

Climate Resilience

Introduction

In May 2023, new legislation (HB 1181) added climate planning as a new goal of the Growth Management Act in Washington State. This required cities like Leavenworth to add a resiliency element to its 2026 Comprehensive Plan update and use their principal planning documents to build community resilience against natural hazards and climate change.

Leavenworth has identified goals and policies that will anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to climate change and minimize negative impacts on the city's natural systems, infrastructure, and community members. This resilience element aims to accomplish the following, consistent with state law:

- ◆ Equitably enhance the resilience of communities and ecological systems to climate change.
- ◆ Be consistent with the best available science and scientifically credible climate projections and impact scenarios.
- ◆ Prioritize and benefit overburdened communities that will suffer disproportionately from environmental impacts and climate-exacerbated natural hazards.

Resilient goals and policies are included in this Climate Element as well as other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Washington State Department of Commerce planning guidance was used to document the assessment of climate-related impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks, and develop resilience goals and policies for Leavenworth.



Climate Context

Leavenworth faces climate hazards that increasingly overlap and amplify one another, challenging public safety, infrastructure, and the local economy. Severe storms, wildfire and smoke, heavy rain and flooding, extreme temperatures, and drought with snowpack loss are no longer isolated events. They are compounding stressors that can disrupt power and communications, strain emergency response, impede transportation, and affect tourism and daily life. Recent storms, heatwaves, Arctic blasts, and major wildfire seasons illustrate how quickly conditions can shift and escalate, with disproportionate impacts on vulnerable residents. Looking ahead, projections point to more intense storm activity, longer fire seasons with heavier smoke, greater winter rain and rain-on-snow flooding, hotter summers, less snowpack, and diminished summer stream flows.

CLIMATE HAZARDS AND IMPACTS

SEVERE STORMS

Severe storms occur when multiple hazards overlap or occur in sequence, such as heavy rain followed by high winds or rain combined with extreme cold. With increasingly unstable atmospheric conditions associated with climate change, including trends toward more frequent and intense storm activity, severe storms warrant focused attention in Leavenworth's resilience planning.

Leavenworth has experienced several recent events that illustrate these compounding effects. In December 2025, a period of extreme rain and warm weather followed by extreme winds caused trees to fall throughout the city and surrounding areas, leading to widespread structural damage, power and communications outages, and disrupted holiday tourism. "It couldn't happen at a worse time, but we don't get to decide these things — that's Mother Nature," Leavenworth Mayor Carl Florea said. "Unfortunately, I think what we're seeing is some of the impacts of climate change and that warming trend that brings everything in rain instead of snow."

The 2022 "Snowmageddon" brought significant snowfall within 24 hours, confining residents to their homes and straining emergency response and public works operations. A severe wind event in 2018 also produced notable damage and service disruptions from downed trees. These events demonstrate how compounding weather events can quickly escalate into city-wide challenges.

Severe storms affect daily life, public services, and the local economy. School closures disrupt families and workforce participation, with ripple effects on employers and service providers. Transportation connectivity is compromised when regional transportation routes and local streets are closed or hazardous, limiting access for residents, visitors, freight, and emergency services. Power and communications disruptions impede essential services, emergency coordination, business operations, and tourism, with disproportionate impacts

Severe storms are predicted to increase in frequency and severity

on vulnerable residents. Because most severe storms occur during colder seasons and most buildings are heated by electricity, power outages are especially impactful to the health and safety of the community. These cascading effects underscore the need for resilient energy, communications, and transportation systems, as well as clear emergency communications and continuity plans.

SEVERE STORM PROJECTIONS

Looking ahead, climate projections indicate that storm-related risks are likely to increase.

- ◆ Over the last two decades, numerous studies have documented how atmospheric rivers will become larger and more frequent, moister and rainier, and more hazardous to communities in the future^a.
- ◆ Continued warming of the Polar Vortex may influence the Jet Stream, contributing to more variable and extreme weather patterns that can push cold Arctic air south and increase the likelihood of rapid weather swings or ice storms.

These trends point to the importance of proactive adaptation measures, including hardening critical facilities and lifelines, improving redundancy in power and communications, enhancing stormwater and slope stability management, and coordinating regional transportation and emergency response strategies.

a. Henny, L., and K. Kim, 2025: The Changing Nature of Atmospheric Rivers. *J. Climate*, 38, 1435–1456, <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-24-0234.1>

WILDFIRE AND SMOKE

Leavenworth is located in the highest risk¹ wildfire area in Washington State. Hotter, drier conditions and longer fire seasons, combined with more development and use within forested areas, increase the likelihood of ignition and the rapid spread of fire across the wildland–urban interface. These same conditions contribute to heavy smoke emissions from local or distant wildfires that can persist for days or weeks, degrading regional air quality and creating public health risks.

Leavenworth's recent fire history underscores this risk. The community experienced evacuations during the 2017 Mill Fire and the 1994 Hatchery Complex Fire, and more than two hundred fires have been recorded in the Leavenworth area since 1970. Embers are known to be the leading cause of home loss in wildfires. They can be lofted miles ahead of a fire front and ignite spot fires, especially under extreme winds, high heat, and dense fuels. This ember exposure is particularly consequential in neighborhoods with closely spaced structures, wood or plant-based privacy fences, or accumulated combustible materials, where structure-to-structure ignition can occur.

In recent years, Leavenworth has experienced a noticeable increase in wildfire smoke, resulting in more days with unhealthy Air Quality Index (AQI) levels. Longer, hotter, and drier fire seasons across the region are producing larger, more persistent smoke events, and the valley's terrain can trap that smoke for

By mid-century, Leavenworth will experience up to 10 more fire danger days per year

¹ 2025 Chelan County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

days at a time. What used to be occasional late-summer haze has become recurring stretches of poor air into fall, with more days of AQI above 100 - “Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups,” “Unhealthy,” and even “Very Unhealthy” ranges. FirstStreet estimates that Leavenworth will see two weeks of AQI above 100 in 2026.

Wildfire smoke has significant health, equity, and economic implications. Low outdoor and indoor air quality causes disproportionate impacts on children, older adults, outdoor workers, and people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions. Households living in dwellings with limited weatherization, filtration, or air sealing face elevated indoor smoke exposure and may lack safe options to shelter in place. Prolonged smoke can lead to school closures, canceled events, reduced tourism, and interruptions to local businesses.

Wildfire can affect regional connectivity when roads are closed due to wildfire activity or post-fire debris flows. The limited capacity of roads leading to and from Leavenworth will be strained if rapid evacuations are necessary, potentially putting evacuees at risk and limiting the mobility of emergency responders. These disruptions will lengthen response times, isolate neighborhoods, impede delivery of supplies and medical care, and suppress tourism and local commerce.

Power and communications disruptions, whether caused by fire impacts or Public Safety Power Shutoffs – when utility providers proactively shut off power to avoid starting a wildfire – complicate emergency response and daily life by limiting access to 911 service and public safety alerts, closing schools and businesses, disabling transportation infrastructure, point-of-sale transactions and ATMs, and interrupt pumps for gas stations, wells, and wastewater lift stations. Medically dependent residents can lose refrigeration, air conditioning, and power for medical equipment. Extended power outages can isolate canyons with already spotty coverage, making evacuation coordination harder and forcing greater reliance on generators, radio, and door-to-door notifications.

WILDFIRE PROJECTIONS

By mid-century, wildfire risks are projected to intensify.

- ◆ Continued warming is expected to prolong drought conditions that keep soil and fuels dry and extend the burn season.
- ◆ Nine to ten more wildfire danger days each year.
- ◆ The probability of ember cast and structure-to-structure spot fires is likely to increase during extreme weather events.
- ◆ Leavenworth already faces a severe air quality risk; state health disparity indicators rate local PM2.5 and ozone exposure at 10 out of 10, signaling heightened vulnerability to smoke events and related health outcomes^a.

These trends highlight the need to reduce ignition risk and home vulnerability to embers, improve indoor air quality protections—especially for residents in smoke-vulnerable homes—and strengthen emergency preparedness, public communications, and continuity plans for schools, businesses, and essential services.

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODING

Leavenworth traditionally experiences annual spring runoff, but heavy winter rains and flooding are becoming more common. Warmer air holds more moisture, increasing the intensity and frequency of heavy rainfall and wet snow events. Warm, moisture-laden atmospheric rivers like the “Pineapple Express” are expected to occur more often, bringing episodes of heavy rain and strong winds. The steep terrain and constrained river valleys surrounding Leavenworth increase the likelihood of flooding, particularly during rain-on-snow events that rapidly release water from mountain snowpack.

Leavenworth experiences both localized stormwater flooding and broader riverine flooding. Streets and neighborhoods with recurring storm-related flooding include Ski Hill Drive, Center Street, West Street, and Whitman Street; regional storms often flood Chumstick Road and Titus Road. Short-duration storms can cause minor flooding at the Cedar/Burke Street intersection and on Orchard Street, while Division Street and the Commercial Street intersections at 12th and 10th also experience minor flooding during storms. The latest FEMA preliminary flood maps identify more high-risk flood areas, along Titus Road extending toward Ski Hill and an enlarged floodplain along Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River; however, these maps reflect historical conditions and do not account for future climate change.

The City’s riverfront park system is within the Icicle Creek floodplain. These open spaces benefit and protect the City but will be subject to more intense flooding conditions in the future and potential for increased damage to the park infrastructure.

Flooding has community-wide implications. Intense downpours can overwhelm local stormwater systems and cause street and property flooding. Rain-on-snow events elevate risks of rapid runoff and ponding. Excessive rain and standing water can erode and deteriorate city streets, damage culverts and roadside ditches, and undermine utilities. Power reliability may be reduced if substations, lines, or communications infrastructure are damaged. Recreation sites, trails, and open spaces may be temporarily inaccessible or closed, while riparian areas can suffer erosion, sedimentation, and habitat degradation.

Peak stream flows are predicted to increase by 2-7% in winter

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODING PROJECTIONS

By mid-century, projected changes point to increased flood risk with seasonal shifts.

- ◆ Regional modeling indicates a 2–5% decrease in the magnitude of heavy and extreme precipitation on average, but this does not account for atmospheric rivers, which can deliver outsized storms to the Cascades^a.
- ◆ Warmer winters will increase the share of precipitation that falls as rain rather than snow, raising the likelihood of winter flooding.
- ◆ Peak streamflows are projected to increase by approximately 2–7% in winter.
- ◆ The return intervals for flood events are expected to shorten; for example, a 25-year event on Chumstick Creek is projected to occur about every 10.7 years, while on the Wenatchee River it may occur about every 21.1 years.
- ◆ Overall flood exposure is expected to remain moderate, with up to 7% of properties at risk over the next 30 years^b.

These trends underscore the need to manage both riverine and urban flooding, plan for rain-on-snow events and atmospheric rivers, and invest in resilient stormwater systems, roadway maintenance, and habitat protection.

- a. University of Washington: Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington
- b. FirstStreet.org

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Extreme temperatures encompass both unusually high temperatures and short periods of deep cold driven by seasonal atmospheric dynamics such as Arctic blasts or polar vortex disruptions. Rising average temperatures increase the frequency, intensity, and duration of heat events, while occasional extreme cold will still occur and can be amplified by jet stream variability. Together, these conditions stress public health, infrastructure, ecosystems, and the local economy.

Recent events illustrate the range of risks. The January 2024 Arctic Blast brought prolonged freezing temperatures that strained heating systems, created hazardous travel conditions, and contributed to freeze-thaw damage in streets and utilities. The July 2024 three-day heatwave, which coincided with the Independence Day weekend, elevated risks for residents and visitors and increased electricity demand for cooling. The June 2021 “heat dome” produced record-breaking temperatures statewide, underscoring that exceptional heat can affect the entire region simultaneously, limiting the availability of mutual aid and regional cooling resources.

Extreme heat and cold have broad community and economic implications. Higher cooling demand is expected to increase electricity usage by roughly 16%², with potential implications for peak load management and business continuity. Roadways can rut or crack in extreme heat and develop more potholes from repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Warmer stream temperatures can

² FirstStreet.org

By 2050, summer maximum temperatures are predicted to increase by 4°F

challenge compliance with water quality standards and wastewater effluent limits. Elevated temperatures can increase ground-level ozone and other air pollutants.

Hotter, drier summers increase plant water stress and canopy temperatures, slowing plant growth. Warmer nights and longer hot spells also speed development and expand ranges of key pests like codling moth, pear psylla, spider mites, and spotted wing drosophila, leading to more generations per season, tighter spray or trapping windows, and expanded range and season for some vector-borne illnesses. Riparian habitats along the Wenatchee and Icicle Creek warm and shrink under low flows, stressing salmonids and reducing cool water refuges while favoring algae and some invasive plants³.

Heat and smoke together can create compounding health risks. Vulnerable populations—including older adults, young children, outdoor workers, people without access to air conditioning, and residents in older or inefficient housing—face greater exposure and may require targeted outreach, accessible cooling and warming spaces, and reliable communications during extreme events.

EXTREME TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS

By mid-century, extreme temperatures are projected to moderately increase and shift seasonally.

- ◆ Regional modeling shows that summer maximum temperatures may increase by up to 4°F, with up to a week more of days above 90°F and as many as 20 additional days per year with a “feels like” temperature of 90°F or higher^a.
- ◆ The likelihood of experiencing a three-day heatwave is projected to rise from about 63% today to roughly 87% within 30 years^b.
- ◆ At the same time, significantly fewer heating degree days are expected, reducing power demand for heating during the winter, but cold snaps will still occur and can produce damaging freeze-thaw conditions.
- ◆ Seasonal timing is likely to shift, including earlier spring onset and extended warm seasons, with implications for water supply and demand, outdoor work, tourism scheduling, and public safety operations.

These trends highlight the need to reduce heat exposure, manage peak energy demand, harden transportation and utility infrastructure to withstand both heat and deep cold, and protect sensitive aquatic habitats as stream temperatures rise.

a. source: University of Washington: Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington
b. source: FirstStreet.org

³ Sibley, A. et al, 2025: Extreme heatwave causes immediate, widespread mortality of forest canopy foliage, highlighting modes of forest sensitivity to extreme heat. *Global Change Biology*. 31(11): e70571. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.70571>

DROUGHT AND SNOWPACK LOSS

Drought and snowpack decline are critical climate hazards for Leavenworth. Prolonged periods of low precipitation, combined with hotter conditions and shifting seasonal patterns, reduce water availability for households, agriculture, industry, and ecosystems. Warmer winters mean more precipitation falls as rain rather than snow, and snow that does accumulate often melts earlier and more rapidly. As a result, the region receives less natural “storage” from mountain snowpack and experiences earlier spring runoff, diminishing summer streamflows that are vital for water supply and aquatic habitat.

Local conditions underscore the challenge. The historic 2015 snowpack drought, followed by recurrent snowpack deficits and fast melt in recent years, demonstrated the vulnerability of the Leavenworth domestic water supply to low snow years. The Icicle Creek subbasin, which provides Leavenworth’s surface water supply, faces a chronic water supply imbalance in which demands for domestic use, agriculture, and instream flows for fish often exceed available supply during late spring and summer. These conditions heighten competition for limited water, complicate water rights administration, and stress municipal and private systems that rely on summer flows.

Drought and snowpack loss have broad implications for community health, the economy, and the environment. Reduced summer water availability can trigger mandatory conservation measures affecting residents and businesses. Warmer stream temperatures and lower flows challenge compliance with water quality standards and degrade habitat for salmonids and other cold-water species. Winter and summer recreation opportunities are likely to shift. Less reliable snowpack may shorten winter sport seasons, while lower summer streamflow will significantly impact water recreation, affecting the local economy and community character. Drier soil and vegetation also elevate wildfire risk by creating more receptive fuels.

Prolonged drought leads to chronic moisture deficit, forcing plant stomata to close and weakening growth. Trees invest less in roots and defenses during drought, making ponderosa pine and Douglas fir more vulnerable to western pine beetle, mountain pine beetle, and fir engraver, and to root diseases such as Armillaria—especially on shallow, rocky soils common around Leavenworth. Pest pressure also shifts with moisture stress, dry conditions, and milder winters, tied to reduced snow cover, which improves overwinter survival for several insects⁴.

⁴ Fischer, M, 2021: Drought and Tree Mortality in Washington’s Conifers. Washington State DNR, Small Forest Landowner News. <https://sflonews.wordpress.com/2021/08/12/drought-and-tree-mortality-in-washingtons-conifers/>

By 2050, April 1st snowpack is predicted to decrease by 79%

DROUGHT AND SNOWPACK LOSS PROJECTIONS

By mid-century, projections point to continued stress on seasonal water availability.

- ◆ Regional modeling shows that annual precipitation may increase modestly, by up to about 3.2%, including roughly 1.5% in late summer. But year-to-year variability remains high, with up to a 26% chance of a precipitation drought in any given year.
- ◆ April 1st snowpack in the Leavenworth area could decline by as much as 79%, significantly reducing natural water storage.
- ◆ Summer streamflows are projected to decrease by up to 24% on the Wenatchee River at Leavenworth and Chumstick Creek and by up to 23% on Icicle Creek, with the number of low-flow days potentially increasing from about 4 to 11 each year.

These changes reinforce the need integrated watershed planning and climate-resilient infrastructure to support residents, businesses, and ecosystems through increasingly dry and variable summers.

Source: University of Washington: Climate Mapping for a Resilience Washington

CLIMATE RISK IN LEAVENWORTH

To determine Leavenworth's risk to climate change, community assets were evaluated against the projected climate hazards. These assets, categorized by sector, are listed in Table 1. First, a vulnerability assessment was conducted, assessing each asset's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptability to each climate hazard.

All asset-hazard pairs that received a medium or high vulnerability rating were then analyzed for risk. Low, medium, or high risk was determined based on the probability or frequency of hazard occurrence and the magnitude of potential losses and consequences. Probability was determined using information from the Chelan County HMP and other sources. Magnitude was determined based on indicators including the vulnerability, redundancy, cost to recover, and criticality of the asset.

Table 1: Sectors and assets evaluated for resilience

SECTOR	ASSETS
Agriculture & Food Systems	Orchards, ELY community garden, community cupboard, Safeway/Dan's/Sage Mountain grocery stores
Buildings & Energy	All electrical power provided by Chelan County PUD, Cascade School District (13 facilities), Commercial District, Public Library/City Hall, Festhalle
Cultural Resources & Practices	P'squosa and Yakama ancestral lands and fishing sites, Wenatchee River Institute, museums, cemetery, historic sites like ELY property
Economic Development	Small businesses, recreation outfitters, seasonal businesses, hotels/accommodations, service industry, seasonal workers, Chamber of Commerce
Ecosystems	Wenatchee River, Icicle Creek, Chumstick Creek, wetlands, shoreline, National Forest, fish and wildlife including bear, deer, turkey, and many other birds
Emergency Management	Cascade Medical Ambulance, Chelan County Fire District 3 (stations 31 & 32), Chelan County Sheriff's Department (field office in Leavenworth)
Health & Wellbeing	Cascade Medical Hospital, many parks and open spaces, golf course, Hopkins Community Pool, skate park & pump track
Community Members	Residents, second homeowners, seasonal workers, tourists
Transportation	City roads, sidewalks and pedestrian crossings, bridges, trail systems, City/State intersections (Hwy 2), City/County intersections (Chumstick Hwy), Amtrack, LINK Transit, parking lots, road maintenance facility
Waste Management	Waste Management, Waste Loop, debris management
Water Resources	City water from Icicle Creek and well field (recharged by Icicle and Wenatchee), city water system, Icicle Irrigation District, city sewer system, wastewater treatment plant, stormwater system
Zoning & Development	Single-family homes, townhouses/rowhouses, apartment buildings, ADUs (new allowances)

CLIMATE RISK SUMMARY

The risk summary on the following page reflects mid-century (2050) climate projections under the high (RCP 8.5) emissions scenario. As projections extend later into this century, the level of risk changes—often elevating. For the 2026 planning cycle, the city’s risk assessment focuses on changes expected by 2050.

In Leavenworth, severe storms and wildfires represent the highest, most pressing risk to the city, while prolonged drought and gradual snowpack loss will create longer-term risks to water availability and reliability. The results of the risk assessment are summarized in Table 2 and highlight the need to implement resilient actions to protect community members, water resources, key infrastructure and services, and prepare for shifting tourism and recreation sectors.

Table 2: Leavenworth climate risk summary

ASSETS	SEVERE STORMS	WILDFIRES & SMOKE	HEAVY RAIN & FLOODING	EXTREME TEMPS	DROUGHT & SNOWPACK LOSS
Buildings & housing	●	●	●	●	●
Community members	●	●	●	●	●
Cultural sites & activities	●	●	●	●	●
Emergency management	●	●	●	●	●
Food producers & resources	●	●	●	●	●
Power & communications	●	●	●	●	●
Recreation & tourism	●	●	●	●	●
Ecosystems & wildlife	●	●	●	●	●
Wastewater & stormwater	●	●	●	●	●
Transportation infrastructure	●	●	●	●	●
Waste management	●	●	●	●	●
Water supply & infrastructure	●	●	●	●	●

Not Evaluated
 Minimal or Isolated Risk
 Moderate Risk
 Major Risk

RISK CALCULATION

Before determining risk, each community asset category was assessed for vulnerability to the climate hazards addressed in this element. To determine vulnerability, these “asset-hazard pairs” were evaluated for exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity using a qualitative rating system. Asset-hazards pairs with a moderate or high level of vulnerability were then assessed for risk.

Determining risk is a result of multiplying the probability (the likelihood of an event occurring) by the magnitude (the extent of damage). Each hazard is given a probability based on historical data and future projections. Magnitude is determined by ranking vulnerability, redundancy, cost, and criticality.

DATA SOURCES

Hazards, indicators, and impacts specific to the city of Leavenworth were identified using the Climate Mapping for a Resilient Washington (“CMRW”) webtool, Washington Department of Health Environmental Health Disparities Map, NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, FEMA National Risk Index, Western Regional Climate Center, CDC Social Vulnerability Index, FirstStreet.Org, Drought.gov, and Wildfirerisk.Org.

Local resources leveraged included the 2024 Chelan County Hazard Mitigation Plan and Leavenworth Annex, 2025 Chelan County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2020 Chelan County Climate Resilience Plan, and the Ice Strategy.

The CMRW tool provided a long list of indicators within various sectors including agriculture, buildings and energy, cultural resources and practices, economic development, ecosystems, emergency management, human health, transportation, waste management, water resources, and zoning and development. The assessment used the higher greenhouse gas scenario (RCP 8.5) as compared to the lower greenhouse gas scenario (RCP 4.5) as the scenarios do not differ significantly prior to 2050. The Washington Department of Commerce considers the CMRW webtool a source of best-available science and scientifically credible projections.



Learn More About Climate Resilience

Check out: Climate Resilience Technical Appendix

Goals and Policies

Resilient goals and policies can be found within each element of the Comprehensive Plan. See Table 3 for a list of resilient goals and policies. This approach ensures the city is taking steps towards resilience that align with its plans and operations. The following goals and policies are broadly applicable to the plan.

Goal CE 1. Make Leavenworth a city that is resilient to the impacts of natural hazards and able to prepare for, respond to, and quickly recover from extreme weather, wildfires, and other natural hazards worsened by climate change.

Policy CE 1.1. Support the implementation of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan to increase emergency response capabilities, mitigate against natural hazards, create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, protect the economy, and foster short- and long-term recovery.

Policy CE 1.1. Integrate climate resilience into city operations and decision-making by incorporating climate adaptation and climate equity into plans, regulations, processes, and procedures.

Policy CE 1.1. Coordinate climate resilience planning with regional, state, and tribal partners, emergency management agencies and special use districts.

Policy CE 1.1. Consider climate impacts and worsening climate hazards when planning for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Goal CE 2. Ensure environmental justice by providing all residents with an equitable opportunity to learn about climate impacts, influence policy decisions, and take actions to enhance community resilience.

Policy CE 2.1. Create and implement outreach and education initiatives and materials that will inform the community about near-term and longer-term climate change threats and build resilience.

- Policy CE 2.2.** Prioritize actions that reduce risks to vulnerable populations during climate-related emergencies.
- Policy CE 2.3.** Support the identification and use of smoke-safe indoor spaces where vulnerable populations may gather during prolonged wildfire smoke events.
- Policy CE 2.4.** Support education of and outreach on the use of drought-tolerant and fire-resistant vegetation, water-efficient landscaping, and maintenance practices that promote water conservation.

Table 3. Resilient goals and policies

ELEMENT	RESILIENT GOALS AND POLICIES
Land Use	Policy 2.8, Policy 3.1 Goal LU5, Policy 5.1, Policy 5.2, Policy 5.3, Policy 5.4, Policy 5.5, Policy 5.6 Goal LU6, Policy 6.1, Policy 6.2, Policy 6.3, Policy 6.4, Policy 6.5, Policy 6.6, Policy 6.7, Policy 6.8, Policy 6.9, Policy 6.10, Policy 6.11
Housing	Goal H6, Policy 6.1, Policy 6.2, Policy 6.3
Transportation	Policy 1.11, Policy 4.2, Policy 4.9 Goal T5, Policy 5.1, Policy 5.2
Economic Development	Goal ED1, Policy 1.5, Policy 1.7 Goal ED2, Policy 2.3, 2.5 Goal ED6, Policy 6.1
Utilities	Goal UT3, Policy 3.1, Policy 3.2, Policy 3.3 Goal UT4, Policy 4.1, Policy 4.2
Capital Facilities	Goal CF6, Policy 6.1, Policy 6.2, Policy 6.3 Goal CF7, Policy 7.1, Policy 7.2, Policy 7.3 Goal CF8, Policy 8.1
Parks & Recreation	PROS Plan Goal PR-3, Policy 3.3, Policy 3.4, Policy 3.5, Policy 3.6

MORE INFORMATION

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