considered that build upon one another to give children the foundation to be active for life.

1. Ability. Ability refers to competency in basic movement skills and an overall fitness that allows individuals to engage in a variety of games and activities. This outcome is achieved through a mix of informal play and intentional teaching of movement skills, among them running, balancing, gliding, hopping, skipping, jumping, dodging, falling, swimming, kicking, throwing and a range of skills that require general hand-eye coordination.

2. Confidence. Confidence is knowing that you have the ability to play sports or enjoy other physical activities. It is the result of programs and venues that are inclusive of people with differing abilities, and the support and encouragement from parents, guardians, coaches, administrators, teammates and peers throughout the development process.

3. Desire. Desire is the intrinsic enthusiasm for physical activity, whether in organized or unstructured formats, in traditional or alternative sport. This result is achieved through early positive experiences that are fun and motivate children to do their best.

Sport is just one venue to foster Physical Literacy in All Youth—PLAY—but it's an important one. Physical literacy sits at the base of the Sport for All, Play for Life model, providing children with the tools to pursue the most appropriate pathway for them as they enter their teenage years. A few will pursue elite level sports in adolescence, motivated by dreams of competing at the state, national, college, or professional levels. Many more will follow a local competitive sport track, through school, club, or community sports. The rest may choose less-structured activities and will have developed the skills and desire to enjoy a variety of sports throughout their lives, from cycling and rock climbing to neighborhood or company softball teams to swimming, biking, and yoga.

Eight promising strategies were identified to help every child become physically active. They are:

1. ASK KIDS WHAT THEY WANT. It's Rule No. 1 in business: know your customer. Video games (and the technology industry more broadly) often get blamed for our kids' sedentary habits, yet they provide much of what children want out of a sport experience, including: lots of action, freedom to experiment, competition without exclusion, social connection with friends as co-players, customization, and a measure of control over the activity – plus, no parents critiquing their every move. Simply put, the child is at the center of the video game experience, all made possible by

research and feedback loops that seek input from its young customers. Recreational programmers need to understand the needs of kids, especially those who are left out or who opt out of sports.

2. REINTRODUCE FREE PLAY. Today, many parents are reluctant to let children ride bikes across town to play games with friends. Fear of child abductions, while extremely rare, is a psychological barrier, and crime and traffic concerns are real issues in some neighborhoods. Families are smaller, so there are often fewer siblings to play with at home. But experts recognize the need to reintroduce free play where possible, given the science. "To promote lifelong, intrinsically motivated participation, it is imperative to build a foundation during childhood," sports psychologist Jean Coté writes. "Inclusion of high amounts of deliberate play activities early in development provides that motivational foundation."

3. ENCOURAGE SPORT SAMPLING. Most children flow into only a handful of the more than 120 sports played in the United States. And, as early as the grade school years, those identified as having the most promise get the message from coaches and others that they must specialize in one sport at the exclusion of others in order to fully develop their talents and play at a college, pro, or other elite level. It's a myth. Grow the menu of sport options, create better connections to vulnerable populations, and more athletes-for-life will emerge.

4. REVITALIZE IN-TOWN LEAGUES. It's been a setting where kids of all skill levels and backgrounds play at the same local field or gym, rarely roaming beyond the town borders. But today, house leagues can be stigmatized as inferior, a casualty of tryout-based, early-forming travel teams that cater to the "best" child athletes. Revitalizing recreational leagues depends on improving both the quality of the offering and the quantity of available kids. Parents with means must be given a reason not to flee early for travel teams, through programming that develops their child's skills and provides opportunities for advancement, with fewer impacts on family time. Sport providers need to develop business models that wring less money out of more participants. And organizers must look in new places to grow the pool of players.

5. THINK SMALL. Growing access to play spaces for most children starts with the small –simple, smart moves that hold great promise. In urban areas, this may mean finding small spaces to develop quarter-sized courts for small-sided play. When schools agree to share their playing fields and facilities, it gives families and kids, especially those in underserved communities, more places to play in the evenings, on weekends, and

during summer. Transportation to parks and school sites is vital, especially in predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods, which often have fewer nearby recreation facilities than other areas. That's significant, because people living within a mile of a park are four times more likely to use it than those who live farther away. Funding enables, but so do small gestures of other types of support. Which is another way of saying: be creative.

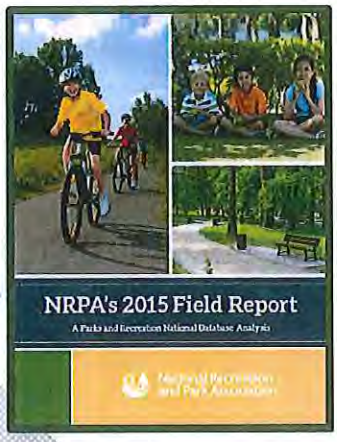
6. DESIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT. If a local facility is the hardware in a child's sport experience, then a developmentally appropriate program is the software. Leading sport governing bodies recognize it as the organizing framework to deliver what kids need to grow as both athletes and people. Adoption of it is seen as a tool to stem attrition, advance physical literacy, and debunk misperceptions that parents and coaches have about athletic development.

7. TRAIN ALL COACHES. Coaches are the delivery mechanism for quality sport programming. They determine how much exercise occurs during practice. Research aggregated by the President's Council on Fitness, Sports & Nutrition shows that good coaches also lower kids' anxiety levels and lift their self-esteem. They help boys and girls enjoy the sport. They can make an athlete for life – or wreck enthusiasm for sport altogether. Trained coaches do best. One study found that only 5 percent of kids who played for trained coaches quit the sport the next year; the attrition rate was 26 percent otherwise.

8. EMPHASIZE PREVENTION. Among the many issues facing youth sports, injury risks trouble parents the most. The ESPN/Aspen Institute Project Play survey showed that nine out of ten parents have safety concerns – and half of those describe safety as a major concern. Both mothers and fathers said that concussions are the most worrisome and one-quarter of parents have considered keeping a child from playing because of that. Football, by far, gave parents the most cause for concern. Programs should err on the side of caution – and ultimately participation – and embrace policies that eliminate or greatly reduce head contact at the 12-and-under level.

2015 National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) PRORAGIS Report. PROGRAGIS is a geographic information system that NRPA established to quantify industry trends. 2015, marked the 50th anniversary of the National Recreation and Park Association serving — and compiling key data on — park and recreation agencies throughout the country. Over the past five years, agencies have met that giant list of public responsibilities with unprecedented resourcefulness, serving

their communities well despite constrained budgets, lean staffs and greatly reduced revenue streams.



The beginning of 2015 sees park and recreation agencies performing more roles in serving their communities than ever before. They provide leadership as public health advocates, programming as recreational experts, care and maintenance as public facilities stewards, and conservation and education as naturalists and managers of public lands. In all of these roles, agencies also uphold standards of social equity and equal access to public resources. Park and recreation professionals — as well as the citizen advocates who support them — are critical to the integrity and accessibility of our nation's system of public lands, resources and opportunities for healthy living. A few key findings from the report include:

The 2014 data on park and recreation responsibilities shows a continuation of the trend toward increasing demands on agencies to perform non-park management and maintenance functions. From the oversight of historic properties to the leasing of performing arts centers and amphitheaters, budget-challenged jurisdictions keep bundling more responsibilities into agencies' maintenance and management roles.

Owing in part to the priority of recovering full-time employees lost in recessionary budget-slashing, the number of non-fulltime positions has either dropped off (upper quartile) or remained fairly static over the past year. Furthermore, total full-time equivalent employee numbers have dropped slightly, after remaining relatively flat since 2011. Taken together, the data indicate that agencies of all sizes are prioritizing full-time hires more than at any time in the past four years. Due to limited resources, smaller agencies are having a harder time than large agencies in carrying out that priority, but all are shifting resources away from part-time and seasonal hires to re-establish strong cores of professional full-time staffers.

Although park and recreation department responsibilities have expanded well beyond traditional park-related functions in recent years, agencies have not seen corresponding increases in budget. In fact, both operating and capital budgets have remained largely static across the past four years.

Programming is not only the heartbeat of park and recreation departments' community outreach, it's also the largest single source of most agencies' annual

revenue. These two faces of recreational programming can create dilemmas for budget-challenged agencies about whether to channel resources into lower-revenue programs. Attendance data for 2014 suggest park and recreation agencies — especially those in larger cities — are facing growing tensions between meeting revenue goals and carrying out public outreach priorities in the parks.

Moving forward, NRPA's intention is to identify barriers to quality park service and recommend initiatives to overcome those obstacles. Part of that effort involves being aware of our past and envisioning the societal trends that are shaping our future. The five primary trends NRPA has identified include:

1. Programs are key to great park attendance.
2. The perceived value of distributed services results in agency functions assigned to various departments.
3. Agencies are pioneering new funding methods.
4. The infrastructure deficit means parks will have to fight harder for public dollars.
5. Walkable cities draw millennials, fueling a suburban exodus.

2017 City of Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan. 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 is to consider strategic amendments as necessary to build upon the process from 2006 and address state update requirements.

The City of Wenatchee is required to clearly establish a process and schedule for public participation during this update process. The City Council adopted Resolution No. 2016-13, enacting a public participation plan for the update. Planning staff has been conducting analysis of trends which have occurred since the last plan update. With new data and trends, city staff has been meeting with the Planning Commission in workshop settings to review the elements of the comprehensive plan, as well as incorporating additional planning documents and studies. This review with draft amendments was completed in December 2016, with public comment and an environmental determination completed in January 2017. The plan is scheduled for adoption in June 2017.

Once draft amendments were completed, an open house was held to further inform the public and encourage comment on the draft amendments. Additional workshops were also conducted both with the City Council and the Planning Commission to consider the amendments and public comments prior to public hearings. The update process was placed on the city website and maintained for the process to encourage public input and review.

The process provided the opportunity for good reflection on how the City has progressed in meeting the direction provided in the plan, with the ability to make modifications given new trends and needs in the community.

2016 Wenatchee Sports Council Outdoor Recreation Survey and Report. In 2016 the Wenatchee Valley Sports Council conducted a yearlong study that was designed to determine the impact of outdoor recreation in Chelan and Douglas counties. Months of research, interviews and data gathering were conducted. The survey itself was the tool that gave the general public an opportunity to participate. It was decided into two basic segments, one for residents and one for visitors. The survey was available for two months and saw over 1,200 completed responses of which 459 were from Wenatchee residents. ECONorthwest completed an analysis of the responses. Highlights include:

- 75% of residents rated the City's cultural offerings as satisfactory or very satisfactory.
- 80% of residents were satisfied or very satisfied with their City parks.
- Residents and visitors participated in a broad range of water, land and snow activities. The top water related recreation activities for both residents and non-residents were: Fishing, Paddle Boarding, Kayaking and motorized boating. Land sport activities were similar among residents and non-residents with hiking, camping, mountain biking and backpacking the top four outdoor recreation activities. Downhill skiing, snowshoeing and cross country skiing were the top three snow related activities.
- The top three reasons that people participated in outdoor recreation activities were for: Physical health and mental wellbeing, relaxation and just to be outdoors.
- Cultural activity participation saw the farmers market, festivals or local events, agricultural activities and live concerts as the top four popular selections. Art gallery or public art finished near the bottom of the attendance at about 18%.

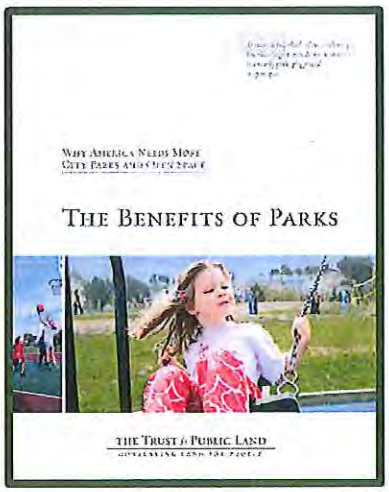
- Scenic beauty and land recreation opportunities played a major role in attracting visitors to the area. Eight of ten respondents identified these attributes as very important factors in determining to visit the area.

Word cloud of resident responses to "What would improve your personal recreation experience?"

- Demand for greater access and improved facilities pertaining to land, water and snow based recreation, more parking and expansion of trails were top priorities as were the need for better signing and water access points.
- Connectivity of trails and communities via trails was a frequently mentioned desire.
- A greater supply of family friendly amenities was requested.

2005 The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space. A number of organizations, non-profits, and studies have identified the overall health, economic, environmental and social benefits that are provided by parks, open spaces, trails, the arts, and recreation programs. In 2005, The Trust for Public Land published this report which makes the following observations about the benefits of parks and open space, all of which have health impacts. Improvements to physical and mental health are increased through physical activity and contact with the natural world.

Social and community benefits, including more stable neighborhoods, improved social connections and reductions in crime and juvenile delinquency. Increases in local economic prosperity as residential and commercial property values rise, community and economic development sustainability, and enhanced tourism. Environmental benefits through trees and other vegetation, which improve air quality, act as natural air conditioners and assist with storm water control and erosion.



Physical Activity Benefits

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their

likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases like heart disease and type 2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety.

Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in the National Park and Recreation Association's 2010 report, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. In addition, the CDC reports that greater access to parks leads to 25 percent more people exercising three or more days per week. Park location and access also matters – according to a study in Los Angeles, people who live within 1 mile of a park are four times more likely to visit the park one or more times per week, compared to those who live further away. Providing convenient access to parks and recreation is particularly important in neighborhoods with lower socioeconomic status, as parks can provide free or low cost options for physical activity. Access to parks and recreation is also important for communities of color and individuals with a low income or low education level – all of which are factors that increase a person's risk of obesity and related diseases.

Social and Community Benefits

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents' mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives than those who do not. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.

Economic Benefits

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses (quality of life) and workers, and through direct increases in employment opportunities. Improved economic conditions can in turn improve health outcomes, as people have more money to spend on food, housing, childcare and other daily needs. However, increased property values can cause a decrease in housing affordability and an increase in housing displacement, due to rising rents or property taxes, negatively impacting the quality of life for affected residents.

4.0.2 Trend Analysis

Trend analysis is based on the idea that what has happened in the past gives traders an idea of what will happen in the future. Along with the work that was completed as part of the plan development process for the documents in the previous section, the following trends were examined.

Local Trends. Similar to the rest of Washington State, Wenatchee has seen a steady increase in organized sports. In Wenatchee, that increase has also included new types of activities, such as pickleball, rugby, lacrosse, ultimate Frisbee and disc golf. There is also an increased interest in emerging and extreme sports, such as mountain bike skills, paddle boarding and rock climbing.

A changing demographic and an increase in cultural diversity in the Wenatchee area have brought new types of interests in recreational activities and programs. It has also brought a greater need for more general recreational activities and financial assistance to residents where needed for recreational program or facility fees.

Similar to trends across the nation, Wenatchee residents continue to demand more off road walking and bicycling trails. As trails increase in popularity and the community grows, there are conflicts among trail users, with a high increase of dogs off leash in undesignated areas.

Business Oriented Approach. The level of subsidy for programs has been declining, and more "enterprise" activities, such as aquatics and adult sports, are being developed, thereby allowing the subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate. Agencies across the United States are increasing revenue production and cost recovery. Pricing is often done by peak, off-peak and off-season rates. Agencies are often structured into service divisions for athletics, seniors, facilities, parks, planning, and the like rather than by geographic unit, and they are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

Generally, park and recreation professionals face many challenges including:

- Doing more with less, requiring partnership development.
- Partnering between non-profit and public forms of service.
- Increasing the quality and diversity of services.
- Moving toward a more business-like model while not competing with the private sector.
- Increasing parks and open space versus a decreasing ability to maintain it.
- Providing support for the socially and economically disadvantaged through programs in areas such as childcare, nutrition, etc.
- Increasing responsibility for measurement and evaluation.

Outcome Based Management. Over the past decade, park and recreation management has trended towards outcome based management, which reflects the effect on quality of life of those who participate or benefit from parks and recreation opportunities. Outcome-based management is useful in establishing the benefit to the community and to individuals. The City of Wenatchee partners with the community to provide innovative and high value parks, facilities, programs and services that promote an engaged and healthy community and may be seen in the outcome areas of:

- Strengthening community image
- Supporting economic development
- Fostering human development
- Protecting environmental resources
- Facilitating community problem solving
- Promoting health and wellness
- Increasing cultural unity
- Providing recreational experiences
- Increasing self-esteem and reliance

4.0.3 Participation Analysis

Participation levels are measured in terms of the number of occasions that a particular facility or program us attended in a given period of time. The information is then compared with similar data from other time periods to determine the amount of use and participation in particular facilities or activities. Participation numbers for recreational programs and activities have been collected and is contained in the Existing Resources section of the plan.

4.0.4 Community Survey

Using the questionnaire approach, future facility needs are sometimes developed from survey information on user demographics, participation patterns, opinions and perceived needs. In addition to the multiple, recently completed surveys for other related planning documents, an online survey tool was utilized to collect data specifically for this plan update. The survey was posted on the City website and Facebook Page from October 25, 2016 through January 31, 2017. It was advertised through direct emails to email lists; through live interviews on KOHO, KPQ and La Nueva Radio and the Wenatchee World. It was also distributed to local interest groups including: Wenatchee Valley Sports Council, Velocity Swimming, Wenatchee Fall Ball, Wenatchee Valley College Outdoor Recreation Program,

Wenatchee Art Education Consortium, Wenatchee Valley RC Club, Fido, Run Wenatchee, Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center, Community for Wenatchee Valley Skateparks, Wenatchee Row and Paddle Club, Chelan Douglas Land Trust. Many of these organizations also posted the survey on their websites. The survey was divided into three main sections including: Parks and Facilities, Recreation and Arts Programs and Demographics. The results were used in the development of the strategic actions that are contained in the Guiding Framework section of this plan.

The survey was viewed 1,279 times online and 67 people took the time to complete it. The survey was not statistically valid, but it did provide some interesting comments. Full results are contained in the Appendix of this plan. A summary of the results includes the following:

Park areas. People were asked what amenities were missing from City park areas from a list of items that were contained in the 2012 PROS plan and requests received over the past five years. Of those items, the top five were: An indoor pool, improved outdoor pool, restrooms, Lincoln Park improvements, trails and pump track. Three items were tied at number 6. Those included community gardens, drinking fountains and a recreation center. People were also asked which of eighteen items that were included in the previous capital plan, but not yet completed, were the most or least important. In order of priority, the top five responses were: Replace the existing pool, acquire open space and natural areas, develop trails, construct a community recreation center and tied for fifth were acquire new neighborhood parks and increase river access points. The least important items were: constructing pickleball courts, building a permanent stage in Memorial Park, constructing additional skate parks, constructing a pump track and tied for fifth were constructing new soccer fields and lighted baseball/softball fields. It is interesting to note that pump tracks ranked high as what is missing in the park system, but low for priority.

Recreation and Arts Programs. The survey asked which, if any, City recreation programs that respondents participated in. Not surprisingly the top responses were from larger community events. The top five responses in order were: Concerts in the Park, Wading Pool Program, None, Swimming Lessons, Movie in the Park and Halloween Carnival. People were asked what age groups should receive the highest priority for programming. The results confirmed that youth programs are still the top priority. The survey also asked which types of programs should receive the highest priority for offerings in the community. The top responses in order to this question were: Outdoor Recreation, Youth Recreation, Aquatics, Special Needs and Performing Arts. People were also asked how they learned of programs and activities. The top five responses were: The printed Summer Recreation Guide, Newspaper, Facebook, the City website and radio.

The third area where data was collected was in demographics. The area of residence of respondents who completed the survey was consistent with participation and facility use percentages at 78% Wenatchee residents, 19% from East Wenatchee and 3% from other areas in the service area of the City.

4.0.5 Public Meetings

Some communities rely quite heavily on input from the general public at public meetings to assess needs. However, this approach may not reflect the true community need and should be used as a part of a larger data collection tool. By filling the room with their supporters, input from special interest groups has the potential to overwhelm the results which often times may not necessarily represent the true interest of the community.

The update of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive plan was the main agenda topic during seven Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission Meetings from September 2016 to May 2017, an open house on February 15, 2017 *(at right)* and also a City Council workshop on March 16, 2017 and regular meeting in June 2017. The meetings were advertised in the Wenatchee World, the City website, departmental Facebook page and local radio stations. They were open to the public. Comments received during the meetings were incorporated into the plan sections.

4.0.6 Overview of National Standards

The purpose of these guidelines is to present park and recreation space standards that are applicable nationwide for planning, acquisition, and development of park, recreation, and open space lands, primarily at the community level. These standards should be viewed as a guide. They address minimum, not maximum, goals to be achieved. The standards are interpreted according to the particular situation to which they are applied and specific local needs. A variety of standards have been developed by professional and trade associations which are used throughout the country. The standard derived from early studies of park acreages located within metropolitan areas was the expression of acres of park land per unit of population. Over time, the figure of 10 acres per 1,000 population came to be the commonly accepted standard used by a majority of communities. Other standards adopted include the "percent of area" approach, needs determined by

user characteristics and participation projections, and area use based on the carrying capacity of the land. The fact that some of the standards have changed substantially is not an indication of their obsolescence. Changes are a measure of the growing awareness and understanding of both participant and resource (land, water, etc.) limitations.

Parks are for people. Park, recreation, and planning professionals must integrate the art and science of park management in order to balance such park and open space resource values as water supply, air quality and create standards that address Wenatchee's own unique blend of social and economic characteristics that define it in order to tailor the most appropriate range, quantity and quality of recreational facilities within fiscal limits.

4.1 Park and Recreation Facility Level of Service Standards

By considering the location, size and number of facilities by type and use, along with community interests, access and priorities, this plan evaluates the latent and potential demand for park and recreation amenities. This assessment provides a foundation for the six year Capital Improvement Plan, which identifies and prioritizes crucial upgrades, improvements and expansions consistent with the needs expressed by residents.

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

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Regional Parks
- Trails and Pathways
- Natural Areas
- Recreation Facilities

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

As with any set of standards, LOS standards should be used as guidelines for evaluating the baseline adequacy of facilities in the community. All communities are different, and all communities have needs and demands for park, trail, and open space facilities that vary with population and economic characteristics, as well as with local attitudes. Thus, Wenatchee's recommended standards have been customized for the community after reviewing national and local standards. The demand and need methodology and the City's demographics were also important considerations.

Table 4.1 shows the standards (guidelines) that have been recommended for parks and recreational facilities, including trails, in Wenatchee. The 6-year demand and need for these facilities is shown, based on the LOS standards. It is important to bear in mind that the suggested LOS standards are an expression of minimum acceptable facilities for the citizens of Wenatchee. The suggested LOS standards (guidelines) are a starting point for local LOS levels. Using the same methodology as the adopted population projections for the 2017 City Comprehensive Plan update, the projected populations are: 2018 - 40,014 and 2024 - 42,137.

Only public owned land and recreation facilities were used to calculate level of service needs. Private and semi-public spaces were not included.

Table 4.1 Level of Service Standards

PARK CLASSIFICATION TYPE	EXISTING ACRES (A)	WENATCHEE STANDARD (D)	2018 ACRES LOS (B)	2024 ACRES LOS (C)	DIFFERENCE NEED (E)
Park System Standard	629.57	10 acres/1,000 people	400.14	421.37	- 208.20
Neighborhood Park	21.87	2 acres/1,000 people	80.03	84.27	62.40
Community Park	92.37	7 acres/1,000 people	280.10	294.96	202.59
Regional Park	489.38	8 acres/1,000 people	320.12	337.10	- 152.28
Natural Areas	1,395.96	20 acres/1,000 people	800.28	842.74	- 553.22
Special Use Areas	216.98	5 acres/1,000 people	200.07	210.69	- 6.29
SPECIALIZED FACILITY TYPE	**EXISTING FACILITIES**	**RECOMMENDED STANDARD**	**2018 FACILITIES LOS**	**2024 FACILITIES LOS**	**DIFFERENCE NEED**
Trails	4.7	0.5 miles/1,000 people	15.97	17.23	12.53
Pathways	3.6	0.25 miles/1,000 people	7.98	8.62	5.02
Baseball Field	3	1 field/8,500 people	4	4	1.00
Youth Baseball Field	7	1 field/2,500/ people	13	14	7.00
Basketball Hoops	49	1 hoop/1,000 people	32	35	-14.00
BMX Area	0	1 area/30,000 people	1	1	1.00
Dog Off Leash Area	1	1 area/30,000 people	1	1	1.00
Football Field	4	1 field /8,000 people	4	4	0.00
Disc Golf Course	1	1 course/35,000 people	1	1	0.00
Gymnasium	12	1 gym/2,500 people	13	14	2.00
Horseshoe Pitch	5	1 pitch/10,000 people	3	3	-2.00
Picnic Area	15	1 area/2,000 people	16	17	2.00
Play Area	13	1 area/2,000 people	16	17	4.00
Indoor Pool	1	1 pool/30,000 people	1	1	0.00
Outdoor Pool	1	1 pool/30,000 people	1	1	0.00
Recreation Center	0	1 center/30,000 people	1	1	1.00
Golf Courses	0	1 course/50,000 people	1	1	1.00
Rock Climbing Wall	0	1 wall/35,000 people	1	1	1.00
Sand Volleyball Court	3	1 court/10,000 people	3	3	0.00
Skate Spot, Dot, Area	1	1 area/2,000 people	6	7	6.00
Soccer Field	9	1 field/2,500 people	13	14	5.00

Softball Field	10	1 field/2,500 people	13	14	4.00
Tennis Court	19	1 court/2,000 people	16	17	-2.00
Indoor Tennis Court	0	1 court/30,000 people	1	1	1.00
Indoor Soccer Field	0	1 field/30,000 people	1	1	1.00
Water Play Area	4	1 area/5,000 people	6	7	3.00

B = 40,014/1,000 x D = existing acres C = 42,137/1,000 x D E= C-A

Existing Acres A includes public areas
Facilities have been rounded to the nearest number.
In E, the negative number is over standard. The positive number is quantity needed to meet standard.

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

4.1.1 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residents living within comfortable and safe walking or bicycling distance, and to provide activities geared toward a wide variety of age and user groups including children, adults, the elderly, and special populations.

As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific comments and recommendations for neighborhood parks in Wenatchee include:

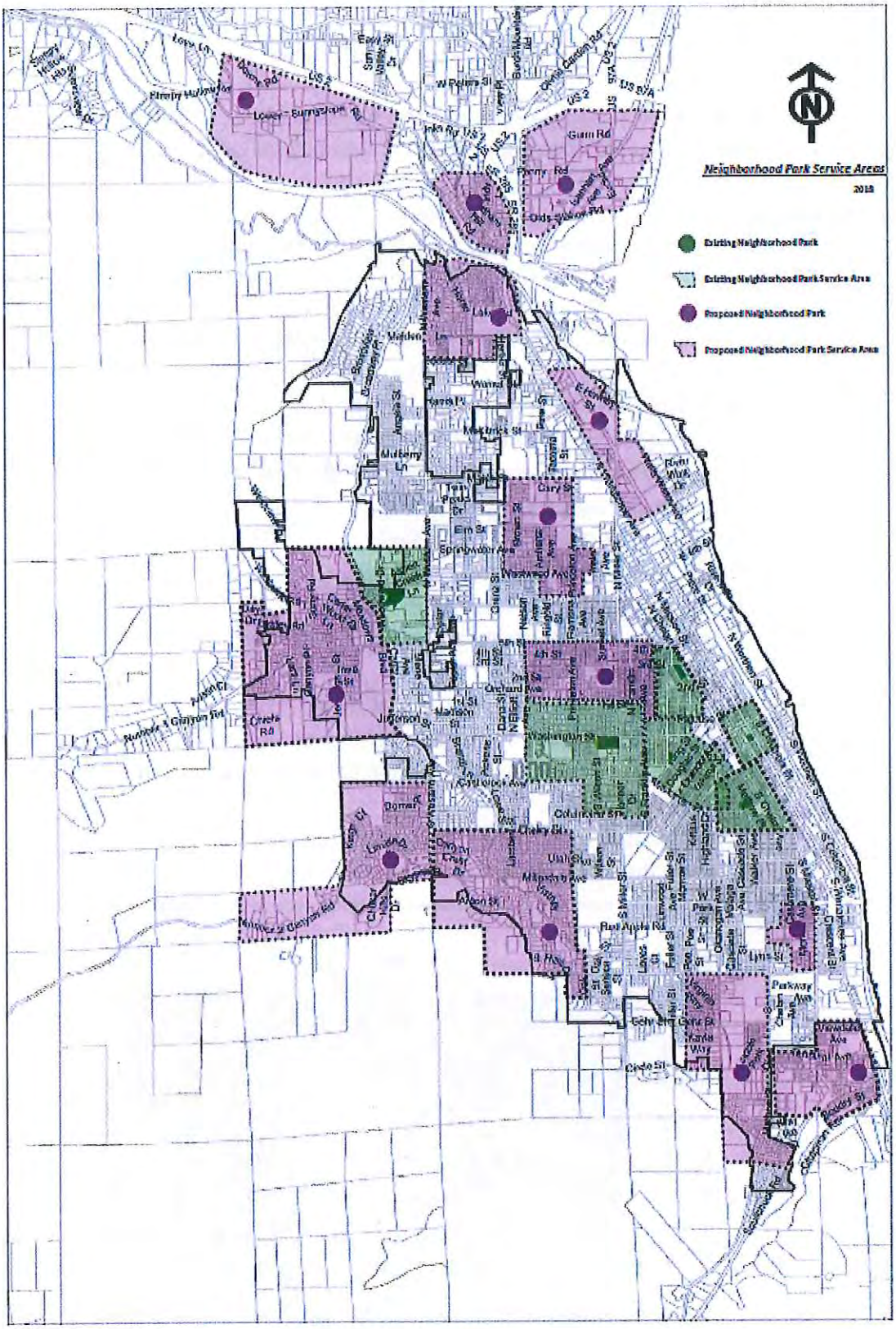
Existing Acres 21.87 acres
Recommended Standard: 2.00 acres per 1,000 population
2024 Need: 84.27 acres

Specific public comments received for neighborhood parks included:

- Improve Kiwanis Methow Park.
- Acquire neighborhood parks to keep pace with growth.
- Expand or add amenities in existing parks.
- Bring more activities and programs to parks.
- Add splash pads and skate spots to neighborhood parks.
- In South Wenatchee's dense neighborhoods, opportunities for green space and pocket parks should be pursued.
- Add outdoor ping pong tables in Centennial Park.
- Incorporate community gardens.


Kiwanis Methow Park

Figure 4.1.1 Neighborhood Park Service Area Map



4.1.2 Community Parks

Community parks are larger, diverse recreation areas serving both formalized active recreation needs of the larger community as well as recreation uses that benefit the local neighborhood surrounding the site.

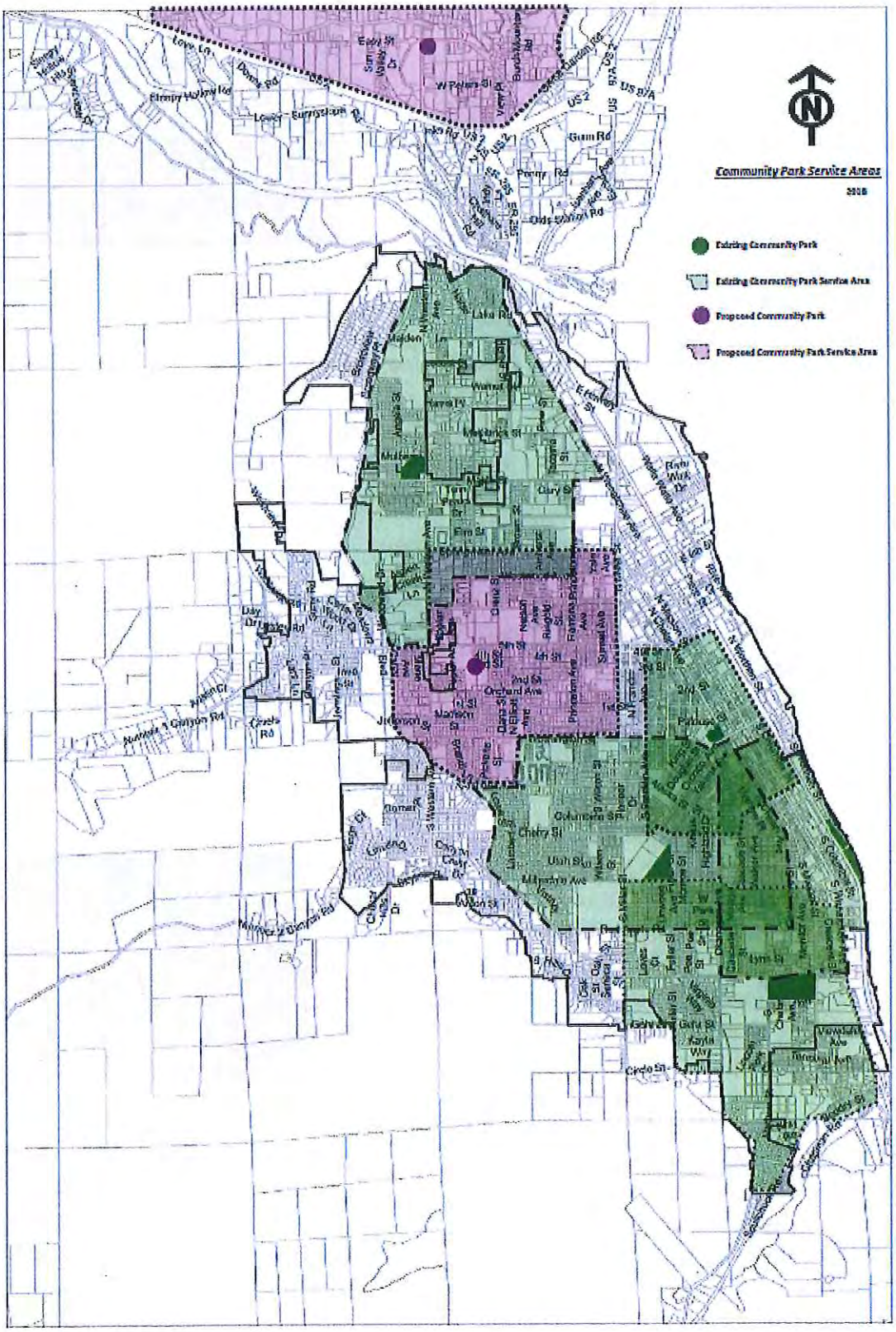
As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific comments and recommendations for community parks in Wenatchee include:

Existing Acres	92.37 acres
Recommended Standard:	7.00 acres per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	294.96 acres

Specific public comments received for community parks included:

- Add a splash pad in or near the Hale Park Off Leash Area.
- The playground at Lincoln Park feels unsafe and needs to be replaced.
- Upgrade the playground equipment and picnic shelters in Lincoln Park.
- Improve and upgrade Lincoln Park.
- Complete construction of Hale Park.
- Add a BMX pump track to Lincoln Park.
- Incorporate community gardens.
- A splash pad at Lincoln Park was highly requested.
- Improve Lincoln Park.
- Expand or add amenities to existing parks.
- Recognize our native historical heritage or Native American roots with a feature commemorating the Wenatchi people in a prominent place.
- Develop new parks.
- Reprogram parks to meet changing demographics.
- Acquire the WRAC property for an awesome community park.

Figure 4.1.2 Community Park Service Area Map



4.1.3 Regional Parks


Saddle Rock

Regional parks are large recreation areas that may serve an entire City or region.

As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific recommendations for regional parks in Wenatchee include:

Existing Acres	489.38 acres
Recommended Standard:	8.00 acres per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	337.10 acres

Specific public comments received for regional parks included:

- Add well designed trails on Saddlerock that can be used for mountain biking and reduce erosion and need for maintenance.
- Add restroom at trailhead.
- Create trailheads.
- Connect existing trails.
- Create more and improved parking at existing parks.
- Add bathrooms and picnic facilities.
- Enhance trails.
- Improve efforts to keep the wildland urban interface healthy to reduce the threat of wildfires.
- Develop more trailheads with restrooms and adequate parking.

4.1.4 Natural Open Space Areas


Foothills North Natural Area

Open space areas are typically those areas that do not fall within one of the major park or recreation facility classifications. Open space areas can contribute to the City's image of a coordinated park and open space system, can provide critical habitat and can provide a visual and/or functional link between other City parks and open space lands.

As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific comments and recommendations for natural open space areas in Wenatchee include:

Existing Acres	1,395.96 acres
Recommended Standard:	20.00 acres per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	842.74 acres

Specific public comments received for natural open space areas included:

- Reduce wildfire risk.
- Protect land around creeks and streams.
- Acquire property to preserve open space.
- Improve efforts to keep the wildland urban interface healthy to reduce the threat of wildfires.
- Promote the alignment of ecological restoration and ecological based fire management with wildfire mitigation strategies to manage open space.
- Promote ecosystem based wildland fire planning and wildfire risk reduction policies for critical areas.
- Preserve open spaces for their scenic and recreational values and their diversity of native plans and wildlife.
- Continue to upgrade fish habitat on the Columbia River and their tributaries.

4.1.5 Special Use Areas

Special Use Areas are public recreation facilities used for a special purpose such as community services, cultural activities, historic facilities, and specialized recreation.

As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific comments and recommendations for special use areas in Wenatchee include:

Existing Acres	216.98 acres
Recommended Standard:	5.00 acres per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	210.69 acres

Specific public comments received for special use areas included:

- Restrooms at trailheads.
- Larger parking lots at trailheads and more trailheads.
- Incorporate community gardens in vacant city properties distributed throughout the community.
- Develop more trailheads with restrooms and parking for the foothills trail area.

4.1.6 Trails and Pathways

Trails and pathways are designed to provide walking, bicycling and other non-motorized recreational opportunities.

As a result of the public process and the needs analysis, specific recommendations for trails, pathways and bikeways in Wenatchee include:

TRAILS

Existing Miles	4.70 miles
Recommended Standard:	0.50 miles per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	12.53 miles

PATHWAYS

Existing Miles	3.6 miles
Recommended Standard:	0.25 miles per 1,000 population
2024 Need:	5.08 miles

Specific public comments received for trails and patheways included:

- Connect existing trails.
- Create new hiking and walking trails in the foothills.
- Expand and enhance trails.
- Extend the pedestrian bridge across the train tracks to connect South Wenatchee to the Loop Trail and Hale Park.
- Create a regional trail and parks authority.
- Enhance a metropolitan trail system to link existing trails.
- Work with landowners to enhance and improve trail systems and access to public lands.
- Install half mile markers on the Apple Capital Loop Trail as a benefit to locals, visitors and emergency responders and develop and implement a universal foothills trail marking system.

4.1.7 Recreation Facilities

Recreation Facilities are designed to accommodate both structured and unstructured play and organized teams or leagues. In most cases, they are the amenities that are contained within a park area. The following is a summary of comments received during the input collecting process about some of the more common recreation facilities types.

Specific public comments received for recreation facilities included:

- More baseball and softball fields
- Need water slides
- Want outdoor ping pong tables near downtown like at Centennial Park.
- Dog park with separate areas for large and small dogs.
- Outdoor velodrome.
- Tennis Courts! Not enough courts available.
- An Indoor pool!
- Construct lighted pickleball courts for tournaments.
- Build a BMX Pump Track.
- Restrooms at parks and trailheads.
- Drinking fountains.
- Add lighting to parks.
- Too much lighting, can't see stars.
- Improve the city pool.
- Upgrade paly equipment
- Build a community recreation center.
- Develop an indoor/outdoor aquatic facility.
- Develop dedicated dog parks.
- Plan for and build a water park, with slides and other activities for locals and visitors.
- Integrate art into bike racks, seating and fencing.
- Add splash pads, bathrooms and picnic shelters to parks.

4.1.8 Art and Recreation Programs

Art and recreation programs and services are provided to promote an engaged and healthy community. The benefits of providing recreational programs may be seen in the outcome areas of:

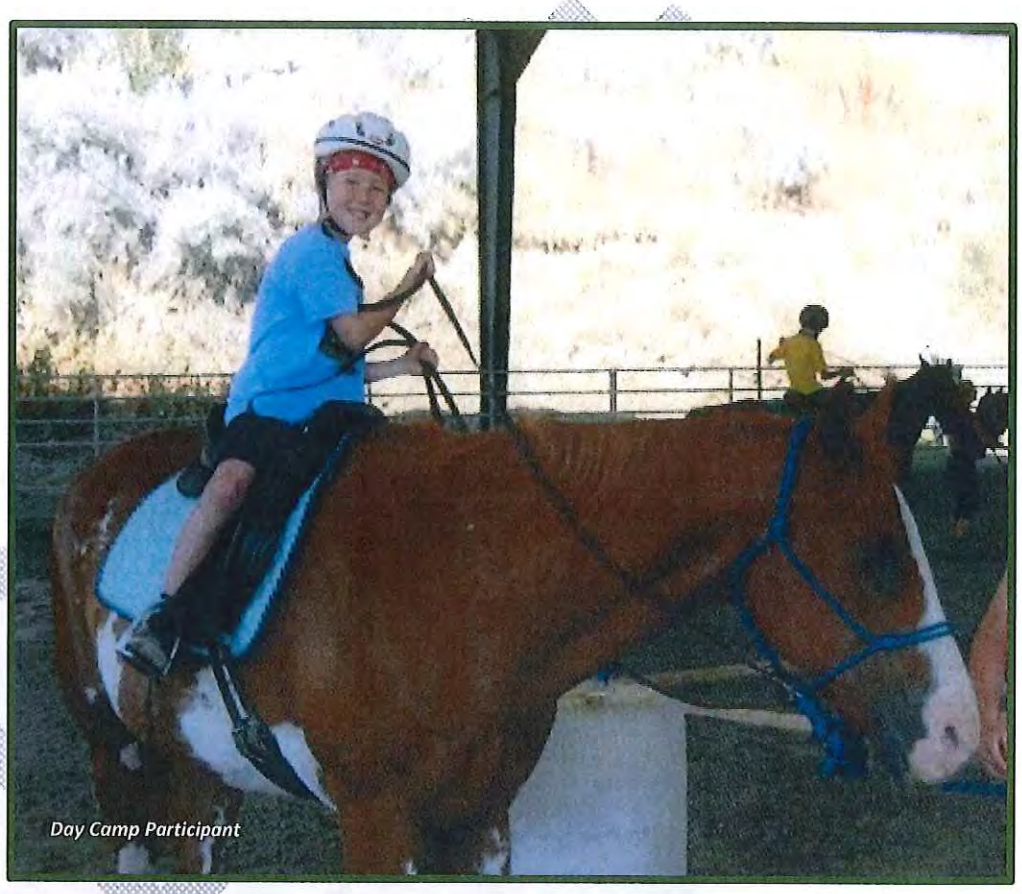
- Full and meaningful life
- Increased quality of life
- Creativity and adaptability
- Life satisfaction
- Personal development and growth
- Self-esteem and self-reliance
- Sense of accomplishment
- Sense of adventure
- Problem solving and decision making
- Physical health and maintenance
- Psychological well being
- Economic stimulant

- Reduced healthcare costs
- Reduced vandalism and crime
- Revenue generator
- Catalyst for tourism
- Strong, vital involved communities
- Connected families
- Ethnic and cultural understanding and harmony
- Community pride
- Support for youth
- Lifelines for the elderly
- Reduced alienation
- Reduced delinquency
- Outlets for conflict resolution
- Social bonding
- Understanding and tolerance

Specific public comments received for arts and recreation programs included:

- Programs for those with Special Needs are a great resource for the community and the population they serve. Keep them going.
- Expand the girls youth basketball program toddler grades.
- Expanded lap swimming and year round access.
- Add tennis classes all spring and summer.
- I would like to see a program of intramural crew rowing competition for teenagers.
- More dog days at the pool.
- Maintain youth recreation programs. Thank you for all you offer!
- Increase programing in parks.
- Provide special events that bring together all members of the community form children to older people.
- Park oriented events such as movies and music are ways to create more safe and vibrant parks.
- Activities assist in development of social skills and overall physical health. Parks and recreation programs play an important role and the community desires more in the school and at the community center.
- More events and entertainment.
- More kids activities.
- More outdoor recreation activities.
- Develop programs that encourage and support stewardship among recreational users to minimize impacts on open spaces and natural habitats as public use of these resources intensifies.

- Establish clubs in high schools to promote youth involvement in outdoor recreation activities.
- Expand arts, food and music festivals in the region including a showcase for Latino culture to complement the growing number of outdoor sports events.
- Expand the Art of the Avenues outdoor sculpture program.
- Develop community art programs that provide increased opportunities for public participation.



Day Camp Participant

Chapter 5: Guiding Framework

5.0 Guiding Framework

The City of Wenatchee's vision, mission, goals and objectives and strategic actions for parks, recreation and the arts form the foundation for the comprehensive plan and create a guiding framework for planning and decision-making.

Goals and objectives are essential to the preparation and implementation of the plan. They help to establish a clear direction and provide a basis for evaluating the progress of implementing the plan.

5.1 Vision

The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department collaborates with partner organizations to provide innovative and high-value parks, facilities, programs and services that promote an engaged and healthy community.

5.2 Mission

The mission of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department is to build a great community through it's' people, parks, and programs. The mission reflects two overarching principles. First, the community is the owner of the facilities and services the department provides. The mission also includes a commitment to managing and expanding the community's arts, parks and recreation resources, including conservation of natural resources and support the City's economic vitality. The outcome is a consistent effort to create a great community—one that is vibrant, healthy, and strong.

The City Council established an Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission to provide guidance and advice to the Department and Council. It's mission to encourage projects and programs that contribute to the quality of life in Wenatchee by advising the Mayor and City Council on the arts, recreation, parks, and city cultural heritage. The Commission strives to preserve, enhance, and protect open spaces and to enrich quality of life for present and future generations.

5.3 Community Outcomes

The department's vision of partnering with the community to provide innovative and high value parks, facilities, visual and performing arts and recreational programs and services that promote an engaged and healthy community resonates loudly in the outcome areas of:

- Strengthening community image and creating a sense of place
- Supporting economic development and tourism
- Fostering human development
- Protecting environmental resources
- Facilitating community problem solving
- Promoting health and wellness

- Increasing cultural unity
- Providing recreational experiences
- Increasing self-esteem and self-reliance

5.4 Goals and Objectives

The following section presents the goals (PRG), objectives (PRO) and strategic actions (SA) that have been developed as a result of the planning process. They are designed to achieve the community outcomes and satisfy the needs and desires of the community. These statements have evolved from the analysis of input received from Wenatchee resident's through the community survey and public meeting process, review and input from the Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission, incorporation of input received from recent planning efforts, analysis of national and local recreation trends and standards, and from an evaluation of existing community conditions, opportunities and needs.

The City will strive to achieve each goal by implementing a set of objectives with corresponding strategic actions. Progress on implementation of the Comprehensive Plan will be measured through the outcome-based performance measures. The goals are divided into five functional areas: Parks and Recreation Facilities, Habitat, Recreation Programs, Arts and Culture, and Organizational Development.

5.4.1 Parks and Recreation Facilities


Pennsylvania Park

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

Program Goals and Objectives:

PRG 1.0 **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.**

PRO 1.1 Evaluate the impacts of new development projects on the City's parks, recreation and open space resources through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental review process, identify potential significant adverse impacts of the development, and take appropriate steps to mitigate any reduction in such services.

SA 1.1.1 Develop procedures for protecting park and recreation lands and facilities from encroachment.

SA 1.1.2 Evaluate establishment of park, trail or art impact fees or dedication requirements for new developments.

PRO 1.2 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.

PRO 1.3 Seek out agreements with utility providers for the use of utility easements for trail and trailhead purposes.

SA 1.3.1 Chelan County.

SA 1.3.2 Chelan County Public Utility District.

SA 1.3.3 Irrigation District for use of the Highline Canal.

PRG 2.0 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.

PRO 2.1 Formalize policies and procedures for the acquisition and development of parks, natural areas, cultural sites and recreation facilities.

SA 2.1.1 Review parks and recreation design standards and development policies as needed.

SA 2.1.2 Establish written policies and procedures for the development of park and recreation land and facilities.

SA 2.1.3 Prepare and adopt historical, cultural and natural area management plans.

PRO 2.2 Place a priority on the revitalization and improvement of existing parks and recreation facilities.

SA 2.2.1 Provide Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access in at least 75% of all park areas.

SA 2.2.2 Replace picnic tables with vandal resistant tables and provide concrete picnic table pads in all parks. 25% of tables will be accessible in each park.

SA 2.2.3 Replace the Chase Park Play Equipment, replace lighting with pedestrian scale historic themed lighting, add access routes, add a accessible picnic tables and plant street trees.


Locomotive Park

SA 2.2.4 Replace wading pools with splash pads.

SA 2.2.5 Construct a restroom at Locomotive Park.

SA 2.2.6 Renovate Lincoln Park including adding two Youth Baseball Fields, one soccer field, a second picnic shelter, splash pad, replacing the play equipment, BMX Pump Track, ADA accessibility and landscaping.

SA 2.2.7 Develop a new Community Aquatic Center.

SA 2.2.8 Construct the Hale Park Phase Two Project including adding parking, walkways, skate area, play

equipment, picnic shelter and landscaping.

SA 2.2.9 Incorporate two skate areas into parks.

SA 2.2.10 Prepare a master plan and construct the Okanogan Street park site.

SA 2.2.11 Incorporate two pickleball courts into existing park areas.

SA 2.2.12 Develop 12.53 miles of paved trails.

SA 2.2.13 Develop 5.02 miles of unpaved trails and decommission non sustainable trails.

SA 2.2.14 Restore disturbed habitat areas on Saddle Rock.

SA 2.2.15 Implement Memorial Park master plan improvements.

SA 2.2.16 Install security cameras in high risk areas.

SA 2.2.17 Incorporate community gardens when possible in existing park areas and undesignated open space areas distributed throughout the community.


Community garden

PRO 2.3 Provide parks, and recreation facilities to meet deficiencies and are locally unique in character, historically significant, interconnected, inclusive, accessible and financially feasible to maintain.

SA 2.3.1 Acquire 202.59 acres of Community Parks.

SA 2.3.2 Acquire 62.40 acres of Neighborhood Parks.

SA 2.3.3 Partner with local conservation groups and governmental entities to develop two trail heads to provide access to the Wenatchee Foothills.

SA 2.3.4 Acquire shoreline property when it meets current and future needs for public recreation access.

SA 2.3.5 Develop viewpoints to provide visual access to the water where the topography prevents direct access.

PRO 2.4 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.

SA 2.4.1 Work to secure long-term dedicated funding sources for the acquisition, development and maintenance of parks, natural areas and recreational facilities through annual budgeting, state and federal grants, matching funds, bonds, levies, donations, conservation easements, or creative site planning.

SA 2.4.2 Investigate property transfer incentives for land donations or easements.

SA 2.4.3 Collaborate with other agencies to pursue federal and state grants to acquire and protect open spaces, wildlife habitats and corridor connections to state and federal lands in Wenatchee's urban growth area.

SA 2.4.4 Partner with private land owners to secure conservation easements,

implement landowner incentive programs and foster land trust donations.

PRO 2.5 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.

SA 2.5.1 Utilize social media, the city web site, free and paid advertisements whenever possible.

PRO 2.6 Coordinate park planning, acquisition and development with other City projects and programs.

PRO 2.7 Develop partnerships with other agencies to meet the demand for parks and recreational facilities in the City.

SA 2.7.1 Work with the Wenatchee Row and Paddle Club to assist as is feasible for the development of non-motorized boating facilities.

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

PRO 3.1 Actively seek out alternative funding sources for the development and maintenance of parks, natural areas and recreation facilities.

PRO 3.2 Continually seek operational efficiencies to ensure that parks and recreation facilities are provided to the community in the most cost effective manner possible.

SA 3.2.1 Coordinate special park projects using volunteers (i.e. youth job corp., real estate agency adopted community projects, service clubs) annually.

SA 3.2.2 Implement facility improvements which result in long term operational cost savings.

PRO 3.3 Ensure that park and recreation facilities are used, operated, and maintained in a manner that is consistent with site-specific and regional natural systems.

SA 3.3.1 Prepare maintenance and operations plans for management of parks, natural areas and recreational facilities.

SA 3.3.2 Prepare comprehensive preventive maintenance plans that incorporate a preventative program for each area that includes regularly scheduled systematic inspections and detailed safety checks.

SA 3.3.3 Maintain park and recreation facilities in a manner to make them safe, attractive, and a positive part of the neighborhood.

SA 3.3.4 Establish a depreciation and replacement schedule for all park and recreation capital assets.

SA 3.3.5 Complete regular reviews of legal requirements related to facilities, such as licenses, sanitary regulations, fire laws, and safety measures, and inspections of adherence thereto.

SA 3.3.6 Prepare written, environmentally sound policies and procedures that are integral to all operations.

5.4.2 Habitat

General Goal:
Habitat areas in and around Wenatchee are a well-managed community resource that are home to healthy wildlife populations supported by a diversity of native plants and natural lands.

Program Goals and Objectives:

PRG 4.0 **Guide development to appropriate areas to minimize conflict while adequately meeting the needs of the growing community.**

PRO 4.1 Encourage infill and growth in minimum conflict areas at lower elevations surrounding the foothills through incentive-based programs.

SA 4.1.1 Investigate the feasibility of implementing a Transfer of Development Rights Program with Chelan County.

PRO 4.2 Protect the natural integrity and function of steep slopes, drainages and other areas to minimize risks to community health and safety.

SA 4.2.1 Review and support City critical area standards to direct growth to appropriate areas, emphasizing the protection of steep slopes and the maintenance or enhancement of critical area functions and values.

PRO 4.3 Implement development strategies and interagency agreements to minimize risks to community health and safety from wildland fires.

SA 4.3.1 Support requirements for the provision of wild land fire protection routes and defensible space

requirements in new development in the urban interface zone.

PRO 4.4 Support the expansion of infrastructure to meet growth demands in appropriate areas and to protect community and environmental health and safety.

SA 4.4.1 Encourage new subdivisions and development near the foothills to provide access points and connections to the foothills trail system.

SA 4.4.2 Encourage the use of clustered development and other innovative designs that aim to preserve the functions of critical areas and further public safety.

SA 4.4.3 Provide support to ensure that development in designated critical areas adequately mitigates potential negative impacts associated with the specific conditions.

PRG 5.0 Conserve a diversity and abundance of wildlife, habitat, and open-space features important to the ecological health of the area.

PRO 5.1 Place priority on maximizing grants, alternative sources of funding, and inter-agency cooperative arrangements to develop the natural area system.

SA 5.1.1 Work to secure long-term dedicated funding sources for the acquisition, development, operations and maintenance of natural areas through annual budgeting, state and federal grants, matching funds, bonds, levies, donations, conservation easements, or creative site planning.

SA 5.1.2 Investigate property transfer incentives for land donations or conservation easements, especially for open space and trails.

SA 5.1.3 Collaborate with other public agencies and private non-profit conservation trusts, pursue federal and state grants to acquire and protect open spaces, wildlife habitats and corridor connections to state and federal lands.

SA 5.1.4 Conserve critical habitat areas using a combination of incentives, best design practices, education, and regulations.

PRO 5.2 Formalize plans, policies and procedures for the acquisition, development and management of open space, recreation, access and habitat areas.

SA 5.2.1 Identify important native plant, wildlife habitat, and noxious weed areas and prepare policies to address each.

SA 5.2.2 Integrate emergency access and protection zones for wild fire response in natural area planning.

SA 5.2.3 Prepare written, environmentally sound policies and procedures that are integral to all operations.

SA 5.2.4 Identify and designate appropriate areas along the foothills as critical wildlife areas, providing additional protection measure with use supported by best available sciences.

SA 5.2.5 Utilize best available science in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas.

SA 5.2.6 Prepare risk management plans for each area and review it on a regular basis which encompasses analysis of risk exposure, control approaches and financial impacts.

SA 5.2.7 Prepare and implement a fire management program for habitat areas that includes a fire fuels reduction strategy and the establishment of appropriate fuel breaks.

PRO 5.3 Place a priority on the revitalization, restoration and improvement of existing natural areas, trails and access points to prevent further degradation of critical habitat areas, improve sustainability and enhance flora and fauna.

SA 5.3.1 Ensure that areas are used, operated, and maintained in a manner that is consistent with site-specific and regional natural systems.

SA 5.3.2 Work with local non-profit agencies and other local organizations to coordinate restoration and enhancement activities.

SA 5.3.3 Seek out grants, donations and volunteers to assist with restoration efforts.

SA 5.3.4 Special priority should be given to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance priority threatened or endangered species and habitats.

PRO 5.4 Acquire natural areas, open spaces, access points and trails that are needed, locally unique in character, provide important wildlife or other habitat purposes, interconnected, inclusive, accessible and financially feasible to maintain.

SA 5.4.1 Retain and protect as open space areas that provide essential habitat for rare, threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species.

SA 5.4.2 Retain and protect as open space areas that provide habitat for fish and wildlife species, may serve as a corridor for wildlife movement, and may include and encourage public use for wildlife interpretation and observation.

SA 5.4.3 Retain and protect as open space areas having a unique combination of open space values, including: separation or buffering between incompatible land uses; visual delineation of the City or neighborhood of the City; floodwater or storm water storage; storm water purification; recreational value; aesthetic value; and educational value.

SA 5.4.4 Acquire shoreline property when it meets current and future needs for public recreation access.

SA 5.4.5 Work with local public, private and non-profit trails supporters to seek and obtain local, state and federal funds to acquire and develop park facilities that broaden the trail opportunities and provide trailheads to local and regional trail links.

SA 5.4.6 Place priority on protecting and restoring habitat functions and connectivity in sub watersheds ecosystems.

PRO 5.5 Develop partnerships with other public agencies and the private sector to meet the demand for habitat protection, and recreation.

SA 5.5.1 Conduct regular meetings with public agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector to improve coordination and collaboration to facilitate habitat protection and restoration efforts.

PRG 6.0 Provide a sustainable system of trails, access points and amenities that supports multiple recreational uses now and into the future.

PRO 6.1 Build local capacity through funding and staffing to manage and develop a sustainable system of trails and amenities.

SA 6.1.1 Pursue state, federal and local grant opportunities.

SA 6.1.2 Enhance the volunteer program to provide natural area ambassadors and stewards.

SA 6.1.3 Provide staffing to keep pace with demands of the parks system and desires of the community.

PRO 6.2 Improve management and oversight of the existing trail system.

SA 6.2.1 Conduct regular meetings and work with local non-profit agencies and other local organizations to

coordinate maintenance and management activities.

PRO 6.3 Build community awareness of trail issues, etiquette, and user responsibilities.

SA 6.3.1 Distribute press releases through local media, Facebook page and other outlets.


Saddle Rock signs

SA 6.3.2 Seek out funding and provide educational signs at strategic locations designed to inform trail users of expectations.

SA 6.3.3 Provide information to potential users through participation in local fairs, assemblies and contacts with user groups.

SA 6.3.4 Assist with the design and implementation of standardized way finding and interpretive signing of the Foothills Trails system to provide increased service to visitors and emergency service response.

PRO 6.4 Reduce and minimize user conflicts in recreational areas used by the public.

SA 6.4.1 Increase educational efforts to improve understanding.

SA 6.4.2 Design trail corridors and amenities to separate divergent uses where possible to reduce conflicts.

PRO 6.5 Expand trail system in appropriate areas to meet user demand and improve connectivity between existing areas used by the public.

SA 6.5.1 Seek out and obtain grant funding to acquire and develop properties for trail purposes.

SA 6.5.2 Partner with local agencies and non-profit organizations to construct and manage new sustainable trails and decommission unsustainable trails to meet or exceed the level of service standard in the Comprehensive Plan.

PRO 6.6 Develop trail and trailhead improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.


Castle Rock Trailhead

SA 6.6.1 Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, restrooms, drinking fountains, parking areas, security cameras, water and other services.

SA 6.6.2 Take advantage of opportunities for development of waterfront links, access improvements, shoreline restoration and river related activities.

PRG 7.0 Build community understanding, awareness, support, and involvement in environmental education and habitat related matters to further community investment in and stewardship of natural resources.

PRO 7.1 Foster a community that values, understands, and protects our environment, thereby sustaining a healthy and desirable place to live.

SA 7.1.1 Participate 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 and to foster a better understanding of natural resources.

SA 7.1.2 Work in cooperation with other public agencies, local organizations, associations, departments, and groups in creating and carrying out environmentally related programs and outreach efforts.

SA 7.1.3 Pursue grants that will aid in creating a more sustainable and healthy community.

SA 7.1.4 Utilize social media, the city web site, free and paid advertisements wherever possible.

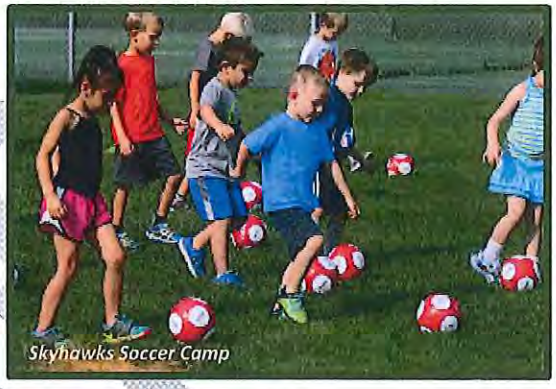
SA 7.1.5 Market and promote environmental education, habitat and trail use information and the benefits of parks and recreation to residents and visitors of the community to increase awareness, donations, tourism and participation.

PRO 7.2 Promote open lines of communication to staff and both internal and external customers through a variety of methods including written, meetings and other means.

SA 7.2.1 Prepare and provide educational materials regarding wildland fire, interacting with wildlife, noxious weeds and other information designed specifically for those living and visiting the urban interface zone.

PRO 7.3 Foster environmental awareness in City departments by purchasing environmentally sensitive products, and promoting energy and water conservation, proper waste management and environmentally responsible modes of transportation.

5.4.3 Recreation Program Services



General Goal:
Offer diverse, high quality recreation programs regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or ability level in the most cost effective manner possible.

Program Goals and Objectives:

PRG 8.0 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.

PRO 8.1 Prepare short and long range plans and policies to help guide the efficient provision of recreation programs to the community.

SA 8.1.1 Prepare, adopt and utilize a recreation programming plan that includes both a long-range plan covering 3-5 years or more that is periodically reviewed and a current-year implementation plan.

SA 8.1.2 Develop specific objectives, performance measures and outcomes and for programs or services.

PRO 8.2 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.

SA 8.2.1 Collect participation data and develop a listing of programs to demonstrate how the Department provides for opportunities for various proficiency levels, socio-economic levels, racial and ethnic backgrounds, ages, and genders.

SA 8.2.2 Provide scholarships and other recreational partnerships to promote access to both City and community recreation services to Wenatchee residents that have barriers due to income.

SA 8.2.3 Proactively identify and extend programs and services to meet the needs of residents who may be underserved in the community. The methodology and data used for the identification process, description of specific barriers within the community that limit participation will be provided.

SA 8.2.4 Expand athletic programs to include non-traditional offerings.

SA 8.2.5 Expand youth and teen programs to meet the needs and desires of the community.

SA 8.2.6 Provide new special events which focus on community gathering, arts, music and culture.

PRO 8.3 Efficiently use the resources invested in publicly owned and operated recreation facilities including, but not limited to, City, County, PUD and School

District sites for the provision of recreation programs.

SA 8.3.1 Negotiate and develop formalized interlocal agreements and memoranda of understanding for the use of facilities.

PRO 8.4 Work with other recreation organizations to facilitate cooperative programming among the public, commercial, and nonprofit entities.

PRO 8.5 Market and promote recreation program opportunities and the Benefits of Parks and Recreation to residents and visitors of the community.

SA 8.5.1 Maximize use of local media, web based communications and distribution of print material to expand public awareness.

SA 8.5.2 Conduct regular surveys of customers and citizens to determine if desires and needs are being met.

PRO 8.6 Understand and plan for future needs and trends in recreation.

SA 8.6.1 Evaluate programs regularly and systematically based on stated program objectives.

SA 8.6.2 Collect aggregate program use, program cost/benefit, participant satisfaction levels and specific programmatic statistics for current evaluation and future program and service development.

SA 8.6.3 Involve participants in the development and modification of programs and services.

PRO 8.7 Expand services to meet the needs of the community by securing alternative funding sources that will allow for staffing and the provision of programs.

5.4.4 Arts and Culture

General Goal:
Develop a thriving arts environment, which is essential to quality of life, education, and the economic vitality for all of Wenatchee.

PRG 9.0 Support the continued Development of Wenatchee through the Arts. Public art will be promoted as a way to honor residents, to beautify the local community, and to attract visitors, thus contributing to the economy.

PRO 9.1 Improve the capacity of local arts agencies to provide arts programs to benefit residents of the community.

SA 9.1.1 Award grants and supportive services to local arts agencies, which offer at least two of the following services: Arts-based community development programs for local residents; re-grants and fundraising services to local artists and arts organizations; serve as an information resource center for local cultural events, activities, and programs; facility management services; arts education; advocacy; arts presenting; or arts instruction.

SA 9.1.2 Provide technical assistance to the staff and board members of local arts agencies necessary for the development of their organizations and in support of community development.

SA 9.1.3 Develop a roster of emerging and

experienced artists and provide training opportunities through a combination of grants, workshops, commission, staff and technical assistance for community arts.

PRO 9.2 Improve community arts organizations access to information to improve local arts administration and programming.

SA 9.2.1 Promote interactive, resourceful, imaginative arts-based community development programming.

SA 9.2.2 Plan, organize and convene regional meetings for community arts organizations.

SA 9.2.3 Collaborate with partner organizations.

SA 9.2.4 Research benefits of public art in communities and develop and distribute literature to educate public officials and the community about benefits of public art.

PRO 9.3 Develop and sustain Commission partnerships that raise public awareness and increase support for community arts development.

SA 9.3.1 Encourage and assist the Chamber of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Department or other groups relative to sponsorship of economic-impact studies that describe the positive contribution of arts activities to the local economy.

SA 9.3.2 Encourage initiatives that document the arts' role in attracting visitors, new residents and new business

development.

SA 9.3.4 Develop a presence at non-arts conferences.

SA 9.3.5 Invite and provide opportunities for community leaders to participate in arts related programs and events.

SA 9.3.6 Contact and meet with legislators and provide information on the arts in Wenatchee.

Objective 9.4 Maintain a principle of community development through arts and culture.

SA 9.4.1 Work with the Community and Economic Development Department to integrate art and cultural issues into City planning.

SA 9.4.2 Identify opportunities for potential overlay zones and art and cultural districts to develop creative business clusters.

SA 9.4.3 Support the development of incubator or "alternative" spaces for small creative business to thrive.

SA 9.4.4 Promote spaces for local artists to develop and present their work.

SA 9.4.5 Support educational facilities and arts and culture organizations that foster an innovative environment in the city.

SA 9.4.6 Select a consultant to complete an Arts Economic Impact study.

PRG 10.0 Improve the Capacity and Stability of Wenatchee Arts Organizations.

PRO 10.1 Improve arts organizations' financial stability, as evidenced by such factors as year-to-year balanced budgets, elimination or reduction of deficits, strengthened reserves, and expanded financial support.

SA 10.1.1 Build the capacity of arts organizations by actively encouraging them to take advantage of grants to work with arts management professionals in the areas of strategic planning, board development, and financial management.

SA 10.1.2 Explore cooperative programming opportunities that benefits artists and arts organizations.

SA 10.1.3 Develop partnerships that can assist in strengthening the infrastructure of arts organizations.

PRO 10.2 Improve management and stability of arts organizations.

SA 10.2.1 Convene discipline-specific arts organizations for the purpose of networking, idea sharing and peer mentoring.

SA 10.2.2 Establish networks of communication among discipline-specific arts organizations and presenters through the expanded use of technology.

SA 10.2.3 Work to create and distribute an all-inclusive artist and artistic opportunities list with identified areas of expertise, locations,

materials and board members.

SA 10.2.5 Explore partnership opportunities and assist with the creation of a long term sustainability plan for the Art on the Avenues.

PRO 10.3 Increase opportunities for people with disabilities and persons "At Risk" to strengthen Wenatchee's arts infrastructure and reduce negative activity.

SA 10.3.1 Improve the work force stability for artists with disabilities and persons "At Risk" by encouraging their involvement at the planning stages of arts-based projects.

SA 10.3.2 Improve work force stability for arts organizations by encouraging them to use the skills of artists with disabilities and persons "At Risk".

SA 10.3.3 Incorporate arts related programming for artists with disabilities and persons "At Risk."

PRG 11.0 Develop community arts programs that provide increased opportunities for public participation

PRO 11.1 Increase opportunities for people of different social and cultural backgrounds to come together and participate in community arts programs.

SA 11.1.1 Promote cultural tourism opportunities.

SA 11.1.2 Encourage local and regional presenting organizations to block-book one artist or performance group to present throughout the region.

SA 11.1.3 Explore the feasibility of creating an

Arts Market and other community events sponsored by the City.

SA 11.1.4 Establish arts programs and services that offer participants opportunities for broader and deeper experiences over time.

SA 11.1.5 Encourage local partnerships so that community arts groups will offer programs and services.

SA 11.1.6 Recruit non-arts, community organizations, such as community development corporations, and child-care facilities, for community arts programs.

SA 11.1.7 Increase accessibility to programs and services by promoting local arts programs and services through an easily accessible calendar that is updated on a regular basis.

PRO 11.2 Ensure City programs and services are accessible to all people.

SA 11.2.1 Ensure that all programs and facilities are conducted in accessible locations and are affordably priced.

SA 11.2.2 Remove physical and social barriers to art program participation. Make specific efforts to eliminate practical and perceptual obstacles that limit participation especially among "At Risk", disabled, and diverse populations.

PRG 12.0 Strive to support artists through recognition programs, grants, promotion, information and training.

PRO 12.1 Recognize Wenatchee artists for their work.

SA 12.1.1 Promote regional and national literacy, musical and visual art competitions to Wenatchee artists.

SA 12.1.2 Provide awards to Wenatchee artists in recognition of outstanding achievement.

PRO 12.2 Advance public visibility and understanding of Wenatchee artists and their work through public relations and other efforts.

SA 12.2.1 Publish and distribute a Wenatchee artist roster.

PRO 12.3 Provide opportunities for Wenatchee artists to receive professional development training.

SA 12.3.1 Recruit and provide technical assistance for Wenatchee artist roster applicants.

SA 12.3.2 Offer grants and other opportunities to Wenatchee artists.

PRO 12.4 Wenatchee artists are involved in traditional and non-traditional partnerships.

SA 12.4.1 Include artists in the planning and implementation of art programs and special initiatives.

SA 12.4.2 Work with artists to encourage collaborations in non-traditional venues such as the corporate and medical arenas.

SA 12.4.3 Provide artists with information and access to training on the growing application of arts in healthcare.

PRG 13.0 Provide Opportunities for Artists

PRO 13.1 Increase the number of opportunities for artists to create, publish, exhibit, distribute and perform their work, so that it can be experienced by a larger community, including City, national and international audiences.

SA 13.1.1 Develop a web gallery of local area artists with space for visiting artists.

SA 13.1.2 Develop programs, events and gallery opportunities for artists to display or perform their works.

SA 13.1.3 Provide for exhibition opportunities for visual artists.

PRO 13.2 Assist artists in connecting with agents, galleries, publishers, distributors and others who can expand their markets and provide access to more commissions, sales and bookings.

SA 13.2.1 Act as a resource for the arts by developing a roster of galleries, publishers, distributors and others and making it available to artists.

PRG 14.0 Develop and Enhance Collaborative Efforts.

PRO 14.1 Promote mutually beneficial business and arts partnerships.

SA 14.1.1 Stimulate creative collaborations within individual arts disciplines and between disciplines in the arts community that will increase cooperation, enhance impact and make most efficient use of limited resources.

SA 14.1.2 Pursue arts partnerships especially those involved in tourism, economic

development, community health, preservation, recreation and others with whom the arts find productive intersections.

SA 14.1.3 Develop new models of patronage that engage artists and arts organizations with nonprofit and private sector organizations and individuals in on-going relationships as well as specific projects.

SA 14.1.4 Promote public understanding of the capacity of the arts for "community-building," for breaking down barriers between demographic or social groups and neighborhoods.

PRG 15.0 Provide opportunities to expand knowledge and communication.

PRO 15.1 Develop effective networks and regular opportunities for exchange of information within the Wenatchee arts community and with others outside that community.

SA 15.1.1 Provide for exhibition opportunities for visual artists.

PRO 15.2 Continue development of internet-based information tools for artists and arts organizations.

SA 15.2.1 Update the City calendar of activities and social media sites on a regular basis.

SA 15.2.2 Update, inspect and maintain the city public art collection on an annual basis and post information about the inventory on the city website.

PRO 15.3 Consider development of a proactive program to educate business and other non-arts community

leaders Citywide relative to the many benefits that are served by a robust arts community.

SA 15.3.1 Develop an Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission logo and publication design standards, so that published communications have a consistent look and feel.

SA 15.3.2 Invite the public to participate in the creative process through press releases and programs.

PRG 16.0 Provide art in public places.

PRO 16.1 Promote and facilitate the acquisition of works of art integrated into public places.

SA 16.1.1 Acquire a minimum of one piece of public art, following the art selection criteria, to add to the city's collection per year as funding allows.

PRO 16.2 Manage the City Percent for Art program as part of a larger public art program.

SA 16.2.1 Promote the importance of commissioning art in public places.

SA 16.2.2 Facilitate the expeditious and equitable selection and commissioning of works of art in public spaces.

SA 16.2.3 Develop an annual work plan and budget for the public art inventory, maintenance, protection, and documentation.

SA 16.2.4 Encourage use of City buildings and lands for art shows, competitions and other suitable arts events.

5.4.5 Organizational Development

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

Program Goals and Objectives:

PRG 17.0 **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.**

PRO 17.1 Recruit, select, supervise, provide training, opportunities and support to volunteers.

PRO 17.2 Develop and implement sustainable support for the plan with adequate staffing levels to manage the program effectively.

SA 17.2.1 Create an in-service training function that includes a written outline of the training programs offered that is evaluated, updated, and reviewed annually.

SA 17.2.2 Staff participates in at least two seminars or classes per year.

SA 17.2.3 Staff attends the Washington Recreation and Park Association Annual Conference.

SA 17.2.4 Staff is trained in First Aid, CPR and Blood Borne Pathogens.

SA 17.2.5 The Pool Manager attends the Aquatic Facility Operator Course.

SA 17.2.6 Aquatic staff maintains current Water Safety Instructor and Lifeguarding certifications.

SA 17.2.7 At least one Park Maintenance staff member is a National Playground Safety Inspector.

SA 17.2.8 Professional personnel should be active members of their professional organization.

PRO 17.3 Strengthen relationships within community groups and organizations.

SA 17.3.1 Act as the primary coordinator for the Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission.

SA 17.3.2 Serve as the Department representative to the Wenatchee Valley Sports Council.

SA 17.3.3 Formalize relationships with other community organizations that outlines roles and responsibilities.

PRO 17.4 Ensure that volunteer and staff efforts are recognized and appreciated.

SA 17.4.1 Develop and implement a formalized a volunteer recognition program.

PRO 17.5 Promote open lines of communication to staff and both internal and external customers through a variety of methods including written, meetings and other means.

SA 17.5.1 Conduct staff work plan meetings on an annual, bi-annual or as needed basis to evaluate progress.

PRO 17.6 Develop organizational policies and procedures.

SA 17.6.2 Prepare policy and procedure manuals for all departmental functions and review and update as needed.

SA 17.6.3 Prepare and update a comprehensive security plan which addresses all major park areas, programs, buildings and facilities.

SA 17.6.4 Develop a large-scale event traffic, parking and crowd control plan and procedure that is coordinated with the Police Department.

PRO 17.7 Provide staffing to keep pace with demands of the parks and recreation system and desires of the community.

SA 17.7.1 Advocate for the hiring of an Arts/Special Events Coordinator to be a full-time, City-funded position.

SA 17.7.2 Advocate for the hiring of an Aquatics/Athletics Recreation Coordinator to be a full-time, City-funded position.

SA 17.7.3 Prepare a succession plan to ensure the continued effective performance of the organization by making provisions for the development and replacement of key personnel over time.

SA 17.7.4 Hire contractors as required.

PRO 17.8 Increase awareness of community giving opportunities.

SA 17.8.1 Partner with and promote the Wenatchee Valley Sports Foundation.

PRO 17.10 Build the Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission's capacity to implement the comprehensive plan.

SA 17.10.1 Provide orientation to the City for new Commissioners.

SA 17.10.2 Develop and provide a "Commissioners Handbook" to Commissioners.

SA 17.10.3 Engage Commissioners in active advocacy of stakeholders and public officials.

SA 17.10.4 Provide training opportunities for Commissioners.

SA 17.10.5 The Commission work to strengthen and enhance relationships with City legislators and policy makers.

SA 17.10.6 Publish quarterly newsletter contingent upon funding.

SA 17.10.7 Publish annual report for the Commission to present to the City Council no later than January 15 for the previous year.

SA 17.10.8 List Commission membership in local, national and regional service organizations.

SA 17.10.9 Participate in regular interviews on radio, television and print media outlets.

SA 17.10.10 Promote programs and services at booths at local school fairs and other

gatherings and presentations to service clubs and partner organizations.

SA 17.10.11 Assist the City Council by developing a roster of Commission candidates that represent the city's geographic and racial diversity and bring arts expertise.

SA 17.10.12 Regularly provide reports and attend City Council meetings to support departmental related proposals and projects.

PRO 17.11 Implement the comprehensive plan.

SA 17.11.1 Annually, the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Director will report to the Commission of progress on achieving planned outcomes.

SA 17.11.2 Link work plans and performance budgeting to the comprehensive plan.

SA 17.11.3 Devote a portion of each Arts, Recreation and Parks Commission meeting to monitoring progress on one or more objectives of the comprehensive plan.

SA 17.11.4 Create a new six-year comprehensive plan in 2024.

SA 17.11.5 Create and implement an easily maintained annual work plan system.

SA 17.11.6 Sustain or increase legislative appropriations to implement the plan through the budget process.

SA 17.11.7 Research opportunities to increase

special funds through private donations and other special initiatives.

SA 17.11.5 Research feasibility of establishing a Wenatchee Endowment for the Arts to supplement City/federal funding for grants and special projects.

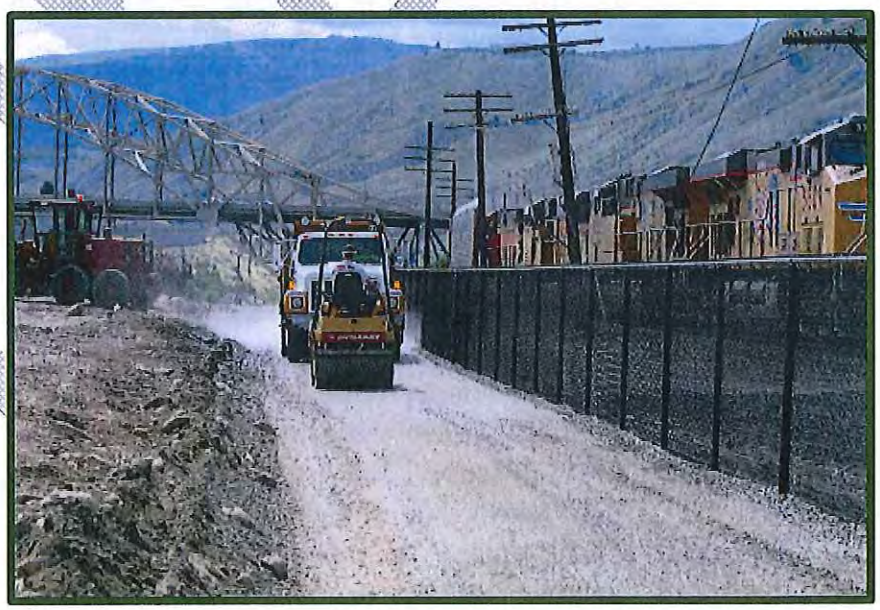
SA 17.11.6 Budget so that there are available discretionary funds to address unforeseen opportunities or problems that will accomplish long-range goals.

SA 17.11.7 Research and apply for federal, state, local, foundation and private funds to aid in the financial support of the comprehensive plan.

SA 17.11.8 Explore the feasibility of franchising.

SA 17.11.9 Explore feasibility of establishing a 501(c) 3 non-profit or similar entity to support departmental services.

Washington State Apple Blossom Festival in Memorial Park



Chapter 6: Implementation

6.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the strategies for funding the recommendations for capital improvements for parks, facilities and arts, recreation and administrative services of the Wenatchee Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department. For many cities, the amount of funds required to acquire park land and provide the proposed programs facilities is beyond their financial capabilities. Parks must compete for funds with many other vital City functions and services, including police and fire protection, courts and jail, roads, utilities, planning, regulatory enforcement, and so forth. Through the planning process, projects included the proposed capital investment plan were prioritized, suggesting a continuum as to which facilities should be given the highest and lowest consideration. That priority order may change however if funding sources provide opportunities at a varied order.

6.1 Park, Recreation Facility and Open Space Prioritization

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

6.1.1 Rating Criteria

The following criteria creates the basic framework for measuring specific projects identified in this plan. Under each criterion, each project was scored on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the best. That score was then multiplied by the criterion's weight, resulting in a weighted score for that particular criterion. The weighted scores were then summed, creating a total weighted score for each project. This allowed the project to be prioritized according to their total score and programmed over upcoming budget years.

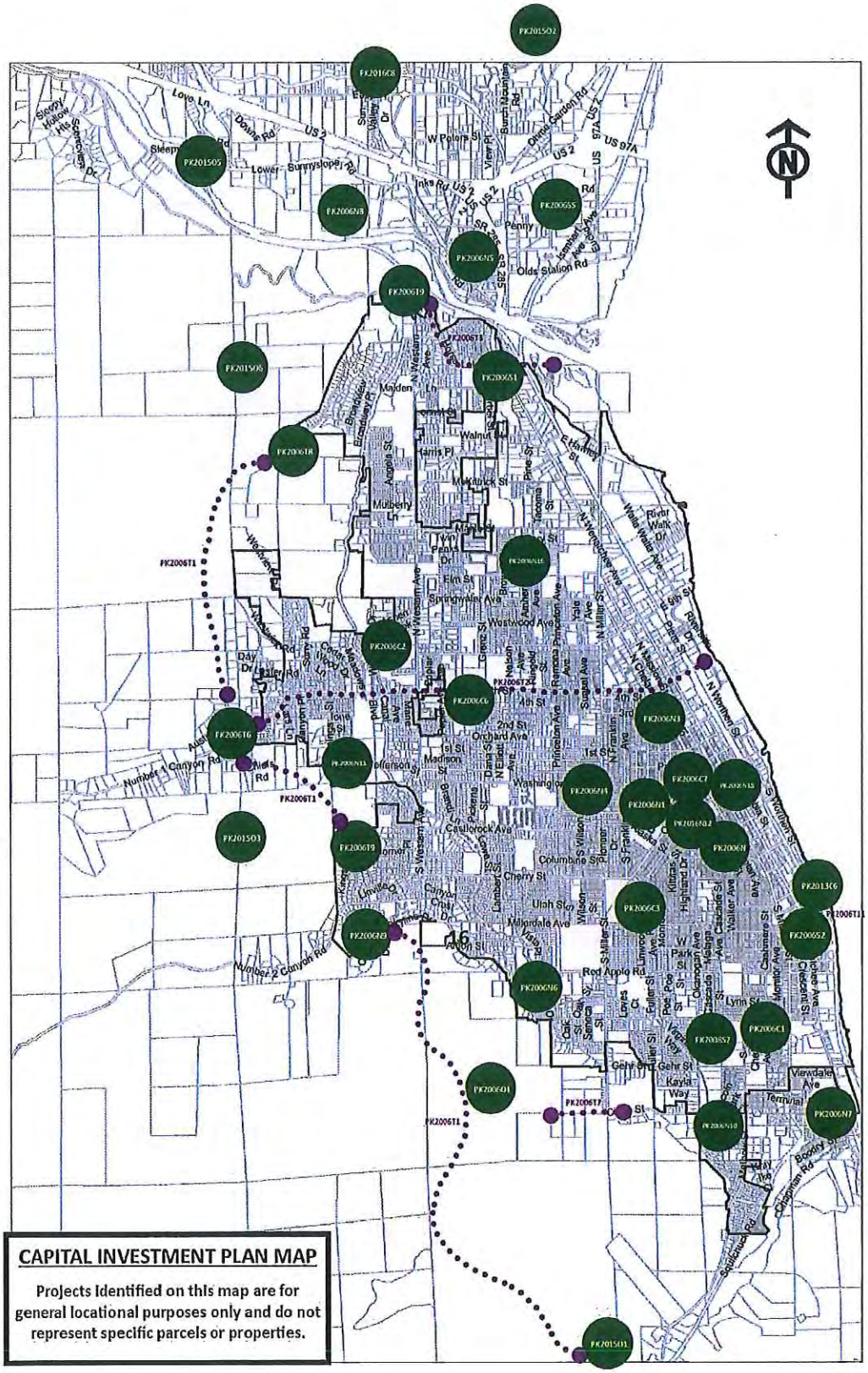
- **Health, Safety and Welfare** - The extent to which the proposed project is necessary to meet the public's health, safety and welfare needs. Weight =3.
- **Resident Priority** – The extent to which the project is supported by the community's expressed preferences. Weight = 2.
- **Cost Efficiency** – The extent to which the project produces the highest cost/benefit ratio. Weight = 2.
- **Multiple Use** – The extent to which the project will serve more than one purpose. Weight = 2.
- **Function** – The extent to which the project will improve the function of the facility. Weight = 2.
- **Rehabilitation** – The extent to which the project rehabilitates existing facilities. Weight = 2.

- **Aesthetics** – The extent to which the project improves the appearance of the facility. Weight = 1.
- **Level of Service** – The extent to which the project helps meet levels of service as defined in the plan. Weight = 1.

Table 6.1.1: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Capital Investment Plan Summary

Project Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Location	Total Cost
1	PK2006C3	Park Renovations	Pioneer Park	$9,000,000
2	PK2013C6	Hale Park Development	Hale Park	$1,117,000
3	PK2006T11	Pedestrian Bridge Extension	Hale Park	$3,000,000
4	PK2006N2	Park Renovations	Kiwanis Methow Park	$3,100,000
5	PK2006C1	Park Renovations	Lincoln Park	$2,186,000
6	PK2006N1	Park Renovations	Chase Park	$139,200
7	PK2006C6	New Community Park 1	Central Area	$3,000,000
8	PK2006T2	New Trail Corridor 4	To Be Determined	$200,000
9	PK2006O1	Saddle Rock Habitat Restoration Phase Two	Saddlerock	$900,000
10	PK2006S5	Recreation Center	To Be Determined	$39,000,000
11	PK2006T8	Broadview Trailhead	To Be Determined	$300,000
12	PK2016C8	New Community Park 2	Sunnyslope	$3,000,000
13	PK2006T9	Lower Horselake Trailhead	Lower Horselake	$200,000
14	PK2006 T1	Foothills Trails	To Be Determined	$350,000
15	PK2015O6	Foothills North Habitat Enhancement	Foothills North	$120,000
16	PK2016N12	Okanogan Street Park	Okanogan Park	$170,000
17	PK2006C7	Park Renovations	Memorial Park	$1,153,000
18	PK2006N10	New Neighborhood Park 6	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
19	PK2006N11	New Neighborhood Park 7	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
20	PK2006N5	New Neighborhood Park 1	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
21	PK2006N6	New Neighborhood Park 2	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
22	PK2006N7	New Neighborhood Park 3	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
23	PK2006N8	New Neighborhood Park 4	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
24	PK2006N9	New Neighborhood Park 5	To Be Determined	$1,050,000
25	PK2008S2	Crawford School Park	To Be Determined	$5,425,000
26	PK2006C2	Master Plan and Implement Improvements	Western Hills Park	$585,000
27	PK2006N3	Park Renovations	Pennsylvania Park	$660,000
28	PK2006N4	Park Renovations	Washington Park	$652,500
29	PK2015O3	Castle Rock Acquisition	Castle Rock	$750,000
30	PK2015O5	Wenatchee River Access	Wenatchee River	$1,000,000
31	PK2006S2	Park Renovations	Locomotive Park	$430,000
32	PK2006T9	Castle Rock Southern Trailhead	To Be Determined	$300,000
33	PK2006T6	Sage Hills Trailhead	To Be Determined	$450,000
34	PK2006N15	Park Renovations	Centennial Park	$200,000
35	PK2015O1	South Foothills Area Acquisition	Squilchuck	$750,000
36	PK2015O2	Burch Mountain Area Acquisition	Burch Mountain	$750,000
37	PK2006T3	New Trail Corridor 2	To Be Determined	$425,000
38	PK2006T7	New Trail Corridor 3	To Be Determined	$225,000
39	PK2006N16	Lewis and Clark School Park	To Be Determined	$450,000
40	PK2006S1	Park Renovations	Rainbow Park	$25,000
	TOTAL			**$87,362,700**

Figure 6.1.1: Capital Investment Plan Map



6.2 Standard Costs

One of the most critical functions of the planning process is cost and funding and, since resources are always in limited supply, needs must be evaluated and prioritized. The following estimates help guide the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department cost for commonly found amenities including landscaping, infrastructure, trails, and recreation improvements. Costs will vary depending on location, size and specific design features within each element and acquisition/construction factors such as paying prevailing wage, state contract pricing or Davis Bacon wage requirements.

Recreation Amenities Unit Cost

Restroom (2 stalls)	EA	$150,000
Picnic Shelter	EA	$150,000
Park Bench	EA	$2,000
Picnic Table	EA	$2,500
Drinking Fountain	EA	$5,000
Bike Rack	EA	$1,000
Playground (medium – 20 elements)	EA	$165,000
Tennis Court (post tension)	EA	$75,000
Basketball Court	EA	$85,000
Sand Volleyball	EA	$25,000
Baseball Field	EA	$175,000
Soccer/Football Field	EA	$160,000
Open Play Field	SF	$2.50
Dog Park	SF	$3
Skate Park	SF	$25
Turf Grass (soil, sod, irrigation)	SF	$5.00
Native Landscape (top soil and seed)	SF	$2.50
Tree (large shade)	EA	$300
Shrub (medium)	EA	$85
Parking Stall (asphalt, curb, lighting)	EA	$5,500
Lighting (parking, LED type)	EA	$4,500
Asphalt Trail (10' wide)	LF	$25
Sidewalk (10' wide concrete)	LF	$23
Native Surface Pathway (10' wide)	LF	$15

Capital Improvement Costs Cost Per Unit Note

Land for Parks	$50,000/acre average, varies by location
Land for Open Space	$20,000/acre average, varies by location
Park Construction	$120,000/acre not including special features
Urban Trails	$250,000/mile not including land
Natural Area Trails	$150,000/mile not including land

6.3 Maintenance and Operations

As City services move forward, the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department is constantly examining its limited resources and demand for services. Since the 2012 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan, the City has acquired maintenance responsibilities at Hale Park, Saddle Rock Gateway and Lower Castle Rock trailhead and additional street and City building grounds maintenance. The City also acquired the Lower

Castle Rock, Sage Hills Gateway and Foothills North natural areas in the Wenatchee Foothills and coordinates maintenance activities with the Chelan Douglas Land Trust for these areas. The level of maintenance in each park area varies from daily restroom cleaning and trash removal to limited vandalism response, snow removal and noxious weed control.


Park maintenance workers install a sidewalk at Washington Park

The existing 1,023.66 acres of City managed parks, open space, trails along with other city grounds and miscellaneous city owned properties is maintained by 8 full time and 4 seasonal Public Works Department staff. The additional park acres and improvements associated with the recommendations contained in the capital improvement plan will require additional maintenance and increase operations costs.

Using general numbers, in 2017 the ratio of park acreage to maintenance staff is 102.4 acres per full time equivalent staff member. Using the 2016 total park maintenance budget of $1,094,005, the cost to maintain parkland is $1,068.72 per acre per year and the estimated additional annual overall cost for maintenance and operations by the year 2024, if all recommendations are implemented, is estimated to be $283,200 (264.99 acres x $1,068.72), expressed in 2016 dollars.

An additional 2.6 FTE staff members would be needed to maintain current service levels for the recommended additional parks and facilities. To bring staffing back up to the 2008 levels an additional 4.3 FTE's are needed if all of the recommendations are implemented. The estimates are based on a general analysis of the 2016 budget. An increase or decrease in the intensity of maintenance needed based on the type of park or facility would affect the actual costs. One way to help fund maintenance needs is to create a specific park levy and allow for earnings to be used for all types of park maintenance. As the amount needed from a new levy for land acquisition and develop decreases, the amount dedicated for maintenance of facilities can increase.

6.4 Art, Recreation Programming and Administrative Priorities

The following general priorities based on the strategic actions contained in the previous chapter for the arts, recreation programming and general departmental administrative services. The following priorities have been identified and categorized into relative order from highest (Priority 1) to lowest (Priority 3), though items identified within each category are listed in no particular order.

Priority 1

- Hire an Arts/Special Events Recreation Coordinator.

- Hire an Aquatics/Athletics Recreation Coordinator.
- Acquire a minimum of one piece of public art, following the art selection criteria, to add to the city's collection per year as funding allows.
- Work with local public, private and non-profit organizations to seek and obtain local, state and federal funds for the provision of parks, arts, recreation programs and services.

Priority 2

- Expand athletic programs to include non-traditional offerings.
- Replace one van and acquire a second van for program participant transportation.
- Expand youth and teen programs to meet the needs and desires of the community.
- Provide new special events which focus on community gathering, arts, music and culture.
- Update, inspect and maintain the city public art collection on an annual basis and post information about the inventory on the city website.

Priority 3

- Incorporate arts related programming for artists with disabilities and persons "At Risk."
- Work with the Wenatchee Row and Paddle Club to assist as is feasible for the development of non-motorized boating facilities.
- Explore the feasibility of creating an Arts Market and other community events sponsored by the City.
- Act as a resource for the arts by developing a roster of galleries, publishers, distributors and others and making it available to artists.
- Prepare policy and procedure manuals for all departmental functions and review and update as needed.

6.5 Possible Funding Sources

The City must rely on a broad approach to funding parks, recreation and art resources. It is highly unlikely that the general fund and grants will be able to support both land acquisition and development for the proposed projects.

There are a wide variety of mechanisms available to Parks and Recreation agencies to provide funding for maintenance and operations, recreation program services and capital construction. By maximizing the use of all of the revenue options that are available, ballot campaigns may be more effectively run. The following is intended to serve as an introduction to these mechanisms and the areas that they might be used.

6.5.1 General Program Fees and Differential User Fees

Program participants and facility users, in some cases pay fees to participate. Many of the programs and facilities that the City offers are free to all. In the cases where fees are collected, residents of Wenatchee receive discounts for participation in programs or rental of facilities. The resident discount fee helps to provide a measure of equity between taxpayers and non-taxpayers. Use of non-resident fees or resident discounts is a common practice among parks and recreation departments.

6.5.2 Real Estate Excise Tax

The State of Washington is authorized to levy a real estate excise tax on all sales of real estate, measured by the full selling price, including the amount of any liens, mortgages and other debts given to secure the purchase at a rate of 1.28 percent. RCW 82.45.060. A locally-imposed tax is also authorized. However, the rate at which it can be levied and the uses to which it may be put differs by city size and whether the city is planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA). All cities may levy a quarter percent tax (described as "the first quarter percent of the real estate excise tax" or "REET 1"). RCW 82.46.010. Cities and counties that are planning under GMA have the authority to levy a second quarter percent tax (REET 2). RCW 82.46.035(2). Note that this statute specifies that if a county is required to plan under GMA, or if a city is located in such a county, the tax may be levied by a vote of the legislative body. If, however, the county chooses to plan under GMA, the tax must be approved by a majority of the voters.

The City must spend the first quarter percent of their real estate excise tax receipts solely on capital projects that are listed in the capital facilities plan element of their comprehensive plan. RCW 82.46.010(2)(6). RCW 82.46.010(6) defines "capital projects" as:

> Those public works projects of a local government for **planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement** of streets; roads; highways; sidewalks; street and road lighting systems; traffic signals; bridges; domestic water systems; storm and sanitary sewer systems; **parks; recreational facilities;** law enforcement facilities; fire protection facilities; trails; libraries; administrative and judicial facilities.

REET 2 must be spent solely on public works related projects – streets, sewers etc. and is not available for park projects.

6.5.3 Property Taxes

The property tax is one of the largest tax revenue sources for many local jurisdictions, including Wenatchee. Proceeds may be expended for parks and open

space. The property tax accounts for about 30 percent of total state and local taxes. The state property tax primarily supports "common" or K-12 public schools. In Wenatchee, property taxes support general activities and functions like the mayor and city council's offices, and the police, public works, courts, jail, culture and recreation, and building and planning departments.

The taxable value of a property is 100 percent of its fair market value, less any exemptions that may be permitted. All property is subject to reevaluation each year based on estimated market value. The individual taxing districts determine the amount of money needed and the county assessor calculates the tax rate necessary to raise that money.

The amount of property tax due on an individual property is based on the combination of tax rates and the state constitution, statutory levy limits set by the legislature and excess levies approved by the voters, and the assessed value of the property. However, there are several restrictions that affect how much property taxes may be increased— the constitutional limit, the aggregate levy limit, and the 101 percent revenue limit.

Regular Property Taxes. Maximum Rate: Section 84.52.043 of the state statutes establishes maximum levy rates for the various types of taxing districts (the state, counties, cities and towns, fire districts, and the like). A city may levy up to $3.60 per $1,000 of assessed value (AV). For cities that belong to a fire district and/or a library district, the rules are a little more complicated. Nominally they have a maximum rate of $3.60 per thousand dollars AV. But, they can rarely collect that much because the levy of the special districts must be subtracted from that amount. The library district levy has a maximum rate of $.50 per thousand dollars AV. The City of Wenatchee was recently annexed to the Chelan County Fire District 1 and, in 2014, voters approved a district levy of $1.50 per $1,000 with 76 percent of the vote.

Regular property taxes are also subject to three other legal limitations, as follows:

1. Constitutional Limitation: Pursuant to Article 7, Section 2 of the Washington Constitution and Section 84.52.050 of the state statutes, the total regular property tax levy may not exceed $10 per $1,000 of the assessed value of property. Should this limitation be exceeded, levies requested by junior taxing districts are proportionally reduced or eliminated according to a prioritized list contained in Section 84.52.010. Taxing entities in Washington rarely approach this constitutional limit.

2. Aggregate Levy Limit: Within the $10 per $1,000 limitation, the aggregate levies of junior taxing districts and senior taxing districts may not exceed

$5.90 per $1,000 of assessed value (this limitation excludes the Conservation Futures levy). Should this limitation be exceeded, levies requested by junior taxing districts are proportionally reduced or eliminated according to a prioritized list contained in Section 84.52.010.

3. Revenue Limit (101 percent limit): Each year regular property tax revenues are limited to the lesser of 101 percent of the highest collections in the three previous years, plus an additional amount to allow for new construction within the taxing district or inflation. There only two ways for a jurisdiction to increase property taxes by more than one percent. Some jurisdictions have taken less than the maximum increase they could have in the past and have "banked" capacity that they can use. A jurisdiction that does not know whether it has banked capacity should ask its county assessor. The other way to increase property taxes by more than this amount is to do a levy lid lift.

Levy Lid Lift. This requires that the city's current expense property tax levy fall below the statutory maximum. The City Finance Director confirmed that the city's levy is below the limit and that there is capacity to pursue a levy lid lift. Majority approval of the electorate is required.

The ballot for the lift proposition must state the dollar rate proposed (the levy rate is determined by the assessed value of the city) and must clearly state any conditions that are applicable. The proposition may be for any amount of time, unless the proceeds will be used for debt service on bonds, in which case the maximum time period is nine years. To make the lift permanent requires language in the ballot title expressly stating it is permanent. If the lift is not made permanent, the base for future levies will, at the end of the time period specified in the ballot title, revert to what the dollar amount of the levy would have been if no lift had ever been done. The proposition may also specify the use of the funds.

After the initial "lift" in the first year, the jurisdictions levy in future years is subject to the 101 percent revenue cap in chapter 84.55.RCW. This is the maximum amount revenues can increase without returning to the voters for another lid lift. The lift also may be "phased in" over a period of up to six years.

Some of the benefits of this type of funding include: Can be permanent or for specific time period and people are generally familiar with a levy lid lift. It also gives voters the opportunity to "approve" or "reject" a project.

Some of the negatives associated with this type of funding are that it is generally used for a specific time period – 6 years so unless it is a project specific purpose, a campaign would need to be run again at the end of the time period. This option

would potentially restrict tax availability for other uses such as Police, Roads etc. This option directly raises taxes and requires 60% plus 1 for approval.

If this is a desired option to pursue for future funding, it is recommended that a citizen led campaign be started a minimum of one and a half to two years prior to the election. Staff is very limited in the role it can play in this type of election. Specific programs and projects must be identified for the campaign.

Several local governments in Washington State have utilized the levy lid lift for park, open space, and recreational facility purposes, including Bellevue, Duvall, Enumclaw, Pullman, Sammamish, and Seattle.

Using the Property Tax for Parks and Open Space. The City of Wenatchee may levy up to $3.60 per $1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services, however, that amount is reduced to $3.10 as a result of a $.50 per $1,000 levy assessed by the North Central Regional Library. The city's regular levy for 2015 was $2.647 per $1,000 on an assessed valuation of $2,281,383,751 for a total levy of $6,042,143.

Estimated Revenue & Costs of Property Tax Increase City of Wenatchee

Tax Rate Increase		Taxable Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost / Avg. House
0.10	$	2,281,382,751	$228,138	$23
0.15	$	2,281,382,751	$342,207	$34
0.20	$	2,281,382,751	$456,277	$45
0.25	$	2,281,382,751	$570,346	$57
0.35	$	2,281,382,751	$798,484	$80

Sources: Total district taxable value, Chelan County levy book 2015; median home price $227,225, Avg from Zillow, Redfin, Trulia, Census.

Without considering aggregate property tax limitations, the accompanying chart provides a summary of the revenue raising potential using the property tax. Consultation with the city attorney and finance staff will be required to determine if junior taxing districts might be affected. **An additional 0.15 levy rate in the city would raise about $342,000 annually, or $1.7 million over five years; the typical homeowner would pay roughly $34 annually.**

6.5.4 Bonds

To raise funds for capital improvements, such as land acquisition or building construction, counties, cities and towns in Washington may issue bonds. There are two main types of bonds: general obligation ("GO") bonds, which are guaranteed by the local taxing authority, and revenue bonds that are paid by project-generated revenue or a dedicated revenue stream such as a particular tax or fee. Generally, bond proceeds are limited to capital projects and may not be used for operations and maintenance purposes.

General Obligation Bonds. Washington has two types of general obligation bonds—limited tax general obligation bonds (LTGO bonds) and unlimited tax

general obligation bonds—with the primary difference being that limited tax general obligation bonds may be issued by the local government's governing body while unlimited tax general obligation bonds must be approved by 60 percent of the electorate.

State law limits general obligation (G.O.) bonded debt for general purposes to 2.5 percent of assessed value of taxable property. This limit applies to voted (unlimited) and non-voted debt (limited). Of this limit, the City Council may, by resolution, authorize the issuance of limited tax general obligation bonds in an amount up to 1.5 percent of assessed value of taxable property without the vote of the people. Limited tax general obligation bonds, also called **councilmanic bonds**, are payable from general government revenues, which reduces the amount available for other current operating expenditures and limits the financial flexibility of the city. Hence, limited tax general obligation bonds are usually used only for the most pressing capital needs. Finally, cities also have authority to issue *additional* debt, up to 2.5 percent of assessed value for utility purposes and for open space, parks and capital facilities with a public vote.

At the end of 2013, Wenatchee had bond and loan related long-term debt of $39.7 million. Of this amount, $9.8 million comprises general obligation bonds and $20.5 million represents revenues bonds secured by utility revenue sources. Therefore, the city has approximately $21 million in available non-voted debt capacity and $19.7 million with a public vote for general purposes and another $55 million in debt capacity for open space, parks, and capital facilities.

Issuing GO Bonds for Parks and Open Space. This analysis will focus on voted or limited debt for the acquisition of parks, open space, natural areas and recreational lands. For example, a $5 million bond would add approximately $368,000 to the city's annual debt service and would cost the typical homeowner an average of $37 per year over the life of the bond (20 years). The city currently has a bond levy of $0.1456 per $1,000 in place from a ballot measure approved by voters in 2001 for the construction of a police station. This debt is anticipated to be retired in 2021.

The bond cost calculations provide an estimate of debt service, tax increase, and cost to the average homeowner in the community of potential bond issuances for parks and land conservation. Assumptions include the following: the entire debt amount is issued in the first year and payments are equal until maturity; 20-year maturity; and 4 percent interest rate. Property tax estimates assume that the city would raise property taxes to pay the debt service on bonds, however other revenue streams may be used. The cost per household represents the average annual impact of increased property taxes levied to pay the debt service. The estimates do not take into account growth in the tax base due to new construction

and annexation over the life of the bonds. The jurisdiction's officials, financial advisors, bond counsel and underwriters would establish the actual terms of any bond.

Process for Implementation. The City Council may place a ballot proposition authorizing indebtedness before the voters at any special election or general election. The ballot proposition must include the maximum amount of the indebtedness to be authorized, the maximum term any bonds may have and a description of the purpose(s) of the bond issue. Notice of the proposed election shall also be published, as required by state statute.

All voted bonds require a 60 percent majority approval of the electorate. To validate the election, the total votes cast must equal at least 40 percent of the total votes cast in the last general election.

6.5.5 Sales and Use Tax

Wenatchee has reached its maximum permissible local sales and use tax rate. While the city cannot increase its sales tax, it may however choose to pledge a portion of its existing sales and use tax revenue to parks and recreation purposes. Dedication of a portion of the sales tax revenue for parks and recreation requires a resolution or ordinance by the city council.

6.5.6 Impact Fees

Impact fees, or monetary exactions other than a tax or special assessment, are levied by counties, cities and towns in connection with the approval of a development project to defray all or part of the cost of public facilities related to the development project. Public facilities include publicly owned parks, open space and recreational facilities; public streets and roads; school facilities; and fire protection facilities.

In general, impact fees may not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service or facility and shall not be levied to make up for deficiencies in public facilities serving existing developments. Impact fees also may not be used for maintenance and operation. The local ordinance by which impact fees are levied must include a schedule of impact fees, which shall be adopted for each type of development activity based on a formula, or other such calculation that considers the cost, availability of other funding, amongst other items. Proceeds from impact fees must be earmarked specifically and retained in special interest-bearing accounts, and must be expended or encumbered within 6 years of receipt. Six counties and 72 cities in Washington impose impact fees according to the Municipal Research and Services Center. The average total impact fee in Washington is $6,588 while the average parks impact fee in the state is $2,056.31 Wenatchee recently imposed its first development impact fee in February 2011.

The fee, set at $4,830 per single family residence, applies only to new development in the Broadview area and supports public facilities and road access improvements in that part of the city.

The 2006 and 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plans (PROS) identified the use of impact fees as a mechanism to assist with the funding and provision of parks, recreation and opens spaces. In 2015 the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department prepared a new rate study and ordinance. The study identifies the total cost of improvements that address increasing capacity at $17,847,700. The impact fee formula, which allocates costs to new households after applying other relevant revenues according to estimated benefit, estimates the following fees: Single-family = $770.39; Multiple- family= $764.60.

The Board recommended moving forward and the proposal was submitted to the Community and Economic Development Department for review and to take it through the Planning Commission and approval process. The proposal was not recommended for approval by the Commission and the process ended there.

6.5.7 Special Purpose Districts

In Washington, special purpose districts are limited purpose local governments separate from a city, town, or county government. Generally they perform a single function, though some perform a limited number of functions. They provide an array of services and facilities including electricity, fire protection, flood control, health, housing, irrigation, parks and recreation, library, water-sewer service and more recently stadiums, convention centers, and entertainment facilities that are not otherwise available from city or county governments.

Special purpose districts are generally created through the county legislative authority to meet a specific need of the local community. The need may be a new service or a higher level of an existing service. The districts are usually quasi-municipal corporations though some are statutorily defined as municipal corporations. Most special purpose districts in Washington derive revenues from real property taxes and are called taxing districts.

While there are some 80 different special purpose districts, the legislature has narrowly defined the purposes of these districts and their revenue authority. The Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington (MRSC) has published a helpful comparison of recreation districts.

6.5.8 Metropolitan Parks District

Chapter 98, Laws of 1907 authorized cities of the first class to create metropolitan park districts (MPD). The statutes were amended by Chapter 88, Laws of 2002. Prior to 2002, cities under 5,000 and counties could not create metropolitan park

districts. Now all cities and counties may form metropolitan park districts (MPDs) that include territory in portions of one or more cities or counties. The first MPD was formed by Tacoma in 1907. A second district was formed in Yakima around 1945 and functioned until 1969. After the 2002 amendments several MPD's were formed.

The purpose of a MPD is to provide for the management, control, improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of parks, parkways, boulevards, and recreational facilities. A MPD:

- May purchase, acquire and condemn lands within or without the boundaries of park district
- May issue and sell warrants, short- term obligations, or general obligation bonds
- May issue general obligation debt in an amount equal to 2 1/2 percent of their assessed valuations. (RCW 35.61.110) Of this 2 1/2 percent, 1/4 percent may be non-voted (also called councilmanic) debt. (RCW 35.61.100) The rest must be voted.
- May issue revenue bonds
- The property tax may not exceed 75 cents per $1,000 of assessed valuation in the district
- Can petition for the creation of local improvement districts
- May employ counsel, provide for park police officers, secretary of the board, and all necessary employees
- May establish civil service for employees
- Has power to regulate, manage and control, improve, acquire, extend and maintain, open and lay out, parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds, within or without the park district,
- Has power to authorize, conduct and manage
    - the letting of boats, or other amusement apparatus,
    - the operation of bath houses,
    - the purchase and sale of foodstuffs or other merchandise,
    - the giving of vocal or instrumental concerts or other entertainments,
    - the management and conduct of such forms of recreation or business as it shall judge desirable or beneficial for the public, or for the production of revenue for expenditure for park purposes;

- May sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of surplus property
- Can annex territory

An MPD may include territory located in portions or all of one or more cities or counties, or one or more cities and counties, when created or enlarged.

The formation of a metropolitan park district must be approved by a majority of voters at any general or special election. The ballot proposition for such formation may be initiated by either

- Adoption of resolutions submitting the proposition to create the district by the governing body of each city and county in which all or a portion of the proposed district is located (for counties, each county where all or portions of the proposed district is located within the unincorporated areas), or

- A petition proposing creation of the district signed by at least 15 percent of registered voters in the proposed district.

The resolution or petition submitting the ballot proposition must designate the composition of the board of metropolitan park commissioners from among three alternatives.

- Five commissioners may be elected at the same election creating the district;
- For a district located entirely within one city or the unincorporated area of one county, the legislative authority of the city or county may act as the metropolitan park board; or
- For a district located in multiple cities or counties, each legislative authority may appoint one or more members to serve as the board.

Passage approving the MPD ballot measure requires approval by a majority of the voters voting. (RCW 35.61.040)

Two regular property tax levies available - 50 cents/$1000 assessed valuation and one of 25 cents. They are considered one levy for the purposes of the levy limits in Ch.84.55 RCW, but they have different rankings in the pro-rationing statute. Levy is permanent.

The possibility of creating a metropolitan parks district in Wenatchee has been considered on several occasions since the 1980's. The district boundaries might be drawn to follow the city boundaries or those of the Wenatchee School District or a merger might be arranged with the Eastmont Metropolitan Parks District. The Wenatchee Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services developed a thorough analysis of the various potential boundaries including revenues and expense projections.

In 2016, on behalf of the Trust for Public Lands Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz & Associates (FM3) completed a telephone survey of 402 voters to determine the viability of moving a ballot measure forward to create a metropolitan park district

within the City of Wenatchee, within the Wenatchee School District boundary or merging with the Eastmont Metropolitan Park District. The data suggest that these options would not receive the support needed for passage. Establishing a park district on both sides of the river received a 56% support rate and 38% strong opposition. A park district within the city limits of Wenatchee received 52% support and 42% opposition and using the school district boundary received 45% support and 37% opposition.

6.5.9 Grants

Generally speaking grants are sums of money awarded to finance a particular activity or facility. Usually, these grant awards do not need to be paid back. Grants are usually highly competitive, may be time consuming to complete, are geared to a specific activity, project or program and in many cases, require some type of financial or other match. There usually is reporting requirements during and following the completion of the grant funded project or program. The city is active in the preparation of grant applications for projects ranging from capital construction and park acquisition to employee health promotion and special needs programs. Some specific grant programs include:

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – A variety of park grants administered by the Recreation Conservation Office. Local agencies must match the grant amount on a 50-50 basis.

Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund – This program funded by the State Department of Natural Resources will finance up to $80,000 for acquisition and development of waterfront parks, public access sites and environmentally sensitive areas.

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

National Endowment for the Arts - There are competitive grant programs available for organizations and individuals. Grants range from translation projects to place making.

Community Foundation of North Central Washington Grants - Regional Impact Grants - Regional Impact Grants provide up to $5,000 available for general programs, special projects, start-up funding, small equipment, and other needs/enhancements for 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations in Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan counties. Endowment Grant - One $50,000 grant is available every other year to support nonprofit sustainability through a permanent fund at the Community Foundation of NCW.

In addition to the capital facilities plan projects, grant funding is available from a variety of sources for arts and community recreational programs. Special health and youth related grant information can be obtained from the National Center for Disease Control, US Department of Education, US Department of Health and Human Services, US Department of Education, US Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and US Department of Agriculture Food Nutrition Service.

6.5.10 Conservation Futures Levy

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

6.5.11 General Fund

The general fund includes all monies taken in and paid out of the City with the exception of any special purpose funds. The two primary revenue streams are from the collection of sales tax and property tax. The general fund currently provides the majority of financial support for the ongoing operation of the park system and provision of recreations services.

6.5.12 Donations, Partnerships and Volunteer Service

Donations and volunteer service can be effective when a specific project or program is identified. Most of the recreational services that the City provides rely heavily on donations of some type to help provide equipment, materials or other support.

6.5.13 1% for the Arts

In 1999, the City recognized the importance of public art to the community and established a public art program that required one percent of moneys appropriated for any capital project as defined in the Public Art Policy and valued at over $75,000 to be placed into the public art fund and used for the acquisition of public art or the promotion of art programming.

6.5.14 Program Support and Partnerships

Programs are supported through the generous donation of materials, in-kind services or financial sponsorships from individuals, businesses and organizations. These contributions are critical in the provision of recreation program activities. Over 100 organizations and businesses partner directly with the City on an annual basis for the provision of recreation programming to the community.

A new opportunity to donate was established in 2011. The City partnered with the Wenatchee Valley Sports Foundation to provide an avenue for individuals or businesses to donate to specific programs or projects. In 2013, the city Partnered

with Friends Improving Dog Opportunities (FIDO) to design and fundraise for the Hale Park Off Leash Recreation Area and in 2015 a partnership was established with the Trust for Public Lands to work toward the realization of the Kiwanis Methow Park Project. The Chelan Douglas Land Trust is leading the effort to solicit and raise donations for the Foothills Trails system. A parks and recreation gift catalog is also available which outlines specific program and facility needs.

6.5.15 Sponsorships

Similar to donations, sponsorships benefit individual programs and also the person or organization providing the sponsorship. Sponsorships are commonly seen in the case of youth athletic teams; however the Parks and Recreation Department uses sponsors for many of its programs and special events including the Movie and Concert Series and other Special Events. As with donations, sponsorship availability is somewhat dependent upon the economy and competition for funding from other programs and agencies. Obtaining sponsors and donations requires significant staff time to conduct the solicitation and subsequent follow up activity.

6.5.16 Transfer of Development Rights

Transfer of Development Rights is a type of Zoning Ordinance that allows owners of property zoned for low-density development or conservation use to sell development rights to other property owners. The development rights purchased permit the landowners to develop their Parcels at higher Densities than otherwise. The system is designed to provide for low-density uses, such as historic preservation, without unduly penalizing some landowners. Example: Under a *transfer development rights* system, a land-owner whose property is restricted to open space is assigned development rights in proportion to some overall desirable density for the jurisdiction. The landowner cannot utilize the rights but may sell them on the open market to landowners in other locations who are allowed to develop their properties. The rights may be used to develop additional structures on the unrestricted properties. In this way, restricted areas may be maintained as open space without completely destroying the development value of the properties.

6.5.17 Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a restriction placed on a piece of property to protect its associated resources. The easement is either voluntarily donated or sold by the landowner and constitutes a legally binding agreement that limits certain types of uses or prevents development from taking place on the land in perpetuity while the land remains in private hands. Conservation easements protect land for future generations while allowing owners to retain many private property rights

and to live on and use their land, at the same time potentially providing them with tax benefits.

In a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property – often the right to subdivide or develop – and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. An easement selectively targets only those rights necessary to protect specific conservation values, such as water quality or migration routes, and is individually tailored to meet a landowner's needs. Because the land remains in private ownership, with the remainder of the rights intact, an easement property continues to provide economic benefits for the area in the form of jobs, economic activity and property taxes.

A conservation easement is legally binding, whether the property is sold or passed on to heirs. Because use is permanently restricted, land subject to a conservation easement may be worth less on the open market than comparable unrestricted and developable parcels. Sometimes conservation easements will enable the landowner to qualify for tax benefits in compliance with Internal Revenue Service rules.

6.5.18 Concessions

This option allows commercial operations to be conducted in City Parks. The Cities of Chelan, Richland, Seattle and Renton as well as other cities across the State use this effectively to help fund the provision of park services. They have concession agreements ranging from Jet Ski and bicycle rentals to restaurants and other vendors. The commercialization of park areas is a policy issue to be addressed in the future by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board.

6.5.19 Leases

Similar to concession agreements, park facilities would be leased out to organizations for the operation of their business or provision of services. The lease revenues would then be designated to support the provision of services. This is currently being used at the Community Center. Lease amounts vary as do term limits and are dependent upon the facility, program, service and market.

6.5.20 Sales

Parks and recreation and recreation departments often sell merchandise, services or advertising to support the services and also provide a service to the facility users. Sales amounts vary depending upon what is being sold or provided. For example, Proshop type retails sales for items ranging from swim diapers to goggles and swim caps may be available at the pool or athletic apparel at a recreation center. Competition with local business should be taken into consideration when

exploring this option. Generally, revenues raised through sales are not significant and the availability of merchandise is offered more as a service, but may help offset costs. This may also be addressed through concession agreements or long term leases.

6.5.21 Foundations

In many cases non-profit foundations serve as a conduit to receive funding for the completion of park and recreation related projects. Some grant sources will provide funding to only non-profits. There are several "Friends of" and "Parks Foundations" established that support local or regional parks and recreation agencies. In 2011 The City of Wenatchee teamed up with the Wenatchee Valley Sports Foundation to provide a mechanism to solicit support for specific park and recreation programs and projects.

WENATCHEE VALLEY
SPORTS FOUNDATION

Appendix A: Community Workshop Comments and Survey Results

Appendix A: Introduction

The survey was viewed 1,279 times with a total of 67 being submitted. Open ended question comments have been imported just as they have been written with no spelling or other corrections.

PARK FACILITIES

1. How often do members of your household use the following City park and recreation facilities?

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never
Chase Park	4%	2%	0%	4%	90%
Centennial Park	41.18%	47.06%	5.88%	3.92%	1.96%
Lincoln Park	27.45%	54.9%	13.73%	3.92%	0%
Pioneer Park	45.1%	31.37%	17.65%	1.96%	3.92%
Rotary Park	17.86%	44.64%	30.36%	7.14%	3.85%
City Pool	48.08%	32.69%	11.54%	3.85%	0%
Memorial Park	31.39%	49.02%	17.65%	1.96%	0%
Kiwanis Methow Park	92%	8%	0%	0%	2.04%
Pennsylvania Park	83.67%	6.12%	6.12%	2.04%	1.79%
Washington Park	32.14%	35.71%	17.86%	12.5%	5.08%
Saddle Rock Natural Area	3.39%	23.73%	38.98%	28.81%	0%
Western Hills Park	62.75%	23.53%	11.76%	1.96%	2%
Locomotive Park	78%	16%	0%	4%	2%
Castle Rock Natural Area	20.69%	29.31%	37.93%	12.07%	0%
Skyline Drive Overlook	43.64%	32.73%	18.18%	5.45%	0%
Sage Hills Trails	16.95%	23.73%	32.2%	25.42%	1.69%

2. In your opinion, what if anything is missing from the City of Wenatchee's park facilities? Please select your top five items.

Restrooms – 8.02%
Trails – 7.49%
Drinking Fountains – 6%
Outdoor Tennis Courts
Pickleball Courts – 3.74%
BMX Area (Pump Track) – 6.95%
Gymnasiums – 4.28%
Indoor Swimming Pool – 14.97%
Improved Outdoor Pool – 9%
Spray Park – 2.67%
Community Gardens – 5.88%
Children's Play Equipment – 3.21%
Softball/Baseball Fields – 1.07%
Soccer Fields – 3.21%
Recreation Center – 5.88%
Interactive Art – 3.21%
Bike Racks – 4.28%
Radio Control Car Track – 1.6%
Indoor Multi-Purpose Classroom Space – 3.21%

Other If other, type text here:

- DOG PARKS --WHY IS THIS NOT A CHOICE? YOU ARE MISSING DATA BY NOT LISTING THAT. ONE IS NOT ENOUGH SO DON'T ASSUME IT DOES NOT NEED TO BE ON THE LIST
- Homeless people and dangerous people
- baseball and softball fields
- Water slides
- outdoor PING PONG TABLES!!
- Sidewalk on skyline drive

3. The following are a number of projects that have been requested but not yet been completed. For each item, please indicate how important these projects are to you and your household:

	Importance Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
Build a community recreation center	28.33%	11.67%	18.33%	11.67%	30%
Construct new trails	35%	11.67%	18.33%	13.33%	21.67%
Replace City Pool with a new aquatic facility	40%	16.67%	16.67%	5%	21.67%
Construct new skate parks	3.33%	6.67%	16.33%	16.67%	56.67%
Build a new spray park at Lincoln Park	8.33%	13.33%	21.67%	15%	41.67%
Develop new soccer fields	6.67%	10%	18.33%	18.33%	46.67%
Increase river access and facilities	23.33%	15%	20%	10%	31.67%
Improve the level of park maintenance	3.33%	11.67%	26.67%	23.33%	35%
Acquire new neighborhood parks to keep pace with growth	18.33%	20%	20%	16.67%	25%
Construct a BMX Bike Area (Pump Track)	11.67%	11.67%	13.33%	13.33%	50%
Construct new children's play areas	11.67%	20%	28.33%	11.67%	28.33%
Upgrade existing neighborhood parks	16.67%	20%	25%	11.67%	26.67%
Construct new picnic shelters	1.67%	20%	25%	11.67%	41.67%
Acquire property to protect habitat and open space	31.67%	18.33%	20%	6.67%	23.33%
Develop lighted baseball/softball fields	3.33%	8.33%	16.67%	25%	46.67%
Provide community garden space	10%	15%	16.67%	18.33%	40%
Construct pickelball courts	6.67%	8.33%	11.67%	13.33%	60%
Construct a permanent stage in Memorial Park	10%	5%	18.33%	10%	56.67%

4. A project not included in the previous question that my household would really like to see is:

- Spash pad near or in the Hale Park Off leash area!
- Larger parking lots at trailheads and more trailheads (at the base of the Foothills) in general.
- More dog parks!
- An indoor pool!!!!
- We would like to see water fountains near the sand dunes on the Douglas County side of the River Trail.
- We like to go on the water trails in the confluence area and at times the water level is to low to travel some of the routes in a kayak. Not sure what could be done to help but I just wanted to put it out there.
- Sidewalks in parks where wheelchairs can navigate park envronment.
- I would really like to see the city embark on a light pollution correction program. At night, the city lights block out the stars!
- My first priority is to encourage the City to support the Wenatchee Row and Paddle Club in its efforts to promote access to the river for human powered boats. Specifically the Club needs as much support as possible in a project to expand the large blue boathouse and develop usable parking on the large gravel lot surrounding it. Over time the Club will need help developing better dock access for boats at the Lynden Tree area. I use the existing dock and facilities at least a hundred times/year doing personal boating and giving instruction to newcomers to human powered boating on the river. There is no charge for these lessons except membership in the Club.
- A new aquatic facility with watersides and a lazy river with picnic area for families.
- Tennis courts! I never seen a city with so few courts available.
- Velodrome outdoor

- Dog park with separate areas for large and small dogs.
- Well designed trails on Saddlerock that can be used for mountain biking and reduce erosion and need for maintenance.
- outdoor ping pong tables near downtown like at centennial park and acquire the WRAC property for an awesome community park and parking area for Jacobson reserve
- Restrooms at trailheads
- Fenced dog park.
- Playground at Lincoln Park feels unsafe.

RECREATION AND ARTS PROGRAMS

5. The following are recreation programs provided by the City of Wenatchee this past year. Please select any of those that you or your family have participated in or attended.

Indoor Playground – 2.2%
Summer Day Camp – 3.7%
Row and Paddle Camp – 7.41%
Halloween Carnival – 6.67%
Concert in the Park Series – 14.81%
Special Olympic Sports – 4.44%
Special Needs Social Program – 1.48%
Family Canoe Adventures – 2.96%
Youth Tennis Lessons – 2.96%
Women's Volleyball League – 1.48%
Family Hike Series – 2.22%
Park Wading Pool Program – 4.4%
Skyhawks Sports Camps – 2.96%
Hiking/Nature Camp – 4.44%
Bundle Up Festival – 3.7%
Movie in the Park – 7.41%
Special Needs Fitness – 0.74%
Swimming Lessons at the City Pool – 8.15%
Guided Snowshoe Hikes – 2.22%
Youth Basketball Program – 2.96%
Polar Plunge – 0.74%
None – 11.85%

6. What age/ability group should receive priority for recreation and arts program offerings offered by the City?

	Priority Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
Toddlers and Preschoolers	9.09%	21.82%	25.45%	20%	23.64%
Elementary School Age Youth	41.07%	28.57%	14.29%	10.71%	5.36%
Middle School Youth/Teen	43.86%	24.56%	24.56%	3.51%	3.51%
High School Teen	32.73%	14.55%	21.82%	23.64%	7.27%
Adults	14.81%	25.93%	20.37%	12.96%	25.93%
Seniors	20.69%	24.14%	25.86%	6.9%	22.41%
Developmentally Disabled Youth	23.21%	32.14%	23.21%	7.14%	14.29%
Developmentally Disabled Adults	17.86%	30.36%	23.21%	7.14%	21.43%

7. What should be the priority for the types of recreation and arts programs that are offered by the City?

	Priority Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
Community Events (Halloween Carnival etc.)	18.97%	24.14%	20.69%	15.52%	20.69%
Performing Arts (Concerts etc.)	30.51%	23.73%	25.42%	8.47%	11.86%
Visual Arts (Painting Classes etc.)	14.29%	19.64%	33.93%	14.29%	17.86%
Aquatics (Swimming Lessons etc.)	37.29%	23.73%	25.42%	11.86%	1.69%
Athletics (Basketball, Volleyball etc.)	25%	25%	26.79%	5.36%	17.86%
Special Needs (Special Olympics etc.)	22.81%	31.58%	24.56%	5.26%	15.79%
Youth Recreation (Day Camps etc.)	27.59%	34.48%	24.14%	5.17%	8.62%

Outdoor Recreation (Hiking, Canoeing etc.)	45.76%	23.73%	11.86%	5.08%	13.56%

8. What additional recreation and arts programs or services would you like to see offered in the community?

- I would like to see the girls youth basketball program extended. It is currently only available to 3-4th grade. My girls would like to continue to play next year, but there isn't a program available.
- Though I don't think toddlers should be top priority in the city there are not enough activities for small children in Wenatchee.
- Clean locker rooms at city pool. Better training for lifeguards
- expanded lap swimming capacity and year round access
- Tennis classes all spring and summer
- I would like to see a program of intra-mural crew rowing competitions for teen-agers. Our river is a fantastic resource in this respect and I can imagine people on the bridges and along the shore watching these events.
- Thank you for all you offer!!!
- for # 5 you did not list dog pool day as an activity that I did participate in. OFFER MORE DOG DAYS AT THE POOL! SUPER WELL ATTENDED AND GREAT FOR THE DOGS AND PEOPLE!

9. Please check the way you prefer to learn about City of Wenatchee parks, recreation and cultural programs and activities.

Posters – 7.64%
Word of mouth – 4.17%
Printed Summer Activity Guide – 17.36%
Radio announcements – 10.42%
Kids Connect Magazine – 2.78%
Information Booth at Event – 3.47%
Flyers delivered through schools – 8.33%
City of Wenatchee website – 13.19%
Cable Television – 1.39%
Newspaper articles – 13.89%
Parks and Recreation Facebook page – 16.67%

Other If other, type text here: Good Life Magazine

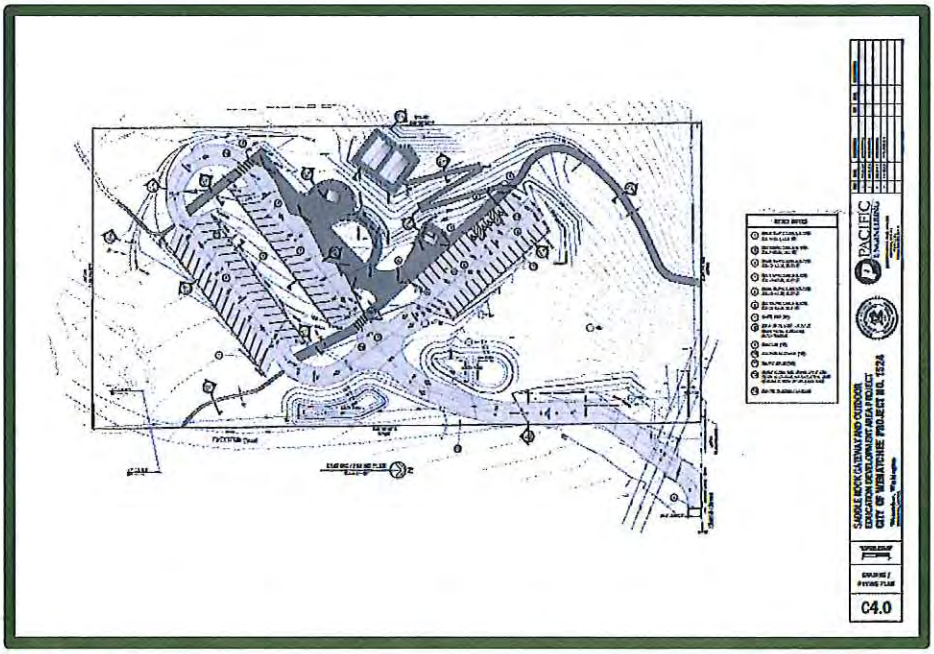
DEMOGRAPHICS

10. Where do you live?

Wenatchee – 77.97%
Monitor - 0%
Dryden - 0%
Chelan – 0%
Orondo – 0%
Chelan County – 3.38%
Cashmere – 0%
Leavenworth – 0%
East Wenatchee – 18.64%
Waterville – 0%
Malaga – 0%
Peshastin – 0%
Entiat – 0%
Douglas County – 0%

11. How many people (counting yourself) in your household are:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under Age 5	70.21%	10.64%	12.77%	6.38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 6-9	73.81%	21.43%	4.76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 10-14	80.0%	12.5%	2.5%	5.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 15-19	74.29%	17.14%	5.71%	2.86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 20-24	78.12%	12.5%	9.38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 25-34	64.1%	12.82%	23.08%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 35-54	36.73%	28.57%	34.69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 55-64	56.1%	19.51%	24.39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ages 65+	74.19%	6.45%	19.35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



Appendix B: CIP Prioritization Matrix and Summary

Project Rank	Project Number	Project Name	Location	Health Safety	Resident Priority	Level of Service	Cost Efficiency	Multiple Use	Function	Aesthetics	Total Score	Total Cost
1	PK2006C3	Park Renovations	Pioneer Park	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	62	$9,000,000
2	PK2013C6	Hale Park Development	Hale Park	3	4	5	1	4	4	4	61	$1,117,000
3	PK2006T11	Pedestrian Bridge Extension	Hale Park	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	60	$3,000,000
4	PK2006N2	Park Renovations	Kiwanis Methow Park	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	59	$3,100,000
5	PK2006C1	Park Renovations	Lincoln Park	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	58	$2,186,000
6	PK2006N1	Park Renovations	Chase Park	3	3	4	3	2	4	2	53	$139,200
7	PK2006C6	New Community Park 1	Central Area	2	4	5	1	3	2	1	48	$3,000,000
8	PK2006T2	New Trail Corridor 4	To Be Determined	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	48	$200,000
9	PK2006O1	Saddle Rock Habitat Restoration Phase Two	Saddlerock	4	2	3	2	1	3	4	47	$900,000
10	PK2006S5	Recreation Center	To Be Determined	1	4	5	0	4	3	2	47	$39,000,000
11	PK2006T8	Broadview Trailhead	To Be Determined	3	3	5	0	2	2	1	45	$300,000
12	PK2016C8	New Community Park 2	Sunnyslope	1	3	4	2	4	3	2	45	$3,000,000
13	PK2006T9	Lower Horselake Trailhead	Lower Horselake	3	3	5	0	2	2	1	45	$200,000
14	PK2006 T1	Foothills Trails	To Be Determined	1	5	5	0	2	2	0	42	$350,000
15	PK2015O6	Foothills North Habitat Enhancement	Foothills North	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	42	$120,000
16	PK2016N12	Okanogan Street Park	Okanogan Park	1	3	3	2	3	3	4	42	$170,000
17	PK2006C7	Park Renovations	Memorial Park	2	2	1	3	3	4	3	40	$1,153,000
18	PK2006N10	New Neighborhood Park 6	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
19	PK2006N11	New Neighborhood Park 7	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
20	PK2006N5	New Neighborhood Park 1	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
21	PK2006N6	New Neighborhood Park 2	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
22	PK2006N7	New Neighborhood Park 3	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
23	PK2006N8	New Neighborhood Park 4	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
24	PK2006N9	New Neighborhood Park 5	To Be Determined	1	3	5	0	3	2	2	40	$1,050,000
25	PK2008S2	Crawford School Park	To Be Determined	0	3	5	2	2	2	2	38	$5,425,000
26	PK2006C2	Master Plan and Implement Improvements	Western Hills Park	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	37	$585,000
27	PK2006N3	Park Renovations	Pennsylvania Park	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	37	$660,000
28	PK2006N4	Park Renovations	Washington Park	2	1	3	3	1	3	2	36	$652,500
29	PK2015O3	Castle Rock Acquisition	Castle Rock	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	36	$750,000
30	PK2015O5	Wenatchee River Access	Wenatchee River	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	36	$1,000,000
31	PK2006S2	Park Renovations	Locomotive Park	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	35	$430,000
32	PK2006T9	Castle Rock Southern Trailhead	To Be Determined	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	34	$300,000
33	PK2006T6	Sage Hills Trailhead	To Be Determined	1	2	5	0	2	2	0	33	$450,000
34	PK2006N15	Park Renovations	Centennial Park	2	1	1	3	1	4	2	32	$200,000
35	PK2015O1	South Foothills Area Acquisition	Squilchuck	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	31	$750,000
36	PK2015O2	Burch Mountain Area Acquisition	Burch Mountain	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	31	$750,000
37	PK2006T3	New Trail Corridor 2	To Be Determined	0	1	5	0	2	1	0	24	$425,000
38	PK2006T7	New Trail Corridor 3	To Be Determined	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	24	$225,000
39	PK2006N16	Lewis and Clark School Park	To Be Determined	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	22	$450,000
40	PK2006S1	Park Renovations	Rainbow Park	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	16	$25,000
	TOTAL											**$87,362,700**

Project Number	Project Name	Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Beyond	Total Cost
PK2006C3	Park Renovations	Pioneer Park	$0	$0	$0	$9,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,000,000
PK2013C6	Hale Park Development	Hale Park	$1,117,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,117,000
PK2006T11	Pedestrian Bridge Extension	Hale Park	$0	$0	$0	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,000,000
PK2006N2	Park Renovations	Kiwanis Methow P	$1,500,000	$1,600,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,100,000
PK2006C1	Park Renovations	Lincoln Park	$0	$0	$1,450,000	$0	$736,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,186,000
PK2006N1	Park Renovations	Chase Park	$139,200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$139,200
PK2006C6	New Community Park 1	Central Area	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,000,000
PK2006T2	New Trail Corridor 4	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000
PK2006O1	Saddle Rock Habitat Restora	Saddlerock	$0	$0	$0	$900,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$900,000
PK2006S5	Recreation Center	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$39,000,000	$39,000,000
PK2006T8	Broadview Trailhead	To Be Determined	$300,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$300,000
PK2016C8	New Community Park 2	Sunnyslope	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,000,000	$0	$0	$3,000,000
PK2006T9	Lower Horselake Trailhead	Lower Horselake	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200,000
PK2006T1	Foothills Trails	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350,000
PK2015O6	Foothills North Habitat Enha	Foothills North	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$120,000	$0	$0	$120,000
PK2016N12	Okanogan Street Park	Okanogan Park	$0	$0	$170,000	$0	$0	$0	0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$170,000
PK2006C7	Park Renovations	Memorial Park	$0	$100,000	$500,000	$553,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,153,000
PK2006N10	New Neighborhood Park 6	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000
PK2006N11	New Neighborhood Park 7	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$0	$1,050,000
PK2006N5	New Neighborhood Park 1	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$1,050,000
PK2006N6	New Neighborhood Park 2	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$1,050,000
PK2006N7	New Neighborhood Park 3	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000
PK2006N8	New Neighborhood Park 4	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$1,050,000
PK2006N9	New Neighborhood Park 5	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,050,000	$1,050,000
PK2008S2	Crawford School Park	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,425,000	$5,425,000
PK2006C2	Western Hills Park Improve	Western Hills Park	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$585,000	$0	$0	$585,000
PK2006N3	Park Renovations	Pennsylvania Park	$0	$0	$170,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$490,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$660,000
PK2006N4	Park Renovations	Washington Park	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$52,500	$600,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$652,500
PK2015O3	Castle Rock Acquisition	Castle Rock	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$750,000	$0	$750,000
PK2015O5	Wenatchee River Access	Wenatchee River	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
PK2006S2	Park Renovations	Locomotive Park	$0	$0	$0	$430,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$430,000
PK2006T9	Castle Rock Southern Trailh	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$300,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$300,000
PK2006T6	Sage Hills Trailhead	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$450,000	$0	$0	$0	$450,000
PK2006N15	Park Renovations	Centennial Park	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200,000	$200,000
PK2015O1	South Foothills Area Acquisi	Squilchuck	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$750,000	$750,000
PK2015O2	Burch Mountain Area Acqui	Burch Mountain	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$750,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$750,000
PK2006T3	New Trail Corridor 2	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$225,000	$200,000	$425,000
PK2006T7	New Trail Corridor 3	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$225,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$225,000
PK2006N16	Lewis and Clark School Park	To Be Determined	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$450,000	$450,000
PK2006S1	Park Renovations	Rainbow Park	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,000
TOTAL			**$3,056,200**	**$1,700,000**	**$2,290,000**	**$13,883,000**	**$1,411,000**	**$2,000,000**	**$52,500**	**$4,315,000**	**$1,500,000**	**$3,705,000**	**$2,225,000**	**$51,225,000**	**$87,362,700**