



Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Parks, Recreation & Open Space

2014

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan
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JULY 10, 2014

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This Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan
was compiled as a joint effort through the contributions of many staff members and
with the review and input provided by the Board of Commissioners of the
Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

With special thanks to

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District is to build a healthy community through effective, sustainable stewardship of the District's parks and open space, and through the development and delivery of innovative cultural and recreation opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District was formed in 1965.

In 2004 island voters approved converting the District to the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (BIMPRD) to ensure a continuous source of funding and give the District the ability to make long range plans for parks, facilities and programs. The last Comprehensive Plan for Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) was completed by the District in 2008.

This 2014 Comprehensive Plan updates the previous 2008 Comprehensive Plan. It assesses community sentiment through surveys and public meetings, inventories current parks, open space, trails, facilities, and recreation programs. It determines the goals and objectives for this community through a level-of-service (LOS) process based on current and projected populations that relates to local priorities and opportunities.

This updated plan will be used for 2014-2020 WA State RCO grant cycles and relies on population forecasts for Growth Management purposes. The choices that confront BIMPRD at the present time are significant and could alter the character and quality of open space, trail, park facilities, and recreation programs and services. This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions found to be of most benefit to Bainbridge Island residents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bainbridge Island has continued to change since the last comprehensive planning effort in 2008. The choices that confront the island at the present time are significant and could alter the character and quality of park, recreation, and open space facilities and services if not adequately planned. This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions of most benefit to island residents.

An overarching purpose for this update to the comprehensive plan is to help guide BIMPRD policy makers in making sound strategic decisions about the future course of the District.

Since the last comprehensive plan update, Bainbridge Island has continued to grow even with the economic downturn. Bainbridge Island's recent and continued future growth to the Winslow core area, neighborhood centers, and outer rural areas will present continuing policy choices to island residents that will determine community livability, landscapes, and character.

This update of BIMPRD's comprehensive plan (referred to at times as PROS) is based on: 1) an assessment of existing program offerings and public, non-profit, and private property ownerships; and 2) the results from community surveys and public meetings.

DOCUMENT HIGHLIGHTS

This updated 2014 Comprehensive Plan of BIMPRD identifies additional land or facilities that are recommended to be added and are based on projected population and a level-of-service per 1,000 persons.

Ratio is expressed per 1,000 residents within the urban growth area (i.e. the island) and is based on the 2010 city population of 23,025. A forecasted 24.5% population increase is projected by 2035 with a total city population of 28,660 at that time.

Island residents continue to value parks, trails and open space as indicated in surveys conducted as part of this update.

BIMPRD currently owns 1,471.74 acres of parks, trails and open space properties distributed across the island, or 63.92 acres per 1,000 residents. There is a specific need now and in the future to increase parks, amenities, and open space properties in the Winslow core as well as in the other neighborhood centers.

An additional 1163.87 acres of land on the island that serves a recreational function is owned by other agencies and organizations such as the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI), the Bainbridge Island School District (BISD), the Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) and IslandWood.

There is a projected shortfall of parkland, trails and open space, facilities, and programs on the island as the population continues to grow.

This plan presents ways to meet the increased demands of population growth as summarized in the LOS section. Highest areas of concern continues to relate to acreage, shorelines, trails, improving playgrounds and ballfields, and community facilities.

As lead agency on the island for parks and recreation, BIMPRD will take leadership in acquiring, developing, and managing these additional resources. This does not preclude other jurisdictions from doing the same.

A key element to address shortfalls came with the passage of a 2008 park levy lid lift which provides additional funding for acquisition and development of parkland and trails. Although funding from this levy fell off with the economic downturn, funding from this source is expected to slowly return over time.

To meet future needs, BIMPRD will continue to provide recreational programs, and work in partnership with other agencies and organizations to generate a wide variety of offerings.

APPROACH

This plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for public and recreation facilities and services within Bainbridge Island incorporated limits, that is the entire island. The enclosed inventory includes a comprehensive assessment of public and private land, facilities and services provided on the island. BIMPRD's Park Board of Commissioners and staff members oversaw this planning process. The proposals contained within this document represent consensus opinions developed throughout this effort.

INVENTORY IMPLICATIONS

BIMPRD and other public/private agencies have amassed a significant amount of acreage that includes every classification of parkland and recreational facility on Bainbridge Island. These classifications include: 1) natural areas, 2) recreational shoreline, 3) recreational trails, 4) indoor facilities and community centers, 5) special purpose facilities, and 6) support facilities.

In addition, every type of park, recreation, and open space land is presently provided by BIMPRD and other public/private agencies within the island service area. These types of parks include: 1) community parks, 2) regional parks, 3) neighborhood parks, 4) open space, 5) special use.

A large portion of the inventory includes regional facilities that are used by populations who reside outside of Bainbridge Island's service area boundaries even though the maintenance and operation of these sites is performed and financed by BIMPRD.

OPPORTUNITIES

A valuable park, recreation, and open space system includes lands that are set aside or land banked for environmental purposes. This might include lands that provide unique preserves, habitats, or cultural purposes. The social and physical attributes these lands offer when combined with more active use parkland provides a balanced dimension to the park and recreation experience.

There are a number of unique and important sites on the island that are owned or controlled by other entities such as other public agencies and non-profit and private organizations that provide a variety of physical and socially valuable park, recreational, and open space characteristics.

A quality park and recreation system does not have to be developed or managed strictly through public monies or purchase. It can also utilize the interplay of public and private market resources using a variety of techniques including leases, easements, tax incentives, design and development innovations, and forward thinking private property interests. Park, recreation, and open space acquisition strategies may use traditional purchase options as well as cost effective alternatives.

FUTURE GROWTH IMPLICATIONS

The WA State Office of Financial Management (OFM), Kitsap County, and the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) expect the island's population to increase from 23,025 persons in 2010 to an estimated 28,660 persons by the year 2035 (i.e. 24.5% more persons).

This forecasted population increase will create significant requirements for all types of park, recreation, and open space lands and facilities, especially of BIMPRD which provides the majority of park, recreation, and open space facilities that service the island.

The population forecasts do not include expected increases in off-island residents and tourists from Seattle or elsewhere who also frequent BIMPRD parks, recreational facilities, trails, and open spaces. Nor do the forecasts account for the impact increased transportation costs may have in limiting recreational activities to local rather than out-of-area facilities.

The following chart illustrates the existing supply outlined in this plan.

Existing Level-Of-Service

	2014 Supply
Land acres	1471.74
Facility units sq ft	88,171

The chart below illustrates a summary of proposed levels-of-service that encapsulate standards, public sentiment and policy direction. Details are included in Chapter 7 Levels-of-Service.

Proposed Level-Of-Service Requirement (2014-2035)

	2014 Supply	2035 Add	2035 total
Land acres	1,471.74	360.2	1831.94
Facility units sq ft	88,171	73,564	***161,735

***To be determined: additional facility units determined by site design for playgrounds, picnic shelters, off leash dog areas, skate furnishings, community center, etc.

The proposed level-of-service (PLOS) for the forecasted population increase will create an island-wide proposal for an additional 360.2 acres of land and an increase in square footage of at least 161,735 facility units (square feet, courts, fields, etc.) by the year 2035.

Limitations to Public Enjoyment

If no action is taken and the District fails to expand park facilities as outlined in these proposals, the present trend of increasing developments may:

- Encroach upon or preclude the preservation of and public accessibility to the more sensitive and aesthetic environmental sites, particularly those proposed for cross island trail corridors and additional sensitive land preservations along riparian corridors and saltwater shorelines for recreation, preservation or restoration purposes.
- Preclude the purchase and development of close-in, suitable lands for playgrounds, picnic shelters, waterfront access, and other neighborhood center park development, such as Winslow and Rolling Bay.

Consequently, island residents would suffer a degradation of services over time, such as having to:

- Use overcrowded park facilities on the island (parks, trails, playgrounds, etc.).
- Commute off the island to utilize park facilities and programs of other jurisdictions.
- Face a reduction in available park services and programs due to island facilities reaching their maximum capacity.

Such actions would be to the detriment of island residents who have paid for the costs of developing and operating these facilities.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The levels of facility investment required to achieve the PLOS of projected needs will not be possible if financed solely with BIMPRD resources using traditional funding/financing methods. To develop, manage and maintain a comprehensive, independent park, recreation, and open space system, additional funding sources will be needed.

Meeting the projected needs will require an island-wide financing approach by BIMPRD and where appropriate involve partnerships with other public and non-profit or for-profit agencies such as COBI, WA State, Kitsap County, the federal government, BILT, and the Rotary Club of BI. An island-wide approach may use a combination of shared user fees, excise taxes, donations, joint grant applications, voter approved property tax levies, and possible impact fees to maintain and improve facilities in the face of continued island population increases.

ROLE RECOMMENDATIONS BY FUNCTION

This plan recommends BIMPRD undertake a modified strategic approach to island services where BIMPRD assumes responsibility for those functions, and helps coordinate or support those functions and activities that have other viable sponsors. For example:

Lead & Coordinating Activities

The primary function and responsibility of the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District is to serve as the lead agency and primary provider of park and recreation services for Bainbridge Island. As a single-purpose government agency, BIMPRD maintains legal authority to levy local taxes for the sole purpose of parks and recreation.

The City of Bainbridge Island (COBI), a separate public jurisdiction, serves in a general purpose government role and affects BIMPRD with its regulatory policies and procedures. In addition, while the Bainbridge Island School District's (BISD) main function is education, it coordinates with BIMPRD in recreation programming and facility sharing.

BIMPRD will take the lead role in providing information and coordinating services for parks, open space, recreational trail facilities, and recreation program activities on an island-wide basis. BIMPRD's role will include inventories of existing and proposed facility developments, identification of probable island-wide and local neighborhood facility and program needs, and proposals of island-wide facility and program solutions.

Planning and Development

BIMPRD will provide detailed planning and development functions when:

- The recognized need falls within BIMPRD's mission statement,
- The activity involves site impacts or environmental consequences related to BIMPRD's mission statement.

Development, Operation and Maintenance

BIMPRD will develop, operate or maintain park, open space, trail, recreational facilities and recreation program activities provided:

- The facility will have broad benefits for a large proportion of the island-wide population and will be financed using resident approved methods, or
- Facility development and operating costs will be recaptured from direct charges of the populations who use the facility, or
- Facility development and operating costs will be compensated in some manner through interlocal agreements with the using agency or benefiting user group, or
- The site or facility has intrinsic value apart from traditional operation and maintenance needs, such as a passive natural area or wetland preservation.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING

BIMPRD will provide a comprehensive recreation program that includes a wide variety of activities accommodating the interests of island residents, regardless of age, skill level, income.

Recreation program offerings will include activities providing health, education, social, recreational, and other welfare activities for children, teens, adults, seniors, and special populations.

These programs will be conducted by BIMPRD staff or contractors. However, when practical and consistent with BIMPRD's mission and depending on demand, cost, and feasibility, BIMPRD will also coordinate with programs conducted by other public, non-profit, or for-profit organizations and vendors.

BIMPRD program offerings will include activities that will be conducted in BIMPRD parks, facilities, aquatic center, outdoor activities and trails. However, depending on demand, BIMPRD program offerings may also be conducted in schools and other public facilities as well as at non-profit and for-profit sites and facilities.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The proposals described in this plan refer to a site or property that may provide a major type of park, recreation, or open space activity addition or facility improvement. Any particular site or property may include one or all of the described element plan features. The proposals in the following chapters describe the improvements that may be accomplished under each major type of plan element.

For a composite description of plan elements, see Chapter 4. For the current condition of BIMPRD parks as well as possible future improvements, see Chapter 5. For overall existing land classifications and ownership, see the inventory at the beginning of Chapter 4.

SURVEY

To determine resident sentiment on Bainbridge Island for recreation, park and open space needs and priorities, a paper survey was conducted in fall 2013, and an online survey was conducted in winter of 2013/2014 (912 respondents). In addition, a series of community meetings was held in November 2013 that involved 150 participants. The responses received from these methods for determining public sentiment provided an overview of preference, participatory use, and satisfaction concerning parks and facilities.

The community's priorities include preservation of natural areas, trails, shoreline access and continued playground/ballfield improvements. Satisfaction levels from this outreach for park and recreation services is high, at approximately 70% reporting "satisfied" or "very satisfied". This satisfaction level is recently corroborated in the 2013 National Citizen Survey, contracted for Bainbridge Island and several other cities across the country. This separate survey rated access to recreation opportunities as 84% "good" or "excellent" for Bainbridge Island.

The results from both paper and on-line surveys, as well as the community meetings may be viewed in the appendices.

FINANCING

The Capital Improvement Plan with finance strategies is included in Chapter 7 and shows priorities in the intermediate 6-year and 20-year timeframe. To achieve what is called out in the CIP and implement the plan elements, a number of financial strategies will be needed including an island-wide bond or property tax levy that will be necessary to provide for a community center, land acquisitions or related improvements.

Financing of the CIP does not include: 1) any contributions from new populations migrating onto the island that impact BIMPRD's existing facilities or its future increases, 2) new funding from tourist or off-island users of BIMPRD facilities, 3) new funding from new or existing COBI economic development programs or provisions, such as REET tax mechanisms that might otherwise benefit cost delivery of parks and recreation facilities or programs.

CHAPTER 1

CONTEXT & SETTING

CHAPTER 1 CONTEXT & SETTING

Bainbridge Island is both an island and an incorporated city located in the central Puget Sound Basin east of Kitsap Peninsula and 9 miles west of downtown Seattle. The island is approximately 5 miles wide and 10 miles long consisting of almost 17,778 acres or 28 square miles of land and 37.9 square miles of water including Port Madison and Manzanita Bays, Murden Cove, Eagle and Blakely Harbors. It is one of the larger islands in Puget Sound.

Bainbridge Island shorelines border the main body of Puget Sound, Port Orchard Bay, and 2 high-current tidal passages, Rich Passage and Agate Passage. The island is characterized by an irregular coastline of approximately 53 miles with numerous bays and inlets and a significant diversity of other coastal land forms including spits, bluffs, dunes, lagoons, cusped forest lands, tide flats, streams and tidal deltas, islands, and rocky outcrops.

Bremerton and Poulsbo are located across Port Orchard Bay on Kitsap Peninsula to the west, Port Orchard across Rich Passage to the south, and Seattle across Puget Sound to the east.

Bainbridge Island is connected to the Kitsap Peninsula by the SR-305 Bridge across Agate Passage, and to the mainland by Washington State Ferries from Winslow in Eagle Harbor to Colman Dock in Seattle.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Bainbridge Island has four separate public jurisdictions that operate within the same municipal boundaries: 1) Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (BIMPRD); 2) City of Bainbridge Island (COBI); 3) Bainbridge Island School District (BISD); 4) Bainbridge Island Fire Department (BIFD).

These four agencies collaborate with one another for the benefit of the public by forming interlocal agreements as needed for shared use of facilities and other services.

CLIMATE

Washington State's climate is strongly influenced by moisture-laden air masses created in the Pacific Ocean. The air masses may move into the region any time of the year, but particularly during fall, winter and spring seasons. The air flowing from the Pacific Ocean is interrupted first by the Olympic Mountains and then significantly by the Cascade Mountains. As a result of the mountain ranges, the west or windward sides of the Cascades receive moderate to heavy rainfall and the east or leeward side of the state located in the "rain shadow" of the Cascades receive a light to moderate amount of precipitation.

The Cascades also affect temperature ranges in the state. The west or windward side is influenced by maritime air masses generally milder than those that sweep down from the Canadian Rocky Mountains on the east or leeward side of the state. Consequently, eastern Washington usually has colder winters and hotter summers, while western Washington is milder and more frost-free.

On Bainbridge Island, average temperatures vary from a high of 74 degrees in July to a low of 34 degrees Fahrenheit in January with an average annual maximum temperature of 59 degrees and an average annual minimum temperature of 44. Average annual precipitation is about 37 inches with a mean growing season with temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit for about 170-190 days. Approximately 80% of the precipitation occurs from October through March with less than 6% falling during June, July, and August.

EARTH

Bainbridge Island is located within the central basin of the Puget Trough section of the Cascade Mountain province 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 periodic glacial intrusions - the most recent being the Pleistocene glacial period more than 15,000 years ago. The Pleistocene glacial intrusion gradually carved and flooded Puget Sound, the lowland areas, and other valleys alongside the Cascade foothills. The 3,000-foot thick Vashon Glacier carved out central Puget Sound and Hood Canal Basins.

Bainbridge Island is located in central Puget Sound separated from the Kitsap Peninsula by Agate Passage, Port Orchard Bay, and Rich Passage. The island includes Port Madison, Manzanita, and Rolling Bays, Eagle and Blakely Harbors, and Murden Cove.

Topography

The island is hilly ranging from 0 to about 425 feet in the central and south sections of the island including the hilltops in the Grand Forest, Gazzam Lake, and Fort Ward Park properties.

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 and on the island.

WATER

Numerous continuous and intermittent streams drain the Island into Port Madison, Manzanita, Fletcher, and Rolling Bays, Eagle and Blakely Harbors, Murden Cove, and elsewhere around the island into Puget Sound.

Hundreds of small ponds and wetlands are located throughout the Island that are filled or flow into and out of these streams. The surface water area varies considerably in these systems depending on the time of year.

The COBI Planning & Community Development Department has inventoried the wetlands that cover the island. The inventories identified and evaluated wetlands that included bogs, forested wetlands, scrub/shrub wetlands, wet meadows, shallow marsh wetlands, deep marsh wetlands, and open water wetlands (lakes or ponds). Wetlands were found distributed throughout the Island, especially near principal stream corridors.

These wetlands perform a variety of functions including:

- providing habitat for fish and wildlife
- maintaining water quality by filtering pollutants, removing sediments, producing oxygen and recycling nutrients
- reducing floods
- recharging ground water

Gazzam Lake is the single largest surface water body on the Island at 14 acres and is located in BIMPRD's Gazzam Lake Park & Nature Preserve. Other smaller surface water bodies on the island include Nute's Pond in the south end owned by BIMPRD, a pond to the north of Nute's Pond on the IslandWood property, and a pond wetland complex at Meigs Park.

WILDLIFE HABITAT & SPECIES

Habitat conservation areas are critical to the survival of Bainbridge Island'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.

The preservation and restoration of critical habitat areas are keys to protecting the biological diversity of Bainbridge Island. Critical habitat can be lost or degraded due to urban and some rural land use activities. Critical habitat threats can be reduced with effective land use policies and regulations. In some instances, valuable habitat can also be restored or enhanced through preservation and conservation efforts.

Wildlife habitats are generally classified as marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial. Many wildlife species rely upon most, even all, of these habitat types for survival. Bainbridge Island has all 4 types of wildlife habitat.

Marine Habitat

Marine habitats are salt water areas that extend outward from the upper limit of wave spray on land. On Bainbridge Island, marine habitats extend the complete circumference of the island including all bays, harbors, and coves.

Marine habitats provide critical plant, fish, and wildlife habitat that can be greatly affected by land and water-based activities. The waters of Port Madison, Manzanita, Port Orchard, Fletcher and Rolling Bays, Eagle and Blakely Harbors, and Murden Cove depend on the health of tide flats and the water column for primary habitat production. Eelgrass, kelp, and phytoplankton provide the primary cornerstone for the grazing food chain, and shelter for both invertebrate and vertebrate animal species.

The deeper waters and narrow channels of Agate and Rich Passage, and off the eastern shores of the Island, as well as the shallower waters of the island's bays, harbors, and coves produce a unique marine environment rich in nutrients hosting a remarkable diversity of fish and other animal life.

The open channels, rocky outcrops, and large bays of Bainbridge Island provide wintering and breeding habitat for a wide variety of marine birds including loons, grebes, cormorants, gulls, ducks, geese, shorebirds and alcids.

Fish & Wildlife Species:

Special status/priority fish and wildlife species (or particular relationships between species and habitat) that rely on the marine habitat around and on Bainbridge Island for at least part of the year or part of their life cycle include: Pacific harbor porpoise, regular concentrations of Dall's porpoise, haul out areas for harbor seal and California sea lion, bald eagle, Brandt's cormorant, regular large concentrations of brant (geese), common loon, common murre, breeding concentrations of cormorants and alcids, breeding areas for great blue heron, regular murre concentrations of harlequin duck, Orca whale, marbled murrelet, nonbreeding concentrations of Barrow's goldeneye, common goldeneye, and bufflehead; nonbreeding concentrations of loons, grebes, cormorants, and alcids; nonbreeding concentrations of plovers, sandpipers, and phalaropes; peregrine falcon, regular large concentrations of waterfowl, western grebe, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, chum salmon, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, bull trout, steelhead, coastal cutthroat trout, native littleneck clam, regular concentrations of Manila clam, regular concentrations of geoduck, breeding areas and regular concentrations of Dungeness crab, regular concentrations of red urchin, northern abalone, Olympia oyster (restoration effort in progress), regular

concentrations of Pacific oyster, regular concentrations of Pandalid shrimp, Pacific herring, Pacific sand lance, surf smelt, longfin smelt, and numerous rockfish species.

Kelp & Eelgrass Beds:

These beds provide habitat, feeding, and rearing grounds for a large number of marine organisms including crabs, fish, and birds. Kelp is the large brown seaweed typically found in rocky intertidal and subtidal areas. Eelgrass is a vascular plant that grows most commonly in intertidal and shallow subtidal sandy and muddy areas.

Kelp beds provide a surface upon which other plants and animals grow. They are used as resting areas by birds and mammals including gulls, herons, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seals. Kelp beds also protect environments for intertidal plants and animals by reducing current, wave action, and inshore erosion on sand and gravel beaches. The beds provide a protected beach habitat for marine organisms that would not be present otherwise.

Eelgrass is a highly productive plant that provides trophic functions and nutrient infusions for the entire coastal zone. Eelgrass beds provide an important stopover and wintering area along the Pacific flyway for a variety of migratory birds. The eelgrass beds around the Island and in Puget Sound have been found to be three times more productive to diving birds, for example, than non-vegetated near-shore areas.

Kelp and eelgrass beds have declined in number and overall size in Puget Sound in recent years. The decline may be due to changes in water quality and turbidity resulting from urban development and forest cutting activities, or to natural fluctuations due to storms, unusually hot weather, or an increase in the population of grazing species. Eelgrass beds play a critical part in the overall health of Puget Sound.

Shellfish:

Commercial and recreational shellfish inhabit the mud, sands, and rocky substrata of the island's passages, bays, harbors, and coves. Intertidal areas support hard-shell clams including butter clams, native littleneck, manila clams, cockles, and horse clams. Geoducks typically burrow in subtidal areas up to 2 to 3 feet into the mud or soft sand. Shrimp, crab, and oysters also inhabit the shoreline areas. Dungeness crab frequent eelgrass beds, and red rock crab inhabit rocky terrain with less silt content.

Surf Smelt, Pacific Herring, & Pacific Sand Lance Spawning Areas:

These are found in marine near-shore areas year-round, and spawning may occur year-round. Most Pacific herring stocks spawn from late January through early April. Spawning areas for Pacific sand lance are scattered along near-shore areas around the Island, with spawning in intertidal areas occurring annually from November 1 through February 15.

Estuarine Habitat

Estuaries are semi-enclosed bodies of water that are freely connected with the open sea and within which saltwater mixes with freshwater drainage. Estuaries create transitions between marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments that support a rich and diverse variety of wildlife species.

By definition, estuaries have a salt concentration from 0.5 parts per trillion up to 30 parts per thousand. Estuaries include sub-tidal and intertidal zones as well as lagoons, sloughs, and channels that meet this salinity definition. Estuaries are typically shallower with warmer water temperatures than marine habitat zones.

On Bainbridge Island, the estuarine environment may extend inland for some distance where freshwater from streams mixes with saltwater tidal currents. Salinity content may be affected by the amount of freshwater flow that enters the saltwater, the strength of the tides, and the resulting amount of fresh to saltwater mixing. Salinity is not constant within such a mixing and may vary with depth and area of flow.

The animals and plants that are established within the area are often better predictors of the estuary's influence than salinity alone.

Wildlife Species:

Estuaries support many of the same species that are present in the marine environment described above (refer to "Species" section under "Marine Habitat"). Some species, such as oysters, are more abundant in estuaries.

Freshwater Habitat

Freshwater bodies include lakes, streams, creeks, wetlands, riparian areas, and all other types of water bodies not included in estuaries or marine habitat that have a low ocean salt content. Freshwater habitats support different wildlife than saltwater systems, particularly species that depend on wetland vegetation. However, 87% of all wildlife and fish species are estimated to depend on streams, wetlands, or other freshwater bodies during some part of their life cycle for drinking water, foraging, nesting, and migratory movements.

Riparian Areas:

These areas are the vegetated corridors located along streams, and springs. Riparian corridors have free-flowing water or moist conditions that result in high water tables, certain soil characteristics, and vegetation that is transitional between freshwater and terrestrial. The transitional edges are usually defined by a change in plant composition, relative plant abundance, and the end of high soil moisture content.

Riparian corridors transport water, soil, plant seeds, and nutrients to downstream areas, and thereby serve as important migration routes for many wildlife species. Riparian areas, though small in overall size, are one of the most important sources of wildlife biodiversity in the landscape.

Riparian areas on the island are located along the numerous continuous and intermittent stream corridors. These areas are covered with riparian vegetation and should be considered important wildlife corridors.

Wetlands:

Freshwater wetland habitats are water bodies less than 20 acres in size or less than 6 feet in depth and include marshes, swamps, bogs, seeps, wet meadows, shallow ponds, and lakes. Like riparian areas, wetlands are very productive, supporting diverse and dense populations of plants and animals. The wooded areas that are located adjacent to wetlands provide nesting areas, forage, and cover that are critical to wetland-dependent species, such as waterfowl and small mammals including beaver and mink.

Riparian and wetland vegetation provides significant food and cover for wildlife. Generally, riparian areas and wetlands provide substantially more important wildlife habitat than drier forested areas. Riparian areas are also passageways for wildlife moving between or around developed areas. Riparian vegetation also helps maintain optimum fish spawning conditions by providing shade, bank stabilization, a breeding ground for insects, and a source of organic material for streams.

Lakes:

These are water bodies greater than 20 acres in size or more than 6 feet in depth. The deeper waters and larger surface of a lake support many fish and wildlife species. However, most species prefer to nest and forage in shallower ponds and the wetlands that adjoin larger open water bodies.

Gazzam Lake at 14 acres does not qualify as a lake under the definition above, but it is the largest freshwater body on the island. Other smaller ponds include Nute's Pond, a pond on IslandWood

property, and a small reservoir in the Grand Forest.

Wildlife Species:

Special status/priority wildlife species (or particular relationships between species and habitat) that rely on freshwater habitat on the island for at least part of the year or part of their life cycle include: Cascades frog, Columbia spotted frog, red-legged frog, tailed frog, western toad, regular occurrences of mink, common loon, bald eagle, cavity-nesting ducks, breeding areas for great blue heron, harlequin duck breeding areas, regular concentrations of snow geese, regular concentrations of trumpeter and tundra swans, and significant breeding areas and large wintering concentrations of all waterfowl except Canada geese in urban areas.

Fish Habitat & Species:

Island streams provide freshwater habitat for various species of anadromous fish, including salmon and sea-run trout that live in saltwater but return to spawn in freshwater. These fish species have evolved over time to fit the specific characteristics of their stream of origin, and are uniquely imprinted compared with other members of the same species.

Anadromous fish require cool, uncontaminated water with healthy streambeds and insect populations. Vegetated riparian areas maintain stream habitats critical to fish by stabilizing water temperature, producing an insect supply, controlling erosion, and providing woody debris.

Chinook salmon (Puget Sound) and bull trout, both found in island streams, are Washington State candidate and federal threatened species lists. Other special status/priority fish species that rely on freshwater habitat include coho salmon, chum salmon, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, rainbow trout/steelhead, and coastal cutthroat trout.

Factors that have caused the diminishment of wild runs of anadromous fish include:

- Forest clear cutting and land developments that create sediment loads which increase water turbidity and silt in gravel spawning beds;
- Clear cutting tree stand in riparian areas that remove natural shading which increases water temperatures; and
- Water diversions that restrict access to the upper reaches and spawning areas of streams.

Terrestrial Habitat

Terrestrial habitat includes those lands located above freshwater, estuarine, and marine habitats. These areas extend from the level lowlands that border marshes, rivers, etc., to the tops of bluffs and foothills on the Island.

Plants:

Natural plant communities are described in terms of broad vegetation patterns called vegetation zones. Washington plant communities are divided into three major vegetation groupings including:

- forests
- grasslands and shrub/grass communities
- timberline and alpine areas

Bainbridge Island contains one primary forested vegetation zone: the western hemlock. This zone is defined by elevation which affects temperature and vegetation types.

Much of the island is located within the western hemlock zone. This zone is the most extensive vegetation zone in all of western Washington, extending from the Pacific coast to an elevation of about 2,500 feet, and characterized by a mild and generally wet climate.

The western hemlock zone is the major source of commercially harvested coniferous trees including western hemlock, Douglas fir, and western red cedar. Grand fir, western white pine, and lodgepole pine also occur within this zone although on a less frequent basis.

Deciduous tree species, such as red alder, big leaf maple, and paper birch, are generally dominant on lands that have been cleared for urban and agriculture uses on the Island. Black cottonwood, willow, red alder and big-leaf maple also tend to grow along major watercourses.

Understory vegetation in the western hemlock zone varies substantially depending upon soils, wetness, and other environmental factors. Some typical understory species in this zone include oregon grape, salal, vine maple, salmonberry, and sword fern.

Development on the island has substantially reduced terrestrial habitat throughout the years. However, valuable habitat still remains in undeveloped, large native forests. Some wildlife species may feed in more than one type of habitat during the day but retreat for night and seasonal cover into upland wooded areas.

Some previously forested areas on the island have been converted to pastures and meadows which may contain agricultural crops, woody vegetation, grasses, and wildflowers. These areas provide food for migratory waterfowl and deer, habitat for birds and small mammals, and hunting grounds for predators like garter snakes, barn owls, red-tailed hawks, and coyotes.

Many wildlife species can tolerate urban development as long as some adjacent habitat and connecting migration corridors remain undisturbed, and large reserves remain connected by natural migration corridors. These corridors enable species to colonize new areas, forage for food, find mates, and exchange genes with neighboring populations.

Wildlife Species:

Special status/priority wildlife species (or particular relationships between species and habitat) that rely on terrestrial habitat on the Island for at least part of the year or part of their life cycle include: bald eagle, golden eagle, marbled murrelet, northern goshawk, northern spotted owl, peregrine falcon, pileated woodpecker, purple martin, Townsend's big-eared bat, Vaux's swift, willow flycatcher, band-tailed pigeon; roosting concentrations of big brown, Myotis and pallid bats; blue grouse, cavity-nesting ducks, and regular large concentrations of and migration corridors for Columbian black-tailed deer.

Other Important Habitats

Bainbridge Island has a number of other specific habitat types that are critical to wildlife including caves, cliffs, urban natural open space, and snag-rich areas.

UNIQUE & THREATENED PLANT SPECIES

The WA State Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Program has compiled a list of endangered, threatened and otherwise sensitive plant species in WA State. Although these sensitive plant species have not yet been officially tracked by county, the Koma Kulshan Chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society has begun the process of compiling lists for various areas in the state.

WILDLIFE HABITAT CONCERNS

Marine Habitat

Urban development and forest cutting practices along the shoreline can seriously impact the marine environment by increasing the amount of suspended solids, pollutants, or freshwater entering marine areas. Suspended solids introduced into saltwater can reduce light penetration, increase sediment deposition, increase water temperature, and affect dissolved oxygen and pH balance, thereby affecting all forms of marine habitat.

An increase in turbidity as slight as 1% can reduce light penetration and affect kelp and eelgrass beds. An increase in sedimentation levels can smother eelgrass beds in shallow areas, as can long term exposure to sewage effluent.

Sedimentation created by natural or urban erosion can cover shellfish beds and fish spawning gravel. Shellfish beds can also be contaminated by chemical and bacterial discharge, and viruses created by agriculture practices, failing septic drainfields, sewage outfalls, and stormwater runoff. Some contaminants may not harm shellfish, but may adversely affect birds and other animals that feed on the shellfish.

Toxic contaminants contained within urban stormwater runoff or industrial discharge can poison the marine water column and sediments creating tumors and poisonous concentrations in fish and invertebrate species.

Bulkhead, dock, and other waterfront structures can reduce the natural shoreline and affect the rate of natural beach deposition resulting in loss of vegetation and loss of the shoreline and intertidal habitat that support herring, smelt, and other fish.

Estuarine Habitat

Some estuarine areas have been filled or drained in the past, especially around developed waterfront. The remaining unaltered estuarine areas may be protected by the Shoreline Management Act, which virtually prohibits further alterations.

Among the greatest risks to estuarine areas are contaminants that may enter the saltwater from oil transportation hazards (including oil spills), recreational boating activity and from freshwater by way of general road runoff and storm water pollution from agriculture, septic failures, and other degradations. Water quality risks are dramatically increased where land development activities occur along freshwater streams that feed an estuary.

Freshwater Habitat

Some freshwater habitats have been altered on the island by landfill or piped diversions. Past development activities adjacent to urban areas, particularly along the shorelines and waterfronts, have filled valuable wetland habitat areas.

Among the greatest risks to freshwater habitats are contaminants that may enter the storm water runoff from agriculture, septic failures, and other urban land uses. Water quality risks are also dramatically increased where land development or timber clearing activities increase erosion and siltation, and where vegetation is cleared within the riparian buffer along freshwater corridors.

Development activities most adversely affect the quality of freshwater habitat by removing vegetation, and increasing silt, organic debris, and other storm water contaminants that enter the natural drainage system. Generally, studies have determined that the hydrological balance of a stream begins to decline when 12% of the watershed becomes impervious.

Terrestrial Habitat

Considerable terrestrial habitat has been permanently lost by the clearing of lands for agriculture and urban land developments. Commercial forest management practices have included replanting clear cuts with single species, thereby reducing wildlife diversity and isolating habitat and migration corridors, particularly along riparian areas.

Fire suppression, particularly of naturally occurring wildfires has reduced the amount and diversity of meadowlands and other open areas necessary for foraging activities.

The greatest risk to the terrestrial habitat, however, is the continued pace of urban land conversions, particularly land development patterns that block or demolish migration corridors, log timbered areas, remove riparian cover, erode productive topsoil, and introduce urban activities (including potentially intense recreational uses) into wildlife areas.

As the most important habitats are isolated, wildlife species decline in diversity and number. Urban tolerant species, like raccoons and crows, invade the remaining habitat from the urban edges, supplanting and driving out many native species.

LAND USE IMPLICATIONS

Marine, estuarine, 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 Bainbridge Island residents. Many species depend on the constant interaction of all four of these habitat systems for food, cover, nesting, and other survival requirements.

Impacts on plant, fish, and wildlife habitat can be minimized by sensitive land use patterns, innovative design concepts, and performance oriented development standards that:

- Replant native vegetation along the shoreline and tidal boundaries, within the estuarine zone, and along drainage corridors,
- Remove artificial shoreline structures, barriers to the mixing of salt and freshwater, and freshwater impoundments or diversions,
- Control the content and quality of stormwater runoff that enters freshwater systems and marine and estuarine environments,
- Cultivate native trees and shrubs that support and retain native species, and
- Cluster roadways and other improvements to preserve natural shorelines and provide contiguous open spaces as common lands.

Within a park setting, the most intense park activities must be separated from the most sensitive habitats by creating preserves, open space corridors, and other protected areas.

This park, recreation, and open space plan seeks to preserve and enhance critical and unique habitat areas by purchasing development rights or title for natural area parks.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological Sites

The arrival of people in the Pacific Northwest cannot be dated with great precision. However, archaeological investigations at the Manis mastodon site near Sequim on the Olympic Peninsula indicate humans were in the area as early as 12,000 years ago.

There are more than 5,000 Native American sites on record in the state, only a few of which have been professionally evaluated. Generally, sites are located at river conjunctions within valleys and along the shoreline. Known sites have been grouped into three rather broad time periods:

- **Early sites:** approximately 12,000-8,000 years old
- **Middle period sites:** between 8,000-3,000 years old
- **Late period sites:** approximate 3,000 years old

Native American Tribes

Many Native American tribes inhabit the Pacific Northwest region with diverse life-styles, languages and traditions. The people who lived in the Puget Lowlands depended largely on seafood, salmon and shellfish, supplemented by berries, roots, and game. The tribes built substantial cedar plank houses, often big enough to house a number of families clustered in villages. Cedar trees also provided transport, in the form of dugout canoes. The local Native American population is estimated to have declined by nearly 90% as a result of smallpox and other epidemics after European settlement.

The Suquamish people occupied Gig Harbor north to Appletree Cove and Admiralty Inlet, as far south as Case and Carr inlets, and on Blake, Bainbridge, and Whidbey Islands. Between Hood Canal and Admiralty Inlet, they occupied at least 3 autonomous villages. The Suquamish name was derived from the ancient native village (Suqua) that was located on the shores of Agate Passage on Kitsap Peninsula across the island.

The village of Suqua contained the famed "Ole Man House" which was 500 feet long and 60 feet wide and housed several families. The house was burned in the 1870s on the orders of a federal agent.

The Suquamish lived on seasonal harvests of fish, shell-fish, roots, and berries. They also traded with neighboring tribes for whale oil, razor clams, salmon, basketry, and beadwork as well as with the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Nisqually post in the 1830s. The Suquamish produced carvings, weaving, and basket making as trade goods.

Chief Sealth (Seattle) of the Suquamish was born on Blake Island in 1786 and was largely responsible for the peaceful settlement of Seattle and the surrounding communities by European settlers. The Suquamish, however, were in a state of constant warfare with other tribes, particularly the Chimakum and Duwamish over territorial boundaries.

The Point Elliott Treaty of 1855 established the Port Madison Reservation on Kitsap Peninsula for the Suquamish peoples.

European Exploration

The first European exploration of Puget Sound was done in 1792 by British explorer Captain George Vancouver. Vancouver anchored for several days in his ship HMS Discovery off Restoration Point at the southern end of the island while boat parties surveyed other parts of Puget Sound. Vancouver spent a day investigating Rich Passage, Port Orchard, and Sinclair Inlet, though he failed to find Agate Passage. His original maps assumed Bainbridge Island was part of Kitsap Peninsula.

More detailed mapping was accomplished by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes in 1841. Wilkes sailed two ships for the Oregon Country entering the Strait of Juan de Fuca and anchoring in Port Discovery. The expedition explored the entire Puget Sound region including Bainbridge Island. Wilkes named the island after Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the frigate USS Constitution in the War of 1812.

Religious missions and a nominal military presence were established in the region after the 1846 Oregon Treaty established the international boundary.

George Meigs located a saw mill at Port Madison in 1854. Port Madison was the only white settlement on the island at the time with 19 persons. Meigs built and operated a blacksmith shop, machine shop, and brass and iron foundry at the site. He ran an alcohol free town and encouraged families to locate and live at the site as a company town. The embezzlement by one of Meigs subordinates in 1857 cost the town the county seat and eventually closed the mill.

William Renton built the Port Blakely mill which was larger than Meigs' Port Madison mill. Port Blakely was considered to be one of the largest mills in the world even though it burned to the ground twice during its operation. During the mill's heyday from 1885 to 1895, the mill employed about 1,200 workers who supported a number of local saloons and hangouts, compared to Port Madison's dry company town environment.

In 1881, the Hall Brothers Shipbuilding Company relocated from Port Ludlow to a site next to the Port Blakely Mill to take advantage of the available and high quality timber. Hall Brothers built 77 schooners, barks, and barkentines between 1873 and 1903 at the site.

This early logging and industrialization cleared the island's interior and supported the development of commercial farming operations. Early agricultural immigrants came from Norway, and were soon followed by Japanese farmers who transformed the island economy. Strawberries were the signature crop, although some Japanese farmers grew greenhouse specialties including lilies, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, geraniums, and chrysanthemums.

The berry farmers hired itinerant pickers during harvest season including Native Americans and Filipino immigrants during the 1920s. When World War II forced Japanese families into internment camps, Filipino caretakers typically continued raising crops in the owners' absence. The Filipino Community Hall was built on the island in 1930 and remains an active social center.

In 1902, the Hall Brothers Shipyards moved their company from Port Blakely to Eagle Harbor and enlarged their shipbuilding operations. Winslow Hall, for whom the town of Winslow was named, was one of three brothers who learned shipbuilding in Ochasset, Massachusetts, and then came west to San Francisco, then Port Ludlow, then Port Blakely, and finally to Winslow following the supply of good quality lumber.

In Winslow, the shipyard built lumber schooners, stern-wheel steamers, and propeller steamers, and rebuilt the boats years later when new owners wanted improvements. After 1916, the yard changed ownerships but continued operating through both world wars often with women employees modernizing older vessels and building minesweepers. The shipyard ceased operation in 1959.

In the early 1880s, access to the island was provided exclusively by the Mosquito Fleet which consisted of a multiplicity of privately owned and operated stern-wheel and propeller steam boats that serviced waterfront towns and cities, business and agricultural centers, resorts, and other users throughout Puget Sound and the inland navigable freshwater ways.

The Mosquito Fleet serviced 36 different docks, piers, and other landings around the island, some of which are still visible as pilings, and one (Point White Pier) which is owned and maintained by BIMPRD at the southwest end of the island.

The SR-305 steel girder bridge was built across Agate Pass after World War II, providing vehicular access to Kitsap Peninsula. Ferry service was eventually consolidated between Winslow and Coleman Dock in Seattle when Washington State established and operated the public ferry system on Puget Sound.

During the strawberry heyday in the 1920s, farmers banded together to build a processing plant in Winslow. The berries were packed and kept in cold storage for shipment to Seattle where many were canned and sold under the name "Armour's Best".

Fort Ward & Other Military Sites

In the late 1890s, the army established a trio of forts to guard the entrance to Puget Sound, Forts Worden, Flagler, and Casey in Port Townsend and Whidbey Island. A few years Fort Ward on Bainbridge Island was added along with Fort Lawton on Magnolia Bluff in Seattle to form a second line of defense.

Fort Ward's primary defense system was based on mines, known during World War I as "torpedoes" that were deployed in Rich Passage, the entryway to the Bremerton Navy Yard. In addition, 4-inch guns were installed in fixed emplacements along the beach with larger caliber guns on the bluff.

Shortly before World War II, the Navy acquired the fort and developed a state-of-the-art radio communications center with a transmitter at Battle Point, on the west side of the island, and receivers at Fort Ward. During the previous world wars, Fort Ward deployed barrier nets against submarine entry that stretched across Rich Passage. The black wooden pilings that supported the heavy cables are still visible.

A portion of Fort Ward was eventually turned over to Washington State for a state park. In 2011, the State of Washington transferred Fort Ward State Park to BIMPRD. Other island parks that were former military sites include Battle Point Park as discussed above, and Strawberry Hill Park and Eagledale Park former Nike missile silo sites. These three parks once owned by the federal government became some of the island's first parks in the late 1960's.

Winslow

Incorporated in 1947 and annexed the entire Island in 1991 as the City of Bainbridge. The city is now chartered as a Council/City Manager form of city government.

POPULATION & SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population Trends

Bainbridge Island's population was estimated to be 20,308 in 2000 and 23,025 in the year 2010 - equal to an average annual increase of 1.3% per year over the 10-year period. By comparison, Kitsap County increased at an annual average rate of 0.8%, Washington State by 1.4%.

According to the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and Bainbridge Island's Planning & Community Development Department, the island's population will increase to 28,660 persons by the year 2035, or by another 5,635 persons (25%).

The island's rate of population increase is estimated to be equal to an annual average increase of 1. % compared to .72. % for Kitsap County, 1. % for Washington State.

Most of this projected increase will come from the in-migration of households seeking to live, work, and retire on Bainbridge Island. The projected growth will be significant and will increase demand for park, recreation, and open space resources on the Island.

Socioeconomic Characteristics: Age and Household Status

In 2012, the US Department of Census compiled demographic statistics on a jurisdictional basis for the entire United States including Washington State, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties), Kitsap County, and Bainbridge Island. The statistical census information has been compiled in report format by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC).

According to the statistical findings, the population on Bainbridge Island in 2010 had age and household characteristics that were significantly different than the averages typical of the nation, state, region, and county. For example:

- **Age groups** for the island had a greater concentration of more middle age and older adults than was common of Kitsap County, Puget Sound, WA State, and the USA. The island has attracted and retained a greater proportion of middle to older age adults with children than is typical of other comparable areas.
- **Median age** was 43.0 on BI compared with 35.8 in Kitsap County, 35.2 in Puget Sound, 35.3 in WA State and 35.3 in the USA. BI attracts a population with a larger proportion of older age members than is common of the surrounding region. Most likely these older age residents have stayed on the island thorough family raising ages preferring to retire here than elsewhere compared to other comparable areas.
- **Average household size** was 2.44 persons per household on BI compared with 2.52 in Washington State, BI households average slightly less members than is common of the surrounding region and state.
- **Population under age 18** was 23.7% on BI compared to 25.3% in WA State. BI attracts family households with children and younger age adults in a pattern typical of the surrounding more urban region.
- **Population over age 65** was 16.4% on BI compared with 12.3% in WA State, and 13% in the USA. BI has retained a higher proportion of older age adults than is comparable to the region and state.

The statistics indicate Bainbridge Island has retained somewhat older family oriented households with slightly fewer children including a significant proportion of non-family adults living alone than is typical of the surrounding region and state. This household composition will tend to pursue active recreational activities that are atypical of the region if this trend prevails.

Education, Occupation, & Income

- **The percent of persons over the age 18 with a college degree** was 64.8% on BI compared with 31.6% in WA State. BI contains a population with a higher proportion of upper educational degrees than is typical of all other comparable areas.
- **Median household income** was \$92,558 on BI compared with \$59,370 in WA State. BI households, with greater educations, more professional and managerial occupations, and employment within the Seattle urban areas accumulate more income than is typical of other comparable areas.
- **Per capita income** was \$53,589 on BI compared with \$30,661 in WA State, and \$21,587 in the United States. BI households, with more college educated individuals and more service industry oriented employment average more income per person in smaller households on average than is typical of other comparable areas.
- **Persons living in poverty** was 5.4% on BI compared with 12.9% in WA State.

The statistics indicate Bainbridge Island has attracted a population proportionately more composed of college graduates with service industry oriented job skills, and more disposable income than is typical of other comparable areas. As a result, Bainbridge Island per capita incomes are and will remain higher than is typical of all comparable areas. If this trend continues residents will be more able to pay for and finance a greater variety of park, recreational, and open space facilities and program services.

Housing Characteristics

- **The percent of owner occupied housing units** was 78% on BI compared with 67% in Kitsap County, 62% in Puget Sound, 65% in WA State, and 66% in the USA. BI owner occupied statistics may be higher than the region because BI households have higher household incomes and the island has a lesser percentage of available rental housing properties.
- **The percent multi-family units are of all housing structures** was 16.4% on BI compared with 25.5% in WA State. Single family units may be the preferred choice of BI households and/or the past predominant market offering.
- **The median value of owner occupied housing units** was \$580,000 on BI compared with \$272,000 in WA State.

The statistics indicate Bainbridge Island households are predominantly housed in owner occupied single family units considerably more expensive than the surrounding region.

Transportation Characteristics

- **Percent that commute to work in car, truck, or van** was 53% on BI compared with 80% in Kitsap County, 84% in Puget Sound, 86% in WA State, and 88% in the USA, indicating BI residents are less dependent on automobiles and more dependent on walking, bicycles, buses, and ferries than other comparable areas. Approximately 7% on BI commuted in carpools compared with 14% in Kitsap County, 13% in Puget Sound, 13% in WA State, and 12% in the USA.
- **The mean travel time to work in minutes** was 43.7 minutes on BI compared with 25.5 minutes in WA State. BI households may live closer to the Seattle ferry and drive on less congested roadways on average than employees in the surrounding areas but commute for longer periods due to the 35 minute ferry travel times between the island and Seattle.

The statistics indicate Bainbridge Island's working population is predominantly commuting to work by vehicles in somewhat longer travel times and lesser percentages due to the off-island ferry commute to Seattle for most of the resident labor force. Bainbridge Island residents will continue to commute by ferry to off-island employment locations if this trend continues.

Conclusion

Based on the year 2010/12 characteristics, Bainbridge Island park, recreation, and open space demands would be expected to reflect slightly older age populations interested in pursuits supported by more income than would be typical of the park, recreation, and open space demands for Washington state residents as a whole.

The 25% increase in population projected to occur by 2035 may continue to attract the atypical age, profession, and income balanced population group that has been typical of the island to date. The expected additional in-migrant population is likely to be attracted to and as a result have an impact on the park, recreation, and open space facilities BIMPRD proposes to provide current residents accordingly.

CHAPTER 2

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

CHAPTER 2 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Consistent with the Park District's mission statement, this plan recommends that BIMPRD serve as the lead agency on Bainbridge Island in the area of parks, recreation and open space. It recommends that the Park District undertake a strategic approach to servicing the island in these areas, and that it coordinate with public, non-profit and other agencies or organizations on the island to achieve the goals and objectives identified in this chapter.

The following goals and objectives supply a framework for the BIMPRD Comprehensive Plan for Park, Recreation and Open Space. Plan goals drive the subsequent analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the park system resulting in opportunities being identified for progress over the next six and twenty year time periods. Plan goals are built around the opinions and aspirations expressed by citizens through surveys and community group forums. Plan goals are guided by Washington State's Growth Management Act which encourages retention of open space, development of recreational opportunities, and conservation of fish and wildlife habitat. In addition, the plan's goals are influenced by City of Bainbridge Island Planning documents such as its Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, Critical Areas Ordinance, 2008 Open Space Study, and other related planning documents.

This chapter is structured as follows: 1) The District's broader goals are presented in paragraph form following the major headings; 2) The District's more specific goals are presented in bulleted form under sub-headings. It should be assumed the following verbiage precedes each bullet: "The District will..."

STRATEGIC ROLE

Leadership role

BIMPRD will take a leadership role in the planning, development, operation and maintenance of parkland, open space, recreation trails, park facilities and recreation activities throughout the island.

BIMPRD will work in conjunction with public, non-profit, and other agencies and organizations in order to accomplish what is needed to provide island-wide facilities and services related to parks, open space and recreation in accordance with its mission statement.

BIMPRD's role will include providing inventories of existing and proposed facilities, including development and identification of probable island-wide and local neighborhood facility and program needs, and proposals of island-wide facility and program solutions.

Development, operation and maintenance

BIMPRD will develop, operate or maintain open space, recreation trails, park, or recreational facilities and program activities according to one or all of the following criteria:

1. The facility will have broad benefits for a large proportion of the island-wide population and will be financed using resident approved methods,
2. Facility development and operating costs will be recaptured from direct charges of the populations who use the facility,
3. Facility development and operating costs will be compensated in some manner through interlocal agreements with the using agency, or benefiting user group or non-profit organization.
4. The site or facility has intrinsic value apart from traditional operation and maintenance needs, such as natural area or wetland preservation.

RECREATION AND OTHER PROGRAMS

BIMPRD will coordinate, assist, program, and operate recreational and cultural programs and outreach activities of special interest and benefit for island residents at island park sites and community centers.

BIMPRD will coordinate, promote, and work to provide recreation programs with other public, non-profit, and for-profit agencies, organizations, and vendors such as Bainbridge Island Senior Center Non-Profit (BISCC), Bainbridge Island School District (BISD), and others whose agency goals fit the mission statement to advance common community recreation goals. Such programs may be directed towards athletic leagues and sport groups (such as youth soccer, little league, lacrosse, and football), teen and senior age groups, special populations, and island residents of all ages who will benefit from these activities.

Recreation Programs

- Seek to designate and preserve appropriate sites as well as facilitate agreements with user groups and league organizations to operate such recreation activities as basketball, volleyball, tennis, soccer, baseball, softball, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income groups on the island.

CULTURAL ARTS PROGRAMS & HISTORICAL RESOURCES

BIMPRD will organize, coordinate, and selectively develop high quality, diversified cultural arts facilities and programs that increase awareness, attendance, and participation opportunities at BIMPRD parks and properties.

Programs

- Support successful collaborations between BIMPRD, public agencies, non-profits, the business community, service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents at BIMPRD parks and properties.

Artworks

- Where appropriate, incorporate public artworks including paintings, sculptures, exhibits, and other media for indoor and outdoor display to expand resident access and appropriately furnish public places in BIMPRD parks and properties
- Support the preservation of historical and cultural elements to develop and display artifacts, reports, and exhibits; and conduct lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of the island's heritage at BIMPRD park sites and properties.

NATURAL AREA PARKS & OPEN SPACE

BIMPRD will assume a primary responsibility for the planning, coordination, and preservation of unique environmental areas, wetlands, wildlife habitat, open spaces, forestlands, and scenic areas.

Work with other public and mission related non-profit and private agencies, such as Kitsap County, Washington State Departments of Fish & Wildlife, Natural Resources, and such non-profits as IslandWood, Bloedel Reserve, Bainbridge Island Land Trust and others, to create an effective approach to the following conservation issues and identifying key habitat concerns.

Wildlife habitat

- Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and buffers from developing urban areas.
- Preserve sensitive habitat sites that support threatened species and urban wildlife habitat.

Natural areas

- Preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect the island's environmental systems.
- Provide public access to environmentally significant areas and sites that are especially unique to the island.

Forest lands

- Identify and conserve forest cover and the scenic attributes woodlands provide.
- Identify and preserve prime examples of heritage forestlands on the island.
- Manage forests for a healthy sustainable ecosystem.

Open spaces

- Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses on the island consistent with public values and State of Washington Growth Management Act strategies.
- Increase natural area and open space linkages to and within the developing urbanizing areas and surrounding neighborhoods such as Rolling Bay, Island Center, Winslow, and Lynwood Center.

Urban growth preserves and set-asides

- Cooperate with other public and private agencies, such as the Bainbridge Island Land Trust, and with private landowners to set aside land and resources necessary to provide high quality open space, trail, and park facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development, and particularly private lands in and around significant wildlife, woodlands, and shoreline areas.
- Preserve unique environmental features or areas in future land developments and increase public use and public access. Cooperate with other public and private agencies and with private landowners to set aside unique features or areas as publicly accessible resources, such as non-profits, IslandWood and the Bloedel Reserve.

RECREATIONAL SHORELINE

BIMPRD will assume a primary responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of a variety of recreational shoreline oriented facilities. These facilities may include fishing sites, boat launch ramps, swimming beaches, picnicking areas, and possibly campgrounds. Recreational shoreline parks provide recreational facilities that are directly related to environmental and especially shoreline resources.

BIMPRD will work with other public and private agencies, particularly COBI, Kitsap County, Washington State Park & Recreation Commission, and WA State Departments of Fish & Wildlife and Natural Resources, to develop and operate appropriate recreational shoreline parks.

Waterfront access and facilities

- Acquire and develop additional shoreline access for fishing, beachcombing, beach walks, wading, swimming, small crafts center related activities and other related recreational activities and pursuits.

Picnicking and day use activities

- Acquire and develop additional island-wide picnic sites, shelters, and day-use group picnic grounds at major natural area and recreational shoreline parks throughout the island.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS

BIMPRD is responsible for the planning, development, and operation of recreational trails. Recreational trails may also include water trails. COBI is responsible for on-road bicycle planning, transportation and touring routes, and scenic drives.

BIMPRD will work with other public and private agencies to achieve these goals.

Water trails

- Incorporate and improve a water system of boat ramps, landings, and other improvements to public facilities for appropriate non-motorized craft for a water trail around the island and as an extension of the Cascade Marine Trail from Canada to the southern reaches of Puget Sound and public enjoyment.
- Where appropriate incorporate and extend a water trail network for hand-carry or car-top craft including canoes and kayaks for the circumference of the island using BIMPRD parks, designated COBI road-ends, and Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife and Natural Resources sites and tidelands.

Off road trail systems

- Create a comprehensive system of trails appropriate to hike, bike, equestrian experiences that access scenic, environmental, historical, and open space attributes on the island, and expand and link the existing trail systems to create island-wide networks.
- Develop a series of trailheads, trailside rest stops, viewpoints, interpretive exhibits, and trail signage systems that integrate hike, bike, and horse trails with specific historical, cultural, environmental, and scenic points of interest, such as former boat landings, sawmills, farmsteads, roads, and bridges, among others.
- Where appropriate, complement continuous trail corridors and/or loop routes with parks, other public facilities, historical sites, and the Winslow urban center, and link to COBI's non-motorized plan.
- Furnish trails with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements where appropriate that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water, and other services.
- Where appropriate, link to trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, and other community facilities to increase local area access to island-wide trail systems and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.
- Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.
- Develop and support a Trails Committee and support volunteer Adopt-A-Trail programs for citizens and organizations to provide park maintenance and litter pick-up activities.

PLAYGROUND & ATHLETIC FACILITIES

BIMPRD will assume a primary responsibility for the development of an integrated system of local neighborhood playgrounds, fields, and courts that are of most interest to island residents. It will assume responsibility for the planning of a system of local and regional athletic park facilities including recreational soccer, lacrosse, softball, and baseball fields that are of interest to island residents and league participants.

BIMPRD will work as appropriate with other public and private agencies to achieve these goals, including BISD and island youth sports league organizations. In conjunction with these agencies, BIMPRD will work

to site and sponsor the development of major recreational outdoor and indoor athletic facilities for all age and skill groups that are on the island.

Playgrounds and tot lots

- Develop and designate a network of local play sites and facilities that meet playing standards and requirements for all age groups and skill levels.

Athletic fields

- Designate a network of sites that can be developed for organized sports leagues (such as soccer, lacrosse, softball, and baseball fields) to meet the highest quality recreational practice and playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests, including recreational field sites at Battle Point Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Hidden Cove Ballfield, Sands Avenue Ballfields, and Rotary Park.

INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

BIMPRD will assume a primary responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of specialized indoor facilities including aquatic facilities, gymnasiums, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, meeting rooms for special populations, youths and teens, seniors, and general population, that are of major interest to island residents of all ages.

BIMPRD will work in conjunction by agreement with other public agencies such as BISD and mission related non-profits among others, to realize the following effective facilities and services are within reasonable geographic service areas of neighborhoods.

Aquatics center

- Continue to develop and maintain the multiple use indoor aquatics center that provides instruction, aerobics, recreation, and competition facilities for all age groups, skill levels, and aquatics interests on a year-round basis, working with groups such as BISD, mission related nonprofits, and other private organizations.

Community recreation centers

- Continue to maintain multiple use indoor recreational centers that provide gymnasiums, physical conditioning, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and community interests on a year-round basis, working with groups such as COBI, BISD, the Teen and Senior Centers and where appropriate non-profit groups to assess need, evaluate alternatives with one alternative to possibly include a new consolidated BIMPRD Community Recreation Center facility within the Winslow urban area.

Community centers and multiple purpose facilities

- Develop and designate a network of multipurpose community center type facilities that can provide arts and crafts, music, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, cooking and health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens, and seniors on a year-round basis such as the Teen and Senior Centers.
- Support the continued development of relationships with BISD, IslandWood, Bloedel Reserve, and other organizations of special meeting, assembly, and other community facilities that provide general support to school age populations and community-at-large functions.
- Establish a centrally located community recreation center that incorporates athletic and cultural arts facilities.

Arts centers

- Continue to develop, maintain, and support special indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities including performing arts center and outdoor amphitheater that enhance and expand music, dance, drama, cultural and historical interpretations, and other audience and participatory opportunities for the island at large working where appropriate with others such as the Bainbridge Performing Arts Cultural Center (BPA) and COBI in providing special/festival events within the Winslow urban center.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

BIMPRD will assume some responsibility, including working with public facilities districts (PFD) and/or participating in joint efforts where appropriate, for the development and operation of facilities that have special or unique interests, impacts or relevance to island residents that may not be provided by another public or private agency.

If practical, BIMPRD will work with other public and private agencies in these joint efforts, including public facilities districts (PFD), COBI, Kitsap County, and WA State historical societies, among others, as well as interpretive centers, museums, and other specialized facilities.

Special enterprises

- Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), support the operation of specialized and special interest recreational facilities such as historical museums and exhibits, retreats and conference centers, art and performing theaters for these interests in the general population.
- Where appropriate, participate in joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies for special activities such as conference and retreat centers, waterfront landings, and day-camping on the island.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

BIMPRD will continue to be responsible for facilities that provide auxiliary support to BIMPRD service functions such as administrative building, park maintenance facilities, and caretaker residences in parks.

DESIGN & ACCESS STANDARDS

BIMPRD will design and develop District facilities that are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain, with life cycle features that account for long-term costs and benefits.

Accessibility

- Design outdoor picnic areas, trails, playgrounds, courts, fields, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of varied physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.
- Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of varied physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.

Maintenance

- Design, retrofit, and develop facilities that are sustainable, of low maintenance, and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.

- Where appropriate, incorporate low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.
- Where practical and appropriate, implement adopt-a-trail and adopt-a-park programs where volunteer users and citizens can perform maintenance, collect litter, and other support activities.

Security and safety

- Implement the provisions and requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA), Washington State Building Codes, and other design and development standards that improve park facility safety and security features for park users, department personnel, and the general public.
- Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that provide proper training and awareness for department personnel.
- Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that protect user groups, personnel, and the general public.
- Where appropriate, use adopt-a-park programs, park watches, and other innovative programs that increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND COORDINATION

BIMPRD will create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining District facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Finance

- Investigate innovative and on-going available methods, such as land set-a-side or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances and interlocal agreements, for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase services.
- Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies including COBI, BSD, Kitsap County, BSD, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires, where feasible and desirable.

Public and private resource coordination

- Create a comprehensive, balanced open space, trail, park, and recreation system that integrates District facilities and services with resources and funding available from a number of sources, such as COBI, BSD, Kitsap County, regional, state and federal agencies, and non-profit/private agencies, in a manner that will best serve and provide for the island's interests.
- Coordinate with and participate in joint planning and development efforts with COBI, Kitsap County, BSD, regional, state, federal, and other public and non-profit/private organizations to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent resident area interests.

Cost/benefit assessment

- Define existing and proposed land and facility levels-of-service (ELOS/PLOS) standards that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts, improved facility standards, and regional and local nexus of benefits in order to effectively plan and program open space, trails, parks, and recreation needs on the island.
- Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining open space, trail, park, and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests.

- Develop and operate recreational programs that serve the broadest needs of the population recovering program and operating costs with a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.
- Where appropriate, provide recreational facilities, such as fields, boating facilities, and retreat and conference facilities for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts, or other means and methods.

HUMAN RESOURCES

BIMPRD will develop, staff, train, and support a professional open space, trail, park, and recreation staff that effectively serves the District in the realization of the above listed goals and objectives.

Personnel

- Employ a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve District and island-wide goals.
- Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.
- Where appropriate, provide staff with education, training, technology, equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency, and pride.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

BIMPRD will work when appropriate with other public, non-profit and private agencies, to create an effective approach to the following historic resource conservation issues and proposals.

Historical features and interests

- Assist where appropriate in the planning, coordination, and preservation of unique archaeological, historical, cultural, scenic, and man-made places, sites, landmarks, and vistas.
- Identify, preserve, and enhance the island's heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, buildings, artworks, views, and monuments within park sites and historical district.
- Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the open space, trail, and park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience, especially including important Native American, shipping, logging, and homestead sites and places of interest on the island, and the WWII Japanese American Exclusion Memorial at Pritchard Park.
- Work with the BI Island Historical Society, Kitsap County, WA State, and other archaeological and cultural groups to incorporate historical and cultural activities into park developments and recreational programs.

Manmade environments and features

- Incorporate interesting manmade environments, structures, activities, and areas into the open space, trail, and park system to preserve these features and provide a balanced recreational experience.
- Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special sites and features.

CHAPTER 3 PLAN ELEMENT - PROGRAMS

The following proposals regarding recreational program elements are based on public input results acquired through public meetings and surveys of resident voter households. The proposals outline the vision developed for recreational programs on the island for the next six years.

The program proposals are conceptual and subject to further study and coordination with public and private participants that may modify the eventual program particulars.

RECREATION

BIMPRD will provide a comprehensive recreation program that includes a wide variety of activities accommodating the interests of island residents, regardless of age, skill level, income, or program provider.

Recreation program offerings will include activities providing health, education, social, recreational, and other welfare activities for children, teens, adults, seniors, and special populations.

These programs will be conducted by BIMPRD staff or contractors. However, when practical and consistent with BIMPRD's mission statement and depending on demand, cost, and feasibility, BIMPRD will also coordinate with programs conducted by other public, non-profit, or for-profit organizations and vendors.

BIMPRD program offerings will include activities that will be conducted in BIMPRD parks, facilities, aquatic center, and trails. However, depending on demand, BIMPRD program offerings may also be conducted in schools and other public facilities, as well as at non-profit and for-profit sites and facilities.

BIMPRD PROGRAM PRICING & DELIVERY CRITERIA

BIMPRD will periodically assess its mission criteria as illustrated in the program pricing/delivery chart on the following pages. It provides a formula for programs BIMPRD may want to offer using staff, contract instructors, or vendors:

1. Is the program consistent with the District's park and recreation mission and level of service proposals as shown in the programming model illustrated in following pages?

If the program is not consistent with the District's park and recreation mission, BIMPRD will not offer the program, but may facilitate the program to be offered by other providers including the option of partnering or brokering the program, offering scholarships or other services, or promoting the program offering.

2. If yes, should the District directly provide the program?

If the program is consistent with the District's mission but BIMPRD does not want to be the provider, the District will not offer the program, but may facilitate the program to be offered by other providers including the option of partnering or brokering the program, offering scholarships or other services, or promoting the program offering.

3. If yes, and the District is to be the program provider, pricing will be established as specified in the District's operation policy manual for cost recovery also considering public benefit and BIMPRD goals for program delivery. These could include the following:

Full Cost Recovery Programs will recover all direct costs (including full and part-time staff, supplies, materials, maintenance, and utilities) and indirect costs (including department overhead).

In general, full cost recovery programs will include services that primarily provide private goods or benefits to a specialized user group, such as adult sports field rentals, adult classes, and facility rentals including picnic shelters in District parks, meeting rooms, and other facilities.

In some instances, the District may add a surcharge to defray long term life cycle costs for maintenance and repair, and/or to reinvest in similar facilities elsewhere in the system.

Partial Cost Recovery Programs will partially recover direct and indirect costs based on a policy decision about the degree to which each program provides public versus private goods or benefits. Merit pricing programs may also include the providing of scholarships to eligible user individuals or user groups that would prevent the program from realizing full cost recovery.

Merit pricing program determinations will consider the degree to which the program provides a benefit to the public at large or to special users within the general population (such as teens or seniors); whether the program can or is able to be offered by other providers at a reasonable cost; and the practicality of collecting fees for service.

In general, merit pricing programs may include teen day camps and field activities, youth sports field rentals, senior health and nutrition programs, and safety and instruction programs of all kinds.

No/Low Cost Recovery Programs will not attempt to recover costs as a fee, although it may ask for donations or grants from using individuals, groups, or organizations who benefit or are likely sponsors.

Generally, subsidy programs benefit the population at large sufficiently to justify the use of public funding and/or include activities that are not practical to effectively recover a fee or charge, such as special events or festivals, interpretive exhibits, and trail related activities.

BIMPRD PROGRAM PROPOSALS

Based on the proposed policies and strategies above, BIMPRD could offer and/or facilitate the following programs over the next six year period (the examples are not necessarily comprehensive or indicative of what may be offered in any given time period).

Proposed Recreational Programs

Depending on the continued assessment of price and delivery options outlined above, BIMPRD will likely offer the following recreational programs to be conducted by District staff, contract instructors, or vendors at District parks, community buildings, and trail facilities:

	<u>Interpretive activities</u>	<u>Existing or proposed sites</u>	<u>Cost recovery goal</u>
1	Environmental and wildlife exhibits, walks, programs, and events	Grand Forest, Meigs I, Ted Olson Nature Preserve, West Port Madison Nature Preserve, T'Chookwap Park, Blakely Harbor Park, Gazzam Lake, Manzanita Park, Pritchard Park, Battle Point Park, Fort Ward & Fay Bainbridge Parks.	Partial
2	Historical, archaeological, and heritage exhibits, walks, programs, and events	Camp Yeomalt, Ferry Dell Trail, Point White Pier, Blakely Harbor Park, Fort Ward Park, Pritchard Park.	Partial

Outdoor recreational activities		Existing or proposed sites	Cost recovery goal
3	Picnic shelter rentals (family/group picnic events)	Battle Point Park, Eagledale Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Hidden Cove Ballfields, Point White Dock, Fort Ward & Fay Bainbridge Parks, Seabold Hall.	Full
4	Youth summer day camp programs	Strawberry Hill Park, Eagledale Park, Camp Yeomalt, Battle Point Park,	Partial
5	Boating and other small craft classes & programs	Waterfront Park, Hidden Cove Park, and Fort Ward Park.	Full
6	Swimming, boating and safety instruction	Aquatics Center, Waterfront Park, Hidden Cove Park, Fort Ward Park, Fay Bainbridge Park.	Partial
7	Kayaking (youth, adult, family programs)	Hidden Cove Park, Waterfront Park, Blakely Harbor Park, Schel-Chelb, Williams Property, Fort Ward.	Full
8	Hiking, biking, and horse (youth, adult, family programs)	Hidden Cove Trails, Manzanita Park, Battle Point Park, Forest to Sky Trail, Grand Forest, Meigs 1, Gazzam Lake Trails, Schel-Chelb Trail, Pritchard Park, Rockaway Bluff Trail, Blakely Harbor/Fort Ward Trail, SR-305 Trail, Pont Monroe Trail, Manzanita Bay Trail, Sportsman Club/Eagle Harbor Trail, Eagle Harbor/Gazzam Lake Trail, Pritchard Park/Blakely Harbor Trail, Blakely Harbor/Lynwood Center Trail, Eagle Harbor Trail, Country Club Road Trail	No/Low

Athletic events

9	Skateboard, basketball, volleyball, tennis, soccer, lacrosse, football, softball, & baseball youth programs	Battle Point Park, Hidden Cove Ballfield, Sands Avenue Park, Rotary Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Woodward MS, Bainbridge HS	No/Low
10	Basketball, tennis, soccer, softball, & baseball programs for older youth and adults	Battle Point Park, Hidden Cove Ballfield, Sands Avenue Park, Rotary Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Woodward MS, Wilkes Elementary, Sakai School, Bainbridge HS	Full

Special events

11	Festivals – arts, music, drama, cultural.	Battle Point Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Eagledale Park, Waterfront Park Community Center.	Partial
12	Weddings and parties – rentals	Camp Yeomalt, Island Center Hall, Waterfront Park Community Center, Seabold Hall, Hilltop/Prue's House.	Full

Indoor Facility/CCntr activities

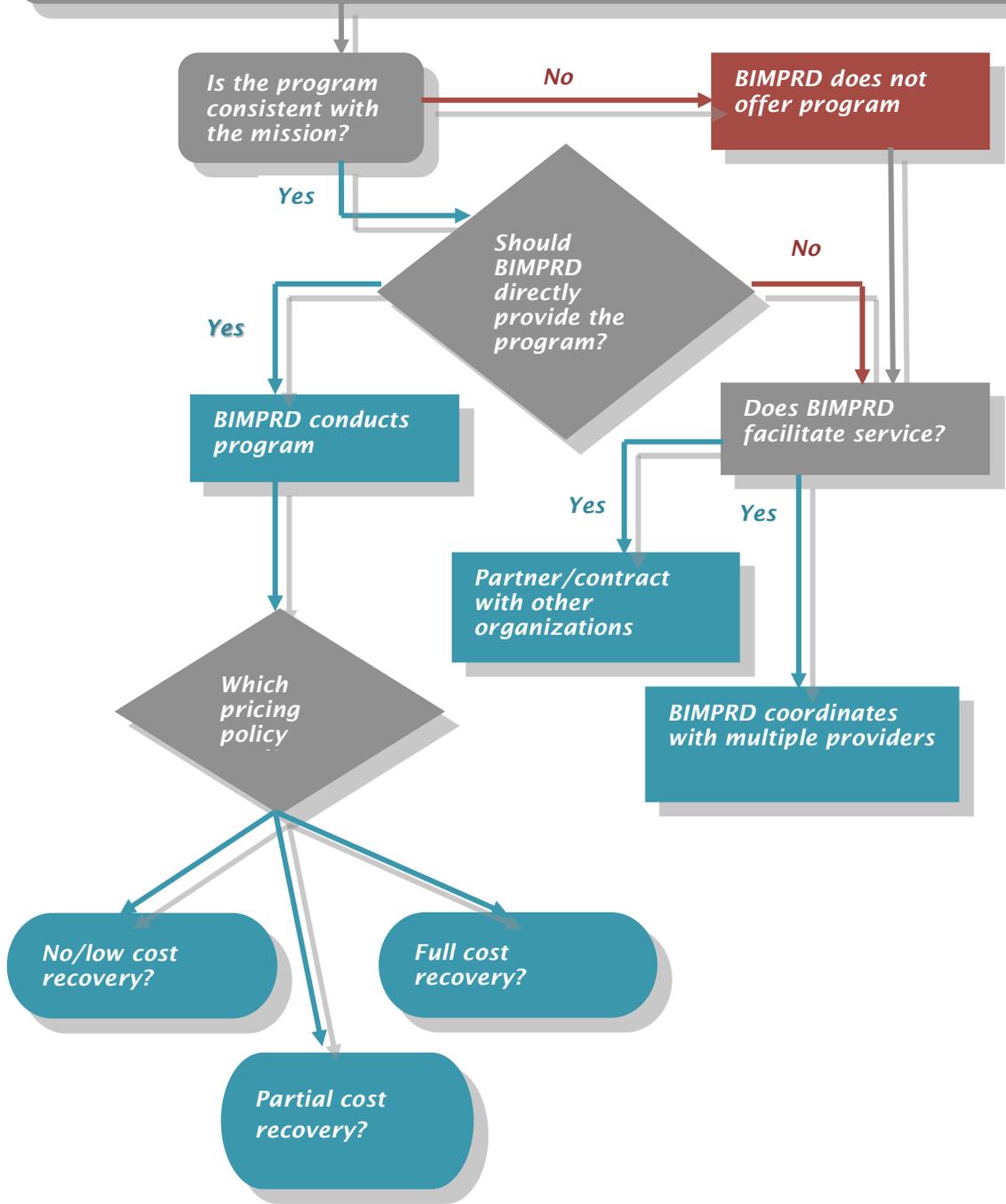
13	Health and nutrition classes	Waterfront Park Community Center, Strawberry Hill Center.	No/Low
14	Swimming, physical conditioning, wellness classes	Aquatics Center, Battle Point Park, Island Center Hall, Seabold Hall, Strawberry Hill Park Waterfront Park Community Center.	Partial
15	Arts and crafts programs	Camp Yeomalt, Eagledale Park, Hilltop/Prue's House, Waterfront Park Community Center, Strawberry Hill Park	Full

Indoor Fac/CCntr activ (cont.)		<u>Existing or proposed sites</u>	<u>Cost recovery goal</u>
16	Music and dance events	Island Center Hall, Seabold Hall, Waterfront Park Community Center.	Full
17	Social events (dances, luncheons)	Camp Yeomalt, Waterfront Park Community Center, Strawberry Hill Park, Battle Point Park.	Partial

Volunteer opportunities for:

18	Instructors, trip leaders, special event help, reception/greeting, advisory committees, trail and park work parties for youth and adults	All District parks and properties	n/a
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BIMPRD's program pricing and delivery options



Recreational programming model

Activity demands
What do you want to do today?

Recreation
 Fitness
 Athletics
 Adventure outings
 Youth Camps
 Enrichment Classes
 Swimming

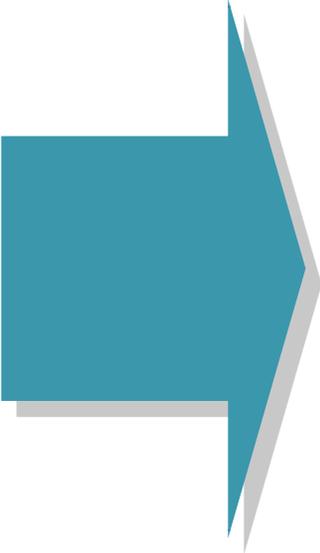
Social activities
 Meetings
 Speakers
 Social gatherings

Arts
 Arts and crafts
 Music
 Drama

Childcare services
 Daycare
 Before/after school

Teen services
 Meeting places
 Special events
 Social activities
 Jobs

Senior services
 Wellness
 Meals/nutrition
 Financial advice
 Social Activities
 Special Events



Provider agencies
Who provides this activity?

Bainbridge Island
 Metro Park & Recreation
 District (BIMPRD)

Other jurisdictions
 City of Bainbridge Island
 (COBI)
 Bainbridge Island School
 District
 Kitsap County
 WA Parks & Rctn
 Commission (WAP&RC)
 /DNR/DFW/WSDOT

Non-profits
 BI Land Trust
 Boys & Girls Club
 BI Athletic Leagues
 BI Historical Society
 BI Arts and Crafts
 BI Art Museum
 BI Seniors
 BI Rowing
 IslandWood
 BI Schools PTO
 BI Youth Services
 Activity Booster Clubs

For-profits
 Athletic Clubs
 Sage Fishing Gear
 Bainbridge Dance Center
 Olympic Outdoor Center
 Back of Beyond Kayaking