Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan

Layer Name	Description	Data and Source	Additional Model Details	Pertinent Literature
Overlay Data				
Wenatchee Community Lands Plan Parcel Report	Used parcel boundaries provided by Chelan Conty Assessor Office and calculated the acres of overlap of all landscape priorities created as part of the Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan. Also characterized parcels as to whether the parcel meets certain conditions that would make it a strong cadidate for conservation action.	Chelan County Parcel Boundaries		
Wenatchee Community Lands PlanStudy Area	Boundary used for creating analysis layers. Boundary created using watershed boundaries selected by the Community Land Plan core team which includes representatives from Chelan County, the Chelan-Douglas Land Trust, The Trust for Public Land, and The Nature Conservancy			
Wenatchee Community Lands Plan Sub Areas	The sub-areas were identified because they are the most affected by the checkerboard matrix of private and public lands that are a central focus of the UWCLP vision. These sub-areas include the Blewett Pass/Peshastin, the Chumstick Valley, and the Nason Creek/Coulter regions.			
Wenatchee Trails	This dataset created by assembling a number of trails datasets from several data sources and applying a consistent trail name and categorized as motorized or non-motorized use.	Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Chelan-Douglas Land Trust, the Watershed Company, WA State Parks, WA DNR, and the USFS		
NHD Flowline Named Rivers	Selected all rivers and streams that had a name applied in the National Hydrography Database to allow for click id on these features on the website for reference.	WA Dept of Ecology - National Hydrography Database - Flowlines		

Chelan County Boundary	Shapefile of the Chelan County boundary for reference.	esri County Boundaries		
WA Department of Ecology Wetlands	Wetlands dataset for reference. Included are potentially disturbed wetlands and palustrine wetlands.	WA Department of Ecology wetlands		
Fire Footprint 2010-2014	Shapefile showing the extent of the area affected by fire from 2010-2014.	Okanogan-Wenatche National Forest Historic Fire Footprint		
Land Ownership	Used TNC Forest Atlas database on managed lands and the Chelan Douglas LT shapefile of holdings to compile all exisitng conserved lands. All parcels within 30 m were tagged.	TNC Forest Atlas Conserved Lands layer Chelan-Douglas Land Trust		
Potential Project Filters				
Adjacent to Exisitng Conserved Land	Used TNC Forest Atlas database on managed lands and the Chelan Douglas LT shapefile of holdings to compile all exisitng conserved lands. All parcels within 30 m were tagged.	TNC Forest Atlas Conserved Lands layer Chelan-Douglas Land Trust		
Property is a USFS private inholding	Select private parcels that were surrounded by USFS owned lands.	TNC Forest Atlas Conserved Lands layer		
Parcels where observable clear cuts have occurred	Digitized potential clear cut areas using imagery in order to keep out natural bare lands, farms, roads etc. Used NDVI index to select out bare lands inside these potetntial cut areas. Shows bare lands inside cut areas, parcels categorized with a Yes when they overlap these bare land areas.	esri World Imagery esri Normalized Difference Vegetation Index		

Parcels Expected to be Developed in 2050	Used 2011 USGS National Landcover data to show exisitng Development and United States Geological Survey (USGS), Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center developed Annual raster-based maps of future LULC conditions for the years 2006 to 2100, these were created based on historical LULC conditions combined with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (IPCC-SRES) scenario elements to develop potential landcover outcomes. These outcomes derived based on logistic regression analysis of the biogeophysical and socioeconomic determinants of landscape potential. What results are annual maps of baseline historical conditions from 1992 to 2005 and annual maps from 2006 to 2100 of future LULC . The projections for 2050 are shown as ppart of the Upper Wenatchee Vision Plan data portal.	USGS National Landcover Dataset (Exiting Development) USGS CONOS EROS Data Center Landcover predictions (Predicted Development)		Sohl, T.L., Sayler, K.L., Bouchard, M.A., Reker, R.R., Friesz, A.M., Bennett, S.L., Sleeter, B.M., Sleeter, R.R., Wilson, T.S., Knuppe, M., and Van Hofwegen, T., In Press. Spatially explicit modeling of 1992 to 2100 land cover and forest stand age for the conterminous United States. Ecological Applications: http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/13-1245.1
Weyerhauser Owned Parcels	From Chelan County assessor parcel data, selected all parcels with owner name = Longview Timber or Weyerhauser.	Chelan County Parcel Boundaries		
Contiguous Owner with Parcels Over 160 Acres	Used Chelan County parcel data layer to identify proprty owners with adjoining prperties that add up to over 16 acres, as well as single property owners with parcels greater than 160 acre.	Chelan County Parcel Boundaries		
Parcel with Perrenial Stream Frontage	Used National Hydrography dataset on all perrenial streams of order 4 and greater to identify parcels that surround or adjoin the perrenially flowing streams.	WA Dept of Ecology - National Hydrography Database - Flowlines		
Parcel along UCSRB Salmon Bearing Stream	Parcels within 200 ft of UCSRB designated streams for presence of Chinook Salmon and Steelhead identified.	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan Salmon bearing stream		Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board. Integrated Recovery Program Habitat Report. June 2014.
Parcels overlap WA DFW Priority Habitat and Species Location	Combined all WA PHS Sensitive and non sensitive data, including owl nesting sites and buffers, and identified all parcels that overlap.	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitat and Species database		

Parcel has a high risk of catastrophic fire	Areas at high risk of catastrophic fires were created by combining the USFS Wild land fire potential data with Fire Severity (FIRESEV) data. The combined ranking was reclassified into the 0 to 5 priority scale and all areas with a priority level of 4 or 5 were used to find overlapping parcels with areas of high fire risk. Areas of non-forest and areas of recent (2010 - 2014) fires were masked out.	US Forest Service FIRESEV data		
Parcel Provides Resilience to climate change	The Resilience of the landscape characterized using data that are part of a land facet terrestrial resilience project created for the Pacific Northwest to identify the most resilient terrestrial sites in the Northwest U.S. that will collectively and individually best sustain native biodiversity even as the changing climatealters current distribution patterns. The central idea is that by mapping keygeophysical features and evaluating them for landscape characteristics thatbuffer against the effects of climate change, we can identify the mostresilient places in order to guide future conservation investments. All the datasets, along with the full report containing methods and maps are available at: http://nature.org/resilienceNW http://nature.org/resilienceNW	TNC Resilient Terrestrial Landscapes		Buttrick, S., K. Popper, M. Schindel, B. McRae, B. Unnasch, A. Jones, and J. Platt. 2015. Conserving Nature's Stage: Identifying Resilient Terrestrial Landscapes in the Pacific Northwest. The Nature Conservancy, Portland Oregon. 104 pp.
Analysis Results				
Combined Overall Resource Goal Priorities	High priorities displayed in this layer represent areas that would provide multiple benefits related to the 3 Resource Goals. This layer created by combining the priority results layers for the Forest and Working Lands Resource Goal, the Lands for Wildlife Resource Goal and the Recreation Resource Goal using an equally weighted sum procedure. This process creates a result where high scoring values represent areas where there are multiple overlapping high scoring priorities across the 3 Resource Goals.			

Community Resource Goal 1: To Have Sustainable Forests and Working Lands				
Criteria 1: Mixed forest composition	This model identifies forested areas with composition most similar to historical reference conditions. Those areas least departed have a mixed composition. Criteria Result: A forest woodland mask was used to clip the vegetation departure data from TNC, and priority values were assigned using a natural breaks classification on a scale of 0 to 5 with 5 indicating the *least* departed areas. The GNN structural data was overlaid with the departure data to identify areas with older trees (SIZECLASS = 5 or 6). Areas least departed with older tress assigned highest priority (5) for conservation.	TNC Strata Departure TNC GNN Structural Vegetation layer	Vegetation Departure (VDEP) data product ranges from 0 - 100 to depict the amount current vegetation has departed from simulated historical vegetation reference conditions. This departure results from changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure. VDEP is calculated based on changes to species composition, structural stage, and canopy closure using methods described in the Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Guidebook. Data are from 2008.	Blankenship, Kori; Hagen, Sarah; Zanger, Chris; Swaty, Randy; Smith, Jim; Ryan, Colleen; Patton, Jeannie 11/15/2010 - See more at: https://www.conservationgateway.org/Files/Pages/vegetation-departure-calc.aspx#sthash.wBWCr1Bm.dpuf for information on how vegetation departure can be used as a comprehensive look at vegetation conditions.
Criteria 2: Areas least susceptible to Insect outbreaks	The dry and mesic forests types of the Wenatchee Basin are susceptible to widespread insect and disease outbreaks as well as large, severe fires. The USFS Forest and Health Technology Enterprise Team developed a number of risk maps depicting where risk from disease and pest outbreak is greatest, published in the 2012 National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM) report. This model assigns value to areas least susceptible to insect and other pest outbreaks using the NIDRM total basal area loss composite layer using the following priority classification based on the risk classes defined by the USFS in the NIDRM report: 0 = NoData 1 = >35%%projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests 2 = 26-35% projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests 3 =16-25%projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests 4 = 6-15%projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests 5 = 1-5%projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests	Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team of the USFS - Predicted Total Basal Area Loss	The 2012 NIDRM total basal area loss estimates is a strategic assessment (1013-2027) of the potential hazard for tree mortality due to major forest insects and diseases. The total basal area loss is the projected loss rate of total basal area from all pests which were derived from modeled Stand Density Index and basal area parameters (http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/pdfs/2012_RiskMap_Report_web.pdf).	USDA 2014. National Insect and Disease Forest Risk Assessment: 2013 - 2027. http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/pdfs/2012_RiskMap_Report_web.pdf

Criteria 3: Areas of forest resiliency and stronghold areas	This model prioritizes areas of forest most resilient (have ability to respond to disturbances and recover quickly) to a changing climate. Based on the concept of "conserving the stage" to support biodiversity as species and habitats shift with climate change, The Nature conservancy evaluated key geophysical features ("land facets") for landscape characteristics expected to provide a buffer against climate effects. - See more at: http://iwjv.org/news/conserving-stage-identifying-resilient-network-conservation-lands-northwest#sthash.me8tRY1S.dpuf This model reclassified TNC density resiliency values into 5 priority classes from 1 to 5 based on the quantile resiliency analysis completed by TNC. A forest mask was used to clip out resilient areas of forests. Areas with No Data were assigned a value of 0.	The Nature Conservancy in Oregon - Resiliency Density	Data was download from http://www.conservationgateway.org/ConservationByGeography/NorthAmerica/UnitedStates/oregon/science/Pages/Resilient-Landscapes.aspx. The metadata for the TNC resiliency value is described as : "To estimate the relative resilience of a site to climate change. Resiliency is based on 90 m Microclimate data, scaled from 0.2 – 1, were multiplied with Landscape Permeability data, scaled from 0 – 1, to generate a resilience value for every 90 m cell across the project area."	Buttrick, S., K. Popper, M. Schindel, B. McRae, B. Unnasch, A. Jones, and J. Platt. 2015. Conserving Nature's Stage: Identifying Resilient Terrestrial Landscapes in the Pacific Northwest. The Nature Conservancy, Portland Oregon. 104 pp. Available online at: http://nature.ly/resilienceNW

Criteria 4: Lands most suitable for sustainably harvested timber	This model classifies areas of suitable timber that can be sustainably harvested for the Wenatchee Basin. Areas suitable for timber harvest were first identified by merging USFS layer that identifies suitable wet and dry suitable timber with areas classified in the parcel layer by Chelan County as having zoning approval for timber harvest and areas owned by the State with commercial zoning . The suitable timber areas were then filtered to include:1) areas on slopes <50%, 2) within 3500 ft of existing roads, 3) areas below 6500 ft elevation, and 4) not within a Riparian Reserve identified by USFS. The resulting classification for lands most suitable for sustainably harvested timber based on these criteria was as follows: Areas not within Riparian Reserve buffer, below 6500 ft, on slopes <50% AND suitable timber = 3 Areas not within Riparian Reserve buffer, below 6500 ft, on slopes <50%, with suitable timber, AND within 3500ft of an existing road = 5	USFS Suitable Timber Chelan County parcels USFS Riparian Reserves Slope Chelan County Roads	This model was reviewed by James Dickinson and Bob MacGregor of USFS. Road distance buffer (3500 ft)was chosen based on the University of Washington document - A Primer for Timer Harvesting (http://faculty.washington.edu/greulich/Documents/eb1316.pdf). The maximum road access requirement for ground based yarding systems is 3500 ft for high-speed tracked skidders. USFS suitable timber include lands identified by Forest Service that meet the following criteria: 1) Statute, Executive Order, or regulation prohibits timber harvest on the land, or the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service has withdrawn the land from timber harvest, 2) At the broad forest scale, the Responsible Official estimates that soil, slope, or other watershed conditions will be irreversibly damaged by timber harvest, 3) At the broad forest scale, the Responsible Official estimates there is no assurance that lands can be adequately restocked within five years after harvest, and 4) Trees are unable to grow due to environmental conditions	

Criteria 5: New opportunities for agriculture	This model assign value to areas that currently do not have agriculture but have the potential for agriculture. SSURGO soil data and the farmland classification was used to define areas with potential for agriculture. Area of prime farmland assigned a value of 5; farmland of statewide importance and farmland of unique importance were assigned a value of 4; and prime farmland if irrigated were assigned a value of 3. These areas were combined with a proximity to irrigation canals layer. Irrigation canal layer buffered in 1/2 mile increments and scored from 5 indiacting within 1/2 mile of a canal to 1 indicated 2 miles or greater from a canal). Farmland layer and the proximity layer combined and scored from 0 to 5 using equal breaks classification.	NRCS SSURGO Prime Farmland Chelan County Existing agriculture and orchards Floodplains- FEMA flood hazard zones USGS NHD NLCD 2011	SSURGO farmland class based on data downloaded from ESRI beta application. Original data from the four SSURGO tables were assembled into the single table included in each map package. Data from the component table were aggregated using a dominant component model (listed below under Component Table – Dominant Component) or a weighted average model (listed below under Component Table – Weighted Average) using custom Python scripts. The Map unit table, the MUAGATTAT table and the processed Component table data were joined to the Map unit Feature Class. Field aliases were added and indexes calculated. A field named Map Symbol was created and populated with random integers from 1-10 for symbolizing the soil units in the map package.	
Healthy Forests Weighted Overall Resource Goal	This layer created by combining the priority scores for the 5 criteria listed above using a weighted max procedure. This process takes the highest score among each of the criteria results and applies that max score to this final result. So a high priority score in this layer represents a place designated as a high priority in at least one of the 5 listed criteria above.			
Community Resource Goal 2: To Have Lands that Support Wildlife				

Criteria 1: Important wildlife habitat	Include habitat modeling efforts: Wetlands and riparian areas are High Priority (5). Northern Spotted Owl potential habitat (USFS) = High Priority (5). USFS Wenatchee Land Management Plan dedicated old growth = High Priority (5) WA DFW PHS priority sensitive habitats = "High Priority (5) USFS Wenatchee Land Management Plan Late Successional Reserves and Managed Late Successional Areas boundary polygons = moderate priority (4). WA DFW PHS priority non - sensitive habitats = Moderate-High Priority (3). Landscape Integrity from TNC Forest Atlas, which compiled WWCHWG core areas. Modeled data, not focal species results. These are large contiguous patches of at least 10,000 acres, made up of native landcover types and do not include highways.=Moderate priority (3). Have HCA's from WA Connectivity data for a number of species listed by stakeholders. The species included are American Marten, Elk, Black Bear, Northern Flying Squirrel, Wolverine, Mule Deer, Mountain Goat, and Gray Squirrel. Advised that Bighorn Sheep and Lynx do not use this area even though their HCA's have a small amount of overlap with the study area so not included. All areas are low-moderate (2). Any Developed landcover or road buffers of 50 meters were removed.	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Late Successional, Old Growth areas Managed for Late Successional Late Successional Landscape Integrity Core Areas Riparian Reserve buffer Northern Spotted Owl Habitat WA DFW PHS Nonsensitive and Sensitive Species Habitats WA DFW PHS Nonsensitiveand Sensitive Species Occurance Oregon State University Wetlands USGS National Landcover 2011 WA Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group Habitat Core Areas		Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Mangement Planning Documents within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. 1994. TNC Forest Atlas. Volume 2. 2015 Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group (WHCWG). 2010. Washington Connected Landscapes Project: Statewide Analysis. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Transportation, Olympia, WA. William L. Gaines, Barbara C. Wales, Lowell H. Suring, James S. Begley, Kim Mellen-McLean, and Shawne Mohoric. 2014. Terrestrial Species Viability Assessments for the National Forests in Northeastern Washington
Criteria 2: Healthy riparian vegetation	Have USFS dynamic buffer, varies 50 ft - 300 ft by stream order, all streams not included in USFS layer of stream order 4 or greater, buffered by 300 ft and identified natural landcover types within. WA Department of Ecology wetlands are high priority (5). NRCS Hydric soils group A are High priority (5). Goal result identifies natural landcover within the buffer = High Priority (5).	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Riparian Reserve buffer WA Dept of Ecology - National Hydrography Database - Flowlines Wenatchee Study Area USGS National Landcover 2011		

Criteria 3: Lands that provide corridors for wildife movement	Criteria Result: used WA Wildlife Connectivity Working Group focal species results with linkages. Used linkages of species that had a habitat core areas that overlap this study area which included western toad, elk, northern flying squirrel, wolverine, lynx, marten, mule deer, mountain goat, big horn sheep, gray squirrel, and black bear. Using the linkage zone scores, categorized with a score of 1, 3 or 5 depending on the linkage zone scores. Lower linkage zone scores received a score of 5. Stacked all the species linkage zones and found areas of greatest overlap of high scores. Areas of natural landcover with the greatest overlap of high linkage zone scores = High priority (5). Lower scores = Low priority (1). Results scaled 1-5.	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Elk Migration USGS - National Landcover 2011 WA Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group - Focal Species Linkage Zones		
Criteria 4: Lands with native terrestrial species	treat criteria as way to prioritize based on known locations Criteria Result:T and E plant and animal species locations - using NHP data, removed records that were more than 10 years old, and scaled by State Rank: S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled) = High Priority (5), S3 (vulnerable) = moderate-high priority (4); S4 and S5 (secure) = moderate priority (3). WA DFW PHS data, Prioritized as follows: Bald eagle nesting (330 ft) and roosting sites (660 ft) buffers = Moderate to High Priority (4) Non sensitive species points 100 m buffers = Moderate priotiy (3) Sensitive species points 100 m buffers = High Priority (5) Owl site 4000 m buffers = Moderate priority (3). 800 m buffers = High Priority (5). USFS Golden Eagle (400 m) and Northern Spotted Owl (800 m) buffers = High Priority (5) Bald Eagle (100 m) and Peregrine nesting sites (200 m) buffers = Moderate - High Priority (4) Buffers based on USFWS recomendations, Bald Eagle and Pergerine populations increasing so less priority than more sensitive owl and Golden Eagle.	Washington Natural Heritage Program - Threatened and Endangered Species locations Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Bald Eagle Nest Buffers, Golden Eagle Nest Buffer, Northern Spotted Owl Nest buffers, Peregrine Eyries Buffers Bald Eagle buffers WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program - Sensitive and Non senstivie species occurance points		

Criteria 5: Lands along cold water streams for fish species	Used Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan to identify rivers and streams used by Chinook, Steelhead and Bull Trout. Also included USFWS critical streams for Bull Trout, and modeled rivers and Streams by NorWest Stream Temperture project where Bull Trout are expected to be able to survive given climate change in the year 2040 WA DFG Stream assessments for fisheries. From these selected rivers and streams, found river buffer areas and looked at what kind of landcover was inside that buffer. Developed land cover types identified for restoration results. Natural landcover types selected for Conservation result. Degree of priority of the landcover within each buffer set by the watershed rating provided by the Integrated Recovery Technical Advisory Group for the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board. The Technical group has a watershed rating for where protection and restoration work would have the greatest effect on cold water species. Criteria result prioritizes by ranking forested landcover within buffers of selected streams by the score provided by the Recovery Technical Advisory Group. Forested vegetation in buffers of streams in high ranking watersheds = High priority (5). Watersheds with medium rankings = moderate-high priority (4) and watersheds with a low ranking = Moderate priotiy (3). Vegetative buffers in watersheds with no ranking are low priority (1). NorWest stream temperature results buffered and given low priority, determined by TAT to be problematic due to barriers to reaching these higher elevation streams. Focus on existing	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Riparian Reserve buffer WA Dept of Ecology - National Hydrography Database - Flowlines Wenatchee Study Area USGS - National Landcover 2011 Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team - Priorities for salmonid habitat protection and restoration UC Salmon Recovery Board - Steelhead stream presence UC Salmon Recovery Board - Chinook stream presence UC Salmon Recovery Board - Bull Trout stream presence USFWS Bull Trout priority streams NorWEST predicted river use by Bull Trout 2040 WA DFG Stream Assessments for cold water species		RTT (Regional Technical Team). 2013. A Biological Strategy to protect and restore salmonid habitat in the upper columbia Region. A Draft report to the upper columbia salmon recovery board. From the upper columbia regional technical team. 52 pp. Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board. Integrated Recovery Program Habitat Report. June 2014. Daniel J. Isaac, Michael K Young, David E. Nagel, Dona L. Horan and Mathew C. Groce. 2015. The cold water climate shield: delineating refugia for preserving salmonid fished through the 21st century. Global Change Biology, doi:10.1111/gcb.12879.
Criteria 6: Wintering areas for game species	Criteria results: Wenatchee Ranger Districts designations on winter and elk range, all areas = High Priority (5) DFW Mule deer winter range designations = High Priority (5)	WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife - Deer Winter Range Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - Deer Winter Range Elk Winter Range		

Criteria 7: Wetlands	Criteria Result: used WA Department of Ecology wetlands, all exisitng wetlands of all types are high priority (5).	Oregon State University - Wetlands		
Criteria 8: Large contiguous blocks of natural landcover	Criteria Result: used OSU landcover data to identify all areas with natural landcover. All developed types as well as agriculture were not included as natural. Calculated the size of remaining contiguous blocks. Prioritized based on size, with all blocks smaller than 50 acres removed. Remaining blocks scored as follows to produce the conservation priority result: 50 - 10000 acres = low priority (1) 10000 - 25000 acres = low-moderate priority (2) 25000 - 50000 acres = moderate priority (3) 50000 - 100000 acres = moderate-High priotiy (4) 100000 - 261053 acres = High Priority (5)	USGS NLCD 2011		
Wildlife Habitat Weighted Overall Resource Goal	This layer created by combining the priority scores for the 8 criteria listed above using a weighted max procedure. This process takes the highest score among each of the criteria results and applies that max score to this final result. So a high priority score in this layer represents a place designated as a high priority in at least one of the 8 listed criteria above.			
Community Resource Goal 3: Increase Recreation				

Criteria 1:Access and Lands already used for motorized and non-motorized recreation	Based on local knowledge, had representatives of different recreation groups draw in where recreation is taking place. This included: Ace Bollinger, Shaun Seaman for snowmobiling, Mat and Ben from Evergreen for biking, Scottish Hi Camp - Christine, David Morgan - CDLT and Mike Kane - Chelan County Private lands with trails selected. Have trails from USFS, State Parks, WA DFW, The Shoreline Management Plan via the Watershed Group, and CDLT and Evergree Mtn Biking Alliance from Ben. These areas = High priority (5). Bjork Canyon and community digitized Recreation areas. = High priority (5).	TPL website to allow community to draw in areas used - Potential Recreation Community Digitization WA State Parks Evergreen Bicycle association, - Trails The Watershed Company via the Shoreline Management Plan - Conserved Lands		
Criteria 2: Scenic views	Parcels that overlap SMP View corridors are High Priority (5) Identified all high slope areas, greater than 65 percent slope, and removed from analysis as not at risk. Elevations greater than 800 m, and large forests within 1 mile of road were used as scenic opportunities and used in the viewshed analysis. . Of these viewable surfaces, ran a viewshed analysis from vantage points placed every 500 m on all scenic highways, and primary DOT routes, and named trails. Scaled priority from 3-5 based on viewability of scenic areas from the selected viewpoints.	The Watershed Group - Shoreline Management Plan View corridors USGS NLCD 2011 USGS Elevation WA DOT Scenic Highways WA DOT Roadside Conditions Chelan County Road Centerlines		Chelan County Shoreline Public Access Plan. 2010. ICF International in association with the Watershed Company.

Criteria 3: Access to streams and lakes for fishing, canoeing, gold panning, and kayaking	Identified gaps between existing access points on streams of order 3 or greater. Within Urban Growth Area, set mimimum distance distance between existing access points to 1/4 mile. Outside Urban areas, minimum distance is 1/2 mile. Highest priority are the largest distances between existing access points. Sensitive areas were removed from availabilty as an access area. These included wetlands, closed easements, TNC lands private reserves and wilderness reserves and study areas. Potential ROW's derived from SMP are High Priority (5). Distances between access points inside the UGA: 0 - 122 m = 1, 122 - 402 m = 2; 402 - 743 = 3; 743 - 1101 m = 4; 1101 - 1728 = 5. Outside the UGA they are: 0 - 233 = 1; 266 - 804 = 2; 804 - 1275 = 3; 1974 - 3214 = 4; 222 - 3575 - 5.	The Watershed Group - Shoreline Management Plan: Recreation sites, Lakes with Fishing access, potential ROW Chelan County - Urban Growth Boundary USGS NHD Parks and Other Protected Lands		Chelan County Shoreline Public Access Plan. 2010. ICF International in association with the Watershed Company.
Criteria 4: Bird watching areas	Audubon IBA's Bird nesting areas - No IBA's in Chelan County. Digitized ebird hot spots and Upper basin birder survey sites. All sites = high priority (5).	e bird hot spots Upper Basin Birders Survey Stations		
Increase Recreation Equally Weighted Overall Resource Goal	This layer created by combining the priority scores for the 4 criteria listed above using a weighted max procedure. This process takes the highest score among each of the criteria results and applies that max score to this final result. So a high priority score in this layer represents a place designated as a high priority in at least one of the 4 listed criteria above.			