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**AGENDA REPORT  
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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**TO: Wenatchee City Council**  
**FROM: Community & Economic Development Staff**  
**SUBJECT: Workshop- 2017 Comprehensive Plan Update**  
**DATE: April 17, 2017                      MEETING DATE: April 20, 2017**

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**I. WORKSHOP OVERVIEW**

On March 16, 2017, the City Council held the first of three workshops to discuss the process and draft components of the 2016-17 comprehensive plan update process. In this second workshop staff will discuss the Natural Environment; Cultural and Historic Resources; Community Design and Healthy Communities; and Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Elements. Additionally staff will provide an overview of the Introduction, and Relationship to Other Plans and Studies sections. A third City Council workshop is scheduled for May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017 to review the remaining set of updated Elements, land use designations and public comments.

The Planning Commission will conduct a public hearing on April 19, 2017 and a continued public hearing on May 17, 2017 and forward their recommendation(s) to the City Council for final action at a Public Hearing on June 8<sup>th</sup>. The City Council may optionally conduct an additional Public Hearing on the proposed amendments, if needed. The City must complete the amendment process by the end of June 2017, to remain in compliance with the Growth Management Act update requirements.

**The four plan elements and a workshop summary of each element, along with a copy of the introduction and Relationship to Other Plans and Studies sections have been included in your packet. To view the complete package of draft amendments on the internet select the “2017 60-Day Review” link under the heading of “Current Projects” in the Community and Economic Development Section of the Government heading on the City of Wenatchee website: [www.wenatcheewa.gov](http://www.wenatcheewa.gov). The documents are specifically listed toward the end of that page under the heading of “Draft Documents”.**

**Have questions before the meeting? Please contact Glen DeVries or Matt Parsons at 509-888-3256**

**II. ATTACHMENT(S)**

1. Natural Environment Element and summary
2. Cultural and Historic Resources Element and summary
3. Community Design and Healthy Communities Element and summary

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4. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element and summary
5. Introduction and Relationship to Other Plans and Studies sections and summary

**III. ADMINISTRATIVE ROUTING**

Tammy Stanger

Kim Schooley

## Natural Environment Element Workshop Summary

- a) Purpose: The Natural Environment Element addresses significant required components under the Growth Management Act to protect the functions and values of critical areas and the environment. This element adds components that are specifically significant to our community such as adapting to wildfire risk, as well as incorporating the 14th goal of GMA, the City's new Shoreline Master Program.
- b) Statutory requirements  
WAC365-196-445(3) The department recommends that counties and cities give strong consideration to including elements on the following within comprehensive plans:
  - (a) Environmental protection (including critical areas);
  - (b) Natural resource lands (where applicable);
  - (c) Design;
  - (d) Historic preservation;
  - (e) Natural hazard reduction.

Policies have been included to address RCW 36.70A172, RCW 36.70A.030(5), and RCW 36.70A.020 (10), specifically:

- The designation and protection of critical areas including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat protection areas, frequently flooded areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, and geologically hazardous areas
  - The inclusion of best available science in developing these policies, and special consideration of protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.
  - Guidance on protecting the environmental quality of Wenatchee, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
- c) General Summary of Key Updates
    - Revision to critical area policies to meet state requirements and local concerns for critical area protection, and new efforts for hazard avoidance as a community and region.
    - New implementation measures will include required code updates with updated fish and wildlife data and improved approaches to address geologically hazardous areas.
    - The incorporation of new policy direction on continuing efforts and implementation measures to adapt to wildfires as a community and regional partnerships.

# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

## TOPICS

- Purpose
- Referenced Plans
- Background
- Critical Areas
- Shorelines
- Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Noxious Weeds
- Green Building
- [FoothillsWildfires](#)
- Goals and Policies



## PURPOSE

Given the extraordinary natural setting of Wenatchee and the growing recognition of the environment's relationship with economic and social well-being, the topics of this Natural Environment chapter could not be left out. This section, along with others in this Plan, speaks to one of the vision statements identified by locals in 2002: *"The city will protect and enhance its natural setting and environmental quality, including the surrounding hillsides, shorelines, and scenic vistas."*

In addition to addressing typical components of the natural environment (such as water, air and natural habitat), this chapter includes the Growth Management Act (GMA) mandatory critical areas and shorelines components conventionally found in the Land Use Element.

## REFERENCED PLANS

Multiple documents contain information not specifically included in this plan but are necessary for providing an overview of the City of Wenatchee's natural environment. Plans, documents or studies which have been adopted as a component of this plan or serve as adopted guidance materials are listed in their entirety under the section, Relationship to Other Plans & Studies, in the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan.

~~Documents that contain information not specifically included in this Plan but are necessary for providing an overview of Wenatchee's natural environment have been adopted by reference, as now and hereafter amended, into this Chapter:~~

- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee's Resource Lands and Critical Areas Development Ordinance~~
- ~~▪ Chelan County's Shoreline Master Program~~
- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee's Flood Hazard Ordinance~~
- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan~~
- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Sewer Plan~~
- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee and Regional Water Plan~~
- ~~▪ City of Wenatchee Wastewater Facilities Plan~~

- ~~Chelan County Solid Waste Management Plan~~
- ~~Regional Water Wellhead Protection Plan~~

## **BACKGROUND**

Wenatchee is located in north central Washington-the heart of the Northwest. It is placed in a river valley along the Rock Island Reservoir, at the confluence of the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers. The city is bound to the east by the Columbia River, to the north by the Wenatchee River, and to the west and south by the North Cascades foothills. Most of the urban growth area (UGA) is built on alluvial fans and flood deposits left by a series of major flood events from the Columbia River, Number One and Two Canyons, Dry Gulch, Wenatchee River, and Squilchuck Creek.

These natural features require an ongoing commitment from the City to protect the functions and values of critical areas while minimizing and avoiding hazards for the community from flooding, seismic, stormwater impacts or geologically hazardous areas.

Wildfires are also part of the ecology of the local natural environment for the Wenatchee Valley. Since 1992, the City of Wenatchee has been affected by 4 wildfire events. While these events are a natural component of our ecosystem, they have a significant effect on residents and the built environment.

## **CRITICAL AREAS**

Critical areas include wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas. The City of Wenatchee has adopted development regulations which both designate and protect these critical areas for the functions they provide and to avoid and minimize impacts to the community from potential hazards.

A further description of these critical areas includes:

- Wetlands- land areas inundated or saturated with surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration to support vegetation adapted to life in saturated soil.
- Areas with a critical effect on aquifers used for potable water- areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, including areas where an aquifer that is a source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination that would affect the potability of the water, or is susceptible to reduced recharge.
- Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas- areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term.
- Geologically hazardous areas- include those areas that are susceptible to erosion, sliding, earthquakes, or other geological events. These areas can pose a threat to the health and safety of citizens, and possibly to adjacent lands.
- Frequently flooded areas- are lands in the flood plain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or within areas subject to flooding due to high groundwater.

The City of Wenatchee was the first jurisdiction in the region to adopt critical area regulations and designations in response to the requirements of the Growth Management Act. Since the inception of the Growth Management Act in the 1990's the body of science, tools and approaches for critical areas continues to change. As a whole, recognizing that science is an evolving field, the Growth Management Act was amended to state under RCW 36.70A.172(1).” In designating and protecting critical areas under this chapter, counties and cities shall include the best available science in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas. In addition, counties and cities shall give special consideration to conservation as protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.”

The City of Wenatchee has adopted and incorporated this standard in the designation and ongoing protection of critical areas and conducts a periodic review, at 8 year intervals, as required under RCW 36.70A.130 to ensure that best available science is incorporated in city policies, designations and requirements.

The adoption of critical area codes for jurisdictions in Washington State was a significant step in protecting the function and values of critical areas and minimizing and avoiding the impacts of hazards to the public. The effectiveness of critical area protection solely via a regulatory approach alone is limited. A more successful model includes public and private partnerships and investments with an emphasis on educational opportunities for the public.

This approach has been successful for the Wenatchee Valley. Since the 2006 City of Wenatchee Urban Area Plan update significant land purchases, trailhead and trail construction, educational events, critical area enhancements, and approaches or measures

to address local natural hazards have occurred in the Valley. These efforts have been possible through significant public private partnership and citizen involvement. Regional partners include but are not limited to the City of Wenatchee, Chelan County, federal and state agencies, the Chelan County Public Utility District, the Trust for Public Lands, the Chelan-Douglas Land Trust, and Cascadia Conservation District, among others.

The most recent coordinated effort is the development of the City of Wenatchee Habitat Plan prepared by the City of Wenatchee Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department. This updated plan provides guidance in determining acquisition and habitat enhancement priorities. Through the process of working with private landowners, community groups and public agencies, the Department has protected in perpetuity, over 800 acres of land for outdoor recreation, habitat conservation and open space. The Parks Recreation and Cultural Services Department continues to work with community partners to protect hundreds of additional acres.

~~As stated in the Growth Management Act, each city (and county) shall adopt development regulations that protect critical areas designated under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.170. Critical areas include:~~

- ~~1) Wetlands;~~
- ~~2) Areas critical to the protection of drinking water resources;~~
- ~~3) Areas sensitive to flooding (at least a one percent chance each year – 100 year flood plainne);~~
- ~~4) Geologically hazardous areas (such as areas susceptible to landslides, and erosion), and~~

#### ~~5) Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas:~~

~~The GMA requires that the best available science be included in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas. Special consideration should be given to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries, which rear migratory fish:~~

~~Wenatchee has adopted the *Resource Lands and Critical Area Development Ordinance*. Designated critical areas within the Wenatchee urban growth area include: wetlands, frequently flooded areas, and erosion and landslide hazard areas. The Ordinance does not designate agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance but assures the continued use of farm lands for agricultural purposes.~~

~~Although Wenatchee currently has no designated fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, habitat areas are still provided in and around the city. The Columbia River and associated waterfront provide habitat for waterfowl, fish, and other indigenous flora and fauna. The extensive network of parks and open spaces along the waterfront increase the success and availability of habitat for wildlife. Additionally, the foothills surrounding Wenatchee provide a large habitat area for wildlife, particularly in the winter for mule deer.~~

~~Options to consider for Critical Areas include:~~

- ~~1. Current Ordinance. Wenatchee's *Resource Lands and Critical Area Development Ordinance* illustrates classified critical areas and describes corresponding development requirements.~~
- ~~2. Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Designating locally significant fish and wildlife habitat areas and providing development regulations could help protect the functions and success of such areas.~~

~~3. Update Designations. Review all land area for accurate critical area designation and expand the available information to outlying urban growth areas.~~

~~4. Update Regulations. Help ensure public safety and protect critical areas by reviewing critical area regulations for the use of best available science practices, and attention to deterring cumulative effects.~~

## **1. SHORELINES**

Washington State's citizens voted to approve the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 in November 1972. The adoption of the Shoreline Management Act (Act) recognized "that the shorelines of the state are among the most valuable and fragile of its natural resources and that there is great concern throughout the state relating to their utilization, protection, restoration, and preservation" and that a, "coordinated planning is necessary in order to protect the public interest associated with rights consistent with the public interest" (RCW 90.58.020). The Act seeks to provide environmental protection for shorelines, preserve and enhance shoreline public access, and encourage appropriate development that supports water-oriented uses.

Under the Act, shoreline master programs are created and implemented based on a "cooperative program of shoreline management between local government and the state". The nature of a master program is that it is both a policy and a regulatory document. The City of Wenatchee adopted the first City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program effective on October 31, 2014, replacing and superseding the previous Chelan County Shoreline Master Program that was applicable in the City.

As provided ~~As stated~~ in RCW 36.70A.480, the goals and policies of the City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program are an element of the City of Wenatchee Urban Area Plan. The development of the city's shoreline master program was done to provide a consistent



~~document that worked in concert with the city's comprehensive plan. With respect to critical areas within the shoreline jurisdiction, adopted standards and policies for the master program provide an equal or greater level of protection to the city's critical area code, adopted under the Growth Management Act. This is particularly important given the city's mandate to give special consideration to conservation and protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries, which primarily occur associated with the shoreline of the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers and their associated wetlands.~~

~~Similar to the City of Wenatchee's Urban Area Plan, the City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program will also be updated on an eight year update cycle.~~

~~an approved shoreline master program (SMP) for a county shall be considered an element of a city (or county's) comprehensive plan.~~

~~In accordance with the Shoreline Management Act, the Chelan County Shoreline Master Program was adopted in 1975. The SMP applies to all uses and activities on shorelines, shorelines of statewide significance (including associated shore lands within 200 feet of shoreline), and associated wetlands.~~

~~In 2003, the State legislature linked SMP updates with the Growth Management Act update cycle. The Chelan County SMP must be updated on or before December 1, 2013 and will be reviewed by the State Department of Ecology to insure compliance with the Shoreline Management Act.~~

Water resources include the East~~b~~-Bank Aquifer (the source of Wenatchee's public water supply), ~~emergency back-up wells, treated waste water effluent,~~ irrigation districts serving parts of the City and urban growth area, storm-~~water run-off~~, and local surface water bodies including the Columbia River and the Wenatchee River.

### **Stormwater**

According to the Department of Ecology, storm-water is the leading contributor to water pollution in urban areas. Storm-water is defined as runoff during and following precipitation and snowmelt events, including surface runoff, drainage or interflow. surface water that comes from natural sources (rain and snow melt) and from human sources (e.g. car washing, agriculture and landscaping irrigation). The water runs Rain and snowmelt run onto impervious surfaces (roads, sidewalks, parking lots) where it picks up pollutants left by human activities including cars, fertilizers, and pets. The stormwater enters the municipal stormwater system through catch basins and inlets and in most places discharges directly to local rivers and creeks without treatment. The water continues to flow over impervious surfaces, heats up on the asphalt (during the summer), and makes its way to a nearby storm drain that collects the water and discharges it to a nearby water body. Common pollutants in storm-water include lead, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, cadmium, oil and grease, nutrients, bacterial/viral agents fecal coliforms, organic toxins, and sediments, and heat. Potential sources consist of motor oil leaky vehicles, various vehicle parts and emissions, gasoline, domestic animals pet waste, sanitary sewer overflows or illicit connections sewer systems, pesticides, paints, solvents, combustion and petroleum products, construction sites, stream channel

## **WATER RESOURCES**

~~and land erosion, vehicle washing,<sup>1</sup> fertilizers, and vegetative matter, and pavement runoff.<sup>2</sup>~~

Under the federal Clean Water Act, ~~all states are required to treat storm water as a point source discharge, which means it must be released into State waters in a confined and discrete manner. As a result, in 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Phase II storm water regulations in 1999, extending requirements for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal storm-water permit to all municipalities located in urbanized areas. The NPDES permit requires the implementation of a storm-water management program that plans to reduce the discharge of pollutants, reduce impacts to receiving waters, eliminate illicit discharges, and makes progress towards compliance with surface water, ground water, and sediment standards.<sup>2</sup>~~

~~Statewide issuance of the new NPDES storm water permit and creation of a storm water management program are scheduled for December of 2006. For this reason, Wenatchee, Chelan County, Douglas County, and East Wenatchee have developed an inter-local agreement to work together on a regional storm water management program to be applied in the greater Wenatchee Valley. A Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Technical Advisory Committee has been created and the group was allotted grant funding totaling \$300,000 to help develop a plan, which should be drafted over the next year.~~

Since the ~~first federal NPDES storm water requirements went into effect in 2003~~NPDES Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit was issued in 2007 by the Washington State Department of Ecology, the City has developed many of the control measures required in a storm water management program and implemented the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program. The program was developed in coordination with four other permitted agencies including Douglas County, Chelan County, and City of East Wenatchee. The six required elements of the program are reviewed and updated annually: Public Education and Outreach, Public Involvement and Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control, Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and redevelopment, and Municipal operations and maintenance. In addition, the program addresses the preparation of an annual stormwater program plan, documentation of coordination mechanisms for implementing the program, and recordkeeping and monitoring requirements. All development within the city is required to control storm water such that it doesn't damage adjoining properties, route storm water to the City system if capacity is available, extend City infrastructure in accordance with our Comprehensive Plan, and provide water quality treatment for all construction activities. All commercial development must address water quality on site and some must be capable of detaining storm water in case of flood events. The City Street Division also routinely sweeps streets to help keep debris out of the storm drain system. In addition, the City's Water Resources Division responds to complaints of illicit discharges and provides information to the public about all of our water systems

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<sup>1</sup>-Washington State Department of Ecology. 2004. *Report to the Legislature: Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit Program.* <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410010.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup>-Ibid.

~~including water supply, wastewater and storm water.~~

~~Although M~~most of the urban area is connected to the storm-water collection system~~and, it~~ discharges directly into local waters. ~~To reduce the impact of stormwater discharges from new development and re-development, the City has implemented and encouraged the use of low impact development. Storm water can be accommodated for through design, however. A common term for such design is "low impact development".~~ Low impact development is a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to preserve the natural landscape, emphasize conservation, and infiltrates stormwater on-site. comprehensive planning and engineering design approach with a goal of maintaining and enhancing pre-development hydrology systems of urban watersheds.<sup>3</sup> Common methods include designing streets that channel water run-off onto landscaped areas, using pervious pavement materials, and incorporating water run-off on site through landscaping and design.



Low Impact Streets  
Portland, OR

~~Another option for managing storm-water involves expanding the storm water system to include filtering or adding water quality treatment at outfalls to surface water and throughout the system. Water quality treatment facilities can be above ground in the form of swales and ponds or below ground, such as hydrodynamic separators and filters. One method could be to create/enhance wetlands that filter water run-off and serve as valuable wildlife habitat. Some jurisdictions also re-use storm water (and/or treated wastewater) for irrigation.~~

Options to consider for sStormw-Water include:

- ~~1. Low Impact Development. Explore the use of low impact development techniques in city streets, new and re-development so as to decrease the volume of storm water entering the City system and surrounding waters.~~
- ~~2. Extend Storm Water Requirements. Require all new development and appropriate redevelopment to infiltrate storm water on-site.~~
- ~~3. Education. Continue efforts to inform the public about storm water's effects on water quality, the way the City's storm water system works, and how individual actions affect storm water.~~

### **Water Supply**

Located just north of Rocky Reach Dam, the Eastbank Aquifer is the primary source of drinking water for the City of Wenatchee, East Wenatchee Water District and Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County. Aquifers, such as the Eastbank Aquifer, act as a natural filter and underground storage for water. The Eastbank Aquifer is recharged by the Columbia River, and has produced consistently high quality water since 1983. The aquifer provides an average of 10.5 million gallons per day to Wenatchee Valley

residents. To protect this valuable natural resource, the City implements programs for water quality monitoring, cross connection control, wellhead protection, and water use efficiency.

In 2003 the Municipal Water Law (Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1338) established a requirement for all municipal water suppliers to use water efficiently to insure water for future demand. The City's Water Use Efficiency program includes metering production and consumption, public education and outreach, capital improvements to address leaks, and annual reporting on water system leakage. Wenatchee has an arid climate with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches. This desert-like environment turns water into an extra valuable resource that should be conserved as much as possible. A great way to conserve water resources and protect water quality is by planting landscaping that utilizes storm water run-off. The City's water use efficiency also promotes low water-use landscaping or xeriscaping. A term for one popular method of conservation landscaping suitable for arid climates is Xeriscape™, which Xeriscape techniques help conserves water by using plants that are native, drought-resistant, and/or need little extra water.

To meet the needs of existing customers and future growth in the Wenatchee Valley for the next fifty years, the City and the regional partners have been developing a second water source south of Wenatchee. Construction of the second water source is expected to begin in 2018 and pipeline construction is planned for 2019. The new water source will provide redundancy and improved reliability of service.

Another ~~emerging~~ method for conserving water is by ~~re-using storm and/or using treated sewer water~~ reclaimed water for irrigation. Presently, a number of properties get irrigation water from the Wenatchee Reclamation District. This water is drawn from the Wenatchee River and distributed by the highline canal. Also, many other properties use domestic drinking water for irrigation purposes. The less domestic water used for irrigation, the less often the City needs to apply for more water rights.

Options to consider for Water Supply include:

1. Landscaping. Update the Landscape and Screening Ordinance to promote landscaping that conserves water.
2. Reuse—Waste Reclaimed Water. ~~An emerging method to conserve water is to reuse~~ Use collected storm and/or treated sewer reclaimed water for irrigation. More analysis would be necessary to see if it's feasible for Wenatchee.
3. Education. Promote water conservation use efficiency in buildings, appliances, landscaping, and daily life through public outreach and informational materials.

## **AIR QUALITY**

Washington State has been steadily improving its air quality; as of 2004 all but one area met the federal clean air standards. The State's major air pollution sources, according to the Department of Ecology, include motor vehicles, other non-road vehicles and equipment (lawnmowers, boats, trains and recreational vehicles), industrial emissions, wood stoves and fireplaces, and outdoor burning. Motor vehicles (59%) and other non-road vehicles (20%) combined produce nearly 80% of air pollution.

In addition to vehicles, outdoor burning can be a significant contributor to air degradation. Within Wenatchee city limits, no outdoor

burning of any kind is allowed. However, in the UGA outside of the city limits, agricultural burning is allowed for business purposes only.

The Department of Ecology measures one air pollutant in Wenatchee: particulate matter 2.5 (PM 2.5). PM 2.5 refers to particles (less than 2.5 microns in size) of soot, dust, and unburned fuel in the air, mainly caused from combustion (diesel emissions, woodstoves, industry, and outdoor burning). The EPA set PM 2.5 standards not to exceed 65 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over 24 hours, and 15 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over a calendar year.

While Wenatchee records show adherence to measured air quality standards, air inversions, common during the winter, can decrease local air quality significantly.

Options to consider for Air Quality include:

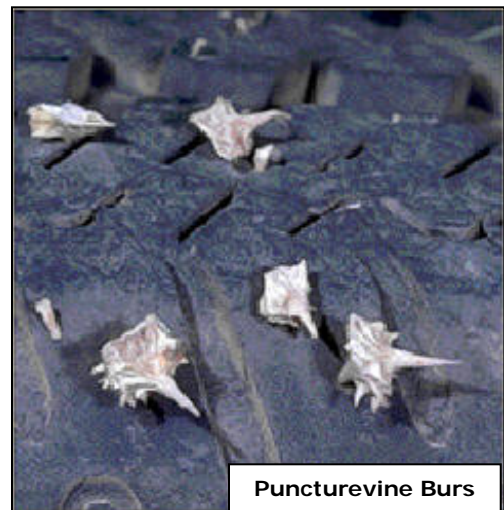
1. Automobiles. Promote the use of alternative modes of transportation (walking, bicycling, mass transit) to diminish dependency on single-occupied vehicles, the leading contributor to air pollution.
2. Education. The community's contribution to air degradation could be reduced by educating the public on principal sources of air pollution and how personal choices affect air quality.
3. City Leadership. Purchase low-emission and/or cleaner burning vehicles by City departments to lessen the City's contribution to air pollution and promote business action to improve air quality.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS

Noxious weeds are nonnative plants that have been introduced to a particular area or ecosystem. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies, these species are highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control.

In RCW 17.10, Washington State mandates the control of many weed species, holding landowners responsible for controlling weeds on their property. If landowners fail to comply, the county's noxious weed control board may control weeds at the owner's expense.

The most troublesome noxious weeds within Wenatchee include puncturevine (goathead), knapweed, and kochia. In outlying county areas, toadflax is also a problem. Puncturevine, known to many as "goat heads," is an increasing problem in city alleys and fields. The seeds are very persistent, remaining viable for years, and the small,



sharply pointed burs commonly get stuck in tires, pets, shoes, and bare feet.

Options to consider for Noxious Weeds include:

1. In-Field Program: Create a noxious weed program that actively pursues controlling noxious weeds on public property and

rights-of-way (especially alleys) and informing affected private landowners.

2. Public Outreach: Work with Chelan County Noxious Weed Control Board to increase public awareness and promote volunteer clean-up action.

## **GREEN BUILDING**

Green building refers to an approach applied to the design, construction, and operation of buildings that helps mitigate adverse environmental, economic, and social impacts of buildings. For instance, in 1996, building construction and demolition contributed nearly 60 percent of all U.S. non-industrial waste. In 2002, buildings accounted for 38 percent of total carbon dioxide emissions, almost 68 percent of electricity consumption, and nearly 40 percent of total energy consumption for the nation.<sup>4</sup> We spend an average of 90 percent of our time in buildings yet the air quality inside is two to five times worse than outside air (U.S. EPA). Green building practices recognize the relationship between natural and built environments and seek to minimize the use of energy, water and other natural resources; minimize waste generation; and provide a healthy, productive indoor environment.

General strategies for green building include: developing a site to preserve natural water flow, reducing construction waste, designing buildings that support good indoor air quality and the efficient use of natural resources, and using materials that are less detrimental to the environment.

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. EPA. 2004. *Buildings and the Environment: A Statistical Summary*. <http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/pubs/gbstats.pdf>

Benefits of green building include: reduction of waste, decreased water use, energy conservation, reduced operating and maintenance costs, improved indoor air quality, as well as improvements in employee morale, health, productivity, recruitment, retention, and public image.

Many home builder associations throughout Washington have developed green building programs for their areas. Most have a checklist that offers different green building strategies with point values assigned to each, allowing developers different ways to incorporate green techniques. A point system allows the creation of a regional certification program by rating different green buildings (e.g. one to five stars) according to how many points are achieved.<sup>5</sup>

~~Options to consider for Green Building include:~~

- ~~1. Incentives. Providing incentives for new/redevelopment to use green building techniques could introduce the concept to the community and economy in a non-regulatory manner.~~
- ~~2. Public Projects. The City government can lead the way in green building for our area by requiring all new public projects to employ green building techniques. This would provide locally successful examples, demonstrate to the community that the City cares about the urban and natural environment, and promote green building-related local industries.~~
- ~~3. Green Building Program. Work with the local home builders, realtors, and environmental associations/groups in developing a regional green building certification program.~~
- ~~4. Construction Waste. Develop a construction recycle program that~~

<sup>5</sup> BUILT GREEN Washington. 2006. <http://www.builtgreenwashington.org/>

~~provides recycling service to construction sites, promoting recycling and reusing applicable construction/demolition waste.~~

## **WILDFIRE-**

~~There have been four significant fire events within the City of Wenatchee in recent history, with two of these events resulting in structure loss. The 1992 Castle Rock Fire resulted in the loss of 17 homes and 15 apartment units, while the 2015 Sleepy Hollow Fire extended well into the urban core of Wenatchee, destroying 29 homes and four industrial buildings in North Wenatchee near the waterfront.~~

~~As a community the City of Wenatchee has been proactive in its approach to wildfires, in 2011 adopting a Wildland-Urban Interface Chapter. The Objective of the Chapter is: "...to establish preferred construction materials, methods and planning that reduce the hazards to life and property associated with the building's ability to withstand exposure to wildfire events." Additionally, the City has been pro-active in emphasizing the need for effective circulation systems which provide for Secondary Access in future transportation corridors and development. Water utilities have been coordinated between the Chelan County PUD and the City of Wenatchee to ensure sufficient water supplies during wildfire events. These actions and the redevelopment of impacted areas help demonstrate the community's resilience to natural hazards.~~

~~Still, more work is necessary to become a Fire Adapted Community. Being a Fire Adapted Community is part of the National Cohesive Strategy which~~

~~recognizes that need to manage landscapes which represents the fuel source, improve fire response or fire suppression capacity, and develop Fire Adaptive Communities. A Fire Adapted Community is one that works to prevent fire, prepares for the event of fire, and is suited to recover from fire when it happens. The City of Wenatchee and Chelan County Fire District No. 1 are committed to growing community resilience as wildfire will always be a threat to cities throughout North America.~~

~~"Community resilience is the capability to anticipate risk, limit impact, and bounce back rapidly through survival and adaptability, evolution, and growth in the face of turbulent change." CARRI Report, Community Resilience, An Analysis~~

~~While the steps that Wenatchee had taken to improve and adapt to wildfire hazards were positive, the City seeks to learn from the most recent wildfire event that devastated the community.~~

~~In 2015 the City of Wenatchee applied to the Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire Program, CPAW, to be one of five communities to be evaluated with professional consulting services including land use planners, foresters, wildfire risk modelers and hazard mitigation specialists to integrate wildfire mitigation measures into the development planning process. CPAW is a partnership between Headwaters Economics and Wildfire Planning International. The program is funded through a cooperative agreement with the USDA Forest Service and private foundations.~~

~~A multi-disciplinary team worked with local stakeholders in a nine month process looking at Wenatchee's unique wildfire needs. Recommendations have been provided to the City in August 2016. Chelan County has also applied for this program and will be a participant for 2017.~~

The City of Wenatchee will be developing a Wildfire Protection Plan for the City in partnership with Chelan County Fire District No. 1, engaging stakeholders and the public. The City anticipates coordinating with Cascadia Conservation District and Chelan County in the development of Wildfire Protection Plans which have overlapping interests for wildfire protection.

As Wildfire Plans are developed and implementation measures such as code and policy changes, and private and public measures are pursued, it is clear that a community response will be the most effective in increasing Wenatchee Valleys' adaptive capabilities to wildfire risk and events.

### **FOOTHILLS**

The foothills of the North Cascades provide many different services to our community. Besides a great view, they provide valuable recreational, open space and wildlife habitat, in addition to defining the Wenatchee Valley. With a limited land supply, however, housing has been encroaching into the foothills.

Much of the area is designated as Critical Areas for flood, erosion, or landslide hazards. Additionally, traffic circulation in an emergency event (such as a flood or wildfire) is an increasing



concern. While the number of residents has been increasing, the number of primary access roads has not kept up proportionately. In the most severe case, approximately 550 parcels funnel onto No. 1 Canyon Road/5th Street from the surrounding foothills neighborhood.

As the city's most noted scenic and recreational asset, residents have voiced strong opinion to protect the open space character of the foothills and enhance the recreational trail system.

Options to consider for the Foothills include:

1. Wildlife Area. The City could designate appropriate areas along the foothills as critical wildlife areas, providing additional protection measures.
2. Public Participation. Becoming the lead public agency in developing and maintaining the foothills trails system could improve the management, expand the trails area, and secure more private property infiltrated throughout the trails system.
3. Foothills Plan. Developing a foothills plan that addresses transportation access, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection could increase public safety and welfare, and diminish negative cumulative effects of encroaching development.



## GOALS AND POLICIES

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**GOAL 1: EDUCATION** - *Foster a community that values, understands, and protects our environment, thereby sustaining a healthy and desirable place to live.*

**Policy 1:** Be an active player in education and involvement programs that raise public awareness about environmental issues, advocate respect for the environment, and demonstrate how individual and cumulative actions directly affect our surroundings.

**Policy 2:** Work in cooperation with public agencies, local organizations, associations, departments, and groups in creating and carrying out environmentally-related programs and outreach efforts.

**Policy 3:** Actively pursue grants that will aid in creating a more sustainable and healthy community.

**Policy 4:** Be a business leader in fostering environmental awareness in City departments by purchasing environmentally sensitive products, and promoting energy and water conservation, proper waste management and more environmentally responsible modes of transportation.

**GOAL 2: CRITICAL AREAS** - *Maintain critical area functions and values within the City while seeking to protect the public and personal property from the effects of natural hazards. ~~Protect public safety and the ecological functions of critical areas by mitigating development depending on area characteristics.~~*

**Policy 1:** Regulate or mitigate activities in or adjacent to critical areas to avoid adverse environmental impacts. Ensure any development in critical areas adequately mitigates potential negative impacts associated with the specific conditions.

**Policy 2:** Review, amend and where appropriate expand critical area designations and associated development regulations to provide for accuracy, effectiveness, and utilization of best available science.

**Policy 3:** Preserve and protect anadromous fish, and threatened, endangered and candidate species as identified by federal and state agencies.

~~**Policy 3:** Designate fish and wildlife habitat corridors along the waterfront and in the foothills where appropriate.~~

**Policy 4:** Designate within the UGA, frequently-flooded areas in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) criteria.

**Policy 5:** Encourage the use of clustered development and other innovative designs that aim to preserve the functions of critical areas and further public safety.

**Policy 6:** Seek to protect the public and personal property from the effects of landslides, seismic hazard, steep slope failures, erosion, and flooding by private and public projects incorporating best available science into project design, avoiding or mitigating for potential impacts.

**Policy 7:** Continue to coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies and non-profit organizations to provide for critical area protection, protection of the public safety, and ongoing educational opportunities associated with critical areas.

**Policy 8:** Where avoidance measures are not possible for critical area impacts, ensure that mitigation measures include appropriate performance measures to provide successful implementation of mitigation and the maintenance of functions and values of the applicable critical area consistent with best available science.

**Policy 9:** Promote ecosystem-based wildland fire planning and wildfire risk reduction policies for critical/environmentally sensitive areas.

**GOAL 3: SHORELINES – *The goals and policies of the City of WenatcheeChelan County Shoreline Master Program (SMP) are incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan.***

**Policy 1:** Maintain consistency between the City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program and the City of Wenatchee Urban Area Plan. Produce an updated SMP for the Wenatchee UGA prior to the next update deadline in 2013.

**GOAL 4: WATER RESOURCES - Undertake comprehensive efforts to conserve water, ensure adequate supplies, and improve water quality.**

**Policy 1:** Continue compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits.

**Policy 2:** Employ low impact development practices where feasible through City projects, incentive programs, and new development and street standards.

**Policy 3:** Establish land use regulations that limit the amount of impervious surface area in lower density residential areas.

**Policy 4:** Continue to evaluate emerging technologies for feasibility with Wenatchee's public water supply, sewer treatment and storm water collection systems.

**Policy 5:** Adopt landscape and screening standards that conserve water through a variety of techniques including the use of native flora.

**Policy 6:** Continue encouraging connections to the City's sewer collection system for development within the city limits.

**Policy 7:** Continue protection and evaluation of safe development practices for the East Bank Aquifer to utilize the fullest potential of this valuable drinking water resource.

**GOAL 5: AIR – Protect and improve the area's air quality.**

**Policy 1:** Implement a land use and transportation system that decreases the dependence on personal automobiles and increases the appeal of non-motorized transportation and mass transit.

**GOAL 6: NOXIOUS WEEDS – Prevent the spread of non-native plants and promote the use of native flora in landscaping.**

**Policy 1:** Develop a plant reference guide for landscaping that illustrates native species acclimated to our environment; helping conserve water resources and prevent the spread of invasive species.

**Policy 2:** Ensure that the City's *Landscape and Screening Ordinance* is compatible with the exclusive use of native flora in landscape plans.

**Policy 3:** Support the Chelan County Noxious Weed Control Board in efforts to control noxious weeds throughout the city.

**GOAL 7: GREEN BUILDING – Integrate natural and developed environments to create a sustainable urban community.**

**Policy 1:** Create informational documents with green building methods and local resources to aid new development in utilizing “green” techniques.

~~**Policy 2:** Become a leader in sustainable development by requiring all new public development to employ green building techniques.~~

~~**Policy 3:** Create incentives for the voluntary application of green building methods in the private sector.~~

~~**Policy 4:** Working in partnership with local building, realtor and environmental groups, create a local, voluntary green building rating and certification program for new and remodel development.~~

~~**Policy 5:** Work with the regional waste recycling company to create a construction/demolition recycling program to divert construction and demolition waste from the regional landfill.~~

**WILDFIRES, GOAL 7: Acknowledge the impacts that wildfires have on the Wenatchee Valley. Seek to develop and implement approaches to adapt to the risks of wildfires making the City of Wenatchee a more fire adaptive community.**

**Policy 1:** Coordinate with regional stakeholders in the development and implementation of a City of Wenatchee wildfire protection plan and program.

**Policy 2:** Review the development code and land use recommendations of the Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire Program for the City of Wenatchee and Chelan County. Through a public process including key stakeholders balance these recommendations and potential amendments with the other policy components of the City of Wenatchee Urban Area Plan and community values.

**Policy 3:** Support the implementation of the Transportation Element, the Wenatchee Urban Area Motorized Transportation Circulation Map, and requirements for secondary access as improved circulation and access provides for more effective emergency response capabilities and public safety by providing the opportunity for residents to move away from harm while avoiding conflict with responding resources.

**Policy 4:** Consider allowing for design deviations from zoning standards in the primary wildland urban interface zones for residential and non-residential development where these deviations can be found to provide a greater fire-resistant construction method.

**Policy 5:** In coordination with public agencies and non-profit organizations, promote the alignment of ecological restoration and ecological based fire management with wildfire mitigation strategies to manage undeveloped open space/recreation areas.

**Policy 6:** Continue to coordinate with public water utility purveyors and the county to ensure that adequate fire flow and fire storage is available in the wildland urban interface.

**Policy 7:** Inventory and assess any historic structures within the primary zone of the wildland urban interface that may require special mitigation to promote resilience during a wildfire event.

~~**FOOTHILLS** — *Protect the wide range of functions provided by the foothills, including natural open space, wildlife habitat, residential development, recreation and scenic vistas.*~~

~~**Policy 1:** New subdivisions and development near the foothills shall plan for connections to the foothills trail system as identified in the Foothills Trail Plan.~~

~~**Policy 2:** Protect and enhance the existing foothills open space and trail system.~~

~~**Policy 3:** The city shall participate with a local non-profit in developing and maintaining the foothills trail system.~~

~~**Policy 4:** Explore developing effective incentives for private landowners in the foothills to contribute to the open space and trail system.~~

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## Cultural and Historic Resources Element Workshop Summary

- a) Purpose:
  - a. Wenatchee is a community which:
    - Finds strength in cultural diversity;
    - Values and has a commitment to the arts;
    - Provides its' citizens and visitors a high quality of life benefiting from the surrounding natural and built environment;
    - Values it's historical character; and
    - Seeks regional collaboration in the Wenatchee Valley.
  - b. These important facets help define the community of Wenatchee and its character. While the Cultural and Historic Resources Element is not a required Element under the Growth Management Act, it reflects the community's desire to influence decision making, resource allocation and future growth and development for these important issues.
- b) Statutory requirements: The Cultural and Historic Resources Element is an optional element which the city has incorporated into the comprehensive plan. This element addresses one of the goals of the Growth Management Act, which states: RCW 36.70A.020(13) Historic preservation. Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures, that have historical or archaeological significance.  
WAC365-196-445 lists "Historic Preservation" as a potential optional element to include in a plan. Also, WAC365-196-450 provides guidance on historic preservation.

While the element itself may be optional, the identified components including cultural diversity, the community's commitment to the arts, maintaining a high quality of life, historical character and regional collaboration are representative of the characteristics and fabric of Wenatchee which help make it such an attractive place to live and visit.

- c) General Summary of Key Updates
  - a. A new introduction and purpose section recognizing the significant progress the city has made, current efforts and programs, and future direction.
  - b. Key facts, Wenatchee has a greater share of the population that is 65 and older than that of Washington State, and a lower percentage share of the population in comparison to the state, of the 20-39 year old age bracket. As a state, the 65 year old age and older population group is increasing while other age groups have been decreasing in relative percentages.
  - c. Wenatchee is experiencing significant shifts in age groups, household sizes, and ethnic and cultural groups. Ongoing dialogue with community members and regional partners is necessary to represent and understand viewpoints and needs in the community. Our Valley Our Future is an example of these efforts.



- d. Pursue Limited English Proficiency Plan measures to reduce language barriers and ensure meaningful access to city services.
- e. Historic Preservation of the city's commercial and residential historic structures is continuing to move forward with new listings of historic structures and special valuation for tax reductions when an owner reinvests in the structures with qualified expenses. Policy direction seeks to continue these efforts with information and education outreach.

# CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

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## TOPICS

- Purpose
- Background
- Cultural Diversity
- Historic Resources
- The Arts
- Our Valley
- Goals and Policies

## PURPOSE

Wenatchee is a community which-

- Finds strength in cultural diversity;
- Values and has a commitment to the arts;
- Provides its' citizens and visitors a high quality of life benefiting from the surrounding natural and built environment;
- Values it's historical character; and
- Seeks regional collaboration in the Wenatchee Valley.

These important facets help define the community of Wenatchee and its character. While the Cultural and Historic Resources Element is not a required Element under the Growth Management Act, it reflects the community's desire to influence decision making, resource allocation and future growth and development for these important issues.

## BACKGROUND

A Community at the Confluence of Two Rivers-

Wenatchee is known as the "Apple Capital of the World" for the valley's many orchards, which produce apples enjoyed around the world. The city

was named for the nearby Wenatchi Indian Tribe. The name is a Salish word that means "river which comes [or whose source is] from canyons" or "robe of the rainbow". Awenatchela means "people at the source [of a river]". Fur traders first visited the valley in 1811 and then white settlers came to homestead the valley in the 1870's and 1880's. Wenatchee was first platted in September 1888 and officially incorporated as a city on January 7, 1893.

Wenatchee is located at the confluence of the Wenatchee River and the Columbia River in the Columbia Basin just east of the foothills of the Cascade Range. Unlike the climate of Western Washington, Wenatchee's climate is arid. Nested in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains, there are blue skies 300 days of the year. Technically desert, irrigation from the Columbia River and her tributaries allows for the large amount of agriculture in Wenatchee and the surrounding areas. The City of Wenatchee is bordered by hills leading to Burch Mountain to the north, the Columbia River to the east, and the Cascade Mountains to the south and west extending to over 6,000 feet high, including Mission Ridge which is a nationally known ski resort. These high, rugged peaks form a wall around the western and southern sides of the city. (Wenatchee profile, City-Data.com)

The natural environment surrounding the City of Wenatchee, and historical development patterns have resulted in a population density pattern for the City of Wenatchee which is estimated at being ranked 15<sup>th</sup> in the State of Washington in 2016 by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. No comparable sized or larger jurisdiction in Eastern Washington had a density ranking which was similar. These density standings are one just one factor which help to describe the challenges and opportunities that the City has as it continues to grow, and maintain a high quality of life for residents and visitors.

## **OUR VALLEY-**

The Wenatchee Valley includes two cities, Wenatchee and East Wenatchee in two separate counties, Douglas County in the East and Chelan County in the west, for which the City of Wenatchee is the county seat. These two cities are separated only by the Columbia River and are connected by Odabashian Bridge in the north, and George Seller Bridge to the south.

Four local governments, two port districts and many special purpose districts and non-profit organizations provide necessary services and desired amenities or activities for the Valley. Many of the needs and issues experienced by one jurisdiction are regional or valley-wide and cross jurisdictional boundaries.

There is a significant amount of duplication in services, and many examples of positive coordination and shared resources to meet the needs of all of the residents in the Valley. Agencies, civic organizations and the public recognize the benefits of working together on issues or desired outcomes. Open communication and public input are necessary as public and private entities and the public discuss ways to efficiently meet service needs in the Valley.

In 2016, the "Our Valley Our Future" process, conducted a community survey engaging the public and private and non-profit agencies. A second phase of this effort was the development of the "Our Valley Our Future Action Plan, 2017-21". The City of Wenatchee participated in this process as an active partner.

## **CULTURAL DIVERSITY-**

Wenatchee is a community where diversity is welcomed, valued and celebrated. The City of Wenatchee's emphasis on and value of cultural diversity is part of the operational approach of the City. In April 2005, the City of Wenatchee established the Wenatchee Diversity Advisory Council. This sixteen member advisory board meets monthly and participates in a series of events. The Diversity Advisory Council advocates recognition, respect, inclusion and celebration of the greater Wenatchee area's diverse people.

Goals of the Diversity Advisory Council include:

- Ensure that all groups in the community are being heard and represented and that no citizens are being excluded from the civic process.
- Identify current topics/issues of interest and importance to community groups/members.
- Provide community access and opportunity for providing input on topics/issues.
- Share findings and recommendations regarding topics/issued addressed.
- Promote and provide awareness, education, training related to diversity and topics/issues of interest.
- Encourage and support community leadership, collaboration and action to address diversity topics/issues of interest.
- Recognize and celebrate individuals and organizations exemplifying and actively supporting diversity and inclusiveness.
- Reach out, engage, and interact with youth in our community. Youth contribution provides significant value to the Diversity Council mission/values and to the broader community.

One community with multiple languages-  
a Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan:

Limited English proficiency, (LEP), can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by programs and activities. The City of Wenatchee has adopted a Limited English Proficiency Plan to achieve a balance that provides meaningful access by LEP individuals to programs and services while not incurring undue burdens on City resources.

The LEP Plan also addresses the prohibition of discrimination based on national origin and the requirement of all recipients of federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide meaningful access to LEP persons. A Language Access Plan will also be developed to implement the Limited English Proficiency Plan with the purpose of assisting city staff in implementing appropriate assistance services to the public.

**DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES**

The Wenatchee Urban Area has been experiencing many changes over the last decade. Some of these changes include demographic shifts relating to race, ethnicity, and age. There is a change in the proportions various age groups make up. Figure 1 below shows several important attributes of Chelan County's population as it compares to Washington State as a whole. There is a distinctly greater share of the population that is 65 or older than in Washington State and a distinctly lower share of the population that is age 20-39.

Extensive health care facilities, the built and physical environment, and a high quality of life appear to have resulted in a significant interest in the Wenatchee Valley as an attractive community for retirees. Many of these same attributes can be equally attractive to millennial age groups, but do not appear to have altered local trends. Another thing to note is that the trends for each age group are generally heading in the same direction at both the county and state level despite the differences noted above. In recent years, the share of the population aged 65 or older has been increasing and all other age groups have been decreasing.

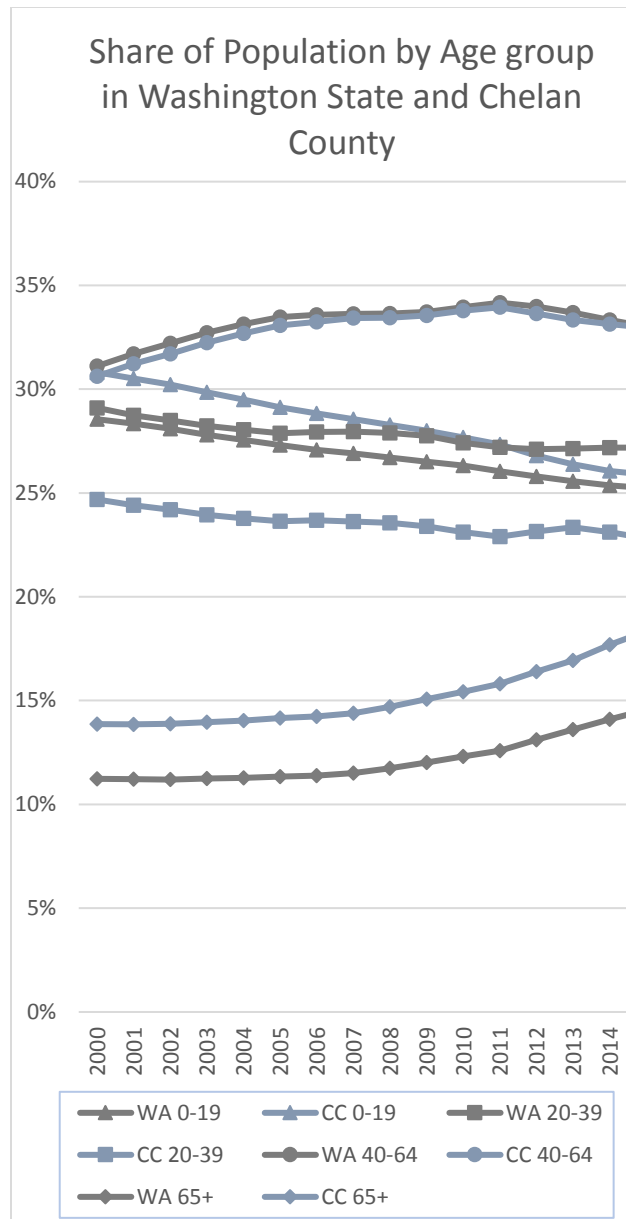


Figure 1 Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management Forecasting Division - Intercensal Estimates of April 1 Population by Age and Sex: 2000-2010; and Small Area Demographic Estimates (2011-2015)

The racial profile of the city has remained relatively stable over the last decade or so but the ethnic profile has seen a distinct change. The US Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimates that the share of the population in the City of Wenatchee that describe their race as white was 87% during the 2005-2009 period and

88% during the 2010-2014 period (Table B02001).

The share of the community that describe themselves as having Hispanic or Latino origin has been changing. The US Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimates that during the 2005-2009 period 26% of the residents of the City of Wenatchee were of Hispanic or Latino Origin while during the 2010-2014 period the figure had increased to 31%.

Both the shift in age groups and in ethnicity affect the culture of the community.

### THE ARTS

The arts inspire and enrich the lives and broaden the perspectives of the citizens of Wenatchee. The arts not only give pleasure, they also offer new ways to experience the world and understand our places in it. They are windows into the lives of those who make and perform the art we see and hear.

With a commitment to excellence across the spectrum of our City's cultures and forms of expression, the Wenatchee Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission pursues its public charge to develop a thriving arts environment, which is essential to quality of life, education, and the economic vitality for all of Wenatchee.

Led by the City of Wenatchee Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission, in 2015 a comprehensive arts plan was prepared and adopted by the City Council to provide more specific guidance, direction and a framework for future programs and projects of the City. The plan allows for an increased focus on the City's specific arts related mission, goals and objectives. It also provides a framework and meets requirements for the pursuit a variety of art related grant opportunities to assist with funding the program.

9-21-16

Goals and strategic actions are identified as a long-range plan for the arts in Wenatchee and not simply a plan for the Wenatchee Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission. The Commission encourages others to use the information in the plan to help advance the arts in the City. The Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission invites these partners – federal, state, and local government agencies, artists, arts organizations, businesses, schools, and individuals – to help make the plan a reality. The better the caliber of arts in the community, the higher quality of life residents will be afforded and the better the caliber of businesses that will be attracted.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION & THE MAIN STREET PROGRAM**



The City of Wenatchee is proud of the many historic homes and commercial buildings that have been restored and maintained to state and national historic preservation standards. These homes and structures help maintain and represent a significant component of the city's historical character and built environment.

## **Downtown-**

In 1993 the City of Wenatchee became a Certified Local Government, providing a local mechanism for preserving historic buildings and sites. Concurrent with this approach, the Wenatchee Downtown Association has been a member of the Washington State Main Street Program since 1992. This program is a community driven approach that is used to revitalize older traditional business districts throughout the United States.

In 2003, the City of Wenatchee won the Great American Main Street Award, which recognized the longstanding efforts of the Wenatchee Downtown Association (WDA) and its work to strengthen the downtown environment. In December 2008, Wenatchee's downtown was designated a National Register District encompassing 89 properties.

## **The Grandview Historic District-**

In 2006 the City of Wenatchee designated the Grandview Historic District. The Grandview Historic District is comprised of six full blocks and two partial blocks containing 141 properties generally bound by Delaware, Washington, Miller, Idaho, and Alaska streets. It also incorporates those portions of Douglas, Emerson, Franklin and King Street (south of Washington Street and north of portions of Alaska Street).

Several plats are included in the District including the Amended Great Northern Plat (the first plat of Wenatchee, 1892), the Grand View Addition, dedicated in 1903 and the Jackson Place Addition, platted in the 1920s.

9-21-16



### Historic Preservation Program-

The City is a Certified Local Government (CLG), a National Parks service program administered by the Washington State's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). As a CLG, the City of Wenatchee is responsible for maintaining a historic preservation commission, surveying local historic properties, enforcing state or local preservation laws, reviewing National Register Nominations, and providing for public participation in historic preservation activities. Since 1993, 56 residential, commercial and public buildings and one historic district have been listed on the Wenatchee Register of Historic Places.

As a benefit of this program certified local governments may apply for special grants and may offer Special Tax Valuation to locally listed properties and those contributing properties to local or national historic districts. These benefits have assisted many property owners with listed structures or whom are located in the Grandview Historic District, by incentivizing reinvestment for the beneficial re-use of historical structures.

The City of Wenatchee's Historic Preservation Board is comprised volunteers and serves in an advisory capacity to the Wenatchee City Council and the Community and Economic Development Department. The Historic Preservation Board

reviews all properties for placement or removal on the Wenatchee and National Register of Historic Places and makes recommendations to the City Council for final approval. It also reviews all changes to properties listed on the local register and/or located in the Grandview Historic District.

-In addition to the review responsibility of the Board it is also charged with identifying and actively encouraging conservation of Wenatchee's historic resources, raising community awareness of Wenatchee's history and historic properties and to serve as a resource in matters of history, historic planning, and preservation.

## GOALS AND POLICIES

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### **GOAL 1: REGIONAL CENTER - Promote Wenatchee as the urban hub for cultural and historic resources in the North Central Washington region.**

**Policy 1:** Promote and enhance Downtown Wenatchee as the region's historic, cultural and civic center.

**Policy 2:** Support organizations and facilities that promote and encourage cultural, historic and environmental dialogue.

**Policy 3:** Cultivate Wenatchee's unique sense of place by attracting development that enhances the cultural and historic environment.

### ~~**CREATIVE CLASS – Strengthen Wenatchee's attraction and support for the creative class.**~~

~~**Policy 1:** Identify opportunities for potential overlay zones and cultural districts to develop creative business clusters~~

~~**Policy 2:** Support the development of incubator or "alternative" spaces for small creative businesses to thrive.~~

**Policy 43:** Promote spaces for local artists to develop and present their work.

**Policy 45:** Support educational facilities and arts and cultural organizations that foster an innovative environment in the city.

**Policy 56:** Encourage diverse businesses, business districts and community activities that develop an environment of inclusiveness, cultural exchange and civic dialogue.

**Policy 7:** Promote the implementation of shared initiatives supported by the City of Wenatchee and other regional partners, working to achieve the region's long-term vision as developed by the Our Valley Our Future Action Plan 2017-21.

**Policy 8:** The Wenatchee Valley is experiencing significant shifts in predominant age groups, household sizes, and ethnic and cultural groups in the community. Ongoing dialogue within the community and with regional partners to represent and understand changing viewpoints and needs should be a priority.

### **GOAL 2: ENVIRONMENT – Protect and enhance Wenatchee's unique sense of place.**



**Policy 1:** Preserve Wenatchee's scenic points of interest including Saddlerock and the viewpoint along Skyline Drive.

**Policy 2:** Enhance the Highline Canal and preserve its historic connection to agriculture.

**Policy 3:** Support the Wenatchee Valley Farmer's Market, [Chelan-Douglas Land Trust](#), [the Trust for Public Lands](#), [Cascadia Conservation District](#) and similar organizations that seek to marry the environment and the economy.

**Policy 4:** Utilize the one-percent for the arts program to enhance and energize Wenatchee's arts environment.

[\*\*Policy 5:\*\* Support the implementation of the City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Arts Plan.](#)

**GOAL 3: HISTORIC PRESERVATION - *Preserve, maintain and honor the city's significant historic resources.***

**Policy 1:** Foster community stewardship in honoring the beauty and accomplishments of the city's history and its built environment.

**Policy 2:** Protect and enhance the aesthetic and economic vitality of historic buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects through the development and implementation of appropriate design guidelines.

**Policy 3:** Identify and implement incentives to private property owners for the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings, structures, sites, districts and objects.

**Policy 4:** Discourage the demolition of historic properties by facilitating their adaptive reuse.

**Policy 5:** Leverage Wenatchee's historic character as an economic development tool through heritage tourism, cultural events, creative class business recruitment, and the adaptive reuse of buildings.

**Policy 6:** Maintain the continued visibility and community focus on the Wenatchee Register of Historic Places through the partnership of the City, Washington State (through the Certified Local Government program) and the Wenatchee Historic Preservation Board.

[\*\*Policy 7:\*\* Promote historic preservation to provide for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources within the City of Wenatchee and preserve and rehabilitate eligible historic properties within the City for future generations.](#)

*Policy 8:* Look for opportunities to further educate the public on historic preservation and resources through events, tours, workshops, and outreach print materials.

**GOAL 4: FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE - Support the development of facilities and infrastructure that further enhance Wenatchee's innovative and creative climate.**

**Policy 1:** Recruit and support facilities that provide places for cultural and civic dialogue.

**Policy 2:** Strengthen and enhance Wenatchee's places for educational experiences, broadening education for all sectors of the community.

**Policy 3:** Develop public spaces that foster neighborhood identity and provide community gathering places.

**GOAL 5: CIVIC LIFE - Foster opportunities for lifelong educational, artistic and cultural exploration for all citizens.**

**Policy 1:** Support the public school system and provide for its growth.

**Policy 2:** Encourage continuing education and lifelong learning opportunities through local agencies, colleges, universities and organizations.

**Policy 3:** Support the regional library system and provide for its growth.

**Policy 4:** Enhance the presence of the performing, visual and creative arts.

**Policy 5:** Encourage the Wenatchee Diversity Council in building lasting community relationships and events that encourage civic dialogue and community engagement.

**GOAL 6: LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY, (LEP), PLAN – Reduce language barriers to ensure meaningful access for individuals with limited English proficiency, (LEP) to programs and activities provided by the City and all sub-grantees.**

**Policy 1:** Develop a Language Access Plan to assist city staff in implementing appropriate assistance services to meet the needs of LEP individuals that were identified in the LEP Plan.

**Policy 2:** Support the Language Access Coordinators, identified in the LEP Plan, in their partnered efforts with the Diversity Council and community stakeholders on the development and implementation of the Language Access Plan.

**Policy 3:** Establish processes for the Language Access Coordinators to ensure that the City adheres to its LAP policy directives and procedures by coordinating and facilitating delivery of related services, staff training on the plan's policies and procedures and ongoing monitoring and assessment of the plan's effectiveness.

## Community Design and Healthy Communities Workshop Summary

- a) Purpose: The design of a community can promote community identity and enhance the quality of life or it can diminish the sense of place. Although the Growth Management Act does not require the inclusion of a community design component, much of the public input received revolves around improving the quality of development throughout the city. Community design gives Wenatchee citizens the opportunity to envision and achieve aesthetic goals for the community.

Our area's natural beauty, climate, recreational amenities and relaxed life-style continue to attract many people. This population and economic growth has energized the Valley's role as a regional center. The policies of this element incorporate the theme of Wenatchee as the regional urban center in the midst of a rural landscape. Policies protect existing neighborhoods, emphasize the design of quality residential and commercial/mixed-use districts, and encourage incorporation of public spaces. This chapter also includes discussion on street design, seeking to enhance the appearance, safety and accessibility for all travel modes.

- b) Statutory requirements: The Community Design & Healthy Communities Element does not have an associated RCW requirement to be included in a Comprehensive Plan. Though not a requirement, this element is an important piece to the community and future development of plans and policies as it helps to promote identity and enhance quality of life by giving Wenatchee citizens the opportunity to envision and achieve aesthetic goals for the community.

Some relevant statutes include:

RCW36.70A.070(1) "... Wherever possible, the land use element should consider utilizing urban planning approaches that promote physical activity..."

WAC 365-196-405(1)(d) "Wherever possible, consideration of urban planning approaches to promote physical activity."

WAC365-196-405(2)(j) Lists urban planning approaches that promote physical activity.

WAC365-196-445(3) "The department recommends that counties and cities give strong consideration to including elements on the following within comprehensive plans:

- (a) Environmental protection (including critical areas);
- (b) Natural resource lands (where applicable);
- (c) Design;
- (d) Historic preservation;
- (e) Natural hazard reduction."

- c) General Summary of Key Updates:

Updates include a change to the element title, inclusion of two new focus areas, “healthy communities” and “neighborhood association”, and updated goals and policies with a few new additional ones.

- a. Gateways**
  - i.** Establish design guidelines and standards that ensure context sensitivity including work completed by outside agencies in the right-of-way
  - ii.** Consult with a firm to guide policy and projects that will facilitate streetscape improvements around the George Sellar Bridge, Olds Station & N. Wen. Ave.
- b. Districts**
  - i.** Review mixed use and commercial district elements to identify opportunities for increased pedestrian oriented development to create a more walkable community
  - ii.** Utilize public participation and a consulting firm for clear and explicit architectural, site and landscape design standards
- c. Corridors**
  - i.** Identify incentives to make landscape and pedestrian amenity improvements.
  - ii.** Incorporate art in appropriate public capital improvement projects.
  - iii.** Consider placemaking strategies to produce spaces where people of all ages, abilities, and socio-economic backgrounds can access, enjoy and play a key role in its identity, creation and maintenance.
  - iv.** Examine potential for creating new space in residential and commercial areas for enhanced circulation, activities and supporting residential infill.
- d. Healthy Communities**
  - i.** Seek to impact quality of life by supporting local events/plans/programs and coordinating land use and development design standards that lead to a more walkable/bikeable community.
  - ii.** Improve walkability/bikeability by effectively using residential development options, contributing to Accountable Community of Health (ACH) planning and implementation, coordinate to better understand population health factors and provide compatibility with light and noise pollution.
- e. Neighborhood associations**
  - i.** Engage neighborhoods and establish a framework for neighborhood associations.
  - ii.** Facilitate community engagement to identify distinct neighborhoods or appropriate neighborhood boundaries.
  - iii.** Identify neighborhood goals, needs and concerns through organized leadership, communication, projects and technical support from city staff.
- f. Dark Sky Design**
  - i.** Develop lighting standards that could include color and design to reduce impact on community character.

- ii.** Form a city committee with an established review process for public/private infrastructure projects, nonconforming signage and more safe and appropriate landscaping.

# COMMUNITY DESIGN AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

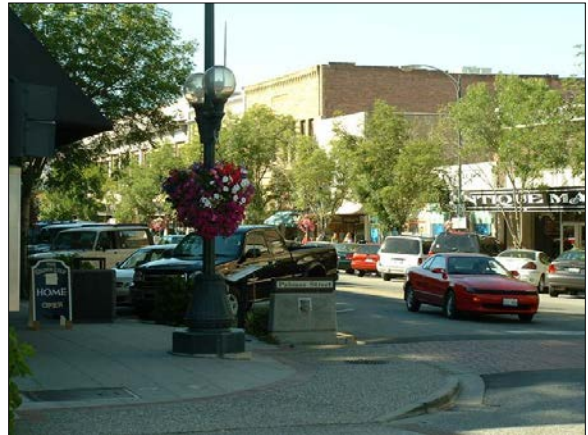
## TOPICS

- Purpose
- Background
- Gateways
- Districts
- Corridors
- [WalkableHealthy](#) Communities
- [Neighborhood Associations](#)
- Dark Sky Design
- Goals and Policies

## PURPOSE

The design of a community can promote community identity and enhance the quality of life or it can diminish the sense of place. Although the Growth Management Act does not require the inclusion of a community design component, much of the public input received revolves around improving the quality of development throughout the city. Community design gives Wenatchee citizens the opportunity to envision and achieve aesthetic goals for the community.

Our area's natural beauty, climate, recreational amenities and relaxed life-style continue to attract many people. This population and economic growth has energized the Valley's role as a regional center. The policies of this element incorporate the theme of Wenatchee as the regional urban center in the midst of a rural landscape. Policies protect existing neighborhoods, emphasize the design of quality residential and commercial/mixed-use districts, and encourage incorporation of public spaces. This chapter [also](#) includes discussion on street design, seeking to



enhance the appearance, safety and accessibility for all travel modes.

## BACKGROUND

Modern city planning in the United States traces its roots back to the early city beautification movement of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Led largely by architects, landscape architects, and civic boosters, this movement sought to restore order and aesthetic appeal to the rapidly growing metropolises of the Industrial Revolution. Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, planning gradually moved away from this focus on design and form in favor of social, economic and environmental policy. It has only been recently that cities have rediscovered the importance of urban design in creating vibrant districts and classic neighborhoods.

Urban design, or community design, is the purposeful manipulation of the built or natural environment to achieve public goals of form and function. Unlike architecture, community design does not concern itself with individual buildings; rather, it looks at the "sum of all parts". These include buildings, uses, public spaces, and infrastructure. Community design can range from designing an entire transportation system to maximize safety and efficiency, to determining the types of

building materials appropriate in a historic district.

The scenic landscape of the Wenatchee Valley presents one of its most impressive regional qualities. It contains the unique combination of rugged North Cascades mountain peaks and high desert foothills to the west, basalt rock formations and fields of grain to the east, and working fruit orchards all around. This combination of landscape elements makes it a truly unique place. As the supply of developable land continues to dwindle though, the open character of the surrounding foothills and the number of orchards dotting the landscape are increasingly threatened.

*Wenatchee A High Performance Community Strategy* developed for the City of Wenatchee, Port of Chelan County and the Quest for Economic Development in 2000 discusses the importance of quality of life in generating and maintaining a strong economic base. Wenatchee's strengths identified include: recreational opportunities, health care, special events, downtown look and feel, and cultural opportunities. Weaknesses identified include: community feeling, community identity, and gateway appeal; all of which speak to the topics of community design.

## **GATEWAYS**

From a design perspective, gateways are significant points of entry into a community, district, or neighborhood. In addition to creating first and lasting impressions for newcomers, they provide visual and psychological boundaries for residents. Whether descending from the foothills, driving into downtown, or crossing the



Columbia River, Wenatchee's gateways provide opportunities to convey strong images as a regional center of culture, education, commerce, and recreation.

Wenatchee's key gateways into the city include:

- US 2/97 eastbound from Seattle
- US 2/97 (Odabashian Bridge) westbound from East Wenatchee
- SR 285 southbound from Sunnyslope
- SR 285 (Senator George Sellar Bridge) westbound from East Wenatchee
- Malaga-Alcoa Highway northbound from Appleyard
- [Apple Capital Recreation Loop Trail pedestrian/bicycle bridges](#)
- [Squilchuck Road Northbound from Mission Ridge](#)

The vertical descent from the west and the two bridge crossings create natural transitions and optimal gateway locations. Unsightly automobile oriented land uses at the northern and southern peripheries of the city, however, significantly impact these first impressions. Not only must visitors travel a fair distance from the gateways to reach the award-winning downtown, they must do so intentionally, as the existing traffic patterns funnel them away from Wenatchee Avenue on the Chelan/Mission one-ways.

With the possible exception of downtown, there are a limited number of internal gateways within Wenatchee. That is, few of



Wenatchee's neighborhoods and districts help orient residents and visitors with design cues or themes. Although some subdivisions and developments include monument signs and/or gates, they often lack the architectural identity or mature landscaping of classic neighborhoods such as the Grandview Historic District.

For a number of reasons, both aesthetic and economic, the distinctive entrances into Wenatchee and its districts should be preserved and enhanced. A gateway enhancement program could target significant gateways along major arterials for strategic improvements such as land use changes, development standards, landscaping, paving, signage, and public art that positively contribute to a sense of place [and establishment of community identity](#).

## **DISTRICTS**

Districts are activity centers within an urban area that have recognizable functions, boundaries, and design themes. They may be strictly residential or commercial in nature, or they might be a compatible mix of shops, apartments, offices, and townhouses. Whether they are single use or mixed use in nature, districts provide a definite sense of place for residents, employees, and visitors. That is, you are made well aware when you are in a district. A person can distinctly imagine a district, from its architectural styles to its general "feel," when another mentions it.

Examples range from trendy shopping districts to industrial warehouse districts. Others include arts/entertainment districts that encourage neon lights and colorful signage or

small neighborhood retail districts with corner stores and cafés.

## **Downtown Wenatchee National Register District**

The Downtown Wenatchee National Register District is a collection of commercial, mixed-used, and warehouse buildings located in the central business district. Since the city's establishment in 1892, this area has served as the pulse of downtown's commercial and industrial heritage. The National Register Historic District is comprised of nine and one-half blocks located a short distance west of the Columbia River and parallels the riverfront. The historic district is bordered by Mission Street to the west, Columbia Street to the east, N. 1st Street to the north, and Kittitas Street to the south. Three streets run north-south and five run east-west. The spine of the district, Wenatchee Avenue, runs north-south and contains mostly smaller scale (one- to four-story) commercial buildings mixed with a few substantial buildings such as the ten-story Cascadian Hotel and six-story Doneen Building that anchor the downtown. Paralleling Wenatchee Avenue to the east is Columbia Street, which is lined with warehouses next to the railroad line. Also



Downtown Wenatchee

running north-south is Mission Street (one block west of Wenatchee Avenue) which contains a mixture of civic buildings, small scale commercial buildings, and theater buildings. Historic painted wall signs on some of the buildings' brick-clad, rear facades are distinguishing features in the alleys and help tell the story of the businesses that once occupied the buildings and others continue to advertise existing long-running businesses. Most of the streets are distinguished with angled or parallel parking, mid-block crosswalks, and pedestrian-friendly amenities along the sidewalk such as street furniture, brickwork, hanging flower pots, and historic building markers. Columbia Street serves the warehouses that line the street and is more oriented to vehicles with no sidewalks. Mission Street is a major arterial through downtown. As Wenatchee Avenue and Mission Street continue north outside the historic district, the area is characterized by auto-oriented developments from the 1950s through the present. To the south are smaller scale commercial buildings and early twentieth century single family homes (some converted to businesses). The only open space within the historic district is Centennial Park at the northwest corner of S. Wenatchee Avenue and Yakima Street. The park was created in 1992 (on the former site of a hotel building). The park has a large lawn area, bandstand, brick-paved plaza, seating, artwork, and a replica street clock.

Most of the buildings in the District were constructed between the early 1900s to the late 1920s. [Manyest](#) are vernacular in style and clad in brick. Other architectural styles found in the district include Art Deco and Commercial. These styles reflect the period during which most of the

buildings in the district were constructed. Foundations are stone, brick, or concrete. Typically, the ground floor is occupied by small businesses while most upper floors are used for offices and some house hotels/residential apartments. The combination of the generally modest scale of the buildings with the ground floor storefront businesses provides a pedestrian-friendly environment. Some windows on the upper stories have been boarded up. General characteristics of the buildings include stepped parapets, ornamental cornices, patterned brickwork, and corbelled parapets and courses. More unique features include terra cotta detailing on primary facades. Buildings vary in use but generally fall in the following categories: commercial, office, industrial, institutional, and hotel/apartment buildings. The warehouses along Columbia Street are characterized by brick cladding, loading docks, large openings with roll-up doors, and minimal window openings and decorative features.

The period of significance begins in 1902 with the construction of the Wells Morris Hardware Building (the earliest extant building) and ends in 1955 with the construction of Seattle First National Bank. The Modern style bank building represents a shift in architectural styles for downtown Wenatchee. Typical property types and some examples of each include commercial buildings (Fuller Quigg Building and Kress Building), hotels buildings (Cascadian and Olympia Hotels), fruit warehouses (Wells and Wade Fruit Packing Plant) along Columbia Street, public/institutional buildings (Old U.S. Post Office and Annex Buildings), and two historic brick streets (Orondo and Palouse between Wenatchee Avenue and Mission Street). A number of vacant parcels exist in the district and most are used as surface parking lots. Some sites along Mission Street have been replaced by parking lots or contemporary buildings. Some of the original fruit warehouses along Columbia Street have also been replaced by contemporary warehouses.

Unlike many other cities in the country, Wenatchee did not experience significant urban renewal in the 1950s and 1960s. Changes to the downtown have been more a reflection of gradual response to changing times. However, as a whole, downtown Wenatchee retains a significant number of cohesive historic resources constructed from the 1900s to late 1920s, representing the birth, growth and development of the city, and forming a central business core conveying its historic significance.

The Downtown Wenatchee National Register Historic District is composed of 89 historic resources ~~(not including vacant parcels)~~. ~~Of the 89 historic resources, 57 (64%) are contributing resources and 32 (36%) are non-contributing (either historic or non-historic)~~. ~~Two historic contributing properties (Old U.S. Post Office and Annex Buildings) are currently individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.~~

~~The first column below identifies the total number of contributing and non-contributing resources and the second column removes the existing National Register (NR) listed properties:~~

<del>Historic Contributing</del>	<del>57</del>	<del>55</del>
<del>Historic, non-contributing</del>	<del>25</del>	<del>25</del>
<del>Non-historic, non-contributing</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>7</del>
<del>Vacant</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>4</del>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>

Generally, the condition of the buildings is good due to their solid construction and ongoing maintenance. The integrity of the upper stories of the buildings has been maintained overall and typical alterations were to the original wood windows (usually double-hung) replaced by aluminum windows

or the openings were boarded over with the original windows in place or removed. Storefront levels on most of the buildings were altered over the years by various tenants or the property owner in an effort to “modernize” and stay current with popular design concepts of the period (generally between the 1950s through 1970s) or to better suit the changing uses by different businesses. Depending on the size of the building, the first story typically had at least two bays with a recessed entry for each. Another entrance (either in the center of the building or off to one side) led up to the upper floors. Original storefronts had window systems that were constructed of wood or metal frame with wood, brick, tile, or stone bulkheads. Transom windows or mezzanine windows were a typical feature above the storefront display windows. The most dramatic alterations on some buildings have been the covering of the entire front façade with a new façade. These “slipcovers” were attached to the original facades, turning an early twentieth century building into a modern looking one. A revitalization movement in the 1990s through the present has been to remove these “slipcovers” from the buildings to reveal the historic facades. This work continues as the value of historic preservation is gaining recognition.

Wenatchee’s ~~recently approved~~ Grandview Historic District represents a perfect example of a classic residential district. With the exception of a few modern buildings, the neighborhood consists of a colorful mix of early 20<sup>th</sup> Century architecture including Queen Anne, Four-Square, Craftsman Bungalow, Craftsman/Prairie, and Tudor Revival styles. With uniform setbacks, mature landscaping, and detached garages in the rear, large stately houses coexist favorably with multifamily homes. With little or no off-street parking, the lovely neighborhood parks and churches are designed for people not cars, adding to the walkability of the District.

Outside the historic center of Wenatchee, commercial and residential districts have less cohesion and are hard to identify. The North Wenatchee Center or retail district is spread out and lacks a discernible center. With its higher residential densities, large number of small businesses and strong Latino influence, South Wenatchee could support a more pedestrian friendly business district such as a *Mercado*. Although the area around the intersection of 5<sup>th</sup> and Miller possesses all the makings of a vibrant mixed use neighborhood including a grocer, offices, apartments, single family homes, and a coffee shop, it is disjointed, designed for cars and not easily navigated by pedestrians.

## **CORRIDORS**

If districts represent the focal points of a city, transportation and activity corridors represent the pathways and public rights-of-way between those focal points. In addition to serving the function of moving goods, services, and people from one place to another, corridors visually connect and weave together pieces of the urban fabric.

Community design elements of a corridor include:

- Views (e.g. Saddlerock framed at the end of Orondo)
- Land uses
- Building orientation
- Landscaping & Signage
- Street furniture - benches, trash receptacles, bus stops, lampposts
- Bike paths and sidewalks
- Civic art
- Traffic operations (e.g. one-way or two-way)



Source: MAKERS Architecture & Urban Design

*"Wenatchee feels small-town all American. Its core downtown is quaint and thriving, though the arterials could be Anywhere, USA: Motels, strip malls and car dealerships meld together in mind-numbing succession."*

- *Ski Magazine, November, 1998*

When properly designed and executed, these elements can coalesce to create an overall sense of place, promote economic activity, encourage physical activity, enhance wayfinding, decrease traffic problems, and even reduce vehicle speeds and crime through visual cues (e.g. street width,

lighting, and “eyes on the street”<sup>1</sup>). Unattractive and poorly planned corridors can engender visual confusion and disorientation, limit economic marketability, promote speeding, and create dangerous unprotected spaces for pedestrians [and bikes](#).

Wenatchee Avenue, which stretches from the Sellar Bridge to the Wenatchee River, is a corridor of marked differences. The northern and southern ends of the corridor are dominated by automobile-oriented commercial and industrial users featuring large signs, deep building setbacks, and underutilized surface parking lots. These segments are in sharp contrast to the blocks running through Wenatchee’s traditional core. They generate major traffic issues by spreading out activity rather than focusing it at specific nodes. Although required landscaping is slowly beginning to soften the appearance of Wenatchee Avenue, significant enhancements are needed to overcome the negative perceptions of the corridor by residents and visitors.

Transitioning arterial streets such as Western, 5<sup>th</sup>, and Maple, also provide opportunities for corridor improvements. Existing land uses including small businesses, public facilities, adult care facilities and higher density residential developments along many of these streets create the potential for new corridor zoning overlays. To help mitigate traffic and aesthetic impacts of more intense land uses, major corridors such as 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Western, Miller and Maple could be targeted for enhancements.

## **WALKABLEHEALTHY COMMUNITIES**

[Where someone lives has been found to be a stronger predictor for overall health than factors such as race or genetics. The major modifiable risk factors for the five leading causes of death are closely aligned with the social, demographic, environmental, economic and geographic attributes of the neighborhoods in which people live and work.](#)

[Neighborhoods whose residents enjoy a high quality of life typically include or have convenient access to quality health care, nutrition, physical activity, education, employment and social support networks. “Healthy People 2010” describes a healthy community as one that continuously creates and improves both its physical and social environments.](#)

[Dispersed low density development patterns have an inverse effect on quality of life by creating separation between destinations and increasing automobile dependency. Increased automobile reliance and technological innovation around household tasks have essentially removed or limited exertion from activities of daily living and compounded the effects of modifiable risk factors. Mixed land use or a range of medium to high density residential development located in close proximity to efficient multi-modal transportation networks connecting to goods, services and employment centers allow residents to maintain a high quality of life with increased opportunities for neighborhood engagement.](#)

[Connected communities allow coordination among residents to take place and provide a strong platform for neighborhood associations. Recognized neighborhoods are a vital component of spatial location,](#)

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<sup>1</sup> “The sidewalk must have users on it fairly continuously, both to add to the number of effective eyes on the street and to induce a sufficient number

of people in buildings along the street to watch the sidewalks.” – Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* (1961)

[appropriate communication and strengthening partnerships. The United Neighborhood Association \(UNA\) that formed in 2015 has demonstrated how a neighborhood association impacts quality of life by empowering residents, building community, addressing concerns through effective channels and establishing both neighborhood pride and identity. The included diagram demonstrates an example of a neighborhood association structure and paths of communication for a formalized association.](#)

[Connected communities promote accessibility and mobility. For the City of Wenatchee these are priorities established in a complete streets philosophy, outlined in the Transportation Element. The City of Wenatchee Complete Streets Policy \(Ordinance 2016-24\) includes best practices around providing a system that meets the needs of all users regardless of neighborhood status, health equity, income, race or ethnicity. It also guides roadway design and decision to reflect the context and character of the community's overall surroundings including the natural environment, current and planned buildings and land uses, demographics, street functions and current and expected transportation needs. Understanding the built and natural environments allows for flexibility and sensitivity to values and the economic, social and environmental objectives of the community.](#)

[While there are many substantive benefits of a healthy community, the cost of creating complete pedestrian and bike infrastructure can seem disproportionate. The City's](#)

[Community Development Block Grant \(CDBG\) program has a primary focus towards pedestrian infrastructure in the established target area known as the South-Central Wenatchee Core. This area has a greater concentration of low-income residents, exhibits greater deterioration of properties, and has a higher need for infrastructure improvements. Approximately \\$95,000 annually is contributed towards pedestrian infrastructure and subsequently towards increasing accessibility for residents experiencing health disparities. Continued support for, and supplement of, the CDBG program will have a direct positive impact on the quality of life for Wenatchee residents.](#)

[Providing development options and accessibility to destinations is the first step to building a healthy community. The social supports, known as community-clinical linkages are also important for the utilization of the built environment by Wenatchee residents. Quality of life is beyond the scope of health care and requires an integrated approach, known as the Accountable Community of Health \(ACH\) model, to bring together medical care, mental and behavioral healthcare and social service supports \(government and non-governmental\) to improve the overall conditions that shape the health and wellbeing of a community.](#)

[One of the ACH goals, improved population health, opens the door for innovation and experimentation among community stakeholders to take a community-coordinated approach to addressing the Social Determinants of Health; including neighborhoods and the built environment. Wenatchee already has programs that if combined with ACH efforts could multiply improvements to challenges around housing, food insecurity, utility needs, interpersonal violence and transportation needs. The structure of the ACH model provides Wenatchee with connections locally and regionally to help supports the ongoing,](#)

ground-level engagement for planning and implementing a healthy community.

### **Neighborhood Associations**

Established neighborhoods are a vital component of the impact that valuable relationships between tangible (public spaces, private property) and intangible (people, residents) resources have on the common good by supporting bonds, bridges and links within a community. They provide a platform for citizens to communicate in a prompt and organized fashion with one another, the City of Wenatchee and other important groups. Identifying neighborhoods allows the City of Wenatchee to establish partnerships that can assist in preserving and maintaining an area's quality of life, carrying out public services in an orderly and efficient manner and ensuring successful public engagement efforts.

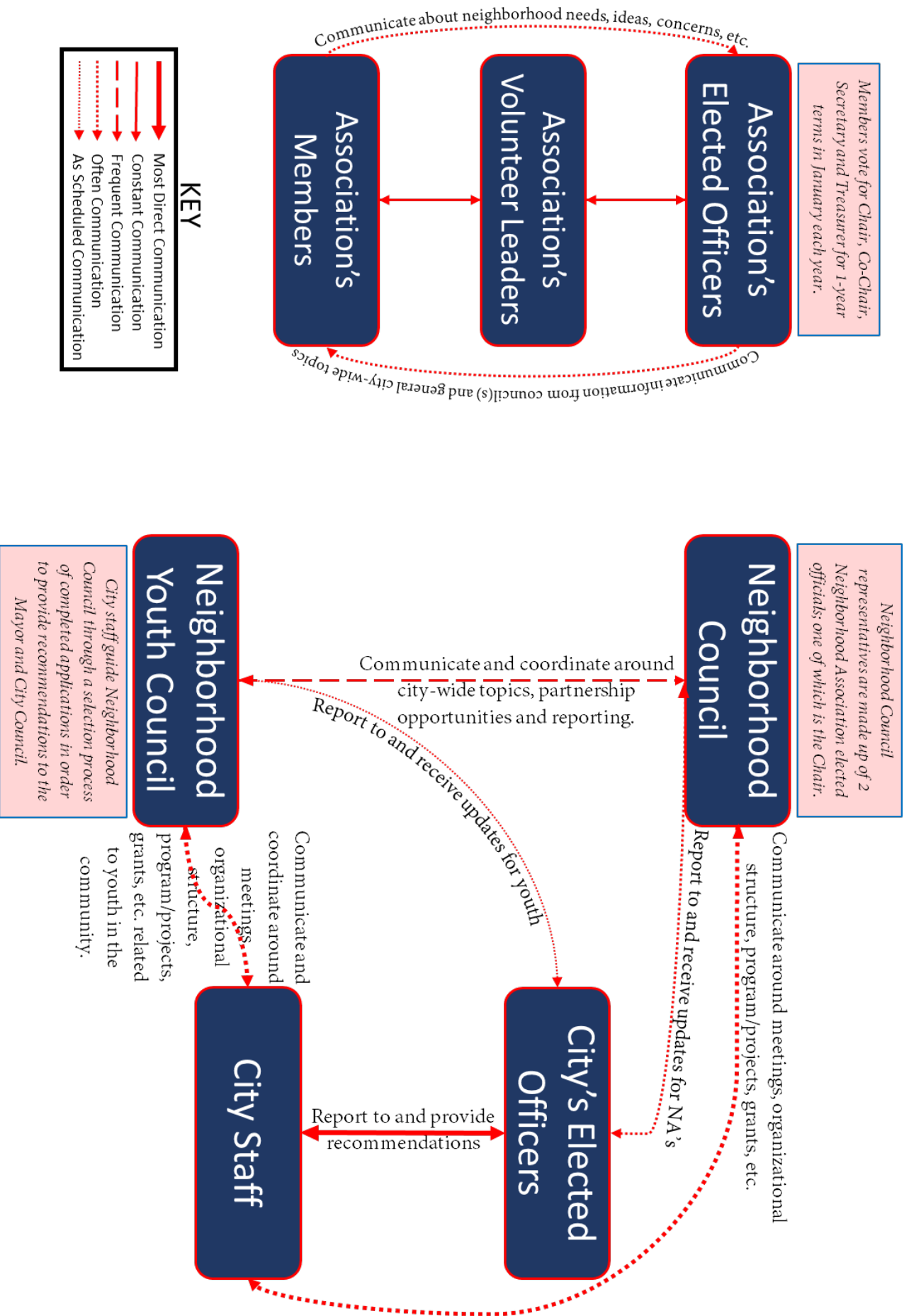
Neighborhood associations established through partnerships that include all stakeholders will result in greater sustainability and impact beyond visible boundaries. When officially recognized by the City of Wenatchee, these associations build community, address concerns at appropriate levels, empower residents, improve neighborhoods through establishment of identity and instillation of pride and by preserving and cultivating quality of life for all.

Each neighborhood association embodies the goals, concerns and needs of all citizens that reside within the respective boundaries. Benefits from recognized neighborhoods reach beyond each associations adopted boundaries and impact far more than

just those residing within them creating positive impacts citywide. Adopting a formalized structure includes relationships within and between neighborhood associations and between neighborhood associations and the City of Wenatchee.

### **DARK SKY DESIGN**

Dark Sky Design is a means to design lighting that will use appropriate lighting levels for residential, commercial, and public areas that minimizes over illumination, sky glow (glowing effect visible above populated areas), light trespassing onto adjoining properties, clutter (excessive grouping of lights) and up-lighting (light emitted upward by luminaire (complete lighting unit)). The City of Wenatchee has recognized the importance of –balancing –the need for a natural- nocturnal environment with the need for consistent lighting of streets and sidewalks, –even in areas of considerable human settlement. Science has determined the significance of preserving natural darkness for the health of plants, animals and humans. In addition, research indicates that improper lighting may actually encourage criminal activity such as vandalism and theft. The preservation of a night time environment not only sustains health, but the ability to see the stars is a vital component of the City of Wenatchee's character. In an effort to be a leader in the support of community identity and enhancing the quality of life for the citizens of Wenatchee, Dark Sky Design should be implemented.





## **GOALS AND POLICIES**

**GOAL 1: GATEWAYS** -- *Improve the visual appeal and navigability of Wenatchee by enhancing gateways into the city, its districts and neighborhoods.*

**Policy 1:** Develop visually attractive and identifiable gateways at primary entrances to the city using a combination of streetscape, signage, and building orientation to create memorable community entries.

**Policy 2:** Preserve and enhance views of significant natural and built features and landmarks such as Saddlerock, the Wenatchee Valley from Skyline Drive, and the Columbia River.

**Policy 3:** Protect the edges of neighborhoods and districts through compatible design and development standards, signage, and landscaping. Compatibility for site design and standards, is not taken as being similar or the same as, but instead is an approach at establishing clearly stated design guidelines and standards that provide a range of acceptable building types, massing and characteristics, sensitive to the interface of adjacent uses or districts.

**Policy 4:** Advocate for city design goals with outside agencies and organizations that are doing work that impacts the city's right-of-way.

**Policy 5:** Hire a consulting firm, which specializes in urban design and landscape architecture, to propose policy changes and specific capital projects to facilitate streetscape improvements in the vicinity of George Sellar Bridge, Olds Station and North

Wenatchee Avenue along major gateways.

**GOAL 2: DISTRICTS** – *Foster distinct and vibrant mixed use and commercial districts.*

**Policy 1:** Adopt-Review design standards for mixed use and commercial districts, including the downtown and waterfront to ensure they are meeting their objectives.

**Policy 2:** Encourage mixed use and commercial districts to incorporate functional public spaces such as neighborhood parks or pedestrian plazas.

**Policy 3:** Require pedestrian circulation through new mixed use and commercial projects with sidewalks and internal pathways.

**Policy 4:** Review which districts, forms of development, and infrastructure parameters that would be appropriate for the removal of parking standards, allowing the market to drive parking needs, encouraging compact pedestrian oriented development. Allow on-street parking to count towards off-street parking requirements in selected mixed use areas to encourage compact, pedestrian oriented development and reduce the size and impacts of parking lots.

**Policy 5:** Facilitate residential development in the downtown and other areas close to employment, cultural and shopping opportunities.

**Policy 6:** Where feasible, in mixed use and commercial districts Enhance sidewalk activity by requiring

encouraging development developers to site buildings close to the street, with parking located behind or to the side of buildings, and to include ground-floor façade treatments that generate pedestrian interest.

**Policy 7:** Hire a consulting firm that specializes in urban design to evaluate necessary changes to city design and development standards Title 10 of the Wenatchee City Code possibly proposing a form based or hybrid code in some or all existing districts. The intent is to provide clear and explicit architectural, site and landscape design standards which can provide greater certainty and quality assurance for business owners, neighborhoods and developers. The intent of this action is to adopt the "Missing Middle Housing" approach.

**Policy 8:** The consulting firm mentioned in Policy 7 should utilize a robust public participation program in the development of said proposed policy and code revisions. This program should include but not be limited to a visual preference survey among other techniques to gather feedback on the community's resident's preference toward various types of development.

**Policy 9:** If a form based, or similar style, code is established in the Wenatchee Urban Area, the City should conduct at least one seminar and establish an education and outreach program for the building community and residents to learn about how the new code functions works. Said seminars should be free of charge and led by city staff and/or the consultant that created the code.

**GOAL 3: NEIGHBORHOODS** – Support the progression of

**attractive and safe residential neighborhoods.**

**Policy 1:** Actively seek to incorporate appropriate traffic calming techniques within residential street standards and implement along existing streets when conditions warrant. Engage neighborhoods in the planning stages of these projects.

**Policy 2:** Develop Review design standards for multi-unit housing to that feature achieve compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood, attractive architectural characteristics of single-family housing/or desired design components of historically relevant and desirable multi-unit housing present in the community, and appropriate screening/placement of surface parking and waste collection areas. Compatibility should be treated in a similar approach as described under Goal 1, policy 3.

**Policy 3:** Provide a Implement a review process for non-residential and large scale multi-family projects within single-family residential districts that allows surrounding residents to comment on potential impacts.

**Policy 4:** Establish Evaluate design standards and parking requirements for accessory dwelling units (ADU) to ensure neighborhood character is maintained when ADUs are constructed.

**Policy 5:** Promote a mix of uses in neighborhood commercial centers using incentives that encourage appropriately scaled buildings with second floor offices or residences.

**Policy 6:** Study the appropriate context, locational criteria, and

ownership model for the development of neighborhood parking lots to relieve on-street parking and facilitate the conversion of existing properties to higher densities.

**Policy 7:** Pursue the application of a dustless paving product in residential alleys as a means of improving the aesthetic appeal of that part of a block.

**Policy 8:** Seek to identify distinct neighborhoods or neighborhood boundaries and work with community stakeholders in these areas to identify goals, needs and concerns and prioritize resources and programs throughout the city.

**Policy 9:** Establish a framework for neighborhood associations that guides communication within and between associations, city staff and elected officials.

**Policy 10:** Develop a process that results in sustainable leadership within each neighborhood association such as formal elections for executive committees and project leaders.

**Policy 11:** Provide technical assistance from city staff to support leadership with activities such as planning projects, developing programs or applying for grant funding.

**GOAL 54: CORRIDORS – Develop appealing and efficient residential, mixed-use, and commercial corridors.**

**Policy 1:** Create an overall sense of place along corridors by concentrating development in districts and

discouraging new strip commercial development.

**Policy 2:** Encourage development to orient around transit stops and to provide convenient access to such stops.

**Policy 3:** Mitigate the impact of increased traffic and higher densities along corridors through streetscape enhancements including pedestrian-scaled lighting, trees, landscaped medians, planter strips, and street furniture.

**Policy 4:** Ensure design and use compatibility of new corridor development with adjacent residential neighborhoods.

**Policy 5:** Regulate signage based on the premise that community aesthetics are a driver of economic development.

**Policy 6:** Study the possibility of providing incentives to property owners to make improvements to landscaping and pedestrian amenities at existing developments that are not otherwise triggering said improvements through a substantial development.

**Policy 7:** Where appropriate, incorporate art in public capital improvement projects in the public right of way. Great examples of this include the South Chelan Sidewalk Project and the City of Wenatchee Public Art Fund.

**GOAL 65: WALKABLEHEALTHY COMMUNITIES-- Promote physical activity through safe and pleasant routes to employment centers,**

**neighborhood services, parks, and schools; and seek to improve overall conditions that impact quality of life.**

~~— **Policy 1:** Consider the potential for residents and/or employees to walk to parks, schools, and shopping throughout the development review process.~~

~~— **Policy 2:** Assess the “walkability” and “bikability” of school and commuting routes to determine priorities for capital improvements such as sidewalks, improved crossings, and bikeways.~~

~~— **Policy 3:** Reduce parking requirements for new development that includes pedestrian and/or bicycle amenities such as walking paths, bike racks, interior bike storage and showers for employees showers, or utilize employee incentives for alternative modes of transportation for commuting (cash out of parking spot, free transit pass, etc).~~

**Policy 41:** Support local walking and bicycling group efforts and participate in events and programs designed to increase alternative mode use.

~~— **Policy 5:** Develop standards for distinctive, safe crosswalks at major street intersections and places where there’s potential for significant pedestrian traffic, including parks.~~

~~— **Policy 6:** Where feasible, separate motorized vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians along busy streets, utilizing landscaping, striping, and parking.~~

**Policy 2:** Seek to more effectively coordinate land use, and site development and infrastructure design standards to implement the goal of a walkable community. The elements that contribute to walkability at a particular site, when properly designed, include, but are not limited to, outdoor lighting, non-motorized transportation routes separated from vehicle traffic, landscaping, traffic calming, connectivity to other areas, etc.

**Policy 3:** Implement policy direction in the comprehensive plan for more effective use and development of medium and high density residential housing options, infill, and mixed use development, recognizing the role that these forms of development play as development patterns supporting a walkable environment.

**Policy 4:** Seek to understand the City’s capacity in effectively contributing to the planning and implementation of the Accountable Community of Health (ACH) Model.

**Policy 5:** Work cooperatively with health care providers and other regional partners to focus on the health of all residents and improve overall population health for Wenatchee residents.

**Policy 6:** Review and where necessary establish noise standards to address maximum noise thresholds for use categories and activities to ensure that proposals are compatible with intended uses in the city. Standards should factor in where there is an interface between different use categories to provide compatibility

[between the range of mixed uses intended in the comprehensive plan.](#)

**Policy 7: Support regional recreation planning efforts.**

**GOAL 76: DARK SKY DESIGN - Educate and promote the use of appropriate lighting levels for residential, commercial, and public areas to help reduce sky glow, light trespassing, and up lighting.**

**Policy 1:** Outline and develop a communications plan for educational and incentive materials informing residents and business owners on light pollution, the benefits of Dark Sky Design, techniques for providing appropriate lighting levels, and programs for proper disposal of used lighting materials

**Policy 2:** Demonstrate the benefit of Dark Sky Design by highlighting new developments that install lighting that follows Dark Sky Design principles such as the South Chelan Ave Sidewalk Project.

**Policy 3:** Demonstrate support of Dark Sky Design by encouraging the retrofitting of all publicly owned and operated lighting over time.

**Policy 4:** Lighting scale, placement and design should facilitate safety while minimizing light impacts on the surrounding neighborhood and night sky.

**Policy 5:** Develop [lighting standards which and promote voluntary](#) Dark Sky Design standards, ~~that~~ mitigate further light pollution of development projects, and identify appropriate lighting levels. [Standards may also include lighting](#)

~~colors, and designs~~ for residential, commercial, and public areas.

**Policy 6:** All signs and lighting (including for streets, buildings, parking areas, and signs) should be designed so that they perform their function without being unduly disruptive to the visual appeal of the area.

**GOAL 7: Aesthetics -- Identify opportunities to improve the visual aesthetics of the community.**

Policy 1: Consider the appearance, placement and design of public and private infrastructure, such as light standards, sidewalk patterns in historical areas, traffic signals, utility boxes, cellular facilities, etc., which can have a negative impact on community character.

Policy 2: Establish a city committee for the review of significant public infrastructure projects, providing input on potential aesthetic improvements that could be considered in project design.

Policy 3: Establish a process to review options available to the city to influence or regulate aesthetic qualities of private infrastructure.

Policy 4: Review sign standards to determine priorities on the amortization of nonconforming signage. Opportunities are available to improve the signage code to better meet community advertising needs while improving the cumulative visual impacts of signage.

Policy 5: Incorporate alternative approaches to landscaping such as low

water and xeric landscaping, integrated landscape features with onsite stormwater facilities.

Policy 6: Recognize that infill and redevelopment sites with limited land area or an existing built environment may have limited abilities to account for onsite landscaping.

Policy 7: Evaluate landscaping code alternatives to determine if revisions should be incorporated to encourage landscape design that is outcome based vs. a prescriptive standard.

**GOAL 8: Public Space -- Inspire the citizens of Wenatchee to collectively reimagine and reinvent everyday public spaces and to see anew the potential of parks, the downtown, the waterfront, plazas, neighborhoods, streets and alleys, markets, campuses and public buildings.**

Policy 1: Look for opportunities to consider “placemaking”, a process and philosophy centered around observing, listening to, and asking questions of the people who live, work, and play in a space in order to understand their needs and aspirations for that space and the community as a whole.

Policy 2: Public spaces are most effective when people of all ages, abilities, and socio-economic backgrounds can not only access and enjoy a place, but also play a key role in its identity, creation, and maintenance.

Policy 3: In concert with appropriate urban design, look for opportunities to incorporate creative patterns of use, paying close attention to the physical,

cultural, and social identities that define a place.

**Policy 4: Study the potential that residential and commercial alleys may provide in the community to create new public spaces. Inventory existing conditions, and consider potential improvements and costs for pilot projects. Engage business owners and neighborhoods to consider what opportunities exist in these spaces for enhanced circulation, neighborhood or community activities or spaces, and facilitating residential infill.**

**GOAL 9: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM** – Further develop our community in areas related to decent housing, suitable living environments and opportunities to expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals.

**Policy 1: Support efforts to create a formalized prioritization criteria to ensure that sidewalk projects are efficiently and effectively constructed with CDBG funds.**

**Policy 2: Continue to provide support for the Neighborhood Improvement Grant to allow community members the opportunity to build connections and revitalize the community.**

## Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element Summary

a) Purpose: The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element is to establish a framework to guide the acquisition, development and improvement of park areas and facilities, and the provision of recreational services throughout the City of Wenatchee. It is designed to meet the City's recreational needs, and assist with in meeting social and cultural needs now and into the future.

b) Statutory requirements:

RCW36.70A.080(1) A comprehensive plan may include additional elements, items, or studies dealing with other subjects relating to the physical development within its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Conservation;
- (b) Solar energy; and
- (c) Recreation.

RCW36.70A.020 Planning goals (9) "Open space and recreation. Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities."

WAC365-196-440 Addresses what should be included in a Parks and recreation element.

c) General Summary of Key Updates: Added information about the City's Habitat Plan which guides the management of City owned recreation/conservation land and other related actions. A new goal was added, Goal 6, supporting the implementation of the Habitat Plan. Mapping and summary tabular data was also updated in the plan.

# PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

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## TOPICS

- Purpose
- Referenced Plans
- Park Types
- City Parks and Facilities
- City Recreational Programs
- Non-City Recreation Programs
- Non-City Parks and Facilities
- [Habitat Plan](#)[Foothills](#)
- Level of Service Standards
- Goals and Policies

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan element is to establish a framework to guide the acquisition, development and improvement of park areas and facilities, and the provision of recreational services throughout the City of Wenatchee. It is designed to meet the City's recreational, and assist with in meeting social, and cultural needs now and into the future.

As a recreational paradise, Wenatchee celebrates nature and offers outdoor enthusiasts a wealth of adventure. Annually the area attracts visitors and new residents because of the area's natural beauty. Providing parks, recreational opportunities, civic and cultural activities, and an attractive setting in which to live is a part of a high-quality life.

Two of Wenatchee's vision statements are especially pertinent to this chapter:

*"The city will feature a variety of parks and open spaces, including an enhanced riverfront park, attractive neighborhood parks, and playfields, all connected by*

*a comprehensive system of pedestrian and bicycle trails."*

*"The city will protect and enhance its natural setting and environmental quality, including the surrounding hillsides, shorelines, and scenic vistas."*

## REFERENCED PLANS

The following chapter is a summary of the 2012-18 *Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan* adopted by the City in conformance with Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) planning requirements. The full plan, ~~including the previously adopted 2015 Habitat Plan, 2009 Park Design Standards and Development Policies, 2015 Comprehensive Arts Plan and Foothills Trails Plan has been~~ adopted by reference and incorporated as if fully set forth herein. Other plan and design documents are significant components of the City of Wenatchee's parks, recreation and open space programs. These plans which were adopted by the city are identified as guidance documents. Plans, documents or studies which have been adopted as a component of this plan or serve as adopted guidance materials are listed in their entirety under the section, Relationship to Other Plans & Studies, in the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan. The 2010 Dog Off Leash Recreation Area Potential Study, 2011 Chelan Douglas Land Trust Trail Design Guidelines and 2010 Skate Area System Master Plan also previously adopted are incorporated as guidance documents.

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan will be undergoing an update in 2017 with adoption anticipated in late 2017 or early 2018 to retain RCO grant eligibility.

## PARK TYPES



The most effective park system is composed of a variety of parks, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. When classified and used properly they are easier to maintain, satisfy needs, create less conflict between user groups, and have less impact on adjoining neighbors. Parks range in size and classification from small neighborhood parks to large natural open spaces.

### ***Neighborhood Parks***

Ideally, neighborhood parks are distributed equally throughout the community to serve citizens close to home. They are small in size and used for non-supervised or organized neighborhood recreational activities. Park guests should not be required to cross major arterials to access a neighborhood park. Typically a neighborhood park accommodates a variety of activities including children's playground, seasonally operated water features, picnicking, open grass for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and can include multi-use sports fields for soccer and youth baseball.

### ***Community Parks***

Community Parks are large urban parks designed to serve as a focal point for community-wide activities and, as such are intended to provide either the facilities or intensity of activities that are appropriate in the community where noise, lighting, vehicular traffic are appropriate for the neighborhood. Community Parks often include one specific use or focal point that makes them special.

### ***Regional Parks***

Regional Parks are recreational areas serving the city and beyond. They are large in size with special features that are unique to the area. Typically, they serve regional resources and focus on

active and passive recreation, regional trail systems, and access to statewide waters for camping, fishing, hiking, boating, and picnicking. The City of Wenatchee does not own or operate any park areas that fall within this classification.

### ***Special Use Areas***

Special Use Areas are public recreation facilities used for a special purpose such as city gateways, cultural activities, historic facilities, or specialized recreation.

### ***Natural Open Space Areas***

Natural open spaces can vary in function and size, and are defined as land or water left primarily in its natural state with recreation uses as a secondary objective. A network of natural open space can be comprised of wetlands, habitat areas, steep hillsides, or similar spaces. Sites are usually owned by a government agency and may or may not have public access. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space while in other cases they protect and provide for placement of a unique feature.

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

Trails, pathways and bikeways are designed to provide walking, bicycling and other non-motorized recreational opportunities. By providing linkages to other areas and facilities, they also allow non-vehicular options for travel throughout the community.

Primary Trails are intended for multiple uses, are accessible wherever possible, and are located conveniently to connect several community facilities. Secondary trails provide access for bicyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians, and are located to connect community facilities or neighborhoods or to provide access to primary trails.

Improved pathways are informal connections through or between neighborhoods, and are appropriate for pedestrian, equestrian, or off-road bicycle use. Unimproved pathways are pedestrian routes of variable width dictated by natural features and use. Equestrian pathways are typically a 6 foot wide, soft

surface path consisting of native soil material and overhead clearance.

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

### **CITY PARKS AND FACILITIES**

The City of Wenatchee owns and operates ~~212~~ public parks and recreation areas totaling 963.~~2792~~ acres. Detailed descriptions of the City owned parks and recreation facilities by classification type are contained in the Parks Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan.

There are a number of city owned specialized recreational facilities such as basketball courts, wading pools and disc golf course located within the City of Wenatchee. Many of these facilities are contained within one of the park classifications.



**Table 1: Existing City Park and Recreation Areas and Facilities**

<b>PARK CLASSIFICATION TYPE</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD PARK</b>	
Centennial Park	0.41
Chase Park	0.52
Kiwanis - Methow Park	1.26
Pennsylvania Park	1.02
Okanogan Park (to be formally named)	0.29
<del>Cashmere Park (to be formally named)</del>	<del>0.65</del>
Washington Park	4.12
Western Hills Park	5.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><del>13.27</del>12.62</b>
<b>COMMUNITY PARK</b>	
Lincoln Park	22.00
Memorial Park	3.80
Pioneer Park	7.00
Rotary Park	8.00
Hale Park	4.97
Riverfront Park	26.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.16</b>
<b>NATURAL OPEN SPACE</b>	
Saddle Rock Natural Area	325.12
Foothills North Natural Area	383.00
Lower Castle Rock Natural Area	36.82
Sage Hills Gateway	138.53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>883.47</b>

<b>SPECIAL USE AREAS</b>	
Locomotive Park	15.00
Skyline Drive Overlook	0.50
Rainbow Park	1.23
Saddle Rock Gateway	4.68
Wenatchee Cemetery	34.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.41</b>
<b>SPECIALIZED FACILITY TYPE QUANTITY</b>	
Trails	0.59 mi
Pathways	3.89 mi
Bikeways	3.60 mi
Children's Play Area	7
Picnic Area	12
Water Play Area	4
Stage	2
Outdoor Basketball Hoops	4
Horseshoe Pitch	2
Disc Golf Course	1
Soccer Field	1
Youth Baseball Field	3
Outdoor Swimming Pool	1
Skate Area (spot, dot, area)	1
Historical Display	2

### **CITY RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS**

The Wenatchee Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department coordinates a variety of recreation programs and special events throughout the community. Programs are designed to: Strengthen community image and create a sense of place; Support tourism and

economic development; Foster human development and teach life skills; Promote health and wellness; Increase cultural unity; and increase a participant's self-esteem and self-reliance. Program classifications include: Athletics/Fitness, Aquatics, Outdoor Recreation, Special Events, Special Needs Programs and Youth Recreation.

### **NON-CITY RECREATION PROGRAMS**

Over 200 public, semi-public and private organizations provide additional recreation program opportunities to residents and visitors to Wenatchee. These groups are ever changing, and range from Wenatchee Youth Baseball and the YMCA to the Senior Activity Center, local churches and private businesses. Programs are provided in the areas of: Arts, crafts, music, athletics, fitness, aquatics, outdoor programs, cultural, special events, youth programs and camps, enrichment, martial arts, health, safety, and senior programs.

### **NON-CITY PARKS AND FACILITIES**

There are a number of other public agencies and private businesses that provide recreational opportunities to their guests, members or the general public. Areas range from the Morris Little League Complex, Appleatchee Riders Association equestrian complex and Apple Capital Recreation Trail to private fitness centers. This inventory does not include facilities that are owned by individual homeowners such as backyard swimming pools or home basketball courts.

Table 2: **Non-City Park and Recreation Areas and Facilities**

<b>PARK CLASSIFICATION TYPE</b>	<b>OTHER PUBLIC ACRES</b>	<b>SEMI PUBLIC/PRIVATE ACRES</b>
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD PARK</b>		
Wenatchee Racquet and Athletic Club	0	18.41
Sunrise Park	0	1.56

<b>PARK CLASSIFICATION TYPE</b>	<b>OTHER PUBLIC ACRES</b>	<b>SEMI PUBLIC/PRIVATE ACRES</b>
Broadview Park	0	1.80
Lewis and Clark Park	9.25	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>21.77</b>
<b>COMMUNITY PARK</b>		
Triangle Park	8.79	0
Morris Park	0	4.58
Linden Tree Park	11.42	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>4.58</b>
<b>REGIONAL PARK</b>		
Walla Walla Point Park	59.04	0
Confluence State Park	105.22	0
Ohme Gardens	42.30	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206.56</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NATURAL OPEN SPACE</b>		
Horan Natural Area	97.90	0
Jacobsen Preserve	35.81	0
Homewater Property	596.69	0
Other Chelan Douglas Land Trust Holdings	107.21	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>837.61</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SPECIAL USE AREAS</b>		
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	4.12	0
Columbia Elementary School	6.38	0
John Newberry Elementary School	9.90	0
Lewis & Clark Elementary School	3.35	0
Mission View Elementary School	9.23	0
Sunnyslope Elementary School	4.56	0
Washington Elementary School	8.15	0
Foothills Middle School	16.43	0
Orchard Middle School	3.01	0
Pioneer Middle School	3.52	0
Wenatchee High School	37.08	0
Westside High School	7.02	0
Wenatchee Valley College	43.42	0
Recreation Park	5.40	0
King's Orchard Church	0	3.69
St. Joseph's Church	0	12.53
Wenatchee Free Methodist Church	0	7.95
Seventh Day Adventist Church	0	7.10
First Assembly of God Church	0	2.34
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	0	2.87
Appleatchee Riders	0	23.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.57</b>	<b>60.08</b>
<b>SPECIALIZED FACILITY TYPE</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Trails	4.70	0
Pathways	3.60	0
Bikeways	0	0
Baseball Field	3	0
Youth Baseball Field	4	4
Outdoor Basketball Hoops	45	7
Football Field	4	0
Picnic Area	4	4

PARK CLASSIFICATION TYPE	OTHER PUBLIC ACRES	SEMI PUBLIC/PRIVATE ACRES
Play Area	6	8
Horseshoe Pitch	3	0
Outdoor Pool	1	7
Sand Volleyball Court	3	0
Regulation Soccer Field	5	1
Modified Soccer Field	14	3
Softball Field	10	1
Outdoor Tennis Court	19	12
Water Play Area	0	0
Equestrian Center	0	1
Boat Launch	2	0
Campground	1	0
Multi Use Field	9	8
Indoor Pool	1	1
Recreation Center	0	1
Ice Rink	2	0
Gymnasium	12	2
Racquetball Court	0	3
Rock Climbing Wall	0	2
Indoor Tennis Court	0	4
Weight/Fitness Room	1	6
Indoor Soccer Field	0	1

## **HABITAT PLAN**

The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department has been protecting land and aquatic resources for outdoor recreation, habitat and open space since before it was officially established in 1953. This is accomplished by acquiring properties through the use of grant funding, working with project partners to leverage community donations, and receiving donations of land from private land owners. Through the process of working with private landowners, community groups and public agencies, by June 2015 the Department had protected in perpetuity, over 800 acres of land for outdoor recreation, habitat conservation and open space. The Parks Recreation and Cultural Services Department continues to work with community partners to protect hundreds of additional acres.

To provide guidance in determining acquisition and habitat enhancement priorities, the City of Wenatchee adopted its first stand-alone Habitat Plan in 2009. The document, titled, "The Foothills Community Strategy" was the culmination of a fourteen month long planning and community engagement effort led by the Chelan Douglas Land Trust and Trust for Public Lands in partnership with the City of Wenatchee and Chelan County. The community strategy was adopted by the Wenatchee City Council on July 8, 2010 as a supplement to the 2012-2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan. This Habitat Plan is an update to the community strategy and serves as the habitat component for the City of Wenatchee Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan for the next six year cycle.

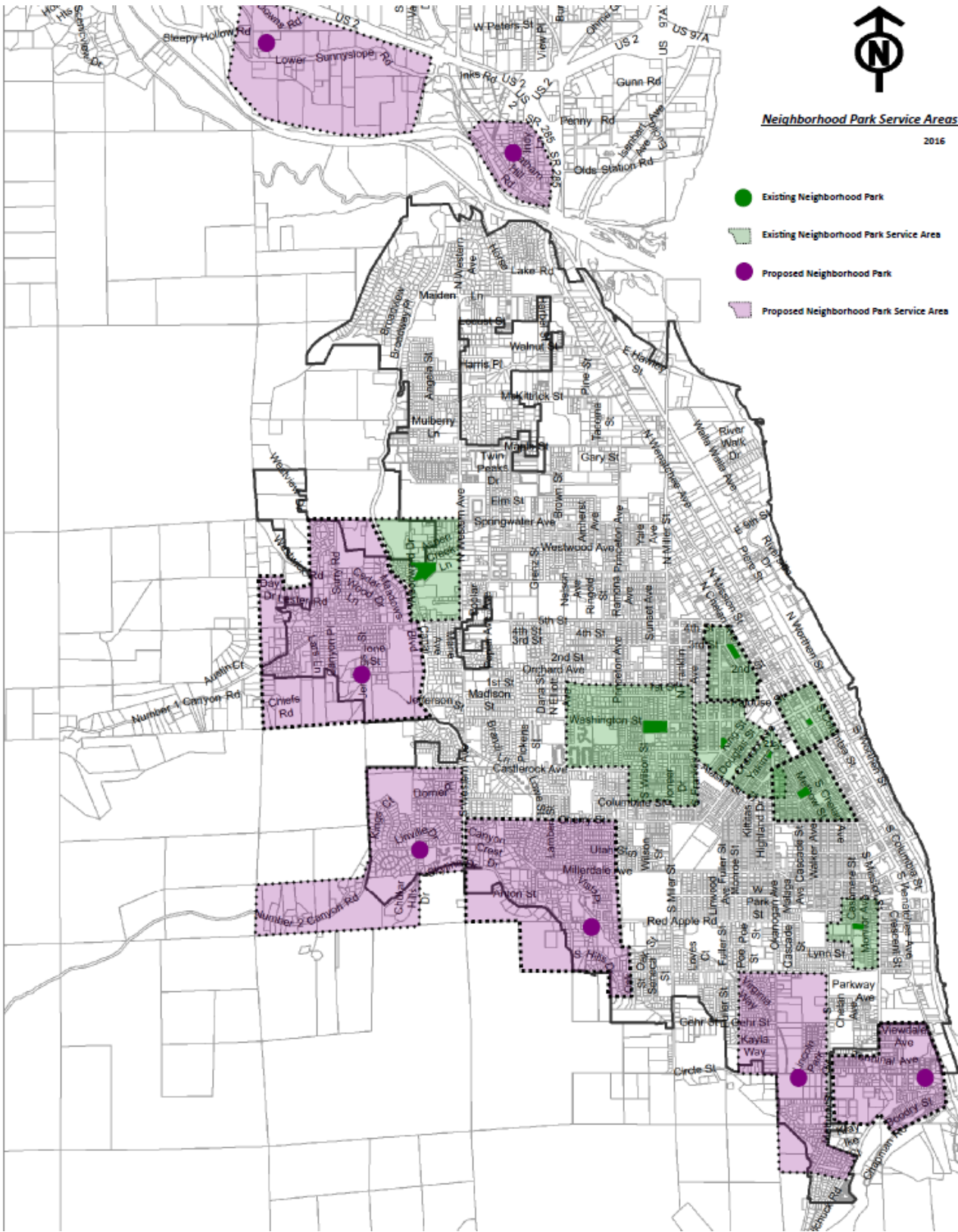
## **LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS**

*The 2012-18 Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan has recommended level*

of service standards for the various park facilities. For the purpose of this plan and implementation through development projects, no park level of service standards are adopted.

The following maps identify existing and proposed park service areas for neighborhood and community parks.





**Neighborhood Park Service Areas**

2016

- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Existing Neighborhood Park Service Area
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park Service Area



## GOALS AND POLICIES

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### **GOAL 1: PARKS AND RECREATION PLANNING - *Plan current and future parks and recreation facilities in a manner that is responsive to the site, accommodates future growth and balances the needs of the community.***

**Policy 1:** Evaluate the impacts of new development projects on the City's parks, recreation and open space resources through the SEPA environmental review process, identify potential significant adverse impacts of the development, and take appropriate steps to mitigate any reduction in such services.

**Policy 2:** Require development projects along designated trail routes to incorporate the trail as part of the project.

**Policy 3:** Designate publicly-owned trails and City-dedicated above-ground, access easements on private lands as Primary or Secondary trails and manage the use, maintenance, and operation of each trail accordingly.

**Policy 4:** Actively seek out agreements with utility providers for the use of utility easements for trail and trailhead purposes.

### **GOAL 2: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM -*Acquire and develop an interconnected system of multi-functional parks, trails, recreation facilities and open spaces that is attractive, safe and available to all segments of the City's population.***

**Policy 1:** Formalize policies and procedures for the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities and areas.

**Policy 2:** Place a priority on the revitalization and improvement of existing parks and recreation facilities.

**Policy 3:** Provide parks, and recreation facilities that are needed, locally unique in character, historically significant, interconnected, inclusive, accessible and financially feasible to maintain.

**Policy 4:** Place priority on maximizing grants, alternative sources of funding, and inter-agency cooperative arrangements to develop the City's park, open space, and trail resources.

**Policy 5:** Market and promote parks and recreation facilities and the benefits of Parks and Recreation to residents and visitors of the community to increase awareness, donations, tourism and participation.

**Policy 6:** Coordinate park planning, acquisition and development with other City projects and programs.

**Policy 7:** Develop partnerships with other public agencies and the private sector to meet the demand for parks and recreational facilities in the City.

**Policy 8:** Recognize and support the importance of non-city facilities and programs that assist in meeting the needs of the community for parks, recreation and open space.

**Policy 9:** In the community, managed open space such as the Appleatchee equestrian facilities, Morris Little League Park, Chelan County Public Utility District Parks and special purpose districts among others are important to the historic

character, local economy, and quality of life enjoyed by local residents and visitors to the region. Support for the ongoing maintenance and operation of these facilities should be reflected in the city's implementation regulations.

**GOAL 3: PARKS MAINTENANCE – Maintain parks and recreation facilities in a manner that is responsive to the site, and balances the needs of the community with available funding.**

**Policy 1:** Actively seek out alternative funding sources for the development and maintenance of park and recreation facilities.

**Policy 2:** Continually seek operational efficiencies to ensure that parks and recreation facilities are provided to the community in the most cost effective manner possible.

**Policy 3:** Ensure that park and recreation facilities are used, operated, and maintained in a manner that is consistent with site-specific and regional natural systems.

**GOAL 4: RECREATION PROGRAM SERVICES – Recreation programs and services shall be based on the conceptual foundations of play, recreation, and leisure; constituent interests and needs; community opportunities; agency philosophy and goals; and experiences desirable for clientele.**

**Policy 1:** Prepare short and long range plans and policies to help guide the efficient provision of recreation programs to the community.

**Policy 2:** Programs shall provide opportunities in all program fields for

various proficiency levels, ability, socio-economic levels, racial and ethnic backgrounds, ages, and gender in accordance with the Department's mission.

**Policy 3:** Efficiently use the resources invested in publicly owned and operated recreation facilities including, but not limited to, City, County, PUD and School District sites.

**Policy 4:** Work with other recreation organizations to facilitate cooperative programming among the public, commercial, and nonprofit entities.

**Policy 5:** Market and promote recreation program opportunities and the benefits of parks and recreation to residents and visitors of the community.

**Policy 6:** Understand and plan for future needs and trends in recreation.

**Policy 7:** Expand services to meet the needs of the community by securing alternative funding sources that will allow for staffing and the provision of programs.

**GOAL 5: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – Recruit, select and retain volunteers and staff members that represent the City of Wenatchee in a favorable manner and exhibit the professional skills reflected in the values of the City including: creativity, excellence, passion, integrity and service.**

**Policy 1:** Recruit, select, supervise, provide training, opportunities and support to volunteers.

**Policy 2:** Provide opportunities for professional growth and development for staff.

**Policy 3:** Strengthen relationships within community groups and organizations.

**Policy 4:** Ensure that volunteer and staff efforts are recognized and appreciated.

**Policy 5:** Promote open lines of communication to staff and both internal and external customers through a variety of methods including written, meetings and other means.

**Policy 6:** Develop organizational policies and procedures.

**GOAL 6: HABITAT PLAN - Support and Implement the City of Wenatchee Habitat Plan as an important policy and implementation plan which:**

- **Retains open space and greenbelt area within and adjacent to the City;**
- **Enhances recreational opportunities;**
- **Conserves fish and wildlife habitat; and**
- **Increases access to natural resource lands and water.**

**FOOTHILL TRAILS PLAN — Implement the foothill trails plan that provides access to significant environmental features along the western foothills.**

**Policy 1:** Work with the Chelan Douglas Land Trust to implement the Foothills Trails Plan; addressing protection, expanded and developed access, trail enhancement, and/or acquisition of lands necessary for implementation of non-motorized recreational use of the foothills with connections to the Apple Capital Recreational Loop Trail.

~~**Policy 2:** Where terrain and conditions permit public access, work in partnership with the development community to provide opportunities for public connections and access points to the Wenatchee foothills trails system.~~

~~**Policy 3:** Create a comprehensive system of multipurpose off-road trails using alignments through public landholdings as well as cooperating private properties where appropriate.~~

~~**Policy 4:** Link residential neighborhoods to Foothill trails and trailhead facilities through bike and pedestrian routes.~~

~~**Policy 5:** Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.~~

~~**Policy 6:** Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.~~

~~**Policy 7:** Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.~~

~~**Policy 8:** Recognize that the Wenatchee foothills are a unique regional recreational resource.~~



### Introduction Workshop Summary

The Introduction to the Comprehensive Plan sets the vision for the whole document. The Introduction was updated to address the current process and plan format, introductory text, “welcome to the city” and “future city” components. The City is required to maintain the plan procedures which are included under policies 1-6, under the Growth Management Act.

### Relationship to Other Plans/Studies Workshop Summary

This is a new section of the plan. Previously, documents adopted by reference and adopted as guidance documents were listed at the beginning of each element. Now they are compiled in a central location to better promote internal consistency of the document. Many of the documents listed in this section were already adopted in the same way as they are proposed now.

*Welcome to the City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan... a document setting forth a vision, goals and policies for our future! The city, along with the nation and world, is going through massive demographic, social, and economic changes. The technological revolution combined with the millennial generation entering the workforce, is changing cities beyond our imaginations. Our nation's cities are where the majority of people live, work, and play. Over 75% of our gross economic activity occurs in cities today. Furthermore, cities are innovation centers for this revolution where ideas creating value and improving lives are developed every day. The role for cities to empower and harness this activity has never been greater and as such, it is the goal of Wenatchee to provide an environment in which people can maximize their life outcomes. Sometimes, this means getting out of the way by removing barriers, and sometimes this means taking specific actions to support this objective. This Comprehensive Plan is based on this core understanding of our changing world for this period of change may have a much greater impact on people in terms of way of life than the industrial revolution. Let's work together to leverage this opportunity of change to make the City of Wenatchee an amazing city of the future.*

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## INTRODUCTION

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The City of Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan is a planning and visioning document prepared by staff under the direction and guidance of local elected officials, boards and commissions, and citizens and business owners, consistent with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) to ensure orderly and efficient city growth through the next twenty years.

The Comprehensive Plan comprises several chapters of topics, including Land Use, Transportation, Housing, Parks and Recreation, Natural Element, Public Facilities, Utilities, Economic Development, Cultural and Historic Resources, and Community Design & Healthy Communities. Each element of the Comprehensive Plan

establishes specific goals and outlines polices that are implemented in codes such as the zoning code, subdivision code, Shoreline Master Program, and development standards which address transportation systems, infrastructure, code enforcement and housing programs among others. Additionally, the Comprehensive Plan comprises a number of sub-area plans and technical level documents adopted as referenced plans. These additional documents study existing and planned infrastructure, capacities, and levels of service to guide capital improvements and can provide specific targeted policy direction for identified study areas.

The City of Wenatchee is required to maintain an up-to-date comprehensive plan in accordance with the Washington State Growth

Management Act, updated at 8 year cycles. The last major plan effort occurred in 2006.

Wenatchee continues to grow and has been experiencing many changes over the last decade. Some of these changes include demographic shifts relating to race, ethnicity and age. Wenatchee as a community values it's cultural diversity. Significant progress has been made to encourage the establishment of neighborhood associations, to play a significant role in communicating the issues and preferences within Wenatchee's neighborhoods.

As Wenatchee grows and experiences change the communities in the Valley are choosing to look at opportunities to work together on services and goals realizing the benefits of a combined approach to valley wide issues. Shifts toward sustainability and efficient service provisions have occurred including the annexation of commercial and industrial lands in Olds Station, as well as multiple islands of unincorporated land surrounded by city limits. Chelan County Fire District 1 now includes the City of Wenatchee and the Museum is currently receiving funding from multiple jurisdictions in the Valley.

Updated infrastructure plans such as a new sewer plan, participation in the Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire Program, the City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program, a study focusing on the North Wenatchee Avenue transportation corridor, a new downtown parking study, and new sub area plans for South Wenatchee and a North Master Plan among others, are significant recent studies, plans or programs that will play a significant role in the next 20 years of growth and development in Wenatchee.

Existing plans such as the Wenatchee Waterfront Sub-Area Plan are being implemented with successful development of infrastructure and a mix of intended residential

and commercial growth and services. Similar to the nation and Washington State, Wenatchee faced significant economic challenges in the last decade and other hardships such as wildfire events. Through these events Wenatchee as a community has adapted to change and made significant progress at implementing the policy direction in the Comprehensive Plan.

## **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN VISION**

In the 2006 comprehensive plan update process, the City worked with citizens to create a "vision" for life in Wenatchee 20 years into the future. The vision is the guide for development of the Comprehensive Plan and helps shape the Goals and Policies therein.

Based upon the views expressed by local residents during the visioning process, Wenatchee's vision focuses on three interconnected subjects considered to be the most important determinants in Wenatchee's future: Economic Development, Quality of Life, and Learning and Human Services.

### ***Economic Development***

Residents envision Wenatchee to have a robust, diverse, and sustainable economy. By improving transportation and the physical infrastructure of the City, Wenatchee's retail districts, such as Downtown, will have grown in quality and range of services. Increased riverfront development and recreation, combined with regional partnerships, inspire a unique identity for the City.

### ***Quality of Life***

Throughout the next 20 years, Wenatchee's neighborhoods will become increasingly attractive and affordable for everyone. By creating a comprehensive system of pedestrian and bicycle trails, residents enjoy convenient access to services, open spaces, playfields, and parks. This vision is based on a direct

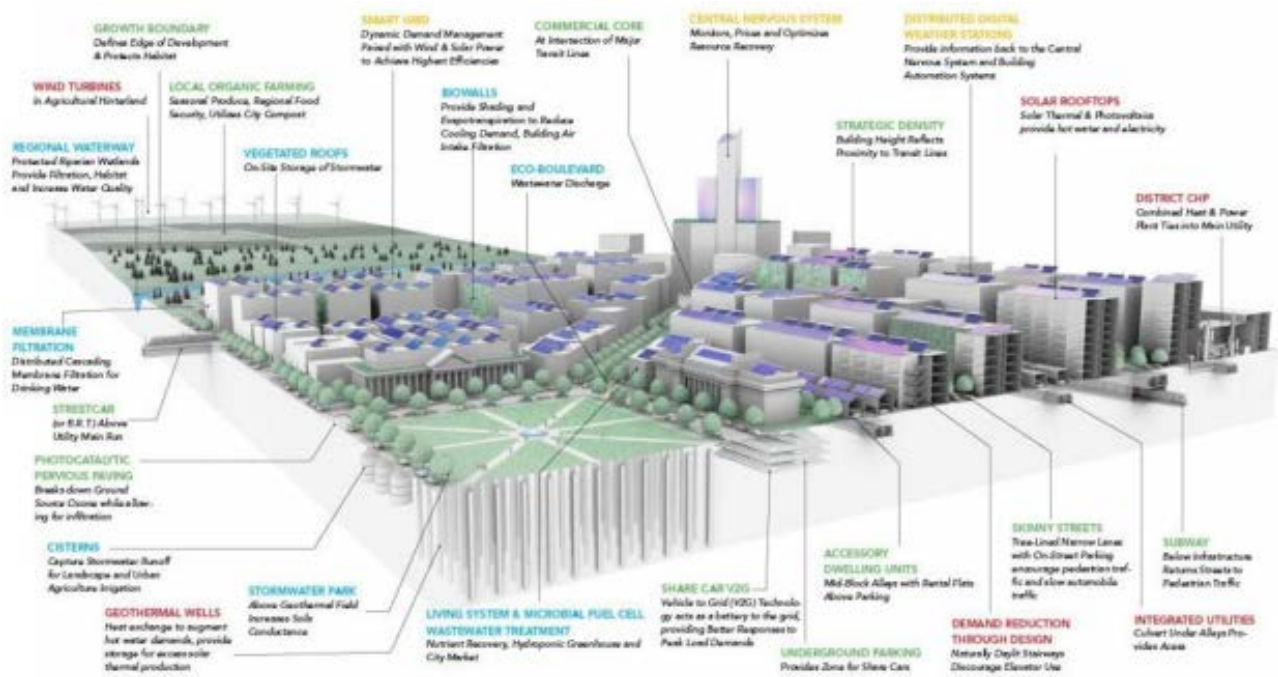
correlation between the surrounding natural beauty and environmental quality and the community’s quality of life.

**Learning and Human Services**

In twenty years, residents see Wenatchee as the home to an array of high quality educational institutions that meet the community’s and the region’s needs. In addition to educational facilities, maintaining high-caliber medical facilities and crime prevention services are also seen as essential to supporting economic vitality and a high quality of life.

**The Future City**

In twenty years, residents see Wenatchee as a city employing sustainable technologies to improve quality of life, enhance environmental quality, and improve economic activity. The illustration below outlines a vision for future cities as provided in -*Mobility 2050, A Vision for Transportation Infrastructure*, produced by Northwestern University, May 2016.





## **PLANNING PROCESS**

The Washington State Growth Management Act requires periodic review and, if necessary, revision of the Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan. The City of Wenatchee completed a comprehensive update of the plan in 2006. The intent of the 2017 update process was to consider strategic amendments as necessary to build upon the process from 2006 and meet state update requirements. The City established a process and schedule for public participation with the adoption of a Public Participation Plan under Resolution No. 2016-13.

The City of Wenatchee Planning Commission held a series of 10 workshops for the purposes of reviewing and updating each of the elements of the comprehensive plan. Notice of this process was provided to a master list of current and prior stakeholders involved in planning in the community and the public was invited to attend the workshops. The public was invited to track progress on the update process by signing up with email notifications of workshops and hearings and reviewing web postings for draft materials.

On January 22, 2017, a 60 day public review and comment period and environmental review was issued by the City. This notice identified opportunities for public comment through additional workshops, an open house and public hearings before the City of Wenatchee Planning Commission and Wenatchee City Council. Written comments and public testimony were reviewed and considered in the review and adoption process. The 2017 plan amendments were adopted on June 8, 2017.

### ***PLAN PROCEDURES – Develop, implement, and maintain a Comprehensive Plan for the City of Wenatchee consistent with the community's vision.***

**Policy 1:** Once adopted, the City Planning Commission should monitor compliance of the Plan, sub-area plans, and development regulations.

**Policy 2:** The City Planning Commission should report to the City Council at least annually

on possible amendments to the Plan or development regulations.

**Policy 3:** Amendments to the Plan should not be made more frequently than once every year, except in emergencies.

**Policy 4:** All proposed Plan amendments in any one year shall be considered concurrently so that the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be determined.

**Policy 5:** When any Plan amendments are proposed, the same public hearing procedure should be followed as for initial adoption: at least one Planning Commission public hearing and one City Council public hearing.

**Policy 6:** The City shall take action to review, and if necessary revise, the City's Comprehensive Plan and implementing ordinances at least every eight years to ensure compliance with the GMA, in accordance with the procedures and schedules listed in RCW 36.70A.130.



## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS & STUDIES

The City of Wenatchee Urban area Plan is the primary overarching planning document for the City of Wenatchee and includes ten separate elements. Supporting or providing additional direction for these elements are a series of sub-area plans, studies and technical documents. While these documents are separate documents, they are adopted as a component of the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan. Additional significant documents are referenced below which may have assisted in the development of the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan or provide guidance tools and options for decision makers and staff to consider as they seek to implement the plan. These documents are adopted as guidance documents.

A. Plans, studies or technical documents incorporated and adopted as a part of the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan:

- Central Business District Sub-Area Plan
- Chelan County Solid Waste Management Plan
- City of Wenatchee's Capital Facilities Plan, as amended
- City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Sewer Plan
- City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan
- City of Wenatchee Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan
- City of Wenatchee Land Capacity Analysis, Exhibit A
- City of Wenatchee and Regional Water Plan
- City of Wenatchee Sewer Facilities Plan
- City of Wenatchee Shoreline Master Program
- City of Wenatchee's Six Year Transportation Improvement Program, as amended
- City of Wenatchee Wastewater Facilities Plan
- Grandview Historic District Sub-Area Plan
- Regional Water Wellhead Protection Plan
- North Wenatchee Master Plan\*
- South Wenatchee Action Plan
- Sunnyslope Sub-Area Plan
- The Ten Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness in Chelan and Douglas Counties
- Transportation 2040: The Regional Transportation Plan for Chelan and Douglas Counties
- The North Wenatchee Transportation Master Plan
- The Chelan County Transportation Plan, as it relates to the primarily unincorporated component of Sunnyslope in the Urban Growth Area, identified in the City of Wenatchee Urban Area Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element
- Wenatchee Waterfront Sub-Area Plan
- 2012-18 Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan

- 2016 City of Wenatchee Citywide Pavement Management Program
- Complete Streets Policy
  - \*See Land Use Element Goal 11 and associated policies regarding the purpose of adoption.*

B. Plans, studies or technical documents adopted as guidance documents to consider in the implementation of the Wenatchee Urban Area Plan:

- City of Wenatchee Habitat Plan
- Foothills Trails Plan
- The Wenatchee Urban Area Housing Needs Assessment & Market Demand Study of September 2016 produced by BERK
- Wenatchee Foothills Development Potential Study
- Wenatchee Valley Urbanized Area Freight Study
- The 2010 Dog Off Leash Recreation Area Potential Study
- 2009 Park Design Standards and Development Policies
- 2015 Comprehensive Arts Plan
- 2010 Skate Area System Master Plan
- 2011 Chelan Douglas Land Trust Trail Design Guidelines
- 2013 Greater Wenatchee Bicycle Master Plan
- 2017 Downtown Strategic Parking Management Plan