



EASTMONT METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

**PARKS AND RECREATION
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

2020 - 2026

Parks Board

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
Mission	1
Comprehensive Plan Purpose & Scope	1
<i>Park Planning Process</i>	2
<i>Guidance & Standards</i>	2
<i>Plan Document</i>	3
<i>Park Classifications</i>	3
Public Participation	6
CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY TRENDS & EXISTING RESOURCES	7
Community Demographics	7
Survey Results	8-9
Facility Users	9
Existing EMPD Park Inventory	10
Chart of Facilities	11
Individual Profiles of EMPD Facilities	12-18
EMPD Recreation Programs	19-22
Analysis of EMPD Service Area	22-23
CHAPTER 3: OUR VISION, WHERE WE'D LIKE TO GO.....	24
EMPD Goals and Objectives	24
Vision Statement	25
Progress in Meeting Previous Goals	25
Projects Currently in Progress	25
Innovated Community Partnerships	26
Proposed Development & Design	26
CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION – GETTING THERE.....	27
Costs	27
Revenue	28-30
APPENDIX A: INVENTORY OF PARK FACILITIES.....	31-36
Map of EMPD Boundaries	36
APPENDIX B: NATURAL & CULTURAL SETTING.....	37-41

Chapter 1: Introduction

MISSION

The Eastmont Metropolitan Park District's mission is to enrich the quality of life for community members by providing recreational and educational facilities, activities and experiences.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the Eastmont Metropolitan Park District (EMPD) Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan (Plan) is to provide the framework to guide short- and long-range park and recreation capital improvement projects. The Plan assists in the acquisition, development and improvement of park areas and facilities within the Park District's boundary. This plan provides an inventory of existing parks and facilities, establishes goals and objectives based on community needs, determines the facilities necessary to meet those goals and objectives and outlines steps toward implementation. This plan updates and builds upon the 2014 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan.

Planning for community needs should be flexible to meet ever-changing demands yet comprehensive enough to assure that the needs of the community are consistently met.

Depending on their location, projects also need to comply, and be consistent with, plans and regulations of other jurisdictions (as applicable). These include: the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan, Douglas County Shoreline Master Program, Douglas County Development Regulations, Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan, East Wenatchee Development Regulations, Pangborn Airport Plan and Regulations, Rock Island Tea Cup Area Comprehensive Plan and the Rock Island Development Regulations.

In some cases the development of park and recreation areas may overlap with shorelines, open space and critical areas. This plan was developed to be consistent with the governing documents of those jurisdictions within the EMPD boundaries – City of East Wenatchee, Douglas County, and a portion of the City of Rock Island. It is expected that each jurisdiction will support and help implement, to the best of their ability, the plan with coordinated project planning and development regulations. The plan is adopted by reference as a part of the Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan and Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

The EMPD coordinates and assumes the responsibility for park and recreation functions within its boundaries. The function and powers of the EMPD are regulated by RCW 35.61 which states, in part, that a metropolitan park district:

- Has power to authorize, conduct and manage 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.
- 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.
- May issue and sell warrants, short-term obligation or general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and petition for the creation of local improvement districts.
- May employ counsel, provide for park police officers, secretary of the board, and all necessary employees (establish civil service for employees).
- May sell, exchange, purchase, acquire, condemn lands and annex territory.

PARK PLANNING PROCESS

Public input is important to this community-based plan. This edition of the plan is an update to the 2014 version prepared by Project Groundworks. Through public outreach, consultation with EMPD staff and assessment of current conditions information was gathered to inform this updated plan. These processes began in April 2019 and have spanned a period of eight months.

The following methods and sources of information were combined to inform the 2020 update:

- Guidance and standards from the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA)
- Inventory of existing park facilities
- Public input received at open public meetings
- Public input received through online surveys
- EMPD staff review and input
- EMPD board review and input

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

The primary sources of guidance for this plan include:

- Planning for Parks, Recreation and Open Space in your Community, 2005, Washington State RCO
- Defining and Measuring Success: The Role of State Government in outdoor recreation (SCORP), 2008, RCO
- Manual 2: Planning Policies and Guidelines, April 2019 RCO
- Standards and guidelines set forth by the NRPA

PLAN DOCUMENT

- Introduction
- Community Trends and Existing Resources
- Our Vision – where we’d like to go
- Implementation – getting there
- Maps

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

Park systems are comprised of several different types of parks, trails, and other amenities. An optimal park system meets the needs of its residents by providing an appropriate combination, distribution, and quantity of park amenities and facilities. The industry accepted classifications below describe the types of parks and other features included in such a system.

The park classifications used to describe EMPD facilities in this plan include:

MINI PARK

Description: These are small public parks and/or recreation areas that accommodate light to moderate recreational day-use. The standard level of service is one site per 750 residents or 30+/- homes. These mini parks primarily serve neighborhoods within a quarter mile radius.

The following metrics are typical for a mini park:

- Up to 1 acre in size
- Off street access, with no vehicle parking on-site
- Connecting pedestrian/bike systems to the neighborhood

Amenities: Components that may be included, in any combination, are: gardens, seating areas, scenic overlooks, turf areas, playground equipment and picnic sites.

Current EMPD Mini Park:

- Pangborn Herndon Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Description: These are medium sized public parks and/or recreation areas that accommodate moderate recreational day-use, and some programmed activities. Neighborhood parks primarily serve residents who are within a walking distance of ½ to 1 mile.

The following metrics are typical for a neighborhood park:

- 5- 15 acres of park land
- Access from nearby transportation corridors
- Limited on-site and on-street parking
- Connecting pedestrian/bike systems to the neighborhood

Amenities: Components that may be included in any combination are: soccer/play fields, baseball/softball fields, basketball, tennis, volleyball, picnic areas, playgrounds, skateboard facilities and water related activities.

Current EMPD Neighborhood Parks:

- Tedford Park
- Kenroy Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Description: Community Parks are medium to large sized public parks and/or recreation areas that accommodate regular day-use recreation, both programmed and informal. Community parks typically service the entire community. The recommended demand standard is 1.45 acres per 1000 residents. Community parks serve residents within a three mile radius.

The following metrics are typical for a Community Park:

- 30-50 acres depending on district size and community need
- Arterial road access as needed to serve the entire community
- Adequate on-site parking supplemented by on-street parking
- Connecting pedestrian/bike systems to the neighborhood
- Internal path system
- Developed and undeveloped open space

Amenities: Components that may be included in this type of facility include soccer fields, baseball/softball fields, basketball, volleyball, pickleball, tennis courts, water-related activities, playgrounds, picnic areas and areas for passive recreational uses.

Current EMPD Community Park:

- Eastmont Community Park

LARGE URBAN PARK

EMPD does not currently own or operate any Large Urban Parks. This category is shown for reference only.

Description: Large Urban Parks provide active and passive recreation opportunities and possibly fee recreation facilities. They are typically designed to accommodate residents and tourists from throughout the region.

The following metrics are typical for a Large Urban Park:

- 50 acres or larger
- Arterial road access as needed to serve the entire region
- Adequate on-site parking to accommodate programmed and tournament recreation
- Ballfield complexes designed to accommodate league play and tournament play
- Internal path system
- Developed and undeveloped open space

Amenities: components that may be included are ballfield complexes, campgrounds, water activities, recreation centers, performing arts centers, special event facilities, multi-purpose fields, boat launches or marinas, arboretums, and other tourist attractions.

Current Large Urban Parks serving EMPD residents:

- Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park (operated by Chelan County PUD)
- Lincoln Rock State Park (operated by Washington State Parks)

OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION AREAS

Description: Open Space and Conservation Areas are designed to protect and manage a natural and/or cultural feature— such as a wetland or unique habitat, a natural landmark or a unique cultural setting. By definition, these facilities are defined by areas of natural quality for nature-oriented passive outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat and conservation.

The following metrics are typical for Open Space and Conservation Areas:

- Located to encompass diverse or unique natural resources, such as lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, and topography.
- Off street access, with minimal vehicle parking on-site

Amenities: components that may be included in any combination are: restrooms, picnic areas, trails, interpretive centers or information, and off-site parking.

Current Open Space and Conservation Areas serving EMPD residents:

- Columbia River East Shoreline (owned by Douglas County, City of East Wenatchee, WSDOT, Chelan County PUD)

LINEAR TRAILS

Description: These are natural or built corridors, such as abandoned railroad lines and natural drainage ways, which provide links within the environment. Generally linear trails may be developed for multiple modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking or horseback riding.

The following metrics are typical for Linear Trails:

- May parallel established vehicular or other transportation systems or natural features extending into the surround residential areas
- May be anchored by public facilities like a school or park development
- Ideally a minimum trail system should be at least 3 to 5 miles long and provide the ability loop back to point of origin

- Easily accessible to several communities with off street access and minimal vehicle parking necessary
- Sufficiently wide enough to provide for the type of trail user that it is accommodating, while preserving the features through which the trail is traveling and buffering adjacent land use activities

Amenities: Components that may be included are safety features such as lights, call boxes, water stations and rest stops.

Current Linear Trails serving EMPD residents:

- Apple Capital Loop Trail (owned by Douglas County and East Wenatchee, maintained by the EMPD)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an essential part of developing a comprehensive park plan. During public meetings, surveys, workshops and other methods of soliciting public input, EMPD and the community established a foundation of understanding for park and facility development.

The final objective of public participation is to ensure that the Plan reflects the community’s desires, culture, environment and financial constraints. Ideally, the public participation is an early and continuous process that extends beyond the planning process.

This is especially true for park and recreation planning where fluctuating demographics and interest groups may result in quick changes and new demands on services.

The following are guidelines which the EMPD uses for public participation efforts. These guidelines may be amended to suit future planning processes, timelines and specific needs.

- **Notice:** Newspaper press releases, legal notices and special advertisements, posting at city hall and library, newsletters and social media, website, direct mailings and emails.
- **Meetings:** Open houses or workshops with clear proposals and open discussions, regularly established Board meetings that include time for open discussion, youth workshops and school program/education involvement, meetings with existing user groups and development of advisory groups for special projects.
- **Written Comment:** Survey on desires and proposed changes, suggestion box for on-going ideas and comments, written comment timeline, all notices and special meetings should invite written comments.
- **Follow Up:** Comments and ideas should be tracked and used throughout the process, this may require additional meetings to make sure certain new comments and ideas are addressed.
- **Steering Committee Review and Input:** A panel of interested and willing stakeholders to provide input throughout the update process
- **EMPD Staff Review and Input:** EMPD staff recommendations incorporated into the plan update.

Chapter 2: Community Trends and Existing Resources

The EMPD covers a large, diverse area of approximately 52,000 acres. It encompasses a variety of public and private recreational facilities. While state, county, school, and private facilities not owned or managed by the EMPD provide recreational opportunities within the the District’s boundary. This plan focuses on EMPD’s ability to service the community with its own facilities with the exception of the inclusion of Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park and the Apple Capital Loop Trail.

Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park, a recreation park in close proximity to the urban area, is owned and operated by Chelan County PUD. The park is managed as shoreline access as mitigation for the construction of Rock Island Dam and is not likely to be repurposed or renovated for another use. It is a reliable long-term recreation facility providing services to the East Wenatchee Metropolitan area now and into the foreseeable future.

The Apple Capital Loop Trail lies directly to the west of the East Wenatchee Metropolitan area. Approximately 10 miles of loop trail from Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park north to the Odabashion Bridge, is maintained by the EMPD. .

Both facilities are clearly providing current and stable long-term recreation opportunities to the residents served by EMPD, thus their inclusion in the evaluation process.

Community Demographics

The EMPD’s boundary is approximately the size and shape of Eastmont School District. This encompasses the City of East Wenatchee, parts of the City of Rock Island and a portion of Douglas County. Demographics of EMPD are based on the demographic information from the Washington State Office of Public Instruction for Eastmont School District, the Washington State Office of Financial Management, American Fact Finder from the US Census Bureau, and the Greater East Wenatchee Area Comprehensive Plan 2017.

The Washington State Office of Financial Management in 2018 estimated the total population of the Eastmont School District to be 32,729. The City of East Wenatchee’s population as of April 1, 2019 is listed as 13,710. Douglas County’s population estimate is 42,820.

The Washington State office of Public Instruction estimates the student count for Eastmont School District at 6308 for the 2017-18 school years. 45.8% Hispanic/Latino and 49.8% White.

A survey completed in 2014 found that 85% of park users lived within 5 miles of an EMPD park or trail. A 2019 survey found that 69% of park users are from East Wenatchee and 71% felt they did not live within walking distance of an EMPD park.

Defining the EMPD User:

Question 1: Where do you live?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
East Wenatchee	232	69.05%
Wenatchee	60	17.86%
Cashmere	10	2.98%
Leavenworth	6	1.79%
Other	28	8.33%

Question 2: How many people reside in your home?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
1 - 3	101	30.15%
4 - 6	222	66.27%
7+	12	3.58%

Question 3: How do you get information about upcoming things in East Wenatchee? (Click all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
TV Ads	12	3.57%
Radio Ads	106	31.55%
Social Media	263	78.27%
Websites	158	47.02%
Newspaper	76	22.62%
Other	83	24.70%

Question 4: How often do you use Eastmont Parks?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Daily	31	9.23%
Weekly	155	46.13%
Monthly	121	36.01%
Never	29	8.63%

Question 5: Do you live within walking distance of an Eastmont Park?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Yes	95	28.27%
No	241	71.73%

Question 6: Rank the importance of activities (1 - 5)

Answer Choices	Responses	% Ranked as #1
Senior Activities	336	12.20%
Adult Activities	336	9.52%
Teen Activities	336	16.37%
Kids Activities	336	51.49%
Toddler Activities	336	10.42%

Question 7: Would you like to see any of the following facilities added to the Eastmont Park District?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Recreation Center	114	33.93%
Community Center	18	5.36%
Both	169	50.30%
Neither	35	10.42%

Question 8: What new things would you like to see in the parks?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Playground	131	38.99%
Futsal Field	100	29.76%
Pump Track	99	29.46%
Green Space	73	21.73%
Tables/Benches	159	47.32%
Courts	83	24.70%
Sports Fields	139	41.37%
Bike Paths	138	41.07%

Question 9: What new types of programs would you like to see

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Fantasy Sports	69	20.54%
Kids Gymnastics	168	50.00%
Family Game Nights	169	50.30%
Toddler Art	90	26.79%
Adult Art	100	29.76%
Gardening Classes	122	36.31%

Question 10: Which of the following are important to you?

Answer Choices	Responses	Percentage
Walking Paths	252	75.00%
Hiking Trails	189	56.25%
Biking Paths	176	52.38%
Biking Trails	134	39.88%
None of these	28	8.33%

Survey Question Answered Other

Question 5		
Eastmont	32	43%
Kenroy	12	16%
Tedford	10	13%
4plex	6	8%
East Wenatchee	3	4%
Douglas County	3	4%
Grant	3	4%

Question 8		
Soccer	20	26%
Disc Golf	15	20%
Playground	14	18%
Shade Areas	14	18%
Basketball Courts	6	8%
Outdoor Pool	3	4%
Water Park	3	4%
Indoor Pool	1	1%

Question 9		
Soccer	12	39%
Disc Golf	3	10%
Teen Activities	3	10%
Exercise Classes	2	6%
Softball	2	6%
Concerts/Movies	2	6%
Aquatics	2	6%
Toddler Playtime	1	3%
Gardening	1	3%
Dance	1	3%
Inclusive Activities	1	3%
Kids Kickball	1	3%

Facility Users			
	2013	2017	2018
ECP Playground, Splash Pad		2,000	4,500
4-Plex ball field, concession stand	46,240	48,552	50,979
Soccer Field	12,050	13,255	14,580
Tedford - ball field, Disc Golf Course	5,130	5,386	5,700
Kenroy- playground, skatepark		2,015	2,115
Sports Courts-Tennis, Basketball, Pickleball	2,900	8,880	9,023
Shelters	2,500	2,515	6,230
Aquatic Center	52,900	77,382	77,066
Special Events	3,805	3,995	4,200
Misc. Use	20,387	22,425	24,700
Total	145,912	186,405	199,093

Existing EMPD Park Inventory

EMPD owns and manages four parks:

MINI PARK

Pangborn-Herndon Memorial Park located on Grand Avenue in Fancher Heights, Douglas County.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Kenroy Park located adjacent to Sterling Middle School on James Avenue, East Wenatchee.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Tedford Park located adjacent to Grant Elementary School on 1st Street, East Wenatchee.

COMMUNITY PARK

Eastmont Community Park located on Georgia Street, East Wenatchee.

LINEAR TRAIL

A portion of the Apple Capital Loop Trail is maintained by EMPD and owned by Douglas County and the City of East Wenatchee.

These facilities not only serve local residents and visitors, but also many residents in the City of Wenatchee, Chelan County and the City of Rock Island. This is especially true of the Aquatic Center located in Eastmont Community Park. The EMPD owns the Aquatic Center and has an agreement with the Wenatchee Valley YMCA (YMCA) to operate the facility. The YMCA provides numerous programs for residents of both Douglas and Chelan counties. Additionally, the Apple Capital Loop Trail is used by residents and visitors throughout the region.

Chart of Facilities

Park Facilities	Developed Acres	Open Space Acres
EMPD		
Pangborn Herndon	0.5	
Eastmont Community Park	26	
Kenroy Park	5	
Tedford Park	11	
<i>Subtotal</i>	42.5	
Other Agencies		
City of East Wenatchee	1.4	
City of Rock Island	1	
Apple Capital Loop Trail East Side	7	166
Apple Capital Loop Trail West Side	42.4	
Lincoln Rock State Park	73.7	
Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park	44.7	
<i>Subtotal</i>	170.2	
Eastmont School District		
9th Street Ball Field	7	
Cascade Elementary. School	2	
Clovis Elementary. School	5	
Eastmont High School	5	
Eastmont Jr. High School	5	
Grant Elementary School	2	
Kenroy Elementary. School	2	
Lee Elementary. School	2	
Rock Island Elementary. School	2	
Sterling Middle School	5	
<i>Subtotal</i>	37	
TOTAL	249.7	166

Individual Profiles of EMPD Facilities

EASTMONT COMMUNITY PARK

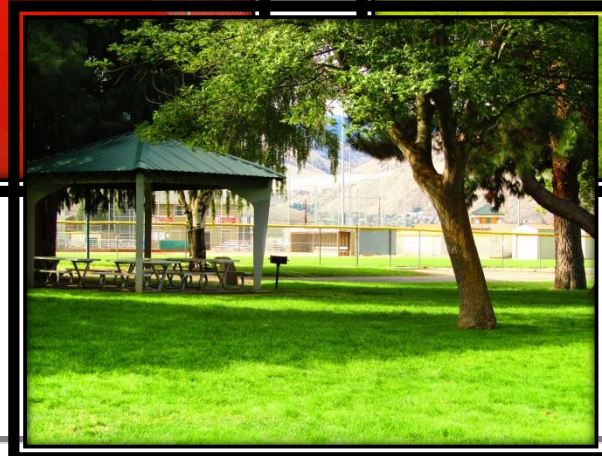
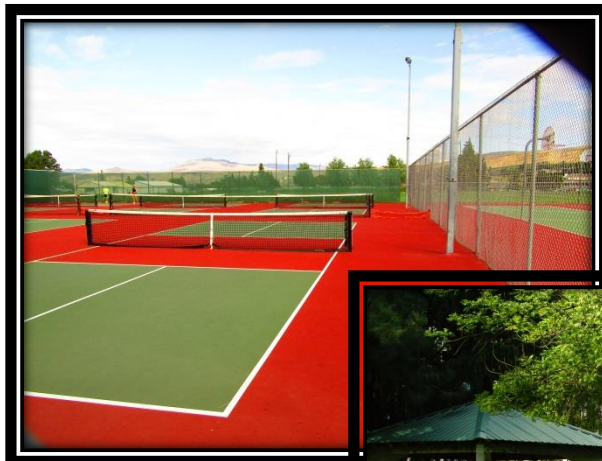
255 N. Georgia Avenue and Grant Road, East Wenatchee, WA 98802

- Park size: 26 acres
- Proximity to high school and surrounding neighborhoods
- Expanses of open space and large shade trees
- Accommodates a variety of summer programs and events
- Flexible gathering spaces ideal for private parties or special events
- Ample parking surrounding perimeter of park

Park Amenity	Quantity	Condition
soccer field	1	fair
baseball fields	4	very good
basketball courts	2	very good
tennis courts	2	very good
pickleball courts	6	very good
playground	1	very good
splash pad	1	very good
picnic shelters	4	good
water fountains	3	fair
pet waste station	3	good
restrooms	3	fair
concession stand	1	very good
office building	1	good
shop compound	1	very good
pedestrian paths	1	poor

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Provide shade structures and shade trees in play areas
- Upgrade site furnishings (benches, lighting, water fountains, etc.)
- Replace and repave pathways
- Enlarge and improve batting cages at the ball fields



TEDFORD PARK

1st Street SE, between Jarvis Avenue and June Avenue, East Wenatchee, WA 98802

- Park Size: 11 acres
- Proximity to Grant Elementary school and surround neighborhoods
- Ball field, play field, disc golf course offer range of activities
- Turf and shade trees are in good condition
- Open space and large shade trees

Park Amenity	Quantity	Condition
large shade area	1	good
ball field	1	good
disc golf course	1	good
restroom	1	good
pet waste station	2	good
bleachers	2	good
water fountain	1	fair

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Provide benches and picnic tables in shaded areas
- Picnic shelters
- Lights at the ball field
- Plant next generation of shade trees



KENROY PARK

North James Avenue and 8th Street, East Wenatchee, WA 98802

- Park size: 5 acres
- Flexible play field
- Proximity to neighborhoods and middle school
- Healthy shade trees
- ADA accessible playground
- Small skate park

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Restroom facilities
- Security lights

Park Amenity	Quantity	Condition
playground	1	very good
skate park	1	very good
picnic shelter	2	good
benches	2	good
picnic tables	8	fair
portable restroom	1	fair
pet waste station	1	good
ADA parking	4	very good
on street parking		good
ADA parking	4	very good
on street parking		good



PANGBORN-HERNDON MEMORIAL PARK

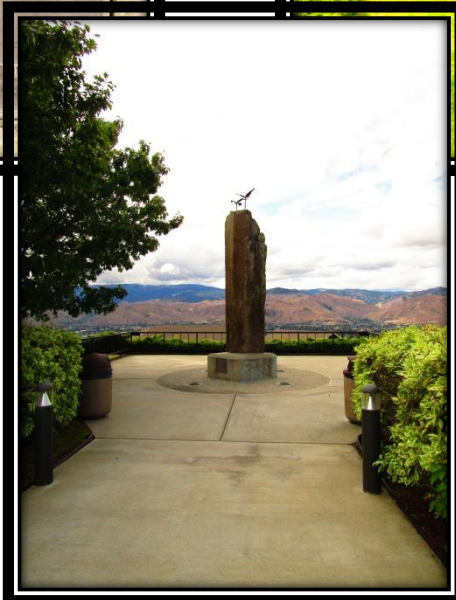
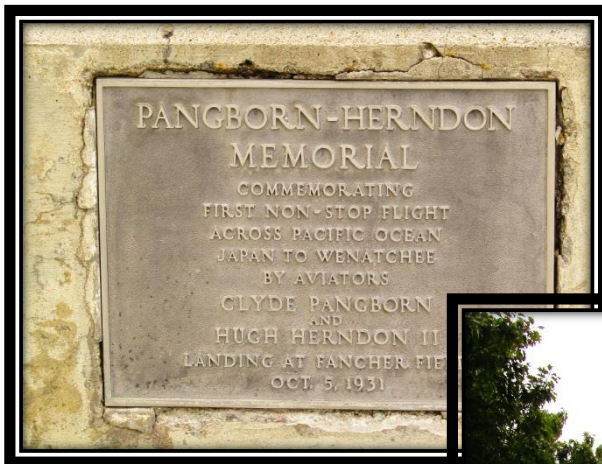
2326 Grand Avenue, East Wenatchee, WA 98802

- Park Size: 0.5 acres
- Excellent views to the west
- Easily accessible from existing Fancher neighborhood
- Passive park
- Memorial rock feature with information plaque

Park Amenity	Quantity	Condition
lawn area	2	good
memorial overlook	1	very good
parking	9	very good
benches	2	good
lighting	4	good
water fountain	1	good
pet waste station	1	good

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Provide more benches and picnic tables
- Convert turf areas into more xeriscape landscaping



EASTMONT METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CENTER

230 N. Georgia Avenue East Wenatchee, WA 98802

The EMPD purchased a church facility in 2019 through the USDA Rural Development Loan Program. The facility will become a community center for East Wenatchee, something that the community lacks and will benefit from immediately. Having this facility gives the EMPD an opportunity to offer many more programs including language, health, family activities, after school programs, teen activities and so much more. This will also give community groups a new location to host fundraiser and events.

- Building Size: 4320sq. ft
- Current Rooms - Main room, 2 offices, Nursery, "Kitchen", Tech room
- Restrooms, men's and women's

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- New Siding
- New electrical and lighting
- New Flooring
- Convert "kitchen" into an instruction kitchen/ classroom
- New double door entry
- New windows



EASTMONT AQUATIC CENTER

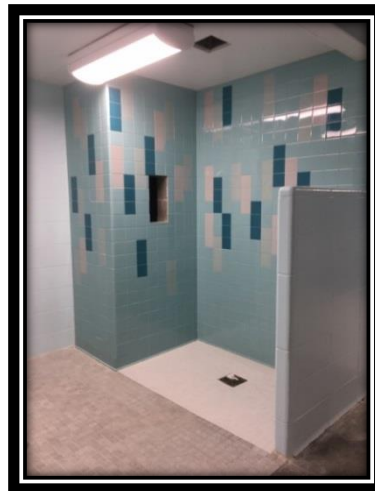
980 3rd Street, East Wenatchee, WA 98802

- Building Footprint: 11,700 SF
- Proximity to high school and surrounding neighborhoods
- Classes and programs for all ages
- Minimal maintenance outdoor landscaping
- 2016 Bond for \$3.5 million dollar modernization, construction completed 2019

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Replace roof and gutter system
- Repair stormwater drainage into south side of building
- Increase parking lot capacity

In April 2001, EMPD entered into an agreement with the YMCA to operate and manage the Aquatic Center. This agreement will expire December 2021.



APPLE CAPITAL LOOP TRAIL (EAST SIDE)

Shoreline trails along the Columbia River have been a dream shared by many in our community for decades. Chelan County PUD completed the five-mile trail system along the Wenatchee riverfront in 1990. The Douglas County side of the trail was opened in October 1994, completing the ten-mile Apple Capital Loop Trail, the longest loop trail in Washington State.

The west side of the trail features a state-of-the-art urban waterfront park system, complemented by the rich diversity of the natural habitat offered by the east side trail. Since completion in 1994 the Loop Trail has become a major transportation corridor that serves thousands of recreational trail users each year.

In 2001, Douglas County and the City of East Wenatchee entered into an inter-local agreement with the Eastmont Recreation Service Area (ERSA) to manage the east side of the Apple Capital Loop Trail. In 2004, ERSA became the EMPD and the inter-local agreement continued. To date the EMPD manages and maintains the Loop Trail from Odabashion Bridge south to Rock Island Hydro Park, approximately ten-miles. The current maintenance contract states that EMPD will maintain and manage 15-feet from center line on both sides of the loop trail (i.e. 30-foot corridor).

This includes:

- Garbage and waste management
- Line of site issues
- Fencing issues
- Maintaining gravel along sides of the asphalt
- Weed and vegetation control
- Vandalism and graffiti
- Lights in the tunnels
- Working in coordination with City of East Wenatchee, Douglas County and Chelan County PUD for special events on the trail
- Working in coordination with Douglas County and the City of East Wenatchee for capital improvements on the east side of the loop trail

Douglas County and the city of East Wenatchee own the east side of the loop trail.

The Loop Trail currently involves six managing agencies:

- Chelan County PUD
- Eastmont Metropolitan Park District
- City of East Wenatchee
- City of Wenatchee Parks and Recreation
- Washington State Parks – Eastern Region Office
- Washington State Department of Transportation

EMPD Recreation Programs

EMPD Program Participation	2013	20017	2018	Notes
Youth boys/Girls basketball grades 1/2	69	91	100	
Youth Boys/Girls Basketball 3rd/6th	120	335	407	
Men's Basketball	173	171	149	
Adult Co-Ed Volleyball	68	152	201	
Spring Break Basketball Camp	40	48	56	
Summer Day Camp	437	480	444	2017 - had an extra week of day camp
Tennis Camp	35	45	51	
Cheerleading Camp	22	42	42	
Golf Camp	19	24	29	
British Soccer Camp	40	42	45	
Skateboarding Camp	C	19	21	
Eastmont Winter Classic	356	680	600	2018 - short one division
Youth Volleyball League	49	42	45	
Art Classes	13	48	43	
Rugrat Nation Camp		10	14	
Ultimate Frisbee		56	43	

Dodgeball		138	122	
Kickball		151	169	
Summer Strikers		20	25	
Pickleball Tournament				

Many factors contribute to the fluctuation in EMPD program participation numbers. Some programs that rely on indoor facilities have to be limited due to lack of gym space. Eastmont School District gyms are highly regulated and gym space is limited. School programs take priority with park programs often being canceled due to unforeseen school programs.

The need for EMPD to have its own indoor facilities is crucial to EMPD's goal of increasing recreational opportunities for the community it serves. A public recreation center would enable the EMPD to grow recreational programs as the community grows.

Existing EMPD Programs

YOUTH BOYS BASKETBALL

- **1st/2nd Grade Instructional League:** Children learn the very basics fundamentals of the game. They have practice and a game every week of the program.
- **3rd-6th Grade League:** This is a recreational league designed for kids to continue developing skills and learn techniques. The children are split into 3rd/4th grade and 5th/6th grade boys and girls divisions.

MEN'S BASKETBALL

- Teams sign up for either the recreational or competitive league. Each team gets 8 games before the playoffs start and champions are declared.

ADULT CO-ED VOLLEYBALL

- Teams sign up for either the recreational or competitive league. Each team gets 11 games before the playoffs start and champions are declared.

SPRING BREAK BASKETBALL CAMP

- Ages 8-18, great for beginners and experienced players. The camp focuses on dribbling, passing, shooting, offense and defense.

SUMMER DAY CAMP

- This is a day camp for children 6-11 years old and each week has a different theme to it. The campers participate in group games, arts and crafts and weekly field trips. Camp costs are low, making it affordable for everyone.

WILDCAT TENNIS CAMP

- Ages 6-18, this camp is more for beginner to intermediate players. This camp focuses on stroke improvement, match play strategies and good conditioning.

CHEERLEADING CAMP

- Ages 6-14, this camp is more for novices. This camp focuses on drills, cheers, dance routines and working together as a team.

GOLF CAMP

- Ages 8-18, this camp is geared more for beginners. Camp participants learn how to play golf while they learn the rules of golf.



EMPD Summer Golf Camp 2011.

CHALLENGER INTERNATIONAL SOCCER CAMP

- Ages 4-16, this camp teaches everyone from beginners to advanced players.
- Children register with Challenger Sports for the division/skill level they want.
- Coaches come from different areas of the world so participants learn skills they wouldn't necessarily learn here in day to day practices.

SKATEBOARDING CAMP

- Ages 8-18, this camp teaches children the basics of skateboarding and children who already know the basics will learn more advanced moves.

EASTMONT WINTER CLASSIC

- This is an AAU basketball tournament for boys and girls grades 3rd – 8th. Teams come from all over the state and other parts of the Pacific Northwest to participate.

INSTRUCTIONAL YOUTH VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

- This is an intro level league where participants learn skills. Practices are two days a week with games.

ART CLASSES

- EMPD contracts with a local artist to offer different art programs throughout the year.
- Participants learn different art techniques and do different styles of art every session.

Analysis of EMPD Service Area and Existing Services

EMPD's existing parks and amenities provide the community with a wide range of activities. The current distribution of parks is concentrated in the southeast portion of East Wenatchee.

Study of the 2010 census data shows the densest population in close proximity to the EMPD's primary facilities, in particular Eastmont Community Park. Projected population growth within EMPD boundaries will create an increase in demand for amenities distributed throughout a larger service area.

As the urban growth boundaries for East Wenatchee expanded east toward Pangborn Airport, there has been rapid building with both multi-family and single family subdivisions. These new residential areas are situated along Grant Road which is a major arterial running east/west through Douglas County and East Wenatchee.

Comparison of population density and proximity to park facilities shows that the most densely populated neighborhoods in the EMPD service area lie within 2 miles of EMPD's primary amenities. It does not distinguish between park types or amenities offered. It is strictly a measure of distances from all parks, excluding the Apple Capital Loop Trail.

The acquisition in 2020 of 2.3 acres for a new park on 9th Street in East Wenatchee will help provide a park within walking distance of a large portion of the population within the city limits.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) ANALYSIS

The 2013 planning process identified an overall LOS goal of 6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The current LOS provided by EMPD facilities, and those included in the analysis, are outlined below.

2019 Current LOS:

- Existing LOS (EMPD-owned facilities only): 1.4 acres per 1000 residents
- Existing LOS (including the Loop Trail corridor): 2.9 acres per 1000 residents
- Existing LOS (including the Loop Trail corridor and Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park); 4.25 acres per 1000 residents.

Level of Service Summary (RCO LOS Tool Results)	
Indicators and Criteria	Grade
<i>Quantity Criteria</i>	
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities	C (29%)
Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities	B (52%)
Facility Capacity	C (48%)
<i>Quality Criteria</i>	
Agency-Based Assessment	B (63%)
Public Satisfaction	A (72%)
<i>Distribution and Access Criteria</i>	
Population within Service Areas	A(87%)
Access	D (25%)
Level of Service Summary utilizing the RCO LOC Tool from Manual 2	

Chapter 3: Our Vision; Where We'd Like to Go

EMPD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

By providing transparent management and governing systems, the EMPD Board of Commissioners and staff provide the basis of coordinated and cooperative planning with ongoing input from constituents to provide balance between recreation, open space and environmental preservation.

GOALS

- Provide diverse and integrated programs both indoors and outdoors that improve the health, recreational needs and quality of life for all users.
- Ensure the long-term financial stability of EMPD.
- Provide facilities and services as necessary to meet a high-level of service goals and meet user needs.
- Acquire land as necessary, and appropriately zoned, for the development of new park facilities
- Pursue opportunities for creative partnerships with the community.
- Be good stewards to natural areas and habitats through low-impact development and passive recreational uses.

OBJECTIVES

- Maintain responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of park and recreational activities.
- Coordinate and plan for the development of new facilities, such as parks, community center and recreation center with early and continuous public participation.
- Provide a diverse range of facilities, programs, activities and events for the greatest range of ages and interest groups.
- Support natural areas and habitat through low-impact development and passive recreational uses.
- Coordinate with other jurisdictions through inter-local agreements.
- Seek out and encourage public/private partnerships when appropriate for future projects.
- Seek out funding sources such as revenue bonds, grant programs and donations to develop or enhance facilities deemed of value to the public.
- To be good stewards to the environment by using science based industry standards.

EMPD VISION STATEMENT

To enrich the lives of the community members by providing safe and welcoming facilities that are affordable, convenient and offer people of all ages the opportunity to play, learn and live a healthy life style.

- Safe access to quality park and recreation facilities and programming
- Expanding access to evidence-based health education programs
- Connecting parks to the community
- Supporting programs and policies that eliminate health disparities

PROGRESS IN MEETING PREVIOUS PLANNING GOALS

EMPD made significant progress in the delivery of recreation service to its residents between 2008 and this plan update.

- Stormwater treatment and finish wash bay construction at Eastmont Community Park
- Picnic Shelter 1 Roof replacement at Eastmont Community Park
- Skate park installed at Kenroy Park
- Restroom C and B roof replacement at Eastmont Community Park
- Picnic Shelter Roof replacement at Kenroy Park
- Shop Expansion at Eastmont Community Park
- Lighting improvements at Pangborn Memorial Park
- Asphalt parking and pathway repair at the Aquatic Center
- Concrete sidewalk replacement at the Aquatic Center
- Picnic shelters 3 and 4 roof replacement at Eastmont Community Park
- Tennis and Basketball Court resurfacing at Eastmont Community Park
- Disc Golf Course installed at Tedford Park
- Permanent ball field fence installed at Tedford Park
- Pole Building addition to the Shop Compound
- New inclusive playground at Kenroy Park
- New parking area at Kenroy Park
- UV water treatment installed at Aquatic Center
- Pickleball Complex - 6 courts - installed at Eastmont Community Park
- New inclusive playground at Eastmont Community Park
- Splash pad at Eastmont Community Park
- Modernization of the Eastmont Aquatic Center
- Asphalt walkway installed at the 4-plex at Eastmont Community Park

PROJECTS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS

- Futsal Field at Eastmont Community Park – estimated completion 2020-21
- Pump Track at Eastmont Community Park – estimated completion 2020-21
- EMPD Community Center – in process
- New park at 9th Street – estimated completion 2020-21

INNOVATED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Where we live, work and play should not affect the health and wellbeing of our community members. The EMPD recognizes its role in providing safe places to exercise and play. Through broad based partnerships, EMPD strives to reduce barriers to health. EMPD does so by engaging a wide range of partners to shape health in places where we live, work and play.

OUR COMMUNITY PARTNERS ARE

- Columbia Valley Community Health
- Trust for Public Land
- Confluence Health
- City of East Wenatchee
- Douglas County
- Evergreen Bike Alliance
- Douglas County Sewer
- Wenatchee Valley YMCA
- Eastmont School District
- East Wenatchee Rotary
- Wenatchee Valley Senior Center
- Wenatchee Valley Red Cross
- Douglas County Fire District #2

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

- EMPD Recreation Center, a facility that includes gyms, indoor soccer, new administrative offices, lockers, meeting rooms and other programmatic elements
- Identify other locations for future neighborhood and community parks, focusing on Rock Island, north of East Wenatchee and southeast of East Wenatchee areas
- Develop the one-acre site set aside by Douglas County into a Clovis Interpretive Site, develop working relationship with the Colville Tribes

Chapter 4: Implementation – Getting There

Costs

This chapter provides strategies for funding the recommendations for capital improvements for parks and facilities within the EMPD’s boundary. 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. Costs vary depending on location, size and specific design features, and acquisition/construction factors such as paying prevailing wage, state contract pricing or Davis Bacon wage requirements.

Currently EMPD provides all maintenance and operations for 46 acres of parks and facilities. In addition, Douglas County, Douglas County Sewer District and the City of East Wenatchee contract for maintenance services with EMPD for the Apple Capital Loop Trail along the east side of the Columbia River. EMPD maintenance staff includes five full time employees and two seasonal staff.

The EMPD recreational programs are managed by two full time employees, numerous part-time employees/seasonal and contract workers.

Dept.	2016	% Budget	2017	% Budget t	2018	% Budget
Salaries Wages	\$398,137.35	33.89%	\$420,860.80	30.88%	\$436,975.66	29.73%
Personal Benefits	\$159,247.61	13.56%	\$170,890.70	12.54%	\$178,337.85	12.14%
Supplies	\$116,475.85	9.92%	\$103,110.82	7.57%	\$116,541.58	7.93%
Other Services	\$317,166.53	27.00%	\$296,074.80	21.72%	\$354,756.43	24.14%
Capital Expend	\$110,544.73	9.41%	\$333,277.71	24.45%	\$349,093.00	23.75%
Intergovernmental	\$5,665.90	.48%	\$9,208.53	.68%	\$14,777.26	1.01%
Reserve	\$67,477.71	5.74%	\$29,471.85	2.16%	\$19,103.75	1.30%
TOTALS	\$1,174,715.68		\$1,362,895.21		\$1,469,585.53	

Revenue

Revenue for a metropolitan park district is derived primarily from district wide residential property taxes. Other forms of revenue are generated by activity fees, program fees and compensation for intergovernmental services, advertising, donations, concessions and grants.

PROPERTY TAX

The EMPD has a voter set levy rate of \$0.50 per \$1000 of assessed value that was established as part of the EMPD formation (RCW 82.52). Increases in the property tax levy can only be approved by a majority vote of the constituents.

The EMPD has never received the full \$0.50 per \$1000 of assessed value that was approved by voters in 2004. Due to how the levy is divided between taxing codes in the county, the EMPD's levy is between \$.025 and \$0.26 per \$1000 assessed value.

ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM FEES

EMPD provides a public service through activities and recreational programs. The Board of Commissioners authorizes fees for services and facility rentals. Typical program fees are derived from youth basketball programs, adult basketball programs and multiple camps such as day camp, tennis camp and others. Activity fees may include baseball, soccer, football fields and the picnic shelters. Facility user groups pay field maintenance fees and a facility use fee.

The EMPD may elect to increase the fees, charges and special assessments to pay facility operating and maintenance capital requirements. The EMPD may increase the number of activities subject to fees and charges. In essence, the market would determine which facility's revenues equal cost, and thereby, which programs would be provided on a direct cost/benefits basis.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE

EMPD currently has three inter-local agreements that provide revenue for maintenance services.

ADVERTISING

EMPD charges fees for businesses to advertise at the ball field area. Businesses can advertise with a sign on the outfield fence or can purchase naming rights for one of the four ball fields. EMPD also charges for an exclusive vendor agreement currently with Pepsi Cola for beverages and signage at EMPD properties.

CONCESSIONS

EMPD charges for individuals or groups who sell items for profit. Food concessions, t-shirt sales and photography sales are the primary sources of concession revenue.

GRANTS

The types and variety of grants available for parks, recreation and open space areas provide a good resource for possible funding; local grants such as the Community Foundation of North Central Washington to state and federal grants from RCO.

DONATIONS

EMPD periodically receives donations from individuals or groups to help with park improvements. The donations are usually for a designated purpose such as sitting benches, ball field improvements or equipment improvements.

VOTER REFERENDUMS – COUNCILMATIC (LIMITED) BONDS AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

EMPD may depend on voter referendums as a means of financing a larger portion of the District's capital improvement program. Washington has two types of general obligation bonds – limited tax general obligation bonds (LTGO bonds) and unlimited tax general obligation bonds (UTGO bonds) – with the primary difference being that limited tax general obligation bonds may be issued by the local government's governing body such as the Board of Park Commissioners. While unlimited tax general obligation bonds must be approved by 60 percent of the electorate.

EMPD currently has a UTGO Bond from a ballot measure approved by voters in 2016 for the modernization of the Aquatic Center and construction of a new playground and splash pad at Eastmont Community Park. The current special bond levy of \$0.078 per \$1000 is anticipated to be retired in 2032.

LEVY LID LIFT

Any taxing jurisdiction, including a metropolitan park district that is levying property taxes at a rate lower than its maximum rate can ask the voters to lift the levy lid by more than one percent. A simple majority vote is required. There are single year levy lifts and multi-year levy lifts.

IMPACT FEES

Impact fee, or monetary exactions other than a tax or special assessment, is 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. Currently the City of East Wenatchee and Douglas County do not levy impact fees on development.

	2016 Revenue	2017 Revenue	2018 Revenue
Property Tax	\$884,163.21	\$872,392.53	\$922,790.59
Excess Levy	\$0.00	\$304,855.56	\$318,159.00
Intergov. Service	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$24,000.00
Activity Fee	\$13,106.19	\$14,212.00	\$14,685.00
Program Fee	\$113,389.00	\$124,728.00	\$129,052.00
Advertising Fee	\$13,481.00	\$12,704.00	\$18,053
Concessions	\$2,616.14	\$3,720.00	\$3,262.00
Account Services	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,500.00
Leasehold Excise	\$1,547.58	\$2,535.00	\$2,680.00
Investment Inter.	\$1,029.00	\$2,072.00	\$4,326.00
Donations/Grants	\$15,967.00	\$10,984.00	\$28,417.00
Surplus Sales	\$2,646.00	\$290.00	\$209.00
TOTALS	\$1,062,195.12	\$1,362,743.09	\$1,468,133.59

The only assured revenue source EMPD possesses are levied taxes from constituents within the District boundaries, program fees, activities fees and donations. For major expenses EMPD has to either save up from year-to-year or propose a capital improvement bond.

The known improvement and maintenance costs are derived from taking into account four specific categories:

- Health, Safety and Code Compliance
- Maintain Existing Infrastructure
- Upgrade or Add to Infrastructure
- Facility Does Not Exist but is Needed

APPENDIX A: Inventory of Park Facilities

The EMPD, Douglas County, City of East Wenatchee, City of Rock Island, Eastmont School District 206, Chelan County PUD, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and other entities provide facilities for recreational opportunities within the EMPD boundaries. These lands provide a variety of park, recreation, and open space activities including waterfront beaches, camping, picnic facilities, multipurpose trail corridors, athletic fields, play-grounds and related supporting administrative and maintenance facilities.

INVENTORY BY AGENCY

Eastmont Metropolitan Park District	
Park	Acres
Pangborn Herndon Memorial	0.5
Kenroy Park	5
Tedford Park	11
Eastmont Community Park	26
9th Street Park (in progress)	2.3
Douglas County	
Park	Acres
Apple Capital Loop Trail	14.5
City of East Wenatchee	
Park	Acres
Gateway, Misawa and Ballard Parks	1.4
Columbia River Trail	2
Apple Capital Loop Trail	14.5
City of Rock Island	
Park	Acres
Rock Island Golf Course	1.2
Big Bow Lake	53
Hideway Lake	17
Pit Lake	4
Putters Lake	45
Hammond Lake	40
Eastmont School District	
Schools	Acres
Rock Island Elementary	2.2
Cascade Elementary	2.2
Clovis Middle School	5.2
Lee Elementary	2.2

Grant Elementary	2.2
Kenroy Elementary	2.2
Admin/PE Fields	8
Sterling Middle School	5.4
Eastmont Jr. High School	5.4
Eastmont High School	5.4
<i>Portion of total school site devoted to recreational use</i>	
Chelan County PUD	
Park	Acres
Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park	70
Apple Capital Loopr Trail	14.5
Washington State Parks	
Park	Acres
Lincoln Rock State Park	60

Other non-profit and private agencies with land utilized for recreational facilities within the EMPD boundaries that is available for public use for a membership or on a fee bases are as follows:

- Beyoutiful Hot Yoga
- Fancher Field Gun Club
- Super Oval Race Track
- Anytime Fitness
- Worx Fitness
- Highlander Golf Club

PRIVATE LAND DEDICATIONS

Significant park properties were donated or sold for less than full value by estate owners or developers. In some instances, the sites were dedicated (gifted) or sold by the original owners as a means of preserving the site’s natural characteristics for public benefit. In other instances, the sites were donated to ensure long-term preservation by public agency in accordance with the requirements of the city’s land development process under State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) regulations. Under SEPA and subsequent Growth Management Act (GMA) provisions, private property owners may donate lands provided the land or facility can be used for a viable public activity and suitable agreements can be made concerning development, operation and maintenance costs.

However, private lands do not need to be acquired to be usable for a variety of park and recreation purposes, especially as boat access ramps, trailheads or trail corridors, picnic or scenic overlook sites. Private and public uses can be compatible if the private land owner’s interest is properly accounted for and suitable public/private agreements can be made.

PRIVATE OPEN SPACES

Private property owners, developers, and community homeowner associations have set aside a significant amount of land in the valley for private open spaces. These properties contain valuable and

unique environmental features, and strategically located sites. Some of these sites are accessible by members only or a user fee. These spaces are encouraged to provide perimeter public trail systems and open spaces which could link with other public trails and corridors providing connectivity and benefits for members and the general public.

The EMPD's western boundary is the Columbia River. The shoreline provides habitat for numerous animals and plants, some of which have been listed by the state and federal government as "threatened" or "endangered". The area is regulated through the Douglas County Shoreline Management Program. Currently, much of the area is being used for a trail system and habitat protection areas. The EMPD has adopted the Environmentally Sensitive designations and map originally part of the Shoreline Design area Plan last adopted by the County in 1996. The County's Plan includes valuable information related to sensitive areas which may be integrated into future open space, park or recreation facilities.

Other types of habitat are created within irrigated agriculture and urban residential areas. Water impoundments, seeps, canal rights-of-way, fence rows, and the variety of natural and ornamental landscaping provide habitat for nesting, rearing of young and wintering wildlife.

ANIMALS

Birds are the most common form of wildlife visible along the Columbia River corridor. Ground nesting birds, waterfowl, shorebirds and birds of prey share the habitat with small mammals and fish which depend on such areas for food, nesting and cover. The occurrence of birds and other vertebrates was studied over a five-year period and has been described by season in the Rock Island Dam Pre-flood Wildlife Inventory. Another study conducted on bald eagles is summarized in this section. California quail, cottontail rabbit, muskrat, striped skunk, beaver, raccoon, river otter, and meadow mice are the most abundant mammals, although mule deer are occasionally seen along the shoreline. Mallard ducks, ring-necked ducks, American widgeons, and Canada geese are the most numerous waterfowl. Common flickers, white crowned sparrow, junco, doves, horned larks, sparrow, house finches, and varied thrushes are the most numerous songbirds. Red-tailed hawks, Cooper's hawks, sharp-shinned hawks, marsh hawks, and American Kestrels also frequent that area. In all, 160 birds, 35 mammals, several reptile, and three amphibian species were recorded for the shoreline areas of the Rock Island pool, many of which are found in the Shoreline Design Area. Most of these species can co-exist with humans if sufficient natural habitat remains.

BALD EAGLES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Washington State Department of Wildlife classify the bald eagle as threatened in this portion of the range. Bald eagles use the mid-Columbia River as a wintering area, arriving in October, with peak abundance occurring during January and February. All but resident eagles leave in March and April for nesting areas. The factors responsible for the winter distribution of bald eagles include prey base or food supply and availability of perch sites. Throughout the Shoreline Design Area, eagles hunt for aquatic and terrestrial prey and perch in trees along the river's edge. Because large trees are relatively scarce along the shoreline, they are of great importance. Stands

commonly used by the bald eagles are usually made up of mature ponderosa pines and cottonwoods with well-developed canopies and strong limbs about 60 feet high. The trees provide the eagle's physical protection and a good view of the surrounding area. Known perch sites include the riparian area south of Rocky Reach Dam, the Cottonwood Grove, an area north of the Odabashion Bridge, Cox's Pond, the Blue Grade drainage, Porters' Pond, and an area south of 15th Street. All these areas parallel the shoreline and are within the EMPD's boundaries.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS: LOCATED WITHIN THE EMPD BOUNDARY

Six specific areas were identified and designated as environmentally sensitive. Wildlife habitat and sensitive area were identified on the basis of their value to wildlife and their relationship to the area's ecosystem as a whole. Local biologists assisted in ranking these areas according to wildlife habitat value, proximity to urbanizing areas, degree of disturbance, and known nesting sites and eagle perch sites. The areas are ranked as high, medium and low in wildlife habitat value.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA #1 COTTONWOODS

The cottonwood grove is connected to a large ravine or drainage area. Both these sites are located downstream of Rocky Reach Dam, adjacent to the Columbia River, and west of State Route (SR) 97/2. The majority of the cottonwoods are located below the 640-foot elevation; the drainage system includes areas up to 670 feet in elevation. Riparian, wetland, and some upland habitats are evident in this area. The "Cottonwoods" was rated as first in priority because of its high wildlife value, productive vegetation, and low degree of human disturbance. At no time should fallen debris or snags be removed from this area, as they provide an important habitat and are vital to regeneration of new cottonwoods and other vegetation. Located in these areas are: black cottonwoods, Russian olive, Ponderosa pine, shrub willow, box elder, dogwood and other shrub species. Wildlife consists of: waterfowl, raptors, songbirds, cavity nesters, small furbearers, and deer. The drainage system acts as a wildfire corridor between the river environment and the upland areas of Badger Mountain.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA #2 – COX'S POND

This site is located adjacent to the Columbia River at river mile 470, and west of Cascade Avenue. Most of this area lies below the 640-foot elevation line. Cox's Pond forms a "C" or crescent-shaped peninsula extending .25 miles southerly into the Columbia River. The low bank peninsula is characterized by cobblestones and is a noted haven for Great Blue Herons. Away from the shore is a parallel slough of lesser dimension, separated from the outer bay by a narrow neck of land and marshy area in the high water zone. Of the two bays, this inner waterway constitutes a more complex ecosystem, and supports a diversity of vegetation and wildlife. This area was ranked as having a high wildlife habitat value because it contains productive riparian, wetland, and upland habitats, and it is relatively undisturbed by humans. It harbors migratory waterfowl, raptors, songbirds, furbearers, and deer.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA #4 – PORTER'S POND

This site is composed of the Porter's Pond area and the Sand Canyon drainage. The site is located adjacent to the Columbia River and west of the East Wenatchee Water District wells and 19th Street.

Most of the Porter's Pond area is located below the 645-foot elevation line, and both wetlands and riparian habitat are present. The Sand Canyon drainage extends easterly from the Columbia River to the 1,400-foot elevation. This site was rated as having a medium wildlife value due to the existing level of disturbance, its easy accessibility, and the encroachment of urban development.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA - #5 – 32ND STREET

This site is located between 32nd Street and 27th Street adjacent to the Columbia River. It consists of three drainages and connecting shorelines. The largest drainage is located at 32nd Street, with two smaller drainages in the proximity of 27th Street. The corridor between the drainages and adjacent to the Columbia River is very steep with an approximate slope of 30 to 40 percent. These areas exhibit a variety of habitats including wetland, riparian zones, and an upland area. The typical vegetation from the river to the uplands area is small shrubs, some black cottonwoods, aspen, black locust, Russian olive, blackberry, sagebrush, and grasses. Numerous wildlife species are present in the area. Considerable dumping and filling has occurred in association with nearby residences. These sites were rated as having a medium to low wildlife value. However, due to the steep slopes, diversity of habitat, and the character of the corridor along the river, it was considered a viable wildlife area for migrating waterfowl and small animals.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA - #6 – SOUTH OF ODABASHION BRIDGE

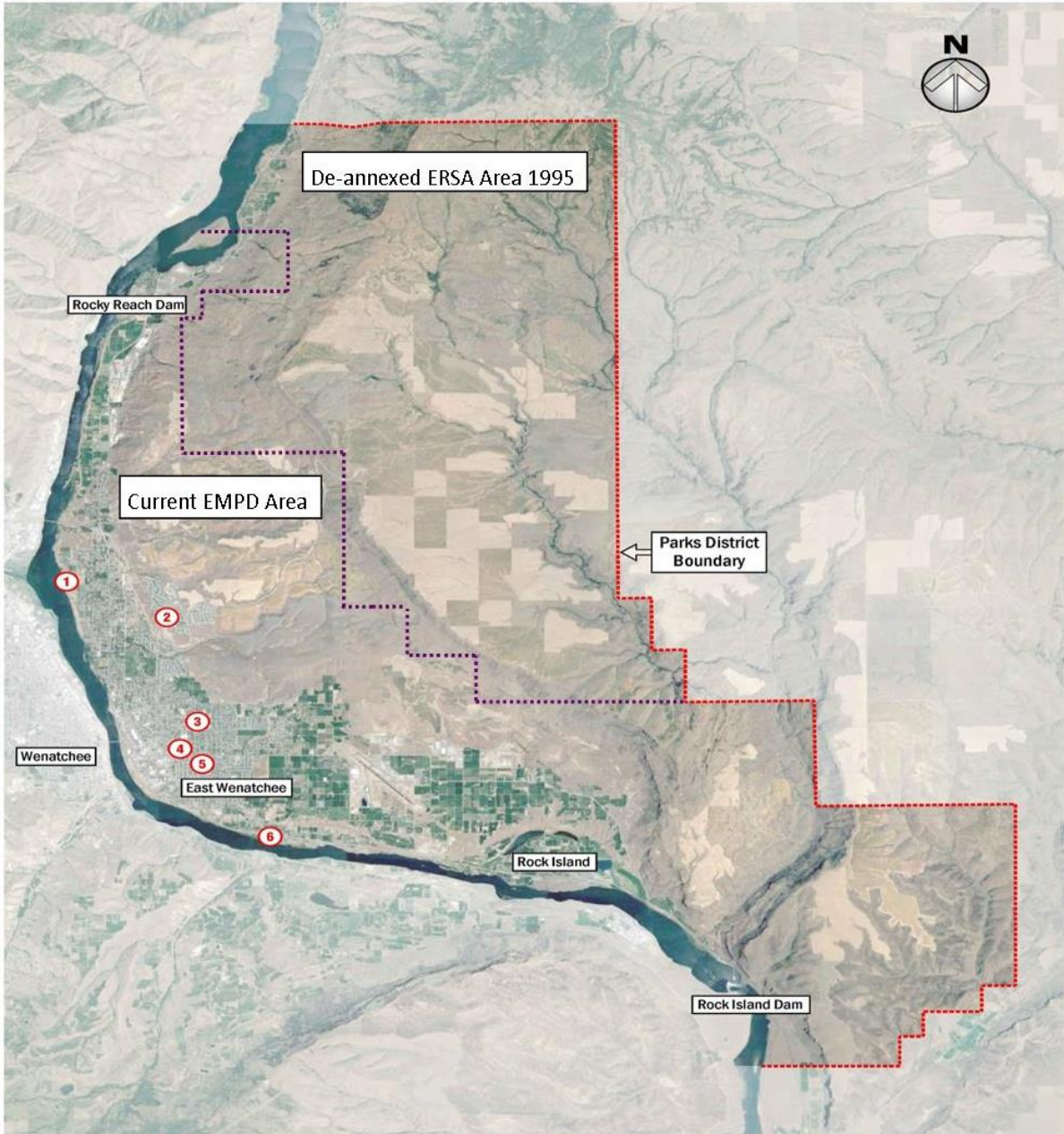
This site is located within the Blue Grade drainage as identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and is parallel to the Odabashion Bridge. During the summer months this drainage is used as an overflow from the Wenatchee Reclamation District irrigation canal. Most of the vegetation occurs west of the 700-foot elevation line, and is located primarily within the flood plain boundary, before spreading out at the mouth of the drainage along the Columbia River. This area has been degraded by human disturbance including the construction of the Odabashion Bridge and by motorized vehicles. Due to these factors and the type of soils in the area, wind erosion is a major problem. This area was ranked as having a low value to wildlife due to the relatively high disturbance factor.

SUMMARY

Existing uncontrolled use of some areas along the shoreline and other locations in the Shoreline Design Area has resulted in the destruction of a significant amount of wildlife habitat, and has had detrimental impacts on wildlife. Human interaction with wildlife often constitutes encroachment, and results in depletion of the very resource which first gave a wildlife habitat its value. It is hoped that a combination of access devices including interpretive centers, concealed observation platforms, and non-disturbing nature trails can best insure wildlife's sustained yield along the shoreline and in related habitats. Trail access or other recreational use should be designed to bypass or skirt these sensitive areas and limit line of site exposure. Human intrusion should be limited or discouraged unless the access system is designed to limit adverse impacts. Any development in the Shoreline Design Area will need to assess its potential impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitat, and corridors. Mitigation measures may include minimum setbacks, landscape buffering, berms, replacement of disturbed vegetation, and enhancement of habitat. Locations such as Cox's and Porter's Ponds should be protected with a buoy system to discourage encroachments into pond and slough areas by boaters.

Map Metropolitan Park District

Includes location of parks in district



LEGEND	
---	Parks District Boundary
①	Apple Capital Loop Trail
②	Pangborn-Herndon Memorial Park
③	Kenroy Park
④	Eastmont Community Park
⑤	Tedford Park
⑥	Kirby Billingsley Hydro Park

APPENDIX B: Natural and Cultural Setting

EMPD, located on the Columbia River, is nestled in a unique region at the foot of the Cascade Mountains and on the western edge of the Columbia Basin Plateau. The City of East Wenatchee is the largest community within the EMPD boundary which lies between Rocky Reach and Rock Island Dams within Douglas County, Washington.

CLIMATE

Washington State's Climate is strongly influenced by the Pacific Ocean and the Cascade Mountains which result in heavy precipitation along the western portion of the State, while the rest or leeward side of the State is in the "rain shadow" of the Cascades receive a light to moderate amount of precipitation. Average annual precipitation is about 9 inches with temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit for about 170 to 190 days. Approximately 80 percent of the precipitation occurs from October through March with less than 6 percent falling during June, July and August.

The Cascades also affect temperature ranges by blocking the moderate maritime air masses. Consequently, eastern Washington usually has colder winters and hotter summers. The Wenatchee Valley, elevation about 600 feet above sea level, receives about 300 sunny days per year. Mean temperatures vary from a high of 88 degrees in July to a low of 35 degrees Fahrenheit in January with extreme variations recorded at -3 to a high of 106 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Department of Ecology for the State of Washington has created guidelines concerning the increased risk of wildfires, especially in eastern Washington. Several factors responsible include but are not limited to:

- Earlier snowmelt
- Rising temperatures
- More frequent, longer heat waves
- Drier summer
- Low soil moisture content
- Spread of the mountain pine beetle and other insect that kill or weaken trees and plant
- More fuels from dead trees and plants

As the frequency and intensity of wildfires increase, so do their impacts.

WILDFIRES

- Cause unhealthy levels of air quality
- Damage wildlife habitat

GEOLOGY

Washington is divided into three principal physiographic divisions – the Pacific Mountain System, the Rocky Mountain System, and the Intermountain Plateaus.

THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

Defined by the Olympic peninsula (the Pacific Border province) and the Cascade Mountain range and includes all counties that contain portions of the Cascade Mountains (the Cascade Mountain province).

INTERMOUNTAIN PLATEAU

Defined by the high plateaus created by the uplift between the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges and includes all counties that are located along the southern drainage basins of the Columbia River.

The Wenatchee Valley is located within the eastern edge of the Pacific Mountain System. The Cascade Mountains were created by continuous volcanic activity along the border of the underlying continental plates. The mountains were in turn, subject to the action of the periodic glacial intrusions – the most recent being the Pleistocene glacial period more than 15,000 years ago. The Pleistocene glacial intrusion gradually craved and flooded Puget Sound, the lowland areas, and the other valleys alongside the Cascade foothills. The glacial intrusion also created a series of glacier dams that subsequently breached and flooded the eastern portions of the State creating the Columbia River drainage channels.

The Wenatchee Valley is composed of a series of alluvial benches filled in by the Columbia River. A number of tributary drainage corridors created by the Wenatchee River, Number 1 and 2 Canyons, Dry Gulch, Rainey Spring, and Sand Canyon, among others, in turn bisect the benches. Over time, the river and tributary drainage streams created the dramatic hillsides and overlooks, particularly of the Columbia River basin.

SOIL REGIONS

Washington State soils were created by a combination of elements including the nature of the parent material or rock type, climate and the characteristics of the local terrain. These combined processes created 11 principal soil regions in the State ranging from deposits with high concentrations of organic matter created by glacial and marine actions along Puget Sound to deposits with very low organic matter located in the eastern and arid portions of the State.

- Columbia River – drains the northwest region west of the Rocky Mountains merging with the Wenatchee and Snake Rivers to flow into the Pacific Ocean between Oregon and Washington State boundaries.

- Dry Gulch, Pitcher Creek and Squilchuck Creek – drain into the Columbia River at Wenatchee. Portions of the original streams were located underground or diverted through sections of the developed urban area – particularly east of Wenatchee Avenue.
- Rainey Spring, Sand Canyon and Canyon A – drain into the Columbia River through East Wenatchee and Douglas County. Generally, these streams remain above ground through the developed urban area though the shorelines have been improved in places.

WETLANDS

- Small wet spots, bogs, peat and muck deposits of one to three acres are scattered throughout the Valley, particularly along the east shoreline at Cox’s, Porter’s and Rock Island Ponds.
- The Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers confluence is protected by Confluence State Park and Walla Walla Point Park by the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission and Chelan County PUD respectively.
- Porter’s Pond is included within a WSDOT property holding that is leased to the Douglas County Transportation Section and managed as a natural area.
- Cox’s Pond is adjacent and may be included within WSDOT or Chelan County PUD property holdings.

FLOODPLAINS

Floodplains and flooded areas include alluvial soils which are former river and streambeds, tidal pools and retention ponds that fill during heavy rainfall, sometimes infrequently, often for extended periods during rainy seasons. The city of East Wenatchee and Douglas County have developed an extensive Stormwater system to help manage and reduce floods. There are numerous, sizable flood prone areas with the Wenatchee Valley including the lowland adjacent to the Dry Gulch, Pitcher Creek, Rainey Springs, Sand Canyon, and Canyon A.

LAKES

Lakes are water bodies greater than 20 acres in size or more than 6 feet in depth. The only lake within the EMPD is Big Bow Lake, located in Rock Island and consisting of 20.7 acres.

WILDLIFE HABITATS

Habitat conservation areas are critical to the survival of the Valley’s diverse plant and wildlife communities. Habitats encompass a variety of areas including large parcels of contiguous undeveloped land, special areas like streams or wetlands, and structural elements like rocky shorelines or standing dead trees. The ecological value of an area depends on the quantity, quality, diversity, and seasonality of the food, water, and cover that it provides wildlife species. A particular site’s value also depends on proximity to other usable habitats, the presence of rare species, and the rarity of the habitat type. Portions of the Wenatchee Valley that overlook the Wenatchee and Columbia Rivers may also provide habitat for the Bald Eagle and Osprey. The Northern Bald Eagle is listed as a potentially threatened or endangered species on Washington State’s endangered and threatened lists.

For ease of discussion, wildlife within the EMPD includes Big Bow Lake and all rivers, creeks, springs and associated riparian areas. Riparian areas provide water, soil, plant seeds, and nutrients to a variety of species – and thereby serve as important migration routes and habitat for many wildlife.

- Wetlands – there are two principal wetlands types within the Wenatchee Valley
- Scrub/Shrub Wetlands – with seasonal flooding, characterized by hardhack, willow, red alder or red osier dogwood
- Shallow March – deep marsh, and open water wetlands

FISHERIES

Provide residents with an opportunity for wildlife and habitat education.

TERRESTRIAL HABITAT

Terrestrial areas are the uplands located above freshwater, estuarine, and marine water zones. The zones may extend from the level lowlands that border marsh or creek banks to the top of the bluffs, hills or foothills located around the Cascade Mountains range. Washington plant communities are divided into three major vegetation groupings including:

- Forests
- Grasslands and shrub/grass communities and
- Timberline and Alpine Areas

Western portions of Chelan County include some forested vegetation zones. The zones are defined by the different climates and elevations. The dominant species defined by the zone include deciduous tree species such as Red Alder, Big Leaf Maple, Golden Chinkapin, Black Cottonwood, and Oregon Ash. Second growth of lowland forested cover including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed coniferous/deciduous forest and lowland grasses, agricultural crops, and riparian vegetation.

SPECIES

The region enjoys a rich and diverse variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles, lowland and upland birds, large and small mammals. These include rabbit, deer, bear, cougar, muskrat, mink, otter, beaver, raccoon, weasel, mallard ducks, Canadian geese, owls, Merriam’s turkey, hawks, eagles, osprey, pigeon, grouse, woodpeckers, great American widgeons, green and blue-wing teal, common coot, common merganser, blue heron, salamanders, frogs, rainbow trout, cutthroat, dolly varden, eastern brook trout, whitefish, largemouth bass, perch, crappie, catfish, Coho, Chinook, and sockeye salmon.

LAND USE IMPLICATIONS

Freshwater and terrestrial habitats contribute to the overall biological diversity of the region and provide a number of additional environmental functions and values of interest to valley residents. Many species depend on the constant interaction of all habitat systems for food, cover, nesting, and other survival requirements. Threats to plant, fish, and wildlife habitat may result from land development. These impacts can be minimized, however, by sensitive land use patterns, innovative design concepts, and performance oriented development standard that:

- Develop – coordinate appropriate park, recreation, and open space to include critical and unique habitat areas
- Replant – native vegetation along the shoreline and along drainage corridors
- Control – storm-water runoff to reduce pollutants
- Cultivate – habitat, such as, berry or fruit plants that support and retain native species
- Cluster – roadways and other developments to preserve natural environments

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Archeological evidence indicates that the Wenatchee Valley has been inhabited by various human populations for centuries. Generally, sites are found at river conjunctions within valleys and along the shoreline. The name Wenatchee (Wa-Nat-Chee) comes from one of these groups of Native Americans and means robe of the rainbow. A trading post was operated in the Valley beginning in the 1870's. Ranchers and other prospectors, especially gold miners, moved into the Valley beginning in the 1880's. Known and future located sites may provide a cultural, educational and recreational opportunity to the EMPD. Such as the Clovis Site located in Douglas County by Pangborn Airport.