

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Parks, Recreation & Open Space

2014

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan
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JULY 10, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page	
	Chapter	Page No.
Acknowledgement		<i>iii</i>
Mission Statement		<i>iv</i>
Introduction		<i>v</i>
Executive Summary	Exec Sum	1
Chapter 1: Context & Setting	Ch 1	1
Chapter 2: Goals & Objectives	Ch 2	1
Chapter 3: Plan Element: Programs	Ch 3	1
Chapter 4: Plan Element: Land & Facilities	Ch 4	1
Inventory	Ch 4: Inv	1
Natural Areas	Ch 4.1	1
Recreational Shoreline	Ch 4.2	1
Recreational Trails	Ch 4.3	1
Playgrounds & Facilities	Ch 4.4	1
Indoor Facilities & Community Centers	Ch 4.5	1
Special Purpose Facilities	Ch 4.6	1
Support Facilities	Ch 4.7	1
Chapter 5: Park Exhibits	Ch 5	1
Aaron Avenue Tot Lot	Ch 5	2
Aquatic Center	Ch 5	3
Battle Point Park	Ch 5	4
Blakely Harbor Park	Ch 5	5
Blossom/Schel Chelb	Ch 5	6
Camp Yeomalt	Ch 5	7
Eagledale Park	Ch 5	8
Fay Bainbridge Park	Ch 5	9
Fort Ward Park	Ch 5	10
Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Ch 5	11
Gazzam Lake Properties	Ch 5	12
Gideon Park	Ch 5	13
Grand Forest/Hilltop Corridor	Ch 5	14
Hawley Cove Park	Ch 5	16
Hidden Cove Ballfields	Ch 5	17
Hidden Cove Park	Ch 5	18
Hilltop	Ch 5	19
Island Center Hall	Ch 5	20
John Nelson Linear Park	Ch 5	21
Madison Avenue Tot Lot	Ch 5	22
Manzanita Park	Ch 5	23
Meigs Park 1	Ch 5	24
Nute's Pond	Ch 5	25

Point White Pier	Ch 5	26
Pritchard Park	Ch 5	27
Rockaway Beach	Ch 5	28
Rotary Park	Ch 5	29
Rotary Centennial Park	Ch 5	30
Sands Avenue Ballfields	Ch 5	31
Seabold Hall	Ch 5	32
Strawberry Hill Park	Ch 5	33
T'Chookwap Park	Ch 5	34
Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Ch 5	35
Teen Center	Ch 5	36
Waterfront Park Community Center (Senior Center)	Ch 5	37
Waypoint	Ch 5	38
West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Ch 5	39
Williams-Olson Park	Ch 5	40
Yama Property	Ch 5	41
Table & Maps: Outdoor Facility Features	Ch 5	42
Table & Maps: Indoor Facility Features	Ch 5	59
Chapter 6: Levels of Service	Ch 6	1
Chapter 7: Finance	Ch 1	1
Chapter 8: Implementation	Ch 8	1
Appendices		
A: Public Opinion: Community Meeting Input		A
B: Public Opinion: Paper Survey Results		B
C: Public Opinion: Online Survey Results		C
D: Historic Sites		D
E: Glossary		E
F: Greening of Winslow Report		F
G: COBI Non-Motorized Plan		G
H: COBI Public Land Stewardship Committee Recommendations		H

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 marine 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 programing 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

		<u>Existing or proposed sites</u>	<u>Cost recovery goal</u>
Outdoor recreational activities			
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

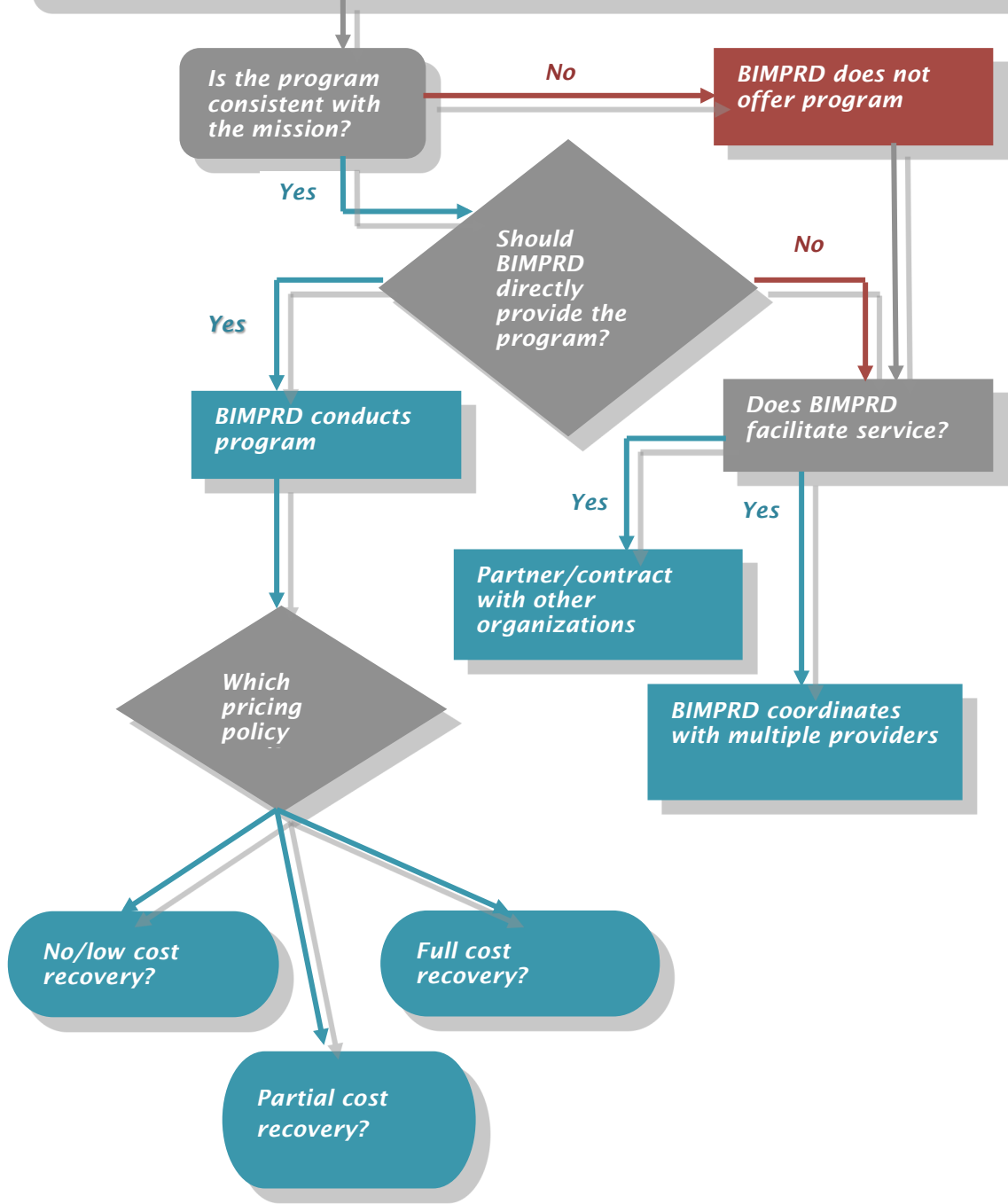
11	Festivals – arts, music, drama, cultural.	Battle Point Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Eagledale Park, Waterfront Park Community Center.	Partial
12	Weddings and parties – rentals	Camp Yeomalt, Island Center Hall, Waterfront Park Community Center, Seabold Hall, Hilltop/Prue's House.	Full

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

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

CHAPTER 4

PLAN ELEMENT: LAND & FACILTIES

CHAPTER 4 PLAN ELEMENT - LAND & FACILITIES

This chapter inventories existing park land and recreational facilities. It also includes proposals for possible additions to this inventory.

As illustrated in the inventory which follows, park land and facilities are categorized according to the following classifications:

- Natural Areas
- Recreational Shoreline
- Recreational Trails
- Playgrounds & Athletic Facilities
- Indoor Facilities & Community Centers
- Special Purpose Facilities
- Support Facilities

Any particular park may include one or more of these classifications, as well as more than one feature or element within the park property.

The inventory also indicates community use descriptions for each property that identify them as regional, community, neighborhood, open space, or special use parks or properties.

Furthermore, the inventory includes land and facilities owned by the District as well as properties owned by other public agencies and private organizations that serve a recreational purpose.

After the inventory pages, this chapter includes a section for each land classification that identifies both existing park land and possible additions/improvements categorized in each classification. The locations of these park lands are shown on the maps at the end of each section.

Exhibits in the upcoming Chapter 5 provide more detail about specific BIMPRD properties. In addition to providing a general description about each park, these inserts specify park features, park facilities, future potential improvements, and indicate whether use restrictions apply. They also include photos of the parks.

Chapter 4: Inventory & Classification of Existing Park, Public, & Other Protected Land

* C = Community Park, R = Regional Park, N = Neighborhood Park, OS = Open Space, SU = Special Use

** BIMPRD has lease or agreement with owner to manage/operate.

		* Natural area							
		Recreational shoreline							
		Recreational trails							
		Playground & athletic facilities							
		Indoor facilities & community centers							
		Special purpose facilities							
		Support facilities							
								Total acres	
BIMPRD Parks & Properties									
1 Aaron Avenue Tot Lot	N				0.73				0.73
2 Aquatic Center (**BISD)	R					1.50			1.50
3 Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell	R	35.68		X	53.95	0.11		0.11	89.86
4 Blakely Harbor Park	C	20.00	19.09	X					39.09
5 Blossom/Schel Chelb	N	1.64		X					1.64
6 Camp Yeomalt	N	2.62		X		0.18			2.88
7 Eagledale Park	C			X	6.44	0.10			6.54
8 Fay Bainbridge Park	R		16.12					0.20	16.32
9 Fort Ward Parade Grounds	N				2.65				2.65
10 Fort Ward Park	R	132.10	3.23	X					135.33
11 Gazzam Lake Properties/incl Peters	R	468.39	6.50	X					474.89
12 Gideon Park	N			X	2.31			0.10	2.41
13 Gr Forest/HilltopCoridr (** partBISD)	C	240.75		X		0.66			241.41
14 Hawley Cove Park	C	11.64		X					11.64
15 Hidden Cove Ballfields	C	3.03		X	4.75				7.78
16 Hidden Cove Park	C	2.86	2.86	X					5.72
17 Hilltop (** partial lease w/ BILT)	C	26.47						0.20	26.67
18 Island Center Hall	SU					2.29			2.29
19 John Nelson Linear Trail	OS	0.80		X					0.80
20 Madison Avenue Tot Lot	N				0.43				0.43
21 Manzanita Park	C	112.93		X					112.93
22 Meigs Park 1	OS	67.45		X					67.45
23 Nute's Pond	OS	31.80		X					31.80
24 Point White Pier	C		0.69						0.69
25 Pritchard Park (jt owned w/ COBI)	R	25.45	25.51	X					50.96
26 Rockaway Beach	OS		0.52						0.52
27 Rotary Centennial Park (**WSDOT)	SU			X			0.75		0.75
28 Rotary Park	C	2.40		X	7.10	0.10			9.60
29 Sands Avenue Ballfield (**BISD)	C	2.50			7.50				10.00
30 Seabold Hall	SU					1.00			1.00
31 Strawberry Hill Park	C			X	17.44	0.10		0.10	17.64
32 T'Chookwap Park	N	0.32							0.32
33 Ted Olson Nature Preserve	OS	15.30		X					15.30
34 Teen Center (**BISD)	SU					0.10			0.10
35 Waypoint (**COBI)	SU	1.10		X					1.10
36 Waterfront Park Com Cntr (**COBI)	SU					0.34			0.34
37 West Port Madison Nature Preserve	C	12.29		X					12.29
38 Williams-Olson Park	C		3.71					0.10	3.81
39 Yama Property at Blakely Harb Prk	OS	7.40							7.40
40 Trail Easemnt/ROW (open to public)	OS	20.36		X					20.36
41 Conservation Easemts (held by BIMPRD but not open to public)	OS	36.80							36.80
Total		1,282.08	78.23	0.00	103.30	6.48	0.75	0.81	1471.74
Pending Transfers COBI to BIMPRD									
1 Blossom/Gazzam		3.32							3.32
2 Lovgren	OS	14.39							14.39
3 Lumpkin	OS	4.45							4.45
4 Manitou Beach Tidelands	OS	0.13							0.13
5 Meigs Park 2	OS	29.64							29.64
Total		51.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.93

* C = Community Park, R = Regional Park, N = Neighborhood Park, OS = Open Space, SU = Special Use

** BIMPRD has lease or agreement with owner to manage/operate.

		* Natural area							
		Recreational shoreline		Recreational trails		Playground & athletic facilities			
						Indoor facilities & community centers			
						Special purpose facilities			
						Support facilities			
City of BI Properties									
1 Bentryn Farm Property	OS	11.50						11.50	
2 Civic Center Plaza/Farmers' Mkt	SU					2.40		2.40	
3 Crawford Farm Property	OS	2.30						2.30	
4 Johnson Farm	OS	14.00						14.00	
5 Lost Valley	OS	33.75						33.75	
6 Manitou Beach Upper		0.88						0.88	
7 M&E Tree Farm	OS	13.00						13.00	
8 Morales Farm Property	OS	4.70						4.70	
9 Strawberry Packing Plant	C	3.90						3.90	
10 Suyematsu Farm Property	OS	14.80						14.80	
11 Waterfront Park	C		4.00	X	2.10			6.10	
Total		98.83	4.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	2.40	107.33	
BI School District Ownerships									
1 Bainbridge High Sch					44.30	0.72		45.02	
2 Blakely Elementary Sch					8.70	0.18		8.88	
3 Commodore Options Sch					2.62			2.62	
4 Grand Forest East (NW Corner)		40.00						40.00	
5 Ordway Elementary Sch					1.00	0.18		1.18	
6 Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch					2.07	0.23		2.30	
7 Wilkes Elementary Sch					3.70	0.18		3.88	
8 Woodward Middle Sch					40.30	0.28		40.58	
Total		40.00	0.00	0.00	102.68	1.77	0.00	144.46	
Other Organization Ownerships									
1 Bainbr Performg Arts Cultural Cntr						0.29		0.29	
2 BI Art Museum						0.20		0.20	
3 BI Historical Museum						0.18		0.18	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.67	
Other Public Ownerships									
1 COBI City Hall						0.13		0.13	
2 Fire Station 21 (Madison)						0.03		0.03	
3 Fire Station 22 (Bucklin Hill)						0.03		0.03	
4 Fire Station 23 (Phelps)						0.03		0.03	
5 Fort Ward Historic Bakery Bldg						0.20		0.20	
6 Kitsap Regional Library						0.13		0.13	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	
Private Utility Ownership									
Total Puget Sound Energy Agate Pass		0.40						0.40	
		0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	

* C = Community Park, R = Regional Park, N = Neighborhood Park, OS = Open Space, SU = Special Use

** BIMPRD has lease or agreement with owner to manage/operate.

	* Natural area							
				Recreational shoreline				
				Recreational trails				
				Playground & athletic facilities				
				Indoor facilities & community centers				
				Special purpose facilities				
				Support facilities				
BI Land Trust In-Fee and Easements								
1 Anonymous	6.16							6.16
2 Anonymous	6.30							6.30
3 Anonymous	7.50							7.50
4 Anonymous	7.50							7.50
5 Anonymous	10.00							10.00
6 Bucklin Hill Woods	50.00							50.00
7 Anonymous	20.00							20.00
8 Anonymous	2.94							2.94
9 Fletcher Bay Lots	1.50							1.50
10 Heart of the Forest	19.00							19.00
11 Heron Rookery	10.00							10.00
12 Anonymous	10.00							10.00
13 Anonymous	1.00							1.00
14 Anonymous	7.90							7.90
15 Anonymous	8.30							8.30
16 Anonymous	4.60							4.60
17 Anonymous	7.50							7.50
18 Olympic Terrace Water Association	0.40							0.40
19 Anonymous	7.50							7.50
20 Anonymous	7.00							7.00
21 Anonymous	2.50							2.50
22 Anonymous	0.20							0.20
23 Anonymous	2.60							2.60
24 Sunrise Wetland	5.40							5.40
25 Anonymous	8.00							8.00
26 Anonymous	6.40							6.40
27 Anonymous	2.00							2.00
28 Anonymous	5.00							5.00
29 Anonymous	5.00							5.00
30 Anonymous	4.50							4.50
31 Anonymous	10.00							10.00
31 Anonymous	7.70							7.70
32 W.Bainbridge Shoreline (WBSP)	12.50							12.50
33 Wildlife Corridor	20.00							20.00
Total	286.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	286.90
Private Properties								
1 Meadowmeer Golf Course						52.50		52.50
2 Wing Point County Club						104.50		104.50
3 Winslow Green						0.60		0.60
4 Harbor Square						1.00		1.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.60	0.00	158.60
Non-Profit Properties								
1 Bloedel Reserve	149.90		X		0.10			150.00
2 IslandWood	254.48		X		0.52			255.00
Total	404.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	405.01

** BIMPRD has lease or agreement with owner to manage/operate.

* Natural area

Private Facilities Available for Public Use

Note: many churches on the island also have indoor facilities available for public use.

CHAPTER 4.1 NATURAL AREAS

Natural areas protect land and environmental features of critical or valued significance. Categories of land classified as natural areas include properties of:

- Ecological function (shorelines, wetlands and watersheds)
- Forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive)
- Wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species)
- Areas in communities of known environmental concern, such as, floodplains and landslide hazard

The natural areas classification does not include farmland. Public farmland is managed by Friends of the Farm under agreement with COBI.

The natural area land category includes both non-profit and public open spaces. Two examples of public natural areas on Bainbridge Island include the extensive Gazzam Lake Park and the smaller Ted Olson Nature Preserve. Details about specific properties are included in Chapter 5.

Natural area lands may link to non-profit preserved open space parcels even though these lands may not be publicly accessible to open space networks. These linked areas will visually define and separate developing urban areas and may help to define neighborhood centers in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA).

To the extent practical, some natural area lands may provide nature and interpretive trails, kiosks, and interpretive facilities for increasing public awareness and appreciation for significant environmental features related to park properties. Related supporting services may also be developed such as limited trailheads, parking lots, restrooms, and benches.

Natural area activities may be located on independent properties or be adjacent to park property functions such as trail corridors or public facilities including active recreational elements. Natural areas may also be developed on other publicly owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements such as watersheds.

Natural area park lands should be identified for acquisition. Processes have been developed to provide for implementation of this through acquisition, development review, acquisition of development rights, as well as less-than-fee and donation.

Several available planning tools are the City of Bainbridge Island Open Space Study (EDAW, October, 2008) and the BIMPRD Greening of Winslow Report (2007). Processes that assist in the purchase of land include recommendations from the Park District's Parkland Acquisition Committee (PAC) and efforts from non-profit and other stakeholder collaborations. These endeavors help to identify land and make recommendation to the Park Board for consideration of property acquisition.

EXISTING NATURAL AREA SITES

The following sites have significant natural area potentials for the island and include a mixture of shoreline, forestland, wildlife habitat, and open space.

Some of the sites listed below have multiple classifications. The total acreage indicated may include other classifications in addition to the natural area portion of the property. The acreage listed on the right hand side denotes the total number of natural area acres on the property. The number of acreage for the entire property is indicated as “tpa” within the site description.

BIMPRD Parks & Properties

1	Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell	Regional multi-use park with many amenities including natural areas with pond. (tpa: 89.86)	35.68
2	Blakely Harbor Park	Community park with waterfront at head of harbor on former mill site. (tpa: 39.09)	20.0
3	Blossom/Schel Chelb	Neighborhood park with shoreline and beach access near Lynwood Center. (tpa: 1.64)	1.64
4	Camp Yeomalt	Neighborhood park with renovated log cabin in wooded setting. (tpa: 2.88)	2.62
5	Fort Ward Park	Regional multi-use park with extensive saltwater shoreline at Fort Ward historic site. (tpa: 132.10)	132.10
6	Gazzam Lake	Regional nature preserve with 14 acre lake and wetlands. (tpa: 474.89)	468.39
7	Grand Forest/Hilltop Corridor	Community park with second growth forests, trails, wildlife habitat and wetlands. Trails extend onto adjacent BISD property. (tpa: 241.41)	240.75
8	Hawley Cove Park	Community park on Eagle Harbor with shoreline, wetlands and upland forest. (tpa: 11.64)	11.64
9	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Community park and ballfield site in wooded setting. (tpa: 7.78)	3.03
10	Hidden Cove Park	Community park with shoreline/water access on Hidden Cove. (tpa: 5.72)	2.86
11	Hilltop	Community park adjacent to Grand Forest with second growth forest, meadow and wildlife habitat. Partial lease with BILT. (tpa: 26.67)	26.47
12	John Nelson Linear Park	Open space linear park with proposed trail. (tpa: 0.80 acres)	0.80
13	Manzanita Park	Community park with woodlands, wetlands and trails used primarily by equestrians. (tpa: 112.93)	112.93
14	Meigs Park 1	Open space with trail networks, ponds, bogs, and old-growth spruce. (tpa: 67.45)	67.45
15	Nute's Pond	Open space with trail and pond. (tpa: 31.80)	31.80
16	Pritchard Park	Regional park owned in part with COBI. Includes shoreline, wooded uplands, and WWII Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. The point is a Superfund clean-up site. (tpa: 50.96)	25.45
17	Rotary Park	Community park with ballfields, playground, woods, and trails. (tpa: 9.60)	2.40
18	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Community park with ballfields and riparian corridor; property lease with BISD. Property owned by BISD and managed by BIMPRD. (tpa: 10.0)	2.50

19	T'Chookwap	Open space park with waterfront view of Port Madison Bay. (tpa: .32)	0.32
20	Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Open space nature preserve with wetlands and woodlands. (tpa: 15.30)	15.30
21	Waypoint	Special use pedestrian/linear park adjacent to ravine. Owned by COBI/Kitsap Transit and managed by BIMPRD. (tpa: 1.10)	1.10
22	West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Community park West Port Madison nature preserve and community park with wetlands, trails, overlook site, and saltwater shoreline. (tpa: 12.29)	12.29
23	Yama Property	Open space with woodlands adjacent to Blakely Harbor Park with historical significance from mill era. (tpa: 7.40)	7.40
24	Trail/Easemt	Open space trail easements open to the public. (tpa: 20.36)	20.36
25	Conservation Easements	Conservation easements held by BIMPRD that are not open to the public.	36.80
	Total	Natural Area Acreage BIMPRD	1282.08

Pending Transfers COBI to BIMPRD (no multiple classifications)

26	Blossom/Gazzam	Property adjacent to Gazzam Lake properties.	3.32
27	Lovgren	Open space property.	14.39
28	Lumpkin	Open space property at head of bay including tidelands.	4.45
29	Manitou Beach Tidelands	Open space property on tidelands of Manitou Beach.	.13
30	Meigs 2	Open space property adjacent to Meigs Park 1 with wetlands and woodlands.	29.64
	Total	Natural Area Acreage Pending Transfers	51.93

COBI Properties (no multiple classifications)

31	Bentryn	Farm property on Day Road.	11.50
32	Crawford	Farm property on Day Road.	2.30
33	Johnson Farm	Farm property located off Miller Road.	14.0
34	Lost Valley	Open space with watershed at 7688 Westerly Lane NE with woodlands and trail access.	33.75
35	Manitou Beach Upper	Open space above Manitou Beach Tidelands.	.88
36	M&E Tree Farm	Farm property off Lovegreen Rd.	13.0
37	Morales	Farm property off Lovegreen NE.	4.70
38	Strawberry Packing Plant	Community park in Winslow area with saltwater shoreline on Eagle Harbor. (John Nelson Park at Cannery Cove)	3.90
39	Suyematsu Farm	Farm property adjacent to Manzanita Park.	14.80
	Total	Natural Area Acreage COBI	98.83

BI School District

40	Gr. Forest East (NW Corner)	Wooded property adjacent to BIMPRD's Grand Forest East parcel.	40.0
	Total	Natural Area Acreage BISD	40.0

Private Utility Ownership

41	Puget Sound Energy	Natural shoreline area at Agate Pass.	0.40
	Total	Natural Area Acreage Private Utility	0.40

BI Land Trust Properties

42	BI Land Trust	33 non-profit in-fee and easements.	286.90
	Total	Natural Area Acreage BILT	286.90

Non-Profit Properties

43	Bloedel Reserve	Private reserve on north end island featuring native plants, second-growth forest habitat with ponds, wetlands, waterfall, and bird refuge. (tpa: 150)	149.90
44	IslandWood	A non-profit outdoor learning center on site with stream, 4-acre pond, bog and wetlands, second-growth woodlands, nearby saltwater estuary at Blakely Harbor Park, and animal/plant habitat. (tpa: 255)	254.48
	Total	Natural Area Acreage Non-Profit Properties	404.38

Grand Total Existing Natural Area Acreage**2164.52 acres****POSSIBLE NATURAL AREA SITES**

It is anticipated that additional natural area sites will be acquired or protected through participation with public and/or private entities. This will be done through a number of methods that include easements, land use agreements, donations or fee simple acquisition.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

	Possible natural areas	Projected acquisition or conveyance of additional natural area land.	313.08
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Total Possible Natural Area Acreage**313.08 acres**

Land Classification

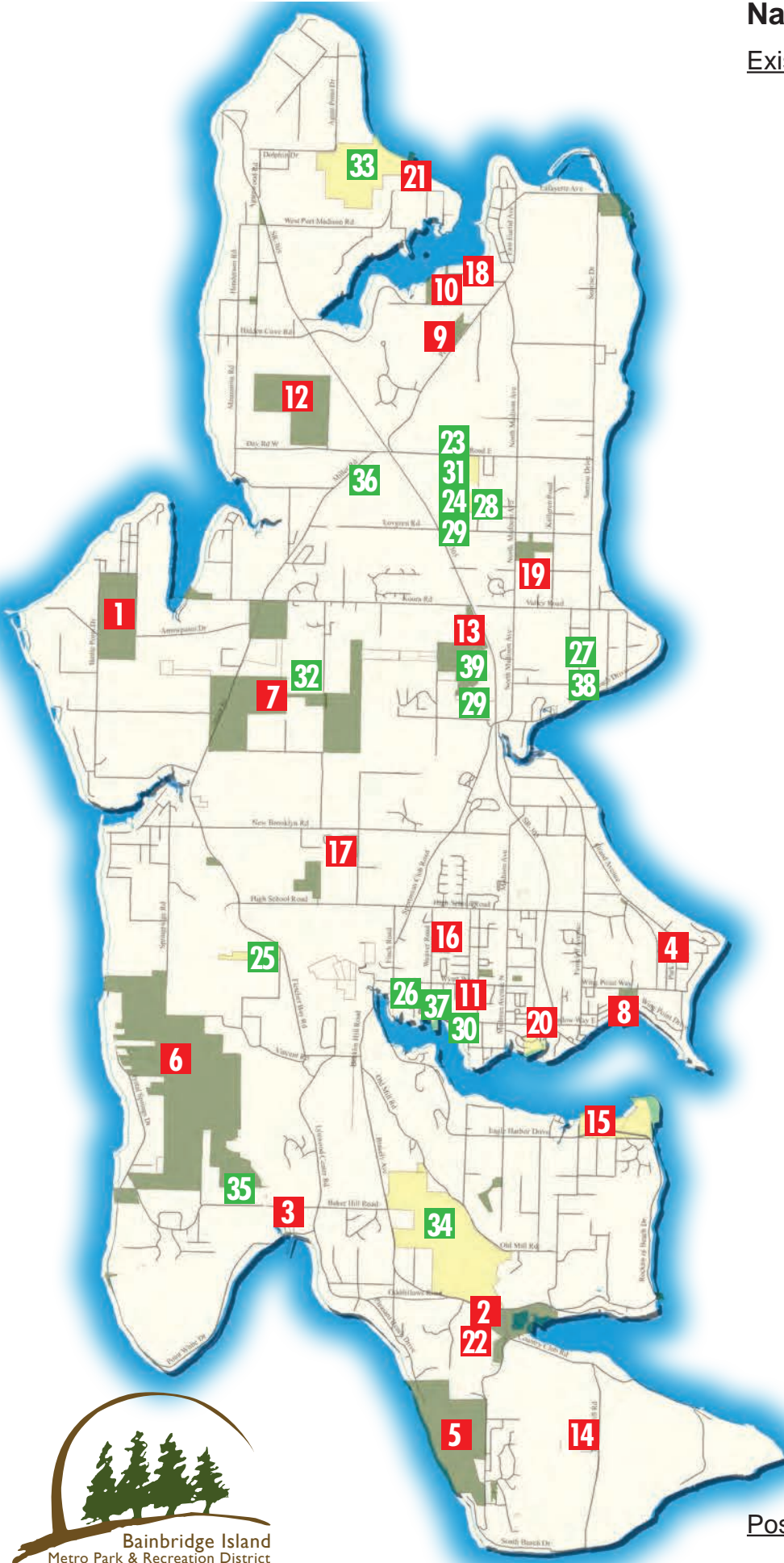
Natural Areas

Existing Natural Areas

- 1 Battlepoint Park
- 2 Blakely Harbor Park
- 3 Blossom/Schel Chelb
- 4 Camp Yeomalt
- 5 Fort Ward Park
- 6 Gazzam Lake
- 7 Grand Forest/Hilltop
- 8 Hawley Cove Park
- 9 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 10 Hidden Cove Park
- 11 John Nelson Linear Trail
- 12 Manzanita Park
- 13 Meigs Park
- 14 Nutes Pond
- 15 Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 16 Rotary Park
- 17 Sands Ballfield
- 18 T'Chookwap Park
- 19 Ted Olson Nature Preserve
- 20 Waypoint
- 21 West Port Madison Nature Pr
- 22 Yama Property
- 23 Bentryn Farm
- 24 Crawford Property
- 25 Johnson Farm
- 26 Lost Valley
- 27 Manitou Beach Upper
- 28 M&E Tree Farm
- 29 Morales Farm
- 30 Strawberry Packing Plant
- 31 Suyematsu Farm
- 32 Grand Forest East
- 33 Bloedel Reserve
- 34 Islandwood
- 35 Blossom/Gazzam
- 36 Lovgreen
- 37 Lumpkin
- 38 Manitou Beach Tidelands
- 39 Meigs Park 2

Possible Natural Areas

(See next page)



Wildlife Corridor/Habitat Areas




Existing/Possible

Wildlife Corridor/Habitat Areas

Existing Wildlife Corridor/Habitat Areas

- 1 Battlepoint Park
- 2 Blakely Harbor Park
- 3 Fairy Dell Trail
- 4 Forest to Sky Trail
- 5 Gazzam Lake
- 6 Grand Forest/Hilltop
- 7 Hawley Cove Park
- 8 Hidden Cove Park
- 9 Manzanita Park
- 10 Meigs Park I
- 11 Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 12 Rockaway Park
- 13 T'Chookwap Park
- 14 Ted Olson Nature Prsv.
- 15 W. Port Madison Nature Prsv.
- 16 Williams-Olson Park
- 17 Yama Property
- 18 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 19 Fort Ward Park
- 20 Nutes Pond
- 21 Schel Chelb
- 22 Lovgren
- 23 Lost Valley
- 24 Lumpkin
- 25 Manitou Beach
- 26 Meigs Park 2
- 27 Strawberry Packing Plant
- 28 Islandwood
- 29 Bloedel Reserve

Possible Wildlife Corridor/Habitat Areas

-  Areas of Shoreline Interest
-  Riparian/Wildlife Corridors
-  Areas of Woodland Interest



CHAPTER 4.2 RECREATIONAL SHORELINE

Park land classified as Recreational Shoreline provides public access to shoreline that is designated for more active recreation use than shoreline included in the natural area classification. Some parks such as Fay Bainbridge Park are fully classified as recreational shoreline. Other parks are classified only in part as recreational shoreline such as Fort Ward Park and Blakely Harbor Park. Some examples of activities suitable for recreational shoreline classification are fishing, boating, swimming, and picnicking.

Recreational shoreline facilities may be developed to provide public use and enjoyment of environmental features suitable for public access throughout Bainbridge Island. Water oriented recreational shoreline activity may provide a distribution of swimming sites, fishing piers, docks, boat launches and small craft center.

Where appropriate, recreational shoreline sites may also be improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including group and individual campsites, picnic facilities, playgrounds, and open grassy play areas. Support services may also be developed including parking lots, restrooms, trail heads and utilities.

Recreational shoreline activities may be located on independent properties or be included as a part of other sites that have natural areas, trail corridors, recreational facilities or other public facilities. Recreational shoreline activities may be developed on other publicly owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including school properties, watershed and retention ponds, and wastewater treatment sites.

To the extent possible, Recreational Shoreline will be linked with preserved open space parks, even if these lands may not be publicly accessible, to create greenway corridors and open space networks. These networks will visually define and separate developed urban areas consistent with Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and COBI policies.

To the extent practical, recreational shoreline may also be traversed and linked by trail corridors to increase access to, and through, significant and visually interesting features.

Recreational shoreline lands should be identified for acquisition that fulfill a vision to protect and enhance shoreline that would otherwise be developed for other land use purposes. These lands provide for the preservation of unique natural resources as well as access for public enjoyment and recreation.

Efforts and processes have been developed to provide for implementation of property conveyance. Methods to achieve this include acquisition, development review, agreements, acquisition of development rights as well as less-than-fee and donation.

Several planning tools available include the City of Bainbridge Island Open Space Study (EDAW, October, 2008), and the BIMPRD's Greening of Winslow Report (2007). Processes that assist in the purchase of land include recommendations from the Park District's Parkland Acquisition Committee (PAC) and efforts from non-profit and other stakeholder collaborations. These efforts help to identify land and make recommendations to the Park Board for consideration of property acquisition.

EXISTING RECREATIONAL SHORELINE SITES

The following sites have been categorized as existing recreational shoreline parks and properties.

It should be noted that several the sites listed below have multiple classifications. The total acreage indicated may include other classifications in addition to the recreational shoreline portion of the property. The acreage listed on the right hand side denotes the total number of recreational shoreline acres on the property. The number of acreage for the entire property is indicated as "tpa" within the site description.

BIMPRD Parks & Properties

1	Blakely Harbor Park	Community park with waterfront at head of harbor on former mill site.(tpa: 39.09)	19.09
2	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with camping facilities, picnic shelters, and extensive saltwater shoreline. (tpa:16.32)	16.12
3	Fort Ward Park	Regional multi-use park with extensive saltwater shoreline at Fort Ward historic site. (tpa: 135.33)	3.23
4	Gazzam Lake	Regional nature preserve with 14 acre lake, and both passive and recreational shoreline. (tpa: 474.89)	6.50
5	Hidden Cove Park	Community park with shoreline/water access on Hidden Cove. (tpa: 5.72)	2.86
6	Point White Pier	100 foot long dock at former site of historic Mosquito Fleet with fishing and scuba diving access. (tpa: 0.69)	0.69
7	Pritchard Park	Regional park owned in part with COBI. Includes shoreline and WWII Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. The point is a Superfund clean-up site. (tpa: 50.96)	25.51
8	Rockaway Beach	Open space park with saltwater shoreline, view and scuba diving access. (tpa: .52)	.52
9	Williams-Olson Park	Community park with shoreline and tidelands on Manzanita Bay (tpa: 3.81)	3.71
	Total	Recreational Shoreline Acreage BIMPRD	78.23

COBI Properties

10	Waterfront Park	Waterfront park on Eagle Harbor with dock and boat launch. (tpa: 6.10)	4.0
	Total	Recreational Shoreline Acreage COBI	4.0

Grand Total Existing Recreational Shoreline Acres

82.23 acres

POSSIBLE RECREATIONAL SHORELINE

It is anticipated that additional acreage for recreational shoreline will be acquired through participation with public and/or private entities. This will be done through a number of methods that include easements, land use agreements, donations or fee simple acquisition.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

	Possible recreational shoreline.	Projected acquisition or conveyance of additional recreational shoreline with provision of possible small craft center.	19.85
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Total Possible Recreational Shoreline

19.85 acres



Existing Recreational Shoreline

- ### Possible Recreational Shoreline

- ## 11 Small Craft Facility

CHAPTER 4.3 RECREATIONAL TRAILS

The Recreational Trails classification categorizes park land that has recreational trails. Recreation trails are defined as the following:

- Trails through natural areas,
- Trail corridors within parks,
- Trails that connect parks to parks, and
- Trails that connect parks to transportation corridors, the shoreline, points of interest, or other public spaces.

The following Trails Vision Plan outlines the future direction and process by which the Park District expects to expand its inventory of recreational trails. It includes trails that are in parks, on easements, and on dedicated road right-of-ways for non-motorized purposes, as well as trail connections to park lands and priority community destinations.

The Park District may coordinate with other agencies to create a water trail around Bainbridge Island for non-motorized boats utilizing park properties, road ends and other public property.

Included as part of the Trails Vision Plan are a number of attachments that indicate the existing trail inventory, possible future recreational trails, water access trails, trails standards and trail details.

Existing and proposed trails are included as part of the following Trails Vision Plan.

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

Recreational Trails Vision Plan

May 13, 2014

Introduction

This Trails Vision Plan serves as a guiding document for the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (BIMPRD) to use in acquiring, planning, developing and maintaining recreational trails on Bainbridge Island. The plan helps shape which trail projects are supported by the community and prioritizes them for acquisition and development through the budget process.

Purpose

The purpose of the Trails Vision Plan is to provide the District and the community with a guide for the future growth of off-road recreation trails on the island.

Vision Statement

Develop community through a system of interconnected trails that offer diverse, healthy outdoor experiences within a rich variety of landscapes and natural habitats.

Goals of the Trails Vision Plan

- Enhance the community's use of District's resources by expanding recreational use of District trails.
- Provide safe trails that protect and conserve the natural landscape.
- Provide for community connections to our unique history, landscapes and natural beauty.
- Promote health and wellness for community members with natural trails for hiking, jogging and experiencing nature.
- Increase community connections between the Winslow core, parks, recreation centers, schools and neighborhoods by linking to other publicly maintained non-motorized corridors.
- Integrate park trails into an island-wide transportation system which connects the island both north and south, and east and west.
- Coordinate with and compliment the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) Non-Motorized Transportation Plan (NMTP) for trails not in right-of-ways.
- Develop a trail classification system that meets the needs of a large variety of user types and abilities.

Benefits of a Trails Vision Plan

Recreational trails provide numerous quality of life and economic benefits to the individuals they serve and the communities in which they are located. Below are examples of benefits that can be derived from implementing a Trails Vision Plan.

- Increased recreational and health opportunities: walking is the number one fitness-related activity in the United States.
- Added opportunities for exercise and recreation provide for a greater quality of life.
- Greater community amenities.
- Meeting the high public expectation for quality trails, parks, open space and outdoor recreation.
- Preserving important natural areas and habitats, and preventing urban development.
- Provide protection of sensitive landscapes by providing defined use of those landscapes.

- Provide benefits to the environment by connecting people with the natural environment.
- Provide social benefits by connecting people with neighbors and by building community pride.
- Increased public access to historic, cultural and natural environment.
- Increased tourism.
- Increase property value.

Trail Development and Priorities

The Park District assumes a major responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of a variety of recreation based trails. Trail types include water trails and off-road multi-use (hike/bike/equestrian) trails.

Specific trail priorities will be set by the BIMPRD Board of Commissioners, generally during the annual budget development process, with the possibility of adjustments during the course of the year.

The District will focus its limited trail resources on the priorities established by the BIMPRD Board annually. Trail priorities are subject to change and may include the following:

- Trails between parks (e.g. Forest to Sky Trail).
- Trails within parks (e.g. Grand Forest Trails).
- Trails that lead to points of interest, such as shoreline access or viewpoints.
- Cross-island trails (East/West, North/South) independent of the NMTP Core 40.
- 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, fish traps, sawmills, farmsteads, roads, and bridges, among others.
- Trails linking parks to COBI's NMTP Core 40 corridor.
- 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 an Adopt-A-Trail program for citizens and organizations to assist with trail maintenance activities.
- Development of an island-circumnavigating water trail. The trail may incorporate and improve a system of boat ramps, landings, and other improvements to public facilities for appropriate non-motorized watercraft. The water trail may be incorporated as an extension of the Cascade Marine Trail, which traverses from Canada to the southern reaches of Puget Sound.

Acknowledgements

- The Park District acknowledges COBI as the lead agency for development and maintenance of road ends and on-road pedestrian and bicycle touring routes, and scenic drives.
- The Park District will partner with public, private, and non-profit entities when available and applicable to develop and maintain an integrated system of trails on Bainbridge Island, such as the Sound to Olympics trail, NKTA's String of Pearls, and COBI's Non-Motorized Transportation Plan including the Core 40 Plan.

Implementation

On an annual basis the Board, with input from staff, the Parkland Acquisition Committee, and the Trails Advisory Committee, will determine through the budget development process, which trails projects to undertake.

Inventory

The District strives to provide quality trails to all user types. Generally the District's priority is to provide inclusive, multi-use trails rather than exclusive, use-specific trails.

The District currently uses a trail classification system with 3 trail classifications and trail restrictions are posted on specific trails if applicable. This system consists of the following trail classifications and is inventoried on the attached map.

- **Class I trails** are wide enough for users to pass from opposite directions without leaving the trail or having to stop to make way for another user. Class I trails are the standard of choice for major trails in the park system.
- **Class II trails** are recreational trails that serve as secondary loops or trails within parks and are easily accessed by parking areas or other close points of entry.
- **Class III trails** are recreational trails that provide for intimate walks through natural areas or trails that traverse difficult terrain and provide access to points of interest, such as shoreline access, scenic views, sensitive areas, or historic sites.

Attachments

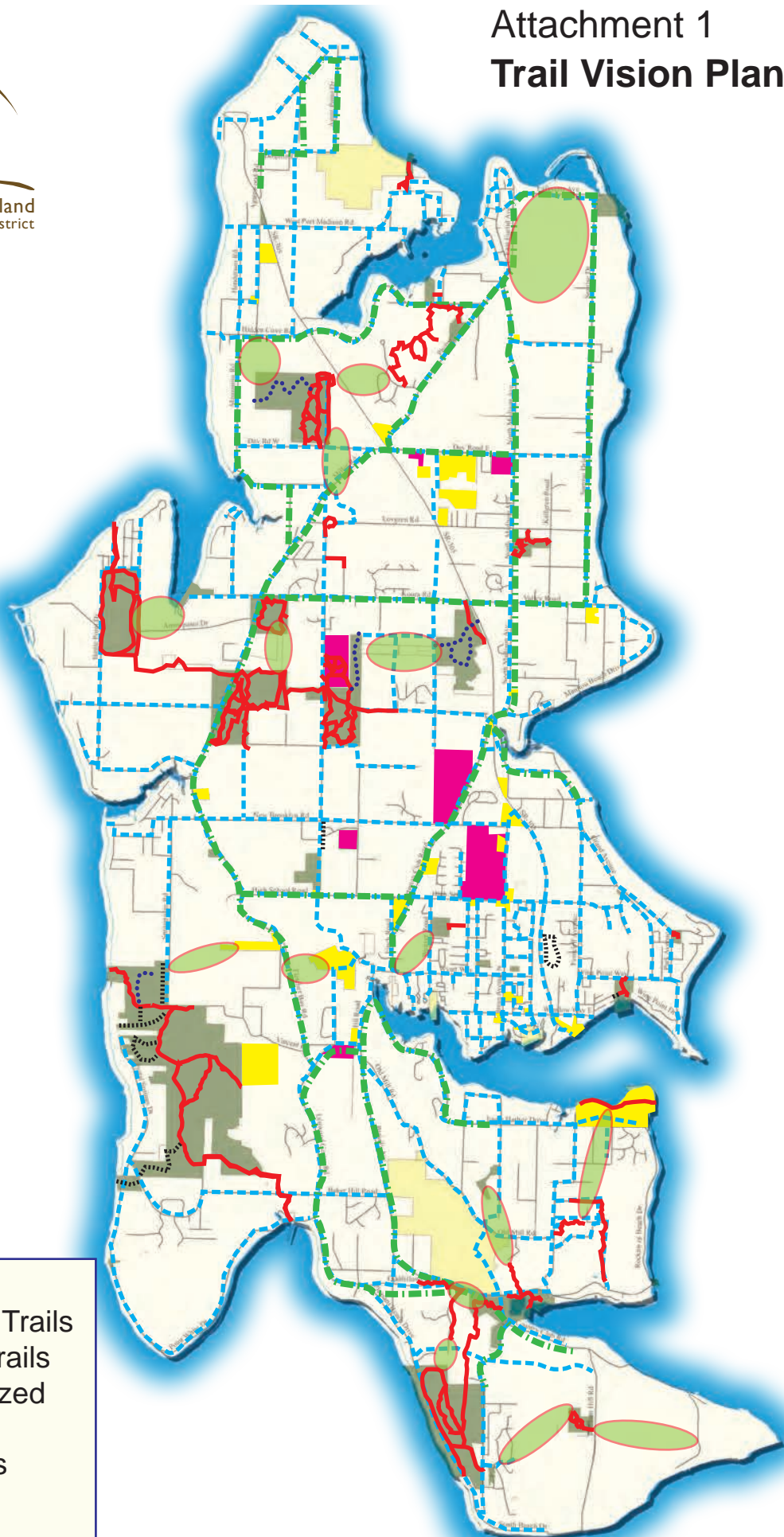
1. Graphic: Trail Vision Plan
2. Graphic: Trail Inventory
3. Graphic: Water Access/Trail
4. Chart: Trail Standards
5. Trail Details (a: standard, b: multipurpose, c: hiking, d: accessible)

This plan serves as an update to the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District's 2014 Comprehensive Plan.

Any changes to this Trails Vision Plan including attachments will require a formal process to amend the Comprehensive Plan.



Attachment 1 Trail Vision Plan



Legend

	BIMPRD Trails
	Planned BIMPRD Trails
	Future BIMPRD Trails
	COBI Non-motorized
	COBI Core 40
	Potential Corridors
	City Property
	School Property
	Other Open Space



Attachment 2 Current Trail Inventory



Legend

- Class I Trails
- Class II Trails
- Class III Trails

Attachment 3

Park Feature

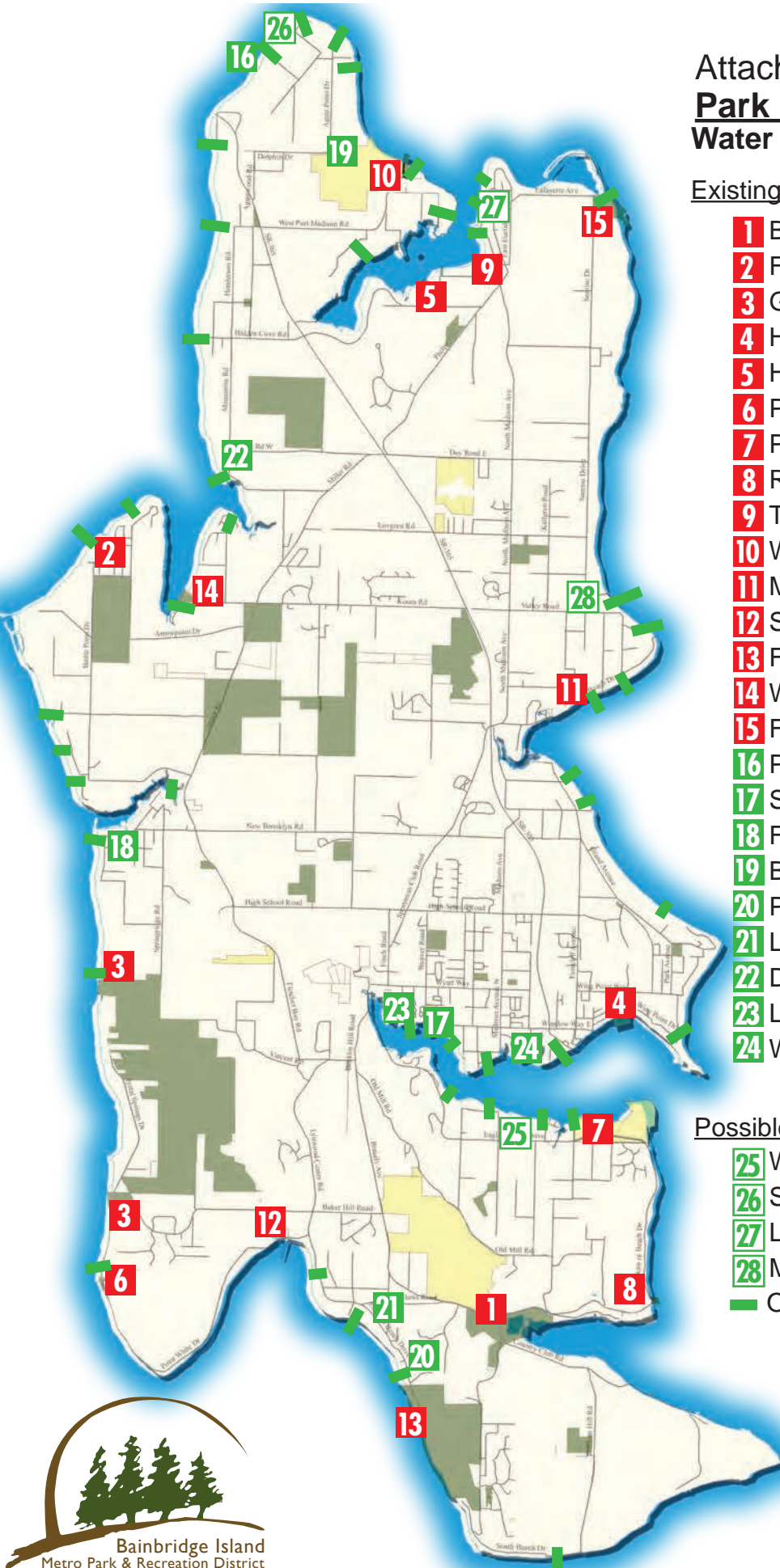
Water Access/Trail

Existing Waterfront Access

- 1** Blakely Harbor
- 2** Fairy Dell Trail
- 3** Gazzam Lake Park
- 4** Hawley Cove Park
- 5** Hidden Cove Park
- 6** Point White Pier
- 7** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 8** Rockaway Beach Park
- 9** T'Chookwap Park
- 10** W. Port Madison Nature Prsv.(high bank)
- 11** Manitou Beach
- 12** Schel Chelb
- 13** Fort Ward Park
- 14** Williams-Olson Park
- 15** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 16** Puget Sound Energy
- 17** Strawberry Packing Plant
- 18** Fletcher Bay
- 19** Bloedel Reserve
- 20** Pleasant Beach Drive
- 21** Lytle Road
- 22** Dock Street
- 23** Lumpkin
- 24** Waterfront Park

Possible Waterfront Access

- 25** Ward Avenue
- 26** Sanwick Street
- 27** Lafayette Avenue
- 28** Mountain View Road
- Other Road End Access**



Trail Standards

Trail Classification System

Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Heavy Use	Trail Class 2 Frequent to Moderate Use	Trail Class 3 Moderate to Low use
Recreational Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy year-round use • Multi-use trail • Equestrian use only where designated • May be linked to Non-Motorized trail system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separated from parking • Secondary Loops • Moderate to Heavy use • Equestrian use only where designated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less frequent use • Normally hikers only/Equestrian use only where designated • Connector trails within larger trails
Tread	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tread width, 5-6ft where feasible • Use of crushed gravel as needed to augment native soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tread width 3-4ft where feasible • Native soils • Wet spots repaired with native soils where feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tread width, 3 ft maximum • Native soils • Wet spots repaired with native soils where feasible
Obstacles Construction Criteria Winter Storm Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few obstacles • Few exposed roots • Generally moderate grades • Useable year-round (All-weather trail) • 1st priority after winter storms • Curves designed to provide good sight lines • As barrier free as feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More obstacles than Class 1 • 2nd priority after winter storms • Useable year-round (All-weather trail) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be sizeable roots • 3rd priority after winter storms • Some steep grades • Can be muddy in winter • Narrow trail corridor • Curve sight lines not an issue • Not intended to be barrier free
Structures and Trail Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be several built structures: steps, bridges, boardwalks, signage, culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be several built structures: steps, bridges, boardwalks, signage, culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural materials preferred • Natural drainage features preferred • Built structures kept to a minimum
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal pruning of trail corridor • Routine inspections of trail conditions • Proactive approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal pruning of trail corridor • Routine inspections of trail conditions (less frequent than Class I) • Proactive approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pruning as needed • Annual inspections of trail conditions • More reactive approach (Rely mostly on user reports)

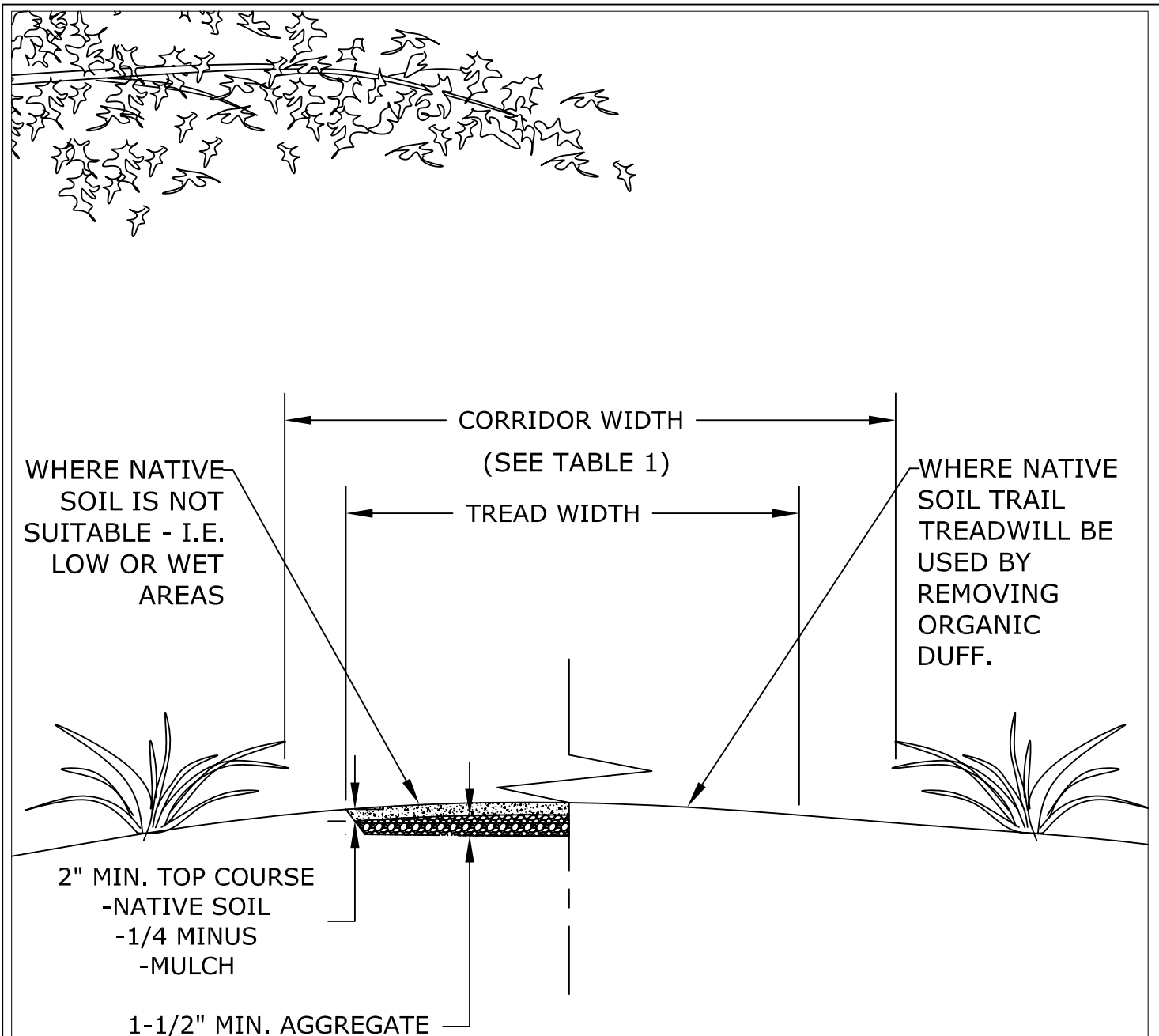


TABLE 1

CLASS	TREAD WIDTH	CORRIDOR WIDTH
I	5-6 FEET	7-8 FEET
II	4 FEET	6 FEET
III	2-3 FEET	4-5 FEET



Bainbridge Island
Metro Parks and
Recreation District

Standard Trail
CLASS I-II-III

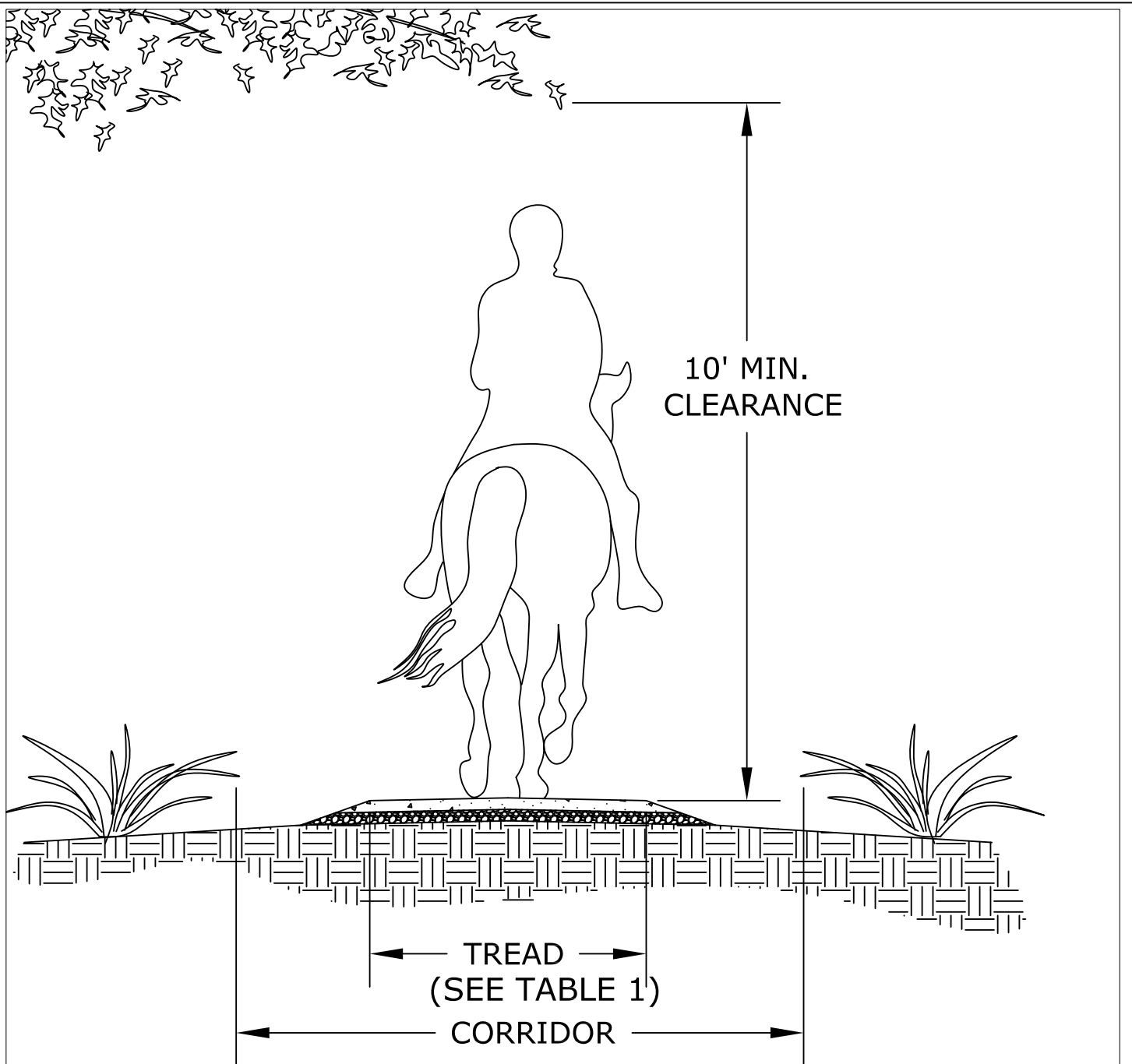


TABLE 1

CLASS	TREAD WITDTH	CORRIDOR WIDTH
I	5-6 FEET	7-8 FEET
II	4 FEET	6 FEET
III	2-3 FEET	4-5 FEET



Bainbridge Island
Metro Parks and
Recreation District

Multipurpose Trail
CLASS I-II-III

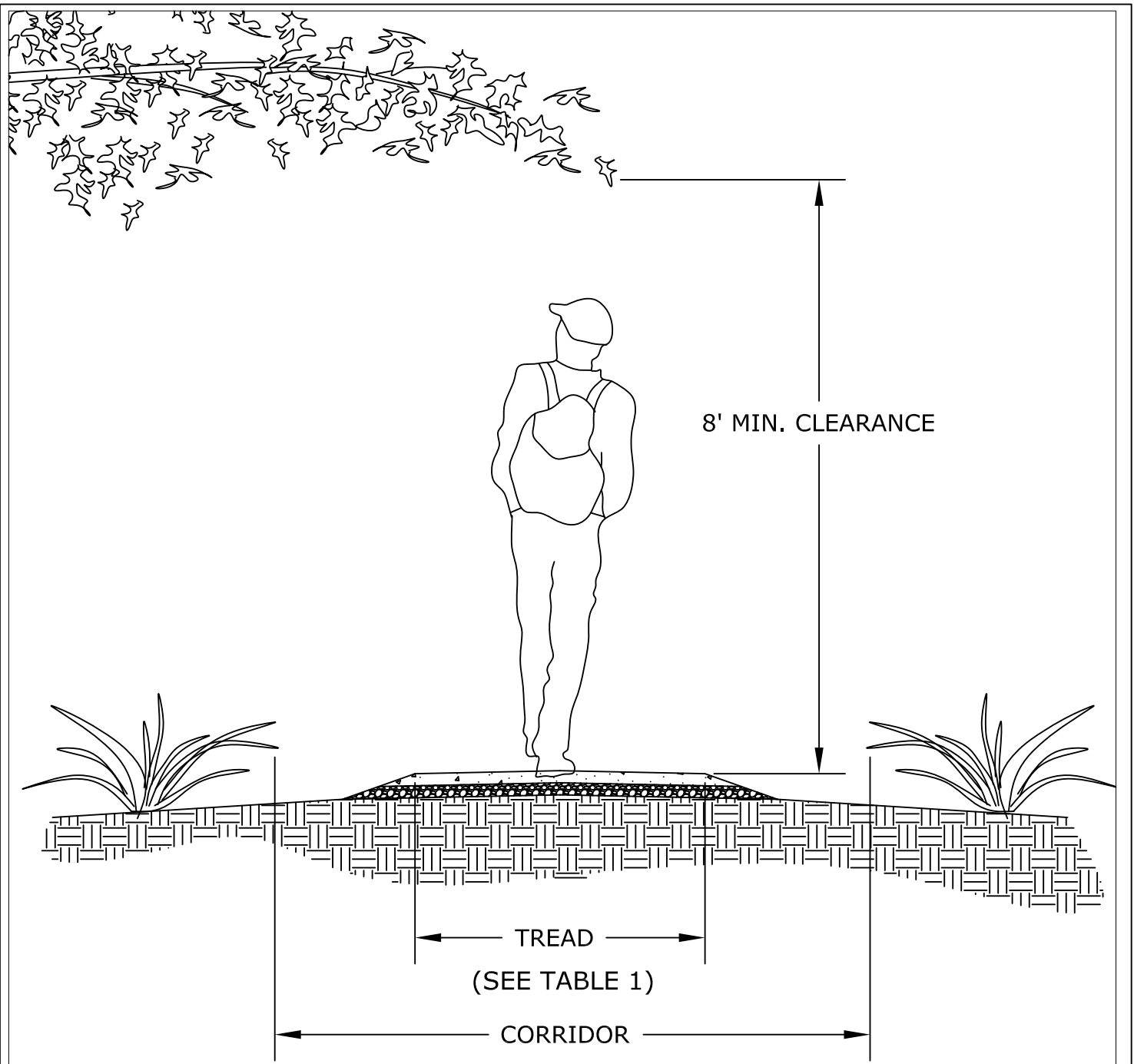


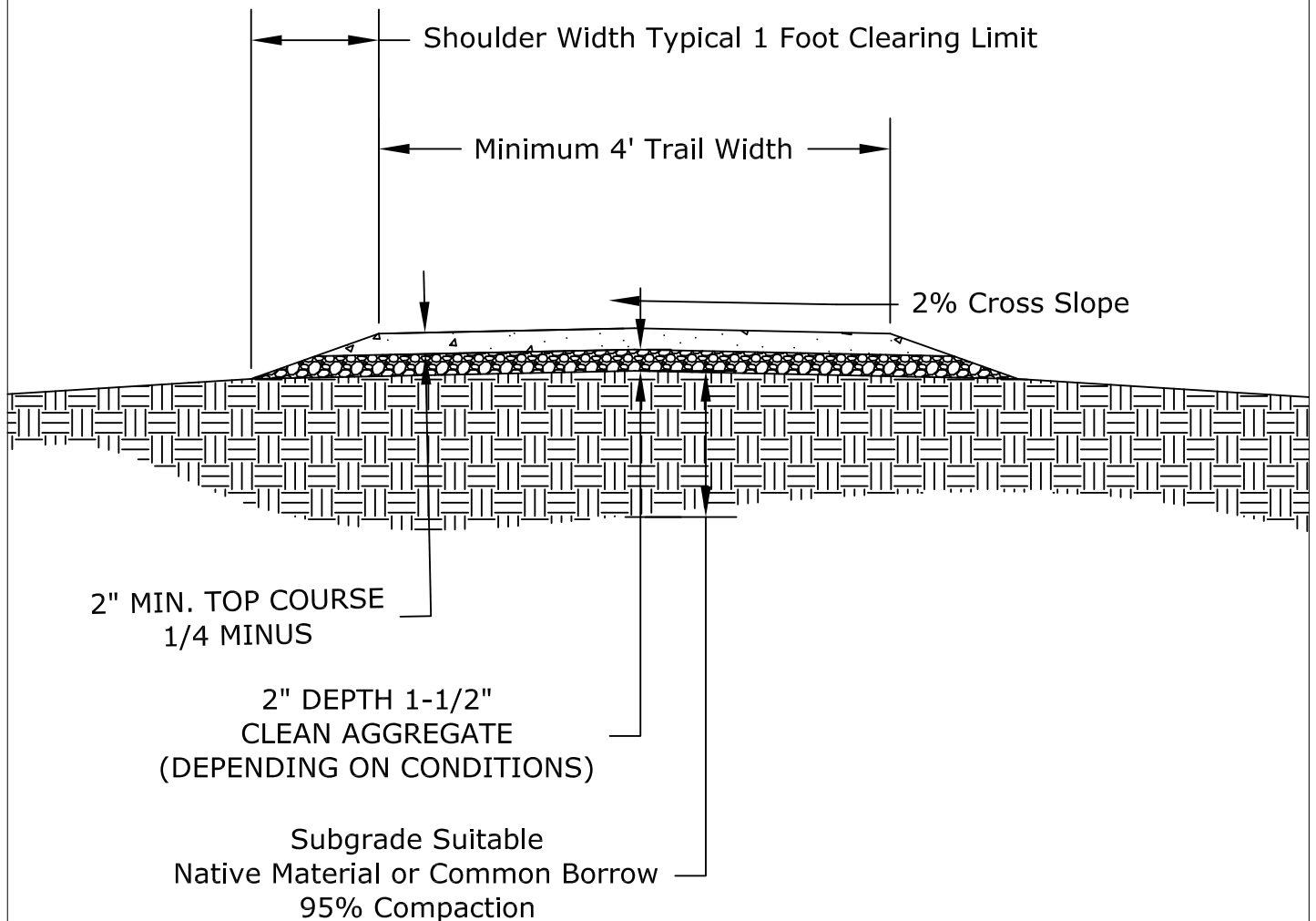
TABLE 1

CLASS	TREAD WIDTH	CORRIDOR WIDTH
I	5-6 FEET	7-8 FEET
II	4 FEET	6 FEET
III	2-3 FEET	4-5 FEET



Bainbridge Island
Metro Parks and
Recreation District

Hiking Trail
CLASS I-II-III



- A. Section shown is for typical conditions, trail may be modified to accomodate site specific requirements.
- B. Crushed surfacing base course depth and size of aggregate is minimum requirement. Actual depth of aggregate may vary per site specific conditions
- C. Stake trail alignment and trail clearing limits in the field before clearing
- D. Trail is shown with minimum width. May vary with site specific requirements.
- E. All organic materials shall be removed down to native material.
- F. Accessible trail layout and construction shall utilize Forest Service Trail Access Guidelines (FSTAG)



Bainbridge Island
Metro Parks and
Recreation District

Accessible Trail

CHAPTER 4.4 PLAYGROUNDS & ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The Playgrounds and Athletic Facilities classification is used to identify which parks and properties on the island have acreage designated for playground/areas and athletic fields. This classification includes both public and private facilities on the island that allocate a portion of their property towards this purpose.

Athletic fields will continue to be developed and renovated reflecting the level of service to provide for pickup games and youth/adult sports leagues. These local park improvements will be combined with other park elements and located on separate or adjoining park parcels. Playgrounds and athletic facilities may be on other entity and public lands such as school property. Expansion and renovation of playgrounds and athletic facilities for public use may occur by BIMPRD by formal agreement subject to the site's use being accessible to the public.

Recreation athletic field facilities are developed on an island-wide basis and strive to provide for the highest level of quality experience consistent with sport requirements. These facilities are built to support local and regional recreational experiences that satisfy athletic field activities for the largest number of organized youth and adult recreational league participants, specifically, participants from soccer, football, lacrosse, softball, baseball, and roller hockey.

Recreation athletic fields are located at community and regional park site settings such as Battle Point Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Rotary Park and select school sites. Regional recreation athletic fields will be developed to provide sustained, high capacity play experiences. Sites are designed to include fixed field configurations and include synthetic turf, grass, or dirt field surfaces with permanent goals and backstops, perimeter fencing and spectator seating. Subject to agreements and constraints, night-lighting may occur at these sites. Some ballfields are multi-use fields with a playfield overlay such as football or lacrosse. Where possible multi-use fields will continue to be a District priority.

Playgrounds specific to younger children exist in neighborhood park settings such as Gideon Park, Aaron Avenue Tot Lot and Madison Avenue Tot Lots. Playgrounds for children of all ages exist in community and regional parks such as Strawberry Hill Park and Battle Point Park. Additionally playgrounds exist at school sites, and private and non-profit facilities.

Playgrounds developed by BIMPRD will provide flexible play experiences across a range of skill levels. Typical play features could include open play areas, playgrounds, or play structures. These sites will be designed to provide for multiple use skill levels and universal play experiences.

Both neighborhood playground sites and recreation athletic facilities will be improved. These improvements could include restrooms, concessions, parking lots and pedestrian circulation; grass or other surface overflow parking areas to accommodate peak events or schedules. Depending on the location, some sites may also be improved with park elements such as tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, skate furnishings, Petanque/bocce ball facilities, picnic shelters and other indoor recreational facilities and amenities.

EXISTING PLAYGROUNDS

The parks and properties listed below have either playgrounds or open grass play areas.

Some of the sites listed below have multiple classifications. The total acreage indicated may include other classifications in addition to the playground/athletic facilities portion of the property. The number of playgrounds or athletic facilities in the sites below is listed on the right hand side. The number of acreage for the entire property is indicated as "tpa" within the site description.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Aaron Ave Tot Lot	Neighborhood park with playground and horseshoe pit. (tpa: .73)	1
2	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including 2 playgrounds and open grass areas for play. (tpa: 89.86)	2
3	Eagledale Park	Community park with playground. (tpa: 6.54)	1
4	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with extensive saltwater shoreline and playground. (tpa: 16.32)	1
5	Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Neighborhood park with large grass area for play activities. (tpa: 2.65)	0
6	Gideon Park	Neighborhood park with playground and open grass play area. (tpa: 2.41)	1
7	Madison Avenue Tot Lot	Neighborhood park with play structure for young children. (tpa: 0.43))	1
8	Rotary Park	Community park with inclusive playground. (tpa: 9.60)	1
9	Strawberry Hill Park	Community multi-use park with playground and other amenities. (tpa: 17.64)	1
	Total	Existing Playgrounds BIMPRD	9

COBI Properties

10	Waterfront Park	Regional waterfront park on Eagle Harbor with playground. (tpa: 6.10)	1
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BISD Properties

11	Blakely Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed. (tpa: 8.88)	1
12	Ordway Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed. (tpa: 1.18)	1
13	Wilkes Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed. (tpa: 3.88)	1
14	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School	5-6 school facility with play equipment and covered play shed. (tpa: 2.30)	1

Private Facilities

15	Blossom Community Cntr	Private play area.	1
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Total Existing Playgrounds or Play Areas

15

POSSIBLE PLAYGROUNDS

Additional playground facilities or improvements may be developed at the following sites subject to consultations with appropriate public and private participants.

BIMPRD Properties

	Camp Yeomalt	Install play area or equipment in neighborhood park.	1
	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Install play area or equipment in community park with ballfields.	1
	Fort Ward Park or Parade Grounds	Install play area or equipment in either of these parks.	1
	Island Center Hall	Install play area or equipment at community hall.	1
	Pritchard Park	Install play area or equipment in regional park.	1
	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Install play area or equipment in community park with ballfields.	1
	Schel Chelb	Install play area or equipment in neighborhood park near Lynwood Center.	1
	Seabold Hall	Install play area or equipment at community park.	1

COBI Properties

	Strawberry Packing Plant	Install play area or equipment park on western edge of Winslow urban area.	1
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Other Options

	Rolling Bay	Install play area or equipment in proposed neighborhood park to be located in the Rolling Bay area.	1
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Total Possible Playgrounds

10

EXISTING ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The parks and properties listed below have athletic fields for either soccer, baseball/softball, and/or lacrosse/football.

EXISTING SOCCER FIELDS YOUTH:

The following youth oriented fields have been developed on the Island to support local neighborhood play and youth-oriented practice, clinics, and competition teams.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including turf soccer fields.	3
2	Hidden Cove Ballfield	Community athletic park with ballfields.	1

BISD Properties

3	Blakely Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
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4	Wilkes Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
5	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	Grades 5-6 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
6	Commodore Options School	Multi-age school facility with youth soccer field.	1
7	Ordway Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
8	Hyla Middle School	Private middle school with ballfield.	1

Total Existing Soccer Fields Youth

10

EXISTING SOCCER FIELDS ADULT/YOUTH:

The following youth-adult oriented fields have been developed on the Island to provide competition and tournament play for adult and youth teams.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields.	2
2	Sands Avenue Ballfield **	Community ballfield park owned by BISD and managed/operated by BIMPRD.	1

BISD Properties

3	Woodward Middle School	Grades 7-8 school facility with adult size soccer field.	1
4	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with football/soccer field.	1

Total Existing Soccer Fields Adult/Youth

5

EXISTING LACROSSE FIELDS:

The following lacrosse fields have been developed on the island to support local neighborhood play for pickup games, youth clinics, and leagues.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields.	2
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BISD Properties

2	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with football/lacrosse field.	1
	Woodward Middle School	Grades 7-8 school facility with multi-use field that includes lacrosse.	1

Total Existing Lacrosse Fields

4

EXISTING FOOTBALL FIELDS:

The following football fields have been developed on the Island to support local neighborhood play for pickup games, youth clinics, and leagues.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Strawberry Hill Park	Community multi-use park with lighted football field and concession stand.	1
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BISD Properties

2	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with one grass football/soccer field and football stadium/bleachers with synthetic football field.	2
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Total Existing Football Fields

3

EXISTING BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS YOUTH:

The following youth oriented fields have been developed on the Island to support local neighborhood play for pickup games, youth clinics, and leagues.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields.	1
2	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Community park with ballfields.	2
3	Rotary Park	Community park with ballfields.	2
4	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with softball fields and concession stand.	3

BISD Properties

5	Blakely Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with softball/baseball field.	1
6	Ordway Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with softball/baseball field.	2
7	Wilkes Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with softball/baseball field.	1
8	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	Grades 5-6 school facility with softball/baseball field.	1
9	Commodore Options School	Multi-age school facility with softball/baseball field.	1

Total Existing Baseball/Softball Fields Youth

14

EXISTING BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS ADULT/YOUTH:

The following adult-youth baseball/softball fields have been developed in the city to support competition and tournament play for adult and youth leagues.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields.	2
2	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Community ballfield park owned by School District and managed/operated by BIMPRD.	1

BISD Properties:

3	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with baseball/softball fields.	2
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Total Existing Baseball/Softball Fields Adult/Youth

5

POSSIBLE ATHLETIC FIELDS

Athletic fields for baseball/softball, soccer, and/or lacrosse/football may be developed at the following sites subject to consultations with appropriate public and private participants. In the event a community recreation center is developed, athletic fields may be included at this site.

POSSIBLE SOCCER FIELD ADULT/YOUTH IMPROVEMENTS:

The following adult/youth fields may be developed to provide future growth capacity on the Island to support competition and tournament play for adult and youth teams.

BIPMRD With Other Participants

	Battle Point Park	Irrigation and possible synthetic turf or disc golf improvements to existing fields at regional multiuse park.	Tbd
	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Water and irrigation improvements to existing fields, concession/storage facility.	Tbd

Total Possible Soccer Field Adult/Youth Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE LACROSSE/FOOTBALL FIELD IMPROVEMENTS:

The following youth-adult fields may be developed to provide future growth capacity on the Island to support competition and tournament play for youth and adult teams.

BIMPRD With Other Participants

	Strawberry Hill Park	Irrigation and possible synthetic turf improvements to existing fields at multiuse park.	Tbd
	Bainbridge High School	Irrigation and possible synthetic turf improvements.	Tbd

Total Possible Lacrosse/Football Field Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD IMPROVEMENTS:

The following baseball/softball field improvements may be accomplished on the Island to support competition and tournament play for youth and adult leagues.

BIMPRD Properties

	Rotary Park	Continued improvement of irrigation, renovation of ballfields, restrooms, seating and circulation.	Tbd
	Strawberry Hill	Install irrigation and possibly synthetic turf in fields at multiuse park.	Tbd
	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Install irrigation and possibly synthetic turf in fields at ballfield community park.	Tbd

Total Possible Youth Adult Baseball/Softball Field Improvements**Tbd**

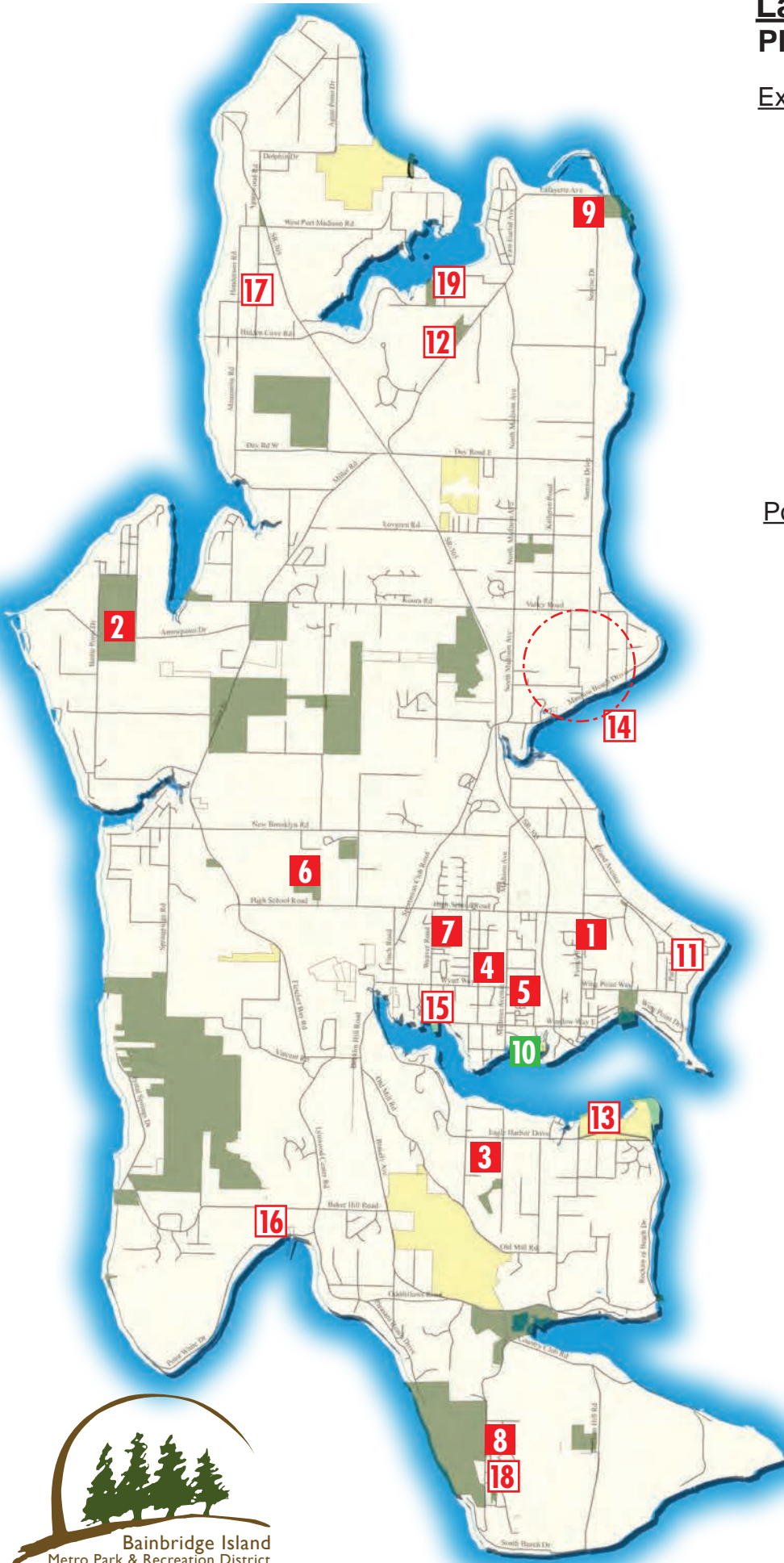
Land Classification Playground/Areas

Existing Playgrounds

- 1** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 2** Battlepoint Park
- 3** Eagledale Park
- 4** Gideon Park
- 5** Madison Avenue Tot Lot
- 6** Strawberry Hill Park
- 7** Rotary Park
- 8** Fort Ward Parade Grounds
- 9** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 10** Waterfront Park

Possible Playgrounds

- 11** Camp Yeomalt
- 12** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 13** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 14** Rolling Bay
- 15** Strawberry Packing Plant
- 16** Schel Chelb
- 17** Seabold Hall
- 18** Fort Ward Park or Parade Grds.
- 19** Hidden Cove Park



Land Classification

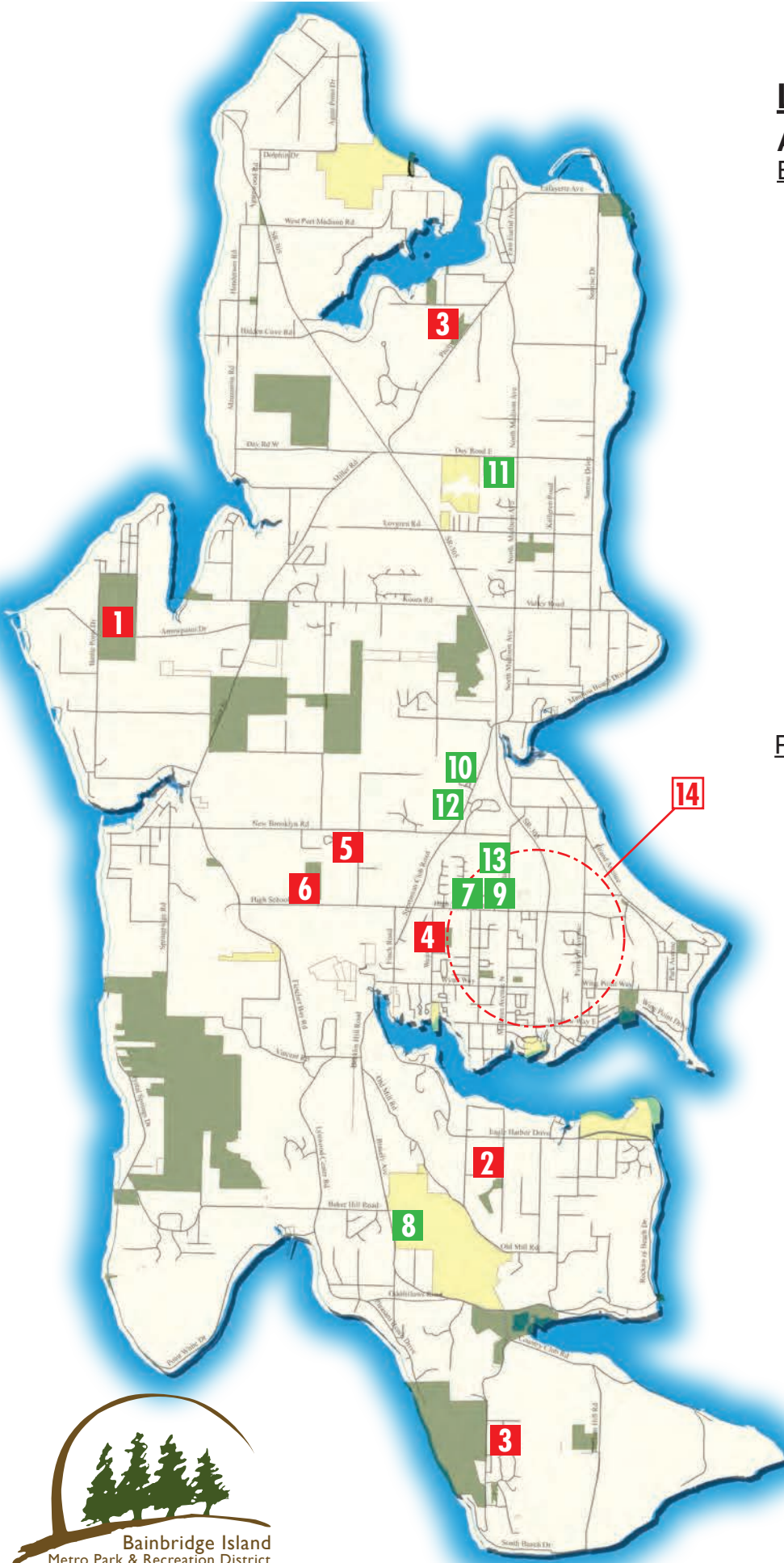
Athletic Facilities

Existing Athletic Facilities

- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Eagledale Park
- 3** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 4** Rotary Park
- 5** Sands Avenue Ballfield
- 6** Strawberry Hill Park
- 7** Bainbridge HS
- 8** Blakely ES
- 9** Commodore OS
- 10** Sakai IS
- 11** Wilkes ES
- 12** Woodward MS
- 13** Ordway ES

Possible Athletic Facilities

- 14** BI Community Center



CHAPTER 4.5 INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

The Indoor Facilities & Community Centers classification is used to identify which parks and properties on the island have indoor facilities and community centers available for public use.

Indoor facilities and community centers include space for a variety of activities and functions such as classrooms, meeting rooms, arts and crafts facilities, and gymnasiums. They can also provide space for community events and gatherings as well as specific groups such as teens and seniors.

Island Center Hall and Seabold Hall serve a number of the above functions. Rotary Park is gaining a community meeting room with concession facility. Renovation of the Fort Ward Bakery Building is currently under consideration as a joint effort between BIMPRD and the Fort Ward Sewer District.

EXISTING INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

The following sites have been categorized as existing indoor facilities. They serve as meeting/classroom facilities for a variety of community programs and services.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Aquatic Center	Regional aquatics center with two pools and meeting space.
2	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with restored transmitter building for gymnastics classes.
3	Camp Yeomalt	Neighborhood park with multipurpose classroom building and restored log cabin.
4	Eagledale Park	Community park with pottery classroom studio.
5	Hilltop	Community park with Prue's House for classes and meeting space.
6	Island Center Hall	Special use park with historic community hall used for classes and meeting space.
7	Rotary Park	Community park with meeting space.
8	Seabold Hall	Special use park with historic community hall used for classes and meeting space.
9	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with two classroom/meeting space buildings.
10	Teen Center	Teen center facility on BISD property.
11	Waterfront Park Community Cntr	COBI owned facility operated by BIMPRD that houses Senior Center and meeting space.

Other Properties

Additional existing facilities on the island that can be categorized in the Indoor Facilities & Community Centers classification are on the following map and the inventory at the beginning of Chapter 4.

POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

It is anticipated that a community recreation center may be developed at some point in the future that would house a multiuse, multi-age recreation center including gymnasium, classroom space, administration, special use and recreation amenities. This effort would depend on acquiring land in a suitable location. This project would be done in participation with public and/or private entities through a number of methods.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

Community Recreation Center	Possible acquisition of land and development of facility.
Fort Ward Bakery	Possible renovation of old fort bakery into community meeting and classroom facility.

Land Classification Indoor Facilities

Existing Facilities

- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Camp Yeomalt
- 3** Eagledale
- 4** Island Center Hall
- 5** Rotary Park
- 6** Strawberry Hill Park
- 7** Prue's House at Hilltop
- 8** Seabold Hall
- 9** Blakely ES
- 10** Ordway ES
- 11** Sakai ES
- 12** Wilkes ES
- 13** Woodward MS
- 14** Hyla MS
- 15** Bainbridge Island HS
- 16** Bainbridge City Hall
- 17** Bainbridge Library
- 18** Bainbridge Dance Center
- 19** Bainbridge Historic Museum
- 20** Bainbridge Athletic Club
- 21** Bainbridge Museum of Art
- 22** Island Fitness
- 23** Fire Station 21 Madison
- 24** Fire Station 22 Bucklin
- 25** Fire Station 23 Phelps
- 26** BI Filipino American Hall
- 27** Bainbridge Island Grange Hall
- 28** American Legion Hall
- 29** Sportsmens Club
- 30** Blossom's Community Center

Existing Large Meeting/Retreat

- 31** Bloedel Reserve - private
- 32** Islandwood - private

Existing Auditorium/Theaters

- 33** BI Performing Arts Center
- 34** Lynnwood Center Theater

Possible Multipurpose Facilities

- 35** Fort Ward Bakery



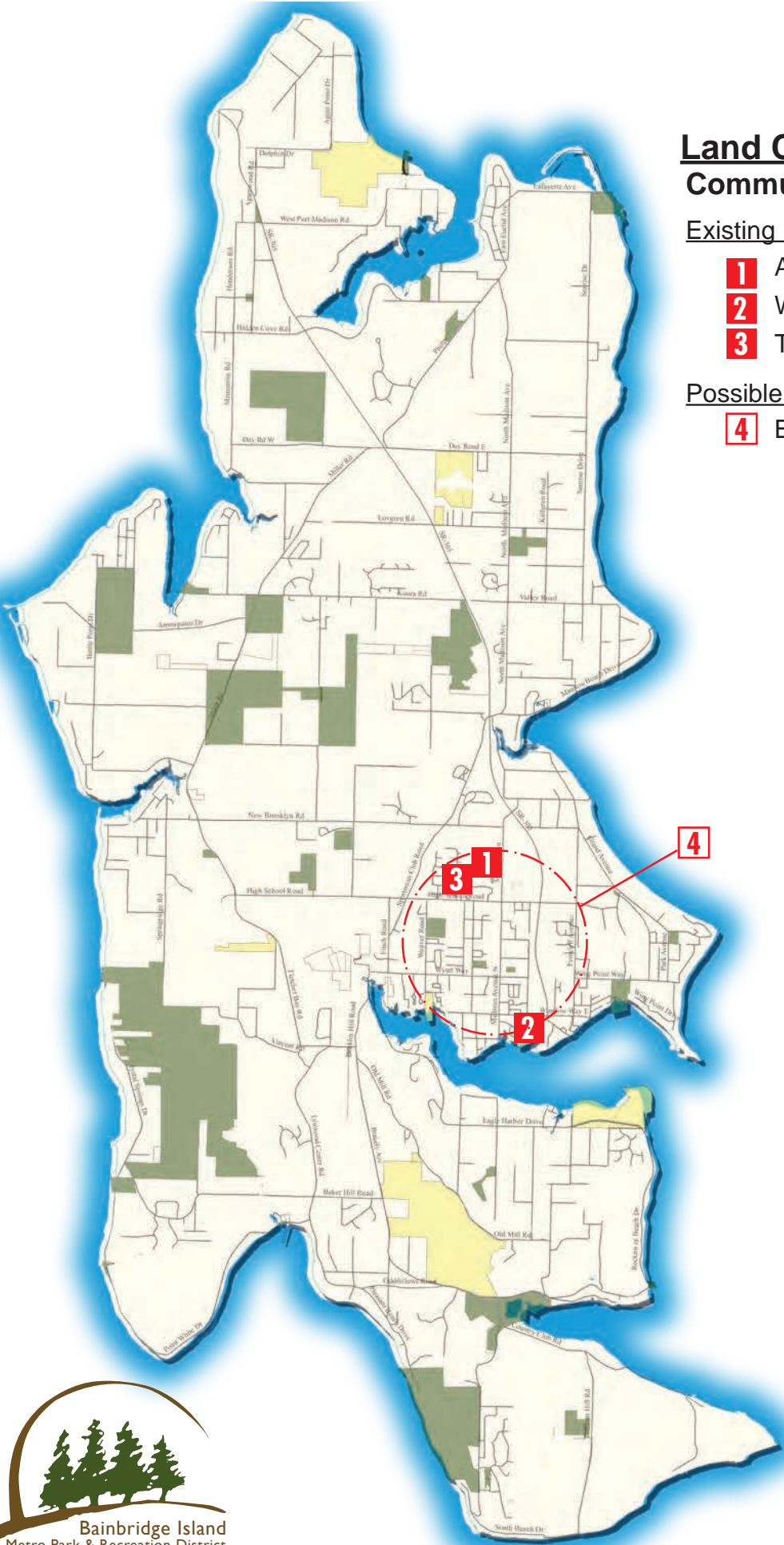
Land Classification
Community Centers

Existing Facilities

- 1** Aquatic Center
- 2** Waterfront Park CC
- 3** Teen Center

Possible Facilities

- 4** BI Community Recreation Center



CHAPTER 4.6 SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

The Special Purpose Facilities classification refers to properties that have single purpose recreational use, facilities or activities. Some examples of this classification might include golf courses, public plazas, conference centers, and museums. Properties categorized with this classification serve in a special or unique capacity and may not be provided by most public or private agencies.

When appropriate, BIMPRD may participate in joint planning efforts with other agencies and organizations towards the development of specialized facilities found in this classification.

EXISTING SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

The following sites have been categorized as existing special purpose facilities. Acreage is indicated on the far right.

BIMPRD Properties

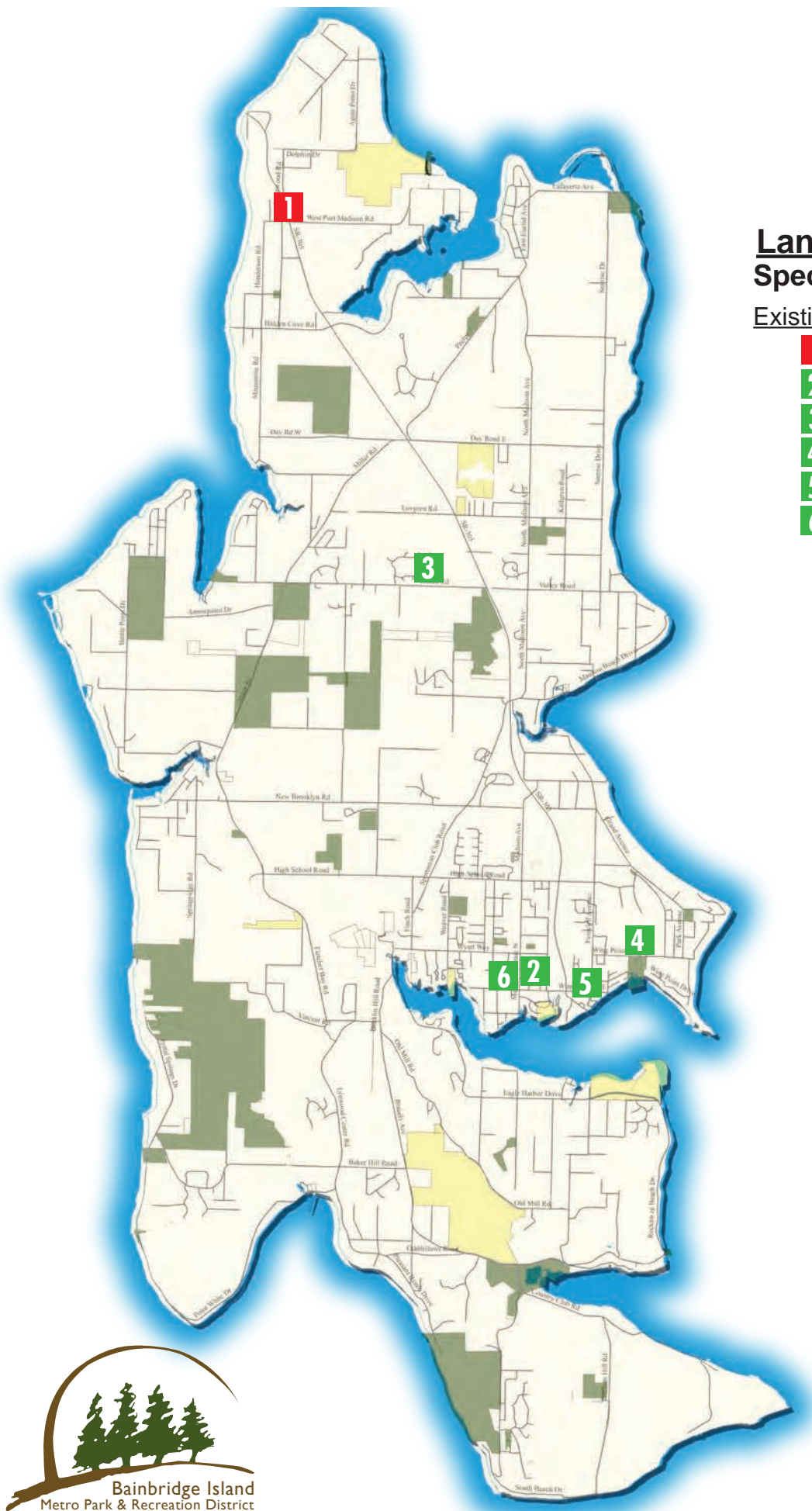
1	Rotary Centennial Park	Special use park site owned by WSDOT and renovated by Rotary Club of BI to welcome travelers as they enter the island.	.75
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COBI Properties

2	Civic Center Plaza Farmer's Market	Plaza area in downtown Winslow used for community gatherings.	2.40
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Private Properties

3	Meadowmeer Golf Course	9-hole private golf course	52.50
4	Wing Point Country Club	18-hole private golf course,	104.50
5	Winslow Green	Public plaza, open space	.60
6	Harbor Square	Public plaza, open space	1.0



Land Classification Special Purpose Facilities

Existing Facilities

- 1** Rotary Centennial Park
- 2** BI Civic Center
- 3** Meadowmeer Golf Course
- 4** Wingpoint Country Club
- 5** Harbor Square
- 6** Winslow Green

CHAPTER 4.7 SUPPORT FACILITIES

The Support Facilities classification is used to identify which parks and properties in the District provide facilities necessary for servicing BIMPRD. This type of facility includes administrative offices, shop and maintenance yards, and caretaker units.

EXISTING SUPPORT FACILITIES

The following sites have been categorized as existing support facilities. They include administrative and park service facilities as well as caretaker residences.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with BIMPRD park services office and maintenance facility.
2	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with parks services maintenance building and caretaker residence.
3	Gideon park	Neighborhood park with caretaker residence.
4	Hilltop	Community park with two caretaker residences.
5	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with BIMPRD administrative office building.
6	Willams-Olson Park	Community park with caretaker residence.

Other District facilities not indicated in the above table also offer support functions such as department offices and storage sheds.

POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

It is anticipated that a community recreation center may be developed at some point in the future that would house a multiuse, multi-age recreation center including gymnasium, classroom space, administration, special use and indoor recreation amenities. This effort would depend on acquiring land in a suitable location. This project would be done in participation with public and/or private entities through a number of methods. It is also recognized that the current administrative building will need replacing at Strawberry Hill Park.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

	Community Recreation Center	Possible acquisition of land and development of indoor use community recreation facility, administrative offices would be attached to this facility.
	Strawberry Hill Park Administrative Office	Possible construction of new BIMPRD administrative office building on current Strawberry Hill Park site.

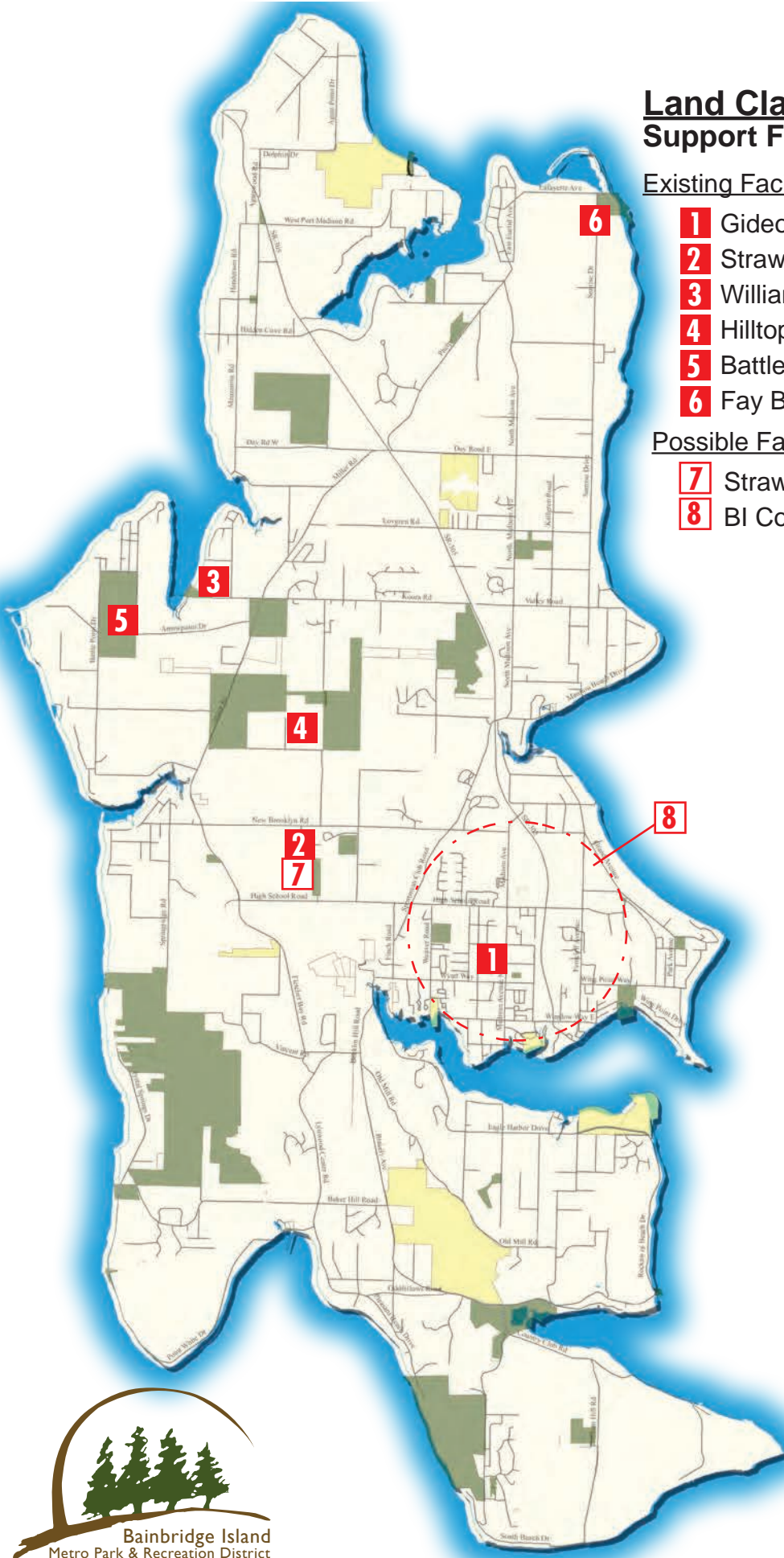
Land Classification Support Facilities

Existing Facilities

- 1** Gideon Park - Caretaker
- 2** Strawberry Hill Park - Admin.
- 3** Williams Olson - Caretaker
- 4** Hilltop - Caretaker
- 5** Battlepoint Park - Maintenance
- 6** Fay Bainbridge Park - Maint./caretaker

Possible Facilities

- 7** Strawberry Hill Park - Admin
- 8** BI Community Recreation Center - Admin



CHAPTER 5

PARK EXHIBITS

CHAPTER 5 PARK EXHIBITS

The chapter provides information about specific BIMPRD park land and properties. The following pages include:

- Exhibits specific to each park including location, photos, description, future potential improvements and use restrictions. It should be noted that many of the parks have use restrictions related to grants, transfer agreements, or conservation easements.
- Outdoor Facilities Table & Maps: provides an overview of outdoor park features/amenities and identifies where they are located.
- Indoor Facilities Table & Maps: provides an overview of indoor park features/amenities and identifies where they are located.



AARON AVENUE TOT LOT

1385 Aaron Avenue NE

Acreage: 0.73 acres
Parking: 3-4 vehicles
Trails: none

A neighborhood park updated in 2012 with new play equipment.

Park features:

Playground, separate swing set, picnic table and benches.





AQUATIC CENTER

8521 Madison Avenue

Acreage: 1.5 acres
 Parking: 65-98 vehicles
 Trails: none

A regional aquatics facility with two pools and multipurpose space on property leased from BISD.

Park features:

Ray Williamson Pool includes, 25-yard, 6-lanes, and 1-meter diving board. Don Nakata Pool includes, 4-lap lanes, 1 & 3-meter diving areas, 0-depth entry area, 180 ft water slide, lazy river, tot pool, steam room, dry sauna, and 24-person spa. Other features include cabana and areas for birthday parties.

Park facilities:

Overall aquatics facility of 30,000 sq ft includes restrooms, locker rooms, family dressing rooms, offices, meeting rooms, other building support areas, and 3,000 sq ft of multipurpose space used by the Boys & Girls Club.

Future potential improvements:

Williamson resurface/replacement, upgrade electrical system, replace boiler & renovate locker room. Nakata resurface, replace Lazy River pump. Also HVAC control and replace main pump, UV system, storefront windows.





BATTLE POINT PARK

11299 Arrow Point Drive

Acreage: 89.86 acres
 Parking: 300 vehicles
 Trails: 3.4 miles

A regional multipurpose park with designated passive and active use recreation areas on the site of a former military installation/Naval radio station. Includes large open grass areas with amphitheater, and fishing and seasonal ponds.

Park features:

2 playgrounds (Kids Up), picnic shelter, gazebo, 2 synthetic turf soccer/lacrosse fields, 3 softball/baseball fields with soccer overlay, roller hockey rink, 2 basketball courts, 2 tennis courts, youth gymnastics facility, ADA accessible loop & jogging trail, garden plots, horse corral and trail, trail head for Fairy Dell & Forest to Sky Trails, and observatory.

Park facilities:

2 restrooms, concession shack, Transmitter Building, Ritchie Observatory, Park Services office, shop & maintenance yard.

Future potential improvements:

Additional picnic shelter, Phase 3 of Transmitter Building (basement), garden shed, off-leash dog area, field drainage & infrastructure improvements, septic & water system upgrade, restroom remodels, new storage & roof for roller hockey.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





BLAKEY HARBOR PARK

10150 NE Country Club Rd

Acreage: 39.09 acres
 Parking: 16 vehicles
 Trails: 1.0 miles

A community park and natural area with wetlands, estuary, meadow and mill pond located on the former site of Port Blakely Mill, an 1800's era sawmill.

Park features:

Scenic & wildlife viewing, bench seating & picnic table, kayaking, swimming beach, trails and trailheads to Fort Ward Park & Blakely Cemetery.

Park facilities:

Kayak launch, generator building from prior mill, portable toilet.

Future potential improvements:

Continued invasive species removal, trail improvements, and interpretative signage. Subject to approval by permitting agencies, permanent restrooms, site bridging opportunities including possible spanning of jetties, boardwalks & overlooks. Also generator building subject to mitigation and readaptation.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





BLOSSOM/SCHEL CHELB

Point White Drive near Lynwood Center

Acreage: 1.64 acres
 Parking: proposed
 Trails: under design

A neighborhood park and natural area with wetlands and shoreline on Rich Passage.

Park features:

370 linear ft of saltwater shoreline, swimming beach, open grass area, trail linking to Gazzam trail network.

Future potential improvements:

Playground (public/private fundraising is underway), parking, landscape and historical interpretation to denote Native American significance of site.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





CAMP YEOMALT

900 Park Avenue NE

Acreage: 2.88 acres
 Parking: 20 vehicles
 Trails: 0.3 mile

A neighborhood park with indoor community facilities on site of historic scout camp and lodge developed in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and restored in 2008.

Park features:

Indoor facility space for art & nature classes, community events, scout programs including overnight camping, picnic tables, grass area, walking trail through woodlands, several fire pits with seating.

Park facilities:

Renovated log cabin (capacity 50 person), multipurpose classroom building (capacity 20 person), and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Upgrade heating system in log cabin, and replace roof of multipurpose classroom building.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





EAGLEDALE PARK

5050 Rose Avenue NE

Acreage: 6.54 acres
 Parking: 15 vehicles
 Trails: limited

A community park with new playground equipment and off leash dog area on former military Nike missile site.

Park features:

ADA play structure with climbing rocks, picnic tables & shelter, 0.5 basketball court, tennis court, sand volleyball court, classroom space for pottery/art classes, open grass area, labyrinth, view shed, one acre off leash dog area.

Park facilities:

Indoor facility for pottery/art classes with kilns and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Replace pottery studio, pump house roof, septic system, and tennis court. Also asphalt upgrades and possible upgrade/expansion of off leash dog area.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





FAY BAINBRIDGE PARK

15446 Sunrise Drive

Acreage: 16.32 acres
 Parking: 130 vehicles
 Trails: footpaths

A regional park with extensive shoreline, dramatic views, and campground.

Park features:

Beach with 1,420 linear ft of saltwater shoreline, play equipment, 3 picnic shelters (2 w/ fireplaces), 60 picnic tables, 2 beach fire rings, 2 horseshoe pits, sand volleyball court, multiple picnic sites, and overnight campsites.

Park facilities:

Campground includes 26 RV type standard campsites, 15 tent sites with water only, 1 group camping area (15 person), 1 Cascade Marine Trail camp site, two restrooms, and showers. Other facilities include maintenance shop & yard, and caretaker residence.

Future potential improvements:

Boardwalks, restroom remodel, storage shed, asphalt road improvements, installation of three yurts, and 2 mooring bouys.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





FORT WARD PARK

2241 Pleasant Beach Drive

Acreage: 135.33 acres
 Parking: 35 vehicles
 Trails: 3.3 miles

A regional multiuse park with extensive woodlands and shoreline that overlooks Rich Passage. As part of the Fort Ward Historic District, Fort Ward is a vestiges of the coastal defense system for the 1900s designed to protect the Bremerton Naval Shipyard.

Park features:

4,300 linear ft of saltwater shoreline, hiking trails, view sheds, grass areas, 16 picnic tables, boat launch, Cascade Marine Trail camp site & underwater diving park, and 2 bird blinds, trail head for trail corridor that connects Fort Ward Park to Blakely Harbor Park.

Park facilities:

3 vault toilets, barracks from fort era.

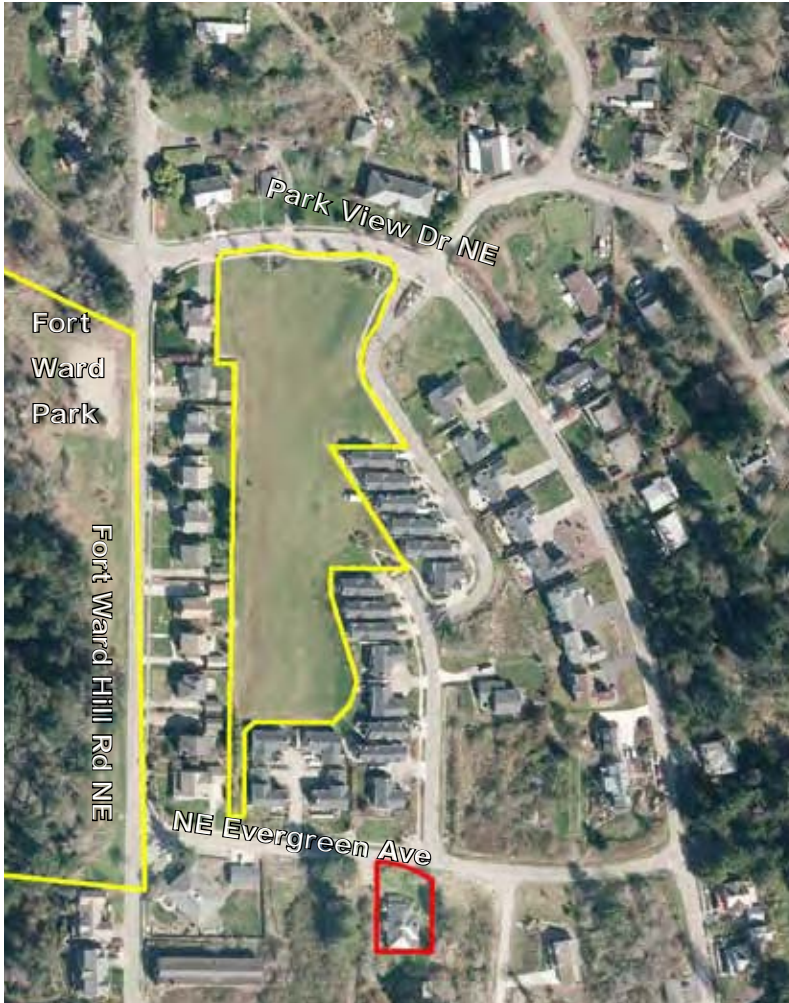
Future potential improvements:

Barracks improvements, picnic shelters, asphalt and tent camping improvements, 2 mooring buoys, and interpretative signs.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





FORT WARD PARADE GROUNDS

Park View Drive

Acreage: 2.65 acres
 Parking: 3 vehicles
 Trails: none

A neighborhood park that is located on the former parade grounds of Fort Ward and has significance to the Fort Ward Historic District.

Park features:

Open grass field for walking and neighborhood activities.

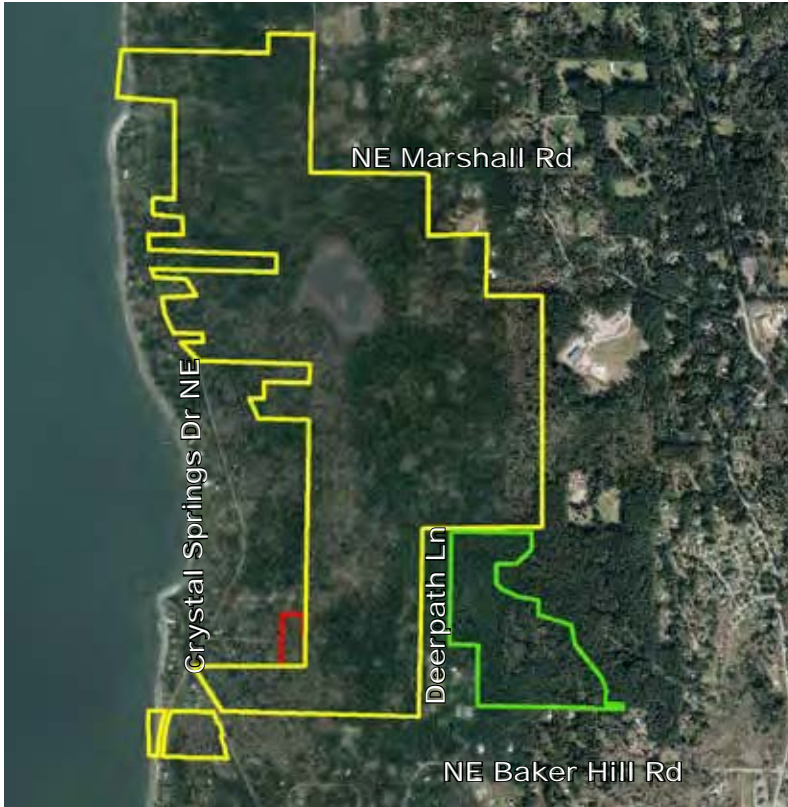
Future potential improvements:

Possible future community center in nearby historic Bakery Building owned by Sewer District #7 and under a potential partnership with BIMPRD to renovate & operate the facility. Possible playground.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





GAZZAM LAKE NATURE PRESERVE PROPERTIES

(includes pending COBI transfer of Blossom property)
6105 NE Marshall Road

Acreage: 474.89 acres
Parking: 12 vehicles
Trails: 3.8 miles

A regional park and natural area with 14-acre lake, extensive wetlands, woodlands, and saltwater shoreline. This park began with the acquisition of Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve and has since increased in size as additional adjacent properties were acquired (Peters, Close, Veterane, West Gazzam & Knudsen properties). The Peters property on the east side is a separate land area from the rest of the Gazzam complex and has different use restrictions. West Gazzam & Knudsen properties were purchased in part with lid lift proceeds, and with this acquisition the possibility that a private road would one day bisect the park was eliminated.



Park features:

1,025 linear ft of saltwater shoreline (500 linear ft Close/525 linear ft Veterane), hiking trails including 0.7 mile Bluff Trail through woodlands on Close property, 0.7 mile trail on Peters property, 0.9 mile trail and 1.5 mile Class I trail along the lake perimeter.

Future potential improvements:

3 additional trails and an overlook, additional trail connections subject to underlying agreements, bicycle parking subject to approvals, interpretation opportunities, and possible active-use area as reserved from the conservation easement.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





GIDEON PARK

274 Gideon Lane

Acreage: 2.41 acres
 Parking: limited
 Trails: 0.2 miles

A neighborhood park with open grass area and playground in the Winslow vicinity.

Park features:

Playground equipment, open grass area for neighborhood games & activities, bird and butterfly garden, picnic table, benches, and walking trail.

Park facilities:

Log cabin used for caretaker residence.

Future potential improvements:

New roof on log cabin and playground upgrades.





GRAND FOREST/HILLTOP CORRIDOR

9752 Miller Road NE (Grand Forest West)
9594 Mandus Olson Road NE (Grand Forest East)

Acreage: 242.41 acres
Parking: 22 vehicles
Trails: 6.55 miles

A community park and natural area with an extensive trails system through woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. The Grand Forest consists of three separate parcels, Grand Forest West (9752 Miller Road NE), Grand Forest East (9594 Mandus Olson Road), and Grand Forest North. The Hilltop Corridor is a more recent BIMPRD acquisition and was purchased with BIMPRD funds, grant funds, and funds raised by BILT. The Hilltop Corridor serves as a land bridge between Grand Forest West and Grand Forest East and links the two parcels with a trail.



Park features:

Multi-purpose trails throughout park, second-growth forests, large meadow area with view shed, indoor space for classes and events.

Park facilities:

Indoor facility (Prue's Cabin & adjoining bunkhouse) with 1,000 sq ft meeting room, kitchen, and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

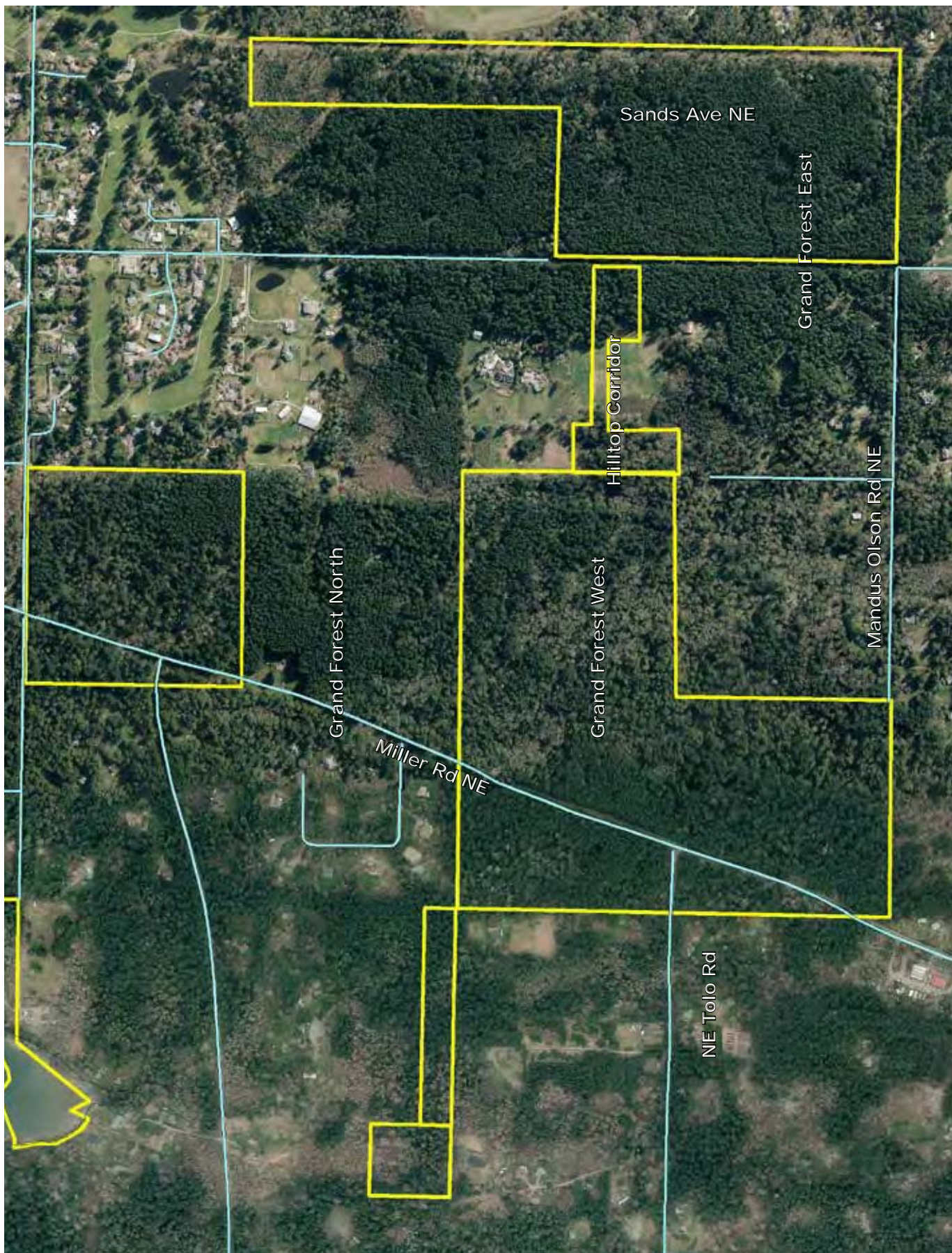
Additional parking at Mandus Olson and the Grand Forest tracts, portable toilets, picnic tables, remodeling the bunk house at Prue's Cabin, trail additions, dog park/area at Grand Forest North subject to approvals.



Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.

GRAND FOREST/HILLTOP CORRIDOR





HAWLEY COVE PARK

1287 Wing Point Way NE

Acreage: 11.64 acres
 Parking: 3-4 vehicles
 Trails: 0.25 miles

A community park and natural area with Eagle Harbor shoreline and dramatic view of Mount Rainier.

Park features:

330 linear ft saltwater shoreline, upland forest, large wetland, 400 foot boardwalk with benches, walking trail from Wing Point Way to shoreline.

Future potential improvements:

Subject to permitting and funding, additional boardwalk providing trail to Winslow neighborhood, viewpoint, ADA and parking improvements.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





HIDDEN COVE BALLFIELDS

13545 Phelps Road NE

Acreage: 7.78 acres
 Parking: 35 vehicles plus overflow area
 Trails: trailhead

A community park with athletic fields and access to extensive Hidden Cove trails system.

Park features:

2 grass Little League size baseball fields, spectator stands, scoreboards, equipment shed, soccer practice area overlay, picnic shelter, trailhead to Hidden Cove trails network.

Park facilities:

Seasonal portable toilets.

Future potential improvements:

Add tot lot and additional trail connections and possible restroom.





HIDDEN COVE PARK

8588 Hidden Cove Road

Acreage: 5.72 acres
 Parking: 4-5 vehicles
 Trails: 0.25 miles

A community park with shoreline and views of Port Madison.

Park features:

Overlook, dock, 2 picnic tables, grass area, walking trail, and access to nearby Hidden Cove trails network.

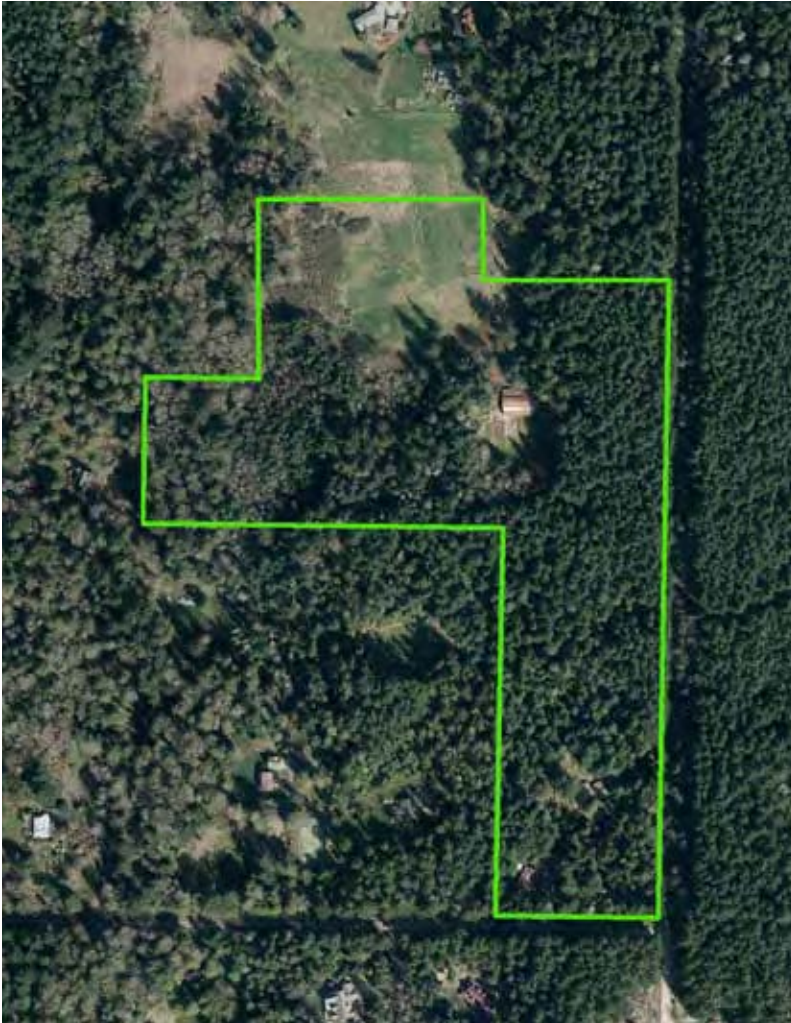
Future potential improvements:

Dock replacement, picnic shelter, compost toilet, and interpretative signage opportunities.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





HILLTOP (Partial BILT Lease)

Access off Mandus Olson Road

Acreage: 26.67 acres
 Parking: parking area near barn
 Trails: limited trail access

A community park and natural area that adjoins the Grand Forest/Hilltop Corridor. A portion of this property (10.48 acres with an old barn) is owned by BILT, and leased to BIMPRD under an agreement that will eventually transfer the property into BIMPRD ownership. The other portion of this property is owned in full by BIMPRD and is the site of two caretaker residences.

Park features:

Woodlands setting.

Park facilities:

Barn, two caretaker residences.

Future potential improvements:

Trails, barn renovation, and parking improvements.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





ISLAND CENTER HALL

8395 Fletcher Bay Road

Acreage: 2.29 acres
 Parking: 40 vehicles
 Trails: none

A special use facility/park with historic community hall in partially wooded setting with grass area.

Park features:

Indoor facility space for programs, classes, and community events.

Park facilities:

Former community hall with multipurpose meeting space (capacity 150 person), small stage, kitchen, and restrooms.

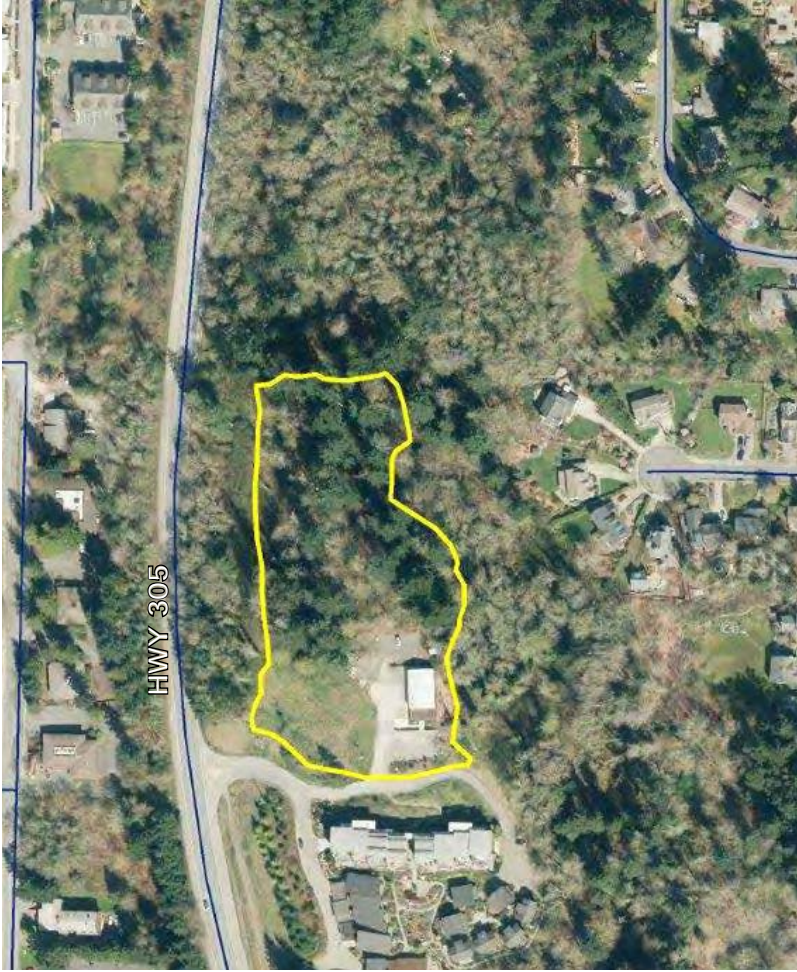
Future potential improvements:

Replace roof of community hall, upgrade water system.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





JOHN NELSON LINEAR PARK

Near intersection of SR 305 &
Vineyard Lane

Acreage: 0.80 acres
Parking: none
Trails: proposed

An open space linear park on land donated in the mid-1900s by longtime resident John Nelson to the City of Winslow for a public park.

Park features:

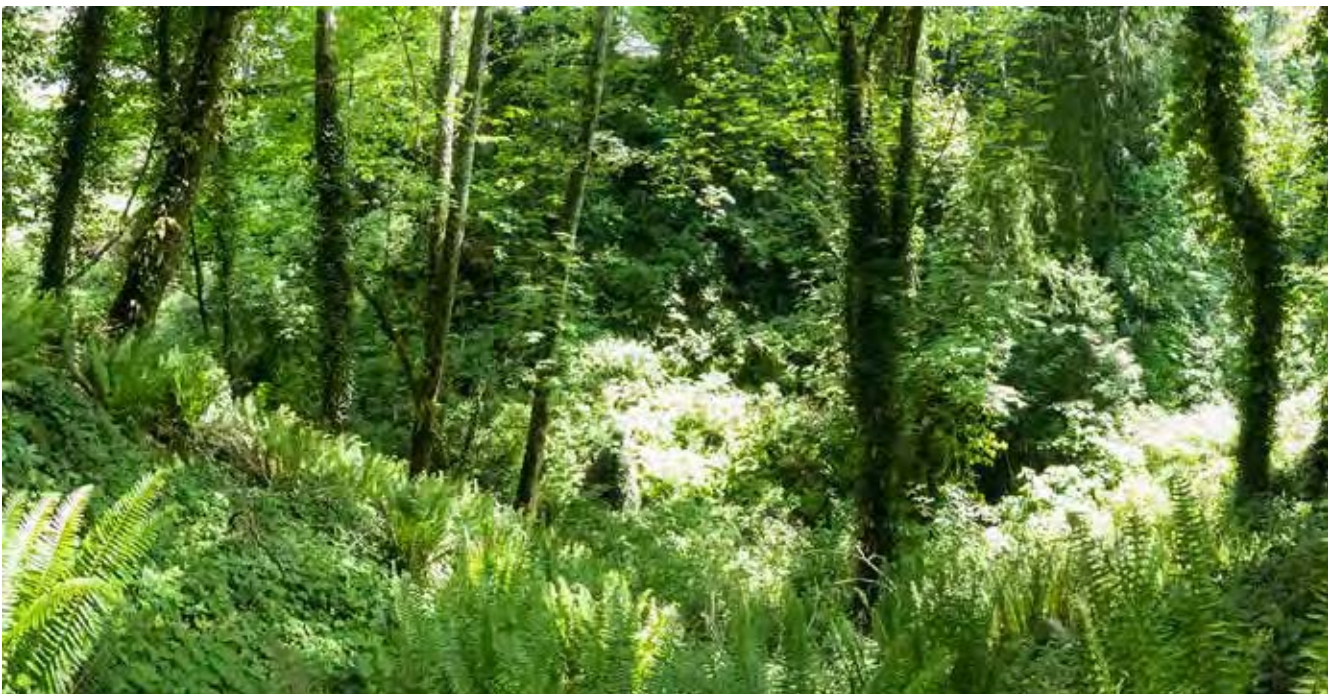
Proposed linear park with trail.

Future potential improvements:

Bridge across ravine connecting linear park to adjacent neighborhoods, nodes, and interpretative signage.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





MADISON AVENUE TOT LOT

598 Madison Avenue North

Acreage: 0.43 acres

Parking: no parking

Trails: none

A neighborhood park in Winslow with picnic table and play structure for young children.

Park features:

Play structure (ages 2-5), picnic table, benches, and walk-in location.

Future potential improvements:

Possible off leash dog area subject to Board approval.





MANZANITA PARK

7644 NE Day Road West

Acreage: 112.93 acres

Parking: parking lot

Trails: 1.9 miles

A community park and natural area with wetlands and trails that is frequently used for equestrian purposes.

Park features:

Trails throughout park, close proximity to BI Saddle Club equestrian facility.

Future potential improvements:

Replace boardwalk.





MEIGS PARK 1

Koura Road & SR 305

Natural area park of 67.45 acres with complex system of ponds and bogs. Includes old-growth spruce, 0.75 mile nature trails, study area, and parking for 8 cars.

Possible future project will include incorporating pending COBI transfer of Meigs 2, trail improvements, a new board walk, and interpretation.

With the transfer of Meigs 2 an additional 29.64 acres would be added to the park that includes the Salter, Lovell and Lowery properties.





NUTE'S POND

2101 Toe Jam Hill Road

Acreage: 31.80 acres
 Parking: limited
 Trails: 0.8 miles

An open space park and natural area with sizable pond and significant wetland complex.

Park features:

Trails, pond, wetland, wildlife habitat and viewing.

Park facilities:

Dam

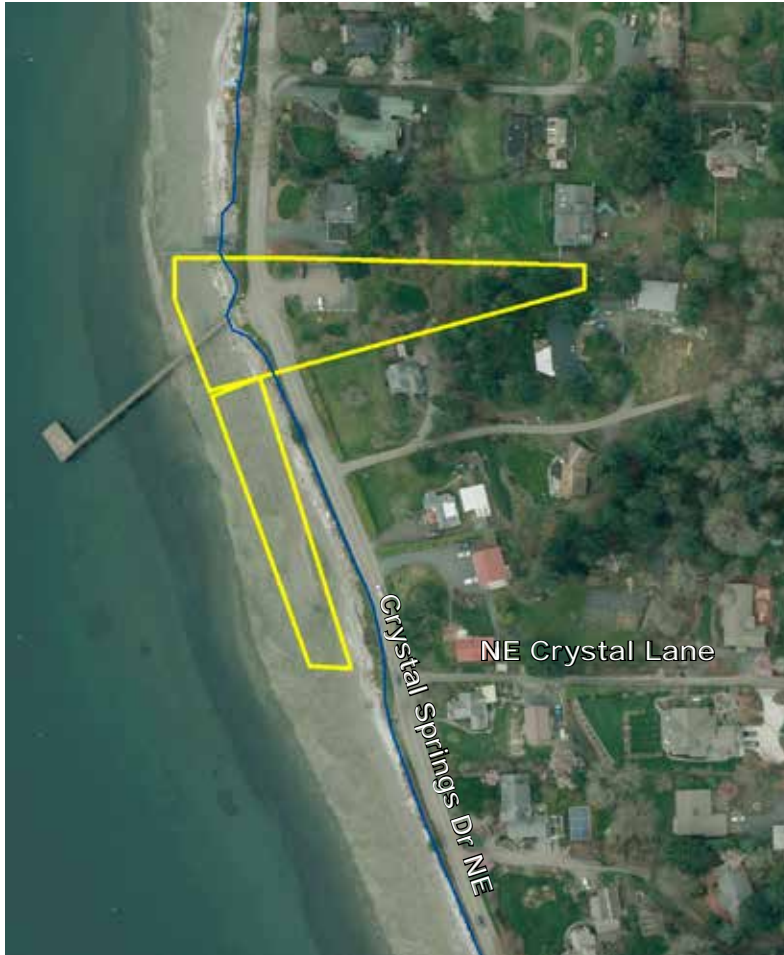
Future potential improvements:

Rebuilding the dam, viewing platforms, benches, and parking.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





POINT WHITE PIER

3949 Crystal Springs Drive NE

Acreage: 0.69 acres
 Parking: 10 vehicles
 Trails: none

A community park on Rich Passage at site of historic Mosquito Fleet ferry dock.

Park features:

Saltwater shoreline access with fishing pier, beach, scuba diving, and grass area for picnics.

Park facilities:

Pier and picnic tables, portable toilet May - October.

Future potential improvements:

Pier replacement, upgrades and improvements, interpretative signage.





PRITCHARD PARK

4192 Eagle Harbor Drive NE

Acreage: 50.96 acres
 Parking: 40 vehicles
 Trails: yes

A regional park with natural areas and extensive saltwater shoreline. The park is under the joint ownership of BIMPRD and COBI, with the exception of the point which is owned solely by COBI and undergoing EPA/Department of Ecology Superfund study and remediation. Included in the park is the WWII BI Japanese American Exclusion Memorial designated by the federal government as a national historic site and an affiliate of the National Park Service.



Park features:

Saltwater shoreline access, beach, view sheds, trails, memorial wall, site interpretation, information kiosk describing war-time internment under presidential Executive Order evacuation.

Park facilities:

Memorial site and features with drop-off area at Taylor Road, portable toilets.

Future potential improvements:

Phase 2 of the memorial, additional interpretation, restroom, hand launch for small crafts, trail improvement/expansion to connect with Blakely Harbor Park, open play area, volleyball sand court, and picnic shelter.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





ROCKAWAY BEACH

4002 Rockaway Drive NE

Acreage: .52 acres
 Parking: 4 vehicles
 Trails: none

An open space park with saltwater shoreline and water view vistas near Blakely Harbor.

Park features:

Saltwater shoreline access via stairs to beach, scuba diving destination to Blakely Harbor Park North Point and Blakely Rock, picnic table, and benches.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





ROTARY PARK

7696 Weaver Rd

Acreage: 9.60 acres
 Parking: 80 vehicles
 Trails: 0.4 miles

A community and athletic park originally donated as the island's first park by the Rotary Club of Bainbridge Island.

Park features:

2 grass Little League size baseball fields with batting cages and spectator stands, indoor facility space for meetings or community events, picnic facilities, playground, trail, and wooded, wetland and grass areas.

Park facilities:

Multipurpose building with concession stand, meeting room, and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Renovation of south field, completion of inclusive play area (Owen's Playground), picnic shelter.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





ROTARY CENTENNIAL PARK

Off SR 305 near NE Seabold

Acreage: 0.75 acres
 Parking: 5-7 vehicles
 Trails: 0.1 miles

A special use gateway park to island along SR 305 within WSDOT right-of-way at north end of island. The park was created in partnership with BIMPRD by the Rotary Club of BI to commemorate the Club's centennial. The park property is provided through a lease with WSDOT.

Park features:

Parking, interpretative signage, and picnic facilities.

Future potential improvements:

Additional interpretative signage.





SANDS AVENUE BALLFIELDS

8641 Sands Avenue

Acreage: 10.0 acres
 Parking: 73 vehicles
 Trails: none

A community athletic park on property owned by BISD and leased to BIMPRD until such time as the site will be developed for School District purposes.

Park features:

Grass 300-foot baseball/soccer fields with spectator stands, concession shack, and scorer's shack.

Park facilities:

Storage shed, portable toilet Feb - Sept.

Future potential improvements:

Septic/irrigation and turf upgrade, disc golf.





SEABOLD HALL

14450 Komedal Road

Acreage: 1.0 acres
Parking: 20 vehicles
Trails: none

A special use facility/park with historic community hall.

Park features:

Indoor facility space for programs, classes, and community events. Also grass area and small basketball court.

Park facilities:

Community hall building with multi-purpose meeting space (capacity 80 people), kitchen and restrooms.

Future potential improvements:

Replace roof of community hall.





STRAWBERRY HILL PARK

7666 NE High School Road

Acreage: 17.64 acres
 Parking: 125 vehicles
 Trails: trailhead

A multipurpose community park with athletic fields and BIMPRD administrative office on former military Nike missile site.

Park features:

3 softball fields, 1 lighted football field, concession stand, skatepark, 1 tennis court, picnic shelter, new playground equipment with climbing net, indoor facility space for classes and programs. Development of off leash dog area is underway.

Park facilities:

Strawberry Hill Center with meeting rooms & kitchen, Mini-Gym (former missile assembly building), administrative building (former barracks), restrooms, storage sheds.

Future potential improvements:

Replace Mini-Gym roof, Strawberry Hill Center roof, picnic shelter, storage building, and administrative offices. Improvements to asphalt and pedestrian circulation, repair concession stand roof.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





T'CHOOKWAP PARK

8800 NE Spargur Loop Road

Acreage: 0.32 acres

Parking: none

Trails: none

A small neighborhood park overlooking Port Madison.

Park features:

Upland waterfront and tidelands, view shed and bench.





TED OLSON NATURE PRESERVE

11800 North Madison Avenue

Acreage: 15.3 acres

Parking: 4 vehicles

Trails: 0.6 miles

An open space park with natural areas with woodlands and wetlands.

Park features:

Nature trail, amphitheater, and interpretative signage.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





TEEN CENTER

9332 High School Road

Acreage: .10 acres
 Parking: limited
 Trails: n/a

A special use indoor facility owned by the Park District and used for a Teen Center. It is located at the high school campus on land owned by BISD.

Park features:

Teen center for high school age youth that is operated by BIMPRD.





WATERFRONT PARK COMMUNITY CENTER (WPCC)

370 Brien Drive

Acreage: .34 acres
 Parking: street parking
 Trails: none

A special use indoor facility/community center at Waterfront Park that is owned by COBI and managed/operated by BIM-PRD.

Park features:

Senior Center with Fireside Room, thrift shop, food service, Huney Hall, and indoor facility space for programs, classes and community events. All in waterfront park setting.

Park facilities:

4800 sq ft community center with large hall, meeting rooms, lounge and dining area, kitchens, office space, and restrooms.





THE WAYPOINT

Winslow Way and SR 305 near Ferry

Acreage: 1.10 acres
 Parking: none
 Trails: Gateway trailhead to Winslow & Waterfront Trail

A pedestrian linear park serving as a gateway to the island as people arrive from the ferry. Formerly the site of a vacated gas station, it was converted into a park in 2013 through the joint effort of private and public partnerships. The site is owned by Kitsap Transit and COBI, and managed by BIMPRD under a long-term operating lease.

Park features:

Benches, landscaping and interpretation.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or use stipulations apply to this property.





WEST PORT MADISON NATURE PRESERVE

8334 NE County Park Road

Acreage: 12.29 acres

Parking: 4 vehicles

Trails: 0.4 miles

A community park and natural area with saltwater shoreline on Port Madison adjoining the Bloedel Reserve.

Park features:

Woodlands and wetlands, 2 small picnic shelters, walking trail, overlook/viewpoint, and 210 ft of high bank saltwater shoreline.

Future potential improvements:

Rebuild both shelters and add picnic area at former caretaker residence.





WILLIAMS-OLSON PARK

6200 Williams Lane

Acreage: 3.81 acres
 Parking: limited
 Trails: none

A community park with saltwater shoreline on Manzanita Bay.

Park features:

Beach shoreline access, kayaking, public tidelands, view shed, pickle ball court, picnicking and grass area.

Park facilities:

Caretaker residence.

Future potential improvements:

Water related access, parking and upland improvements.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





YAMA PROPERTY

Near Blakely Harbor Park

Acreage: 7.40 acres
Parking: none
Trails: none

An open space park and natural area acquired for historical preservation purposes south of Blakely Harbor Park.

Park features:

Wooded area on site of former mill town village.

Future potential improvements:

Historical study by BI Historical Society currently underway. Future park and trail improvements pending outcome.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.

Chapter 5: Outdoor Facility Features

		Picnic Shelter	Boat Ramp	Campground	Playground	Skatepark Facilities	Basketball Court	Volley Ball Court - Sand	Tennis Court	Soccer Fld - Adult/Youth	Soccer Fld - Youth	Football Fld	Lacrosse Fld	Softball Fld - Adult/Youth	Baseball/Softball - Youth	Water Access/Trails	Dog Off Leash Area	Swim/Scuba/Watr Ac Fac
	BIMPRD Parks & Properties																	
1	Aaron Avenue Tot Lot				1													
2	Aquatic Center																	2
3	Battle Point Park/Ferry Dell	2			2		2		2	2	3		2	2	1	1		
4	Blakely Harbor Park															1		1
5	Blossom/Schel Chelb															1		
6	Camp Yeomalt																	
7	Eagledale Park	1			1		0.5	1	1								1	
8	Fay Bainbridge Park	3		1	1			1								1		1
9	Fort Ward Parade Grounds																	
10	Fort Ward Park		1	1												1		1
11	Gazzam Lake Properties/incl Peters															2		
12	Gideon Park				1													
13	Grand Forest/Hilltop coridr																	
14	Hawley Cove Park															1		1
15	Hidden Cove Ballfields	1									1				2			
16	Hidden Cove Park															1		
17	Hilltop																	
18	Island Center Hall																	
19	John Nelson Linear Trail																	
20	Madison Avenue Tot Lot				1													
21	Manzanita Park																	
22	Meigs Park 1																	
23	Nute's Pond																	
24	Point White Pier															1		1
25	Pritchard Park															1		1
26	Rockaway Beach															1		1
27	Rotary Centennial Park																	
28	Rotary Park	1			1										2			
29	Sands Avenue Ballfield									1				1				
30	Seabold Park						0.5											
31	Strawberry Hill Park	1			1	1			1			1			3		1	
32	T'Chookwap Park															1		
33	Ted Olson Nature Preserve																	
34	Teen Center																	
35	Waypoint																	
36	Waterfront Park Com Cntr																	
37	West Port Madison Nature Preserve	2														1		
38	Williams-Olson Park															1		1
39	Yama Property at Blakely Harb Prk																	
	Pending Transfers COBI to BIMPRD																	
1	Blossom/Gazzam																	
2	Lovgren																	
3	Lumpkin															1		
4	Manitou Beach Tideland															1		
5	Meigs Park 2																	

		Picnic Shelter	Boat Ramp	Campground	Playground	Skatepark Facilities	Basketball Court	Volley Ball Court - Sand	Tennis Court	Soccer Fld - Adult/Youth	Soccer Fld - Youth	Football Fld	Lacrosse Fld	Softball Fld - Adult/Youth	Baseball/Softball - Youth	Water Access/Trails	Dog Off Leash Area	Swim/Scuba/Watr Ac Fac
	City of BI Properties																	
1	Bentryn Farm Property																	
2	Civic Center Plaza/Farmers' Mkt																	
3	Crawford Farm Property																	
4	Johnson Farm																	
5	Lost Valley																	
6	Manitou Beach Upper																	
7	M&E Tree Farm																	
8	Morales Farm Property																	
9	Strawberry Packing Plant															1		
10	Suyematsu Farm Property																	
11	Waterfront Park		1		1		0.5		1							1		1
	BI School District Ownerships																	
1	Bainbridge High Sch						2		6	1		2	1	2				
2	Blakely Elementary Sch				1		1				1				1			
3	Commodore Options Sch										1				1			
4	Grand Forest East (NW Corner)																	
5	Ordway Elementary Sch				1		1				1				2			
6	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch				1		1				1				1			
7	Wilkes Elementary Sch				1		1				1				1			
8	Woodward Middle Sch						1			1			1					
	Other Organization Ownerships																	
1	Bainbr Performg Arts Cultural Cntr																	
2	BI Art Museum																	
3	BI Historical Museum																	
	Private Utility Ownership																	
	Puget Sound Energy															1		
	Private Properties																	
1	Meadowmeer Golf Course																	
2	Wing Point County Club								2									1
3	Winslow Green																	
4	Harbor Square																	
	Non-Profit Properties																	
1	Bloedel Reserve															1		
2	IslandWood																	

		Picnic Shelter	Boat Ramp	Campground	Playground	Skatepark Facilities	Basketball Court	Volley Ball Court - Sand	Tennis Court	Soccer Fld - Adult/Youth	Soccer Fld - Youth	Football Fld	Lacrosse Fld	Softball Fld - Adult/Youth	Baseball/Softball - Youth	Water Access/Trails	Dog Off Leash Area	Swim/Scuba/Watr Ac Fac
	Private Facilities																	
1	American Legion Hall																	
2	Bainbridge Athletic Club/Pavillion								6									
3	Bainbridge Dance Center																	
4	BI Filipino-American Hall																	
5	BI Grange Hall																	
6	BI Sportsman Club																	
7	Blossom's Community Center				1													
8	Hyla Middle School										1							
9	Island Fitness																	
10	Island School																	
11	Lynwood Theater																	
Grand Total		11	2	2	15	1	10.50	2	19	5	10	3	4	5	14	21	2	12

Use notes:

Battle Pt youth also use adult fields

Rotary Park fields also used by Senior Programs

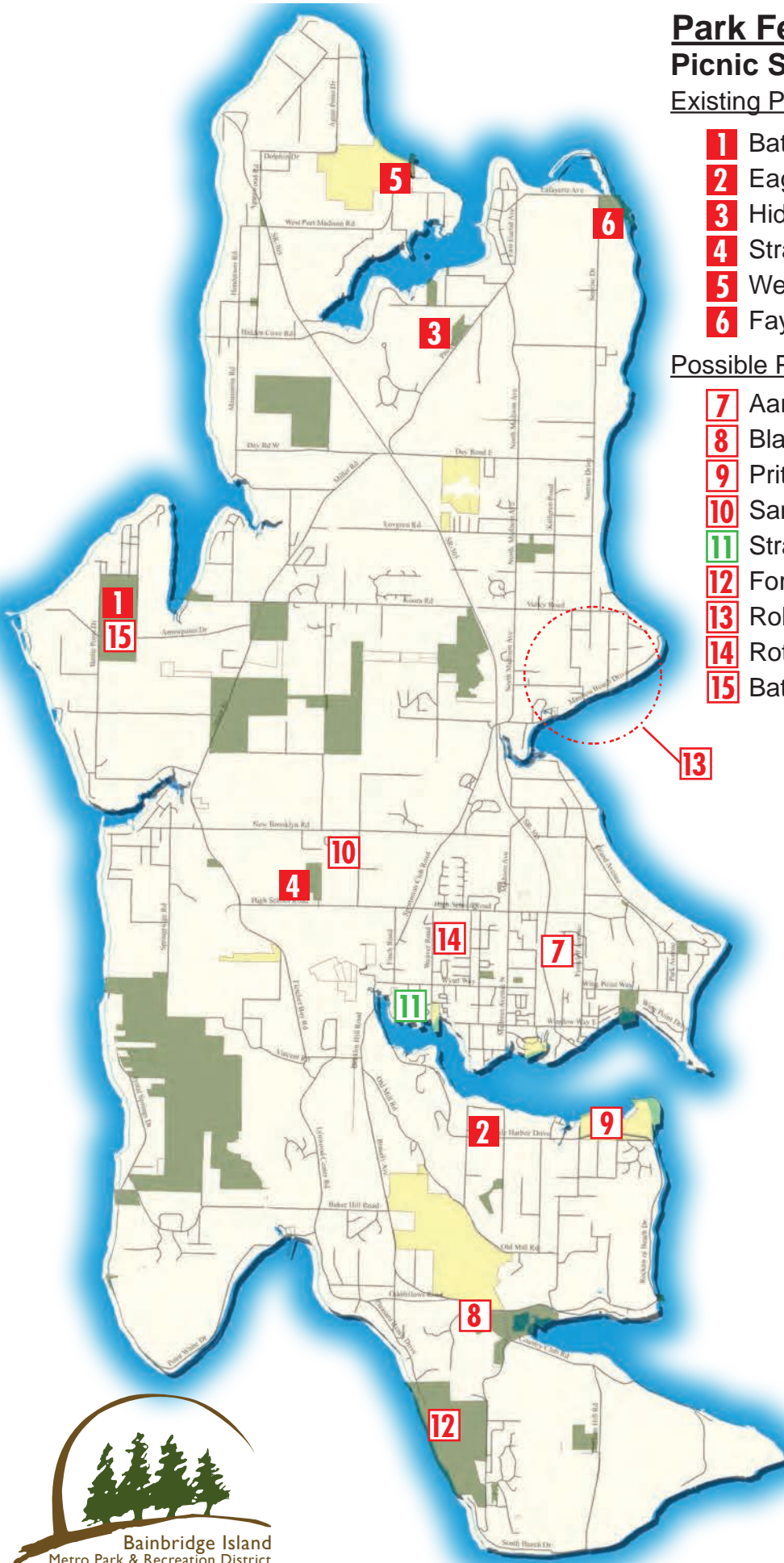
Park Feature Picnic Shelters

Existing Picnic Shelters

- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Eagledale Park
- 3** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 4** Strawberry Hill Park
- 5** West Port Madison Nature Preserve
- 6** Fay Bainbridge Park

Possible Picnic Shelters

- 7** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 8** Blakely Harbor Park
- 9** Pritchard Park
- 10** Sands Avenue Ballfield
- 11** Strawberry Packing Plant
- 12** Fort Ward Park
- 13** Rolling Bay
- 14** Rotary Park
- 15** Battlepoint Park



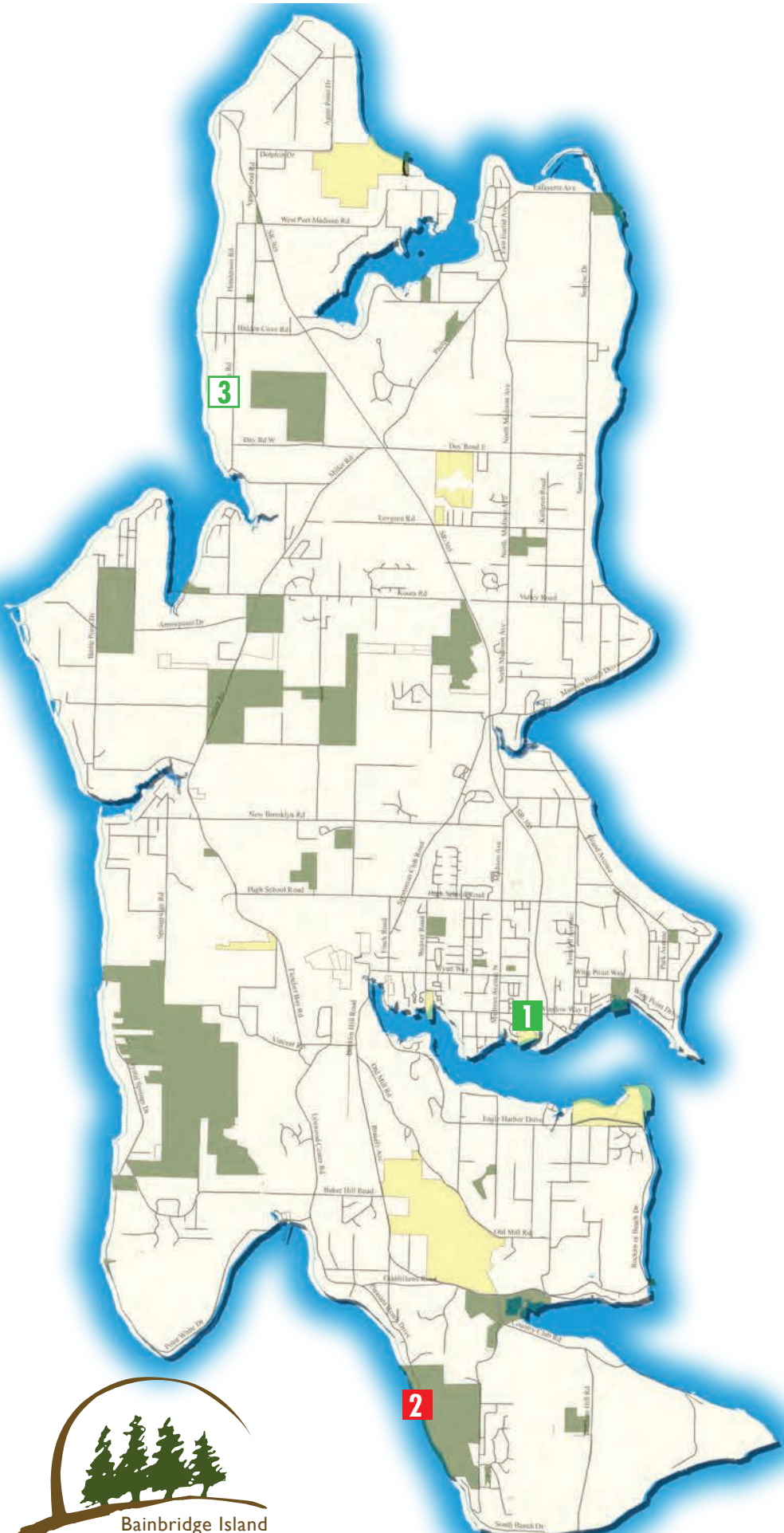
Park Feature
Boat Ramps

Existing Sites

- 1** Waterfront Park
- 2** Fort Ward Park

Possible Sites

- 3** Manzanita Road



- 1 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 2 Fort Ward Park
(Cascade Marine Trail)



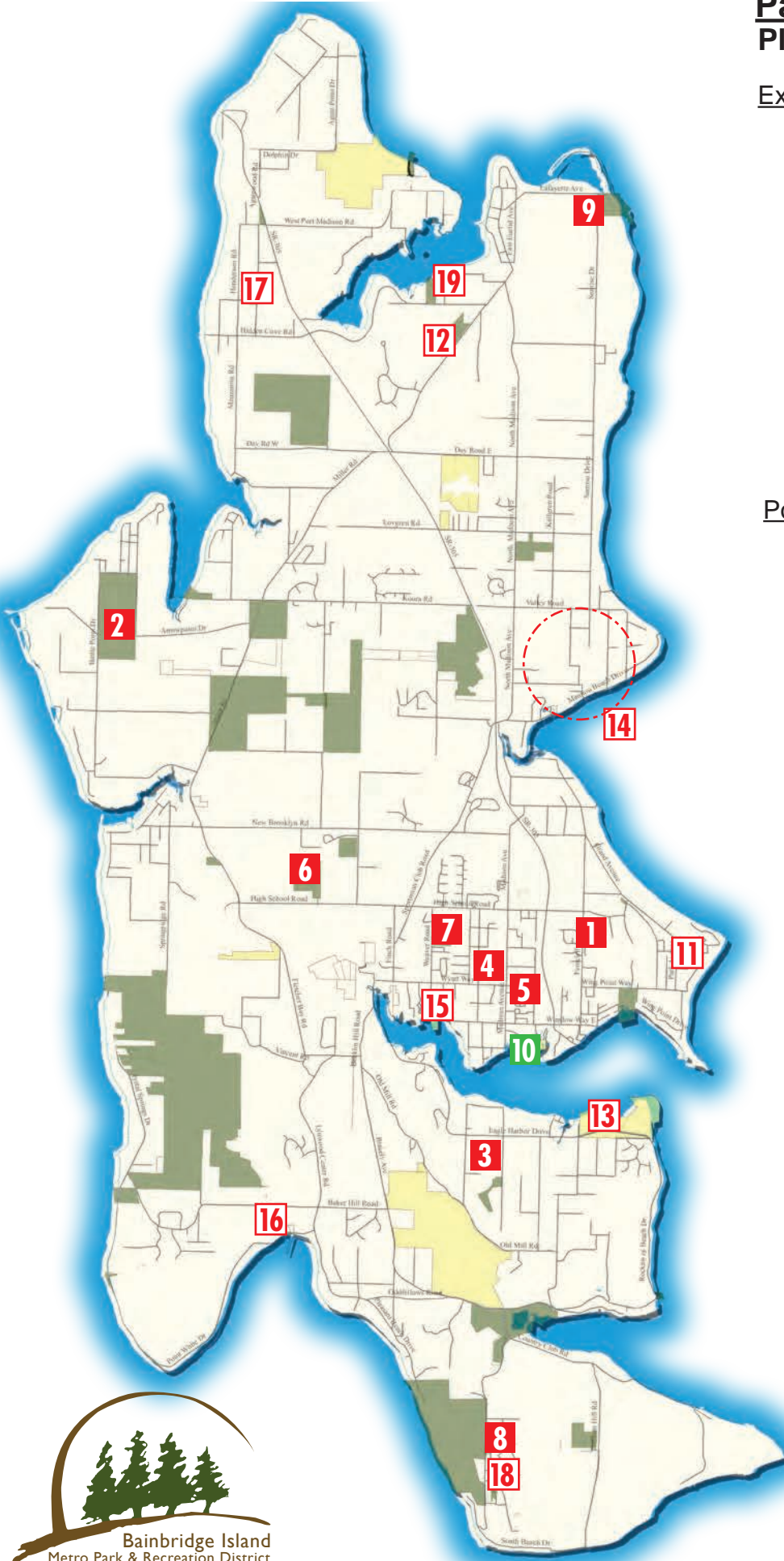
Park Feature Playground/Areas

Existing Playgrounds

- 1** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 2** Battlepoint Park
- 3** Eagledale Park
- 4** Gideon Park
- 5** Madison Avenue Tot Lot
- 6** Strawberry Hill Park
- 7** Rotary Park
- 8** Fort Ward Parade Grounds
- 9** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 10** Waterfront Park

Possible Playgrounds

- 11** Camp Yeomalt
- 12** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 13** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 14** Rolling Bay
- 15** Strawberry Packing Plant
- 16** Schel Chelb
- 17** Seabold Hall
- 18** Fort Ward Park or Parade Grds.
- 19** Hidden Cove Park



Park Feature **Skateboard Facilities**

Existing Skate Park / Furnishings

1 Strawberry Hill Park

Possible Skate Park / Furnishings

2 Battlepoint Park

3 Rotary Park



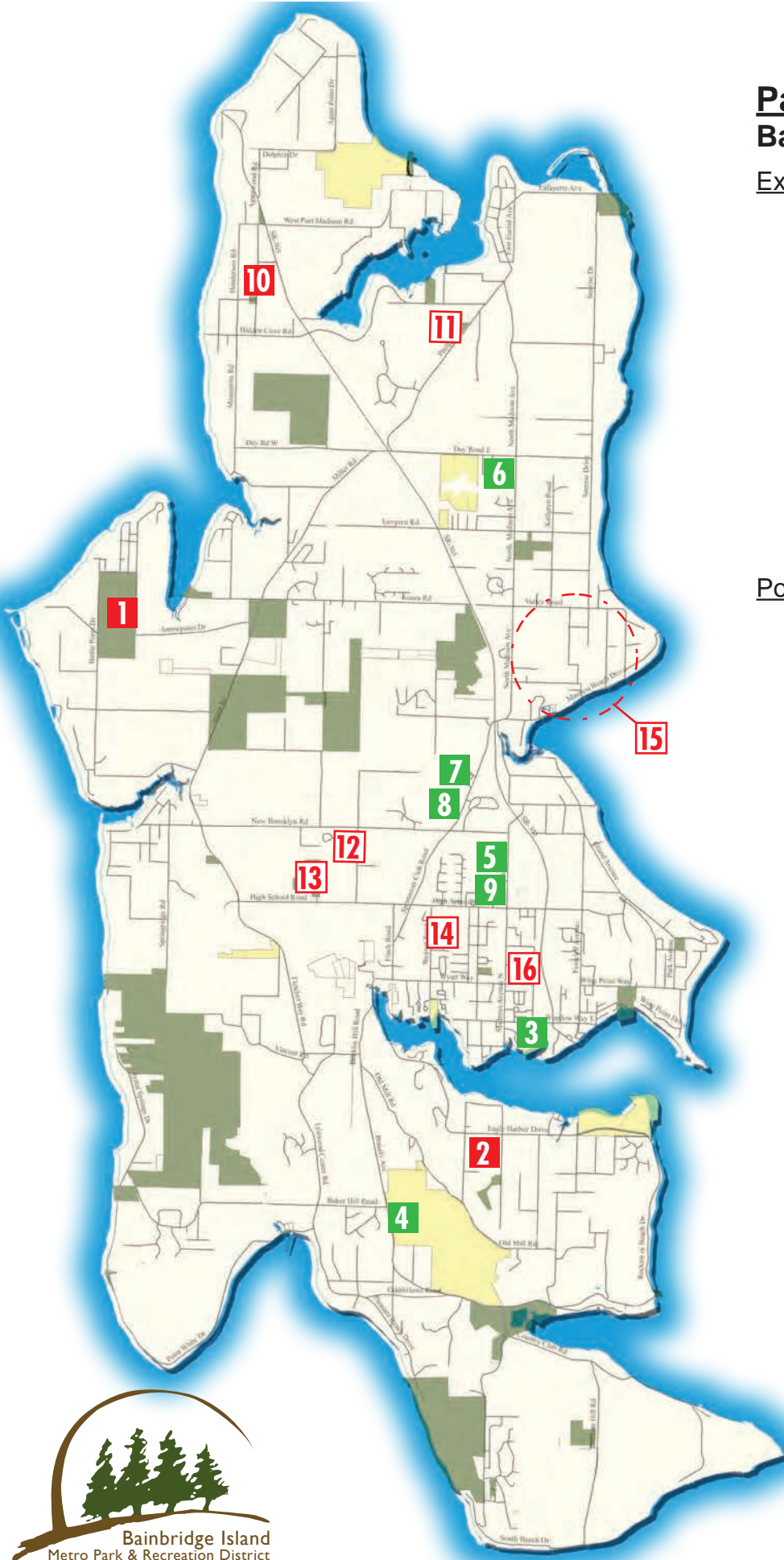
Park Feature **Basketball Courts**

Existing Basketball Courts

- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Eagledale Park
- 3** Waterfront Park
- 4** Blakely ES
- 5** Ordway ES
- 6** Wilkes ES
- 7** Sakai IS
- 8** Woodward MS
- 9** Bainbridge HS
- 10** Seabold Hall

Possible Basketball Courts

- 11** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 12** Sands Avenue Ballfields
- 13** Strawberry Hill Park
- 14** Rotary Park
- 15** Rolling Bay
- 16** Aaron Tot Lot



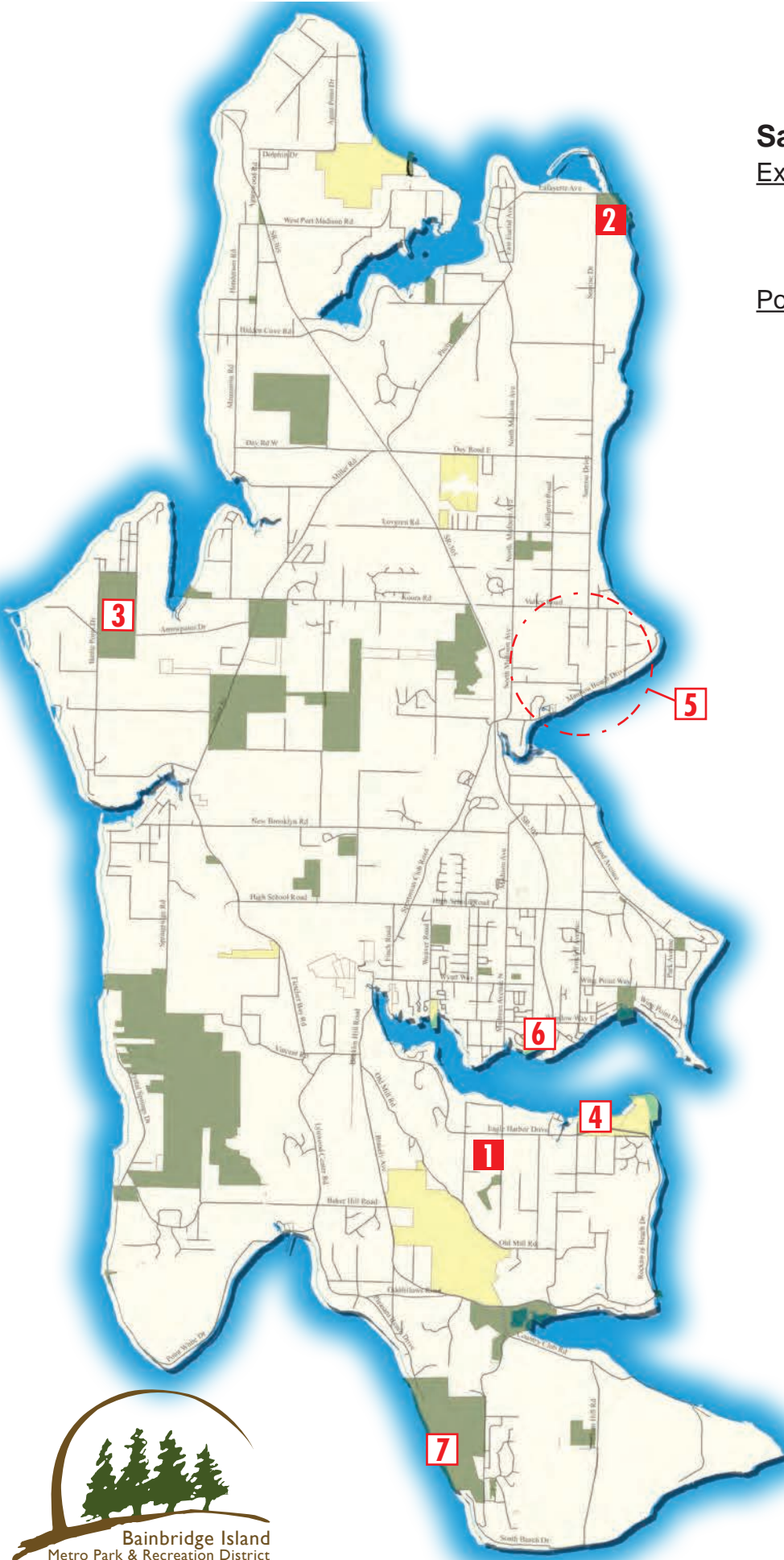
Sand Volleyball Courts

Existing Sand Volleyball Courts

- 1** Eagledale Park
- 2** Fay Bainbridge Park

Possible Sand Volleyball Courts

- 3** Battlepoint Park
- 4** Pritchard Park
- 5** Rolling Bay
- 6** Waterfront Park
- 7** Fort Ward Park



Park Feature Tennis Courts

Existing Outdoor Tennis Courts

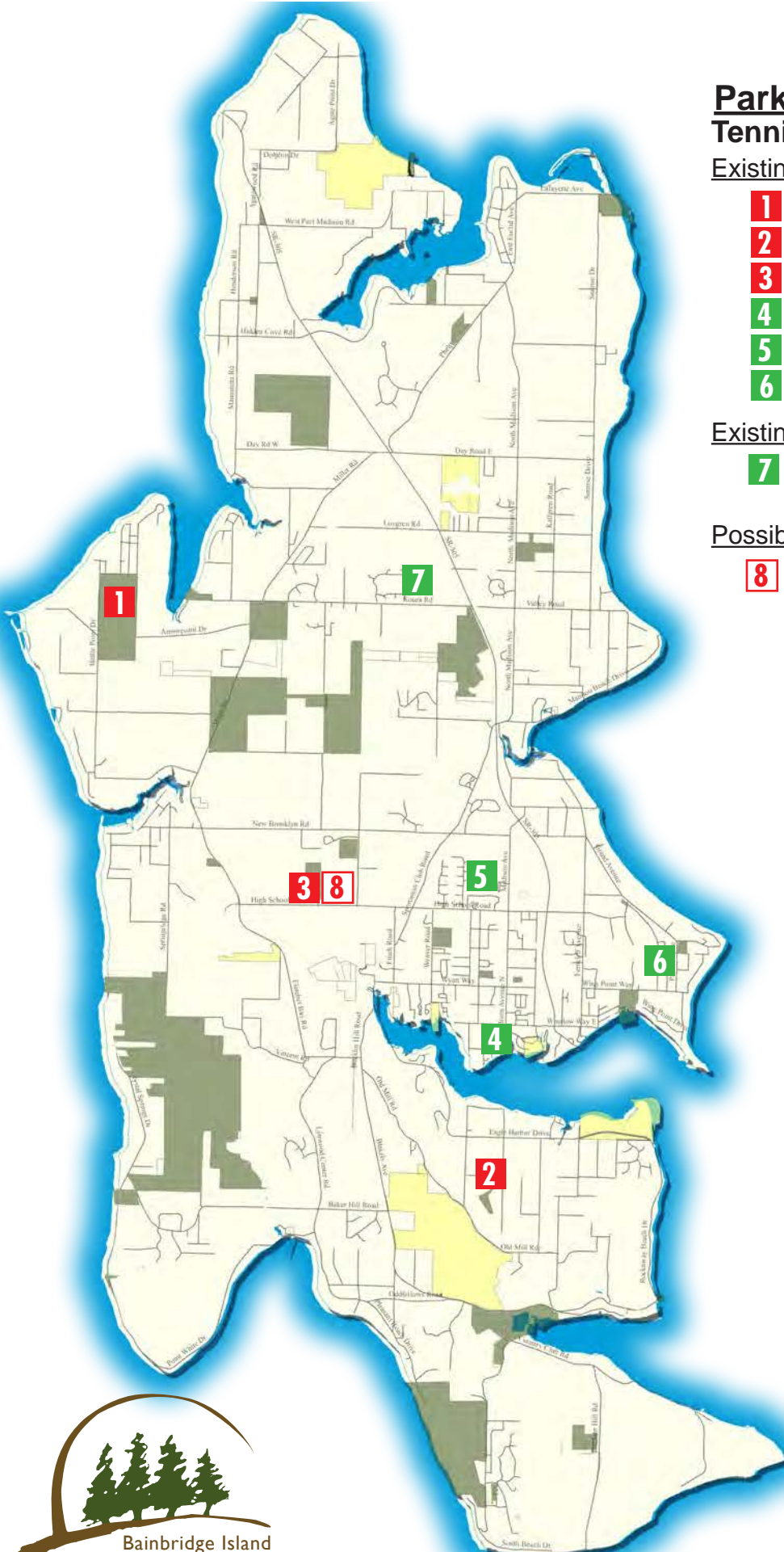
- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Eagledale Park
- 3** Strawberry Hill Park
- 4** Waterfront Park
- 5** Bainbridge HS
- 6** Wing Point Club

Existing Indoor Tennis Courts

- 7** Bainbridge Athletic Club

Possible Outdoor Tennis Court Additions

- 8** Strawberry Hill Park



Park Feature Soccer Fields

Existing Soccer Fields

- 1

 Battlepoint Park
- 2

 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 3

 Sands Ave. Ballfield
- 4

 Blakely ES
- 5

 Wilkes ES
- 6

 Sakai IS
- 7

 Commodore Options School
- 8

 Bainbridge HS
- 9

 Ordway ES
- 10

 Woodward MS
- 11

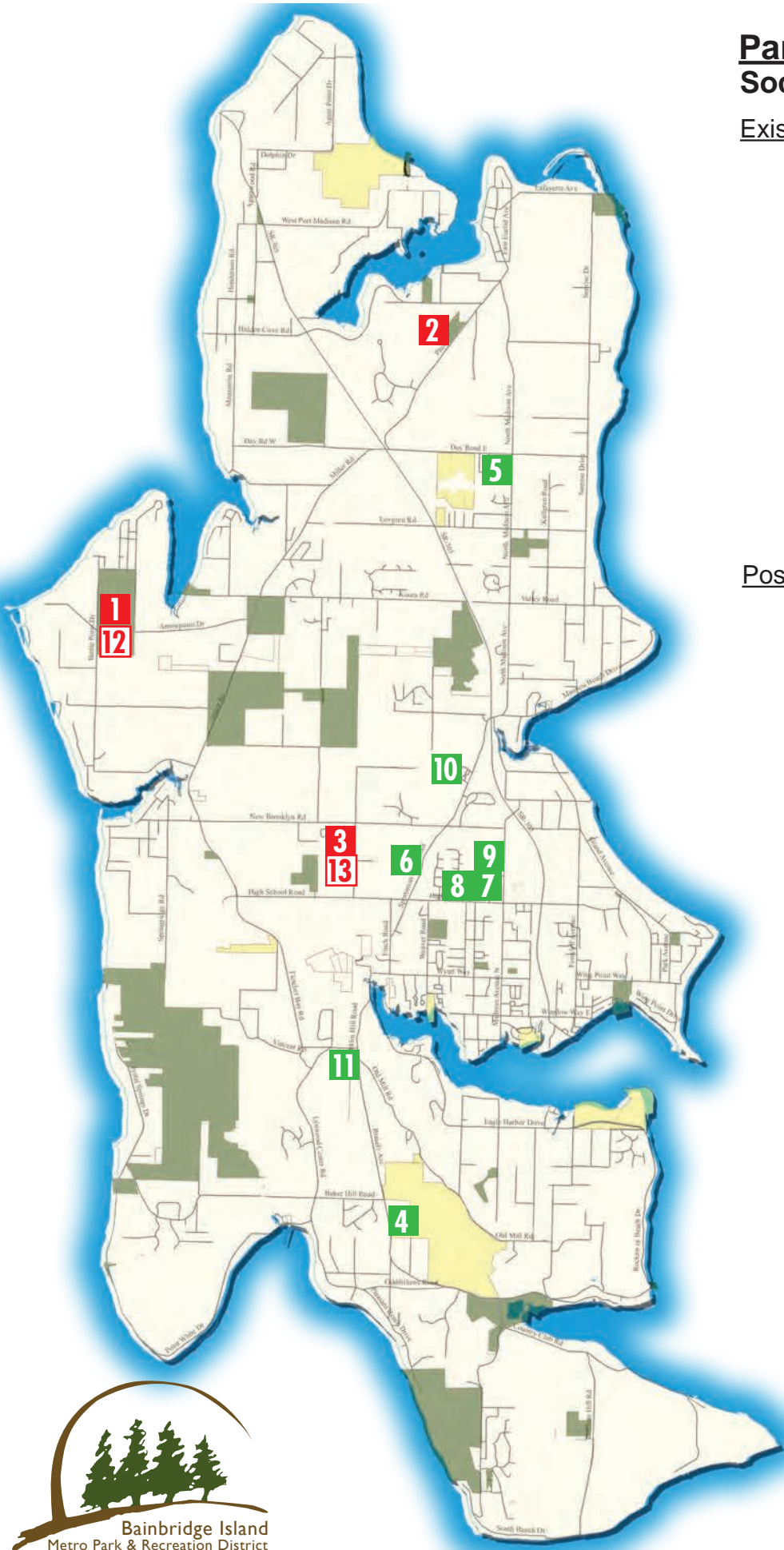
 Hyla MS

Possible Field Improvements

- 12

 Battlepoint Park
- 13

 Sands Ave. Ballfield



Park Feature Lacrosse/Football Fields

Existing Lacrosse Fields

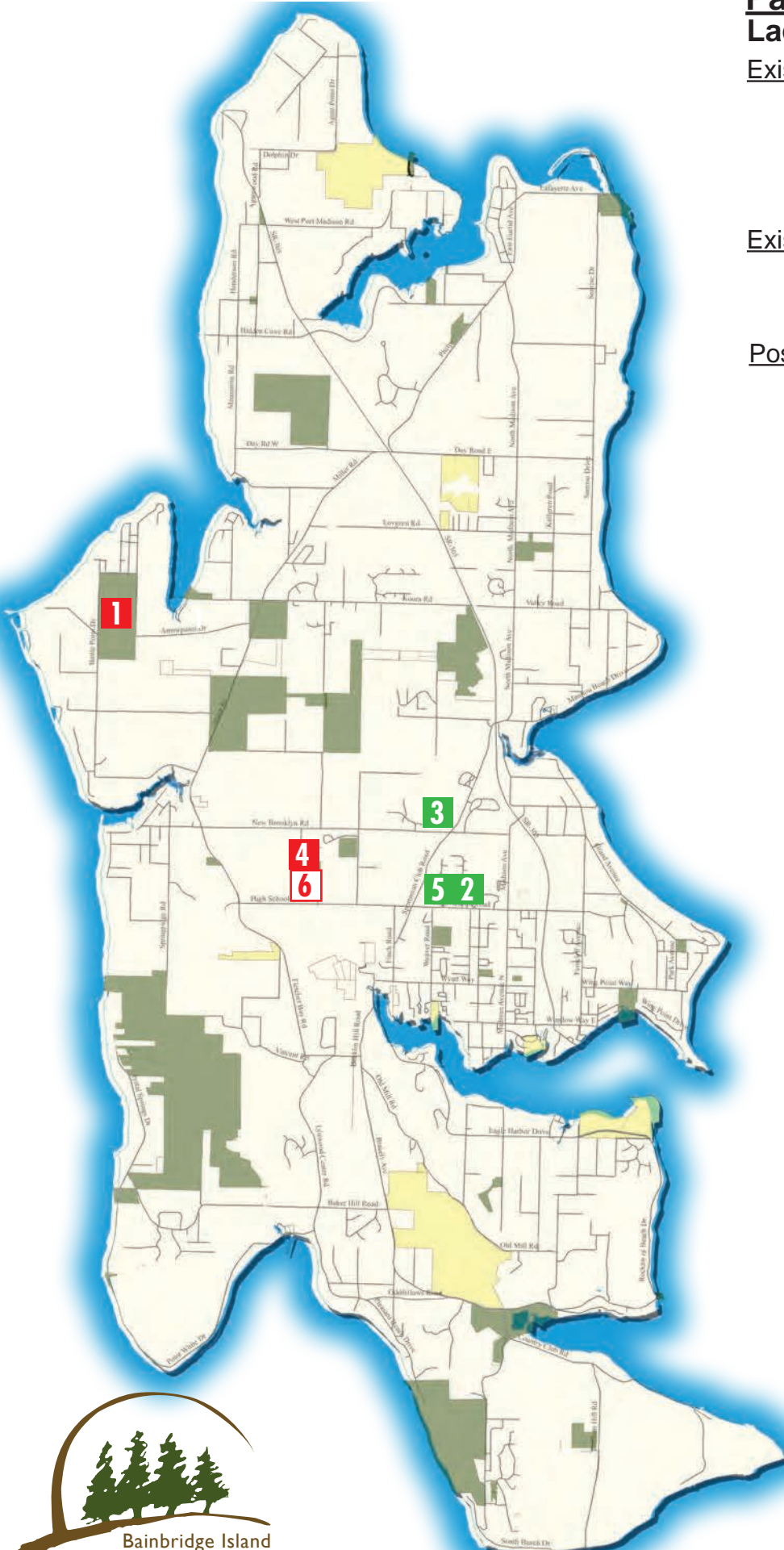
- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Bainbridge HS
- 3** Woodward MS

Existing Football Fields

- 4** Strawberry Hill Park
- 5** Bainbridge HS

Possible Field Improvements

- 6** Strawberry Hill Park



Park Feature

Baseball/Softball Fields

Existing Youth Fields

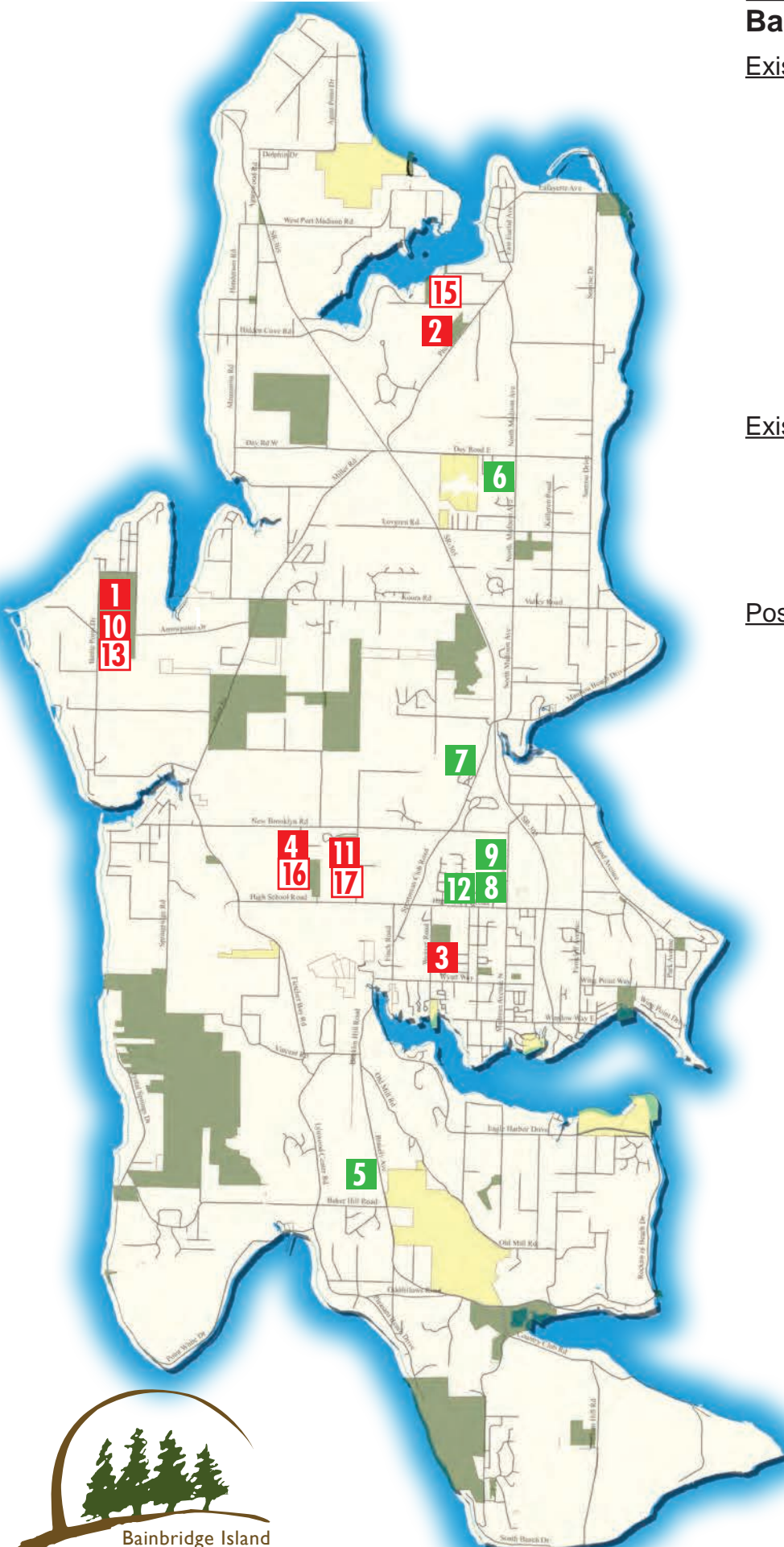
- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 3** Rotary Park
- 4** Strawberry Hill Park
- 5** Blakely ES
- 6** Wilkes ES
- 7** Sakai ES
- 8** Commodore Options School
- 9** Ordway ES

Existing Youth/Adult Fields

- 10** Battlepoint Park
- 11** Sands Ave. Ballfield
- 12** Bainbridge HS

Possible Fields Improvements

- 13** Battlepoint Park
- 14** Hidden Cove
- 15** Rotary Park
- 16** Strawberry Hill Park
- 17** Sands Ave. Ballfields



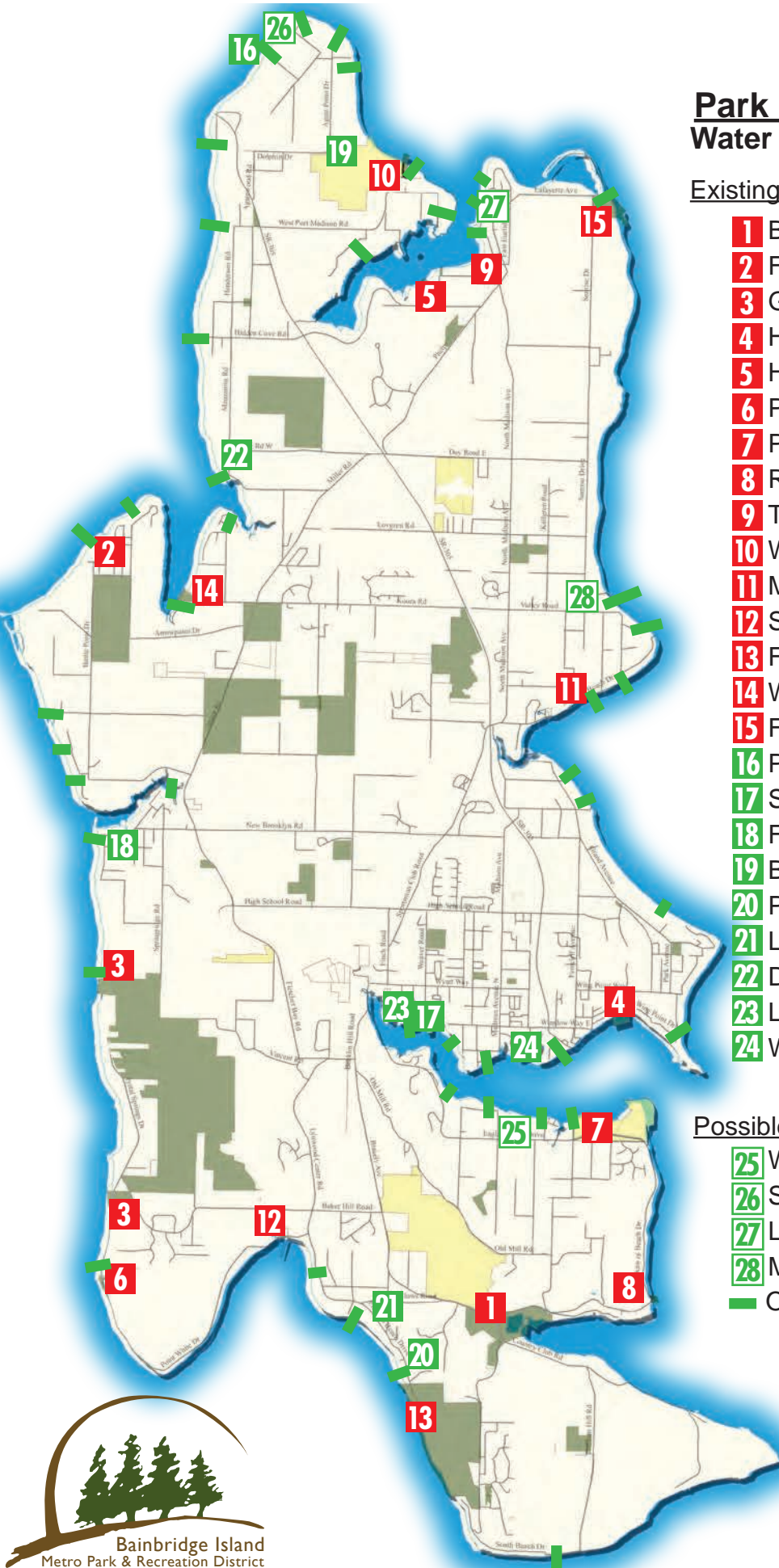
Park Feature Water Access/Trail

Existing Waterfront Access

- 1** Blakely Harbor
- 2** Fairy Dell Trail
- 3** Gazzam Lake Park
- 4** Hawley Cove Park
- 5** Hidden Cove Park
- 6** Point White Pier
- 7** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 8** Rockaway Beach Park
- 9** T'Chookwap Park
- 10** W. Port Madison Nature Prsv.(high bank)
- 11** Manitou Beach
- 12** Schel Chelb
- 13** Fort Ward Park
- 14** Williams-Olson Park
- 15** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 16** Puget Sound Energy
- 17** Strawberry Packing Plant
- 18** Fletcher Bay
- 19** Bloedel Reserve
- 20** Pleasant Beach Drive
- 21** Lytle Road
- 22** Dock Street
- 23** Lumpkin
- 24** Waterfront Park

Possible Waterfront Access

- 25** Ward Avenue
- 26** Sanwick Street
- 27** Lafayette Avenue
- 28** Mountain View Road
- Other Road End Access**



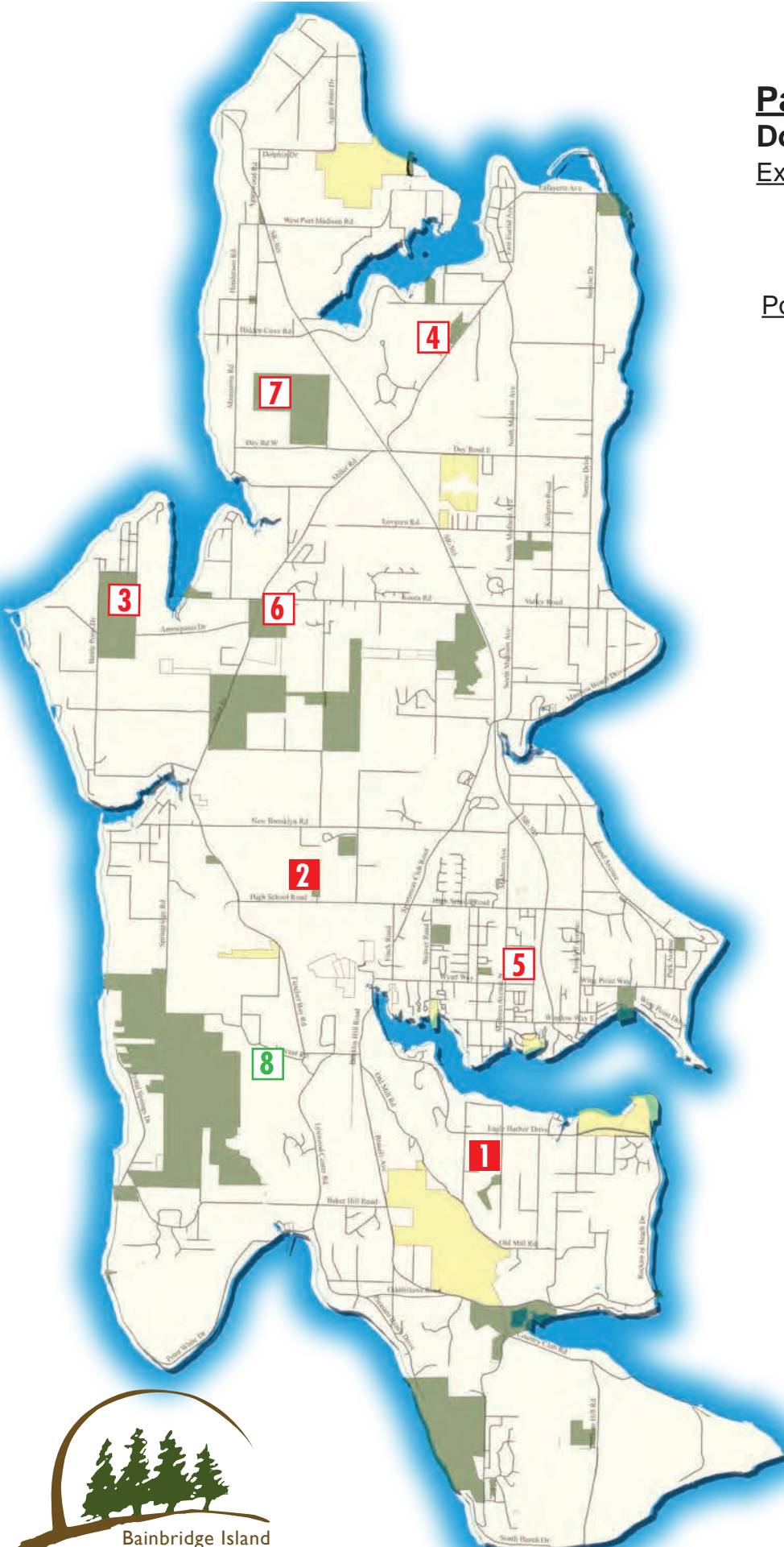
Park Feature **Dog Areas**

Existing Off-leash Dog Trails

- 1** Eagledale Park
- 2** Strawberry Hill Park

Possible Off-leash Dog Parks

- 3** Battlepoint Park
- 4** Hidden Cove Ballfield
- 5** Madison Tot Lot
- 6** Grand Forest North
- 7** West Manzanita
- 8** Vincent Road



Park Feature

Swim/Water Access Facilities

Existing Scuba Diving Sites

- 1** Blakely Harbor Park
- 2** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 3** Rockaway Beach
- 4** Fort Ward Park

Existing Swimming Beaches

- 1** Blakely Harbor Park
- 2** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 4** Fort Ward Park
- 5** Pt. White Pier
- 6** Hawley Cove Park
- 7** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 8** Williams-Olson Park
- 9** Waterfront Park

Existing Outdoor Swimming Pools

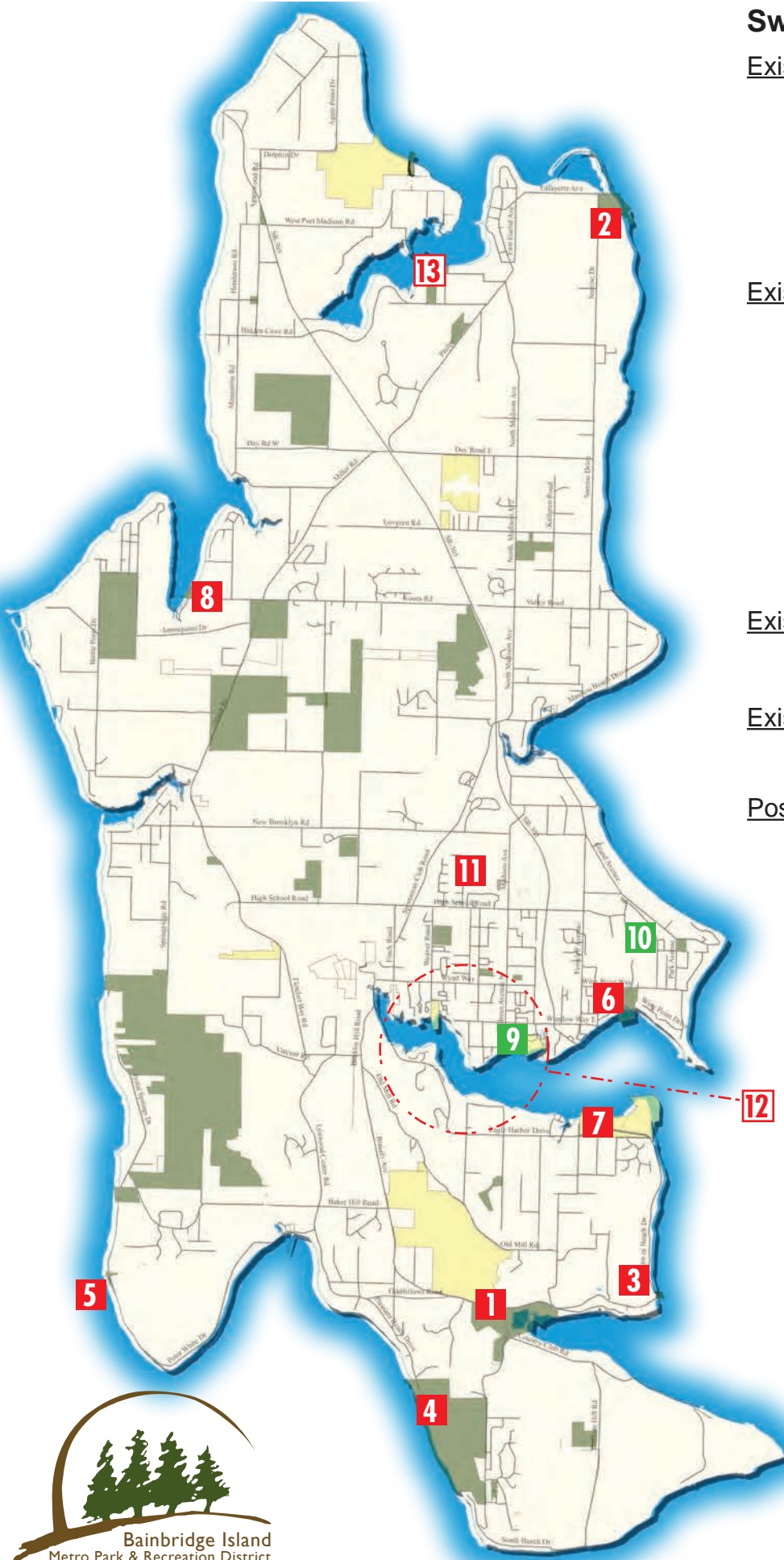
- 10** Wing Point Country Club

Existing Indoor Swimming Pools

- 11** Aquatic Center

Possible Swim/Water Access Facilities

- 12** Small Craft Facility
- 13** Hidden Cove Dock



Chapter 5: Indoor Facility Features

		Meeting Room	Gym/Conditioning	Arts/Crafts Facility	Restroom	Portable Toilet	Support Facility
	BIMPRD Parks & Properties						
1	Aaron Avenue Tot Lot						
2	Aquatic Center	X			X		X
3	Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell		X		X		X
4	Blakely Harbor Park					X	
5	Blossom/Schel Chelb						
6	Camp Yeomalt	X		X	X		
7	Eagledale Park			X	X		
8	Fay Bainbridge Park				X		X
9	Fort Ward Parade Grounds						
10	Fort Ward Park				X		
11	Gazzam Lake Properties/including Peters						
12	Gideon Park						X
13	Grand Forest/Hilltop Coridr						
14	Hawley Cove Park						
15	Hidden Cove Ballfields					X	
16	Hidden Cove Park						
17	Hilltop	X		X	X		
18	Island Center Hall	X			X		
19	John Nelson Linear Trail						
20	Madison Avenue Tot Lot						
21	Manzanita Park						
22	Meigs Park 1						X
23	Nute's Pond						
24	Point White Pier					X	
25	Pritchard Park					X	
26	Rockaway Beach						
27	Rotary Centennial Park						
28	Rotary Park	X			X		
29	Sands Avenue Ballfield					X	X
29	Seabold Hall	X			X		
30	Strawberry Hill Park	X	X	X	X		X
31	T'Chookwap Park						
32	Ted Olson Nature Preserve						
33	Teen Center				X		
34	Waypoint						
35	Waterfront Park Com Cntr	X		X	X		
36	West Port Madison Nature Preserve						
37	Williams-Olson Park						
38	Yama Property at Blakely Harb Prk						
	BI School District Ownerships						
1	Bainbridge High Sch	X	X				
2	Blakely Elementary Sch	X	X				
3	Commodore Options Sch	X	X				
4	Grand Forest East (NW Corner)						
5	Ordway Elementary Sch	X	X				
6	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	X	X				
7	Wilkes Elementary Sch	X	X				
8	Woodward Middle Sch	X	X				

		Meeting Room	Gym/Conditioning	Arts/Crafts Facility	Restroom	Portable Toilet	Support Facility
	Other Organization Ownerships						
1	Bainbr Performg Arts Cultural Cntr						
2	BI Art Museum			X			
3	BI Historical Museum						
	Other Public Ownerships						
1	COBI City Hall	X					
2	Fire Station 21 (Madison)	X					
3	Fire Station 22 (Bucklin Hill)	X					
4	Fire Station 23 (Phelps)	X					
5	Fort Ward Historic Bakery Bldg						
6	Kitsap Regional Library	X					
	Non-Profit Properties						
1	Bloedel Reserve	X					
2	IslandWood	X					
	Private Facilities						
1	American Legion Hall	X					
2	Bainbridge Athletic Club/Pavillion		X				
3	Bainbridge Dance Center						
4	BI Filipino-American Hall	X					
5	BI Grange Hall	X					
6	BI Sportsman Club	X					
7	Blossom's Community Center						
8	Hyla Middle School						
9	Island Fitness		X				
10	Island School	X					
11	Lynwood Theater	X					
Grand Total		28	11	6	13	6	7

Park Feature

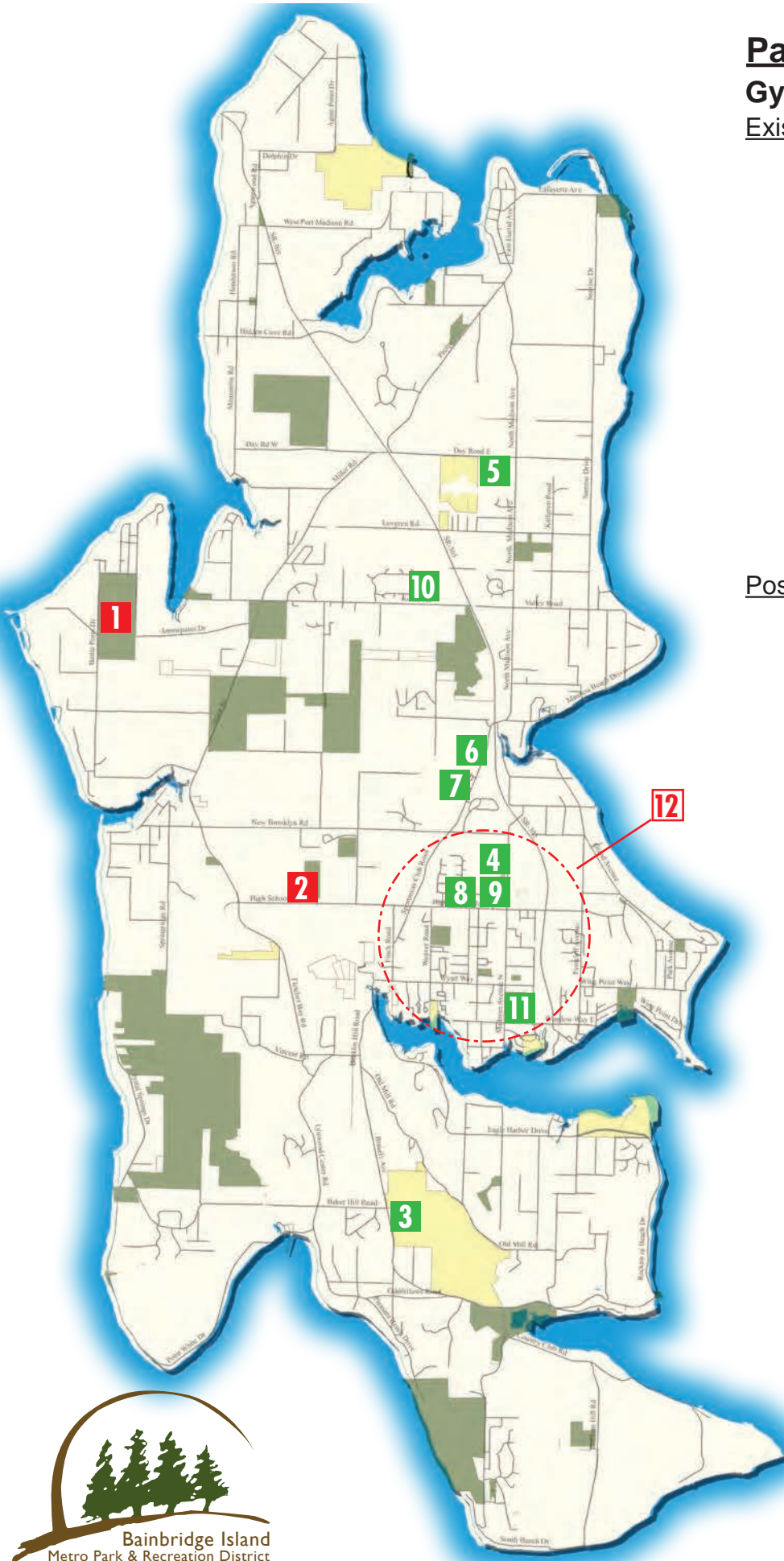
Gymnasiums/Conditioning Fac.

Existing Gyms/conditioning Facilities

- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Strawberry Hill Park - Mini Gym
- 3** Blakely ES
- 4** Ordway ES
- 5** Wilkes ES
- 6** Sakai ES
- 7** Woodward MS
- 8** Bainbridge HS
- 9** Commodore Options School
- 10** BI Athletic Club
- 11** Island Fitness

Possible Gym/Conditioning Facilities

- 12** BI Community Center



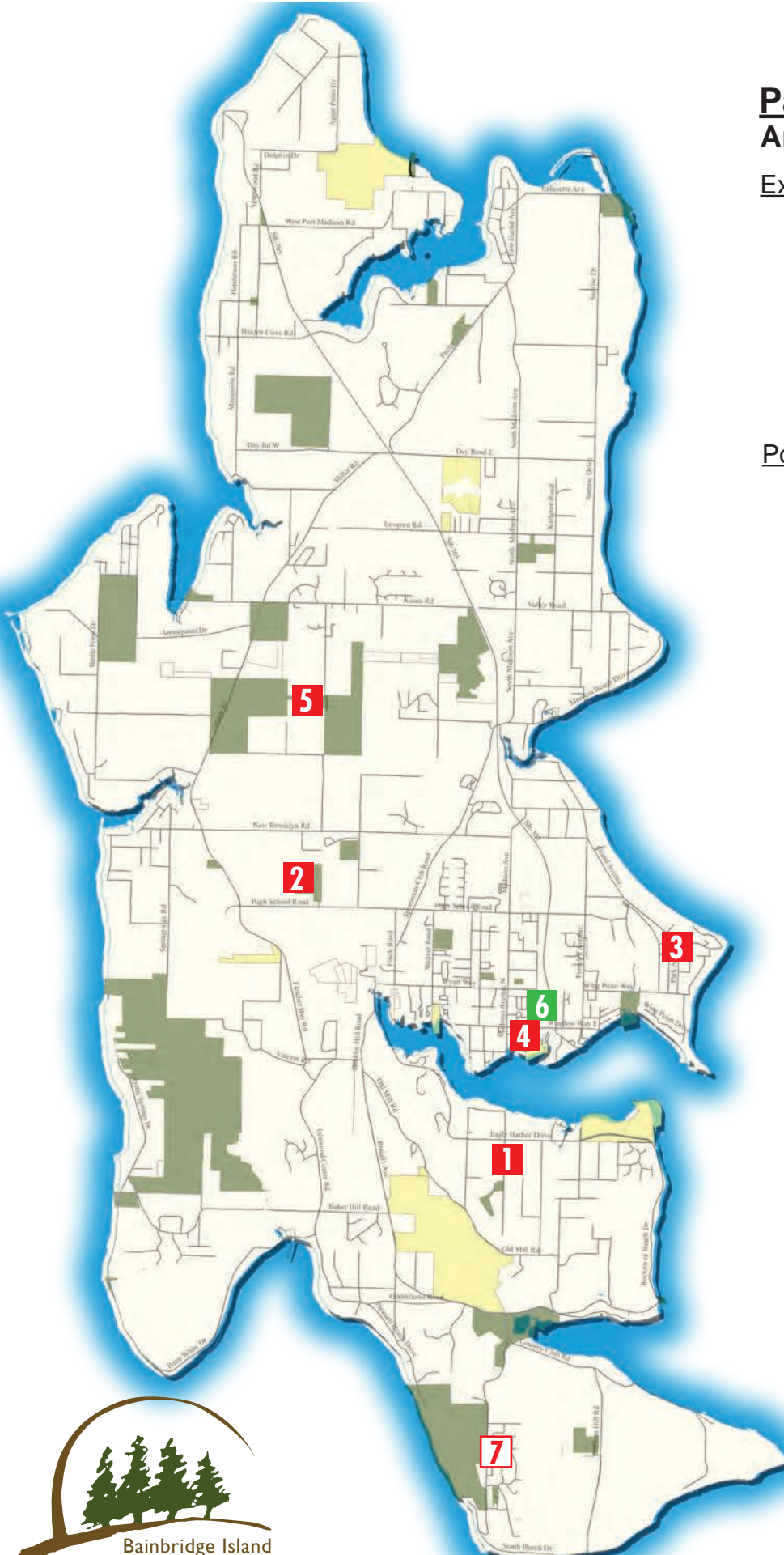
Park Feature **Arts & Crafts Facilities**

Existing Arts Facilities

- 1** Eagledale Park
- 2** Strawberry Hill Park
- 3** Camp Yeomalt
- 4** Waterfront Park CC
- 5** Prue's House at Hilltop
- 6** BI Museum of Art

Possible Arts Facilities

- 7** Fort Ward Bakery



CHAPTER 6

LEVELS OF SERVICE

CHAPTER 6 LAND & FACILITY DEMAND & GAPS

To determine the extent of land and/or facility gaps in the Bainbridge Island community, park, recreation, and open space land and facility demands have been estimated in this plan by using several methods including: 1) Levels-of-service (LOS) measurements related to population, 2) Participation and questionnaire/survey methodologies.

Population Ratios & Levels of Service

The demand for park, recreation, and open space land can be estimated using a ratio of a required land/facility to a standard unit of population. This method is relatively simple to compute and can be compared with national or local park, recreation, and open space measurements.

The most widely used park land and facility ratios have been formulated by the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) using standards that have been developed over time by major parks, recreation, and open space departments across the country. This comprehensive plan calculates facility and land for BIMPRD park land classifications as well as other public agencies and non-profits that share the mission of parks and recreation.

In this level of service (LOS) method, park and facility requirements use a ratio of 1000 persons per land or facility type to determine the needed supply of existing and future park, recreation, and open space land and facilities.

For example, the existing supply of beach trails in a jurisdiction of 10,000 persons may be 20 miles (i.e. an existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard of 2 miles per 1,000 persons). The public may however demonstrate a preference for more trails in this category, and indicate a desire for adding an additional 10 miles to the existing inventory. This proposed increase would become the new standard in this category and increase the overall supply of beach trails to from 20 miles to 30 miles. The proposed level-of-service (PLOS) standard would now be 3 miles per 1000 persons instead of 2 miles per 1000 persons.

In addition, the level-of-service can also be affected by other factors, an example being a public commitment to set aside land for the purpose of preserving sensitive areas such as wetlands and riparian corridors, or amenities such as scenic viewpoints and trailheads/corridors.

In some instances there are no comparable national or state definitions, so LOS ratios have been calculated in this plan for activities specific to the Bainbridge Island community.

The level of-services for BIMPRD land/facilities is defined in this chapter and illustrated in Chapters 4 & 5 of this plan.

Note: In 2011, the WA State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) assessed its reliance on the LOS method and evaluated geographic based and other methodologies. It concluded that while these other methodologies may be of value to some communities, the LOS method continues to be useful in evaluating need for other communities.

Participation & Questionnaire/Survey Methods

To augment the LOS method used for this plan, a series of public meetings were held in the community and several public surveys were conducted. (For results, refer to the appendices).

The additional input provided through these participation methods helped to define the LOS specific to the Bainbridge Island community. The LOS method on its own does not account for unique age, social or interest characteristics that affect park, recreation, and open space activity/preferences within a specific community. Nor can the LOS method compensate for unique climatic or environmental features that cause seasonal or geographical variations in park land.

However, participation/survey methods by themselves are insufficient if not combined with other methods of determining need such as the LOS framework. The participation/survey method helps determine local public opinion, whereas the LOS method serves to meet quantitative requirements.

LOS REFERENCE INFORMATION

The following pages outline the existing and proposed levels of service for each park land and facility classification.

To understand the tables that follow, the following reference information is provided:

- ** Existing Supply:** Ratio is expressed per 1,000 residents on BI based on the 2010 population of 23,025.
- All Protect Land:** Refers to all protected land on BI (as identified in inventory) including BIMPRD parkland. Protected land is defined as public, non-profit, and private land that is consistent with BIMPRD's mission statement and has been set aside for a specific use and cannot be developed.
- * Recom'd Add:** The population of BI is projected to increase to 28,660 by 2035 (GMA). The recommended additions are for BIMPRD and are based on maintaining the District's current ratio but adjusting for the increase in population.

LAND REQUIREMENTS

Total Park Lands

RCO does not have a standard for park, recreation, and open space land. According to NRPA standards, a park, recreation, and open space system should provide approximately 34.45 acres of all types of parkland per every 1,000 persons in the population.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	793.21	n/a	1,471.74	2635.61,	360.26
Ratio per 1,000**	34.45	n/a	63.92	114.47	12.57

By comparison, BIMPRD owns 1,471.74 acres of parkland or about 63.92 acres per every 1,000 island residents including extensive natural area holdings. Public and private agencies combined (including BIMPRD and COBI, BISD, BILT, IslandWood, the Bloedel Reserve, and other public and private organizations) own 2,635.61 acres or about 114.47 acres per 1,000 residents.

In general, all these agencies and organizations combined provide a significant amount of protected land for park, recreation, and open space interests within the urban growth area to satisfy most local and significant regional interests.

However, although significant, the present allocation is not balanced between different types of park, recreation, and open space land requirements, particularly within and adjacent to the developing urban areas of the island as well as in protecting sensitive and threatened natural areas. Select acquisitions of additional parkland as described in following pages, may provide another 360.26 acres of parkland to maintain the ratio of 63.92 acres per 1,000 residents by the year 2035. The resulting standard should be sufficient to provide for local needs and to conserve important regional attributes on the island.

Natural Areas

Preservation of open space or natural areas are designed to protect and manage a natural and/or cultural feature, environment or facility - such as a wetland or unique habitat, a natural landmark or a unique cultural setting. By definition, natural areas are defined as a landscape with a characteristically local environmental setting providing outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat, and conservation.

Open space or natural areas should be located to encompass diverse or unique natural resources, such as lakes, streams, natural saltwater shoreline, marshes, flora, fauna, and topography.

Recreational use may be a secondary, non-intrusive part of the property, such as an interpretative trail, viewpoint, exhibit signage, picnic area or other feature.

According to NRPA, a suitable standard for natural areas is about 10.00 acres per every 1,000 residents. In practice, however, there are no minimum or maximum standards concerning natural areas. A site should provide whatever is necessary to protect the resource.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	230.25	n/a	1,279.22	2,161.66	313.08
Ratio per 1,000	10.0	n/a	55.56	93.88	10.92

BIMPRD presently provides 1,279.22 acres of open space and natural areas or approximately 55.56 acres per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide 2,161.66 acres or 93.88 acres per 1,000 residents.

These relatively high ratios include Manzanita Park, Battle Point Park, Grand Forest, Meigs Park, Ted Olson Nature Preserve, Gazzam Lake, and extensive holdings of BILT among others. These extensive landholdings, however, do not entirely protect the sensitive and threatened wildlife habitat and forest land preservation objectives of the island. This is particularly true for the conservation of wooded riparian corridors along stream/creek drainage areas and shoreline properties that provide high quality habitat for threatened or endangered species.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS standard) should be increased to maintain the current level of service by another 313.08 acres in order to set aside natural areas along critical hillside, wetland, significant shorelines and stream corridors on the island, especially if portions of these landholdings are in jeopardy of development or in order to provide public access for proposed trail corridors.

Recreational Shoreline

Recreational shoreline parks are a type of park providing more active shoreline use defined within areas of a natural or a groomed landscape setting for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and local park trail uses. The site may also include accessory outdoor park activities, such as play areas, playgrounds, open grassy play fields or dog parks as long as these areas support and do not contradict the primary outdoor recreational park function providing shoreline access. The site should be contiguous to natural resources including natural area designation park lands, if possible.

According to NRPA, a suitable standard for recreational shoreline is about 16.50 acres per every 1,000 residents. In practice, however, there are no minimum or maximum standards concerning this classification. A site should provide whatever is necessary to protect the resource.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	379.91	n/a	81.09	85.09	19.85
Ratio per 1,000	16.50	n/a	3.52	3.70	.69

BIMPRD presently provides 3.52 acres of recreational shoreline park per 1,000 residents. All agencies combined total provide island resident with 3.70 acres per 1,000 island residents.

This relatively low ratio, however, does not account for the natural area lands that are also used for picnicking, water access, and passive shoreline activities including portions of Pritchard Park, Battle Point Park and Gazzam Lake, among others.

The natural area land acquisitions described in the preceding section include sites that are proposed to be used for picnicking, waterfront access, and passive shoreline activities. The increase in additional shoreline park lands in this paragraph do not need to significantly increase if the balance of proposed natural areas also provide additional shoreline access.

Recreational Trails

Recreational trails are: 1) trails through natural areas, 2) trail corridors within parks, 3) trails that connect parks to parks, or 4) trails that connect parks to transportation corridors, the shoreline, points of interest, or other public spaces. Recreational trails coordinate with and compliment the City of Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Transportation Plan.

In general, recreational trails will be developed for multiple uses, such as hiking, bicycling, and equestrians.

According to NRPA, a suitable standard for recreational park trails is about 1.0 mile of multi-use trails per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Miles of recreational trails		n/a	33.0	48.9	24.4
Ratio per 1,000	1.0	n/a	1.43	2.1	.85

BIMPRD presently provides 1.43 miles of recreational trails per 1000 island residents, while public and private organizations combined provide a total of 2.1 miles of recreational trails per 1000 island residents.

The current level-of-service represents a surplus over the NRPA standard. The District will seek to maintain this higher level of service, and in fact raise its ratio, due to the extremely high value placed on recreational trails by the community as evidenced in multiple public surveys and community meetings.

Based on this rationale, BIMPRD will seek to raise the LOS for the total of all protected land to 3 miles per 1000 island residents with the recommended add for the District to be 2 miles per 1000 island residents or an additional 24.4 miles of trails. These additional miles should be utilized to increase trails within parks, and to create more connectivity between parks and to transportation corridors within the community.

Athletic Fields & Playgrounds

Athletic fields and playgrounds are designed for intense recreational activities like field and court games, playground apparatus areas, picnicking, wading pools, etc. A suitable athletic field and playground site should be capable of sustaining intense recreational development. The site should be easily accessible to the using population and ideally linked to the surrounding area by walking and biking trails and paths. Athletic fields and playgrounds may be included within or jointly developed in association with an elementary, middle or high school facility.

The desired service area for an athletic field or playground complex depends on the competitive quality to which the facility is developed and the resident using population that the site is intended to serve. Regionally oriented athletic sites may include 3 or more recreational high quality soccer, baseball or softball fields serving organized leagues drawn from surrounding communities or areas, such as the approximate service area for a high school. Fields may be overlaid for different sports.

Local (community or neighborhood) oriented athletic fields and playgrounds may consist primarily of a playground and a grassy play area, possibly including 1 or more practice or non-regulation athletic fields. Local athletic fields and playgrounds serve residents of an immediately surrounding residential area from a quarter to half-mile radius, the service area for an elementary school.

According to NRPA, a suitable standard for athletic fields and playgrounds is 3.10 acres per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	71.38	n/a	103.30	208.08	25.28
Ratio per 1,000	3.10	n/a	4.49	9.04	.88

BIMPRD presently provides 4.49 acres per 1,000 island residents of athletic fields and playgrounds. Public and private agencies combined provide 9.04 acres per 1,000 residents.

The total supply of athletic field and playground land on the island is significant and includes school district fields which are being developed and operated to support competition games and practices.

However, the existing sites are not distributed in the northeast portion of the island that serves residents of these neighborhoods. Nor are all existing fields developed and improved with irrigation, drainage, synthetic turf, lighting, and other features to maximize field capacities.

Consequently, 25.28 acres of additional property should be acquired to provide playgrounds, picnicking facilities, some recreational courts in the Rolling Bay district, and as itemized in the facility section improve the capacity of fields at existing park sites. Special consideration for expected density in the planning areas of Rolling Bay, Island Center, Lynwood Center and Winslow should include land set aside for these purposes and is a particular priority consistent with the "Greening of Winslow" report.

Indoor Facilities & Community Centers

Indoor recreation community centers and pools are facilities providing swimming pools, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, arts and crafts, classrooms, meeting rooms, kitchen facilities, and other spaces to support public recreation programs for school-age children, teens, senior, and other resident populations. For the purposes of this plan, recreation centers and pools are defined to include all city, school-owned, non-profit, and private facilities that are available for public use.

The desired service area for a recreation center/pool depends on the extent of the recreational program services to be offered in the facility and the building's potential size and location. Community recreation centers may include swimming pools, gymnasiums and sport courts along with public classroom and meeting facilities, a teen center, senior center and a daycare facility. A community recreation center typically will provide at least 7,500 square feet of indoor building space.

A community recreation center may be jointly sited with an athletic park, playground, or in association with a library, civic center or other public meeting facility. Community recreation centers may be jointly shared with school districts or as a part of other city/county building complexes that serve a city or larger surrounding community area.

Local recreation centers may consist primarily of a single facility use such as a classroom or gymnasium complex that is less than 7,500 square feet in area and/or be sited as a lone building oriented to a single user group such as a teen or senior center. Local recreation centers serve residents of an immediately surrounding residential area from a quarter to half-mile radius - which is the approximate service area for an elementary school.

There are no NRPA standards for recreation centers or other indoor facilities.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	n/a	n/a	6.48	18.12	10.00
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	.28	.79	.35

BIMPRD presently provides 0.28 acres per 1,000 island residents consisting primarily of the Aquatics Center, WPCC, Seabold, and Island Center Hall. Public and private agencies combined provide 0.79 acres of indoor facilities per 1,000 island residents. Included in this category are elementary, middle, and high schools. (For facility square footage, see page 12).

Future plans should consider developing a consolidated all-age recreation and community recreation center facility in the Winslow urban area.

Consequently, another 10 acres should be added within the Winslow urban area to accommodate a centralized community recreation center. This is higher than the current status quo since it would involve an increased level-of-service.

Special Purpose Facilities

Special use facilities are single-purpose recreational activities such as zoos, golf courses, arenas, and gun and archery ranges. Special use facilities may also include areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and other objects of historical or cultural significance such as historical landmarks. Special use areas may also include public plazas, squares or commons in or near commercial centers or public buildings.

There are no standards concerning the development of special use facilities - demand being defined by opportunity more than a ratio standard. Nor are there minimum or maximum facility or site sizes - size being a function of the facility rather than a separately established design standard.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	n/a	n/a	.75	161.75	.25
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.03	7.03	.01

BIMPRD presently provides .03 acres per 1,000 island residents consisting of the WSDOT site at SR 305/Rotary Centennial Park. Public and private agencies combined provide 7.03 per 1,000. This includes private golf courses.

Other than civic activities and requirements, user fees and other special interest population revenues generally determine the demand for these facilities. Therefore, any increase in the land to be provided for these facilities will be determined by market conditions or strategic opportunities.

Support Facilities

Support facilities include administrative office space, indoor meeting rooms, shop and equipment maintenance yards, plant nurseries, and other buildings and sites necessary to service the park system.

There are no standards concerning the development of support use facilities - demand being defined by functional operating requirements more than a ratio standard.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Acres of park land	n/a	n/a	0.81	n/a	.33
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	n/a	0.01

BIMPRD provides park support facilities such as the administrative offices at Strawberry Hill Park and the park service facilities at Battle Point Park. These facilities and sites are included in the larger BIMPRD property holdings. This plan does not account for the support facilities of other public or private agencies on the island.

The current arrangements are not sufficient for the District's administrative offices. As indicated in the facility square footage requirements on page 13, BIMPRD administrative office space should be increased or combined with any community center proposed facilities within the Winslow urban area.

FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

Waterfront Access

There is no behavioral data with which the participation model can project waterfront access requirements, meaning beach access for swimming purposes. NRPA does not have a standard for waterfront access.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Waterfront (freshwater sites)	n/a	n/a	3	3	.7
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	.13	.13	.02
Waterfront (saltwater sites)	n/a	n/a	17	23	4.3
Ratio per 1,000	Na	Na	.74	1.0	.15

BIMPRD and COBI provide unsupervised saltwater access sites for swimming, scuba diving, fishing and hand-carry boat launch at such beaches as Pritchard Park, Blakely Harbor Park and Waterfront Park that are not provided lifeguards or other supervisory services. Unsupervised scuba diving sites are also located around the island in BIMPRD parks. The only substantial bodies of freshwater in BIMPRD parks include Gazzam Lake, Nute's Pond and the pond(s) at Battle Point Park. They are not suitable for swimming or most water related activities.

The present supply of sites and road-ends for saltwater access should be increased and sites should be improved to allow adequate access for beachcombing, fishing, informal swimming activities, hand-carry boat launch, picnicking, and trail access facilities detailed in the following facility sections to meet future population growth requirements and off set increasing demands from island residents and off island populations.

Boating

There are no participation model standards for boat launch ramps, floating platforms or docks, and boat moorage slips. NRPA does not have a standard for boating facilities.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Boat ramp sites	n/a	n/a	1	2	.2
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.09	.01
Moorage slip sites	n/a	n/a	1	5	.2
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.22	.01

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.04 saltwater launch ramps and 0.04 transient moorage slips per 1,000 island residents. Public agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.09 saltwater launch ramps and 0.22 transient moorage slips per 1,000 island residents.

These facilities are used on a regional basis by populations who reside on and off-island (often by tourists during special events) and who sometimes use them on a regular basis due to a lack of similar access opportunities and facilities in the surrounding region.

These saltwater launch ramps and transient moorage slips are not sufficient to meet population growth and additional demands imposed by off-island visitors. Since the existing BIMPRD and COBI water access sites have limited opportunity for expanded boating facilities, market and revenue based solutions should be explored as possible avenues for expanding boater access including a small craft center.

Picnic Shelters

NRPA does not have a standard for picnic facilities.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Picnic shelters (ea)	n/a	n/a	11	11	2.7
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.48	0.48	.09

BIMPRD provides 0.48 shelters per 1,000 residents.

In general, BIMPRD does not provide a sufficient number of shelters to meet the requirements for local residents in a distributed pattern across the island, nor an adequate supply for off-island park users who frequently use shelters in some of the island's largest and most popular parks.

Consequently, approximately three additional picnic shelters should be provided to meet future population growth, distribute facilities across the island, accommodate group facility user needs, and offset resident and off-island tourist demands.

On-Road Bicycle Routes

The present supply should be expanded in accordance with COBI's adopted Non-motorized Transportation Plan to include more miles of shoulders or in-lane designations along major commuting roadways to school and community facilities, business areas and employment centers for local residents, and along scenic routes to increase access and improve safety for local residents and tourists. This is the responsibility of COBI.

Refer to appendix for COBI, Non-Motorized Transportation Plan.

Off Leash Dog Parks

There are no participation model standards for off-leash dog parks. These are new and unique recreational phenomena with no established standards.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Dog park (ea)	n/a	n/a	2	2	3
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.09	0.09	.1

BIMPRD presently provides 0.09 acres of designated off-leash dog parks per 1,000 island residents. No other public or private agency provides dog parks on the island.

Off-leash dog parks are unique facilities reserved exclusively for pet exercise, training, and social interaction. There is increasing public sentiment for more off leash dog areas.

Consequently, another 3 fenced off-leash dog areas including amenities/informational kiosks should be added to the park system to accommodate future increases in population and animals. The use should be separate from other park activity areas. Maintenance and stewardship standards including education and enforcement will be developed by staff to enhance park user experience and ensure healthy parks.

Playgrounds

NRPA does not have a standard for playgrounds.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Playgrounds (ea)	n/a	12.1	9	19	2.1
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	0.53	0.39	0.83	.07

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.39 playgrounds per 1,000 island residents. All public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.83 playgrounds per 1,000 residents not including open grassy play areas.

Public and private agency facilities combined provide a significant inventory to provide for playground activities assuming most users are local residents. However, the present supply is not adequate to meet future population growth requirements nor is the inventory evenly distributed to provide equal access to all island neighborhood areas, such as Rolling Bay, Island Center, Lynwood Center and Winslow.

Additional playgrounds should be added to the park system to provide future populations with access to this activity across the island, especially within the developing neighborhoods of Winslow and other neighborhood centers.

Skateboard Facilities

There are no participation model standards for skateboard facilities including courts and skate furniture.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Skateboard courts (ea)	n/a	n/a	1	1	1.0
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.04	0

BIMPRD currently provides 0.04 skateboard courts per 1,000 island residents at a single location at Strawberry Hill Park. No other public or private agencies on the island provide skateboard courts or fixtures including practice ramps, rails, furniture and other equipment.

The demand for these facilities should increase to meet the needs of younger age residents and include a street skate park. Ideally these sites or skate fixtures would be located adjacent to areas where skateboarders are now using unauthorized public and private properties for this activity.

Outdoor Basketball Courts

NRPA recommends a standard of 0.30 courts per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Basketball courts (ea)	6.91	2.07	2.5	9.5	.7
Ratio per 1,000	0.30	0.09	0.11	0.41	.02

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.11 courts in parks per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.41 courts per 1,000 residents.

These facilities are distributed at parks and school sites within established neighborhoods, but not across the island. Additional basketball courts may be needed to maintain the status quo service.

Outdoor Volleyball Courts

There is no behavioral data with which the participation model can project volleyball requirements. NRPA recommends 0.20 courts of all types per every 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Volleyball courts sand (ea)	4.61	n/a	2	2	.6
Ratio per 1,000	0.20	n/a	.09	.09	.02

BIMPRD currently provides a ratio of 0.09 sand volleyball facilities per 1,000 island residents. Expanded volleyball courts may be needed to maintain the status quo service. Additional court uses could include new preferences such as Bocce Ball and Petanque.

These facilities should be located in multipurpose parks along with picnic shelters and other group activities that are used by a large volume of on and off-island residents and tourists for casual pick-up group play.

Tennis Courts

Participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.22 outdoor tennis courts per every 1,000 residents. NRPA recommends a ratio of 0.50 outdoor courts per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Tennis courts in/outdoor (ea)	11.51	5.07	5	20	2.0
Ratio per 1,000	0.50	0.22	0.22	0.87	.04

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.22 outdoor tennis courts per 1,000 Island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.87 indoor/outdoor tennis courts per 1,000 residents.

In general, existing facilities do not quite meet tennis court needs nor public input preferences for new tennis court facilities. Several additional courts should be added central to school or park locations to meet existing and future population growth requirements on the island.

Soccer/Lacrosse/Football Fields

Participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.29 soccer fields of all types (regulation and junior sized) per every 1,000 residents. NRPA recommends a ratio of .10 fields per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Soccer fields yth (ea)	n/a	n/a	4	10	1.0
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.17	0.43	.03
Soccer fields adult (ea)	2.3	6.68	3	5	.6
Ratio per 1,000	0.10	0.29	0.13	0.22	.02

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.17 youth and 0.13 adult regulation or 0.30 total fields per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.43 youth and 0.22 adult regulation or 0.65 total fields per 1,000 residents.

Additional soccer fields (with possible lacrosse or football overlay) may be needed to maintain the status quo service, however use of the Existing Supply could be extended with field improvements.

Baseball/Softball Fields

Participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.49 baseball and softball fields of all types (adult, Little League regulation, and practice) per every 1,000 residents. NRPA recommends a ratio of 0.40 fields per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Baseball/softball yth (ea)	Na/	n/a	8	14	1.7
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.35	.61	.06
Baseball/softball adult (ea)	9.21	11.28	3	5	.80
Ratio per 1,000	0.40	0.49	0.13	0.22	.03

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 0.35 for youth (200 ft & under outfield), 0.13 for youth/adult (250-300 ft + outfield) fields per 1,000 residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.61 youth and 0.22 youth/adult fields per 1,000 residents.

To maintain the current ratios, approximately 1.7 additional youth fields and .8 adult fields should be added.

Swimming Pools

Participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 541.0 square feet of swimming pool area per every 1,000 residents declining to 503.0 square feet as the population ages into 2035. NRPA recommends a standard of 0.05 swimming pool facility (facility not sq footage) per 1,000 residents.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Indoor/outdoor pool (sq ft)	1.15	11581	9,400	16,400	2,300
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	408.69	712.27	80.27

BIMPRD presently provide 408.69 square feet of indoor swimming pool facilities per 1,000 residents. Public and private agencies combined provide 712.27 square feet of indoor/outdoor swimming pool facilities per 1,000 residents.

The BIMPRD Aquatic Center is used for instructions, athletic competitions, and family swim activities by island residents and students of Bisd. To maintain the current ratios 2,300 square feet should be added.

Indoor Recreation Centers

There are no comparable participation model data with which to project demand for indoor recreation center facilities. NRPA does not have a recreation center standard.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Gymnasium (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	2500	70,000	15,000
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	108.58	3040	21.35

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 108.58 square feet of gymnasium facilities in small converted buildings at Battle Point and Strawberry Hill Parks per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 3040 square feet of gymnasium space per 1,000 residents.

The existing inventory should be increased by another 15,000 square feet of gymnasium as part of any proposed all-age community recreation center.

Indoor Community Centers

There are no comparable participation model data with which to project demand for public indoor community center facilities. NRPA does not have a community center standard.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Arts/crafts/mtg/auditorium (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	20500	14,2000	40,000
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	890.34	6,167	175

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 890.34 square feet of arts/crafts and small meeting rooms (but no large meeting or auditorium facilities) per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 6,167 square feet of arts/crafts, large meeting rooms, and auditorium per 1,000 residents including the Bainbridge Performing Cultural Arts Center and the performing arts center at BISD.

The inventory includes some community organization facilities like the Sportsman Club, Grange, American Legion, IslandWood, Bloedel Preserve, and others, but not church, motel, restaurant, and other public and private facilities available for this use. The inventory does not include the general purpose class and meeting rooms at schools that are not available for public use during daytime use hours.

The present supply should be increased by 40,000 square feet of general purpose class, meeting rooms, and potentially a flexible great hall or general purpose large meeting space in the proposed all-age community recreation center.

Teen and Senior Centers

There are no comparable participation model data with which to project demand for daycare, teen, and senior center facilities. NRPA does not have a community center standard.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Teen center (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	3,000	3,000	734
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	130.29	130.29	25.61
WPCC (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	4,800	4,800	1174.6
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	208.47	208.47	40.98

BIMPRD owns a portable building used as a teen center on the high school campus through agreement with BISD. The Teen Center has a ratio of 130.29 square feet of teen center space per 1,000 island residents.

WPCC is a senior or adult community center in Waterfront Park (COBI ownership) that is operated by BIMPRD and has a ratio of 208.47 per 1,000 island residents. No other public or private agencies provide teen and senior center space on the island.

These spaces are not sufficient to offer full service programs to present and projected island populations in these age groups, particularly the growing proportion of older age senior adults.

Support Facilities

There are no participation model standards with which to project support administrative offices, equipment and shop maintenance yards, plant nurseries or park restroom requirements. NRPA does not have a standard for park supporting facilities.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Administrative (sq. ft)	n/a	n/a	2200	n/a	1800
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	95.5	n/a	19
Maintenance (sq ft)			4,800	n/a	2500
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	208.70	n/a	40
Restroom fixtures			46	n/a	30
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	1.29

BIMPRD presently provides a ratio of 95.5 square feet of administrative offices, 208.70 square feet of maintenance shop/yard, and 2.00 restroom fixtures or portables per 1,000 island residents.

Existing maintenance facilities are insufficient to meet foreseeable needs. BIMPRD main administrative offices should be expanded as part of any proposed community recreation center or as a new stand-alone structure at Strawberry Hill Park. Another 30 restroom fixtures or portables should be added to major parks to meet the needs of local residents and tourist users.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCE

CHAPTER 7 FINANCE

This chapter addresses financial options related to implementing the proposed level of service increases addressed in prior chapters. Implementation is based on both the analysis of community needs, and an inventory of existing facilities and opportunities for new parkland, open space and recreational facilities.

The first section of this chapter discusses a number of funding options available to the District for potential resources to complete the projects and achieve the goals outlined in this comprehensive plan.

The second section of this chapter provides specific recommendations for parks, open space, and facilities as discussed in prior chapters and presents a detailed list of potential capital improvement projects that are outlined in both a 6-year and 20-year Capital Improvement Plan.

FUNDING SOURCE OPTIONS

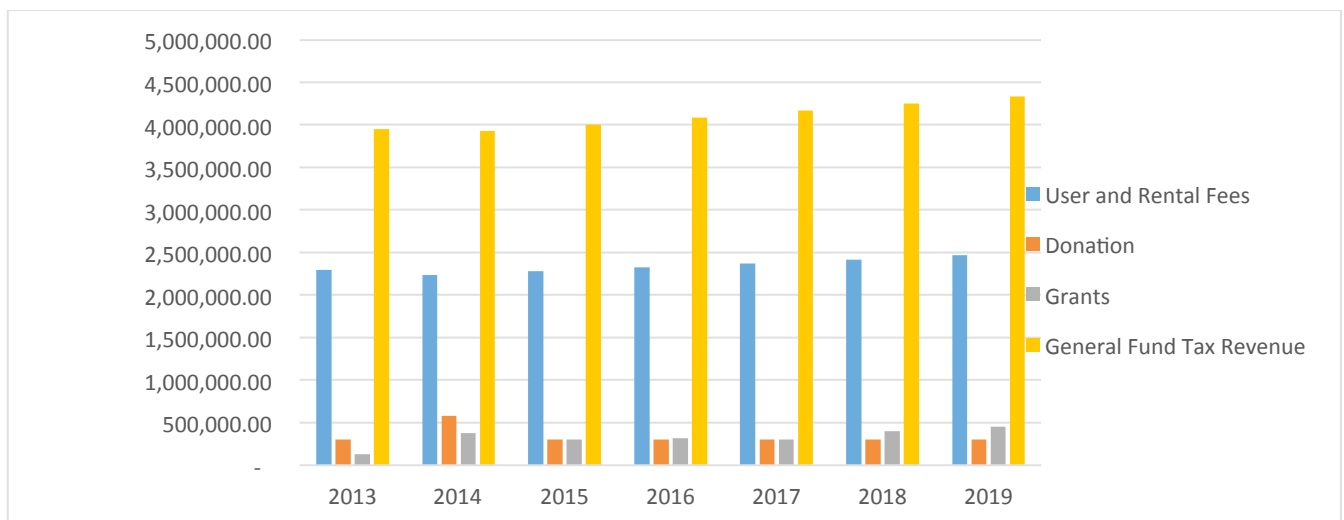
A creative and diversified strategy is required in today's challenging financial environment. The following describes the various financial methods available to BIMPRD to fund parks, open space, and recreational facilities. Some of the methods may have restrictions on how and where the funds can be utilized.

1. **Property tax:** The District can collect up to \$0.75 per \$1000 of the assessed value of taxable property on Bainbridge Island. In 2001 Washington State Law was amended by Proposition 747, a statutory provision limiting the growth of revenues realized from regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, after adjustments for new construction.
2. **User and rental fees:** These are comprised of fees charged by the District for programs, activities, facility rentals and other services
3. **Donations:** Donations may come from nonprofits, service organizations, individuals, companies and private groups and may be made as cash or property.
4. **Grants:** Funds that come from private foundations and government agencies. These may require a match by BIMPRD.

The following are some examples of agencies and organizations that have made donations or grants to BIMPRD in the recent past:

- Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation
- Rotary Club of Bainbridge Island
- State of Washington
- Bainbridge Island Land Trust
- Sustainable Bainbridge
- Bainbridge Island Little League
- City of Bainbridge Island

Tax, user fees, donation and grant projected revenues:

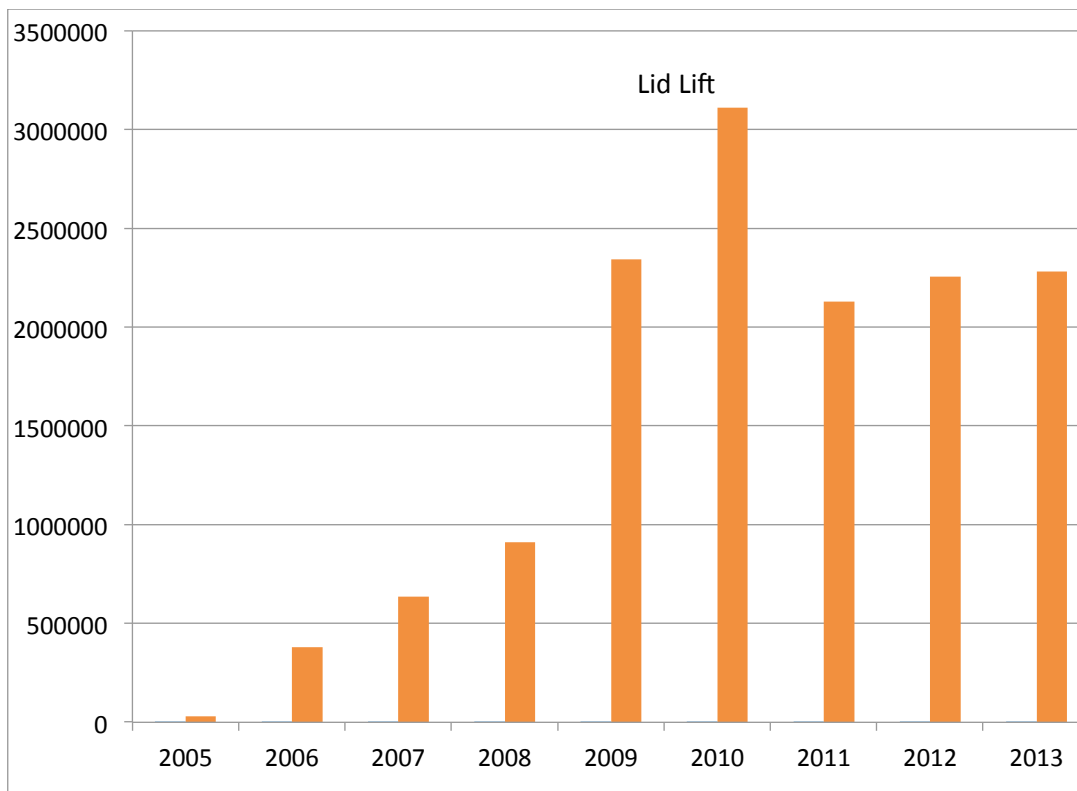


5. **Volunteer efforts:** Efforts of individuals as well as partnerships with local nonprofits and community groups. This has historically been an important source of funding for the District.
6. **Voted general obligation bonds:** These must be approved by at least 60% of resident voters during an election which has a turnout of at least 40% of those who voted in the last state general election. This debt is paid from a special tax levy.

7. **Non-voted debt:** These do not require a vote of the public and the regular tax levy (operations funds) are used to pay on the bonds.

BIMPRD Debt Capacity	12/31/2013			
	2013 Assessed valuation		5,227,170,796.00	
	Debt Type	Limit		
	Non Voted Debt	0.25%	\$ 13,067,926.99	
	Voted Debt	2.50%	\$ 130,679,269.90	
	Current Non Voted Debt		\$ -	
	Current Voted Debt (12/31/13)		\$ 2,640,000.00	

8. **Reserves:** Funds accumulated by the District may be utilized when the commissioners vote on their use. Below is a graph showing the reserve balance since the District became a Metropolitan Park District in 2005. Reserves are maintained to cover cash flow requirements and emergency expenses.



9. **REET:** RCW 82.46 authorized local government to enact up to .25% of the annual sales for real estate for capital facilities. The Growth Management Act authorized another .25% for capital facilities. Reals Estate Excise Tax can only be used for capital projects (acquisitions, development and renovation). COBI collects the REET proceeds and would have to agree to share the revenue.

10. **Growth Impact Fees:** COBI on BIMPRD's behalf could adopt a park growth impact fee. This fee would be collected and distributed by Kitsap County and involves park acquisition and development related to population growth. The District has never received this type of funding since becoming a metropolitan park district.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The District's capital needs are funded through an established planning tool known as the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP is a six year financing plan evaluated every year by the Board of Commissioners during the budget process. The CIP identifies projects, prioritizes the timing and specifies funding sources. It is a major funding program for park related facilities including acquisition, development, renovation and maintenance.

The following pages list projects that are projected out for 6 year and 20 year periods.

6 Year Capital Improvement Plan

Park or facility	Project Description	Priority Level	Approximate Cost	Potential Funding sources
Aquatics Center	Replace Lazy River pump	High	8,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Add lobby carpet	High	10,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace main pump	High	8,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Nakata Resurface	High	80,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace southside storefront windows	High	25,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace UV Williamson	High	20,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Williamson boiler replacement	High	50,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Williamson bathhouse remodel	High	50,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace Williamson sliding glass doors	High	20,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Williamson storefront east/west	High	50,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Bulk bins- remodel FTK train connections	High	15,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	New large picnic shelter	Medium	30,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Septic upgrade	High	45,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Replace small picnic shelter	Medium	40,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	New volunteer garden shed	Medium	80,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Blakely Harbor Park	New bridges	High	300,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Camp Yeomalt	Replace heating system	High	8,000.00	General Fund
Camp Yeomalt	Replace roof multipurpose room	High	20,000.00	General Fund
Camp Yeomalt	New playground	High	20,000.00	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Shelter improvements and roof replace	High	10,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Picnic shelter improvements	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	New picnic shelter	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Installation of 1 yurt	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Fort Ward Park	New picnic shelter at parade grounds	Medium	40,000.00	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Replace picnic shelters	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Bakery Bldg renovation for community use	High	450,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Fort Ward Park	Barrack improvements	Medium	260,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Gazzam Lake	New wildlife observation platform	Medium	25,000.00	General Fund
Grand Forest Trails	Improvements	High	5,000.00	General Fund
Hawley Cove Park	New boardwalk	High	200,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Hidden Cove Park	New picnic shelter	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund
Hidden Cove Park	Playground Improvements	Medium	40,000.00	General Fund
Hidden Cove Park	Planning and installation of Dock	High	630,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Nute's Pond	Trail improvements	Medium	25,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Rotary Park	New picnic shelter	High	55,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Schel Cheb	Install new playground & park development	High	60,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort

6 Year Capital Improvement Plan

Park or facility	Project Description	Priority Level	Approximate Cost	Potential Funding sources
Seabold Hall	Energy Conversion, heating and lighting	High	20,000.00	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Roof replacement	High	25,000.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Energy conversion, heating and lighting	Medium	1,500.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Replace path between admin bldg & SH center	Medium	7,500.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Administrative office Replace	High	1,000,000.00	General Fund/non voted debt
Strawberry Hill Park	Snack Shack roof Improvements	Medium	10,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Trails-various	Signage (wayfinding)	High	50,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Trails-various	Upgrades and renovations	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Trails-various	Trail connections per trail plan	High	100,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
To be determined	Recreation community center	Medium	18,000,000.00	Voted Debt/General Fund
To be determined	Recreation community center planning/feasibility	High	80,000.00	General Fund
To be determined	Bocce Ball court	Medium	15,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
To be determined	Off leash dog areas	High	100,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
To be determined	New picnic shelters	Medium	100,000.00	General Fund
To be determined	Playground	Medium	150,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
To be determined	Street skate park elements	Medium	100,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Various	Parking lot improvements	High	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	New drinking fountains	Medium	6,000.00	General Fund
Various	Fencing upgrades	High	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	Replace restrooms	High	250,000.00	General Fund
Various	Vault toilet installation	Medium	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	Painting park buildings	Medium	40,000.00	General Fund
Waterfront Park	Float	Medium	50,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Cumulative 6 Year total			23,384,000.00	

20 Year Capital Improvement Plan

Park	Project description	Priority Level	Potential Funding Sources
Aaron Tot Lot	New picnic shelter	Medium	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Renovate Williamson locker room	Medium	General Fund/donations
Aquatics Center	Replace Williamson Pool	Medium	General fund/voted debt/non voted debt/grants
Aquatics Center	Resurface Williams Pool	High	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace Williamson roof	Medium	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Resurface Nakata Pool	Medium	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Upgrade HVAC control	High	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Update Williamson building electrical system	High	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Improve asphalt roads	Medium	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Transmitter Phase 3-basement remodel	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Battle Point Park	Kids Up improvements	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Blakely Harbor Park	Generator Building planning and renovation	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Blakely Harbor Park	Install overlooks	Medium	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Camp Yeomalt	Classroom replace or improvements	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Eagledale Park	New more efficient heating	Medium	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Pump house roof	Medium	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Build new pottery studio	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Eagledale Park	Asphalt upgrades	Medium	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Studio roof replacement	Medium	General Fund
Eagledale Park	New septic	Medium	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Replace tennis court	Medium	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Improvements to asphalt roads	Medium	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Restroom improvement	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Fay Bainbridge Park	Build lean to storage shed for equipment	Medium	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Barrack improvement	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Fort Ward Park	Improvements to asphalt roads	Medium	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Boat launch replacement/Improvement	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Gideon Park	Playground upgrades	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Gideon Park	Roof replacement	Medium	General Fund
Grand Forest	Trail GFN to GFW	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Hilltop	Replace roof	Medium	General Fund
Hilltop	Replace Septic	Medium	General Fund
Hilltop	Prues house and Bunk House improvements	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant

20 Year Capital Improvement Plan

Park	Project description	Priority Level	Potential Funding Sources
Island Center Hall	Replace roof	Medium	General Fund
Manzanita Park	Renovations to parking lot	High	General Fund
Manzanita Park	Replace boardwalk	High	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Meigs	Develop trail system	High	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Nute's Pond	Parking lot and dam system upgrades	Medium	General Fund
Point White Pier	Pier replace, upgrades and Improvements	Medium	General Fund
Sands Ave Ballfields	New septic	Medium	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Septic upgrade	Medium	General Fund
Seabold Hall	New playground	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Strawberry Hill Park	Replace storage building	Medium	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Improvements to asphalt roads	Medium	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Mini Gym roof replace	Medium	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Replace picnic shelter	Medium	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	SH center roof replace	Medium	General Fund
To be determined	Community small craft center	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
To be determined	New tennis court	Medium	General Fund
To be determined	Disc golf course	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
To be determined	New playgrounds	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Trails	Signage (wayfinding)	Medium	General Fund
Trails	Complete trail connections per trail plan	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
Various	Replace restrooms	Medium	General Fund/donations/volunteer efforts/grant
West Port Madison	Shelter Improvements	Medium	General Fund

CHAPTER 8

IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 8 IMPLEMENTATION

Following is a summary of the major tasks and steps determined necessary to effectively implement the District's 2014 Comprehensive Plan for Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS). These tasks represent the general priorities established by the Park Board of Commissioners.

1. ADOPT PLAN

The Park Board of Commissioners will by resolution adopt the District's 2014 Comprehensive Plan for Parks, Recreation & Open Space as a stand-alone planning document for compliance with WA State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) and Growth Management Act (GMA) provisions.

Action:

- Make this adopted PROS Plan available on District website and distribute copies to appropriate public agencies and interested public/private parties in accordance with GMA adoption provisions including a SEPA Checklist for a non-project action.
- Develop annually a Capital Improvement Plan for the Park District and submit it to COBI for adoption into the City's Capital Improvement Plan as part of the annual review for GMA and municipal budget purposes.
- Acknowledge by its inclusion in the District's PROS Plan, the BIMPRD Trails Vision Plan as the District's planning document that addresses recreational trail routes.
- Acknowledge by reference in the District's PROS Plan, the COBI Non-Motorized Transportation Plan as a supplemental planning document that addresses non-motorized routes.
- Consider future amendment of this adopted PROS plan to create joint jurisdictional plan with COBI if in the interest of both agencies. If it is determined to be so, BIMPRD as lead will review COBI's proposed park elements and adopt them into a revised joint jurisdictional PROS Plan. This revised PROS Plan will also require COBI review and adoption.

2. IMPLEMENT PROGRAM FINANCING STRATEGIES

a) Market Recreation Programs

BIMPRD will continue to develop its website as a marketing tool for recreation program offerings that include a wide variety of activities accommodating island resident's interests, regardless of age, skill level, or income. These same recreation program activities will continue to be offered through the District's catalog that is mailed to island residents three to four times throughout the year.

The BIMPRD website and catalog will continue to offer recreation program activities providing health, education, social, recreational, and other activities for children, teens, adults, seniors, and special populations. The website and catalog also provides other District information pertinent to the community.

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

BIMPRD program offerings will continue to include activities that will be conducted in BIMPRD and COBI parks, facilities, and trails. BIMPRD will also conduct programs in schools and other public facilities on the island and off-island as well as in non-profit and other facilities.

b) Revise User Fee Schedules

BIMPRD staff will assess the mission criteria for all prospective program offerings. If the program is consistent with BIMPRD's mission and level-of-service proposals, BIMPRD will offer the program under its pricing policy that establishes a benefit scale under one of the following 3 cost recovery scenarios:

- **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 for staff benefits).
- **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.
- **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.

Action:

- Revise user fee schedule to establish a benefits scale for recreation activities and collect user fees under a full cost, partial cost, or no/low cost recovery policy for recreation programs.

c) Recruit Program Vendors

BIMPRD staff will assess the mission criteria for all prospective program offerings. If programs are not consistent with BIMPRD's mission and level-of-service proposals, BIMPRD will not offer the program, but may consider a partnership with other providers. This could include offering scholarships or other services or publishing the program offering. Depending on the program activity, other vendors may include:

- **Other jurisdictions** such as COBI, BISD, and the National Park Service.
- **Non-profit organizations** such as the Boys & Girls Club, Boy & Girl Scouts, BI Little League, BI Senior Community Center, BI Youth Soccer, BI Parks Foundation, BI Community Foundation, Rotary, and Kiwanis Clubs, BI Land Trust, 4-H Clubs, IslandWood, and Bloedel Reserve, among others.
- **Private for-profit entities and vendors** – such as the BI Athletic Club, Island Fitness, Sportsmen's Club, Meadowmeer Golf Course, and others.

Action:

- Work in conjunction with vendors and other program sponsors to provide recreation activities as appropriate.

3. ADOPT FINANCING STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

a) Allocate Capital Facility Funds According to CIP

As specified in the District's Capital Improvement Plan, possible revenue sources for CIP projects include: BIMPRD and lid lift funds, funds from other public agencies, donations, grant funds, bond revenues, and funds from foundations, non-profits, and private corporations. While funds for land acquisition and major development are held and expensed out of a fund called the Land Acquisition Fund, for the purpose of this PROS Plan, the enclosed Capital Improvement Plan specifies and projects at this time how these funds could be used.

b) Allocate Lid Lift Funds

In 2008, the BIMPRD Board of Commissioners placed a property tax levy proposal for voter approval on an island-wide basis for the acquisition, development, and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the island. The levy passed and the funds collected from the levy (referred to as lid lift funds) may be allocated for the acquisition and development of park, recreation, and open space.

c) Pursue Donations & Non-Private Funding Sources

Pursue funding options through donations from private parties and non-profit entities.

d) Pursue Other Public Funding Options

Other public funding sources may be applicable such as WA State or federal grants, COBI Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) 1 and 2 programs, Hotel/Motel Tax and Non-Motorized Transportation funds, Conservation Futures (CF) by Kitsap County, and others and as available.

Additional public sources such as bonds may be applicable subject to approval and when initiated by the Park Board of Commissioners. Such bonding efforts may be a councilmatic bond or a general election subject to voter approval.

e) Consider Park Impact Fees as Possible Future Revenue Source

As a potential future option and if determined by BIMPRD and COBI to be feasible, the BIMPRD Board of Commissioners may consider park impact fees as a possible revenue source for island wide facility acquisition and development. Adoption would require approval of both BIMPRD Commissioners and COBI City Council.

Action for above finance strategies:

- Allocate funds from appropriate sources specified above to acquire and develop parkland and facilities.
- Develop agreements with other public and non-profit entities for specific funding sources and projects.

4. INITIATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PROJECTS

a) Acquire Natural Areas

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, BIMPRD may acquire and conserve significant wildlife areas, forestland, and open spaces indicated within this plan, supplementing Parkland Acquisition Committee review and nominations, The Greening of Winslow Report, the City of Bainbridge Island Open Space Study, 2008, and the COBI Shoreline Master Plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated for the acquisition of natural areas and may be combined with monies provided by COBI, the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions of development rights or fee title may include the riparian corridors and buffers, freshwater wetlands and ponds, saltwater shorelines and estuaries, and historical and cultural landscapes indicated in this PROS Plan and COBI Open Space Plan.

Action:

- Initiate the acquisition significant open space and natural areas and allocate revenues for significant properties in accordance with this BIMPRD PROS Plan and COBI Open Space Plan.

b) Acquire/Develop Recreational Shoreline, Playground and Athletic Parks & Facilities

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, BIMPRD may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate significant recreational shoreline, playground and athletic, parks indicated within this plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated for acquisition of these types of park land and may be combined with monies provided by COBI, the county, state agencies, federal and non-profit organizations.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions and developments may include waterfront access and hand-carry boat launch sites, ballfields, picnic shelters, courts, playground and skate furniture and related improvements to be distributed across the Island, among others.

Action:

- Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of recreational shoreline, playgrounds, athletic parks and facilities and allocate revenues for significant properties in accordance with this BIMPRD PROS Plan.

c) Acquire and Develop Recreational Trail Systems

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, BIMPRD and COBI may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate the significant recreational trail systems indicated in this plan and supplemented by the COBI Non-motorized Transportation Plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated for acquisition and development of trail systems and may be combined with monies provided by COBI, the county, state and federal agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects. Generally, COBI will develop and maintain non-motorized trail connections within public road right-of-ways.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions and developments may include the shoreline or beach walks, off-road hiking, bicycling, and horse trails activities consistent with Class I, II and III categories extending within and between environmental areas, parks, schools, community facilities, and neighborhoods across the Island.

Action:

- Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant corridors of recreational trail systems and allocate revenues for significant projects in accordance with this BMIPRD PROS Plan.

d) Acquire Indoor Facility and Community Center Sites

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, BIMPRD may identify a property to be leased or acquired for the future development of a consolidated multi-generational community recreation center somewhere within or adjacent to the Winslow urban area. Where appropriate, acquisition, development, and/or lease monies may be allocated for the acquisition of an appropriate site for this purpose and may be combined with monies provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial lease or acquisition and development may include physical conditioning rooms, gymnasiums, meeting and classrooms, and arts and crafts rooms for child, teen, adult, senior, and special population activities.

Action:

- Initiate efforts that lead towards the acquisition of an appropriate site for a community recreation center and subsequent construction and allocate revenues for purchase and development for this project in accordance with this BIMPRD PROS Plan.
- Pursue opportunities for neighborhood community sites such as the Fort Ward Bakery building.

5. PARTICIPANTS

BIMPRD acknowledges the importance of working with a variety of participants in order to achieve the outcome for park, recreation and open space specified in this plan.

Participants could include other public agencies at city, state, county and federal levels as well as non-profit or private organizations, and local citizen groups. Some examples of possible participants include: COBI, BISD, Kitsap County, WA State, the federal government, BILT, Rotary Club of BI, and BI Parks Foundation.

6. FOLLOW-UP

a) Conduct Progress Assessments

BIMPRD as lead with possible input from COBI and other public or non-profit/private agencies or organizations will conduct progress assessments as necessary to review action on the projects and programs identified above and improve methods, assign responsibilities, or take other measures necessary to ensure effective implementation.

Action:

- Adjust parks, recreation, and open space vision, strategies, and implementing measures based on the results of these follow-up progress assessments.

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC OPINION

COMMUNITY MEETINGS INPUT

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/ opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Acquire land	1		3		Land also comes the burden of develop, extremely high per person /maintenance ratio
Aging population			2		
Aquatic center	12		2	1	Pressure on pool, inclusive, need dry land expansion, expansion for youth, Coast Guard classes, swim team
Blakely Harbor park	3		2		Environmental signage/ money for signage, protect of marsh
Barn	1				
Basketball	1				
Battle Point	6	3	8		Water/sanitation facilities, remove speed bumps, likes west entrance, expand observatory , turf field, transmitter building gym use
Bike	4				More bike lanes in roads (COBI) Highway 305
Boat storage					Lots of shoreline parks need to facilitate community storage, allow easy water access
Boating	1				
Brochure	4		1		Week to week activities/good we offer a lot, good design, extensive programs
Camp Yeomalt	1				
Community center - yes			3		Centralized location, near school property, aquatic center, car-pooling issues and multiple locations
Culture/concerts	1				
Culture/concerts/arts	5				Shakespeare, kid version, likes water color, pottery, wants partnership w/BARN
Dog park/off leash	1		2		Separate by size
Eagledale	2	1			Tennis courts resurfacing

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/ opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Eagledale pottery center	3		1		Needs better ventilation
Equestrian programs			3		More equestrian programming
Farms		2	1		Review deed at day road farm and M&E
Fay Bainbridge	4	1	4	1	Scotch broom, likes small boat launch, campfires, group gatherings(shelters) offshore mooring, picnicking, camping, summer concerts, playground, drinkable water
Fields - soccer	1		2		More
Fishing	1				
Forest to sky		1			Trail crossing signage at Miller
Fort Ward	4	3		2	Love it since taken over from state, don't remove gun battlement but close doors, beach, trails, volunteers, boy scout projects
Frisbee golf	1		1		
Gardening	2				Fence is working?
Gazzam	2		4		Mountain bike, loop around lake, wildlife viewing , develop north end
Gazzam acquisitions	1			1	
General satisfaction				1	
Grand forest west	1		3		Crossing at Miller, mountain bike, racing teams, see separate squeaky wheel comments
Grand forest east	1	1	2	1	Is the trail going through? add bridge in grand forest east, walking groups, extend trail to Sportsman, develop east
Gymnastics - more space	2		5		Improve transmitter building , not enough space/time, more space for competition

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/ opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Gyms - open	4		3		More room to move, heating/ cooling, more space for roller hockey, more space in general
Habitat			1		
Hawley Cove				1	
Hilltop	1				
Historic interpretation			2		Create more storylines for parks
Historic preservation	1		2		
High School spaces			1		
Invasive			1		Scotch broom
Lacrosse	1		1		Dedicated facility/ no share
Manzanita park			3		Would like bike park, trail improvements
Maps			1		
Meigs			1		Who owns Meigs farm? Meigs farm-park trail connections
Nature	3				Trees, moss on dead trees, trails around trees
Non-motorized Trails	1				
Observatory	1				
Open forums	1		1		Do more/e-mail list , emergency preparedness, buy nothing Bainbridge, community neighborhood activities
Open gym					Maybe more YMCA type basketball gym
Outdoor Classes/programs	3				Foraging/mushrooming, son takes lots of classes
Outdoor pool			1		Wants outdoor pool

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Outreach-surveys & notices	2		1		Such as island moms
Parkour					
Parks	2				Likes recycling, good value
Parks programming	1		2		Arts, gymnastics, aquatics center, discover Bainbridge hikes, senior center, foreign languages, learn to row, canoe, kayak, sailing, responsive, create programs, registration, needs more seats, high school partnership, to share lighted field (conditional use permitting construction)
Partnership			3		Likes school district type fundraisers, other ways to raise money with partners-such as Roller Hockey and Rowing,
Partnership-trails	2		2		
Partnerships			1	1	More cooperation among government agencies
Petanque	3		2		Wants more space, senior center
Pickle ball	1		1		
Picnic facilities			2		More tables and benches in all parks-especially Battle Point and Waterfront
Planning				1	
Playgrounds -more			3		South end, are people using them?
Pottery studio	1		2	1	Well run
Point White		1			
Pritchard Park	3	1	4		Transfer to public use thru park district, who maintains, possible off-leash dog park-off-leash concerns, memorial
Point White Dock	1				

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/ opportunities	Does Well	Comment
QR code				1	Some have fallen off
Restrooms			1		In all parks
Road ends			1		More water access
Roller Hockey	2				Stakeholder
Rotary		1		1	Excited by the improvements
Rockaway		1			
Rowing	5		1		Stakeholder
Sailing	3				Stakeholder
Schel Chelb				1	
School facilities	1				Funds needed, important to be able to use
Scouts	1				
Shoreline/Water trails	2		1	2	
Signage	2		3		X-walk Grand Forest, Miller and Gazzam, good organization, show trail map connections, "name" signs on trails
Skate park			2		Safety tread
Soccer fields	2				
Social media	1		1		Do more
Special Olympics /Special needs			1		
Sports programming	1				
Sports fields - more	6		6		More soccer fields

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Senior Center /staff or classes	4			1	Critical work being done, bingo, ping pong, recycling
Strawberry Hill Center Classes	1				
Strawberry Packing Plant			1	1	Likes what the city has done, bring back the overlook
Strawberry Packing Plant/plan x				2	
Tech Levy, funding sources			1		
Teen activities	2		9		Wants more activities, center improvement, need destination
Teen Center			2		Move to Strawberry
Tennis	1				
Trail and Trail Connections	12		10	2	Non-motorize plan, increase walking groups, increase bike ways, increase separated pathways for example at highway 305, mountain bike, off road, wants more connections to south end, stewardship, likes commodore, Sportsman Club, Seiki to Woodward connection, road ends, do we rate trails? waterfront trail improvements and connections, water taxi
Trail-hikes	1				Striders, 8 mile hikes, Wednesday walking group
Trails-bikes			1		
Trails-Sakai	3		2		School property Sakai (canyon) trail
Trail maintenance			4	1	As surface improves, users speed up, multi-use standard at Fairy Dell/ Manzanita? horse poop bags, bike user interface, put West Port Madison trails on map, some trails are too improved
User groups / funding	1			1	Seek to expand
Volleyball					Skate places in Winslow, move by school

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Walks	2				
Water & beach access	6		5		Likes waterfront trail, expand beach trails, wants more access and development, beach access Port Madison nature preserve and Fay Bainbridge, north end (non and motorized)
Water access	3	1	4		Water view corridors
Water facility			3		
Water taxi					Hawley and Pritchard
Waterfront park	4		2		Some areas accessible but leave some areas to others/park district should take on
Wood workers	1				
Youth employment			1		Youth skills, copy Canada
Zumba	1				

Senior Center additional comments

Acoustics			2		
Buses/trips			2		Trips leave to early
Chuck wagon	1				
Classes					
exercise/laugh/improve	1				
Classes-snow shoe, cross country			1		
Electronic information sign	1		1		
Health center	1				

Public Meeting/Topics	More Important	Lesser importance	Challenges/ opportunities	Does Well	Comment
Meeting space for larger groups				1	
More "end of life"				2	
More spaces				1	
Parking				1	
Prepare for increasing senior population				1	
Recreation/ classrooms				1	
Remodel Huney Hall				1	
Thrift shop				1	
Trips		1		1	
Website/Newsletter				1	1 Needs to be inclusive/more accurate, not enough stuff

Group One Comments

Community Center

Sounds expensive

Community centers are interesting facilities that need to be programmed all the time.

Is there a need to house all these things in one community center? (i.e. pottery, etc.)

We're not that big of an island.

It would be one centralized location versus driving everywhere.

There's a balance between buying property and maintaining property. Would want to see what has been purchased in past few years, what the trends are.

Find the program, and then see what we might house there: gymnastics, racquetball, pottery, pertanque, handball, event and meeting space.

Everyone is going to want something different.

Maybe there is a community space we could buy without the expenses of a community center.

What are we doing well?

The pottery studio is well run and well staffed.

With our new senior center manager, critical work is being done: social media, yoga, laughter, ski buses.

Perry (Barrett) is such a resource/asset to the community and Park District

Not sure how we can improve on the brochure. We're offering lots of classes.

Who maintains Pritchard Park. Answer: COBI

Excited about Rotary Park (improvements).

Gazzam and Grand Forest. Is the new trail going to go through?

Pretty amazing what we do.

What are we not doing well?

Park District offices are not very visible. Missed some meetings because of bad info.

Better signage is needed.

Great to see all the things that we have acquired, but need to see parks developed to their best potential.

Acquire everything we can, but along with this comes the burden of development.

Blakely Harbor Park: there hasn't been the money for signage of landscaping to protect the salt marsh.

There was a huge effort to acquire Pritchard Park, but it's a shame we don't have it all.

User groups can help with fundraising efforts (ex. Weed Warriors).

Waterfront Park: have some areas accessible (ADA), but leave some areas for other users.

Want open forum for comments, where people can read comments and comment on them.

It would have been great to have on the front page of the Recreation Connection catalog that there was a comprehensive plan survey in the back.

Also could have publicized the survey through social media, Bainbridge Review, Bainbridge Islander, Island Moms.

Could put flyer boxes in parks with surveys (similar to what realtors use).

Could do something similar to the School District using social media, etc. to send out mailings about programs.

QR code: can it queue up a response that people can respond to?

Involvement in Community

Have always been a hiker, and am now active in strider group. Use all parks and trail links.
Gymnastics, trails, cycling.
Crystal springs, citizen.
Pottery studio, helped with last Blakely Harbor Park plan.
Senior Center
Parks for Petanque, trails.

Priorities

Red Dots (highest priority)

Petanque: 15'x14', gravel. Interested in attracting people from off island. Integrate with existing landscaping. Work with City at Waterfront Park.

Sakai trail: interested in Park District support for this trail that links New Brooklyn/Sportsman Club Roads to Bucsit Lane.

Waterfront Park: interested in having the Park District take on this park.

Blakely Harbor Park: overrun with non-native vegetation, generator building, hiking opportunities, loop around pond with bridge, connections to cemetery and Fort Ward Park, salt marsh restoration.

Blakely Harbor Park: restoration of shoreline more of a priority.

A dedicated facility for lacrosse so no one has to share. Soccer gets first priority: lacrosse is step child. (Daughter has practices from 5:00 to 8:00 at night).

Other comments:

We have aging population. Think about accessible uses. Accessible access to water, beach.

Water access to beach (Veterane, Agate Pass loop, Hidden Cove dock)

Not sure how we stack up to other districts. Make sure we have funds in budget for maintenance. Make sure our new facilities are well cared for. It's a shame we work in a decrepit building. Offer great pottery classes but old equipment. Great job with State Parks.

Any opportunity to connect trails to parks. Longer trails plus loops plus linking Waterfront Park to Strawberry Packing Plant. Install bridges to facilitate this.

Trail opportunity at the bottom of Toe Jam Hill. Grace Episcopal Church, Friends of the Farms are working on developing trails. Likes the Park District's support for these trails.

Advertise better with PAC on the trail connections. We do have a trails group with funds to purchase trail easements.

If the Bainbridge Island Land Trust could get trails, would the Park District take care of them?

Group One Comments

What are we doing well:

Happy with maintenance at Fort Ward Park since BIMPRD has taken over
Trails: happy with the upkeep
Rotary Park: happy with project so far
Strawberry Packing Plan Park: like what city has done

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Fay Bainbridge needs to be updated
Eagledale Pottery Center: better ventilation, too much dust, better cleaning
Need more water access, kayak parks
More playgrounds in south end
More sports fields
More for teens to do, teen/adult activities
No speed bumps at Battle Point Park
Place for teens together, destination for them
Grand Forest trails: MTB, cyclist friendly, racing teams
More equestrian programs
Better crossing at Miller, put an island in like by Safeway
Trail around Gazzam Lake: better signage MTB trails
Teen/Tween activities and space: bowling, putt-putt golf, volunteer hours for teens
Outdoor pool, community center, open gyms
Develop Manzanita Park: bike park
Water and more sanitation at Battle Point Park
Historic Preservation
Add the week by week activities in brochure
More trails so people do not have to walk or bike on roads
Special Olympics, special needs
Would like space for Petranque, like bocce with less maintenance
Facility for gymnastics: need more room to move, heating, cooling
Improve heating, cooling in Transmitter building, need more space there, better use of the space
Need more soccer fields
Bike trails: lanes on paved roads, bike friendly commuter routes
Tech levy: development programs
Pickleball-Frisbee golf
Fields: need more spaces
More water access, parking is an issue at road ends
Teen Center: needs improvement

Group Two Comments

What we do now: (activities/facilities used)

- Walks Striders
- Use Trails Grand Forest, Gazzam, Fort Ward, Blakely Cemetery, West Port Madison
- Zumba Mini-Gym
- Aquatics Fitness Aquatics Center
- Gymnastics High use
- Swimming High use (Aquatics Center)
- Dog park
- Scouts
- Soccer High use (Battle Point Park)
- Rowing
- Sailing
- Water polo
- Horses
- Classes yoga/art/fitness/pottery/cooking
- Trips outdoor adventure, senior trips
- Playgrounds Battle Point Park, Waterfront Park, Eagledale Park, Aaron Tot Lot, Strawberry Hill Park
- Outdoor sport facilities
- Pottery
- Picnic shelters
- Rental facilities used for events/classes (Island Center Hall, Camp Yeomalt)
- Youth employment
- Concerts Waterfront Park Community Center
- Senior Center
- Bikes Fort Ward Park
- Beach access Fort Ward Park (boat launch), Pritchard Park, Rockaway Beach, Hawley Cove Park, Blakely Harbor Park
- Salt water swim Blakely Harbor Park, Hidden Cove Park

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Walking group uses lottery for registration: open wider
More space available in youth programs (swimming/gymnastics)
More pool space as programs grow. "Dry land" expansion
Indoor multi-sport facility (with track, gymnastics, etc.)
More accessible beach access
More water view corridors (downtown, not just for trails)
A vessel facility on waterfront (downtown for storage of boats: sail, row, kayak, etc.)
Education/interpretive signs: history
Expand information available for new folks and tourists, (through use of website/catalog/video/park docents)
Model/support skill progression into employment for youth (copy model used in Canada, CA)
Hawley cove: safety tread on boardwalk; complete trail.
More boat launches: motorized/non-motorized (especially north end)
Gymnastic room is too small (shared space)
Sand volleyball!
Skateboard places in Winslow

Group Three Comments

What we do now: (activities/facilities used)

Bainbridge Striders-8 mile hike, Senior Center-bingo, ping pong, recycling
Eagledale park programs for kids, pottery center, trails in south end, unofficial dog park in Pritchard, rowing programs
Heavy use of parks, tennis, rowing. King County Strat. Plan Public Planning wants to see what we are doing tonight.
Walking group Wed, Shakespeare, classes, trees
Gymnastics, enjoy beach parks trails, Mom in Senior Center
Parks, mushrooms, son takes lots of classes
Coast Guard Aux. boating classes, Senior Center, pea patch
Use all of the island
Raising Resilience-supporting families and youth

What are we doing well:

Trails-trail maps are working, some of the QR codes are erased
Likes new trail at Sakai
Likes how things are organized, signs in last 5 years
Using the trail steward program
Likes how the dead trees look with moss, how trails are looking, clear trails but leave old trees
W.P.C.C.-likes how it is set up for computers, boating classes, garden is great-fence working
Battle Point Park-entrance by ball fields
Love Ft Ward-better since City took over
Don't remove the gun battlements-close doors to keep kids out
Pottery studio great, Ft Ward, Fay Bainbridge great
Are people using playgrounds? Dan-yes lots of people
Kid version of arts and crafts-variety of classes
Backpacking classes-Ho Rainforest-Outdoor Classes
Commodore trail
Has Parks taken over Sportsman? No
Bike trail 305-City
Hilltop great job on scotch broom
Likes the recycling at shelters-cans/bottle containers at each garbage can

Challenges/Changes Wanted

More for single moms-each week of summer offer a 6-8 hour class for kids
Lot of Scotch Broom at Fay Bainbridge-seedlings coming up
Gymnastics very popular-great, not enough room
Trails-easy to forget what trails are out there-need advertising/marketing of trails
Do we rate the trails? Dan-not really Would like to have more challenging trails
Horse poop bags- When biking splashes in face
More mulch at pea patch and garden carts at each end
Lots of shoreline parks-District is not facilitating getting community boat storage-allow people to get on the water more easily
Acquired lots of parks-Fay Bainbridge, Ft Ward, Hilltop Extremely high acreage per person, long range ideas of more maintenance funding- snack shacks to raise money, other ways to make money/use fees
Like school fundraisers- they make lots of money in one evening
What about Meigs Farm?
Connecting trails to Sakai/Woodward
Road Ends (City owned)

Challenges/Changes Wanted (continued)

Making a map showing all the trails/showing connections

Community Center-Friday night open gym is very crowded-something for teens to do on weekends-YMCA-Basketball gym

Don't we have lots of those already?

Yes to it-Community Center-opportunity for multigenerational opportunities in one location

Outdoor pool somewhere else on island

Community neighborhood Activities-(email)-emergency preparedness-Fire District-Buy Nothing Bainbridge Parkour

Move Teen Center to Strawberry Hill, pursue Arts & Crafts program-utilizing technology-available partnership, new skate park by the school

Leverage what we are doing with group Bainbridge Youth Services-new arts and craft-Island Music Guild-boat

Boathouse

Waterfront trail connections & improvements

Beach access at West Port Madison Nature Preserve, Fay Bainbridge

Put West Port Madison Nature Preserve trails on map

Expand observatory at Battle Point Park

Community Center- use old buildings if possible-American Legion Hall?

Water Taxi between Hawley Cove Park and Pritchard Park

Community Boat Storage- Point White Dock, Blakely Harbor Park, Waterfront Park

Add a bridge Grand Forrest East

Group Four Comments

Likes

Rowing
Roller Hockey-sailing
Wood workers
Water color
Good at sports programs
Value is good
Good catalogue
Water Front Park/Trail
Gazzam
Grand Forest West
Battle Point
Trails
Fay Bainbridge
Rowing-stakeholder
Sailing-stakeholder
Roller Hockey-stakeholder
Outdoor Program
Touch-Well cared for
Trails
Extensive Program
Trails-Connectivity-Allowing people to commute-walk & bike
Responsive-create programs
Inclusive with Aquatic Center
Battle Point/Catalogue

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Increase separate pathways such as from Highway 305 to trails
Increase bike ways-connecting people/driving
Some trails are too improved
Gym-share in tight space and time
New walking groups
Ride share
Fundraising partnerships for things like roller hockey and BI Rowing
Partnerships with stakeholders
Mountain biking needs places to practice: tech features, bridge loops
Trails: training, biking, safety, bike lane
Web site at registration: not enough seats (difficult to get on)
Expand walking groups
Create more of a story line on parks history
Pressure on pool: times too limited for lap swimming, general tightness (crowding), clean the windows
Turf: High School doesn't share lighted fields, more partnerships needed, conditional use and permits are limited, open the facility
Names signs on trails
Trails and sight lines. As the trail surface improves, users speed up (such as bikes).
Fairy Dell/Manzanita-Standards, multi-use?
More cooperation of Government agencies, take measures to cooperate
School property trail (Sakai) Canyon Trail
Non motorized plan

Group Five Comments

Highest priorities (red dot)

Battle Point Park arboretum,	Astronomical center, play equipment, summer Shakespeare, Transmitter Building, walking and running trails, multiple use, potential for summer concerts
Waterfront Park	Rowing, play area, summer camps, water access
Aquatics Center	Swimming, exercise classes, water polo
Grand Forest	Biking and hiking trails, central trails connection
Fort Ward	Boat launch, water trails, hiking and walking trails, dog walking,
Point White Dock	Scenic view, boat launch
Fay Bainbridge Park	Beach walks, small boat launch, campfires, group gatherings (shelters are nice), drinkable water, offshore mooring, picnicking and camping, summer concerts, playgrounds
School facilities	important to be able to use, funds are needed for more indoor facilities
Programs & Classes	Gymnastics, aquatics center, Discover Bainbridge hikes, Senior Center, foreign languages, Learn to Row, art, canoe, kayak, sailing

Community Center

Want it to include new pool, gymnasium, gymnastics space

Likes

Art classes: papermaking, printmaking, weaving
Shakespeare festival
Outdoor program classes: mushroom, foraging

Things wanted

Community partnerships with Bainbridge Performing Arts for classes, B.A.R.N., Rock Gym
Rowing/boat house/small boat center
Better road signage to park sites
More picnic tables, benches, restrooms in all parks
Bring back Strawberry Packing Plan overlook
Review deed of Day Road farm related to parks. Also M&E farm)
Temporary dock at Fort Ward
Improve trails at Fort Ward Park
Tennis courts at Fay Bainbridge Park
Renovate bathroom facilities at Battle Point Park
Classes: geo cache, Russian language, more mushroom and foraging

Future Ideas

Need indoor/outdoor pool

More pool space for programs

Due to swim team wait list, reconfigure pool use schedule

More pool time for youth, club teams, family swim

Concerned about parks on hazardous waste sites: Pritchard Park, Strawberry Packing Plant, Vincent Road

Toilets in parks

More play structures for special needs children

Dedicated gymnastics facilities. (Current facilities are overcrowded. Transmitter Building is too small).

Woodward/Sakai Trail (clarify responsibilities for trail)

Complete cross island trails and connect to waterfront

Bike lands

Off leash dog areas for parks

Trails specific to mountain bike and equestrian use

Additional turf multi-use soccer, lacrosse fields (lighted fields, not like at Battle Point Park)

Temperature in front pool is too hot for lap swim

Group Six Comments

Interest of people in group

- Gymnastics
- Rowing
- Running path, mountain bike trails
- Senior activities/Senior Center
- Trails, nature parks chair
- Trails, aquatics, dance
- Petanque
- Skateboarding
- Aquatics, swimming

Waterfront Park Areas

Fix tennis courts

Concerns about boat launch, rowing, senior center, place to gather for Petanque, access
Rotary waterfront, newly purchased land, access

Trails

Mountain bike: want interconnecting trails through park system, accessibility

Need parking access to parks and trails

Signage must be better

Trail maps: want online presence and ADA accessibility, variety of trails

Want trail markers to designate: Difficult, Intermediate, Easy

Keep trails. Island park maps with usage

Need restroom access at trail heads

Aquatics Center

Busy, overcrowded, need more space, another pool

Suggest rate differentiation for low use time since prime time is overcrowded

Swim team has wait list; more space is needed

Dog Park

Need one in Blakely area

Need more than one throughout the island

Skate Park

Skateboarding is a growing interest in the community.

Skate park needs expansion

Skate bowl is great but wet. Needs a cover (this could be done incrementally).

Gymnastics

Need more space, overlapping users is a problem

Existing space is too small because of too many users

Need central location, scheduling is a problem

Arts & Crafts

Good way to socialize

Nature Preserve

Gets seniors out the front door

What is done well

Programs, variety

Catalog is best way to communicate programs out there

Improvements for Park District

Website is not user friendly, not updated, need weekly programs, interface is clunky

New better interface on website as to connectivity by ages, gender, time

Website needs advance search options for activities

Need to update website to this century

Interconnect to other island agencies

Access to properties (i.e. parking)

Dog parks

Restrooms

More connectivity from one park to another (i.e. trails)

More activities for intergenerational such as Petanque courts

More signage needed

Rockaway Beach: it is disappearing. Do something.

Community Center

Need to learn more about it

Gymnasium, new pool, flexible space

Develop new property that has already been acquired

Group Seven Comments

Locations used/priorities

Waterfront Park	boats, rowing
Fishing	
Gazzam Lake	
Aquatics Center	exercise
Trails/camping	
Walking group	wants more public access to shoreline
Astronomy	
Senior center	
Roller hockey	Battle Point Park
Petanque	Waterfront Park (gravel)
Woodworking	Barn wanted for woodworking group

Indoor Facilities Used

Strawberry Hill Classroom	
Aquatics Center	swimmers
Fay Bainbridge	shelter with electricity
Fort Ward Park	facilities please
Camp Yeomalt	cabin/hall/barn
Seabold Hall	
Eagledale Pottery	classes/home school
Indoor gym for roller hockey	would like this
Senior center	would like Petanque clubhouse
Basketball programs	
Barge/covered shelter	
Observatory	Battle Point Park

Outdoor Educaton/Cultural/Other

Spring watershed	Weed Warriors
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Red Dots: Highest Priorities

Aquatics Center	central area
Grand Forest	should be representative of all parks and trails (well maintained)
Control dogs	
Waterfront Park	Senior Center, easy access to Seattle, dock and safety improvements
Battle Point Park	needs storage facilities (10x10), restroom upgrades, concessions, lots of parking, various activities, bike paths, smooth walking surfaces
Trails	all should be little and hidden
Fay Bainbridge Park	shelter, open area for camping, books fast
Fort Ward Park	more parking, needs shelter
Aquatics Center	Swim team, scuba, sailing diving, 50 m. expansion for Ray pool, host meets

Needs/Dislikes/Challenges

Restrooms!!!	Waterfront Park, Battle Point Park
Aquatics Center	safety concerns with wet floors
Invasive plants	scotch broom
More picnic areas	needed at Battle Point Park and Waterfront Park
Wanted	composting garbage cans and more dog waste disposal
Connection between trails	there is feeling this would have happened if not for Land Trust
Maps	update and make accessible, way-finding on trails
Dog park	want dog park that is not a swamp, and has open air shelter
Would like	a general centralized gym, another multi-use facility, place for group meetings, a place for music/orchestra
Would like	centralized coordination of facility schedule, bookings, better ease of use

Group Eight Comments

Red (highest priority)

Gymnastics
Schel Chelb
Non-motorized trails
Aquatic Center
Trails-bike/walk, multi user conflicts
Aquatic Center/Battle Point Park turf fields
Gymnastics team-more room

Yellow (next highest priority)

Aquatic Center-lap swim PT
Gazzam-trail connections-signage
Blakely Harbor Park-improvements
Gazzam trails and wildlife
Aquatic Center: swim team
Gazzam and acquisitions of park property
Rotary Park: baseball, happy about reconstruction

Blue (somewhat important)

Battle Point Park-huge improvements, soccer, dog walking
Day Rd Farm-importance of agriculture
Eagledale: tennis courts resurfacing
Grand Forest-trail development on east side
Trails: walking groups. Extend trail system Sportsman/New Brooklyn
Battle Point Park: tennis court surfacing, history of park.
Battle Point Park: transmitter building, gymnastics use

Green (lesser importance)

Rockaway Beach: diving, boy scout stair project for water access
Johnston Farm: composting, learning facilities, education opportunities
Forest-Sky Trail: crossing Miller, trail crossing road signage
Fort Ward Park: western exposure, sun, beach, trail access
Ft Ward Park, Point White Dock, Fay Bainbridge Park: water access
Trails
Pritchard Park: dogs off leash concerns, memorial
General dog concerns
Fort Ward Park: volunteer clearings, boy scout projects

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Gym Program growth, facility limits participants, another space, home meets at middle school labor intensive
High school facility old/shared, overcrowding
Mountain biking: stopped because of hazard to self, walkers, runners, horses. This is challenge of multi use trails
Schel Chelb Park: area growing, playground needed
Trails: signage improvements, feedback on Grand Forest East (like it)
Schel Chelb playground
Trails: like signage
Sands Ballfield: no electricity or bathroom, fields unsafe, complaints

Challenges/Changes Wanted (continued)

Use of High School athletic spaces
Gym- Recreation option non competitive version, be able to foster more participation
Pritchard-dog use
Future land purchase
Gazzam-preserved wildlife viewing
Trails expansion
Central gathering place-community center
Multi-use/collaborative facility, fields/meeting rooms/arts & crafts/food
Kids and parents can engage centralized location-school property near aquatic center or round about area
Raising family: structured car pooling for shuttling to multiple locations
More waterfront access and road ends
Pritchard Park: possible dog park
Prioritize habitat needs for wildlife
Dog Park: separate by size (small vs large)
Develop north end of Gazzam
Manzanita trail improvements
Meigs Farm-trail connections
Grand Forest East: low maintenance expansion of trails

Squeaky Wheels requests:

Bicycle education
Maintaining bicycle access to park trails
Crossing and traffic calming in park areas (such as a crossing island on Miller where the Grand Forest trail crosses)
Trails that serve dual purpose
Making sure facilities are bike friendly (removing steep speed bumps like in Ft Ward)
Joint recreational/health events (trail rides, bike to school, bike to work, repair your bike, "Bike Stock" music event)
A pump-track

Group One Comments

What we do now: (activities/facilities used)

Trails: Battle Point Park, Grand Forest
Aquatic Center
Senior Center
Walking Group
Parks: Battle Point Park, Fay Bainbridge Park
Ball Fields: Rotary
Ted Olson

What are we doing well:

Taking over State Parks
Quarterly brochure
Website/online information

Challenges/Changes wanted:

Senior Center:

- Parking
- More space
- Acoustics at WFCC
- Dedicated exercise room
- More spreadout activities
- No classes in Fireside Room
- More coordination on scheduling

Boardwalk on trail at Manzanita Park
Restroom facilities (in general throughout parks)
Parking (in general throughout)
Recreation/Community Center with classrooms
Meeting space for large groups
Electronic info/sign up for 50+
Trail end beach access
More parking at Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve
Handicap access at Fay Bainbridge Park
Path to beach at Fay Bainbridge Park
Picnic shelter upgrade at West Port Madison Reserve
Signage at Meigs Park
Updating at Strawberry Hill Park

Group Two Comments

What we do now: (activities/facilities used)

Tennis Courts
Table tennis
Trails

What are we doing well:

Trails: wonderful, design and maintenance is excellent
Good ADA, good diversity
Brochure: perfect

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Senior Center:

- Fireside Room should not be used for classes in morning; use for socialization
- Life long learning classes, ie computer
- Resource person for medical and senior issues
- Limited space: need more where we can hear
- More end of life
- More Shakespeare
- Increasing Senior population so need to prepare for it
- Seat belts on bus
- Trips leave too early, shorter trips
- Snowshoe/cross country
- Newsletter/website not enough stuff on it, inclusive and more accurate

Miss tennis courts at Waterfront Park
Walks on Bainbridge leave too early
More connectivity/wild life

Dog Parks

- Good for non dog people as well
- Social aspect
- Pritchard Park-water is great for dogs
- Eagledale-muddy/too small
- Tourist draw
- Resources to find dog parks in county
- Expand Mutt Mitts
- More signage (dog poop)

Softball maintenance better please
Rotary Park trails need improvements
Weed warriors, invasive species
Aquatic Center: too cold, less chlorine

Group Three Comments

Red Dots (highest priority)

Battle Point Park:

- Tennis Courts: more programs for adults
- Walk on trail: walk dogs, off leash dog area here

Fay Bainbridge Park:

- Beach preservation=access recreation/environmental

WPCC:

- Tennis courts
- Spend a lot of time there
- Programs at Sr Center important
- Activities: exercise, Spanish, line dancing, Shakespeare, ping pong, softball team

Pt White:

- So much better than before, fishing

Ft Ward:

- No vehicle access is positive
- Walking, trails, Blakely Harbor expanding trail system, access from neighborhood, variety of difficulty of trails

Gazzam:

- Walk with dog=variety with lake and size

Pritchard Park:

- Dogs off leash, Off leash dog area important
- High School tennis, more courts-indoors?

Trail system:

- Great, important, keep expanding
- Blakely: History, dogs/walking, trails across jetties

Orange Dots (indicates priority for change or needing improvement)

Strawberry Plant Park:

- Upland: Park District should take over and make it more useful to public, not aesthetically pleasing

Point White:

- kids jumping off pier not issue, but ladder needs improvement because it is a safety issue, make it safer

Seabold

- Utilities used for rentals (stove, etc) needs to work in order to be used for events, checklist in place to make sure utilities/equipment work for rentals and events (like weddings)

Meigs:

- Trail (park at Koura) needs more maintenance for people who walk along, trail improvements
- Better trail signage at beginnings and junctions for people unfamiliar with them. Don't want to get lost.

Dock/Boat launch

- Need more in Eagle Harbor and Hidden Cove

Challenges/Changes Wanted:

- Tennis-more partnership with Bainbridge Athletic Club
- Pier at Fort Ward boat launch
- Trash containers: more needed at Gazzam and other parks
- Bird watching
- Owl calling program
- Year round Sanikan rentals
- Boat/docks for transit/locals

Indoor recreation facility in one location?

- Part of island charm is that we have a bunch of smaller venues
- Would be nice to have if “feasible” but already have a bunch of other facilities to care for,
- What we have is great
- Sustainability wise-doesn’t make sense
- Too enormous/burden
- Maintenance cost/resources

Group Four Comments

What we do now: (activities/facilities used)

Senior Center:

- Health center, living room
- Hang out
- Chuckwagon
- Thrift shop
- Activities: improv, exercise class, Liberation Laugh, dance, Spanish, Shakespeare club, table tennis, travel/trips, thrift shop, Evergreen Singers

Pool

Yoga

Bloedel

Petanque

Kayak

Drawing

Grand Forest Trail

Fay Bainbridge

Travel

Battle Point Park

Ted Olson

Dog walk

Ron Williamson Walks

Fort Ward

Outdoor programs: snow shoe, forage

Movies in Park

Shakespeare in Park

Bainbridge Performing Arts

BI Historical Museum docent

Bike

Pickleball

Waterfront Park

Road end Parks

Strawberry Plant Park

What are we doing well:

One of the best Park Districts

Challenges/Changes Wanted

Yoga/mediation platforms – serene area of park 4'x6'

More benches-Strawberry Plant Park

Enforce leash laws

Improve acoustics at Huney Hall

Felden Kraus Method: quiet comfortable room (wider class choices & better promo)

More overnight camping: any parks

More restrooms: all parks

Private land partnership

Outdoor table tennis

Petanque

DOG PARKS, doggy bag avail

Wooden benches (more comfy)

Spectator stands at ball fields

Challenges/Changes Wanted (continued)

Quiet zones in parks like at Buck Lake
Better signage: Grand Forest and Gazzam
Salt water pool versus chlorine
Large performance space
Choir rehearsal space for Evergreen Singers and other community groups
Storage for music folders (Evergreen Singers)
Wooden floor at Huney Hall
Food pantry storage
Remodel Huney Hall
Larger table tennis facility
Community Choral group: all ages
Better landscaping rotary Centennial Park
Dog Park/Dog area-Battle Point Park
Yaquina Road End Park

Group Five Comments

What are we doing well:

Fay Bainbridge:

- Beach water access, birthday parties, gatherings at shelters
- Made more accessible

Grand Forest: Forest to Sky Trail with new Hilltop connections **

Waterfront Park:

- Downtown area
- Water activities
- Senior Center
- Movies in the park
- Music, bird watching, sitting, watching boat launch

Aquatics Center:

- Exercise classes, river walk, swimming/masters, adult learn to swim classes

Battle Point Park:

- Paved area at pond
- Enjoy view of the water
- Playground

All trails:

- Trails connect well to each other

Challenges/Changes wanted:

Rockaway Beach: better parking

Water Front Park: foot bridge

Public dock at Lynwood Center

Parking issues at Water Front Park

Boat launch at Fay Bainbridge Park

Trail connections in Winslow

More communications, signage about trails, programs, maps

Trail connection between Meigs and Grand Forrest

More dog parks

Better bus service

More water access

Parking access at waterfront properties, encourage private homeowners to open up property as a friendly easement (i.e. beach access, tidelands)

Transportation to various parks ** (aka Frog Bus)

Senior access to parks

Intergenerational activities

Pool: More private showers, seats in showers

Sauna with outside access

Travel programs: pre-trip planning session, scouting out the routes

Suggestion: resurrect the Mosquito Fleet concept

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC OPINION

PAPER SURVEY RESULTS

2013

PAPER SURVEY RESULTS

1. Activities that you or a member of your household does and how frequently:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>
Adult learning classes		3	3	22	15
After school enrichment		1		13	27
Arts & crafts	2		5	22	15
Astronomy				17	22
Basketball indoor		1		4	32
Basketball outdoor	2			3	31
Beach walking	3	7	17	15	6
Biking	3	13	11	14	8
Bird watching	4	1	3	16	17
Boat ramp use		3	1	9	28
Boating (motor/sailing)		9	3	11	19
Camping			5	18	20
Card games		3	2	15	18
Concerts/cultural events			17	21	4
Dance	3	2	2	9	24
Dog walking/exercise	19	7	2	3	15
Drama		1	3	17	17
Environmental learning	1	3	8	18	10
Field sports: baseball	1		1	4	33
Field sports: football	2	2	1		35
Field sports: lacrosse		1		2	35
Field sports: soccer	1	4	1	7	26
Field sports: softball			1	3	33
Fishing (local shorelines)		2	1	12	24
Fitness and conditioning	20	11	2	4	9
Food foraging programs			4	10	25
Frisbee	1	1		8	30
Frisbee golf		1		3	32
Gardening	9	18	1	6	7
Gymnastics	18	3	1	3	24
Jewelry/metal smith		1	1	6	30

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>
Kayaking/small craft	1	2	3	17	20
Language	2	6	1	7	22
Martial arts	1	2	2	5	28
Music	4	9	3	10	15
Outdoor programs	1	1	10	20	9
Painting and drawing	3	3	2	14	19
Photography	3	4	4	11	18
Pickleball		2		3	33
Ping Pong		1	2	14	21
Pottery/ceramics		1	1	9	26
Skateboarding	1	2	1	3	30
Soccer	6	4		6	23
Summer camps	5	2	6	16	16
Swimming/water exercise	14	12	6	14	4
Tennis	1	1	2	9	27
Trail use: commute wrk/sch	5	3	3	4	26
Trail use: equestrian		1			35
Trail use: hiking	4	18	8	13	4
Trail use: trail biking		4	1	10	23
Trail use: running/walking	10	16	6	9	2
Volleyball/badminton				6	29
Woodworking	3	2	2	7	25
Writing/poetry	1		2	8	23
Yoga	1	5	1	8	23

2. Facilities that you or a member of your household uses and how frequently:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>
Aaron Tot Lot				5	38
Aquatics Center	16	11	5	15	5
Battle Point Park	3	10	6	23	7
Blakely Harbor Park			3	23	14
Camp Yeomalt cabin/clasrm			2	15	28
Camp Yeomalt Park				11	30
City: Strawberry Pack Plant	1	1	1	14	23
City: Waterfront Park	3	4	8	25	8
Eagledale Arts Center				8	27
Eagledale off leash dog prk	1	2		8	33
Eagledale Park		1	3	11	29
Fay Bainbridge Park	1	2	13	28	6
Fort Ward Park	5	1	8	26	8
Gazzam Lake Preserve	2	5	3	21	14
Gideon Park				4	37
Hawley Cove Park		2		10	29
Hidden Cove Ballfields	1	1		5	33
Hidden Cove Park			2	13	26
Island Center Hall				30	18
Madison Tot Lot				3	41
Manzanita Park				6	36
Meigs Park				10	28
Point White Dock			5	23	20
Pritchard Park	1	3	5	18	19
Rockaway Beach		1	2	13	25
Rotary Park		2	1	9	33
Sands Ballfields		2		9	29
School gyms	13	4	1	6	23
Seabold Hall		2	2	12	27
Senior Center/WPCC	2	4	2	11	28
Strawberry Hill Center		2		21	24

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>
Strawberry Hill Mini-Gym		1		7	40
Strawberry Hill Park	2	3	1	15	26
T'Chookwap Park		1		4	38
Ted Olson Nature Preserve	1	2	4	10	28
Teen Center	1			2	39
The Grand Forest/Hilltop		9	19	18	6
Trail: Blakely to Fort Ward	2	3	5	12	24
Trail: Forest to Sky		3	8	16	21
Transmitter Building		2		16	26
W. Port Madison Preserve			1	6	36

3. The Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District operates 46 parks and trail head sites and numerous cultural arts and recreation programs. How would you rate the overall operation of the Park District?

Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
20	27	5		

4. Please review the following and indicate your level of priority for each indicator below.

<u>Priority Level</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
Use of public facilities for more than one use	17	25	7	2
Preserve/protect public access to beaches & shorelines	53	3	1	
Increase and maintain natural scenery in park design	29	21	3	
Preserve and protect sites of cultural and historical value	27	20	8	
Develop, repair and improve current parks	33	18	3	
Work with non-profits to provide facilities/programs	10	28	9	3
Work with non-profits to provide capital assistance	12	20	12	5
Acquire more parkland and open space	16	16	20	3
Acquire and construct island park-to-park trails	19	19	14	1
Acquire and construct island park-to-subdivision trails	14	14	21	4
Increase staffing for longer facility use hours	6	21	25	2
Charge park user/entry fees to offset operational costs	2	11	29	8
Use parks and recreation areas to promote tourism	8	15	22	8
Assist with non-motorized connections to bike lanes	19	10	13	9

5. Please rate your priority for a new or expanded facility:

<u>Priority for New or Expanded Facility</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
Boat ramp	10	9	17	14
Bocce ball courts	2	6	20	21
Dog off leash areas	11	9	14	17
Equestrian ring	1	2	24	22
Gym space (day)	21	9	17	10
Gym space (night)	20	8	18	7
Indoor swimming pool	24	15	16	2
Large regional multi-use park	10	14	21	9
Neighborhood parks	13	13	18	6
Open space land	17	18	11	6
Pickleball		7	18	24
Picnic areas	6	24	15	8
Playgrounds	7	20	16	8
Racquet ball	3	7	23	17
Senior/50+ Center	11	15	15	11
Shoreline access and viewpoints	28	11	8	3
Skateboard areas	4	7	23	15
Sports fields	10	12	19	8
Teen Center	5	13	22	8
Tennis courts	6	14	19	7
Trails: commute wrk/sch	11	18	9	7
Trails: equestrian	2	8	18	18
Trails: hiking	14	22	10	1
Trails: trail biking	11	15	15	9
Trails: running/walking	27	17	5	2

6. There is interest among some groups on the island to develop a community recreation center that would include a variety of recreational opportunities such as classrooms, indoor basketball and other court space, running track, craft and art space.

Please rate your interest in this:

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
14	22	20	3

7. If you indicated a medium or high priority in question 6 for community recreation center, please rate the following options:

Multi-generational use community recreation center with teen center:

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
4	13	5	3

Multi-generational use community recreation center with senior/50+ center:

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
6	7	9	3

Multi-generational use community recreation center with teen center & senior/50+ center:

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No Priority</u>
14	13	4	2

8. Demographics:

Age:

19 or younger	
20-35	2
36-50	24
51-65	19
66 & older	17

Sex:

Male	9
Female	44

Number of persons in household is:

one	7
two	18
three	8
four	12
five or over	12

Race:

Afro-American	1
Asian	2
Hispanic	1
Native American	1
Caucasian	54
Other	

Household income:

Under \$14,999	
\$15,000- 34,999	3
\$35,000-49,999	3
\$50,000-74,999	4
\$75,000 -\$99,999	8
Over \$100,000	28

Housing:

Own	54
Rent	3

Education:

Less than 12th grade	
High school graduate	
Some college/or trade school	3
College graduate	20
Post graduate study	36

Number of children in household
(under 18 years old):

69

Ages of children in my household:

1	2	3	4	5
1	1			
6	7	8	9	10
2	4	2	8	11
11	12	13	14	15
11	8	4	4	8
16	17			
2	3			

9. Do you have any comments, concerns, aspirations or interests that you would like to express to us that could help us with developing goals for our parks & programs?

Need larger gymnastics space to accommodate all the programs.

Having a strong Park Dept is beneficial to BI, also aware of the money this department spends and would like to see a stricter budget enforced.

Anything to make biking safer! Doing a stellar job.

Focus on current population. Do not envision facilities/programs as incentives for population growth or tourists. Any indoor rec. facility includes squash court. Open space does not need "improvement" Important to link the parks/trails.

Would really appreciate having aquatic center open for even two hours on holidays, willing to pay extra. The aquatic center does a terrific job of accountability, a wide range of ages, fitness levels, programs, and activities and makes maximum use of facility with multiple activities happening simultaneously.

NO charging of fees for parks. Seasonal outdoor pool and/or splash pool.

Many dogs run loose in parks harrassing wildlife. Park Dept should better monitor off leash dogs in Battle Point Park. Need better SIGNS, confront dog owners. Control/eliminate invasive plants in parks. Encourage growth of native plants and trees, Improve wildlife habitat especially water fowl, remove invasive plants from ponds at Battle Point and Rotary, more nest boxes for native birds.

The island is essentially well served now, I think the money would be best spent keeping up on improving existing facilities rather than creating new ones.

Computer classes would be great, almost everybody has a laptop so we could meet anywhere, you need LOTS of computer classes for kids and adults.

Paddle tennis courts, paddle tennis is a 4 season sport-only except heavy rain, you can do it at night, it has a small court platform so it is environmentally friendly, does not need a lot of space, all ages & mixed gender can play, it is an excellent activity for this island, high school kids can get together to play, you can place courts around the island in small parks (away from residential).

Improve gymnastics gym at HS and keep open space land.

Petanque courts, Continually impressed by how much BI Parks offers in the way of facilities especially parks/trails) and how well taken care of everything is, would like to see more road ends become accessible again.

The pool and Boys and Girls Club are exceptional and for me just superior in every way.

BIKE LANES, BIKE LANES, collaboration with HS to teach safety in cycling, kids/students would be best served by cycling to school, I use pool otherwise don't use BIPD except parks.

As our community continues to grow the need for indoor sports/recreation grows, the aquatic center is already over crowded, we need to plan for the future and keep folks from being shut out of health activities.

BISC needs more swim lane space/time, expansion of the pool facilities to include a 50 meter pool would be optimal, our region is lacking these and we could profit from opening such a beneficial facility.

Our aquatic center is a seriously under utilized facility in that it could be open more hours, certain organized programs seem to crowd out individual use, especially lap swim.

Aquatic center/locker room facilities desperately need to be upgraded/improved.

No! charge park fees, NO use parks to promote tourism, please more gymnastics space and extended hours so kids & teens can have better hours-not so late on school nights, not so many kids in gym at the same time, more picnic areas at BPP by playground, a covered playground for tots to use on wet rainy days, YES, racquet ball, Thanks for all you do to make BI great.

Gymnastics programs are so popular current facilities are inadequate.

Need more space at the Waterfront Park Community Center.

Would like to see a flag football program, a park on the south end of island with playground and fields.

Increased gymnastics space/capacity.

Outdoor/indoor pool facility for those sunny days.

Petanque courts, make island parks more petanque friendly, requires only moderately wide gravel surfaces that are generally flat, see petanque space outside Eleven Winery at Day Rd Industrial Park for a good example of a suitable petanque playing area.

The gymnastics program needs new facilities, the shared HS space is inadequate and too small to host meets or accommodate club/rec/HS/and parks and rec. This needs to be addressed.

It would be nice to have instructor evaluations at the end of some of the programs, the level of coaches/instructors has varied greatly & I would think that feedback would be useful.

Community recreation center only if gymnastics!

Provide and enhance fishing opportunities on island for families, especially kids, more outdoor/environmental programs.

Develop new dock for Waterfront Park.

Develop new dock and boat launch at existing park.

More gymnastics space.

Gymnastic space, bike lane/trails for safe child biking/families.

Teen centers help teens have long healthy productive lives. You do a great job! Thank you for the survey.

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC OPINION

ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS

Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District
2013 Online Survey

Karis Tenneson

April 2014

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Survey Sample Demographics	4
2.1	Introduction	4
3	General Satisfaction levels: parks, facilities, trails and programs	8
4	Respondent Ranking of Most Important Parks, Facilities, Programs, and Uses	11
4.1	Introduction	11
4.2	Water Access	11
4.3	Sport Facilities	12
4.4	Trails	13
4.5	Leisure Activities and Facilities	15
4.6	Conservation and Wildlife	15
4.7	Special Use Facilities	15
5	Future Directions	21
6	Open Ended Comments	23
6.1	Introduction	23
6.2	Indoor, Special, and Support Facilities	25

6.2.1	Preference for a Centralized Community Recreation Center vs. Decentralized Facilities	25
6.2.2	Senior Center	32
6.2.3	Pottery Studio	32
6.2.4	Special Needs Facilities	32
6.3	Playground and Athletic Facilities	33
6.3.1	Playgrounds	33
6.3.2	Fields, Courts, Rinks, and Gyms	35
6.3.3	Pool and Aquatic Center	40
6.4	Parklands	42
6.4.1	Beaches	42
6.4.2	Access to Waterfront and Water	43
6.4.3	Offleash Dog Parks and Offleash Rule Enforcement	45
6.4.4	General Comments about Park Use and Maintenance	47
6.4.5	Parks for Conservation	48
6.5	Access and Trails	50
6.5.1	Getting to the Parks and Facilities	50
6.5.2	Non-vehicular Access to Parks	50
6.5.3	Trails	52
6.6	Programs and Classes	55
6.6.1	Classes	55
6.6.2	Outreach, Communication, Registration	58
6.6.3	Youth Programs and Facilities	58
6.6.4	Ideas	60
6.7	General Comments	60
6.7.1	Words of Praise	60
6.7.2	Staff, Vision and Future Directions, Comprehensive Plan Update Process	63

Chapter 1

Introduction

Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District conducted a survey to assess use and satisfaction with parks, facilities, and programs in order to inform the Comprehensive Plan Update. Surveys were administered online, using surveymonkey software, in the fall of 2013. In total, 912 respondents completed the online survey. This report lists the open ended-user comments, organized into themes.

Chapter 2

Survey Sample Demographics

2.1 Introduction

There were a total of 912 survey respondents. Demographic information that survey respondents reported includes information about their residence, household size and age structure. 95% of respondents reported that they live on Bainbridge Island.

The amount of time respondents have resided on the island varies (Figure 2.1): 25% of respondents have lived on the Island more than 21 years, while 15% have lived here less than 4 years. NA refers to the respondents that did not answer the question.

The average household size is 3 people. 7% of respondents live alone, 33% are part of a two person household, and 60% are part of a household with three or more members (Figure 2.2).

Over half of the respondents have adolescents in their household. 34% have a child younger than 10 years of age (these same respondents may also have older children in the house as well); 21% have a child between the ages of 10 and 17 years of age (Figure 2.3). While 53% of respondent households have a member over the age of 55 years.

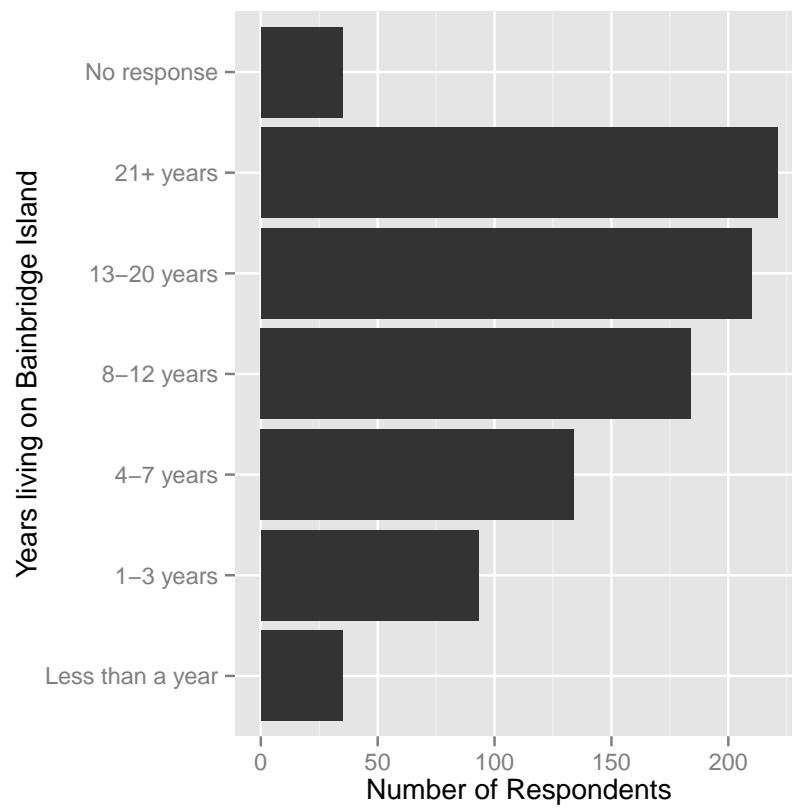


Figure 2.1: Number of years respondents have lived on Bainbridge Island.

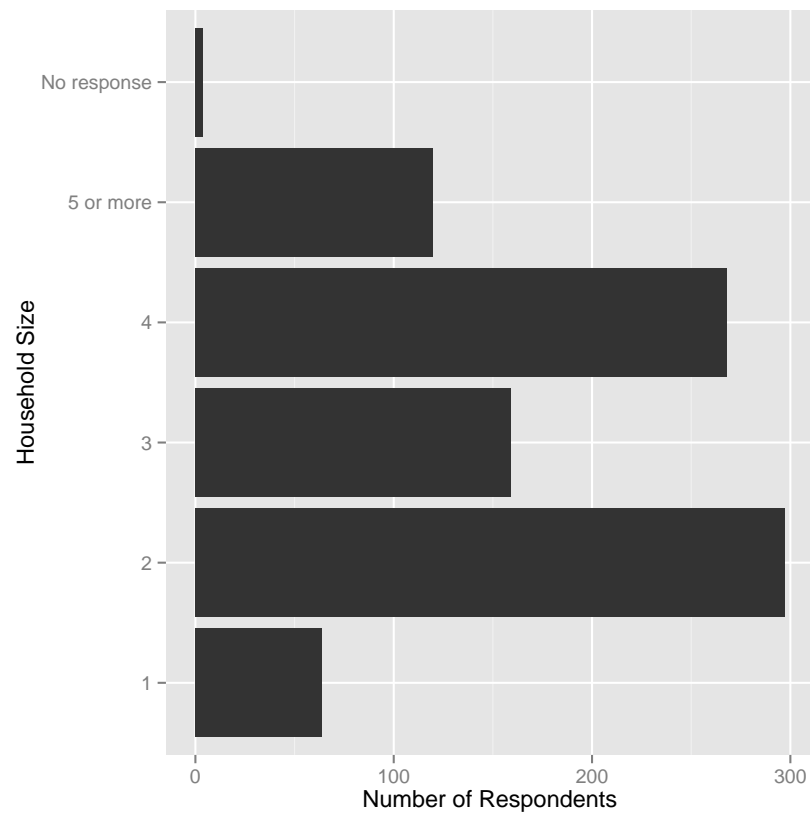


Figure 2.2: Household size.

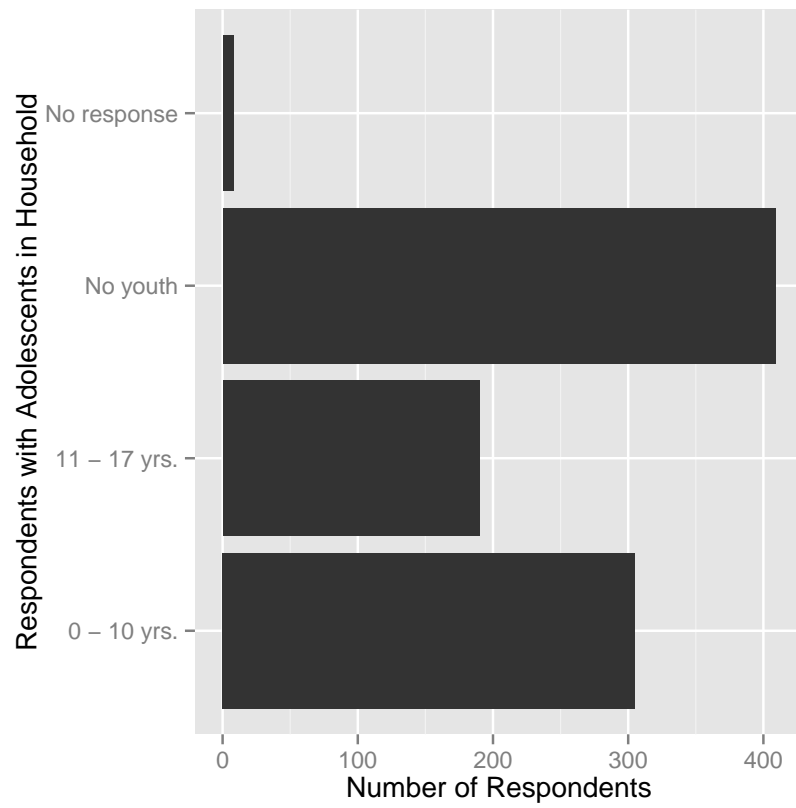


Figure 2.3: Respondents with adolescents in their household.

Chapter 3

General Satisfaction levels: parks, facilities, trails and programs

Respondents indicated that overall they were satisfied (56% were very satisfied) with parks, facilities, trails, and programs (Figure 3.1).

Only 1.7% of respondents indicated that they were not satisfied. Of these 16 respondents:

- 10 have four or more people in their household,
- 9 have lived on Bainbridge Island 8 to 20 years,
- 8 have children between the ages of 0 and 10 years, while 5 have no youth in their household.

A number of these respondents also filled in comments at the end of the survey. Below is their list of statements.

- These Playgrounds are also a top priority for me. Several of the 'community center' buildings and programs are also valuable to our family.
- Better communication with community
- Please consider an all-inclusive playground for children of all abilities.

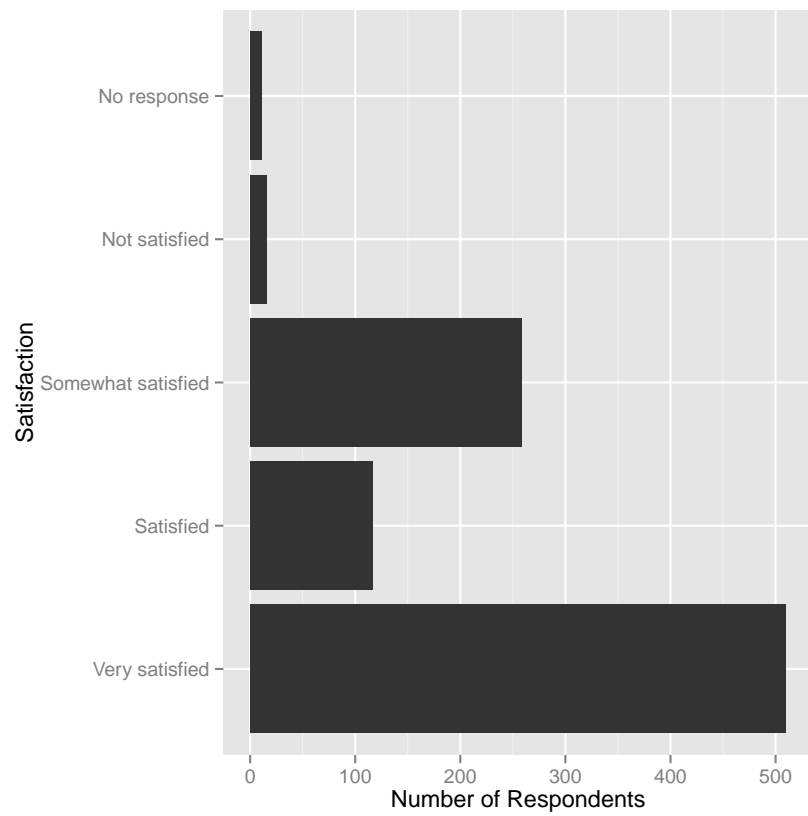


Figure 3.1: General Satisfaction levels: parks, facilities, trails and programs.

- Reopen the sewer dump at Fae Bainbridge Park! You want tourist money but you close the dump at a camping park? Penny wise, Pound foolish! And forget the "Center". That much money could be used to make some decent bike/walking paths to protect commuters.
- Cooperation with Roller Hockey is of the utmost importance to our family. Having a player on a roller hockey team brings the whole family to Battle Point. We walk the trails with our dog during practices and after games. We spend a very large portion of our summers at Battle Point solely because of Roller Hockey. I can't imagine going there without that attraction.
- Soccer is by far the biggest sport on the island based on participation of both kids and adults. Additional artificial turf fields, like what we have at Battle Point 4 & 5 are a real must. Even more important is the need for an artificial turf field (or two) with lights – even if the lights are turned off at 8pm. There are too many kids that are missing practice opportunities because there are no lighted soccer fields on the island. There is no way all teams that need to practice in the fall and winter can get their practice in during the short period between school ending and sunset. The park district should also work with private baseball clubs for use of Sands Fields.
- Bottom line, if the park district has land, then it should be accessible with trails and interpretive signs. Rules about dogs on leashes and defecation MUST be enforced (and for horses too).
- I object to the whole metropolitan park organization system. You are a group without voter control and are out of control spending money . STOP
- want more fields for soccer use, turf and lights needed
- Off leash doggies on trails as long as voice responsive and not aggressive

Chapter 4

Respondent Ranking of Most Important Parks, Facilities, Programs, and Uses

4.1 Introduction

Respondents were asked to indicate the activity or facility that was most important to them. Questions included activities related to water access, sports facilities, trails, leisure activities, conservation and wildlife, and special use facilities.

4.2 Water Access

Respondents most frequently rated the Bainbridge Island Aquatic Center (29%) and beach combing and walking (49%) as the most important activities related to water access (Figure 4.1). A number of respondents also took advantage of the option to write in answers on the survey instead of choosing from the listed options. The most common write in option was

Rowing.

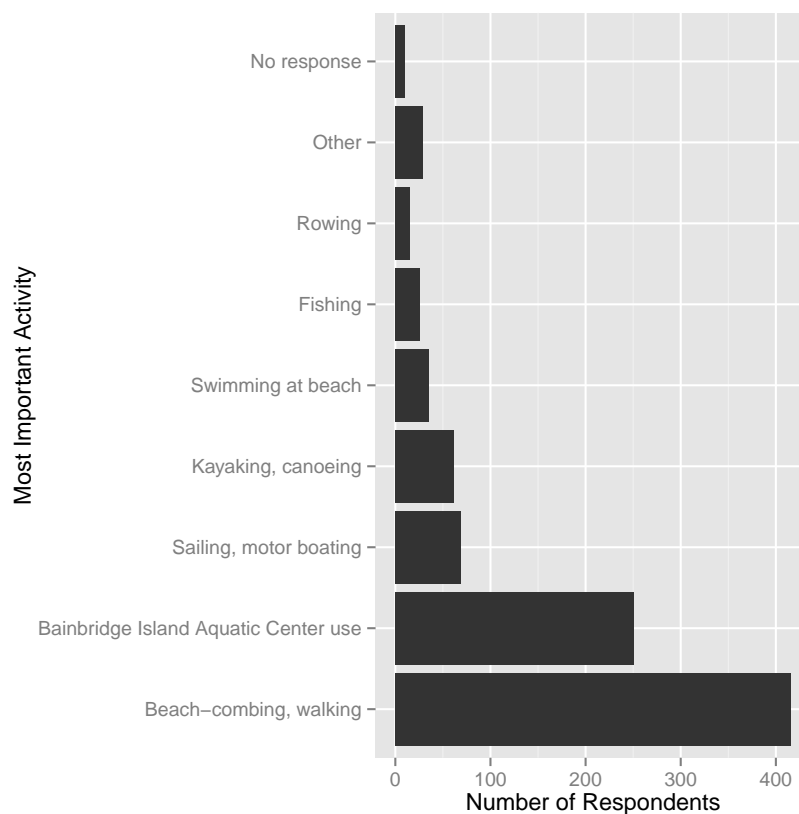


Figure 4.1: Most important activity related to water access.

4.3 Sport Facilities

Respondents most frequently selected the soccer fields (26%) and tennis courts (14%) as the most important activities related to sport facilities (Figure 4.2). A number of respondents also took advantage of the option to write in answers on the survey instead of choosing from the listed options. There were a diversity of write in options included, the most common ones were related to aquatic facilities (swimming, boating, and rowing), ice or roller (hockey) rink, and gymnastics centers. It is important to note that even though it was not in the list of options to selection the swimming, boating, and rowing category was the third most frequently selected

option (10%).

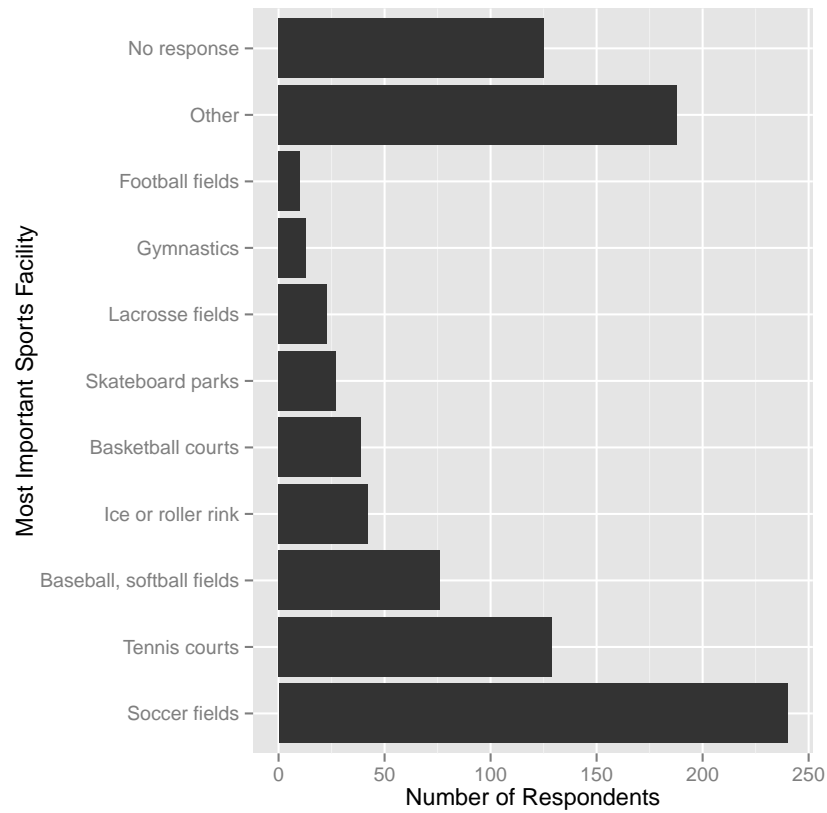


Figure 4.2: Most important sports facility.

4.4 Trails

Respondents most frequently rated the use of trails for hiking or walking (38%), bicycling (16%), and running or jogging (11%) as the most important (Figure 4.3). A small number of respondents wrote in horse riding, while others amended the walking and jogging categories to explicitly include their dogs in these activities.

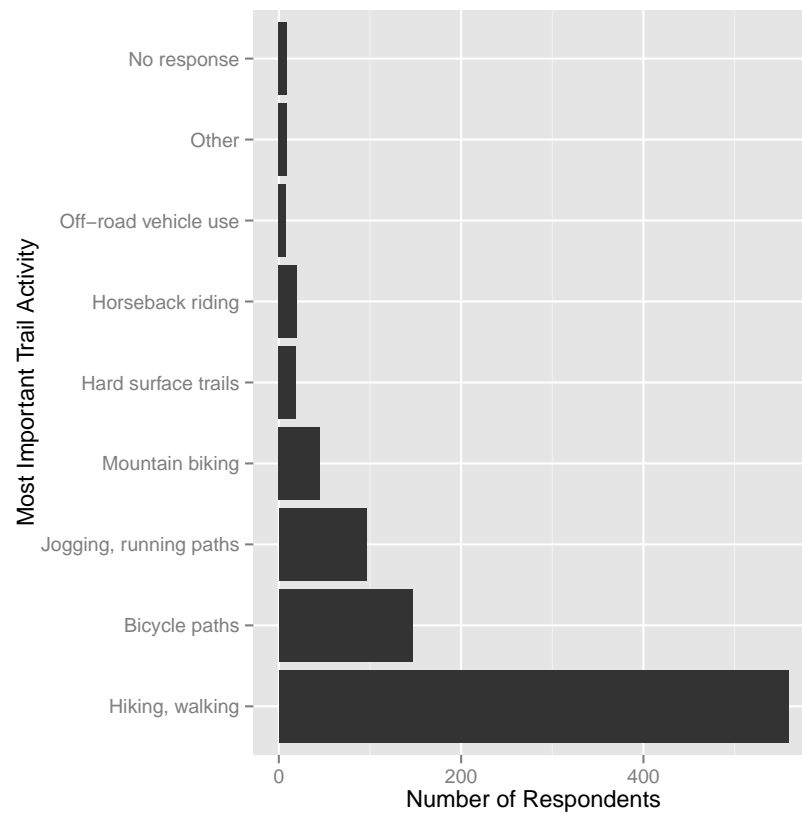


Figure 4.3: Most important trail use.

4.5 Leisure Activities and Facilities

There are a number of leisure activities supported by the parks and recreation programs and facilities, so three questions were included in the survey. Each question has a different list of activities that respondents can choose from.

In the first question (Leisure I Activity or Facility), respondents most frequently rated hiking or viewpoints (23%), playgrounds (23%), off leash dog areas (20%), and picnic areas (19%) as the most important (Figure 4.4). Many respondents also wrote in trail use and beach activities.

In the list of options from the second leisure question (Leisure II Activity or Facility) the commonly cited most important activity included arts, music and concerts in the park (37%), adult learning classes (16%), outdoor adventures (15%), and fitness conditioning (15%) as the most important (Figure 4.5).

Finally, the highest ranked leisure activities from the third question (Leisure III Activity or Facility) were summer camps (24%) and after school programs (20%) (Figure 4.6). Additionally, a number of respondents indicated that they didn't use any of these programs.

4.6 Conservation and Wildlife

Respondents most frequently rated preservation of natural areas (57%) and environmental education (such as Student Conservation Corps) (11%) as the most important conservation and wildlife considerations (Figure 4.7).

4.7 Special Use Facilities

Respondents most frequently rated the Senior Center (Waterfront Park Community Center) (24%), Island Center Hall (12%), and the Teen Center (11%) as the most important special use

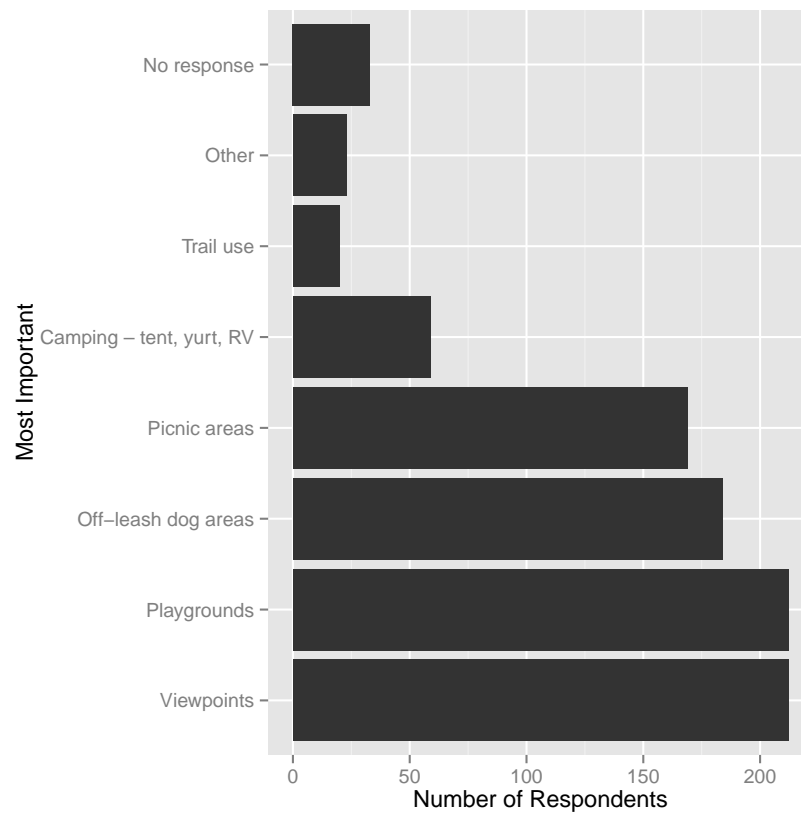


Figure 4.4: Most important leisure activity or facility (Leisure I Activity or Facility).

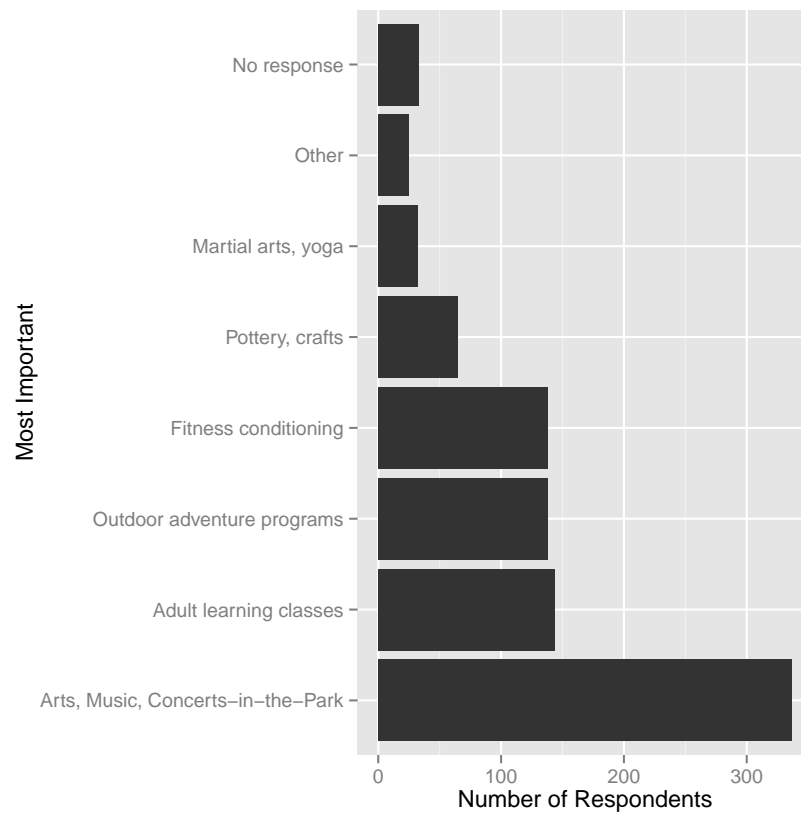


Figure 4.5: Most important leisure activity or facility (Leisure II Activity or Facility).

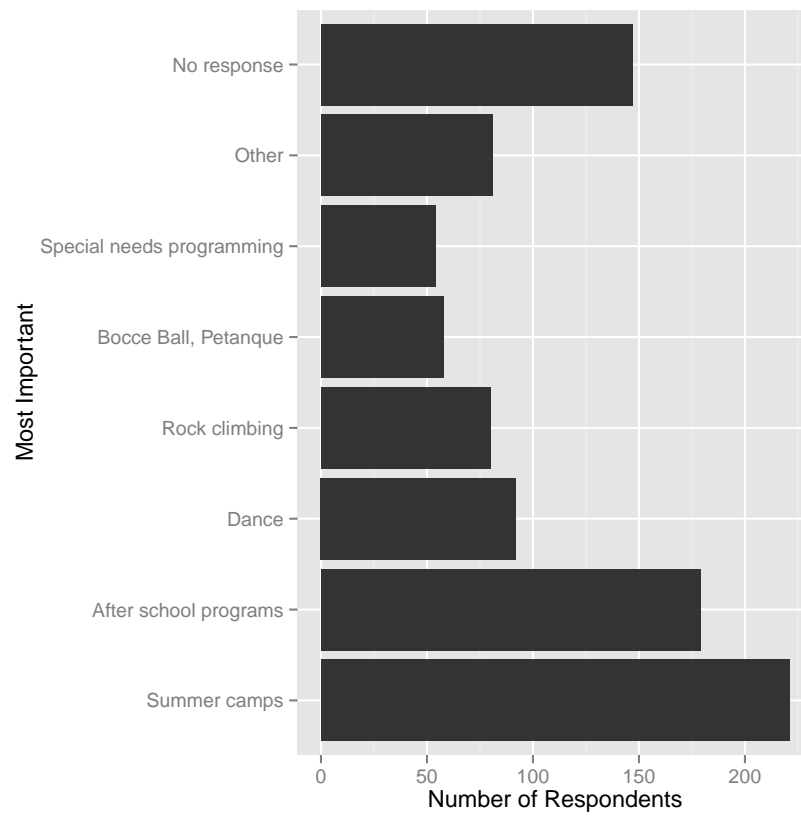


Figure 4.6: Most important leisure activity or facility (Leisure III Activity or Facility).

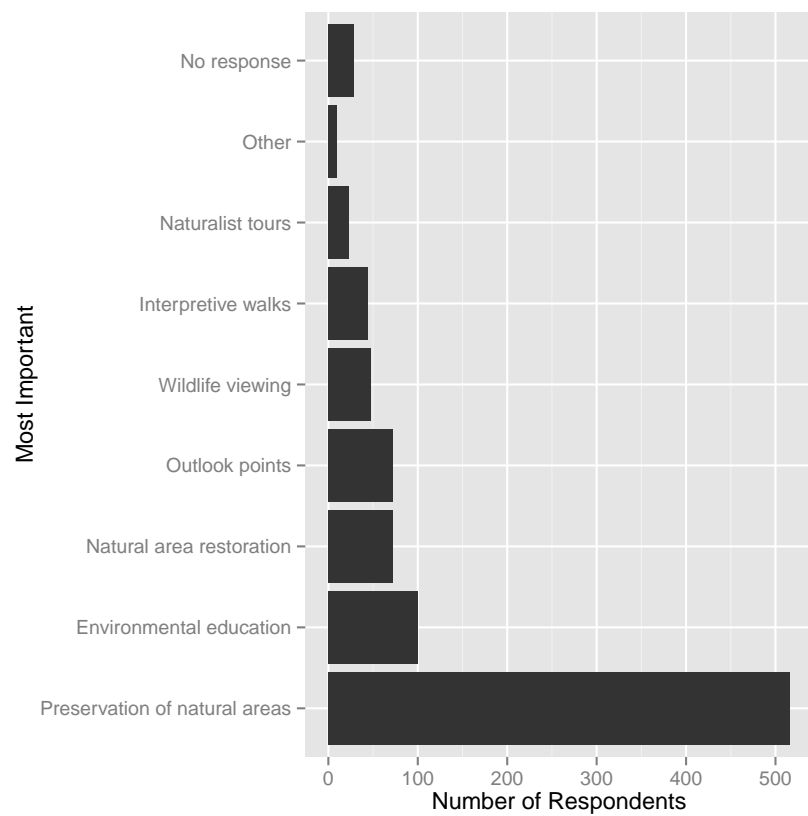


Figure 4.7: Most important conservation and wildlife consideration.

facilities (Figure 4.8). A number of survey respondents also filled in the Aquatic Center (11 respondents) in the write in option box.

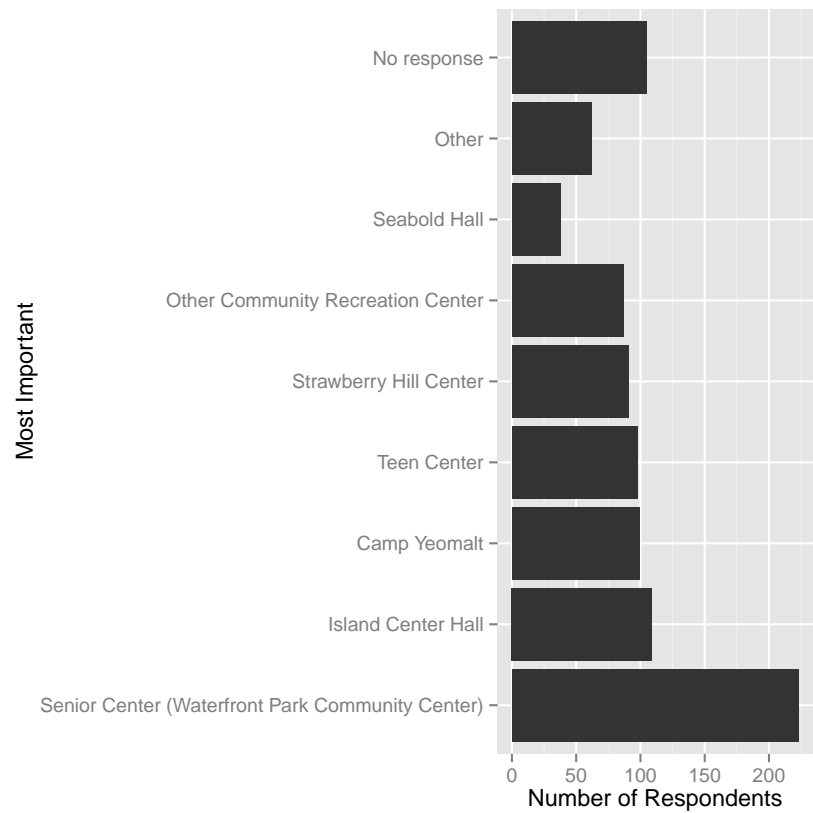


Figure 4.8: Most important special use facility.

Chapter 5

Future Directions

There was also a question on the survey exploring preferences for a centralized community recreation center with gymnasium. The alternative would be to continue with decentralized facilities across the island for park classes and programs. A centralized community center was estimated to cost approximately \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and it would provide space for a variety of activities. It would likely be located in or near Winslow.

60% of respondents favor the decentralized status quo option over a new centralized facility; while 36% favor the new facility (Figure 5.1). A number of respondents included a summary of their concerns (e.g., traffic, maintenance of current facilities, costs), requests (e.g., boat access), and desire to learn more about all the implications of both options in the comment box option at the end of the survey. These comments are compiled and included in Chapter 6 (Section 2.1).

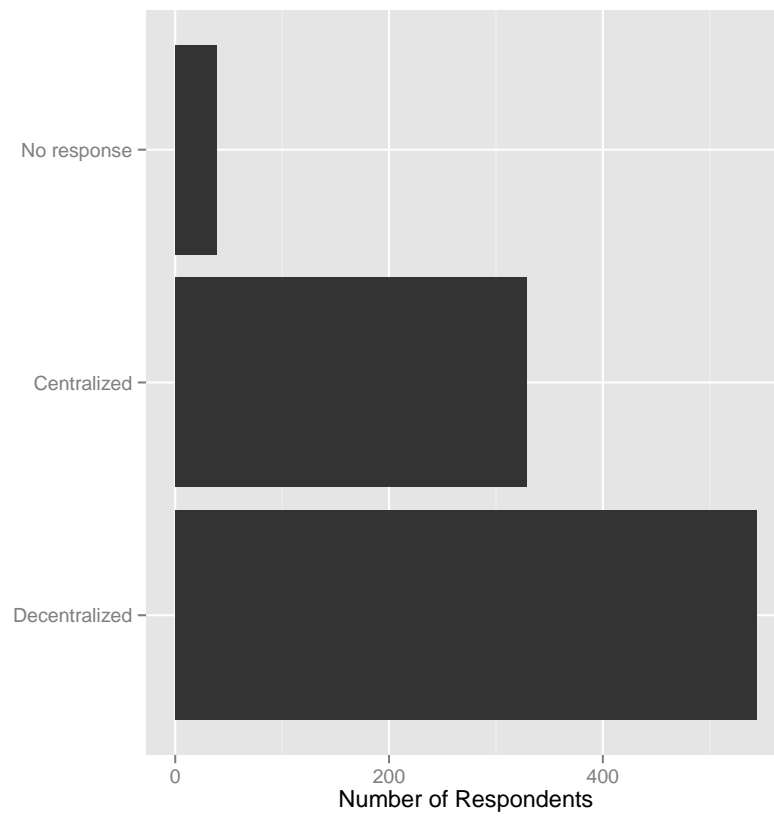


Figure 5.1: Preference for new centralized facility vs. status Quo.

Chapter 6

Open Ended Comments

6.1 Introduction

The open ended comments have been organized into the following subgroups:

Indoor, Special, and Support Facilities:

- Preference for a Centralized Community Recreation Center vs. Decentralized Facilities
- Senior Center
- Pottery Studio
- Special Needs Facilities

Playground and Athletic Facilities:

- Playgrounds
- Fields, Courts, Rinks, and Gyms
- Pool and Aquatic Center

Parklands:

- Beaches
- Access to Water
- Offleash Dog Parks and Offleash Rule Enforcement
- General Comments about Park Use and Maintenance
- Parks for Conservation

Access and Trails:

- Getting to the Parks and Facilities
- Non-vehicular Access to Parks
- Trails

Programs and Classes:

- Classes
- Outreach, Communication, Registration
- Youth Programs and Facilities
- Ideas

General Comments:

- Words of Praise
- Staff, Vision and Future Directions, Comprehensive Plan Update Process

6.2 Indoor, Special, and Support Facilities

6.2.1 Preference for a Centralized Community Recreation Center vs. Decentralized Facilities

- I would like a centralized area for ease of transportation but the decentralized buildings like the cabin at yeomalt and seabold provide unique rental opportunities and sometimes access to trails and forest is necessary for camps and activities.
- I don't mind a decentralized approach but I love the idea of a community center with low cost gym and exercise classes with childcare, more open swim times, indoor tennis courts/racquetball/jogging track/toddler drop-in play room. My kids have taken so many fun classes and camps over the past four years. I really appreciate the good rates and fun opportunities. Thank you very much for your great work for the community!
- In my mind, the centralized recreation center would be nice, but definitely not a necessity. There are great things going on around the island and it's not a big deal to travel to them for the activities offered.
- The central/decentralized issue is interesting. I see plusses and minuses for both. Safety and access are high priorities for our family, closely followed by community. If a centralized facility would build intra-island community, and allow for the higher-volume parking needs, then I am in favor. If the cost resulted in significantly higher class costs, that is a serious consideration.
- I have reservations about situating a new community center at Fort Ward. Area is difficult to access and would add traffic in rural area with poor roads.
- While I appreciate the idea of the centralized facilities, I am quite content with decentralized as well. I really would like to see some expansion to Battle Point for Roller Hockey - storage, additional space. It is a very multipurpose with the basketball. You guys are doing a great job! Both centralized community rec Center and also use decentralized

locations.

- I think a centralized community center that serves all ages would allow for building a stronger sense of community. I would hope that it would include specialized space and programs to meet the needs of teens.
- There is a definite lack of open gym access for kids during the Winter right now, which is why a centralized facility sounds so appealing. We are also part of the BRHL, and would love to at least have a roof for the outdoor rink at BP.
- If the "centralized" center could include an indoor basketball court so on rainy summer days we could go. Also, a skate park that is good for beginners with ramps and flat surfaces. i.e. Kingston skate park is good. Ours is not good for beginners or a lot of kids. it would be a great addition to the island.
- In a perfect world I'd love to see a centralized community center like listed above with the addition of an indoor walking/ running track, rooms of ping pong/ pool tables and a gathering place. I've seen other like centers all over Seattle metro area and it saddens me we don't have something similar.
- I am for a centralized facility as long as it doesn't raise the rates for just using the pool or taking classes. Will it bundle offerings so you end up paying for gym access even if you just want to swim?
- Centralize in downtown of village centers - consider ones carbon footprint With the development of a Centralized facility my hope would be it could improve BIMPRD's ability to better maintain facilities rather than have substandard maintenance of buildings and park areas as currently takes place. In otherwords, get rid of maintaining defunct structures (like the Fort Ward barracks - just remove those eyesores and let the shore do its thing) and concentrate on facilities that could benefit a larger sector of the population. With a centralized community center what would be very important to me is that there are Open Gym times for various activities for all age levels - so don't overbook the facility

with programs that can already take place at places like Eagledale Pottery facility or the Gymnastics gym at Battle Point, etc. and provide this increased badly needed open gym service that is available to so many user groups. Make it big and make it something that will last a long long time. Yes, make it in Winslow where there is bus service and that it would be close to schools and ferry, etc. Good Luck! It would be wonderful to have!

- Most needed: high-quality, educational programs accessible to all kids from the elementary schools—and up through Sakai and Woodward—that can serve (logistically) as child care for parents working off-island. A centralized community rec center could help with this—be sure busses from each school go there.
- the bathrooms at Battlepoint are always dirty and without toilet paper , even as a long summer weekend with festivals and tournaments are scheduled. Before we spend money on a large rec centre we should make our existing facilities adequate. Then a Rec Centre would be good for indoor facilities
- BIPD works very well as is. Keep it simple, don't over complicate things or build some crazy expensive new facility. A decentralized strategy is best in the LT, less debt, maint & cost. Keep it simple. Thanks
- Existing facilities are adequate, there is no need to spend money for more. I feel very strongly that 8% of my property tax should be used as efficiently as possible. A new 15–20 million recreational facility would likely require even MORE money from property owners. Just so you know, I'm a liberal Democrat. I already feel the district gets more money than it needs. please don't take actions that further increase taxes and don't attempt #14 unless some wealthy contributor fully funds it. Taxes related to parks have increased a lot over years and schools should be higher priority with respect to taxes. Work with them to coordinate resources/facilities use to achieve goals. Retired folks can't afford increasing taxes and they are big demographic on island. Have seen improvements lately, under current leadership, thank you!

- If I had 15 to 20 million I'd upgrade current facilities...
- Please prioritize the BASICS (e.g. simply keeping parks open & safe, etc.) over special programs and the like. Also, things like sponsorship/ads for movies in the park are a good way to offset operational costs of special activities. Whenever possible, special activities should SUPPORT THEMSELVES. BIPRD's main responsibility is basic access to parks.
- Rather than spending an exorbitant amount of money on a centralized center—use money to improve and support the ample buildings that exist. Put money into trails!! That is my vote. It is an all around way to encourage love of recreation, nature, preservation, health and fitness, tourism, and community. Thank you for reaching out to the general public for feedback. I hope to be able to attend meetings that address these issues in the future.
- I would support staying with the decentralized facilities, but improving existing infrastructures for a more affordable approach.
- I wish that more than one answer to questions would have been allowed in this survey. Also, I would support a centralized community center, but not at the expense of the other facilities. The way the question was presented, it seemed like and either-or.
- I like multi use of existing facilities like school gym and fields rather than using land to build new facilities.
- We need to take care of existing facilities before looking at new centers. The Ray Williamson pool and locker rooms need to be updated and would be better used if lanes were added. If possible, a 50 Meter pool with 25 yard width would be utilized by Swimming, Masters, Lap Swimmers and Water Polo. We could host more meets and host Water Polo Tournaments. The facility is NOT conducive for water polo and barely acceptable for swim meets as is.
- I would love to see a gym that is available to the public on a regular basis and not always booked with activities. However, I think have most programs decentralized makes all the spaces in our community stay viable and better cared for. I would hate to see that other

spaces don't get the resources they need because we have a bigger new central building. I would choose to stay as we are rather than do that.

- I think having one centralized community center will create too much traffic in one place and require people to drive further. Decentralized is better for the environment and better for people. May get to know neighbors better also.
- A prime attribute of Bainbridge Parks is access to natural areas and other facilities all over the Island. It seems to me that a centralized facility would cause a lot of traffic/use congestion. I also support use of current buildings as much as possible due to their historic value. Reopen the sewer dump at Fae Bainbridge Park! You want tourist money but you close the dump at a camping park? Penny wise, Pound foolish! And forget the "Center". That much money could be used to make some decent bike/walking paths to protect commuters.
- Mostly we prefer decentralized facilities, but that's not to say that there isn't demand for a larger central facility too. I am concerned about the increased traffic, for example, that has occurred on the deadend road that is Mandus Olson as a result of Hilltop converting from a passive to an active use park. When people are rushing to and from a scheduled activity, traffic is much heavier and faster than usual. Similarly, park district employees traveling to Hilltop have increased traffic and not always driven the speed limit. Please be sure to maintain the horse access to trails and parks. Wish the arena that had been installed at Battle Point was designed as a dressage arena as had been discussed - it's multi-purpose design ended up serving no one's need. But better to have it than nothing. Please do not waste our money with designs that show drastic changes to Battle Point like moving the roller rink (please allow improvements there) and moving the Kids Up playground. Those suggestions are ridiculous and a poor use of limited funds. Please keep lights out of Battle Point and support the use of the observatory. Please reschedule the Bluegrass Festival so that it does not coincide with the longstanding roller hockey end of season tournament. Thank you for considering these comments.

- Stop development.
- We love and use many of the special use facilities, especially Strawberry Hill, Camp Yeomalt, and the Island Center Hall. These facilities are part of the island's charm which would be lost with an expensive centralized rec center.
- I would need to know more about the pros, cons, and unintended consequences of building a centralized community center.
- We love the parks. We would like to see more bike trails and walking and hiking trails. I am not opposed to a centralized facility, but would really want to see a cost/benefit analysis. It seems like a lot of money to spend when we already have facilities spread around the island that work.
- very uncertain about centralized vs decentralized
- Question 14 does not provide relevant information to judge the magnitude of the project. Perhaps you should have left the cost out just to gauge initial support, or break the cost down to the annual cost per household (assuming it would be financed with a levy). I would support a centralized facility to help reduce car trips, ensure more equitable access, and support/encourage growth concentration downtown.
- My answer to question 14 is somewhat tentative. I would like more information and to better understand what that would look like. I have some concern over it becoming an overly crowded area and having things spread out may help with traffic flow as well as creating more familiarity with our Island's parks.
- indoor running track
- indoor soccer fields/lacrosse fields would be a great addition. think starfire indoor facility but smaller. 2 fields with indoor track etc.
- During the winter months especially, there is a need for an indoor recreation/activity/playground facility. This would also be hugely beneficial any time of year. It is time to make this

investment for our future generations!

- I believe an indoor play area for families with small children is very important in our weather. I would hope this could be part of a community center.
- Answer to #14 assumes that boat storage could be in the basement of a large rec center at Waterfront park.
- The Island needs a large facility where an indoor baseball, football, and can be played and practiced year round
- I hope that if you build a centralized CRC, that you would be adding on room for the gymnastics program. Even with the use of the Transmitter Building for the younger kids, the rest of the rec classes, rec teams and high school team all share the one small room. More room is needed for safety and comfort and most likely would help the program keep expanding.
- I am willing to spend money on a well-thought-out Community Music Hall
- I would love a theater/public performance space included in the centralized community recreation center (similar to the theater/aquatic/recreation center in Poulsbo). A real need for our community!
- A new center would be nice, but what about parking?
- the ball park of 15/20 million is silly. if you do not want to build it, fine but do not try to scare off the question with an inflated price tag.
- Please build a community center attached to the aquatic center! This would benefit so many families on the island.
- We need a large performance space, larger than BPA or the high school auditorium, for school and community productions.
- I have a suggestion – can we build a rentable hall at Fay Bainbridge for events like wed-

dings? None of the other halls are very large and the island is in sore need of a large, publicly available, beautiful indoor facility with a kitchen and a couple side rooms. The only real indoor wedding venue on BI is in the new development at Pleasant Beach, which is very expensive. The facility at Kitsap Memorial State Park makes the park district there good money and is a good value for renters – there is plenty of room for something like this at beautiful Fay Bainbridge.

6.2.2 Senior Center

- The Senior Center is a wonderful resource! It adds a whole new dimension to my life
- The senior center room for meals and BINGO is too small. There is not enough room for walkers. and it is too crowded. The chairs that are in there are a hazard for some of the seniors. I have seen them trip over the legs.

6.2.3 Pottery Studio

- The wheels in the Eagledale pottery are disappointing. It would also be great if it could become a center for potters with their own studios not just for classes. Dmonstrations by top potters would bring the ceramic community together.
- all for Eagledale studio: 1. sink drainage needs to better accommodate clay in wastewater. 2. suggest the toilets not be so primitive, & better lit. 3. more storage for student work-in-progress. 4. budget for firing the cone 10 kiln more frequently or find a suitable alternative to the gas cone 10 kiln.

6.2.4 Special Needs Facilities

- Need any upgrades or improvements to address and meet 2012 guidelines for accessibility for ALL people

- We badly need Special Needs facilities like exercise equipment and play areas sized for adults. Most facilities are currently directed toward children, but children grow up.

6.3 Playground and Athletic Facilities

6.3.1 Playgrounds

- There is a need for accessible playgrounds considering the amount of children with disabilities that live on the island.
- Our family feels strongly that a universal access/ inclusive playground be a priority on Bainbridge Island, illustrating our community's commitment to diversity and to our children. Currently, no playgrounds exist on the island with basic accessibility/inclusive play elements such as smooth surfaces that accommodate wheelchairs (for either children or parents/caregivers), accessible play pieces such as slides, swings and merry-go-rounds, sensory stations that involve texture and sound or that include sight-impaired play components. We invite BI Parks and Recreation to be a part of our growing network of supporters and to join the conversation about how we can work together to build a world-class, universal access/inclusive playground on Bainbridge Island: www.owensplayground.org and www.facebook.com/owensplayground. We thank you for the valuable work you do on behalf of Bainbridge Island and the greater Kitsap community!
- I have heard about the idea for an inclusive "play for all" space being circulated for the Waterfront Park area, and I love it! I used to live on Bainbridge Island, and I still come over from West Seattle quite often with my nieces and nephews to visit my friends with kids on the island. I'd love to see a space that's integrated with the natural landscape that provides access to kids (and adults) that travel with wheelchairs, walkers, etc. I think the waterfront location across the street from the retirement home would be wonderful, making it easier for the senior community to access the space and enjoy watching the

children at play during the day.

- It would be great to have an accessible playground for our grandson with special needs.
- Need for an accessible playground for children with special needs. All inclusive!
- Our family feels strongly that a universal access/ inclusive playground be a priority on Bainbridge Island, illustrating our community's commitment to diversity and to our children.
- Currently, no playgrounds exist on the island with basic accessibility/inclusive play elements such as smooth surfaces that accommodate wheelchairs (for either children or parents/caregivers), accessible play pieces such as slides, swings and merry-go-rounds, sensory stations that involve texture and sound and or that include sight-impaired play components. We invite BI Parks and Recreation to be a part of our growing network of supporters and to join the conversation about how we can work together to build a universal access/inclusive playground on Bainbridge Island: www.owensplayground.org and www.facebook.com/owensplayground. We thank you for the valuable work you do on behalf of Bainbridge Island and the greater Kitsap community!
- Please consider an all-inclusive playground for children of all abilities.
- I would love to see an "Inclusive Playground" take shape in the Waterfront Park plan as both a local and regional asset.
- When putting up a new playground, such as the 2012 structure at the Madison Tot Lot, it would be nice to have parental input. There are some dangerous parts of that playground.
- Playgrounds are not maintained and are unsafe.
- Playgrounds are also a top priority for me. Several of the 'community center' buildings and programs are also valuable to our family.

6.3.2 Fields, Courts, Rinks, and Gyms

- Access to fields is in an issue it's getting better but still difficult at times
- I think enclosed or at least covered regulation size bocce courts 2-4 across from the senior center would get alot of use
- would love to have an indoor soccer/baseball fields. Also access to indoor basketball courts - our kids need someplace to go when the weather get bad!
- some of the baseball fields seem like they receive little or no attention. We have been playing little league at Hidden Cove Park for years and will for a couple more. The two fields are never groomed and year after year never refilled with dirt. Huge puddles collect at first base, short stop, third base and the batters boxes. If you are going to have 6-10 year olds play on those fields the conditions should be safer. Rocks, gravel, etc make the balls jump up into the kids faces.
- Need to upkeep the basketball courts at Seabold Hall. Needs to be court to be cleaned and new nets to be added.
- My child is playing on the 7-8 year old bb league. Very frustrated that almost every game is off island. We are unhappy that there is no facility to host more games on BI
- I would love to see a disc golf course somewhere on the island, possibly in the grand forest. The island needs more athletic fields with lighting - considering 60% of hh have children and a majority of those children participate in some kind of after school athletics - I would like to see outdoor lights added to the Battlepoint ball fields, soccer/lacrosse and softball fields.
- I would very much support the idea of lighting the Battle Point Park Fields. It is such a great facility and it is shame that during the winter it is only useful for sports until 4:00. Even temporary lights that one could put up and take down when needed would be great!
- It'd be great to get some tennis courts lighted.

- More lighted fields are needed not just the high school
- Need lights for fields.
- Need more lighted athletic fields
- Please, no over development of the parks; lights, buildings, et cetera
- Soccer fields with lights for year round practice starting at young age are dearly needed
- I play adult soccer with Bozoball 3 times a week. We are constantly losing field time to BIFC which is a pay to play system. There are more adults than kids on the island, we are aging as a community why must we cede field use to them? I just think it's time we examine a reasonable amount of all weather fields to meet demand. Lights at Battlepoint? Heck yeah. How about installing a turf field at the practice field behind the high school as a joint BISC BIPR effort. want more fields for soccer use, turf and lights needed
- Petanque has much lower installation and maintenance costs than bocce. Petanque can be visually integrated into a park much better than bocce - bocce requires low walls, marked terrain, very flat and protected surface... while petanque requires only a generally flat, compacted 1/4minus crushed rock surface such as is typical for a public path. A petanque area can be used for other purposes in addition to petanque, while bocce courts are dedicated solely to bocce.
- Would love to see permanent improvements to the roller hockey rink. Fabulous program!
- We use the multi purpose rink at Battle Point Park to play roller hockey as much as possible! My whole family loves the sport and wishes that the rink was covered and resurfaced so we could use it more in the winter months!! I believe there are over 200 people that play roller hockey during spring time that would also continue to use the facility all year long if it was covered!
- Would love to multi purpose indoor facility. Cover for the Roller Rink
- I would really like to see an enhanced roller hockey program. Adding a gear storage area

and snack shack that could be shared with roller hockey/ lacrosse/ soccer would be well used! Also, increased picnic tables around the rink and sports fields would be so nice for families who are watching games and tournaments. Sports are important to families on the island and get more people out and enjoying our amazing battlepoint park.

- I'd like to see continued maintenance of the roller hockey rink at Battlepoint, and expansion of the rollerblade surfaces outside the rink to include a place for folks to rollerblade/skate off the rink, e.g., a loop similar to the walking path or paving more of the walking path. I'd also like to see more storage space at the hockey rink.
- The Roller Hockey facility needs to be updated including additional on-site storage. The Roller Hockey rink needs to continue to be maintained and improved. Ideally this includes the surrounding areas that are there for the rink such as benches, seating, and storage. With that said, most important is the continued maintenance of the skating surface.
- The roller rink at battle point needs a cover
- The roller rink is one of my favorite places on the island and a new surface would be a great addition. Thanks
- we use the hockey rink on BPP a lot and it could use some improvements to the storage facilities at the rink, as well as, continuing to maintain and improve upon the skating surface, surrounding skating surfaces and bleacher/picnic areas.
- I would like to see more flexibility in allowing "permanent" changes to the roller rink so that community members can self raise funds to make helpful improvements.
- Ice skating rink, please!
- More improvements to the hockey area, more skateable areas
- Roller hockey rink needs a cover and the brhl has the funds please please let us cover it!
- There are too many baseball fields. I would like to see the baseball fields removed from Strawberry hill and have an ice-skating ring there instead so ice hockey and ice skating

classes can be held there.

- We are a roller hockey family with the Bainbridge Roller Hockey League (BRHL) and would love to see the storage facilities at the rink improved for our players and coaches. We also need continued maintenance and improvement of the rink's skating surface, as well as the surrounding skating surfaces and bleacher/picnic areas.
- We are rabid roller hockey fans after just one season with BI Roller Hockey League. These guys are fantastic and it would be great if Parks would allow a bit more storage or stands for the fans. A lot of parents & grandparents come out and the stands are the best way for them to watch the game.
- We make extensive use of most of the park's various venues and programs - like the current balance in both. Love the Roller Hockey Rink ... hopefully a candidate for maintenance and improvements in 2014.
- We'd like to see improvements to the roller hockey area, including storage facilities at the rink, as well as continuing to maintain and improve upon the skating surface, surrounding skating surfaces and bleacher/picnic areas.
- We need a second rink for Roller Hockey. A shed and bleacher upgrade for Roller Hockey would be good also.
- Please consider installing a cover over the skatepark to make it more accessible during inclement weather.
- Soccer is by far the biggest sport on the island based on participation of both kids and adults. Additional artificial turf fields, like what we have at Battle Point 4 & 5 are a real must. Even more important is the need for an artificial turf field (or two) with lights – even if the lights are turned off at 8pm. There are too many kids that are missing practice opportunities because there are no lighted soccer fields on the island. There is no way all teams that need to practice in the fall and winter can get their practice in during the short

period between school ending and sunset. The park district should also work with private baseball clubs for use of Sands Fields.

- The soccer fields at battlepoint need a wind break. Lighting needs to be revisited in a fashion that works for the neighbors and the astronomy club. Even minimal lighting to enhance safety when the fields are in use at Dusk would help.
- The Parks District has been doing a great job, especially since the separate funding was put in place. We use Battle Point Park nearly every day and have seen a great improvement in it since the soccer fields were built. People play there all year round now. Thanks!
- I think BI Parks does a good job. One area that could be improved is softball fields. I play occasionally at Bremerton and their facilities are much superior and better maintained.
- Please remember that the tennis courts are heavily used by the community - even in December and January - every court is in use during the afternoons. We could use more courts please!!!
- It seems that the grading for the renovation at the Rotary park ball field will cause water in the non-ballfield grass area and there is a drain that may cause accidents if people are using the area for active games. Some of the cement work has points or uneven connections that may cause tripping,
- A bigger facility for on-site activities at Battle Point Park would be good.
- drinking water issue at battle Point should be corrected
- need lights at Battle Point Park Turf fields
- keep up the great work and looking for ways to be even better. Consider a bocce/lawn bowling/horseshoe area somewhere on the island
- Please keep Battle Point peaceful and not intensively developed. Thanks
- I live adjacent to the new Rotary Park Fields, and you are doing a great job reforming the

fields and rec area.

- A large-scale recreational facility for the public with gym, workout facilities similar to a YMCA is missing on BI. It would be wonderful if the facility also had an indoor soccer/lacrosse field.
- Having a bigger gymnasium that has more activities for all ages. Also, having a foam pit would be nice.
- gymnastics facility and equipment needs major overhaul

6.3.3 Pool and Aquatic Center

- Off Island participants should pay MORE for use of our Parks and Rec activities., especially the Aquatic Center. We pay huge taxes to keep the Park and Rec . . . they don't.
- We moved here from the east coast in July and have been so impressed with the abundant and wonderful parks on the island! My only hopes for the future would be a municipal outdoor pool for swimming in the summer and youth ballet and horse back riding lessons offered through parks and rec. Thanks!
- Aquatic center needs to expand
- aquatic center is too crowded
- need a long course pool and continued space for all swimmers, inc. swim team, lap swimmers, rec swimmers and swim classes
- We need a indoor/outdoor swimming pool with sliding walls or roof.
- The aquatic center is bursting at the seems. We need more pool space
- All three of my children participate in the youth water polo programs, one in Splashball, one in the 12/14 u program and one on the High school team. My children love the sport and the coaches have been wonderful influences on them. Sadly,the pool times made

available for the water polo teams have made it very difficult if not impossible for my children to get the amount of sleep recommended by the American Pediatric Association for youth (minimum 9 hours a night, through high school). I would love to see some scheduling adjustments made at the Aquatic center to allow the youth Polo clubs to practice earlier in the evening. If the evening lap swimmers were able to share lanes in the Don Nakata pool from 7-8 pm, then the youth polo players could practice in the Ray Williamson Pool at the same time. This would allow them to get to bed at a reasonable hour. The current schedule allows the Polo clubs pool time from 8pm to 9:30. The kids cannot get to bed before 10 or 10:30, and that is simply unhealthy. Water Polo is a wonderful, all season sport for youth and adults alike. I would love to see many more youths able to enjoy it on Bainbridge Island, but with the current scheduling difficulties, my family has to consider giving up on it, as several families have, due to their children's fatigue. Thank you so much for considering this issue and for all of the wonderful work you do for our community.

- More lap lanes, another pool?
- We desperately need more pool space. The pool is consistently full and kids are getting turned away from participating on swim team due to the crowded conditions. I would be very supportive of an initiative to develop another pool.
- We have plenty of gymnasiums on the Island. What we need to begin planning for is the end of the Ray Pool. The pool is getting up there in age and will need to be replaced sooner than later.
- PLEASE convert the Aquatic center to saline, rather than chlorine. The chlorine is really hard on kids with exzema, and anyone with asthma.
- I am very concerned about the cleanliness and use of chemicals at the aquatic center. Two of my children are avid swimmers (in BISC and HS swimming). They are both plagued by sinus infections, skin irritations (fungus, warts, etc) and headaches. I would like to see

parks rec put more funding/energy into finding better options for keeping the pool, pool deck and locker rooms sanitary and free of harmful chemicals.

- Loud radios, and coaches shouting in pool area are counterproductive to life guarding and are intensely disliked by some swimmers. Negative coaching is distressing as well.
- I primarily use the pool, saunas, and hot tub due to my debilitating arthritis.
- The pool is not managed well. You should at least put up a sign saying which lane will close when so someone doesn't get it and have it closed on them after 5 minutes. Lap swimming is the best option for exercise for seniors or adults with chronic pain/injuries that prevent them from doing other fitness activities but the lap swimming schedule seems to constantly change which makes it hard for those of us who still work to get it into our routine.
- There seems to be tension about how the Aquatic Center is used, and we have experienced the high-volume usage by being waitlisted for the swim team. It is our understanding that the team capacity is determined by how much access there is to swim lanes. I hope that needs are being balanced in ways that are equitable to the most users.
- I love using the pool for lap swim.

6.4 Parklands

6.4.1 Beaches

- an outdoor shower at a Road End (Manzanita, Lytle Beach) or Park (Fay Bainbridge, Fort Ward) would be awesome.
- Keeping Road Ends accessible would be great. But in general I'm really happy with the BI Park District: every time I walk the trails of BI I'm impressed by the network/extensive numbers of paths/trails, and how well they're maintained. Thanks!

- More visibility and reasonable parking for beach access and trail access. For example, it took me a year to figure out how to access Gazaam from Baker Hill Rd. I showed a 20 year veteran of BI who has walked/hiked all over and she never accessed from there. Yet there is parking, signage, etc. IF you can find it! Cheers!
- Please improve parking access to waterfront areas, such as the open space at Murden Cove. Right now, the only way to access that area is if to live there, since the local property owners have seen to it that there are "No Parking" signs everywhere.
- Making public access to beach walking easy. I would love to hike the beaches with my children but always fear that I'm trespassing.
- I'd like to see money spent on road end maintenance and beach cleanliness.
- Halls beach/Hawley neighborhood. There has never been an easy and safe access to this beach from the Hawley neighborhood. The very neighborhood that it exist in. Instead it appears all the funds went toward safe and costly access from Wing Point Way. Getting to and from that beach is treacherous for all ages! It is one of the only beaches on this side of the Island for families to enjoy and view the fireworks. Yet couples trying to get there children back home safely is almost impossible without them falling with children in hand. It really needs to be looked at.
- Trail maintenance is important to me, as is access to beaches through the road ends. Some are not all that accessible. Thanks for the new stairs at Rockaway Beach! Making public access to beach walking easy. I would love to hike the beaches with my children but always fear that I'm trespassing.

6.4.2 Access to Waterfront and Water

- I believe an improved rowing facility in waterfront park will help introduce the joy of rowing to even more island residents.

- We need a boathouse on this Island!
- Let the rowing club have its boathouse in waterfront park.
- I was hard to choose just one item in several of the lists. I would like to add that access to the water for kayaks/canoes is also important to me.
- the changes made because of the new funding are great. Love Fay Bainbridge... How about a boat launch there again?
- The island desperately needs water access for trailer boats. A launch ramp with a dock should be high priority.
- I would like to see the public dock and ramp plans completed
- More places with easier access for kayak launching is needed.
- Please extend and improve the dock, and add pleasure craft docking at Hidden Cove Park.
Thank you.
- Real need for better water access for community. In particular canoe and kayak. It would be great to be able to store boats at the access point.
- Thanks for the dock improvements at Hidden Cove Park. Hoping for easier kayak put-in capability.
- We are an island – waterfront is key, non motorized uses such as rowing and sailing are core values.
- We need more ways to get Bainbridge Islanders on the water with community boat racks, etc.
- Nice work all the way around. Love our wildland parks and the kids programs are excellent.
Waterfront access is most important to our household.

6.4.3 Offleash Dog Parks and Offleash Rule Enforcement

- A fenced dog park on higher ground (ie, not down in the muddy!) would be most gratefully received.
- Battle point needs dog off leash area, doesn't have to be expensive dog owners might even help to fund. would help Parks and reduce some of your maintenance re cleanup after dogs.
- I'd like to see a good, off-leash dog area.
- I'm very disappointed the dog park situation. Bainbridge Island is such a dog friendly community. I don't understand why the parks dept. feels such a need to completely isolate public dog parks. Off leash hours or off leash areas in could be considerably less costly. It would be great to have a significant amount of acreage devoted to an off-leash dog park.Hoping the Vincent Rd dog park proposal materializes.
- Off leash doggies on trails as long as voice responsive and not aggressive
- Off-leash dog park is needed at Battlepoint Park. Off-leash dog hours on trails would be nice. Even just two hours per week.
- We would like to see an off-leash dog park (happy about Vincent Road site) and forest trails where dogs can be off-leash (not sure if this is included in Vincent Road site). Sorely needed on the island!
- Will you open the dog park anytime soon?
- you are not seeing off leash dog areas as a priority
- I would like more off leash dog areas in our parks...it is better for everyone whether they have a dog or not as now there are too many dogs off leash near the playground and on the lawns in the normal parks and not all are friendly.
- Please do not ban off leash dogs on your trails if they are kept within sight and under

immediate voice control. It is impossible to properly exercise a larger dog on a leash. Walking with one's dog rather than always being stuck watching the dog at a dog park is healthier for both dog and owner.

- Please provide shared use of trails and parks for off-leash dog walking
- Would love to see more off-leash areas - perhaps limited hours at multiple locations
- We need more off leash dog park access. I am not a dog owner but love pets nonetheless. There will be increased conflict between non-dog owners and dog owners if the on leash laws are not enforced and more off-leash access is not developed.
- As a birdwatcher, I would like to see more work on getting dogs ON leash or off-leash areas they can go to and not disturb me and the birds
- Enforce your rules about keeping dogs on leashes.
- Would like better enforcement of leash laws at battle point, and less/no use of pesticides / herbicides near playgrounds
- Need more policing of parks w/off leas dogs, it's a major issue.
- Please enforce leash laws! I walk regularly at Battle Point and see off-leash dogs almost every time I'm there.
- Please keep and enforce leash laws. Park users need to be protected from loose dogs. The parks department is doing a great job keeping facilities clean and in good working order!
- Bottom line, if the park district has land, then it should be accessible with trails and interpretive signs. Rules about dogs on leashes and defecation MUST be enforced (and for horses too).
- I really like the new trail signage in and around the Grand Forest. And I am proud our community was able to restore Camp Yeomalt. I would really like to see a system of use enacted where dogs are allowed off-leash at certain times of day within the BI trail

network. Thanks for asking!

- Get those dogs back on their leashes especially in the Grand Forest. Dogs are even more devastating to wildlife than cats.
- A centralized dog park that is accessible for all. Preferable one that is not tucked out of the way, as the one on the south side of the island, that a woman doesn't feel safe to be at alone. The parks are too primitive overall. It's fine, but we need a more balanced approach. Let's develop more parks with simple walking paths that are accessible; and enforce the leash laws to prevent off leash dogs everywhere.

6.4.4 General Comments about Park Use and Maintenance

- I'd like to see more shoreline open and groomed for public use. I am definitely annoyed that shoreline areas like Blackberry Park and the Cannery shoreline have been re-planted with native vegetation that will now grow up and make it inaccessible to those of us not fortunate enough to own waterfront property. Really, what is the point? There are PLENTY of trees and blackberry brambles on this island, but not plenty of open shoreline to walk, picnic and enjoy.
- I encourage keeping a picnic table by the old barracks at Fort Ward
- Beautiful job updating Fort Ward Fay Bainbridge!
- We love how the Island has so many different parks. When you go to Poulsbo or Silverdale...there are only 1 or 2 that I can think of and they aren't nearly as well kept as our Island's Parks. Also the variety of park specifically playground structures are nice, especially with growing children.
- Time to reclaim the pocket park at Sportmans Club Rd. 305. We cleared it out a few years ago with volunteers. Its now overgrown again. Bench promised never materialized!
- I would like to discourage the use of leaf blowers@fort ward park. Also some trees were

cut for no apparent reason. Generally, I think the BIMPRD is doing a better job than the State (which is a low bar, but still welcome...)

- I feel there is too much emphasis around here on buying new land for parks when it is hard enough to keep up with what we have and most of the time they appear to be pretty much empty.
- can't believe you're doing all of that work at Rotary Park for the few people who ride horses!
- Fort Ward Park still has wild areas that are critical as wildlife habitat as well as serving as a more meditative human environment. Curtailing trail development, restoring natural areas and ensuring that sewage and runoff do not pollute this environment are essential for this park to remain a viable natural habitat and so that it contains quiet areas for human enjoyment.
- i like the camp ground at fay
- I would like the Park District to be more mindful of environmental impacts in its park development and work to reduce such impacts
- Most of our family reunion 'originals' grew up on Bainbridge. We have a love of the Island, and especially this park where we met before it was a park! Now we're bringing our families – 4th generation to enjoy this beautiful setting. Thank you for allowing us to enjoy its beauty and natural setting.
- My favorite park is Battle Point Park because it is open to the sunlight, and is always busy with various activities.

6.4.5 Parks for Conservation

- Continue to improve the parks and trails we have while preserving as much natural environment as possible. Once the land is gone, it's gone!

- Integrate Parks and Recreation with the certified wildlife / nature Non-profit organizations on Island. Should have a very synergetic coordination between land, facilities and preservation-rehabilitation.
- I love our island and the ability to have easy access to nature. Thanks for all you do! Keep Bainbridge Green!
- We should do more to try to find undeveloped property on the island and purchase it for public use and/or preservation.
- The Port Madison Nature Reserve needs attention or a new name. It's basically a dead-end trail behind some houses with a broken fence along the path. If funds are limited to improve the park, I'd recommend just calling it a trail; is a long ways from being a nature reserve.
- continue to pick up and save open space.
- Please keep open space just that. Don't sell it for development! That is my big worry with the parks department owning open space.
- I believe the Road Ends should be protected. We've already lost quite a few and I suspect more people go more often to their local Road End than go to any of the other places, although probably for shorter time periods. I believe the Road Ends need to be aggressively protected and keep as natural as possible.
- Would like to see more open spaces and views of the water once the waterfront park is redone. Now that the Park District is responsible for so many shoreline facilities, I'd like to see them take an active role in preserving and restoring natural areas, and maintaining/restoring native vegetation along the shorelines.

6.5 Access and Trails

6.5.1 Getting to the Parks and Facilities

- Bainbridge Island's poor public transportation makes it difficult to get to programs that are not located in Winslow.
- Why does the park department provide paved parking for staff and mud lots for users? Permeable paving of various types would be a good option.
- Battle Point park - the road in the park needs to connect all the way around like it used to!

6.5.2 Non-vehicular Access to Parks

- Where/when the Parks has input about greenbelts - would like to see one long one along major arterials for walking and biking, to avoid traffic/noise/pollution of vehicle traffic.
- We would like to see better accessibility at the parks for age range and disabilities. And more safe trails for family bike riding would be so great.
- more bike trails with access to shopping in Winslow. Trails should be separate from car traffic. Thank you!
- Please work on making access to the parks without a car more possible. Walking and biking trails should connect parks and speed limits around parks should be looked at—some, such as Battle Point Drive, have a lot of fast cars.
- Keep up the great work! We are very appreciative of the trails network you are creating. Since our City can't seem to make progress on roadside biking lanes, maybe there is a way this could become a Parks initiative? Truly, this is one of our Island's greatest unmet needs.

- More bike trails
- I think BIPRD has an excellent program. I would like to see a walkway along one side of Lynwood Center road and up Baker Hill (from Lynwood Center Rd to Crystal Springs). I bicycle commute to work along this route and I see many near accidents with pedestrians who are walking along this popular route. I like the mix of programs offered by BIPRD. I think activities things that promote community are a great thing. It's nice to see these in the program. Continuing to expand mixed use trails (bike, walk, horse, etc) and water access I think benefits many age groups.
- Need more extensive cross island walking trail system—not involving walking on road sides.
- Would love more choices to walk "off road". I really enjoy the forest to sky trail and would love more trails like that , if possible.
- Would love to see more paths removed from the roadway for bikes/pedestrian use so that bikes and walking can be a safe mode of transportation.
- Would love a way to have a safe way to bike as a family to the ferries / downtown. Right now it is too dangerous for children to ride from the north end.
- Thank you for staying on budget and offering an amazing amount of services for our pop.base. Please work with city to build more trails-safe non-motorized access
- Sidewalks on Battlepoint road! There is going to be an accident one day with a car a child on bicycle! Do not ignore ... Speeding and traffic bad!
- I would like bike trails to be separate from walking areas. I've been nearly mowed down by speeding bikes in Fort Ward and Battlepoint.
- Please build the off-highway cross island trail from the ferry terminal to the bridge as a backbone for a whole network of walking and biking trails...connect them all...connect the ferry terminal with Hawley Cove Park with a walking trail over the wetland...good job...appreciate all your work

- Bainbridge needs biking trails that are off the busy roads. Family friendly rides that can go the distance.
- Additional biking paths or bike lanes on the island are incredibly important for our (any) community. These are critical for our infrastructure and would allow easier access for kids getting to school and commuters alike - as well as helping with parking issues downtown. Our entire family would ride more often (and leave the car behind) if there were more bike lanes allowing safe access.
- Please develop more biking and walking paths. I think more adults and kids would bike/walk but some of the roads have little/no shoulder and it is just too dangerous, especially for kids.
- create more trails and connections of trails with one another via trails or low or non-car roads.
- I love how much the park district does, how many trails have been added, how great the pool is, etc. Keep up the good work! Extending the network of trails is a high priority for me, as is making biking safer and therefore a better commuting option for kids and adults. Teaming up for better bike trails would be a HUGE win for the community.

6.5.3 Trails

- We would like to see the trail around Battle Point Park completely paved, especially for disabled in wheel chairs, persons with walkers, and parents with prams.
- Great job on the trails... They are a treasure and your hard work really shows!
- Great job with adding trails
- Great job with the trails !
- Excellent work on trails in recent years.

- I am particularly happy with the continued creation of trails on the island. Great job!
- I love all the walking trails.
- Love the 30 + or - trails on Bainbridge!
- Support the Trails!!!
- The Parks Dept deserves a huge thumbs up for maintaining the paths around the Grand Forrest and Gazzam!
- The trails on Bainbridge are fantastic and get better all the time – thank you!
- We frequently use and really appreciate the well-groomed trails in BI parks - Gazzam, Forest-to-Sky, Fort Ward, in particular. Thank you!
- There are, I believe, 20+- hiking trails on Bainbridge. Thank you, Bainbridge Trails Committee.
- The Park District has done an excellent job absorbing the State Park properties and we appreciate the enhanced trails that all Park properties have. thank You for your hard work
- I would love to see BIMPRD move past beauracracy and take on the Sakai Canyon trail. It is ridiculous that this project is on hold. We need the Friends of BI Trails group to move forward with the vision of connecting this island.
- Please work on increasing trail linkages and support efforts to get private property owners to give easements across properties they own. There is huge community benefit in this.
- Bike trails are very important and should be a priority for the island.
- We need more trails and bike paths on the Island. We moved here from Bellevue and there were wonderful trails and paths there throughout the entire city.
- Continue building walking trails.

- Maintaining trails is most important to me.
- I would like to see the manzanita trail restored.
- I would love more connected trails that are open and welcome to horseback riding. Also a public covered riding arena would be very useful.
- Mainly would like rollerblade trails and activities for teens in the summer. Thanks!
- I would love some sort of hard-surface trail for rollerblading
- trails as intended - to walk, bike and ride horse every week - usual multiple times.
- We need bike trails on the Island.
- I love the addition of the Hilltop property. The more trails and unspoiled natural spaces the better.
- Continue to improve the parks and trails we have while preserving as much natural environment as possible. Once the land is gone, it's gone!
- love the new trails and acquisition of park land from state
- I'm dismayed by the continued overdevelopment of the natural trails on the island with extensive graveling, widening, grading, pruning, leaf blowing, and use of plastic waypoint signage, rather than promoting more natural trails that fit into the natural landscape and exhibit a connection with the environment instead of the manipulation of it.
- Horse Riders need to stop leaving piles of horse sh%%\$ on hiking/biking trails.
- The trail at Hidden Cove Ballfields urgently needs signs.
- Provide more signing at junctions of forest trails. I got lost in Grand Forest
- Doing a great job. Like the increased signage in parks and trails.

6.6 Programs and Classes

6.6.1 Classes

- Love BIPRD so much! YES for more classes and green space :)
- Art and Painting classes are great!!!
- Thanks for the great programs and facilities
- I love to peruse the catalog, and while I don't have time to take every class I'd like to, I think the range of possibilities is wonderful. Keep up the great work!
- I like the mix of programs offered by BIPRD. I think activities things that promote community are a great thing. It's nice to see these in the program. Continuing to expand mixed use trails (bike, walk, horse, etc) and water access I think benefits many age groups.
- Love the outdoor activities offerings in the past few years. Except costs frequently stop me from registering.
- I would like to see the price of ceramics classes drop dramitically!
- More classes across the board for adults; fewer for children (that's why we pay for the schools!)
- add boating activities to your list of services
- We now live in Spokane but I grew up on Bainbridge Island (1972-1981) and every summer my kids and I live with their grandparents and participate in your sailing programs and love it!
- I wish there were computer classes. Maybe at the high school or ther library We new new and different classes offered. They seem to be the same year after year.
- More gymnastics classes for little children after schools or on weekends would be great. Gymnastics provides an unsurpassed foundation for every sport and physical movement...it

should be offered (if possible) to children from 1 and older.

- I would love a beginning adult gymnastics class!
- nutritional classes for general public and individuals who suffer from obesity or overweight issues.
- My husband would love to teach a letterpress printing class - there have been several requests by people on the island. He's been printing for 57 years!
- We need far more yoga-fitness type classes for the over 65, located outside the 'senior center'. The latter tends to be controlled by a few people as it is 'decentralized'. Not all people want to be classified as 'the elderly' by having to take community classes at the Senior Center: most of us prefer to accomplish our fitness with the general population.
- I have been waiting for a beginning Spanish class to be offered again. It's been awhile. More swim lessons for kids.
- Scheduling for swim lessons seems to be a struggle every session. Classes are too full and instructors unaware of child's previous session. Suggest using a data system that allows instructors to input comments and track progress, rather handing over a soggy half slip of paper that has no tracking capability. This could also inform planners which students are progressing to the next level or staying in the same one so that they can schedule enough sessions/instructors accordingly.
- I would also like swimming lesson times that work better around school hours.
- Yes, could they have some swimming classes on Saturdays?
- The Parks District does a beautiful job of meeting our needs! P.S. Will there ever be a women only camping/hiking trip? It has been suggested many times and marked on the trip evaluation forms, but seems to fall off the radar.
- more woodworking programs

- Would love to see yoga for preschoolers or Mommy and Me yoga!
- Although we love all of the classes we've participated in through the Parks Department, the classes fill up fast. It would be nice to have more offerings.
- I wish anyone that wanted to offer a service or class could do so. Open trade
- It would be nice if there weren't so many classes available only on Sundays
- This comment is more about specific programs. We have enjoyed the swimming lessons and the aquatic center, the concerts in the park, and all of the parks on the island. One recommendation for improvement is in soccer. I have two boys, when we first moved to the island they were in the Bainbridge Island Football Club program, one was in U8 and the other U6. Last year my youngest was in your U6 program and I cannot tell you how disappointed I was in the program vs Bainbridge Island Football Club. The "coach" in your program provided no instruction, my child got very little interaction or information about how to play the sport, and while one game/practice was nice, it was not what we were used to from other areas in the country. Please improve the U6 program or ask Bainbridge Island Football Club to provide help.
- I didn't like how BIFC was excluded from having younger kids (U6) for their fall program. We have an older child who plays with BIFC at a competitive level and it was inconvenient to have one with BIFC and the other with BIPRD. I won't sign my younger son up for fall soccer with BIPRD again.
- Have it less misleading so students know that Yoga poses will not be done by instructor
- Cooperation with Roller Hockey is of the utmost importance to our family. Having a player on a roller hockey team brings the whole family to Battle Point. We walk the trails with our dog during practices and after games. We spend a very large portion of our summers at Battle Point solely because of Roller Hockey. I can't imagine going there without that attraction.

6.6.2 Outreach, Communication, Registration

- It would be nice to have a formal way to request certain types of classes (by survey?). It is confusing sometimes with classes that fall outside the normal sign up days. Is there a better way to communicate changes and class modifications out to the public? Is there some way to communicate new classes that haven't been printed or have changed from print?
- Catalog needs better info. I was not allowed to sign up for a class that began today.
- You guys need to really change your online registration process/bookkeeping before I take anymore classes or register for programs. It is way outdated and does not work efficiently and does not make it easy for people to take your classes.

6.6.3 Youth Programs and Facilities

- It will be nice to have more in-doors facilities for young children. at a reasonable price.
- Very much needed: a "YMCA-like" facility with programs for youth ages 14-20, late hours, many activities and options for hanging out, being productive or not, being athletic or not, but an adventurous option for youth. We have a lot of fantastic activities for youth 0-12 yrs. But exciting activities for adolescents are more limited. Cheers to BIMPRD for mt. biking, hiking, and pottery! Let's see more action and adventure for our rather neglected 'teens.'
- We really need a community gym / workout / rec center for our teens! I strongly feel that this would lead to less drug use. Kids don't have a place to hang out!
- Families would benefit from summer camps that were met for longer during the day (i.e. 9-3) and for a longer duration (2-4 weeks).
- I would love to see a real summer day camp on Bainbridge with all the activities available!

- Fishing sailing swimming archery horseback 8 am to 5 pm
- Structure of survey is very limiting. With such a diverse program unclear how these questions can support development of a comprehensive plan. One of the most important changes I would like to see is in summer camp programming that supports working families - additional full day camp options. Mainly would like activities for teens in the summer. Thanks!
- Keep up the good work. Please plan for family and kids... There is a skew towards retirees and a lot more families are moving here now.
- Love the youth programs!
- We really need to provide something for our teens on the island.
- Keep up the fantastic work! My kids love the summer camps and I am continually impressed by the variety of classes offered and the quality of instruction.
- Main thing I would love to see is better access for boats to the water—a ramp on the north end of the Island would be ideal. Thanks.
- Please continue with all of the wonderful class offerings for kids - Parks Rec is one of the reasons Bainbridge is a great place to raise a family!
- I think there needs to be an increased emphasis on providing the Island's teen population with recreational activities that are healthy and fun.
- I think there should be more things for new moms/or moms with young toddlers to do on the island.
- I would like to see Kids Up! revitalized within the district.
- Need more options for older youth non-competitive sports and recreation - especially during the rainy months.

6.6.4 Ideas

- We would like a more robust volunteer program so we can all weed pull, clean, build infrastructure and maintain what we have.
- I'd also like to see a program added for environmental community clean up projects.
- Organize and incentivize Community to assist in attending to/maintaining neighborhood, community centers. Get input, empower fund raising from the neighborhood, and revitalize centers. Community BBQs with locals who can bring or play music.
- would it be possible to partner with the library to hold some library sponsored programs at park district facilities? sometimes popular events at the library seem to overwhelm the ability of the library to function both as the library and an event venue.

6.7 General Comments

6.7.1 Words of Praise

- I love our parks and use them daily with friends, by myself ,with a group of young adults w special needs, and my family. The improvements made over the last 2 years have been fantastic! Thank you for breathing life into all of our parks'. I live here in large part because of the fine access we have to such beauty!
- I have lived in areas other than Bainbridge and have found the facilities, classes parks maintained/provided by BIMPRD to be exceptional - all of which make raising children here more enjoyable.
- Because of your fine parks and programs I am hoping to move to BI from Seabeck soon, Thank you
- Doing a great job. Like the increased signage in parks and trails.

- Fabulous parks and rec dept on BI. Thanks to all!
- Fay Bainbridge is one of our all time favorite campgrounds!
- Fay Bainbridge Park has been fantastically renovated as a BI Park. Thank you
- good job with improvements at Ft. Ward
- Great job BIMPRD
- Hi
- Huge improvement over the past five years. Maintenance has taken a giant step up.
- I appreciate the Parks District's wonderful care and stewardship of our parks and open spaces.
- I love the parks department here. It is one of the many reasons we returned!
- I think the Parks and Rec Programs are amazing. There is something for everyone and it is well balanced. I rely on Parks and Rec for much of my recreation activities from hiking in the parks, to watching my kids play soccer, to ping pong with the old guys, to cross country for my sons - it just goes on and on!!
- I think we are extraordinarily lucky to be surrounded by such beauty, and to have such a strong parks rec department!
- I value the investment that the City of Bainbridge Island has put into all of the parks available on the island. I am especially thankful that the City stocks fish at the Battle Point Park pond.
- I'd have to say pretty much all around AWESOME parks and rec. Thumbs up.
- keep up the good work and thanks for asking
- keep up the good work!
- Keep up the great job you are doing. Thanks to all

- Love the program as it is!
- Park department does a commendable job
- Parks and Rec. maintenance has done a great job in Fort Ward Park.
- Parks has done a great job with their new management of Fort Ward and Fay Bainbridge parks!
- Please keep doing a great job maintaining and preserving the beautiful natural environment!!!
- Please keep up the great work. The parks looks better than ever!
- Thank you!
- Thank you!
- Thanks for the good work sprucing up the parks.
- The outstanding efforts of BI Parks Rec. contribute to the wonderful way of life we enjoy every day. Thank you.
- The parks staff is doing a great job. I see nice improvements. Keep up the good work.
- Top notch job being done - very impressed
- We are currently residing in Poulsbo, but are building and will be on the Island this year
- We love our Parks and Rec!
- you are doing a great job!!
- You guys do a GOOD job as compared to the City!
- You guys do an amazing job! Thank you!!!!

6.7.2 Staff, Vision and Future Directions, Comprehensive Plan Update Process

- Better communication with community
- I object to the whole metropolitan park organization system. You are a group without voter control and are out of control spending money . STOP
- name removed should be fired
- satisfied with instructors and lower level staff. poor experience with upper management on several occasions.
- name removed does an awesome job with the TeenCenter
- Staff and the direction that the board gives staff is in the interest of the community
- I have lost complete faith that the vision, and leadership, of the BI Park & Rec District, is adequate to follow through on what is in the best interest of Bainbridge Island. I have been constantly disappointed that the personal agendas of people within the Park & Rec District, have clouded their judgment to do what is best for the community. I am sure that the results of this survey will also fall of deaf ears. But, one can always dream to effect change.
- I wish the Park District worked more proactively with the City instead of seeing it as an obstacle in terms of water resources, etc.
- Sometimes I think we get carried away with BIPD and we need to realized we cannot be everything to everybody.
- The Parks department seems quite isolated and not at all response to the residents needs. You've done previous surveys and you don't seem to have followed those mandates at all. The way you have set up this survey is going to lead to very mislead results, but perhaps that was your goal? The groupings above will skew the resutls. The Parks Board members

are not at all representative of the island's population - and are far too entrenched with the old guard.

- This survey is not very good. Requesting only one preference is not sufficient. You should ask for a preference ranking (I.e. 1-10).
- Very difficult to chose just one. A better idea would be to ask folks to rate each from 1 to 4.
- This survey is absurd. You will not obtain useful results with your limited questions and asking folks to pick one. Multi-voting or ranking would be far better.
- The "Select One" aspect of your survey is going to give you skewed results. It would be a much more accurate survey if you surveyed a ranking, then prioritized the responses.
- Yes--when my kids were still at home I would have answered this very differently. Also, there were a number of areas where I valued more than one answer equally, and by forcing one choice you didn't capture this....
- Difficult to select just ONE of these
- I would have preferred a ranking option for this survey rather than a select one option.
- I'd prefer ranking my top three vs selecting only one in this survey. Consider topping surface for roller hockey rink as they have in Beaverton. Smoother is safer for falls.
- Question #7 too difficult to pick one. With multiple people in the familiy there are multiple answers. My youngest son would say Basketball courts, my oldest would say Roller Hockey, my husband would say Baseball. I felt soccer as that is what I enjoy watching the kids play the most!
- Questions 6-12 may have returned better information if more than one option was available to choose with a weighted system; rankings: 15 points, 23 points, 31 point. Also, some of the groupings don't seem to make sense...for example, #6 includes aquatic center use which is an indoor use in a highly managed facility. all other choices are outdoor, unscheduled,

unmanaged, free, etc. Also, sailing? is this referring to a sailing class? If so, then this should be included in a question about program preferences, not here. If not, then it seems it should be listed as boat access to the water, not the activity itself. Lastly, there should be a 'None' choice or something to the effect to help make this more statistically valid and capture all resident opinions.

APPENDIX D

HISTORIC SITES

APPENDIX D HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites or features can be found in a number of the park land classifications and are significant in that they provide an important historical context for the island. The protection of these sites is needed in order to retain and preserve archeological and cultural features of the island's history.

Historical sites may include Native American remnants, original homesteads or buildings, former industrial sites, and other culturally important areas. Additional historical features may include significant man-made constructions on land and waterways including bridges, dikes, dams, etc.

To the extent possible and practical, historical buildings and structures will be retained on their original sites. In some instances, however, the buildings or other improvements may be relocated to other public properties in order to better conserve, display, or provide interpretation.

EXISTING HISTORICAL SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following places contain significant archaeological, cultural, or architectural conservancy potentials and may be appropriate for interpretation.

BIMPRD Parks & Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park on site of WWII US Navy Radio Transmitting Station with adaptive reuse of historic Helix House (Antenna Base) and Transmitter Building.
2	Blakely Harbor	Community park with waterfront on former site of 1863-1925 Port Blakely Mill with original mill pond and other related remnants from this era. Links to Blakely Cemetery and Fort Ward Park.
3	Camp Yeomalt	Neighborhood park including historic log cabin built for Boy Scouts in 1930's through federal program, Works Progress Administration (WPA), and restored in 2009. Listed on National Historic Register in 2005.
4	Eagledale Park	Community park on former site of 1950's U.S. Army Nike missile site and radar station.
5	Fairy Dell Trail	Trail north of Battle Point Park with remnants of "Billy Taft Fir", once the largest fir tree in the region.
6	Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Neighborhood park on site of parade grounds of U.S. Army (1900-1928) and Navy (1939-1958) military installations.
7	Fort Ward Park	Historic regional multiuse park overlooking Rich Passage with gun batteries and vestiges of the coastal defense system for the 1900s designed to protect the Bremerton Naval Shipyard. The park is part of a national historic district with remnants from 19th and 20th century war efforts.
8	Island Center Hall	Special use park with historic community hall originating in early 1900's.
9	Point White Pier	Community park at one of the last remaining historic Mosquito Fleet sites (1910-1930's) and subsequent auto ferry dock (1940-1950's).
10	Pritchard Park	Regional park on Eagle Harbor owned in part with COBI and at the site of previous town of Creosote which grew up around the Wyckoff wood preservation business operation, also on site. Park also includes National Park site of World War II BI Japanese American Exclusion Memorial describing war-time internment. Park is also location of previous Mosquito Fleet docks.
11	Schel Chelb	Neighborhood park with estuary and saltwater beach. Site has Native American significance.
12	Seabold Hall	Special use park with historic community hall also used as one room schoolhouse.

13	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park on former site of 1950's U.S. Army Nike Ajax missile installation.
14	West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Community park and nature preserve including rustic shelters and stone cooking stoves built for Cub Scouts in 1930's through the federal WPA program.
15	Yama	Open space natural area acquired for archaeological conservancy purposes at site of former Japanese hillside village of Port Blakely Mill workers and families (1885-1925).

EXISTING HISTORICAL SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

COBI Properties

16	Erickson Avenue Historic District	Collection of historic homes and businesses in Winslow.
17	Madison Avenue	Madison Avenue street end in Eagle Harbor was a Winslow landing site for the Mosquito Fleet.
18	Strawberry Packing Plant	Site and surrounding area of significance due to prior berry farming settlements and commercial berry processing operation. (John Nelson Park at Strawberry Cannery Cove)
19	Waterfront Park	Regional waterfront park in Eagle Harbor at site of former Native American fishing camp and in proximity to surrounding 19th and early 20th century maritime operations.

Other Organizations

20	Bainbridge Island Historical Museum	Island historical museum and artifacts housed in renovated historical structure in Winslow. Includes indoor and outdoor exhibits.
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POSSIBLE OTHER HISTORICAL SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following are other possible sites that could contain significant archaeological, cultural, or architectural conservancy potentials and may be appropriate for interpretation.

21	Head of the Bay	Site of extensive berry farmlands at head of Eagle Harbor.
22	Port Madison	Site of 1800s era saw mill and company town at the head of Port Madison Bay.
23	Native American Petroglyph	Rock carving located overlooking the beach off Agate Passage on a privately owned property.
24	Frog Rock	Funky island rock painting located near the Hidden Cove Park trails.
25	Wyatt House	Historic early settler's house in Winslow.
26	Restoration Point	Site of early Native American settlement and shipping navigation beacons at end of Restoration Point.
27	Francis Nash Gun Battery	Fort Ward era gun battery and lookout tunnel incorporated into hillside overlooking Rich Passage, now site of private residence.
28	Thornburgh Gun Battery	Fort Ward era gun battery and embankment near Fort Ward Park.
29	Eyeglass Hill	Lookout site used by Fort Ward era military defense system.
30	Mosquito Fleet Landings	Numerous landing and dock sites located around the island that were used by the Mosquito Fleet steamboats during the early development of Puget Sound navigation. Point White Pier included in BIMPRD properties.

EXISTING OR POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIVE EXHIBIT SITES

The following sites have been or could be developed on the island to provide educational exhibits of environmental, historical, wildlife, and other nature oriented programs of interest to island residents.

These sites are in addition to the existing sites of historic significance previously listed that could also provide opportunities for interpretation.

BIMPRD Parks & Properties

1	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park site and location of Port Madison bell and marker.
2	Gazzam Lake	Regional park and natural area with 14 acre lake, extensive wetlands, woodlands, and saltwater access.
3	Grand Forest	Community park and natural area with trail system through woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.
4	Manzanita Park	Community park and natural area with wetlands and trails.
5	Meigs Park	Open space park on former dairy farm with complex system of ponds and bogs.
6	Rotary Centennial Park	Special use gateway park on WSDOT property commemorating centennial of Rotary Club of BI.
7	Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Open space park with natural area including woodlands and wetlands.
8	Waypoint	Special use pedestrian linear park serving as gateway to island.
9	West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Community park and natural area with nature trail.

Non-Profit Organizations

10	IslandWood	A non-profit outdoor learning center providing programs for schools, children and families, and adults.
11	Bloedel Reserve	Private reserve with extensive grounds and trails and multiuse interpretive visitor center.

10

Other Properties

12	Port Madison	Neighborhood community on site of 1800's era saw mill and company town.
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For additional information and research on the history of Bainbridge Island, contact the Bainbridge Island Historical Museum and Suquamish Museum.

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX E GLOSSARY

Accessibility (for people with disabilities)	Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, state and local governments that construct new buildings and facilities, or make specific alterations to existing buildings, facilities and programs, must make them accessible. Title II requires a public entity to ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded from services, programs, and activities because existing buildings and facilities are inaccessible. Beyond Federal law, the state has established standards for accessibility in the California Building Code. Title I and Title III would also be applicable. See Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Reasonable Accommodation and U.S. Access Board (ADA Accessibility Guidelines).
Archeological Site	A bounded area containing archaeological deposits or features, defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features.
BILT	Bainbridge Island Land Trust
BIMPRD	Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms and their processes at several levels of organization. Biological diversity or 'Biodiversity' means the full range of variety and variability within and among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur, and encompasses ecosystem or community diversity, species diversity, and genetic diversity."
BISCC	Bainbridge Island Senior Community Center Non-Profit
BISD	Bainbridge Island School District
Capital facilities	Includes park planning, land acquisition, site improvements, buildings, and equipment but excludes maintenance, operation, repair, alteration, or replacement.
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	<p>A 6 year plan that is annually updated and approved by the Board of Commissioners to finance the development and improvement of capital facilities necessary to support the population projected within Bainbridge Island over the 6 year projection period. As defined in the GMA, the capital improvement plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) forecast of future needs for park facilities; b) identification of additional demands placed on existing public facilities by new development; c) long-range construction and capital improvement projects of the City; d) parks under construction or expansion; e) proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new park facilities; f) inventory of existing park facilities; g) at least a 6 year financing component, updated as necessary to maintain at least a 6-year forecast period, for financing needed for park facilities within projected funding levels, and identifying sources of financing for such purposes, including bond issues authorized by the voters; and h) identification of deficiencies in park facilities and the means by which existing deficiencies will be eliminated within a reasonable period of time. <p>In accordance with GMA requirements, the current 6 year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) will identify all projects that are to be included in the calculation of existing levels-of-service (ELOS) for the purposes of identifying a growth impact fee assessment.</p>
COBI	City of Bainbridge Island
Community Park	A park with focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks are generally larger in scale than neighborhood parks, but smaller than regional parks and are designed typically for residents who live within a 2-5-mile radius. Community parks are usually six to sixty acres in size depending on the community and

	have a variety of park and recreation facilities and amenities. Facilities may include those found at a neighborhood park, plus permanent restrooms, landscaped areas, and specialized recreation facilities such as, ball fields, tennis court, special facilities or courts and trails.
Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan (PROS)	BIMPRD's planning document that includes a park and recreation inventory, facility demand, policy and guidance on developing regional/island-wide and local park and recreation facilities.
Conservation	The management of cultural and natural resources to prevent deterioration, loss or waste; management actions may include preservation, restoration and enhancement. Webster's Dictionary defines conservation as "careful preservation and protection of something, planned management of a national resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect." Conservation of a cultural resource includes the preservation of the significant historic material/fabric; properties or collection of properties, information, or knowledge.
Developer	The person or entity that owns or holds purchase options or other development control over property for which development activity is proposed.
Development activity	Any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use, any change in use of a building or structure, or any change in the use of land, that creates additional demand for park and recreational facilities (GMA, Section 48, RCW 82.090).
Development approval	Any written authorization from a county, city or other municipal jurisdiction that authorizes the commencement of development activity.
District, The	Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District
Dog Park Area	Off leash dog exercise area. A specifically designated recreational outdoor facility where dogs are allowed to be off-leash while still under voice control by their handlers.
Ecological Sustainability	Maintenance or restoration of the composition, structure, and processes of ecosystems, including the diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems. Important to park and recreational professionals as all life is dependent on ecological sustainability.
Elderly	A person aged 62 or older
Endangered Species Act	Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA): Federal and state legislation that provides protection for species that are in danger of extinction.
Green Infrastructure	Integrated network of watersheds, airsheds, woodlands, wildlife habitat, greenways, parks, working farms, ranches, forests, urban trees and parkways, and other open spaces that when incorporated into local and regional plans, policies, and practices provide vital services that are intended to sustain and ensure the quality of life.
Growth Management Act (GMA)	The GMA or RCW 36.70A.160 stipulates that every county and city that is required or chooses to prepare a comprehensive land use plan under GMA may optionally include a park, recreation, and open space element plan. The GMA park plan element, however, is a requirement to be considered by the Washington State Resource Conservation Office (RCO) for state and federal parks, wildlife habitat, and trail grants. GMA requires every jurisdiction (which includes BIMPRD as part of COBI) to update their plans on a comprehensive basis every 6 years, and on an annual basis for housekeeping updates and revisions.
Habitat	The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs, often characterized by a dominant plant form or physical characteristic.
Habitat Enhancement	Improves habitat through alteration, treatment, or other land management of existing habitat to increase habitat value for one or more species without bringing the habitat to a fully restored or naturally occurring condition.

Historic & Interpretative Sites	Significant archaeological, historical, and cultural sites and facilities throughout the Island. Generally, these properties conserve and provide interpretive access to significant sites including Native American sites, original homesteads or prominent building sites, commercial or public buildings of unique architectural characteristics, locations of important industrial or resource oriented activities, and other culturally important areas. Lands may also be protected or acquired that conserve significant man-made constructions on the land including bridges, dikes, dams, and other features.
Impact Fees	A one-time fee levied against new development to cover the development's proportionate share of the cost of providing the infrastructure (including parks and recreation) needed to fill the demand created by residents of the development.
Improvements: Project	Project or site improvements and facilities planned and designed to provide service for a particular development project. Project improvements are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of the project, and are not system improvements. Project improvement examples include the construction of water and sewer lines or interior roads that serve only the structures and occupants located within the development.
Improvements: System	System improvements for public facilities designed to serve areas within the community at large, in contrast to project improvements designed to service occupants of a particular development project or site. System improvement examples include collector or arterial roads, schools, and parks.
Indoor Facilities & Community Centers	A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that provides a variety of indoor activities that exist within a convenient and serviceable proximity to using populations. Provides indoor activities on a year-round basis throughout and/or centrally accessible to BIMPRD residents for day and evening use.
Interpretation	A communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the inherent meanings in the resource. The term is used to describe communication activities designed to improve understanding at parks, zoos, museums, nature centers, historic sites, aquariums and other travel destinations.
Land Conservancies & Land Trusts	Private and non-profit organizations whose purpose is to purchase land or easements in order to prevent land from being developed. Often they are formed to promote resource stewardship through acquisition, conservation, protection, and public education. Acquisition includes purchase, donation, trade, transfer or easements.
Level-of-service	<p>An expression of the minimum recreation and park infrastructure capacity (land or facilities) required to satisfy the park and recreation needs of residents of a community.</p> <p>Existing/proposed (ELOS/PLOS) - the ratio of park and recreation land and facility units (acres, fields, square feet, etc) to the number of persons in the population (expressed as a unit per 1,000 persons).</p> <p>The existing level-of-service (ELOS) includes all park and recreation land and facility units that have been improved to the present time and funded for improvement within the current (existing) time period specified in the Capital Facilities Program (CFP).</p> <p>The proposed level-of-service (PLOS) includes park and recreational land and facility units that are intended to be added to the current inventory over Bainbridge Island's Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan's time period (20 years) to improve upon existing standards.</p>

Lid Lift	A term used by the District for funds received as a result of a 2008 property tax levy approved by island voters for the acquisition, development and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities.
Monument	An object, whether fixed or movable, that is primarily artistic in nature rather than functional and was constructed to commemorate a historic person or event.
Natural Area	A classification for park land that protects, preserves, and conserves lands that may have environmental features of critical area significance (floodplains and landslide hazard), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands and watersheds), forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive), farmland (heritage and prime productive), wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species), and open space.
Neighborhood Park	A relatively small area or park site (usually five-acres or less) that serves the recreational and social focus of the adjoining neighborhood. Publicly owned land intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or working within a one-half mile radius of the park and also intended to contribute to a distinct neighborhood identity. Typical park features include walkways, a small play area, picnic area, benches, trees, and other landscaping.
Non-Profit	An organization eligible for tax-exempt status pursuant to § 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. 501(c)(3). The organizations described in Federal Government Code § 501 are commonly referred to under the general heading of "charitable organizations." Organizations described in Code § 501(c)(3), other than testing for public safety organizations, are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions in accordance with § 170. The exempt purposes set forth in Code § 501(c)(3) are charitable, religious, educational, scientific, library, testing for public safety, fostering national or international amateur sports competition, and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.
NRPA	National Recreation & Park Association
Open Space Park	Land that has been acquired to be maintained in its natural state for its intrinsic and/or open space value (buffer, habitat preservation, heritage tree stands, park and recreation, conservation of natural resources for historic or scenic purposes.)
Owner	The owner of record of real property, although when real property is being purchased under a real estate contract, the purchaser shall be considered the owner of the real property if the contract is recorded.
Park	Understood to include a wide variety of parks and recreation areas ranging from developed urban sites (e.g., playgrounds, sports fields, par courses, mini-parks, pocket parks, and tot-lots) to remote, essentially natural areas. May include cultural buildings and sites developed or preserved for their educational and historic (or pre-historic) value, and may include active areas for non-motorized vehicle recreation, in addition to trails, waterways, and greenways.
Partnership	An umbrella term that includes agreements, cooperative ventures, joint arrangements, alliances, collaborations, coalitions, and work forces.
Playgrounds & Athletics Facilities	A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan that includes playground and athletic fields. This classification can include playgrounds and informal ballfields suited to younger age and local neighborhood game activities in sites convenient to neighborhood youth and families. This classification can also include high quality athletic fields for organized youth and adult recreational leagues that are likely to be at sites with adjacent compatible land use such as schools or other major public facilities.
Private recreational facility	Any recreational facility that is not owned by or dedicated to a public or governmental entity.

Public facility	Includes the following capital facilities owned or operated by government entities:
	a) public streets and roads,
	b) publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities,
	c) school facilities, and d) fire protection facilities in jurisdictions that are not part of a fire district.
Reasonable Accommodation	Those adjustments within a work or school site that allow an otherwise qualified employee or student with a disability to perform the tasks required.
Recreation	The pleasurable and constructive use of leisure time. To 'recreate' is to impart fresh life to; refresh mentally or physically. Also, to create anew, restore, refresh; refreshment of strength and spirits; means of refreshment or diversion.
Recreational Shoreline	A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan that provides public access to shoreline designated for more active recreational functions such as boating, swimming, and fishing. Parks in this classification may also have woodlands, scenic areas, and park improvements such as picnic shelters and restrooms.
Recreational Trail	A classification for park land used in this PROS Plan. In general, park trails are multi-purpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. With a focus on recreational elements and connection with the environment.
Regional Park	A locally operated park typically 60-500 acres in size or more, although can be 2,000 acres or greater in size. A regional park focuses on activities and natural features not included in most other types of parks and often based on a specific scenic or recreational opportunity. Facilities could include those found at a neighborhood and community park, and have specialized features such as an art center, amphitheater, boating facility, golf course, or natural area with interpretive trails.
Resource Conservation Office (RCO)	The central coordinating agency for the State that reviews and certifies Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plans and administers state and federal grants for outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, and trail development. Formerly the Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).
Riparian	The strip of land adjacent to a natural watercourse such as a river or stream. Often supports vegetation that provides fish habitat when growing large enough to overhang the bank.
Service areas	Regional/local park and recreational - a geographic area in which a defined set of public facilities provide service to the population within the area. Park and recreational lands, facilities, and services will be provided under a tiered approach that includes: a) a regional or island-wide system that will be organized on an island-wide basis; and b) a local system that may be organized on a neighborhood basis.
Special Purpose Facility	A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that is used for single purpose recreational facilities or activities. Some examples of these include golf courses, zoo, and plazas.
Special Use Park	A type of park oriented towards a single-purpose use.
Stakeholder	Group or individual who can affect, or is affected by, the achievement of the jurisdiction or organization's mission; examples include managers, employees, policy makers, suppliers, vendors, citizens, users, community activists, businesses, and community groups; and who should have a right to participate in the decision-making process.
Support Facility	A classification for park land in this PROS Plan that provides maintenance yard, plant nursery, and administrative activities necessary to support park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities. Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include administrative offices, maintenance yards and shops. Park caretaker residences are also included under support facilities.

Sustainable Design	To locate, design, reconstruct, construct, rehabilitate, renovate, operate, and maintain built environments that are models of energy, water, and materials efficiency, while providing healthy, productive, and comfortable habitable environments and long term benefits. This design approach is sometimes called “green design” or “green technology.”
Sustainable Landscape	A landscape enhanced and maintained to the highest degree of ecological harmony.
Threatened Species	An animal or plant species that is considered likely to become endangered throughout a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future because its prospects for survival and reproduction are in jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game make this designation.
Tot Lot	Playgrounds or areas for toddlers (18-months to 4 years old) situated within larger recreational areas, usually providing shade and benches for caregivers.
Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)	A boundary around a given municipality or developed area beyond which urban development will be reduced or not considered.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The federal regulatory agency empowered by Congress to protect the environment; provide an array of financial assistance programs; and set standards for State environmental protection. The Office of Environmental Education supports projects that enhance the public’s awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/
View Corridor	The line of sight identified as to height, width, and distance of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community.
Wetlands	Lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or close brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens.

APPENDIX F

GREENING OF WINSLOW REPORT

GREENING WINSLOW

CREATING A PARK SYSTEM

FOR

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND'S

DOWNTOWN

Report of the Winslow Parks Task Force

2007

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District
PO Box 10010
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110**

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District
PO Box 10010
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110**

Winslow Parks Task Force

November 2007

Dear Reader:

We all know that parks and open space improve our quality of life and contribute significantly to the health and well-being of our families and our community. In the past few years, we islanders have worked hard at creating parks and open spaces outside of Winslow. Now it's time to "green" our downtown, to make it a lovely, inviting place, now and in the future.

City plans and policies allocate half of all population growth on Bainbridge Island to Winslow – 10,000 or more people – yet there is no comprehensive open space, parks and recreation system plan for our town. Few opportunities still exist to create new parks in the Winslow core and immediate surrounding area, and what opportunities remain are rapidly being lost. Visualize hundreds of condominiums and apartments in Winslow, with attendant commercial space, roads, parking lots and parking garages – all of which is on the city's drawing boards – in a built-up-and-paved-over land bereft of public green space. Now picture a healthy, green and vibrant Winslow with community and neighborhood parks, picnic areas, tot lots with playground equipment, and trails along wooded streams, the waterfront, and grassy fields.

It's time for us – citizens, elected representatives, city, and park district officials – to implement a vision of more parks and open space for our town before it's too late. The following report offers a blueprint for achieving the greening of Winslow – for today and tomorrow.

**Dave Shorett, Chairman
Winslow Parks Task Force**

GREENING WINSLOW

Table of Contents

Topic	Page
I. Executive summary	1
II. Vision for the future: Green Winslow	3
III. Why was the Winslow Park Task Force created?	4
IV. What were the objectives of the Park Task Force?	5
V. What geographic area did the Park Task Force choose for analysis?	6
VI. What is the present population of Winslow?	6
VII. What is the projected population of Winslow?	6
VIII. How should we plan for parks given Winslow's projected growth?	7
IX. What parks presently exist in Winslow?	8
X. How do Winslow's existing parks compare to park standards?	11
XI. What parkland for Winslow is included in current planning efforts?	13
XII. What <i>new</i> park and recreation areas are proposed in current plans?	16
XIII. How can Bainbridge provide parklands needed in Winslow?	17
XIV. Take immediate action to achieve parks for people in Winslow	20
XV. Appendices	22

I. Executive summary

From May through early October 2007 the Winslow Parks Task Force analyzed the existing parks and park needs of the Winslow Study Area (WSA), the area used in the 2025 Growth Advisory Committee Report and Winslow Master Plan. The resulting key findings led the Task Force to recommend four action steps.

Key findings

- ◆ **Winslow's population will increase 50% by 2025 and will eventually double in size.**
Winslow's present population of just over 6,000 will grow to nearly 10,000 by 2025, and may reach 15,000 eventually. One-half of the island's population is expected to live within the Winslow Study Area.
- ◆ **Downtown Winslow is currently deficient in parks.**
Using applicable quantitative guidelines, the WSA is already deficient in certain types of parkland. (See following report for details.)
- ◆ **Winslow's lack of parks will be even more severe by 2025.**
Currently, only **four percent** of the island's parks – about thirty-eight acres – is located within the WSA where **one-half** of island residents will live. Using national standards, by 2025, if no new parkland is acquired, Winslow could be deficient by two acres in mini-parks/small playgrounds and over forty acres in larger community parks.
- ◆ **Existing and projected park deficits are not distributed equally within the Winslow Study Area.**
Organized play areas in Winslow are mostly located near schools and Rotary Park but are lacking in other parts of the WSA. Residents in downtown Winslow are, or will soon be, underserved by small playgrounds or gathering areas. A citizen survey would define each specific WSA neighborhood's desires for parkland.
- ◆ **The Winslow Study Area lacks an overall park plan and an acquisition/development plan.**
There are at least eight recent planning reports discussing parks in the WSA. All recommend increases in acreage for parks but there is no overall vision to acquire and develop needed parklands.
- ◆ **Responsible planning must match parkland to population growth.**
Land for park needs must be acquired with a view to fully populated Winslow area of fifty or more years from now. Failure to acquire parkland to serve the future population of Winslow would be a dramatic failure of government to serve its citizens.
- ◆ **Land for parks in Winslow should be acquired now.**
Available undeveloped/underdeveloped land for parks or other public use in the Winslow area is already extremely scarce. It is highly probable that none will be available in the near future.

Four action steps to achieve parks for people in Winslow

♦ **Acquire land for parks today – DO NOT WAIT.**

An immediate effort must be made to acquire new parkland for the WSA and obtain easements for trails and trail connections.

♦ **Identify a minimum of \$10 million in capital funds over the next two years to acquire land for parks in Winslow.**

An exact dollar amount for new parkland is impossible to determine without identifying specific parcels. However, the Task Force determined that the assessed value of several potentially suitable undeveloped/under-developed parcels within the WSA totaled close to \$11 million. Therefore the Task Force recommends identifying a minimum of \$10 million in capital funds over the next two years to begin to acquire land for parks within the WSA.

♦ **Examine the means of financing and acquiring park land now for Winslow.**

The Task Force identified a number of monetary and policy/tax incentive approaches that other communities are using successfully to acquire parklands; two of the most compelling are a land-dedication standard for new development used in Colorado and a Real Estate Excise Tax in San Juan County, WA. (See following report for a detailed list and discussion of approaches.)

♦ **Survey citizen needs and desires for parks in Winslow.**

Citizen surveys have become the most widely used means of determining how much parkland is desirable for a given community. The last such survey, island-wide, was done in 2000. It is time for another survey, including specific questions about the desire and willingness to fund parkland acquisition in Winslow. *However, the Task Force is emphatic that such a process should not delay acquisition of land in the Winslow area.*

Most governmental capital projects can be accomplished over time. However, if we do not invest in parkland acquisition now, this community will lose the opportunity forever.

II. Vision for the future: Green Winslow

Every day, rain or sun, Bainbridge Islanders are out using their parks, connecting with nature and with each other. They are strolling, biking, picnicking, launching boats, attending concerts, and watching their children play, explore, and learn about team-building and friendly competition. Again and again we've spoken loud and clear that protecting our environment is important to us. We love our public spaces, our parks, natural areas, and having recreational opportunities close to home. Bainbridge Islanders treasure the protected areas we have preserved for ourselves today and for the generations to come.

Now it's time for us to extend our park and open space ethic and commitment to Winslow, which has become our center of growth, where in a few short years half of all islanders are projected to live. Within two decades, our town will be a small city of more than 10,000 people and there is great need for everything from tot lots to neighborhood parks, and for greenways and trails that connect a rich, new *park system*.

This report offers bold thinking and advances opportunities for new parks for Winslow. Of course, all new parks will require funding, leadership, and political will. We have no time to waste. Each and every day we're out using our parks; but also each and every day we are forever losing opportunities to have adequate park and recreation space in Winslow.

We must begin now to green Winslow.

III. Why was the Winslow Park Task Force created?

The Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (Park District) is required by the Washington Growth Management Act to prepare a comprehensive plan for parks and recreation on the island. Until now, the Park District has treated the entire island as a single entity for park system planning; this plan for the Winslow area would thus be a part of the overall plan. Why should there be a separate park system plan for just the Winslow area?

City of Bainbridge Island policies and plans call for fully half the island's population growth to occur in the Winslow core area, and the city has taken the position that the Park District is responsible for planning parks downtown. The city has been particularly active in the past few years in planning for growth in the downtown area. As a result the Park District Board of Commissioners has determined that there is an urgent need for an aggressive plan for a system of parks for the people in Winslow today and especially for future generations. In June 2007, the Board of Park Commissioners created the short-term Winslow Park Task Force (Task Force) to conduct a park assessment for the island's urban center.

This report analyzes Winslow's park assets based on national standards in light of our current and projected populations, and presents an action plan for moving forward to incorporate – through collaboration and cooperation – the critically important, quality-of-life elements of parks and recreation into all city and state growth management blueprints.

The following islanders prepared this park system plan for Winslow:

- Dave Shorett, Task Force chair, and chairman of Park District Board of Commissioners
- Martha Droge, urban planner and landscape architect for Mithun
- Kevin Dwyer, director, Bainbridge Island Chamber of Commerce
- Neil Johannsen, retired director, Alaska State Parks
- Tom Kilbane, president of the board, Bainbridge Island Senior Community Center
- Lynda McMaken, Bainbridge Island attorney
- Kirk Robinson, member, Park District Board of Commissioners

The Winslow Park Task Force met every few weeks through the summer and fall to analyze information, apply standards and propose a direction for parklands in Winslow. Park District Director Terry Lande, Senior Planner Perry Barrett and Landscape Architect Lauren Perry provided assistance.

IV. What were the objectives of the Park Task Force?

The Winslow Park Task Force had the following objectives:

- A. Determine whether the Winslow Study Area, the geographic area defined by the *Winslow Master Plan* and the *Final Report of the Mayor's 2025 Growth Advisory Committee*, is appropriate to park planning for the Winslow area, or whether other boundaries would be more appropriate;
- B. Determine existing population as of 2007 and projected population growth to 2025 for the Winslow area;
- C. Inventory existing parklands in the Winslow area;
- D. Using national park and recreation standards and guidelines developed in other jurisdictions, determine reasonable levels of park service for both existing and projected populations of the Winslow area, and determine whether gaps exist between standard levels of park service and Winslow's present park assets;
- E. Examine the current city and state planning efforts for the Winslow area;
- F. Identify remaining natural-landscapes and "underdeveloped" parcels of a half-acre or more in the Winslow area; and,
- G. In cooperation with the City, recommend specific actions that the City and Park District might take to create and implement a park plan for the Winslow core area.

V. What geographic area did the Park Task Force choose for analysis?

To allow for consistency between the *Winslow Master Plan* and the *Final Report of the Mayor's 2025 Growth Advisory Committee* and the Task Force report, the Winslow Study Area (WSA) was selected. The WSA is bounded on the east by Puget Sound, on the west by Weaver Road, on the south by Eagle Harbor, and the north by New Brooklyn Road. (See Appendix A: Map 1 – “Winslow Master Plan Study Area;” and Map 2 – “Planning Sub Areas” from the 2025 Report.)

VI. What is the present population of the Winslow?

The city projected the **2007 population** of Winslow to be **6,232** – a 7 percent increase over 2006.

VII. What is the projected population of Winslow?

The Washington Growth Management Act mandates that the City of Bainbridge Island, like all cities in the state, accept growth projections from the state's Office of Financial Management, and to plan for that anticipated growth through a comprehensive planning process. The state estimates that Bainbridge Island's population will grow from 21,760 in 2004 to 28,660 by 2025. City policy and plans call for fully half of all island residents to live in the Winslow Study Area.

The City's *2025 Growth Advisory Committee Report* projects an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent over the next 18 years – a very conservative number compared to Winslow's growth rate in 2007 of 7 percent.

Using the *2025 Report* growth rate, Winslow's population would total 9,682 by the year 2025.

However, if historical growth rates are used to project Winslow's population to the year 2025, the likely number of residents increases considerably. The following table projects Winslow population in 2025 using historic growth rates:

1990-2007 growth rate of 2.8 percent	= 10,987 WSA residents
2000-2007 growth rate of 3.7 percent	= 11,900 WSA residents
2006-2007 growth rate of 7.0 percent	= 21,064 WSA residents

To be consistent with other planning efforts, the Winslow Park Task Force chose to apply the *2025 Report* projection as its working figure, but **members deemed it very likely that the Winslow Study Area population will increase well beyond 10,000, eventually reaching 15,000 or more.** Winslow has become an extremely popular place to live and zoning will probably change over time to accommodate an ever-increasing number of residents.

VIII. How should we plan for parks given Winslow's projected growth?

Responsible park planning identifies actions that must be taken *now* rather than later because land – already scarce and expensive – will only become more so over time. Land for park needs must be acquired with a view to the long run, i.e. the fully populated Winslow area of 50 or more years from today.

While the recommendations of this report do use – for consistency's sake – the population projections of the *2025 Report*, task force members also believe that planning for greater numbers of residents, well over 10,000, is not only desirable but realistic as well.

The need to act now cannot be overemphasized. **Failure to acquire parkland to serve the ultimate population of Winslow would be a dramatic failure of government to serve its citizens.**

XI. What parks presently exist in Winslow?

Currently, according to the 2025 Report, approximately 13 percent of Bainbridge Island's 17,428 acres – 2,324 acres – are considered protected open space. Of this protected open space, about half – 1,247 acres – is in park status, owned and/or managed by State Parks, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District, or City of Bainbridge Island.

Only three percent of the island's parks – 37.6 acres – are located within the Winslow Study Area boundaries, where half of all residents are destined to live.

Within the Winslow Study Area, ten areas, 37.6 acres, are classified and actively managed as parks. For the most part these parks are situated on the *edges* of the study area and are of varying size and program mix. The following table shows these parks and their sizes.

List of Public Parks in the Winslow Study Area - 2007

Park	Acreage
Waterfront Park	6.02
Gideon Park	2.41
Madison Tot Lot	0.43
Rotary Park	9.60
Strawberry Packing Plant Open Space	4.10
Hawley Cove Park	11.66
Camp Yeomalt	2.79
Aaron Tot Lot	0.47

The Bainbridge Aquatics Center (located on School District property), the Bainbridge High School Athletic fields, and the Ordway and Commodore School playgrounds and playfields are located in the Winslow Study Area. In addition, there are two private parcels available for public access and another private, publicly accessible park in the planning stage. There is also a public gathering place as part of the City Hall complex that often hosts the Farmer's Market.

Below are brief descriptions of Winslow's parks, open spaces and recreation areas. In addition, Appendix A, Map 3 – "Existing Parks and Open Space in the Winslow Study Area" shows the location of all the parks and facilities discussed below.

A. Waterfront Park

The original city park for Winslow encompasses about six acres (including the BI senior Center), and has some native forest, a public dock, the Bainbridge Commons, and a play area for children. The open lawn area is used for summer concerts and other gatherings. The Bainbridge Rowing Club is based in Waterfront Park on one of the tennis courts. The Waterfront Trail runs through the park. A master plan for Waterfront Park is currently being developed as part of the *Winslow Master Plan and the Ferry-Gateway* planning effort (more on these planning efforts later in the report).

B. Gideon Park

Located at the corner of Grow Avenue and Gideon Lane, this 2.4-acre park includes play equipment for young children, a bird-and-butterfly garden and an open field area for unstructured play. The park, which also includes a small wooded area and a log cabin used as a caretaker's residence, is intended for quiet and passive activities.

C. Madison Avenue Tot Lot

This half-acre park near the intersection of Madison Avenue and Wyatt Way has a play structure for young children.

D. Rotary Park

Rotary Park is a 9.6-acre park on the east side of Weaver Road between High School Road and Wyatt Way. The property was donated to the Park District by the Rotary Club in 1966 and has become home to Bainbridge Island Little League. The park contains two baseball fields, an open play field area, children's play equipment, a snack shack and spectator areas.

E. Strawberry Packing Plant Open Space

Located at the western edge of the Winslow Study Area, currently undeveloped, this four-acre parcel was acquired by the city in trade for the John Nelson property.

F. Hawley Cove Park

One of the first properties purchased by the Bainbridge Island Open Space Commission, Hawley Cove Park is located on the north shore of Eagle Harbor in the Wing Point neighborhood. This 11.7-acre park includes a trail/boardwalk from Wing Point Way to the beach. The park also encompasses upland forest and includes a large wetland, and is restricted to passive use.

G. Camp Yeomalt

Camp Yeomalt is a former Boy Scout camp located on the corner of Dingley and Park Avenues in the Wing Point neighborhood. The nearly three-acre site is home to the Yeomalt Cabin, built in the 1930s, a listed historic building. The cabin will be restored in the near future thanks to a volunteer community effort. Camp Yeomalt is home to a classroom building used by the Park District for art and nature classes. Scout groups still use the park for outings, including overnight camping.

H. Aaron Avenue Tot Lot

The Aaron Avenue Tot Lot is located in the Wing Point neighborhood at the corner of Aaron and Grand avenues. This half-acre site includes playground equipment and picnic tables. Property is currently owned by the city but is planned for transfer to the Park District.

I. Farmers Market Square (Civic Center Plaza)

Located between City Hall and the Bainbridge Performing Arts building, the Farmer's Market Square is an open grassy area of almost half an acre that is home to the Farmer's Market during from April into October.

J. Bainbridge Aquatics Center

The Bainbridge Aquatics Center, open to the public, is located in the Bainbridge School District Campus (see below), and is operated and maintained by the Park District. The center consists of two pools, the Ray Williamson and the Don Nakata Memorial pools; a spa; water slide; and other amenities associated with a pool complex. The School District uses the Williamson pool for its swim teams and water polo teams.

K. School Facilities

Bainbridge High School, Commodore Options School and Ordway Elementary Schools are all within the Winslow Study Area. The school district campus is 75.6 acres in size, however most of the land is covered by structures and parking – including administration buildings, maintenance facility and transportation center – or is otherwise **unsuitable for public recreation**. About 25 acres is dedicated to recreational use fields and facilities, some of which is available to the public when not in use by the schools. Both the School District and Park District schedule limited public use of the Paski Gymnasium, the Lower or Commodore Gym, the Gymnastics Room at the High School, and the small gym at Ordway. The Commodore Field and Ordway Field are used by the Soccer Club and Little League for practice and some games. The high school campus includes a softball field, baseball field, open practice fields for soccer and lacrosse. The stadium track and field allows only limited access for the general public. Ordway and Commodore both have playground structures.

L. Harbor Square (private)

The private Harbor Square development includes one acre of public access open space, an easement granted by the Harbor Square condominium association as a condition of development. Located under the shade of several large, old trees, Harbor Square provides a walking path and minimal play equipment for small children. The paved Harbor Square plaza is also open to the public.

L. Winslow Green (private)

The small grassy area in Winslow Green is heavily used and is a very good example of the benefit of open land available to public use in the heart of the downtown area.

M. John Nelson Park (private, future)

As a condition of the property exchange that brought the Strawberry Packing Plant parcel land into public ownership in exchange for John Nelson Park, the developer of Vineyard Lane has agreed to a one acre publicly accessible park on the north side of Vineyard Lane.

X. How do Winslow's existing parks compare to park standards?

A. Citizen surveys

The trend nationally and within Washington State has been to determine park needs based upon citizen surveys, rather than by quantitative baseline standards. To the best of our knowledge, however, there is no citizen survey on Bainbridge asking what its citizens view as appropriate park service levels in the Winslow core area. A 2000 island-wide survey did make it clear that Islanders at that time highly valued parks and open space but the survey did not ask for their views on Winslow parks specifically.

B. Quantitative standards

Without a pertinent survey, the Winslow Park Task Force looked at known national and state level of service quantitative standards, which are described in Appendix B:

- National Recreation and Parks Association: "*Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (1983)"
- Washington State standards
 - *Level of Service Standards: Measures for Maintaining the Quality of Community Life*, Report No. 31. Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington [September 1994]
 - *Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service* [Draft, February 2005]
- State of Colorado standards: *Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards* [2003]

C. Gap between present/planned parks and what's needed

By most standards used in the quantitative analysis, the Task Force concluded that Winslow is already deficient in certain types of parkland and will be significantly deficient by 2025.

According to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards for more populated areas, the Winslow Study Area is currently deficient by between 0.5 and 1.5 acres of Mini-parks – typically small playgrounds or gathering areas. If no new parkland of this type is acquired and developed, Winslow could be deficient by over 2 acres in this category by 2025.

NRPA standards and a comparative state standard the Park Task Force found useful, Colorado State's guidelines, also indicate that the Winslow Study Area is close to – or is already – significantly deficient in Community Parks, space for large gatherings, multiple uses and organized play. Waterfront Park and the ball fields at Bainbridge High School, and Ordway and Commodore schools are in this category. (Many municipalities do not count school facilities as parkland or apply a percentage to these fields in calculating community parkland because school ball fields are available to the public only on a limited basis as school activities have priority.) If no new parkland of this type is created, by 2025 Winslow could be deficient in this category by well over 40 acres – or much more depending on how school fields are counted.

Existing and projected parkland deficits are not distributed equally within the Winslow Study Area. For example:

- Winslow residents near the schools and Rotary Park are better served by organized play areas than residents in the south and east of Winslow.
- Likewise, residents in the core of downtown Winslow are, or will soon be, underserved by small playgrounds or gathering areas.

Also, each neighborhood may have a different set of desires for parkland. Some individual homes on large lots in less developed areas may provide adequate play opportunities. If this premise is correct, additional Tot Lots in high numbers may be deemed unnecessary. Only a thorough survey of citizen opinion would define the true desired need in any area.

XI. What parkland for Winslow is included in current planning efforts?

Over the past three years, Winslow has been the center of numerous planning efforts, some completed, some still underway. Many of these plans address parks, recreation, trails and open space but only to a limited degree.

A. Winslow Master Plan

The process called “Winslow Tomorrow” was approved in December 2006 and is now the *Winslow Master Plan* (WMP). This plan is part of the overall Comprehensive Plan for the Bainbridge Island. The WMP endeavors to put in place a vision for Winslow that strengthens the vitality of the town center as a commercial, cultural and community hub for the whole island and, in the process, promotes residential mixed-use development, transportation, parking, streetscape improvements and park proposals. The plan calls for a “green” and “sustainable” community where half of all islanders would someday live.

The plan’s chapter on open space and trails states, “Winslow contains very little open space that is publicly owned” and points out that even though the city has acquired numerous parks and other open space over the past few years, few are easily available to town residents and people must “drive to make use of them.”

Although the WMP contains some conflicting statements, it does propose that, “Development of Winslow will include an open space network consisting of a combination of small parks and larger parks,” and that, “usable parks throughout the Winslow area should be created and enhanced.” The WMP proposes “Target 1-acre Parks” and “Target Pocket Parks” within its boundary. The WMP also recommends that the Winslow Ravine be “preserved as open space” and that a trail be built along the east side of the ravine.

However, in the final recommendation, the WMP only proposes acquiring “2 to 3 acres” of new parks in the years ahead. This level of acquisition would bring Winslow’s total parkland acreage to barely 40 acres for the 10,000 to 15,000 downtown residents – a ratio viewed as insufficient to serve both present and future residents of Winslow under any national, state or local standard applied by the Task Force.

B. Waterfront Master Plan

Waterfront Park is easily the most popular of downtown Winslow parks. A new draft master plan recommends restoration of shoreline (now held in place with armor rock bulkheads), and construction of a new city dock, restroom and shower facility, plus other developments. Proposals contained in this plan are now undergoing an Environmental Impact Statement process.

C. Ferry Gateway Urban Design Plan

This planning effort was conceived by the city as a way to interface with the Washington State Department of Transportation in developing a plan for the Bainbridge Island Ferry Terminal. The Ferry Gateway Plan (FGP) covers a substantial area around the terminal, and advances recommendations for high-density housing, business space, new roads and open space. Many large-scale, high-impact proposals are part of this plan, including: the possibility of more than 700 residential units; a vehicle bridge spanning the mouth of Winslow Creek; and a traffic “connector” between Wyatt Way and Ferncliff Avenue – a vehicle overpass spanning SR 305 as well as Winslow Ravine at its widest place.

The Ferry Gateway Plan also contains several possible park areas, which could mitigate and soften an area likely destined for large-scale development under any of the plan’s three options. Like the Winslow Master Plan, the FGP calls for “protection” of the Winslow Ravine and the construction of a trail on the east side of the watercourse. Other ideas in the FGP include: creating a park on half or all of the 4.89-acre historic Cave property located immediately to the north of the 180-home Harbor Square Condominium complex; creating a “shoreline bluff park” on the ferry terminal’s eastern side on land now partly dedicated surface parking; and establishing some parkland on the former gas station site and another parcel at the southwest corner of the intersection of SR 305 and Winslow Way.

The park proposal for the privately owned Cave property is one end of a wide continuum of possibilities; the other end is a two-story parking structure and upwards of 60 residences per acre. An Environmental Impact Statement is now being prepared on the FGP area. (The FGP and Waterfront Park plans are contained in the same document.)

D. Bainbridge Island Ferry Passenger Terminal Planning – still underway

Three options were prepared for the redevelopment of the ferry passenger terminal. None of the plans suggests the establishment of parks, though landscaping would certainly mitigate the large amount of pavement necessary to move high volumes of cars and buses as well as parking for hundreds of vehicles. Option Three includes a two-way vehicle bridge across the Winslow Creek estuary in Waterfront Park, designed to eliminate ferry loading and unloading traffic impediments that result from Harbor View Drive intersecting with Olympic View Drive. The Ferry Gateway Plan also has an option to build this bridge. **Note:** As of this writing, funding issues for the redevelopment of the terminal have led the state to put on hold most planning and EIS work for the Bainbridge Island Ferry Passenger Terminal for the next two to three years.

E. Eagle Harbor Ferry Maintenance Terminal – stalled by a legal challenge

Plans to proceed with redevelopment and expansion of the state’s ferry maintenance facilities on this waterfront parcel await a decision in Kitsap County Superior Court in a lawsuit filed by the city. A possible recreational element for this area is contained in a “memorandum of understanding” signed by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the City of Bainbridge Island in the 1990s that would allow the city to develop and operate a marina and small boat maintenance yard on one acre of the property for a period of 20 years, likely under a concession contract. In addition, recommendations have been made that the ferry maintenance terminal should be relocated and that all or part of the property dedicated to park and recreation purposes.

F. SR 305 Corridor Vision Plan – still underway

This effort seeks to expand the capacity of Highway 305 that bisects the Winslow Study Area to carry more personal vehicles and mass transit. Kitsap Transit is the lead organization in this planning effort and, to date, the plan contains no proposals related to parks and recreation.

G. Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Transportation Plan

The 2003 Non-Motorized trail plan is intended to guide the creation of a planned, coordinated network of sidewalks, trails, footpaths, bikeways, and multi-purpose trails connecting neighborhoods with parks, schools, the shoreline, ferry terminal, and commercial areas in ways that maximize mobility, and provide a sense of safety and comfort for pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians on Bainbridge Island. The plan has numerous trails and routes within the Winslow Study Area. (See Appendix A: Map 4 – “Existing Non-Motorized Facilities – Winslow Area,” and Map 5 – “Non-Motorized System Plan – Winslow Area.”) Trails in this plan would serve both transportation needs as well as offer recreational opportunities. The Non-motorized Trail Plan has a direct relationship to any park system plan and all efforts should be made to link existing and proposed parks to existing and proposed trail routes.

H. Report of the Mayor’s 2025 Growth Advisory Committee

Completed in May 2007, this plan proposes how the island should accommodate 6,900 more people over the next eighteen years. Under current projections, by 2025 a total of 28,660 people are expected to live on Bainbridge Island. Since half of all new residents would live in Winslow, that is the equivalent of 11 more Harbor Square developments. The 2025 study examines factors such as existing plans, open space, water, septic, transportation, housing, and demographics.

While the 2025 plan does not mention the need for parks and recreational lands for the growing population, it does advances a strong argument for the general preservation of open space, critical areas (“frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, and fish and wildlife conservation habitats” - definition from the State of Washington), agricultural and pastoral lands, greenways and forests. The document encourages the development and adoption of an “Island-wide Open Space Conservation Plan” in which the “Winslow portion of the Open Space Plan would be given high priority because a majority of new growth is recommended to go into the Winslow area.” However, in June 2007, the City Council declined to fund such a plan.

XII. What new park and recreation areas are proposed in current plans?

A. Winslow Master Plan

This plan specifically states that “new parks should be **acquired** (emphasis added) ranging from pocket parks (approx. 10,000 sf.) to sites up to 1 acre ...” The plan further states “these parks could be either an acre or more in size or pocket parks, depending on site availability and distribution. However, the WMP’s final recommendation is for acquiring only two to three acres of new parks in Winslow, far short of the desired acreage based on national, state and local standards. The plan does include a conceptual map that provides some ideas as to where some of these parks could be located. (See Appendix A: Map 6 – “Winslow Master Plan – Open Space Plan.”) While several of the possible park locations are already in public ownership and could be developed as parks, it is not clear if the total acreage recommended in the WMP only includes existing city lands that would be simply re-classified as “parkland.”

B. Ferry/Gateway Plan

This plan suggests the possibility of up to three new parks being established around the Ferry Terminal:

- Part or all of the five-acre Cave parcel immediately north of Harbor Square;
- The east bluff shoreline of the ferry passenger terminal area; and/or
- The majority of the now-vacant two parcels (at the former gas station site) at the corner of Olympic Drive and Winslow Way.

(See Appendix A: Maps 7A, 7B and 7C – Options 1 (No Action), 2, and 3 under the Ferry Gateway EIS.)

C. Non-motorized Plan

This plan recommends several trail corridors, the primary one in the Winslow Study Area being along the ravine. Many of the recommended routes would involve purchase of public trail rights-of-way easements.

XIII. How can Bainbridge provide parklands needed in Winslow?

A. Gap between existing and needed parklands; closing the gap

The Winslow Park Task Force concludes that, by any reasonable measure, there is presently a gap between existing and needed parkland. In particular, there is a critical shortage of larger neighborhood parks, mini-parks and play areas in the Winslow Study Area. But more significantly, without acquisition of additional land, there will be a very large gap by 2025 and on to such future time as the Winslow core area becomes fully populated.

How can the citizens of Bainbridge Island close this gap in a satisfactory manner? We believe that a “do-nothing” approach is wholly unacceptable and that a “go-slow-acquire-more-land-as-population-grows-approach” is also unacceptable – and unrealistic. Undeveloped and “underdeveloped” land is available now, whereas it’s likely that little – if any – will be available in 5 to 10 years and it’s a virtual certainty that none will be available in 2025. If more acreage is not acquired now, there is no hope of closing the gap and serving the park needs of those who live, work and shop in Winslow.

B. Potential parklands in Winslow

In any discussion of potential parkland, it must immediately be stated that land can be acquired either through purchase between a willing seller and willing buyer, or by eminent domain. The Park Task Force did not consider eminent domain in its analysis and takes no position on eminent domain.

The Winslow Park Task Force inventoried, to the best of its ability, all undeveloped land in the Winslow Study Area. (See Appendix A, Map 8 – “Undeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area.”) When considering opportunities for additional parkland, the task force looked at lands that provided a natural landscape, undeveloped and “underdeveloped” land, that is, parcels with existing structures or residence that could be developed at higher densities under existing zoning. (See Appendix A, Map 9 – “Underdeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area.”) For example, there are two parcels, one 4.89 acres and another of almost 10 acres, each of which presently has one residence. These parcels present immediate opportunities because the undeveloped portion of each is substantial and could support parkland and park usage.

Special attention should be given to the area north of Winslow Way extending to High School Road, bounded by Grow Avenue on the west and Ferncliff Avenue on the east, as a very significant opportunity may exist to partially meet the gap between existing parkland and long-term community park needs.

The following alphabetical list describes the larger parcels and other possibilities identified by the Task Force for their potential park and recreation opportunities for Winslow. Each parcel could be developed in part or whole for park and recreation purposes.

- ◆ **Cave Property** (Acreage: 4.89, 2008 Assessed value \$1,988,650)
This parcel located adjacent to the Harbor Square Condos to the north stretches from Cave to Ferncliff Avenues. Owned by the descendants of the pioneering Cave family, the sunny, gently sloping property includes the historic Cave home, several 100+ year-old trees, and several acres of blackberries on what were once fields. If acquired in whole or in part, this property would provide a “Central Park” type space east of SR 305 for both passive and limited active recreation, with possible connection to a Winslow Ravine Trail.
- ◆ **Civic Center/Farmer’s Market Square** (In public ownership)
Redevelop the area between City Hall and the Bainbridge Island Playhouse into more of a park like setting, removing parking (to the parking garage - see below) and enlarging the landscaped area.
- ◆ **Civic Center/Parking Garage** (Potential Public/Private Partnership)
If or when the downtown Parking Garage is built, design the structure to have a green roof/park on top that would be adjacent to the Farmer’s Market Square (see above).
- ◆ **Curtis Property** (Acreage: 6.0 acres; 2008 Assessed value: \$966,340)
In the summer of 2007, the Curtis family generously donated 6 acres abutting the Winslow Ravine on the west and Ferncliff Avenue on the east for the purpose of affordable housing. Clustering housing would allow for open space or a neighborhood park, and with an easy connection to a Winslow Ravine Trail.
- ◆ **Government Way Development** (Acreage: 7.97; 2008 Assessed value: \$6,053,950)
The Task Force understands that the City, Park District and the purchaser of the Government Way parcel (Navy housing) and seven adjacent parcels are discussing development plans, and that the developer is open to the idea of developing a portion of the site for park purposes. This could include maintaining some open space and/or providing an area for active recreation. The City and Park District should make every effort to work to accomplish this goal.
- ◆ **Moritani Property** (Acreage: 8.87; 2008 Assessed value: \$1,380,480)
Located at the west end of Winslow Way, this is one of the largest parcels remaining in the Winslow Study Area.
- ◆ **Shoreline Bluff Park** (Acreage: 1.0 acres proposed; part of Ferry Terminal parcel)
Identified under Alternative Two of the draft Ferry/Gateway Urban Design Plan, “Shoreline Bluff Park” would be a one-acre park created on the lands immediately south of the current vehicle parking lot where cars queue up for loading onto the ferry to, “...provide residents and visitors a vantage point for views of Eagle Harbor, Puget Sound, and the City of Seattle skyline. This park could include a waterfront trail extension, benches, and picnic benches, and would serve as a recreational amenity to residents and visitors to the Ferry Study Area.”

- ◆ **SW Corner of Knechtel and Ericksen** (Acreage: 1.1; 2008 Assessed value: \$925,420)
Presently on the market, two adjacent parcels totaling 1.1 acres are centrally located in Winslow and large enough to provide any number of future parkland uses.
- ◆ **Corner of Winslow Way and SR 305** (Acreage: 4.75; 2008 Assessed value: \$2,134,500)
There are two parcels located amid the Winslow Ravine, the ferry maintenance yard, Highway 305 and Winslow Way. The site of the old gas station is jointly owned by the City and Kitsap Transit. The parcel to the south is owned by the state Department of Transportation. Option 2 of the Ferry-Gateway EIS identifies these parcels as potential parkland. These parcels could be developed into a wonderful green gateway into downtown Winslow either along Winslow Way or through Waterfront Park. The Waterfront Trail currently marks the southern edge of this potential park.
- ◆ **Town & Country High School Road Property** (Acreage: 3.8; 2008 Assessed value: \$1,942,010)
Owned by Town & Country, Inc., this piece borders High School Road on the north and the Winslow Ravine on the south. While we assume that this property will be developed, it has parkland potential as a connection to a Winslow Ravine Trail, and perhaps some open space or small active-use park. Town & Country also owns the land adjacent to Ace Hardware and Key Bank, a total of approximately 9 contiguous acres.
- ◆ **Waterfront Trail and other trail connections**
The Waterfront Trail could be extended all the way from the Ferry Terminal to the Strawberry Packing Plant open space land, by acquiring easements in several areas, and developing access to the Terminal from the south side of the Ferry holding area. In addition, other trail connections identified in the City's Non-Motorized plan should be completed to improve pedestrian and bicycle transportation in the Winslow Study Area.
- ◆ **Winslow Co-Housing Common Area** (Acreage: 0.98; 2008 Assessed Value: \$0 - due to easement granted in 2005)
Winslow Co-Housing owns this one-acre parcel located on the west side of Ericksen. The Bainbridge Island Land Trust holds a conservation easement on the property. Within the terms of the easement, this property could be developed as a passive neighborhood park.
- ◆ **Winslow Ravine** (Acreage: ~28.5 acres in 5 parcels - 3 owners - split by both Winslow Way and Highway 305; 2008 Assessed value: \$132,020)
Even though none of the plans above actually calls for public acquisition of the greenway, most mention its importance, the need for protective management and for a trail to be built along its east side. The ravine appears as a priority in the Winslow Master, Ferry Gateway, and non-motorized plans. The ravine, which runs north from Eagle Harbor to High School Road, is in relatively pristine condition. Due to the stream, steep slopes and critical areas setbacks, it is unlikely that the ravine itself could be developed. If property or easements were acquired, a pedestrian/bicycle path could be built on both sides of the ravine, from at least Cave Avenue and Vineyard Lane to High School Road. The trail could be an out-and-back route or a loop. If a pedestrian crosswalk, overpass or underpass were constructed on, over or under SR 305, the trail could link to Ericksen Avenue and the greater downtown area.

XIV. TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION TO ACHIEVE PARKS FOR PEOPLE IN WINSLOW

A. Acquire land for parks today – do not wait!

The Winslow Park Task Force recommends an immediate effort be made to acquire new parkland in the Winslow Study Area, particularly land that can be developed as larger neighborhood parks, mini-parks, and play areas. In addition, there is an opportunity to obtain easements from the few landowners along both sides of the Winslow Ravine to create a trail system through this lovely natural area.

The Winslow Park Task Force recommends immediate and widespread advertising of the need for downtown parkland. If citizens become aware of the present and long-term needs for parkland in order to safeguard the quality of life for our community, private individuals or organizations may partner with community leaders to provide parkland now and for the future.

B. Identify a minimum of \$10 million in capital funds over the next two years to acquire land for parks in Winslow

An exact dollar amount for new parkland is impossible to determine without identifying specific parcels. However, the Task Force determined that the assessed value of several potentially suitable undeveloped/underdeveloped parcels within the WSA totaled close to \$11million. Therefore, the Task Force recommends identifying and dedicating a minimum of \$10 million in capital funds over the next two years to acquire land for parks within the WSA.

C. Examine ways to finance and acquire parkland now for Winslow

The Task Force identified a number of monetary and policy/tax incentive approaches that other cities are using successfully to acquire parklands; two of the most compelling are a land-dedication standard for new development and a real estate excise tax; however, all of the following strategies have been useful to growing communities. (See Appendix C for details.)

1. Park financing options

- Real estate excise tax
- Conservation futures tax
- General obligation bonds
- Fee-in-lieu of dedication of parks and open space
- Grants
- Development rights program (would still need funding, e.g., bond measure)

2. Non-monetary options for park and open space acquisition

- Adopt a land dedication standard (see “E” below.)
- Parks and/or open space dedication requirement as part of subdivision
- Density bonus or clustering for preservation of open space
- Density transfer
- Development agreements (not involving fee-in-lieu of dedication)
- Transfer of development rights program
- Less than fee simple purchase of development rights; conservation easements
- King County four-to-one program

3. Current-use tax incentives to preserve land in open space

4. Park foundations that assist individuals and communities in preserving open space and current-use practices.

D. Survey citizen needs and desires

Citizen surveys have become the most widely used means of determining how much parkland is desirable for a given community. The last such survey on Bainbridge was done in 2000. It is time for another such survey, including one asking specific questions about the Winslow area. *However, the Park Task Force is emphatic that designing and completing such a survey should not delay acquisition of new parkland in the Winslow area.*

An advantage of such a survey, as shown in a Colorado example, is that it is possible to design "level of service" guidelines for parks that embrace both a community's unique needs and the natural opportunities afforded by the land. Such guidelines, best developed through citizen surveys, could specify qualitative and quantitative levels of park service for the Winslow core area; the island's "service centers" of Rolling Bay, Lynwood, and Island Center; and for the more rural areas.

Citizen input would lead to guidelines for Winslow, for example, that may call for a greater number of small playgrounds/parks than would be needed in less-developed areas of the island. It is also possible that an island-wide standard would emphasize the importance of having access to woodland and coastal trails to a higher degree than in mainland communities simply because there is so much opportunity and interest here in this type of park resource.

E. Adopt a land-dedication standard to create parks

The Winslow Park Task Force studied the Colorado land-dedication system and recommends it to the City of Bainbridge Island. Task Force members recommend that decision-makers adopt a land-dedication standard for the Winslow Study Area in order to ensure orderly, predictable benefits/costs for developers and parks for people in the Winslow area.

Land-dedication standards require that new development pay for or otherwise dedicate a specific number of acres per a specific number of new residents. A land-dedication standard provides certainty to both the public and to private developers about the benefits and costs of new development, and ensures the steady increase of parks commensurate with increase in population. Colorado's standard of 14 acres per 1000 new residents may or may not be the appropriate ratio for Winslow and Bainbridge Island, but this provides a starting place to consider potential applications of this land planning tool on the island. (See Appendix B.) Analysis of the City of Bainbridge land-use policies was not within the scope of the Park Task Force study. However, the Task Force strongly recommends that City policy include mandatory measures to require that future development in the Winslow Study Area set aside and transfer open space and parkland to the City or Park District.

F. Preserve existing publicly accessible green space in Winslow

The Park District and City should preserve from development all publicly owned or accessible green space in Winslow, such as the Farmer's Market and Winslow Green.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Maps

Map 1 – Winslow Master Plan Study Area

Map 2 – Planning Sub Areas

Map 3 – Existing Public Parks and Open Space in the Winslow Study Area

Map 4 – Existing Non-Motorized Facilities – Winslow Area

Map 5 – Non-Motorized System Plan – Winslow Area

Map 6 – Winslow Master Plan – Open Space Plan

Map 7A – Ferry/Gateway EIS, Option 1: No Action

Map 7B – Ferry/Gateway EIS, Option 2

Map 7C – Ferry/Gateway EIS, Option 3

Map 8 – Undeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area

Map 9 – Underdeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area

Map 1 – Winslow Master Plan Study Area

Winslow Master Plan

City of Bainbridge Island

(November 2006)

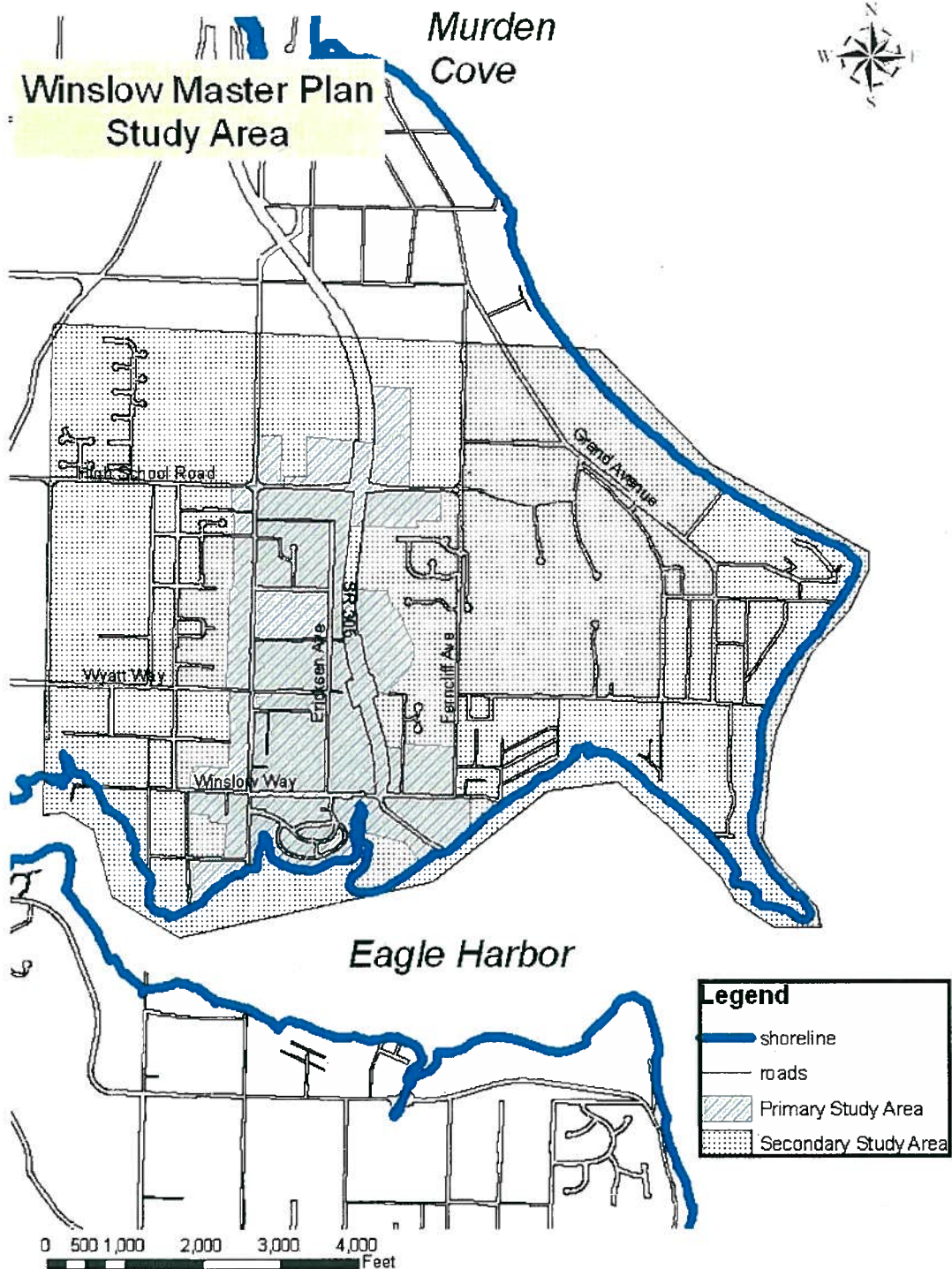


Figure 2.3

Map 2 – Planning Sub Areas

Final Report of the Mayor's 2025 Growth Advisory Committee

City of Bainbridge Island

(May 2007)

Planning Sub-Areas

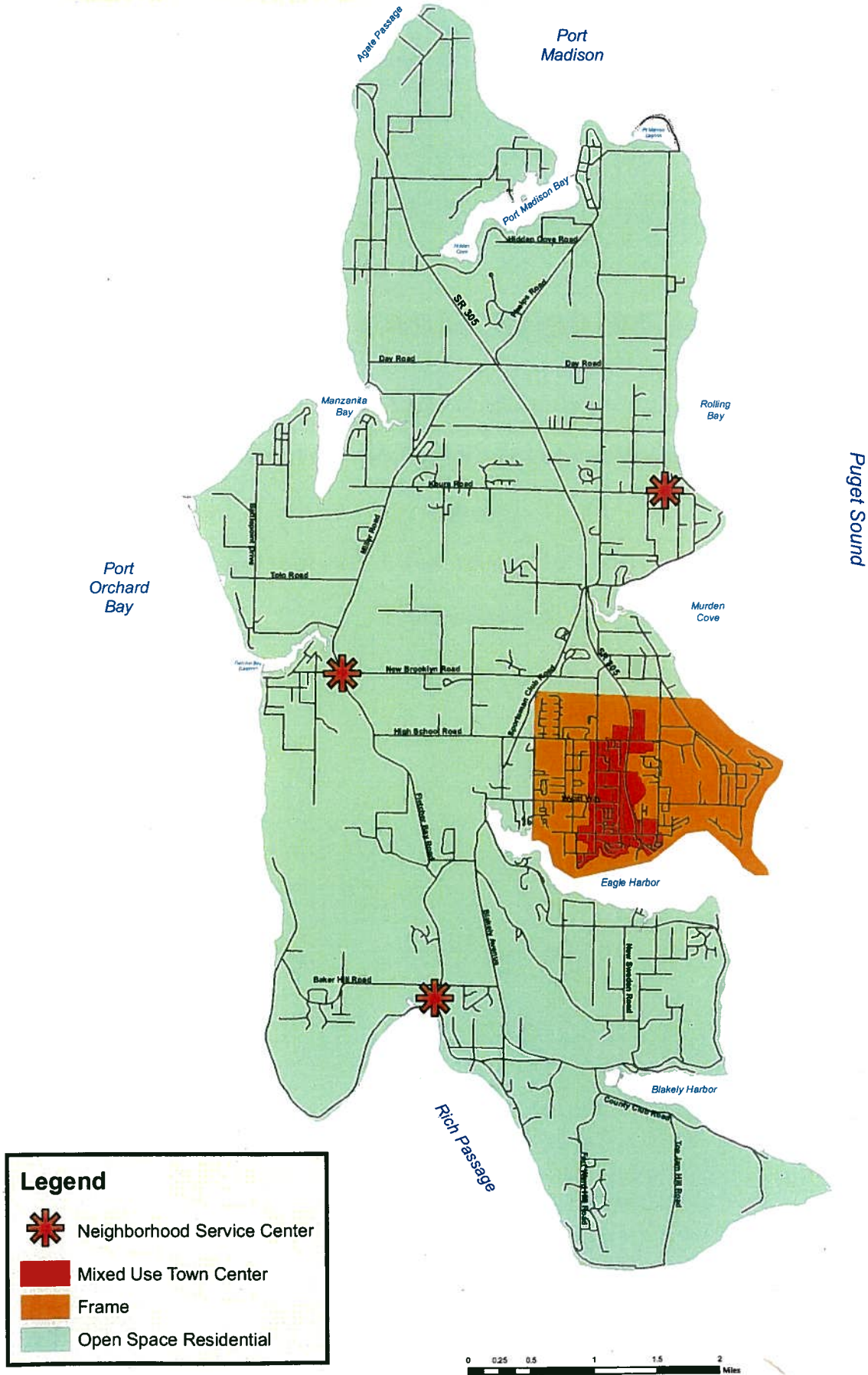


Figure 1: Planning Sub Areas

Map 3 – Existing Public Parks and Open Space in the Winslow Study Area

Winslow Parks Task Force

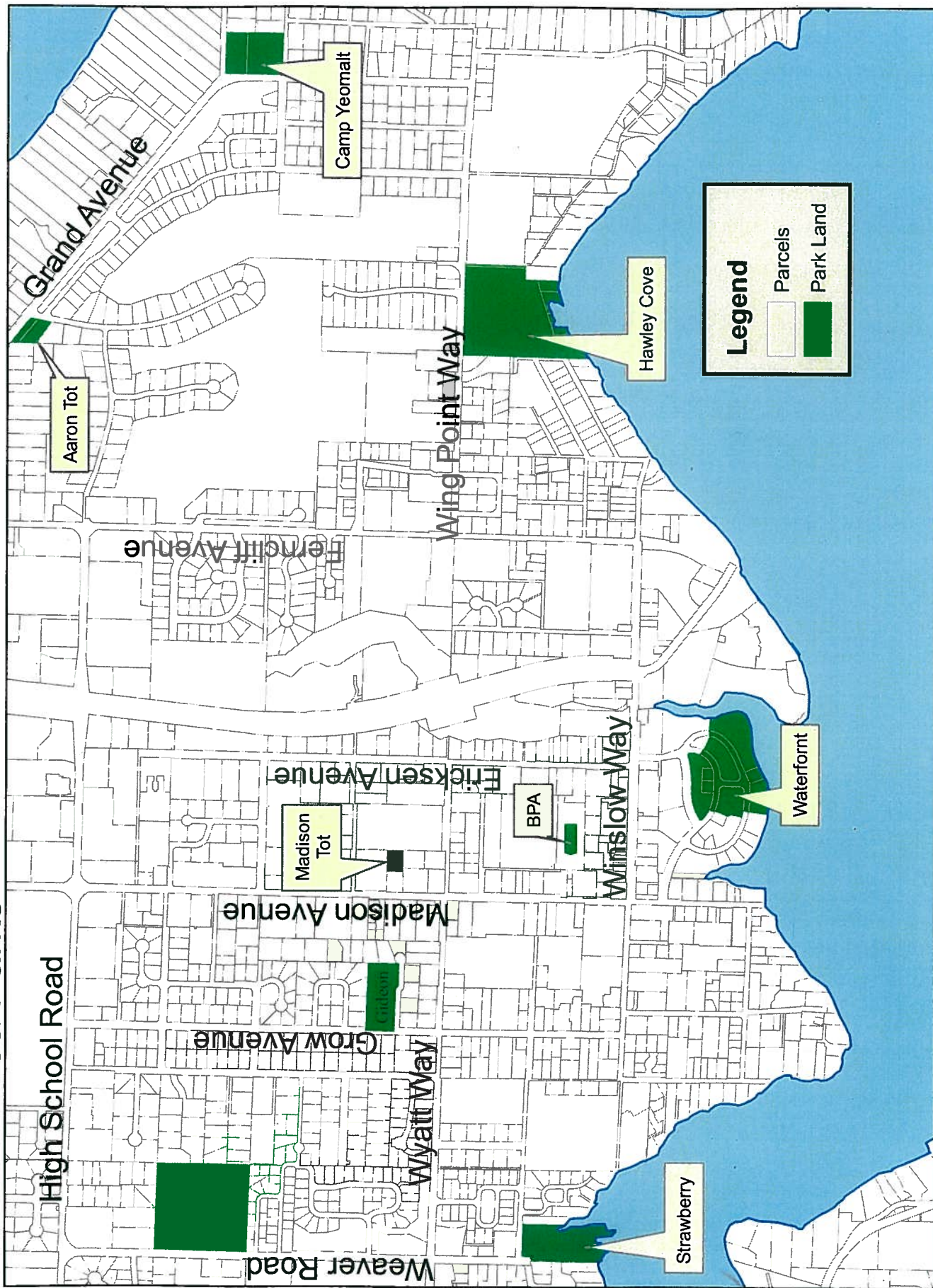
Map produced by the City of Bainbridge Island

for the

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

(November 2007)

Winslow Area Parks



Map 4 – Existing Non-Motorized Facilities – Winslow Area

City of Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Plan

City of Bainbridge Island

(January 2003)



January 2003

DE 12-13-2001
PNB 1-22-2003

2

Map 5 – Non-Motorized System Plan – Winslow Area

City of Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Plan

City of Bainbridge Island

(January 2003)

[illegible]

Map 6 – Winslow Master Plan – Open Space Plan

Winslow Master Plan

City of Bainbridge Island

(November 2006)

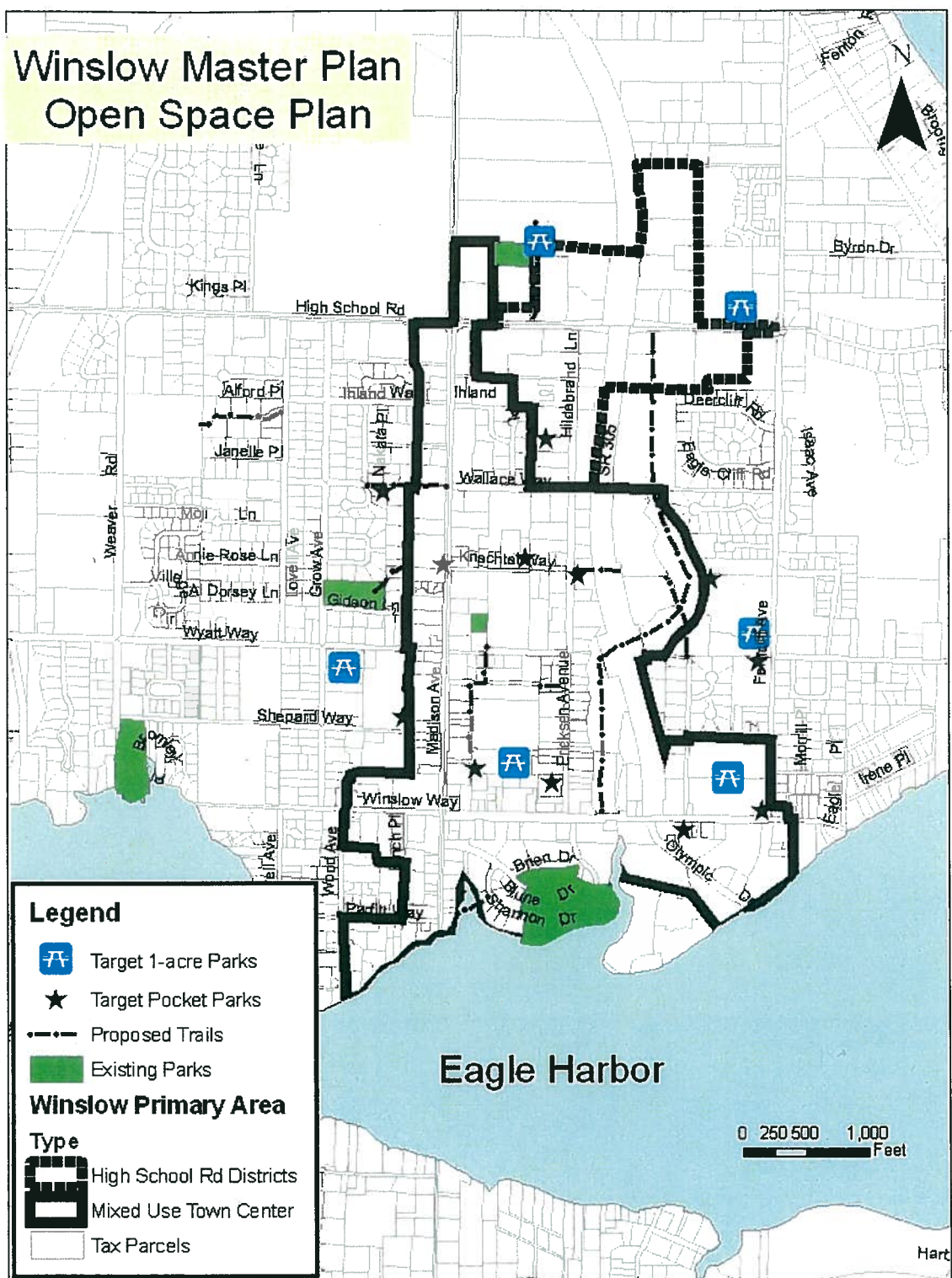


Figure 4.2

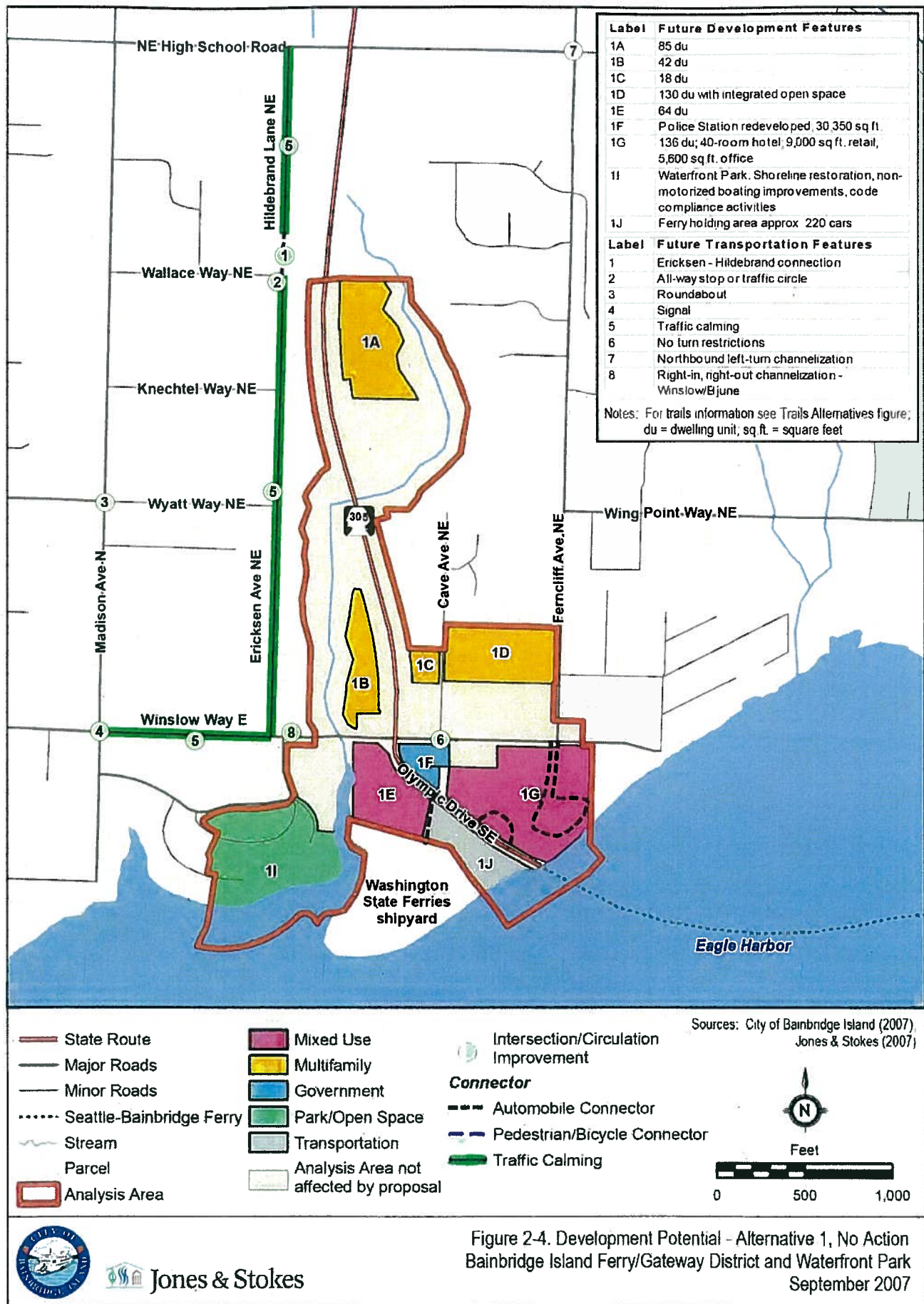
Ordinance 2006-20 Third Reading
November 8, 2006

Map 7A – Ferry/Gateway EIS Option 1: No Action

Bainbridge Island Ferry/Gateway and Waterfront Park EIS

City of Bainbridge Island, Jones & Stokes

(September 2007)

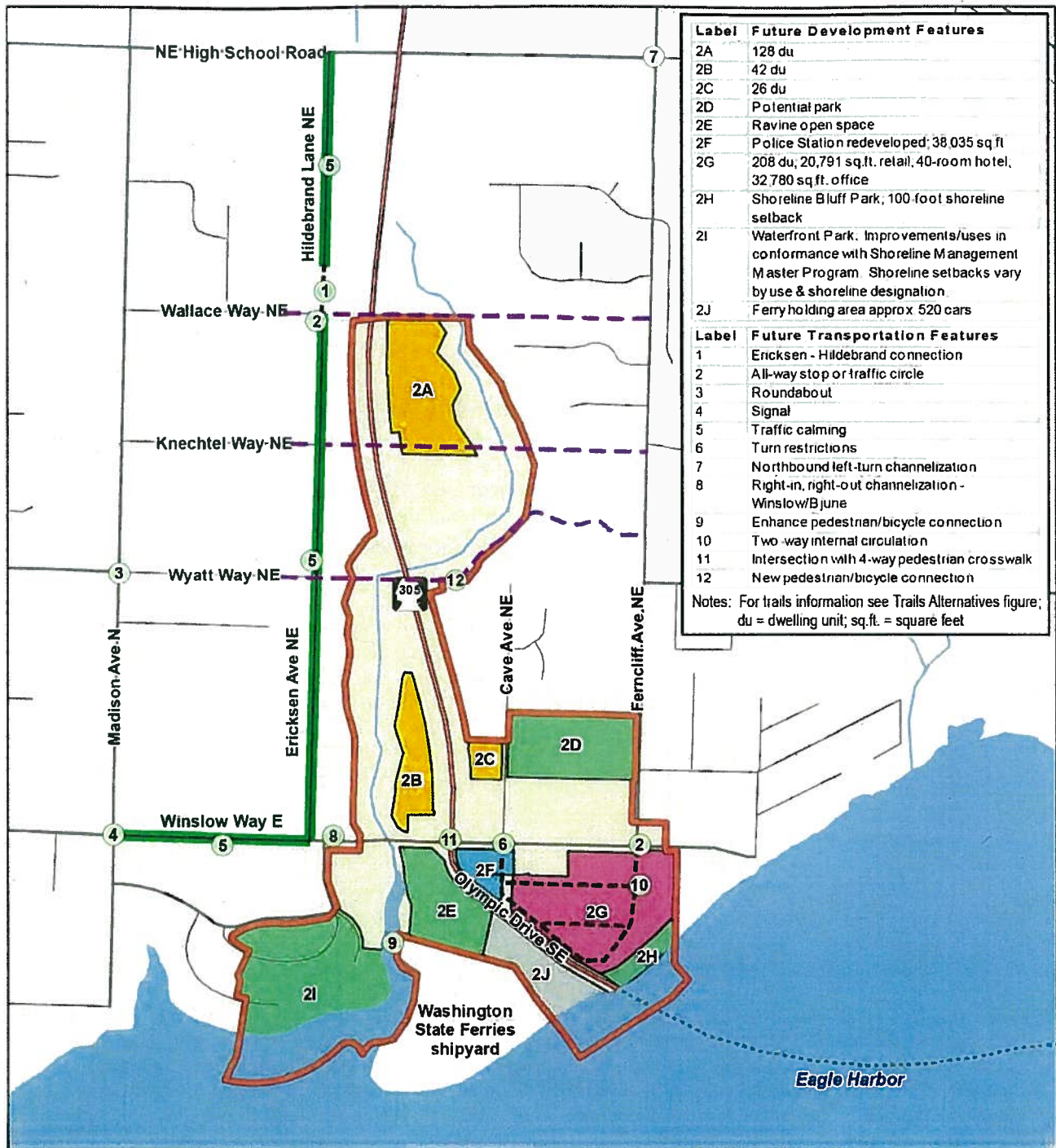


Map 7B – Ferry Gateway EIS, Option 2

Bainbridge Island Ferry/Gateway and Waterfront Park EIS

City of Bainbridge Island, Jones & Stokes

(September 2007)



Future Development Features	
2A	128 du
2B	42 du
2C	26 du
2D	Potential park
2E	Ravine open space
2F	Police Station redeveloped; 38,035 sq ft
2G	208 du, 20,791 sq.ft. retail, 40-room hotel, 32,780 sq.ft. office
2H	Shoreline Bluff Park, 100-foot shoreline setback
2I	Waterfront Park. Improvements/uses in conformance with Shoreline Management Master Program. Shoreline setbacks vary by use & shoreline designation
2J	Ferry holding area approx 520 cars

Future Transportation Features	
1	Encksen - Hildebrand connection
2	All-way stop or traffic circle
3	Roundabout
4	Signal
5	Traffic calming
6	Turn restrictions
7	Northbound left-turn channelization
8	Right-in, right-out channelization - Winslow/B June
9	Enhance pedestrian/bicycle connection
10	Two-way internal circulation
11	Intersection with 4-way pedestrian crosswalk
12	New pedestrian/bicycle connection

Notes: For trails information see Trails Alternatives figure; du = dwelling unit; sq.ft. = square feet

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Route Major Roads Minor Roads Seattle-Bainbridge Ferry Stream Parcel Analysis Area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Use Multifamily Government Park/Open Space Transportation Analysis Area not affected by proposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection/Circulation Improvement Connector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automobile Connector Pedestrian/Bicycle Connector Traffic Calming |
|--|---|---|

Sources: City of Bainbridge Island (2007), Jones & Stokes (2007)



Jones & Stokes

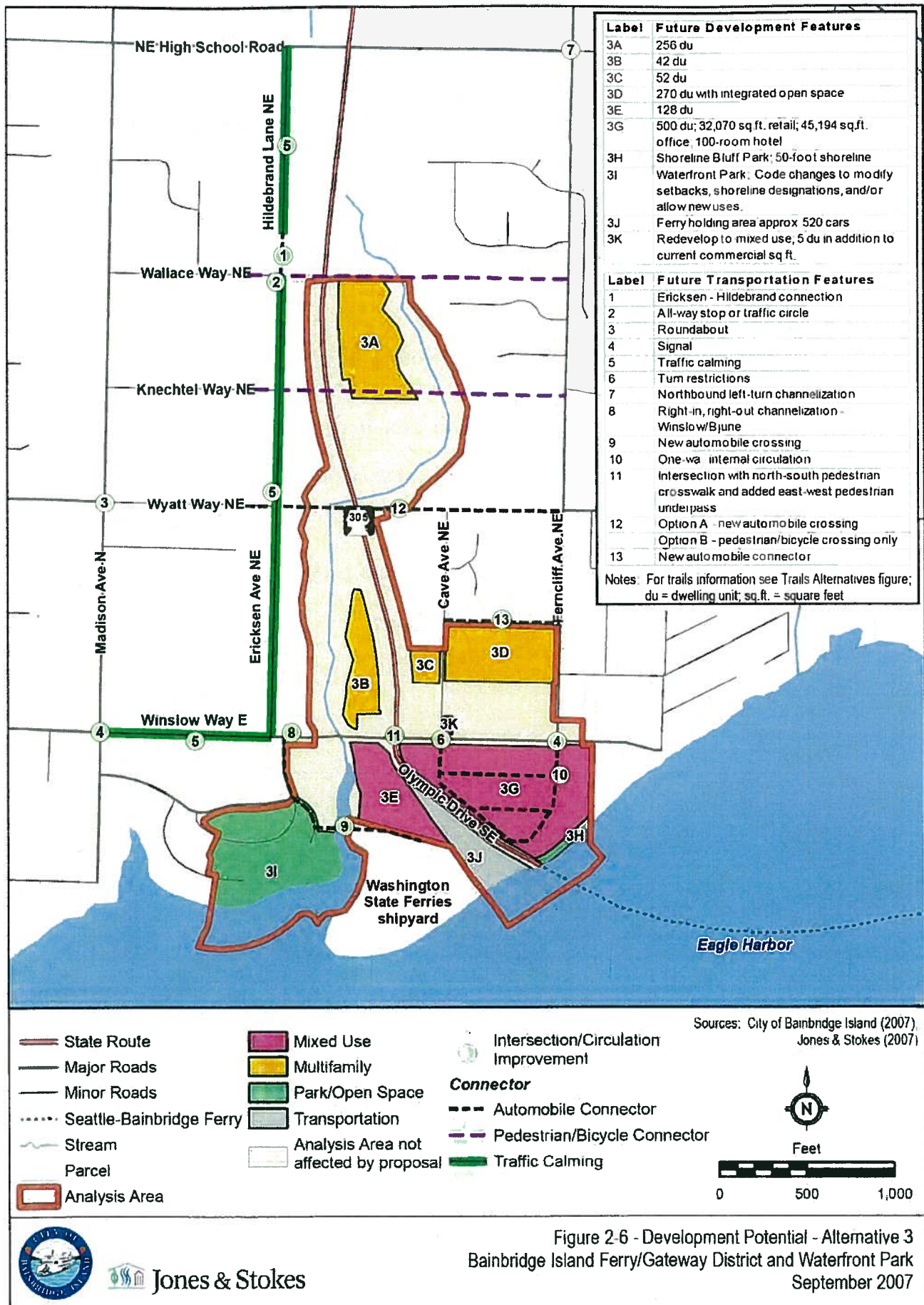
Figure 2-5 - Development Potential - Alternative 2
Bainbridge Island Ferry/Gateway District and Waterfront Park
September 2007

Map 7C – Ferry Gateway EIS, Option 3

Bainbridge Island Ferry/Gateway and Waterfront Park EIS

City of Bainbridge Island, Jones & Stokes

(September 2007)



Map 8 – Undeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area

Winslow Parks Task Force

Map produced by the City of Bainbridge Island

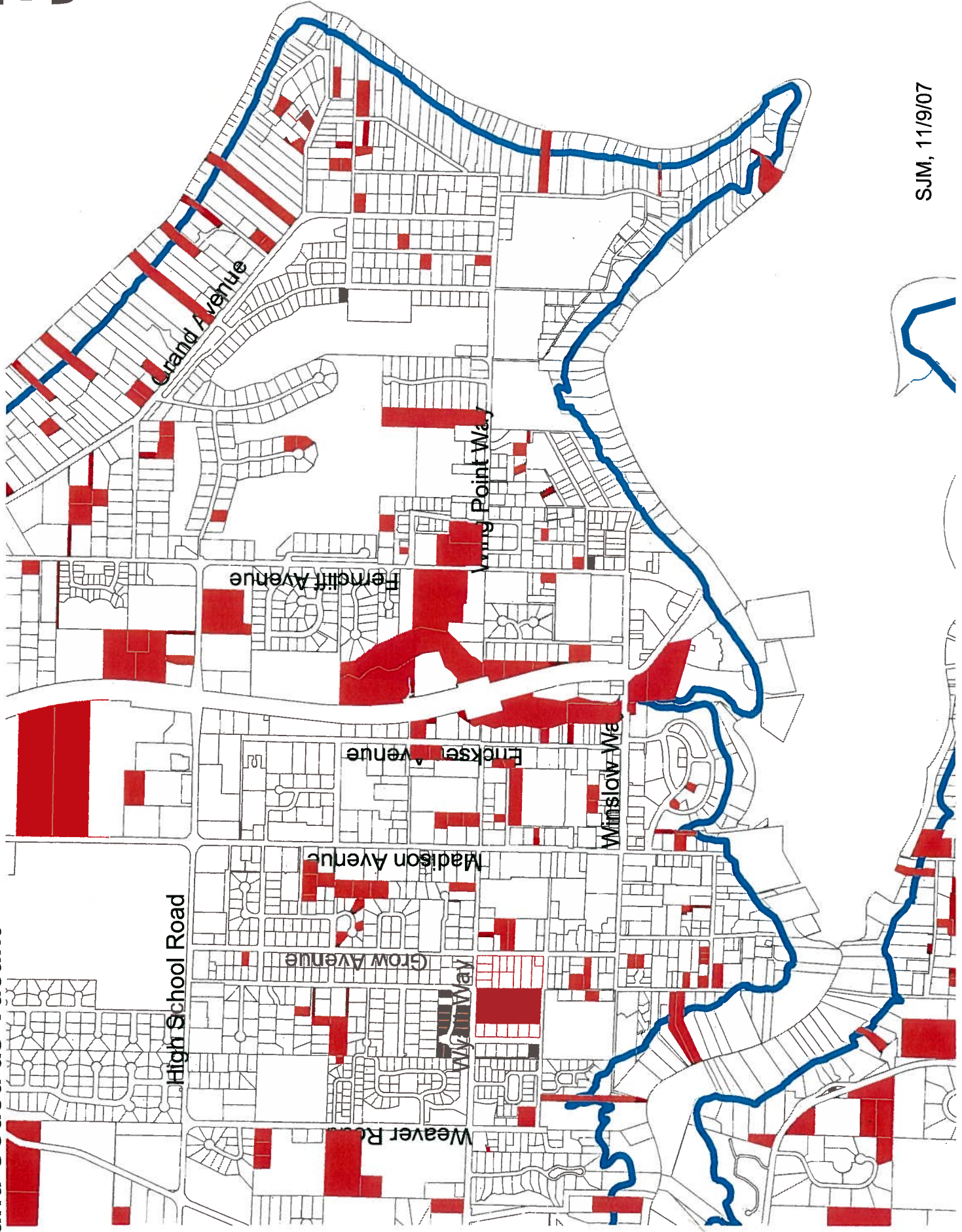
for the

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

(November 2007)

Land Coded as Vacant

3



Map 9 – Underdeveloped Land in the Winslow Study Area

Winslow Parks Task Force

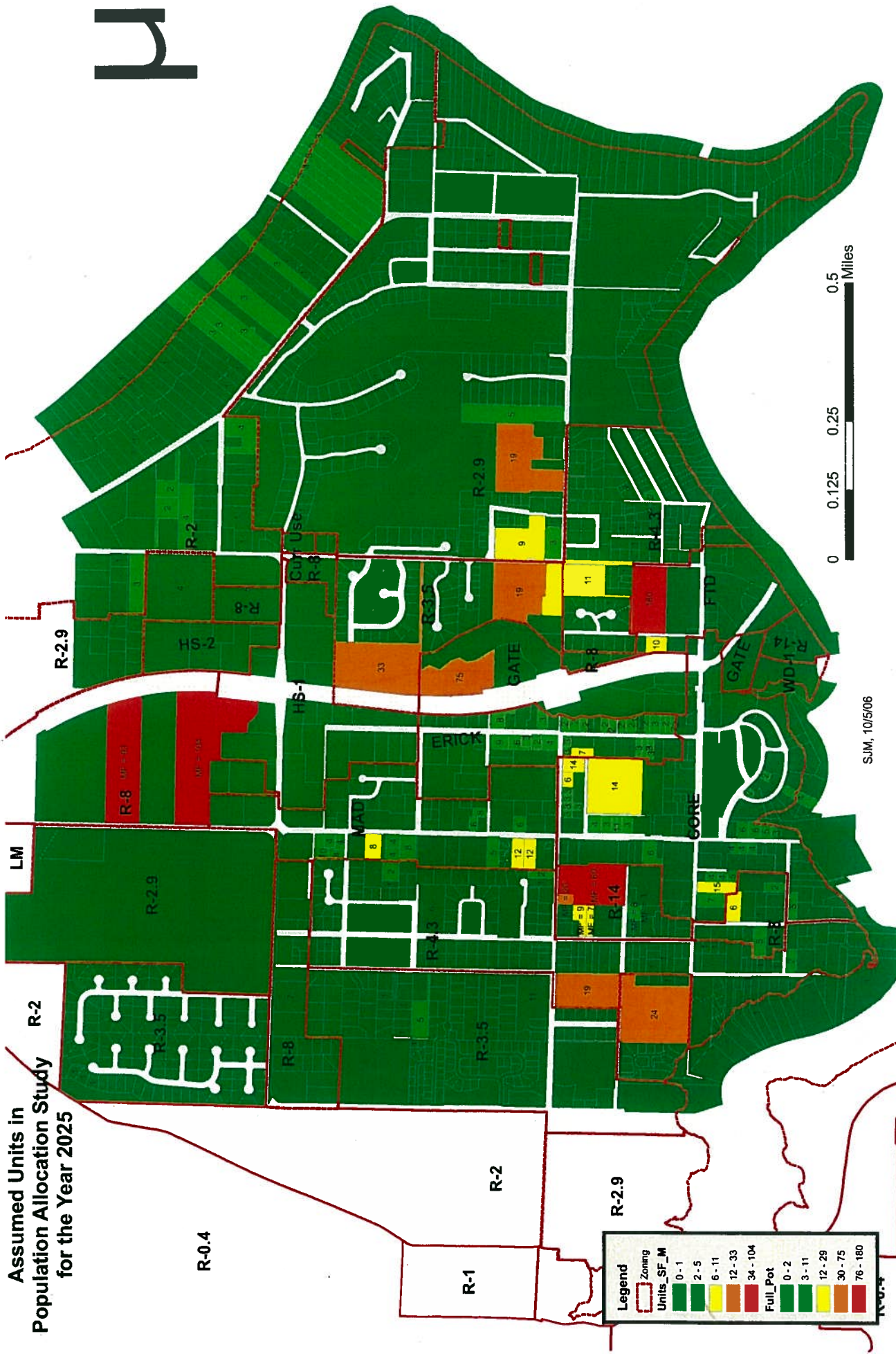
Map produced by the City of Bainbridge Island

for the

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

(November 2007)

Assumed Units in Population Allocation Study for the Year 2025



SUM, 10/5/06

APPENDIX B

Gap Analysis and Standards

Assessment of Winslow's Present and Projected Park Needs

A. Gap analysis

To determine if there is a quantifiable gap between existing and needed parkland now and by 2025, the Winslow Park Task Force employed a "gap analysis". Gap analysis is a common tool for evaluating and quantifying resource needs in many policy and natural resource disciplines. When a gap is identified, decision makers and resource managers can focus on bridging the gap through new policies and management strategies. In this case, a gap would indicate a deficit in a specific type or size of parkland within the overall Winslow Study Area, or deficit of parkland in a specific region of the overall area.

Some analysis criteria use specific quantitative formulas, while others employ more general qualitative approaches. For example, under some guidelines, the amount of parkland currently needed is determined by comparing the ratio of *existing* park acreage per 1,000 people to the community's *desired* park acreage per 1,000 residents. The gap between the two ratios – what they have vs. what they want – is the amount of total parkland currently needed. If the community's population is projected to grow, additional land would have to be obtained to maintain the desired ratio of park acreage per 1,000 population.

To perform its gap analysis, the Winslow Park Task Force used three different criteria, general to specific:

- National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Level of Service guidelines
- State of Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service draft, and
- State of Colorado's Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards

B. National Recreation and Park Association guidelines

1. Background of guidelines

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is both a trade association and advocacy group dedicated to the advancement of "parks, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people". Established in its current form in 1965 through a merger of several similar associations, NRPA combines the concerns of two prominent 19th century civic movements: the "recreation" movement focused on providing safe playgrounds, especially in urban areas; and the "parks" movement that initially focused on preserving pristine wilderness areas.

Starting in 1934, the precursors of NRPA created guidelines for “Level of Service” that became the foundation of park planning for many municipalities across the country. The guiding document is the NRPA “yellow book”: *Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (1983.) Under this system, the Level of Service is expressed by quantifying and correlating park types, acreage compared to population, and travel distance for park users. Using these standards, park systems are evaluated based on idealized levels of service for various categories of park type. The list of NRPA guidelines follows this section.

2. Guidelines Applied to Winslow’s Park Assets in 2007

Under NRPA’s quantitative guidelines in the yellow book, the Winslow Study Area may currently have adequate amounts of Mini-parks or only a slight deficit of up to 1.1 acres. Likewise, Neighborhood Park/Playground acreage is currently in excess of the quantity recommended by NRPA. However, in the category of Community Park, Winslow has either a moderate surplus or a significant deficit of up to 13 acres. (See Chart 1 - *Recreation and Open Space Standards Suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association*; and Chart 2 – *Recreation and Open Space Standards Suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association (not including Harbor Square).*)

This wide range indicates the difficulty of applying NRPA standards to parks of varying size and use.

Chart 1 shows the quantity of parkland including the 1-acre park at Harbor Square condominiums. Because the Park District doesn’t count land it doesn’t own and maintain, the task force also calculated the quantity without Harbor Square (Chart 2). There is little significant impact on the aggregate amount of parkland except for the “Mini-park” category.

The task force also reviewed aerial maps of the Winslow Study Area to see whether residents have access to different types of park within NRPA-defined distances of their homes. The task force found that while large parts of Winslow are well served by Mini-parks or Community Parks, certain areas – most notably on the east side – were underserved using NRPA standards.

3. Guidelines applied to Winslow’s park assets in 2025

Applying NRPA’s guidelines to the projected population in the *2025 Report*, Winslow will be seriously deficient in Mini-park and Community Park acreage if no further parkland is created. Neighborhood Park/Playground acreage may be either in a modest surplus or a mild deficit.

The Winslow Park Task Force questioned the applicability of NRPA standards in communities with varied development patterns, but agreed on the importance of citizen surveys to understand community desires for parks. For example, do residents with large yards on Winslow’s east side want more Tot-lots or access to Neighborhood Parks, or are they content with the amount of recreation locally available given that some homes have small playgrounds that take the place of public Mini-parks? Do residents of more intensively developed downtown Winslow have a higher demand for Mini-parks or courtyard parks because they lack individual yards? Are the two sides of Winslow sufficiently different from each other to require different park planning? Certainly a citizen survey will be crucial to understanding the true desire for different types of parkland in different parts of Winslow.

Reading through NRPA's definitions of park types and comparing the quantitative analysis will no doubt lead many readers to conclude – as task force members did – that it's hard to apply a one-size-fits-all standard to any community because conditions and expectations vary so widely. Also, the definitions for NRPA park categories are nebulous: What's the real difference in size between a Community Park and a Neighborhood Park? Can Mini-parks be larger than 1 acre or Community Parks smaller than 25 acres?

NRPA itself came to the realization a few years ago that while a clear standard with easily quantifiable measures is useful, broader guidelines are also needed because each community has unique desires, values and physical conditions. So in 1995 NRPA published *Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines*, which moved away from specific universal standards, and instead provides an approach for inventorying existing parks and facilities. The Washington State and Colorado State guidelines in the next sections are examples of the new approach.

Furthermore, innovative level-of-service (LOS) measurement tools have evolved with greater emphasis on specific park components and how the components are inter-related to successfully serve their community. As one example, since 2001 a revised methodology called "composite-values LOS analysis" has been employed across the country. This method establishes a ranking of park system components plotted on a map (see below for potential components).

Sample Components for Parks, Recreation and Open Space

Passive lands	Multi-purpose turf	Ball fields	Basketball courts
Indoor pools	Outdoor pools	Leisure pools	Spraygrounds
Tennis courts	Racquetball courts	Gyms	Conservation land
Fitness rooms	Cardio/weight space	Senior space	Teen centers
Game rooms	Multi-purpose rooms	View areas	Picnic shelters
Playgrounds	Dog parks	Public art	Libraries
Open turf	Arts and crafts rooms	Trails	Waterfronts
Wildlife habitat	Riparian corridors	Volleyball	Amphitheaters

Using this method, the area served by selected park components is demonstrated on the map by a shaded area. When the ranking has been done for all components, the result is a composite showing the cumulative LOS at any location. Lighter shading indicates locations with lower cumulative levels of service. Darker shades exist where higher values are present, including, for example, areas served by multiple components and the places where shaded areas overlap.

Once a thorough, reliable perspective has been gained, it can be analyzed in a number of ways. Because the shades on the map represent numerical values, it is possible to determine such measures as "average" LOS values for an entire area or any number of sub-areas. Target values for LOS also can be assigned, and the geography can be analyzed to determine the percentage of an area or its population that falls above or below the target values.

The following steps are suggested to complete a reliable composite-values LOS analysis:

- a. Identify the key components of the system being studied. It is important to discern which components are most relevant at any given time.
- b. Identify the location of those components being analyzed. Using GIS, locate the relevant components for digital mapping purposes.
- c. Identify a quality-ranking scale and assess the status of each component. (For example, a 1-3 scale, with "1" being below expectations, "2" indicating that the component can meet its intended function for a given time period, and "3" meaning that it exceeds expectations.)
- d. Look at other attributes and factors that influence how service is provided by components – such as ownership, walkability, barriers, service areas, things that add to the service (restrooms, parking, etc.) – and score and weigh those factors.
- e. Incorporate the total scoring into a database that can convert the data into comparison charts and directly to GIS computer analysis. The result is a dynamic, usable, easily interpreted graphic depiction of the system that can be used to create standards for future facilities, capital improvements, and management and maintenance plans.¹

For the limited purposes of the Task Force's mandate, this detailed analysis was not possible, although it may be beneficial for the Park and Recreation District to employ this method in the future. In addition, The Winslow Park Task Force agreed that NRPA's guidelines to survey citizens would be important in Winslow.

B. State of Washington guidelines

1. Background of guidelines

Until 2005, Washington State relied on NRPA's quantitative approach, as described in *Level of Service Standards: Measures for Maintaining the Quality of Community Life*, Report No. 31. Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington (1994).²

In 2005, the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development's Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Interagency Committee) released an updated guideline entitled, *Planning for Parks, Recreation, and Open Space in Your Community*.³ This document does include a version of the NRPA's quantitative approach but its overall approach reflects NRPA's 1995 emphasis on inventorying parks and surveying citizens.

¹ "Replacing Conventional Park Level of Service (LOS) Analysis with the 'Composite Values' Approach", by Teresa Penbrooke, as cited on <http://www.planning.org/practicingplanner/print/07fall/values.htm> on September 23, 2007, 5:26 pm.

² See: <http://www.mrsc.org/Publications/levelserv.pdf#Page=20>. Pages 20 – 37 discuss an evaluation process that mirrors the earlier NRPA guidelines.

³ See: http://www.cted.wa.gov/CTED/documents/ID_1691_Publications.pdf

The state's guideline presents clear steps for planning parks, and recreation and open space, including:

- Overall goals and planning framework
- Community visioning and ongoing citizen participation
- Existing conditions, trends, and resources; problems and opportunities
- Priorities to guide parks, recreation, and open space measures
- Support of local groups, jurisdictions, and departments
- Demand for parks/open space/recreation
- Site selection criteria/priorities based on community goals
- Adoption of preferred alternative
- Tools to implement strategy
- Implementation and public outreach

In 2006, the Washington State Legislature requested development of a statewide method to identify levels of service for local and regional outdoor active recreation facilities, in order to give communities a consistent means of quantifying needs and to help legislators and agencies prioritize state funding.

In 2007, the Interagency Committee released a draft of *Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service*, which proposes a more generalized approach to evaluating parkland through a rating of 1 (highest) and 5 (lowest) in three broad categories and numerous subcategories. Like the NRPA, the state includes the expectation that certain types of parkland will be available within prescribed distances of residences. But, unlike the NRPA, Washington's draft also factors in park facility programming and maintenance. (See Chart 3 – *Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service*.) Because the document is still a work in progress, many details are not yet included, such as definitions for categories of parkland.

The Winslow Park Task Force made educated guesses about the details of state's rating system and evaluated the Winslow Study Area's parkland based on the draft document's approach.

2. Washington state guidelines applied to Winslow's park assets in 2007

Based on admittedly imprecise guesswork, under the Washington State's draft guidelines Winslow would currently achieve an overall high rating with an average of 1.9 where 1 is highest and 5 is lowest. (See Chart 4 – *Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service – Applied to Winslow Study Area*.) The lowest rating was a 3 in the category prescribing a Neighborhood Park within ½ mile of each resident. The task force assumed that this category would include small parks and playgrounds. Once again, Winslow's east side suffered in this category, just as under the NRPA standards. A survey is needed to determine demand for various park types. Or, as suggested in the NRPA section above, perhaps the east and west sides of Winslow are sufficiently different as to warrant separate park plans.

3. Washington state guidelines applied to Winslow's park assets in 2025

If no more parkland were acquired between 2007 and 2025 the Winslow Study Area would probably still achieve medium to high ratings under the Washington State's draft guidelines.

C. State of Colorado guidelines

1. Background of guidelines

The State of Colorado's *Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards* (2003) provides parks and recreation planning standards specifically for small communities of 10,000 in population or less.⁴ The Winslow Task Force reviewed these guidelines because Colorado's approach differs in some ways from the NRPA and Washington State approaches discussed above, and because Winslow's population is estimated to reach 10,000 or beyond by 2025.

The core of the Colorado approach studies what types of parks are desirable in what quantities, and how each park serves small community populations. In a significant departure from NRPA standards, Colorado's guidelines analyze demand for facility types based on actual use rather than acreage by park type (which may be unrelated to actual community use or desire).

The following table presents a land acreage requirement per 1000 residents for five recreation categories under Colorado's methodology:

Facility Category	Acres required per 1000 residents
Sports Fields <i>soccer, multi/use, baseball/softball</i>	4.4
Courts <i>tennis, basketball, volleyball</i>	0.3
Outdoor Recreation <i>skatepark, BMX, paved & dirt trails, fishing access, river put-ins</i>	8.5
Leisure <i>playgrounds, picnic, general park land</i>	0.8
Other Recreational Facilities <i>swimming pool, hockey, outdoor events venue</i>	1.5

The facility categories reflect the types of recreation that exist in small Colorado communities as expressed through a citizen survey and other data-collection methods. The standard appears to emphasize outdoor sports, such as skate parks, BMX, trails, fishing, etc., to a greater degree than either NRPA or Washington state standards.

The Colorado guidelines also suggest that communities consider a "land dedication standard" of 14 acres per 1000 residents for future community park planning, as well as a standard for all new development, i.e., for each 1,000 new residents generated by a development 14 acres should be dedicated to parkland.

⁴ . See

<http://www.rifleco.org/Planning/Small%20Community%20Park%20&%20Recreation%20Planning%20Standards.pdf>

2. Guidelines applied to Winslow's park assets in 2007

Under Colorado's guidelines, Winslow currently has small deficits in the categories of Courts, and Other Recreational Facilities. The Outdoor Recreation Category has a large 6.2-acre deficit.

The Winslow Park Task Force recognized that a Bainbridge-specific list of desired park and recreation facilities would no doubt reflect categories and acreage requirements different from those in the Colorado chart above. To be truly meaningful, any standard should be tailored to the unique conditions, values, and goals of the community.

3. Guidelines applied to Winslow's park assets in 2025

Applying Colorado State's guidelines to the projected population in the *2025 Report*, Winslow will need more than 40 additional acres of parkland. If no new parks were created, Winslow would have small-to-serious deficits in all categories except Leisure, which would show a modest surplus of up to 1.8 acres. (See Chart 5 – *The State of Colorado's Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards* (2003).)

However, because the Winslow Study Area is largely built-out and is located near other park and recreation assets, the 14 acres-per-1000-residents may be too high a ratio. Whatever the final formula, a land-dedication standard for Winslow would provide certainty to both the public and to private developers about the benefits and costs of new development projects. A land-dedication standard would also ensure the steady increase of parkland commensurate with increase of population.

CHART 1

Recreation and Open Space Standards Suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association

Includes Harbor Square

Park Type	Ac/1000 pop.	Svc. Area	Size
Minipark	25 - .5	< 0.25 mile	0.1 - 1

Neighborhood park/ playground	1 - 2	0.25 - 0.5 mile	15+
----------------------------------	-------	-----------------	-----

Community park	5 - 8	1 - 2 miles	25+
----------------	-------	-------------	-----

Unique			
Linear park	variable	N/A	variable
Special Uses	variable	N/A	variable
Conservancy	variable	N/A	variable

¹ Future Park² Privately owned, public access

Year	Study Area
2005	5,746 ¹
2025	9,196 ²
2025	9,682

* http://www.ci.bainbridge-wa.us/documents/2025_AppendixA_Mtg_092205.pdf** 5746 + 3,450 growth (from http://www.ci.bainbridge-wa.us/documents/PCD_2025_Report_AppA.pdf) = 9196

COBI's Steve Morse estimated that population had grown to 6,232 in 2007 + 3,450 = 9,682 in 2025

Park Name	Acres	Type	Gap in Acres 2005	Gap in Acres 2025
Madison Tot Lot	0.25	Minipark		
Aaron Tot Lot	0.3	Minipark		
Winslow Green ²	0.39	Minipark		
John Nelson ¹	0.8	Minipark		
Harbor Square ²	1	Minipark	1.4 - 2.9	2.3 - 4.6
	2.7	Sub-Total		
Gideon	2.5	Neighborhood		
Strawberry Plant	4.1	Neighborhood		
Rotary	10	Neighborhood	57 - 114	9.2 - 18.4
	16.6	Sub-Total		
Waterfront Park	8	Community		
BIHS, Ordway, Commodore fields	24.6	Community	28.5 - 45.6	4.1 or (13)
	32.6	Sub-Total		
			10.6 to (2.2)	2025: (5.5) to (44.6)

Yeomall Cabin	2	Special Use
Pool	1.14	Special Use
BPA/City Hall	0.28	Special Use
Hawley Cove	11	Linear Park
	14.4	Sub-Total

not incl. parking

66.4 Total

NPRA's General Standards:

(parkland aggregated)

In general, 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space per 1000 population

Study Area Population	Gap in Acres 2005 +/- gap in acres	Gap in Acres 2025 +/- gap in acres	Gap in Acres 2025 +/- gap in acres if more park land is not acquired
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 6.25 ac/1000 pop.	35.6	30.7	
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.	45.6	20.8	
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.		77.4	(11.1)
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.		101.6	(35.3)

CHART 2

Recreation and Open Space Standards Suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association

Does NOT include Harbor Square

* http://www.ci.bainbridge-ist.wa.us/documents/2025_AppendixA_Mtg_092205.pdf
 ** 5746 + 3,450 growth (from http://www.ci.bainbridge-ist.wa.us/documents/PCD_2025_Report_AppA.pdf) = 9196
 COB's Steve Morse estimated that population had grown to 6,232 in 2007 + 3,450 = 9,682 in 2025

Year	Study Area
2005	5,746*
2025	9,196**
2025	9,682

Park Type	Ac/1000 pop.	Svc. Area	Size
Minipark	25 - .5	< 0.25 mile	0.1 - 1

Neighborhood park/ playground	1 - 2	0.25 - 0.5 mile	15+
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Community park	5 - 8	1 - 2 miles	25+
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Unique			
Linear park	variable	N/A	variable
Special Uses	variable	N/A	variable
Conservancy	variable	N/A	variable

¹ Future Park

² Privately owned, public access

Park Name	Acres	Type
Madison Tot Lot	0.25	Minipark
Aaron Tot Lot	0.3	Minipark
Winslow Green ²	0.39	Minipark
John Nelson	0.8	Minipark
	1.7	Sub-Total

Gideon	2.5	Neighborhood
Strawberry Plant	4.1	Neighborhood
Rotary	10	Neighborhood
	16.6	Sub-Total

Waterfront Park	8	Community
BlHS, Ordway, Commodore fields	24.6	Community
	32.6	Sub-Total

Yeomalt Cabin	2	Special Use
Pool	1.14	Special Use
BPA/City Hall	0.28	Special Use
HawleyCove	1.1	Linear Park
	14.4	Sub-Total

65.4 Total

	Gap in Acres 2005	Gap in Acres 2025
(2005) 5,746 pop. x .25 = .5 ac/1000 pop.	1.4 - 2.9	0.3 or (1.1)
(2025) 9,196 pop. x .25 = .5 ac/1000 pop.		2.3 - 4.6
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 1 - 2 ac/1000 pop.	57 - 11.4	5.2 or 10.9
(2025) 9,196 pop. x 1 - 2 ac/1000 pop.		9.2 - 18.4
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 5 - 8 ac/1000 pop.	28.5 - 45.6	4.1 or (13)
(2025) 9,196 pop. x 5 - 8 ac/1000 pop.		46 - 73.5
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.	57.4 - 101.6	10.6 or (40.9)
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.		101.6 or (45.6)
2005 Total Gap Range By Park Type:	9.6 to (3.2)	2025: (6.5) to (45.6)

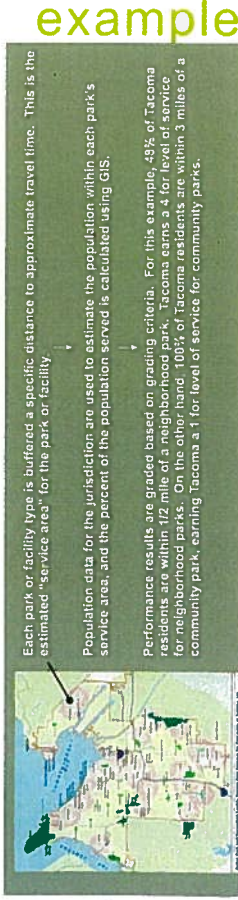
NPRA's General Standards:

In general, 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space per 1000 population

(parkland aggregated)

Study Area Population	acres we should have based on 2005 population	2005 +/- gap in acres	acres we should have based on 2025 population	2025 +/- gap in acres if more park land is not acquired
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 6.25 ac/1000 pop.	35.6	29.7		
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.	45.6	19.8		
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.			77.4	(12.1)
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.			101.6	(36.3)

outdoor active recreation level of service



implementation possibilities

Given the preliminary nature of the outdoor active LOS guidelines, it is proposed that the State encourage communities to use the guidelines for a test period. The following implementation strategy is proposed:

1. Encourage and/or assist several communities in the state in using the preliminary LOS guidelines (Year 1).
2. Revise the preliminary LOS guidelines based on Year 1 implementation.
3. Encourage and/or assist several communities (different from the Year 1 communities) in the state in using the revised preliminary LOS guidelines (Year 2).
4. Complete additional revisions, if needed, to the preliminary LOS guidelines based on Year 2 implementation.
5. Starting in Year 3, encourage all communities in the state to adopt the preliminary LOS guidelines.
6. Periodically revisit the preliminary LOS guidelines and make revisions, if needed. Also, consider mandating the preliminary LOS guidelines in the future based on their implementation success.

At the community level, the preliminary LOS guidelines could be used as:

- Justification for the need for a specific type of facility (e.g., when applying for a grant).
- Goals and objectives for the recreation and open space portions of a comprehensive plan.
- Evaluation criteria (or performance indicators) to periodically assess whether or not the existing supply of park and recreation facilities meets stated needs.

Taken as a whole, the full suite of LOS guidelines may be used to evaluate the overall performance of a park system.

context

The preliminary statewide LOS guidelines for outdoor active park and recreation facilities are an important first step in consistently identifying, quantifying, and meeting the need for outdoor active park and recreation facilities. Based on future implementation (and appropriate testing), the preliminary guidelines may be expanded to include other types of facilities, as well as facilities that are managed by State and Federal agencies.

outdoor active recreation level of service

introduction

In 2006, the Washington State Legislature requested development of a statewide method for identifying levels of service (LOS) for local and regional outdoor active recreation facilities. The ultimate goals of establishing a statewide method for outdoor active LOS are to help prioritize State funding for outdoor active park and recreation facilities, as well as to provide a consistent methodology that communities may use to quantify needs.

testing & development process

The overall steps used to develop preliminary statewide LOS guidelines for active park and recreation facilities include:

1. Defining Key Terms and Project Limitations
2. Developing Potential LOS Options (sets of guidelines)
3. Testing Seven Potential LOS Options on Six Washington Communities
4. Conducting Public Workshops to Elicit Feedback on Potential LOS Options
5. Synthesizing Results

The preliminary approach detailed in this report is the culmination of this process and takes into consideration testing that was performed and public feedback received at workshops around the state in December 2006. Suggested implementation possibilities are presented on Page 4.

preliminary approach

The preliminary statewide approach to LOS for outdoor active park and recreation facilities is comprised of 3 sets of guidelines. This multiple guideline approach reflects the public sentiment (as voiced at the public workshops) that one indicator of need is not enough to adequately capture the complex nature of determining and providing for recreation facility needs in different communities.



Developing a standardized approach to outdoor active recreation level of service will help our communities, and the State, better allocate resources for ballfields and other outdoor active recreation facilities.



By coordinating the statewide approach to level of service, regional recreation facilities, such as developed trail systems, can be prioritized.

preliminary approach outdoor active recreation level of service

Indicators	LOS Ratings				
	1	2	3	4	5
BASELINE: Demand-based LOS Guidelines					
Overall Outdoor Activity Participation	≥ 60% of population participates in one or more outdoor activities	50% of population participates in one or more outdoor activities	40% of population participates in one or more outdoor activities	30% of population routinely participates in one or more outdoor activities	≤ 20% of population routinely participates in one or more outdoor activities
Facility Capacity Activity-Specific Participation	Existing facilities meet ≥ 90% of activity-specific demand	Existing facilities meet 75% of activity-specific demand	Existing facilities meet 60% of activity-specific demand	Existing facilities meet 45% of activity-specific demand	Existing facilities meet ≤ 30% of activity-specific demand
	1	2	3	4	5
ENHANCEMENT: Service Area/Population-based Guidelines					
Parks/Trails	≥ 80% of population within two park and/or trail type (e.g., neighborhood park and community park, neighborhood park and community trail, etc.) service areas	65% of population within two park and/or trail type service areas	50% of population within two park and/or trail type service areas	35% of population within two park and/or trail type service areas	≤ 20% of population within two park and/or trail type service areas
Neighborhood Park/Trail	≥ 90% of population within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park/trail	75% of population within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park/trail	60% of population within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park/trail	45% of population within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park/trail	≤ 30% of population within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park/trail
Community Park/Trail	≥ 90% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail	75% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail	60% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail	45% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail	≤ 30% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail
Regional Park/Trail	≥ 90% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail	75% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail	60% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail	45% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail	≤ 30% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail
	1	2	3	4	5
IN-DEPTH ENHANCEMENT: Function-based Guidelines					
Agency-based Assessment	100% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines (based on manager assessment)	80% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines	60% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines	40% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines	≤ 20% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines
Community-based Assessment	≥ 90% of population satisfied with the condition (including facility condition, cleanliness, etc.) of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities	75% of population satisfied with the condition of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities	60% of population satisfied with the condition of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities	45% of population satisfied with the condition of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities	≤ 30% of population satisfied with the condition of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities
Operations and Maintenance	On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 100% of annual need (does not include major capital development)	On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 80% of annual need	On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 60% of annual need	On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 40% of annual need	On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 20% of annual need
Access	100% of facilities may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	Up to 80% of facilities may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	Up to 60% of facilities may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	Up to 40% of facilities may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	Up to 20% of facilities may be reached via foot, bicycle, or public transportation



CHART 4

WA State Outdoor Active Recreation Level of Service [Draft]
WA State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development's Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation

BASELINE: Demand-based LOS Guidelines		WA State LOS rating (1 best, 5 worst)
Overall Outdoor Activity Participation: ≥ 60% of population participates in one or more outdoor activities		1?
Facility Capacity Activity-Specific Participation: Existing facilities meet 60% of activity-specific demand		3?
ENHANCEMENT: Service Area/Population-based Guidelines		WA State LOS rating (1 best, 5 worst)
Overall Goal: ≥ 80% of population within two park and/or trail type (e.g., neighborhood park and community park, neighborhood park and community trail, etc.) services areas		1
Neighborhood Park ≥ 60% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park/trail		3 largely b/c of the east side (Wing Point's) lack of facilities
<div> <div>Madison Tot Lot</div> <div>Aaron Tot Lot</div> <div>John Nelson ¹</div> <div>Harbor Square ²</div> <div>Gideon</div> <div>Winslow Green ²</div> <div>Strawberry Plant</div> </div>		
Community park ≥ 90% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail		1
<div> <div>Rotary</div> <div>Waterfront Park</div> <div>BIHS, Ordway, Commodore fields</div> <div>BPA/City Hall</div> <div>Yeomalt Cabin</div> <div>Aquatic Center</div> <div>Hawley Cove</div> </div>		
Regional/Metropolitan Park ≥ 90% of population within 25 miles of a regional park/trail		1?
IN-DEPTH ENHANCEMENT: Function-based Guidelines		WA State LOS rating (1 best, 5 worst)
Agency-based Assessment: 80% of facilities are fully functional per their specific design and safety guidelines		2?
Community-based Assessment: 75% of population satisfied with the condition of existing outdoor parks and recreation facilities		2?
Operations and Maintenance: On average, routine operations and maintenance funded at 80% of annual need		2?
Access: Up to 60% of facilities may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation		3?
		1.9 average?

¹ Future Park² Privately owned, public accessNotes/Disclaimers:

- 1) The draft document does not yet have language for definitions of "neighborhood" and "community" parks. What appears is a guess.
 2) WA State combines parks and trails as a single standard.

The State of Colorado's Small Community Park & Recreation Planning Standards (2003)

Facility Category	Total acres required per 1000 Residents
Sports Fields (soccer, multi-use, baseball/softball)	4.4
Courts (tennis, basketball, volleyball)	0.3
Outdoor Recreation (skatepark, BMX, paved & dirt trails, fishing access, river put-ins)	8.5
Leisure (playgrounds, picnic, general park land)	0.8
Other Recreational Facilities (swimming pool, hockey, outdoor events venue)	1.5

¹ Future Park
² Privately owned, public access

As applied to the Study Area:

Facility Category	Total acres per facility	CO State standards - total acres required per 1000 Residents	2005 - current acres per 1,000 pop. (5,745 pop.)	surplus or deficit	2025 - current acres per 1,000 pop. (projected 9,582 pop.)	surplus or deficit
Sports Fields (soccer, multi-use, baseball/softball)	24.6	4.4	6.1 or 1.7 acres surplus	3.6 or (0.8) acres deficit		
BIHS, Ordway, Commodore fields	10					
Rotary	34.6	0.3	0.2 or (0.1) acres deficit	0.1 or (0.2) acres deficit		
acreege subtotal	0.3					
Courts (tennis, basketball, volleyball)	0.8	8.5	2.3 or (6.2) acres deficit	1.3 or (7.2) acres deficit		
2 courts at Waterfront Park	1.1					
acreege subtotal	1.1	0.8	3.0 or 2.2 acres surplus	1.8 or 1.0 acres surplus		
Outdoor Recreation (skatepark, BMX, paved & dirt trails, fishing access, river put-ins)	1.1					
HawleyCove	11	1.5	0.2 or (1.3) acres deficit	0.1 or (1.4) acres deficit		
Yeomall Cabin	2					
acreege subtotal	13					
Leisure (playgrounds, picnic, general park land)	0.25					
Madison Tot Lot	0.3	0.8				
Aaron Tot Lot	0.8					
John Nelson ¹	1	0.8				
Harbor Square ²	2.5					
Gideon	4.1	0.39				
Strawberry Plant	8					
Waterfront Park	0.39	17.34				
Wislow Green ²	0.39					
acreege subtotal	17.34	1.14				
Other Recreational Facilities (swimming pool, hockey, outdoor events venue)	1.14					
Aquatic Center	1.14	1.5				
acreege subtotal	1.14					

CHART 5, page 2

Notes:

- 1) These standards are for a small community, meaning any jurisdiction with roughly 10,000 residents or less.
- 2) General Park Land Planning & Dedication Standard: 14 acres per 1000 residents
- 3) Measures usage / demand.
- 4) Includes sample survey.
- 5) Calculates a Park Land Standard (total acres required per 1000 Residents by facility) based on: Facility Types, Demand (Number of Facilities Needed per 1000 Residents), Acres required to accommodate 1 facility
- 6) Includes sample calculation to determine desired land dedication from subdivision requests and annexation proposals:
$$\text{Number of Units Proposed in Subdivision} \times 2.5 = \text{Projected Population}$$
$$(\text{Projected Population} / 1000) \times 14 = \text{Land Dedication Requirement}$$

APPENDIX C

Means of Financing/Acquiring Open Space and Parkland

A. Impact fees

Impact fees are charges assessed against newly developing property that attempt to recover the cost incurred by a local government in providing the public facilities required to serve the new development. For counties and cities planning under the Growth Management Act, impact fees are specifically authorized under RCW 82.02.090(7)

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20.090.htm>> only for: "(1) public streets and roads; (2) **publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities**; (3) school facilities; and (4) fire protection facilities in jurisdictions that are not part of a fire district." (emphasis added) Typically, if impact fees are imposed, these take the place of a fee-in-lieu program (see below). Impact fees are also authorized under SEPA. The Washington State Environmental Policy Act, Ch.43.21C RCW

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2043%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2043%20.%2021C%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2043%20.%2021C%20chapter.htm>> grants broad authority to impose mitigating conditions relating to a project's environmental impacts. Some cities have interpreted SEPA's authority to mitigate environmental impacts to include authority to impose impact fees. A municipality pursuing this course must establish a proper foundation. Local SEPA policies authorizing the exercise of SEPA substantive authority must be adopted and fees imposed must be rationally related to impacts identified in threshold determination documents (primarily environmental checklists) or environmental impact statements. Fees collected under SEPA may not duplicate fees collected under other sources of authority. Also see the MRSC Web page on Impact Fees. <<http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/planning/impactpg.aspx>>

B. Real estate excise tax

A real estate excise tax (REET) is levied on all real estate sales measured by the full selling price, including the amount of any liens, mortgages, and other debts given to secure the purchase. (See Ch. 82.46 RCW

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2046%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2046%20%20chapter.htm>>.)

Also see the discussion of the "Real Estate Excise Tax," in *A Revenue Guide for Washington Counties* <<http://www.mrsc.org/Publications/textcntyrev.aspx#realesttax>>.

- First Quarter Percent Real Estate Excise Tax (REET 1). These funds can only be used for capital projects identified in the capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan and housing relocation assistance in GMA counties and counties with a population greater than 5,000.
- Second Quarter Percent Additional Real Estate Excise Tax (REET 2). The legislative authority of any GMA county may impose an additional excise tax on each sale of real property at a rate not exceeding 0.25 percent of the selling price. These revenues are also restricted to capital projects identified in a capital facilities plan.

- One Half Percent Real Estate Excise Tax *in lieu* of Optional Sales Tax. This may be used for any governmental purpose and can only be levied in unincorporated areas.
- One Percent Real Estate Excise Tax for Conservation Areas. A county legislative authority may submit a ballot proposition to the voters for an additional real estate excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed 1 percent of the selling price (see RCW 82.46.070). The revenue is restricted to the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas. Only San Juan County has authorized the one percent REET for conservation areas.

C. Conservation futures tax

See RCW 84.34.200 - 84.34.250

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2084%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2084%20.%2034%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2084%20.%2034%20%20chapter.htm>>. This levy money may be used solely for the purpose of acquiring rights and interests (such as easements) in real property. Counties that have adopted this tax levy include Clark, Ferry, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Whatcom.

D. Open space bond

These would be general obligation bonds, either limited tax general obligation – also called councilmanic bonds – which may be issued by a vote of the county commissioners or unlimited general obligation bonds, which must be approved by 60 percent of the voters, with a voter turnout that is at least 40 percent of those voting in the most recent general election. The county would need to hire a bond counsel if the county decides to issue bonds. If the county decided to authorize the one-percent real estate excise tax for conservation areas, the county would probably want to issue councilmanic bonds, pledging the tax receipts for debt service. It would also have to pledge to use general fund monies as a backup, in case the real estate excise tax receipts were insufficient. For more information, the state of Washington's Municipal Research and Services Center's (MRSC) public finance consultant, Judy Cox.

E. Fee-in-lieu of parks and open space

This option must be voluntary and is authorized in RCW 82.02.020

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20.020.htm>>.

In Washington, local governments have two basic sources of authority for requiring developers to dedicate land for parks: Ch. 58.17 RCW

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2058%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2058%20.%2017%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2058%20.%2017%20%20chapter.htm>>, the State Subdivision Law, and Ch. 43.21C RCW

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2043%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2043%20.%2021C%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2043%20.%2021C%20chapter.htm>>, the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Under the state subdivision law, cities and towns can insure that developers install appropriate improvements, including parks, recreation, and playground improvements, through their power to approve or disapprove proposed subdivisions. When the dedication of land is not practical or feasible, some cities and counties have provided for the collection of fees from developers in lieu of land dedications pursuant to "voluntary agreements" adopted under RCW 82.02.020

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20.020.htm>> or as part of a mitigation condition imposed under SEPA.

Under RCW 82.02.020

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20.020.htm>> , a county or city may enter into a voluntary agreement with a subdivision developer to allow a payment in lieu of a dedication of land or to mitigate any direct impacts that have been identified as a consequence of the proposed development or subdivision. The permitting agency must be able to establish that an impact fee collected pursuant to a voluntary agreement is "reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat." Funds collected under voluntary agreements must be held in a reserve account and expended on agreed upon capital improvements. Fees must also be expended within five years or be refunded with interest. Court decisions, such as *Vintage Construction Company, Inc. v. City of Bothell*

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/courts/appellate/083wnapp/083wnapp0605.htm>>, 83 Wn. App. 605 (1996), have required cities to demonstrate that the fee be related to the value of the land that might otherwise be dedicated.

You may also be interested in the Washington Supreme Court decision, *Isla Verde v. Camas*, 146 Wn.2d (7/11/02) (majority opinion

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/courts/slip/supreme/694753MAJ.htm>>) (dissenting opinions <<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/courts/slip/supreme/694753IPI.htm>>). This decision addresses the nexus between an open space requirement for a subdivision and the impacts of a particular development.

F. Grants

See these two links for potential grants for acquisition of parkland and open space:

- MRSC's Grant Resources for Parks and Recreation
<<http://www.mrsc.org/Subjects/Finance/grants/parkgrant.aspx>>
- State of Washington's Infrastructure Database <<http://www.infrafunding.wa.gov/>>. You can use the database to find potential grant funding resources for park acquisition.

G. Purchase of development rights

Many purchase-of-development-rights programs (as well as transfer of development rights programs) have been used to preserve farmlands. Bainbridge Island and San Juan County have developed programs to purchase open space, which may include environmentally critical areas such as wetlands. A funding source, such as a bond issue, would need to be identified for a purchase of development rights program.

H. Park or open space dedication requirement

The dedication of land for parks or open space is a typical requirement of subdivisions, as noted above under "Fee in-lieu-of parks." King County requires open space for residential developments of more than four lots, and Sultan requires open space for more than 10 lots.

I. Density bonus and clustering

A density bonus allows the granting of additional dwelling units or floor area beyond the maximum allowed under the zoning in exchange for preserving an amenity at the same or a separate site. Density bonuses are used for many purposes including the preservation of open space and protection of critical areas as well as to promote affordable housing. Density bonuses are built into planned unit development, planned residential development, and cluster subdivision provisions. Cluster provisions in rural areas may focus on conserving resource lands and promoting larger open space areas consistent with rural character.

J. Density transfer

Density transfer involves the transfer of all or part of the permitted density on a parcel to another parcel. Density transfer is also used to protect critical areas and preserve sensitive areas in a natural state.

K. Development agreements

Developers may also enter into other agreements with cities that do not involve the payment of money in-lieu-of open space. Such SEPA mitigation agreements might include deferral of subdivision improvements and possibly involve future dedication of land. MRSC legal consultants have advised that these voluntary agreements are not subject to the five-year limitation in RCW 82.02.020

<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2082%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2082%20.%2002%20.020.htm> .

L. Conservation easements

A conservation easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values, typically preserving the land as open space or resource land. Conservation easements may be acquired through a purchase or transfer of development rights program or donated on a voluntary basis to a land trust or government agency.

M. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Program

TDR involves the removal of the right to develop from land in one area or zoning district and the transfer of that right to land in another area or district, where development is permitted. This is somewhat similar to the density transfer (which is usually limited to a specific adjacent site or development project), although typically TDR involves transferring development rights to other sites (receiving sites), which are sometimes distant from the sending site. TDR programs are commonly used to preserve agricultural lands but may also apply to open space preservation, historic sites, and affordable housing. King County, Spokane County, Bainbridge Island, and Redmond have TDR programs.

N. King County four-to-one program

King County's four-to-one greenway is an innovative program that allows, via a development agreement, the development of one acre of land as urban for every four acres donated as open space. For further information, contact Kim Claussen, King County Department of Development and Environmental Services, 206-296-7167 or E-mail: kimberly.claussen@metrokc.gov.

O. Current Use Assessment - Open Space

The Washington Open Space Taxation Act (Ch. 84.34 RCW

<<http://www.mrsc.org/mc/rcw/RCW%20%2084%20%20TITLE/RCW%20%2084%20.%2034%20%20CHAPTER/RCW%20%2084%20.%2034%20%20chapter.htm>>) allows property owners to have their open space, farm and agricultural, and timber lands valued at their current use rather than at their highest and best use. The current use assessment program helps to preserve private land in open space, farm and timber use.

P. Additional web resources:

- King County Parks and Recreation Business Plan <<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/parks/transition-plan/>> (in particular, see section on "Revenue Enhancement Strategies <<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/parks/transition-plan/pdf/revenue-enhancement.pdf>> ")
- *More Ways to Play: A Review of Funding Alternatives for Local Park and Recreation Districts* <<http://www.cascadepolicy.org/pdf/bgc/parks.pdf>> , by Richard P. Burke, Cascade Policy Institute (Portland, OR) 1998
- Urban Parks Online - Funding <<http://www.pps.org/topics/funding/>>
- Trust for Public Land - Examples of local park funding <http://tpl.org/tier3_cdl.cfm?content_item_id=1072&folder_id=825>
- Washington State Department of Revenue - Open Space Taxation <http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Prop_Tax/OpenSpace.pdf>

Also, the following items are available on loan from the MRSC library

<<http://www.mrsc.org/library/loanrqst.aspx>>:

- *Protecting Open Space: A Review of Successful Programs and Landowner Perspectives*, Portland (OR) Metro, 1999
- *Open Space: Preservation and Acquisition*, by Ronnie Anne Weiner, Center for the Study of Law and Politics, 1991
- *Open Space Conservation, Investing in Your Community's Economic Health*, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 1998 (see "Alternatives for Open Space Financing," pp. 10-23)
- "Increasing Public Investment in Parks & Open Space," Vol. 1, The Trust for Public Land, 1998
- "An Open Space Framework for Pend Oreille County," by Lee Nellis for Pend Oreille County, 1995
- *Growing Greener: Putting Conservation into Local Plans and Ordinances*, by Randall G. Arendt, Island Press, 1999 (see pp. 48 - 49 regarding density bonuses)
- "Financing Land Conservation," by Kim Hopper, *IQ Service Report*, ICMA, vol. 33, no. 5, May 2001
- "Parks & Recreation: One way to pay for the places we play," by Nancy Gladwell and James Sellers, *American City & County*, October 1997
- "Winning Pocketbook Support for Public Facilities," by D. Scot Hunsaker, *P & R*, February 1997
- "Funding Plan," from Edmonds Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan, 2001
- "Park Funding and Land Acquisition," from City of Puyallup, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, 2002

- "Appendix B, Funding Strategies," from Kirkland, Comprehensive Park, Open Space, and Recreation Plan, 2001
- *Conservation Toolbox: A Handbook for Community Action*, produced by the Evergreen Agenda Project, 1996
- *Open Ground: Effective Local Strategies for Protecting Natural Resources*, by John R. Nolon, Environmental Law Institute, 2003 (see "Part Four: Strategic Acquisition of Open Lands")

Q. Park foundations

MRSC includes information on park foundations <<http://www.mrsc.org/askmrsc/Parks.aspx>>. This includes links to several park foundations in Washington cities and counties.

Park foundations and friends groups:

Project for Public Spaces - Public/Private Partnerships <<http://www.pps.org/upo/info/pubpriv/>> (includes general information on roles of nonprofits)

- "It all starts with citizens - citizen involvement in public parks crucial for their existence <http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1145/is_n7_v33/ai_21024330>," Parks & Recreation, July, 1998, by Ted Flickinger (addresses "friends" groups and foundations)
- Greater Everett Community Foundation <<http://www.gretereverettcf.org/parks.htm>> (successor to Everett Parks Foundation)
- Whatcom Parks & Recreation Foundation (Tennant Lake) <<http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/parks/tennantlake/index.jsp>>
- Seattle Resolution No. 29781 <<http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?s1=&s2=&s3=29781&s4=&Sect4=AND&l=20&Sect1=IMAGE&Sect2=THESON&Sect3=PLURON&Sect5=RESN1&Sect6=HITOFF&d=RESN&p=1&u=%07Epublic/resn1.htm&r=1&f=G>>, 1998 (regarding establishment of an independent Park and Recreation Foundation)
- Vancouver-Clark County Parks Foundation <<http://www.parksfoundation.us/>>
- San Juan County Parks Foundation <<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/parks/board.html#foundation>>

King County:

- King County Parks Division Business Plan, 2002 Revenue Enhancement Strategies <<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/parks/transition-plan/pdf/revenue-enhancement.pdf>> (see "R-6: Creation of a Parks Foundation," on p. 15)
- Friends of King County Parks <<http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/news/2002/100702.htm>> (news release, October 2002)
- Northwest Parks Foundation <<http://nwparks.org/>> (formerly Friends of King County Parks) (Also see Volunteering <<http://www.volunteersolutions.org/uwkc/org/1105039.html>>)
- Supports park and recreation facilities in King County and the Pacific Northwest
- Seattle Parks Foundation <<http://www.seattleparksfoundation.org/>>
- Woodinville Resolution and Draft Agreement regarding Northwest Parks Foundation <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/documents/Council_ePackets/2004/September%202004/9-20-2004/NW%20Parks%20Foundation.pdf>

Out of State:

San Diego, CA – Friends of Parks and Recreation Foundation <<http://www.sannet.gov/park-and-recreation/general-info/friends.shtml>>

- Loveland, CO – Parks and Recreation Foundation
<<http://www.ci.loveland.co.us/parksrec/Foundation.htm>>
- Boulder, CO – Parks and Recreation Foundation
<<http://bcn.boulder.co.us/community/boulderprf/>>
- Austin, TX – Parks Foundation <<http://www.austinparks.org/>> (founded 1992).

"Friends" groups and park foundations are becoming increasingly common, as park departments seek additional financial support and advocates for their programs and services. In Washington, cities and counties with park foundations or friends groups include Everett, King County, Seattle, San Juan County, Skagit County, Spokane, Vancouver-Clark County, and Whatcom County. Apparently Edmonds and Kent also have park foundations, but we do not have specific information on their organizations. Other cities that have considered establishing their own local foundations are Enumclaw and Lynnwood and may be worth contacting. Most park foundations are found in larger cities and counties. It may be possible to work with an existing foundation, such as the Northwest Parks Foundation, since it covers the Northwest (mostly Washington State). Kristen Bush is executive director; (206) 838-7550; E-mail: krisb@nwparks.org. The Northwest Parks Foundation is working with Mercer Island, Kirkland, Woodinville, and other Washington cities.

Some "friends" organizations are established for specific parks or types of parks, such as Seattle's Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks <<http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/friendsofolmstedparks/>>. The King County Parks Division Business Plan includes discussion of creating a parks foundation and includes names of additional foundations.

APPENDIX G

COBI NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION PLAN

**See City of Bainbridge Island website
for this reference document
(www.ci.bainbridge-isl.wa.us)**

APPENDIX H

**PUBLIC LANDS STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS**

December 14, 2006

To: Mayor Darlene Kordonowy
Park District Board Chair Sarah Mathews
From: Public Lands Stewardship Committee, Julie Shryock, facilitator
Re: Recommendations

We are pleased to transmit the nineteen recommendations of the Public Lands Stewardship Committee (See Appendix A in Final Report). The recommendations cover the acquisition, ownership and stewardship of public open space/parks and capital improvements on those properties. They address coordination among the various entities and groups involved in acquiring and stewarding public open space, the need for additional funding to support all these activities, and recommendations on publicly owned trails, road ends and farms. The report concludes with strategies for the preservation and protection of Bainbridge Island public lands over the next 3-5 years.

The Public Lands Stewardship Committee was established as a "90-day Mayor's Committee." The charge to the committee was five-fold:

Task 1: Identify the activities in progress under the direction of various groups, organizations and taxing districts. Make recommendations on the most effective way to coordinate the management, maintenance, development and stewardship responsibilities of public lands for the City and Metro Parks.

Task 2: Examine the inventory of public lands and recommend criteria to evaluate ownership and management responsibilities for existing and future public land donations or purchases.

Task 3: Develop a list of goals for action in the next three to five years that will direct and guide the land conservation activities of the City and Metro Parks.

Task 4: Evaluate options and opportunities to fund park and open space improvements and develop recommendations for consideration by the Mayor, City Council and Park Commissioners.

Task 5: Inventory the activities of the citizen groups, assess staff support required, and determine methods to support the work of citizens and coordinate their activities to increase their overall effectiveness and further the community's commitment to preserving the character of the Island and the quality of life for its residents.

Committee members:

Katya Bridwell, President, Bainbridge Island Land Trust
Mary Jo Briggs, City Administrator, City of Bainbridge Island (COBI)
Dr. Richard Brown, Executive Director, The Bloedel Reserve
Lee Cross, Member, Open Space Commission

Arlan (Skip) Elms, Parks Manager, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District
Ben Klasky, Executive Director, IslandWood
Bill Knobloch, Member, COBI City Council
Terry Lande, Director, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District
Karen Molinari, Executive Director, Bainbridge Island Land Trust
Kirk Robinson, Member, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District Board
Dave Shorett, Member, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District Board
Kjell Stoknes, Member, COBI City Council
Connie Waddington, Member, Open Space Commission
Randy Witt, Director, Public Works Department, City of Bainbridge Island
Julie Shryock, facilitator

The committee met six times – September 12, October 3, October 17, October 31, November 14, and November 28 – completing its work in 77 days.

Recommendations of the Public Lands Stewardship Committee

City of Bainbridge Island Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District Bainbridge Island Land Trust Bloedel Reserve IslandWood

December 14, 2006

*"The island's environmental resources are finite and must be maintained..."
Comprehensive Plan Vision*

Background

Over the past decade, the volume of land owned by the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) and the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District (BIMPRD) has grown significantly. Except for land owned by COBI for City use (e.g., land surrounding City well heads), virtually all of this land is intended for some form of public use. These public lands total more than 2,000 acres – about 11.4 percent of the island's total acreage. The Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) holds conservation easements on over 1000 acres. In addition, Bloedel Reserve and IslandWood own over 400 acres that is open to the public on a limited basis.

The Public Land Stewardship Committee was charged with making recommendations on how best to manage the public portion of this property as well as any additional public land that is acquired in the future. Bearing in mind the first two goals of the Comprehensive Plan ("Preserve open space and the character of the natural landscape" and "Preserve environmentally sensitive areas"), the committee also developed recommendations for changes in the way open space is acquired, based on its recommendations for stewardship. The Committee believes these changes will promote more coordinated stewardship and improved planning of public open space acquisition. (Appendix A: Committee Recommendations)

Methodology

The committee was asked to: (1) review current stewardship activities (both private and public) and make recommendations for better coordination; (2) review the current inventory of public lands and make recommendations for ownership and stewardship of these properties; (3) develop goals over the next 3-5 years to guide the land conservation activities of the City and Park District; (4) review funding options for open space acquisition and stewardship and make recommendations on these options to the City and the Park District; and (5) review the work of staff, citizen groups, and volunteers and make recommendations to promote cooperation and eliminate duplication.

The committee began its work by reviewing the mission of each of the organizations involved in stewarding land open to the public – City, Park District, Open Space Commission, BILT, Bloedel and IslandWood. (Appendix B: Participating organizations with general mission statements.) The committee asked to have prepared a list and map of all publicly owned properties as well as Bloedel and IslandWood. (Appendix C: Inventory of City and Park District properties and accompanying map)

In determining whether changes should be made in ownership or management of a property, committee members agreed that there were three key considerations: (1) defining the intended use of a public property, (2) determining which entity was in the best position to steward the property over the long term, and (3) determining whether the public had access to a property for either education or recreation. The committee also recognized that it could be possible for the City or the Park District to own a property with no public access, such as a wetland.

Recommendations

Safeguarding the natural resources of the Island is a goal shared by both the City and the Park District. Nonetheless, after reviewing the current inventory of public open space and reviewing the mission statements of the respective organizations, the committee agreed on the following recommendations. The nineteen recommendations are grouped under seven headings: (1) Ownership; (2) Stewardship; (3) Acquisition; (4) Funding; (5) Citizen groups and volunteers; (6) Trails and road ends; and (7) Farm properties. (Appendix A: Summary of Recommendations)

1. Ownership

Recommendation A. The committee recommends that, if a public property walks, talks and looks like a park, it should ultimately be owned, operated and maintained by the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District (BIMPD). (Appendix C – lists the committee’s recommendations for changes in ownership of properties currently owned by the City.) Exceptions to this recommendation are:

- Pritchard Park – Because of issues related to Pritchard Park’s status as a Superfund site, the City and the Park District should continue to share responsibility for this park. The Park District will take the lead in planning capital projects for the park and eventually will be responsible for managing and maintaining the park.
- Strawberry Plant Property – The Park District should take the lead in planning capital improvements on the property, and the property should be transferred to Park District ownership.

- Farm properties – The committee decided to make no recommendation on the farm properties because it had insufficient information about likely future activities on these properties. (See recommendation on farm properties below.)
- Waterfront Park – The committee recommends that this property remain in City ownership for the next several years during the development of improvements. When capital improvements on the property are completed, it could be transferred to Park District ownership.
- The committee recommends that the upland portion of the Manitou Beach property (also known as the Kane property) be sold.

2. Stewardship of Public Lands/Parks

Stewardship includes implementation of one-time capital projects, such as construction of trails and parking areas, and ongoing management of park operations. Currently, the City and the Park District share responsibility for such stewardship activities of public lands and parks. Beginning in 2004, senior staff members from the City and Park District have met monthly to discuss stewardship issues and to coordinate their activities. Some of the results of this cooperation are described in Appendix D.

While the committee supports these efforts, the committee believes that adoption of the following recommendations would generate additional efficiencies. To that end, the committee makes these recommendations:

Recommendation B: The committee recommends that the BIMPD be responsible for planning and completing capital improvements on open space properties, such as construction of trails and parking areas. The City and the Park District should develop plans for properties to be transferred to the Park District on a case-by-case basis; the Park District would be responsible for funding on-going management and operations.

Recommendation C: If the City chooses to retain ownership of a park property, the City should create a program to develop and maintain that park relying on its own resources.

Recommendation D: If the City retains ownership of a park property for a period of time with the ultimate goal of transferring that property to the Park District, the committee recommends that a written management agreement be drafted during the interim period. The agreement should address specific activities that will be carried out and corresponding funding plans.

(See Appendix C for recommendations on management responsibility for each property owned by the City or Park District.)

Conservation easements. BILT holds and monitors conservation easements on privately owned properties. Currently, some Park District lands are subject to conservation easements held by the Bainbridge Island Land Trust. The Park District is legally required

to adhere to those agreements. Under the terms of those agreements, BILT must annually monitor the Park District's compliance with the restrictions outlined within those easements. BILT and the Park District then work together to correct any deviations from those restrictions. The Park District also holds conservation easements on some privately owned lands.

Recommendation E: Where Park District conservation easements are more closely aligned to the mission and criteria of BILT, consideration should be given to transfer of those easements to BILT.

3. Coordination of Acquisition of Public Lands/Parks

Over the past decade, public lands have been acquired in a variety of ways – *e.g.*, through public bond levies, such as the Open Space Bond Levy; through activities of private organizations, such as BILT; through private-public partnerships; and through private *ad hoc* fundraising groups, such as the group that raised funds to acquire Blakely Harbor Park.

Recommendation F: The committee recommends greater coordination among all parties in the acquisition of open space and park properties. (Note: This coordination would not be required for property acquired for purposes such as watershed or habitat protection where there is no public access.) Specifically, the committee recommends continued close coordination between the Park District and the City and private organizations, such as the Bainbridge Island Land Trust or others, that raise funds to acquire a property that is intended for Park District or City ownership and/or operation.

City-Park District Coordination. In the 2007 budget, City funds are designated to finance open space acquisition. In addition, properties may be acquired wholly or in part by private organizations. Recommendation G: The Committee recommends, in the short term, that public open space acquisitions be financed by City funds as funding permits.

In situations where the Park District will likely be responsible for managing newly acquired properties, the committee recommends establishment of a more efficient arrangement to coordinate open space acquisition with the Park District. The Committee considered five options for implementing this coordination:

- (1) The City would purchase an open space property and then transfer the property to the Park District.
- (2) The City would purchase an open space property and concurrently transfer it to the Park District.
- (3) Based on recommendation(s) from the Open Space Commission, the City and the Park District would agree on a property(ies) to be acquired. If the Park District is to eventually own the property, then the Park District should purchase it, with the City transferring the funds to the Park District to pay for that acquisition. (Those

funds would cover all costs of acquisition, including the costs of surveys, legal fees and other support activities.)

- (4) The City would make a grant to the Park District to acquire properties recommended by the Open Space Commission. The City Council would approve individual OSC recommendations for property acquisition; the Park District would then receive and approve OSC recommendations and acquire the properties.
- (5) The City would make a grant to the Park District to administer the Open Space program, independent of City review. The Open Space Commission would report to the Park District board.

Recommendation H: The committee recommends Option 3. This option ensures coordination between the City and the Park District in the acquisition of open space properties which would ultimately be owned by the Park District, while allowing the City to retain approval authority on individual property acquisitions. It also eliminates duplication of effort and legal costs involved with property transfers from City to Park District ownership. Retaining City approval authority is necessary because City funds would be used to purchase the properties.

Park District-Private Organization Coordination. The committee recognized that, in the past, private organizations and *ad hoc* groups have raised funds to acquire properties that were turned over to the Park District for ownership and management. Such fundraising activities may continue to occur in the future.

In addition, the Bainbridge Island Land Trust has sometimes acted as an agent in acquiring properties. For example, BILT acquired the options on the Rockaway Beach and Hall properties; BILT is currently working on acquiring an option on the 5-acre Olson property adjacent to Ted Olson Park.

Negotiations for the purchase of properties are, of necessity, confidential – a fact that may make it difficult for private organizations to keep the Park District informed of their activities. Recommendation I: The Committee recommends that any private group that is seeking to acquire property intended for Park District ownership and management coordinate its acquisition activities with the Park District as early as possible in the acquisition process.

4. Funding for Acquisition and Stewardship

Funding is a key issue for both acquisition and stewardship of public parks/open space. It is unlikely that either the City or the Park District, operating independently, would ever have sufficient fundraising capacity to acquire and develop parks and open spaces to the extent desired by the community.

Recommendation J: The committee recommends that the Open Space Commission explore funding options for property acquisition, capital improvements, and ongoing stewardship, and make formal recommendations on funding to the City Council and Park District Board. These options include:

- General revenues;
- Bond levy(ies) – could be combined with levies for other activities; could specify that a set percentage of levy proceeds be dedicated to capital improvements and/or maintenance of open space properties;
- Increase in utility tax (possible limitation is that water/sewer utility taxes apply only to Winslow area);
- Increase in Real Estate Excise Tax (REET);
- Grants from state and federal sources;
- Funding from private organizations, individuals, and foundations; and
- Proceeds from sale of small parts of existing open space property(ies). At the time that a few specific properties were acquired, the Open Space Commission suggested that small parts of those properties could be sold at a future date to raise funds. The committee believes that the OSC should review those properties and provide advice to City Council about possible future property sales. In particular, the committee urges the OSC to consider selling the upland portion of the Manitou Beach property, while retaining City ownership of the beach parcel.

5. Citizen Groups and Volunteers

Along with City and Park District staff, citizen groups and volunteers play an important role in the stewardship of publicly owned property. The City's Open Space Commission has been very successful in acquiring property and trail easements that provide significant public benefits. The OSC has shared with both the City and the Park District suggestions for improvements of those properties. The City's Non-motorized Transportation Committee (NMTC) is developing an updated non-motorized transportation plan for the entire island. This year, the committee has worked with the OSC to identify the most critical trail easements needed for both transportation and recreation purposes.

Volunteers have also provided an important labor pool to the Park District, as well as helped to raise funds for individual projects. In the past, the Park District's Trails Committee helped locate, design and build trails; the committee currently provides advice to the Park District about trails, as well as organizes volunteers to build and maintain trails. (Note: There may some overlap between the work of the Trails Committee and NMTC.) Other groups, such as the Weed Warriors and BILT, provide volunteers for trail construction and removal of invasive plant species. A number of other committees (e.g., Team Yeomalt Committee, Transmitter Building Committee, Senior Advisory Board, Teen Advisory Board) and the Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation raise funds and provide volunteer labor for various park district projects.

Both the professional staff and the citizen volunteers are committed to providing the best possible stewardship of the Island's public properties. Citizen committees and volunteers

focus on single issues and projects. City and Park District staffs are accountable for a wide range of activities that include but are not limited to capital improvements and on-going maintenance of open space and park properties.

In some circumstances, staff and citizen volunteers have experienced miscommunications and misunderstandings. At the same time, there have also been instances of effective coordination between City staff and citizen committees. A good example of that is the recent OSC recommendation regarding Nute's Pond property on Toe Jam Hill. As the OSC was preparing its recommendation, the OSC sought assistance from the City's Public Works Department. The work of Assistant City Engineer Ross Hathaway in reviewing this property contributed to the development of contingencies in the Purchase and Sale Agreement. It also ensured that both City and Park District staff were made fully aware of the potential purchase of this property, as well as the likely need for some limited capital improvements and possible repairs for two existing dams on the property.

Recommendation K: Believing it would be helpful to improve cooperation and communication between citizen volunteers and staff, the committee recommends that the City and Park District clarify the roles, lines of reporting, and responsibilities of both staff and citizen volunteers who serve on advisory committees. The committee suggested that periodic review of the charter, membership, scope of work and priorities of citizen advisory committees/commissions be undertaken to ensure that both staff and citizen volunteers share the same understanding and expectations.

6. Trails and Road Ends

The Committee discussed whether the Park District should play a role in the construction and maintenance of trails on City property (or where the City otherwise maintains trails), and in the completion of capital projects, if any, and maintenance of road ends. One committee member suggested transferring ownership of some trails and road ends to the Park District, but others questioned whether it is legally possible for the City to transfer ownership of a road end to another entity. The committee considered whether Park District participation in trail construction and maintenance should depend on whether a trail is used primarily for recreation or as a transportation corridor between different areas of the island. The committee recognized, however, that some trails could serve both purposes.

Recommendation L: The committee recommends that the City and the Park District negotiate an agreement that addresses the construction and maintenance of specific trails located on City land or rights-of-way.

Recommendation M: The committee also recommends that the City and the Park District review road ends and determine appropriate capital improvements and management on a case-by-case or program basis.

7. Farm Properties

After lengthy discussion, the committee concluded the issue of farmlands was beyond its scope – particularly because the committee did not include any representatives from the farming community. In reaching that conclusion, the committee discussed several options for managing City-owned farm properties. These included transferring them to the Park District, contracting with a third party for management, engaging some non-profit entity, and other options for ongoing management.

The committee concluded it would be impossible to make a recommendation on the future ownership and management of farm properties without answering key questions about the public purpose(s) to be served by public ownership of farm lands. If the farm properties were to be used in a way that allowed public access for educational or recreational purposes – *e.g.*, pea patches or regular school visits – it might be possible for the Park District to manage the properties. However, if the property is a working (commercial) farm and public access is limited to a trail around the perimeter, it would likely be necessary to manage them in a different way (and without Park District assistance.) Other issues, including short-term maintenance, invasive species, and ending of short-term leases, need to be addressed.

In light of all these considerations, the committee agreed that it was essential for the City to develop a strategy for management of the farm properties within the next year. To that end, the committee makes the following recommendation:

Recommendation N: The committee recommends that, within the next year, the City convene a working group that includes representatives of the farm community, the City, the Park District, other organizations and the general public to (1) determine use and access to the farm property and (2) develop a plan for managing the farm properties. To avoid potential duplication of effort, the committee should have access to the 2005 American Farmland Trust Report.

Three to Five Year Goals and Implementation Strategy:

As the population of Bainbridge Island continues to grow with the accompanying increased development, the preservation and protection of open space has become increasingly critical to preserving the character of the island. Committee members fully recognize that a wide range of important public needs are competing for scarce public funds. In light of the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, committee members agreed that it is more important in the near term to acquire open space than to develop those open space properties that have already been acquired.

Recommendation O: The committee recommends that the City and the Park District acquire as much open space as possible – in the words of one committee member, “Get as much as you can while you can!” The committee believes that land acquisition should be the top priority in the island’s open space program. The next four priorities are:

1. Develop trail connections.
2. Manage and maintain existing properties.
3. Implement capital improvements on existing properties.
4. Develop and implement a management plan for the farm properties.

Recommendation P: The committee recommends developing and implementing funding mechanisms for open space property acquisition, capital improvements and ongoing maintenance.

Recommendation Q: The committee recommends that the City and Park District complete the transfer of properties identified in Appendix C.

Recommendation R: The committee recommends that the City and Park District continue to look for and implement efficiencies in their operations.

Recommendation S: To begin the implementation process, the Committee recommends that Mayor Darlene Kordonowy and Park District Board Chair Sarah Mathews transmit the committee's report to the City Council, Park District Board, and senior City and Park District staff. After reviewing the recommendations, the committee recommends a joint meeting with the Mayor, Council, Park District Board, and key staff, with the PLSC as a resource, to (1) discuss the report, (2) agree on or amend the recommendations, and (3) begin to develop a work plan for implementation.

Appendix A

Committee Recommendations

Recommendation A: The committee recommends that, if a public property walks, talks and looks like a park, it should ultimately be owned, operated and maintained by the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District (BIMPD).

Recommendation B: The committee recommends that the BIMPD be responsible for planning and completing capital improvements on park properties, such as construction of trails and parking areas. The City and the Park District should develop plans for properties to be transferred on a case-by-case basis. The Park District would be responsible for funding on-going management and operations.

Recommendation C: If the City chooses to retain ownership of a park property, the City should create a program to develop and maintain the park with its own resources.

Recommendation D: If the City retains ownership of a park property for a period of time with the ultimate goal of Park District ownership, the committee recommends a written management agreement during the interim period. The agreement should address specific actions to be accomplished and corresponding funding.

Recommendation E: Where Park District conservation easements are more closely aligned to the mission and criteria of BILT, consideration should be given to transfer of those easements to BILT.

Recommendation F: The committee recommends greater coordination among all parties – the City, the Park District, and private organizations – in the acquisition of open space and park properties.

Recommendation G: The Committee recommends, in the short term, that public open space acquisitions be financed by City funds as funding permits.

Recommendation H: The committee recommends that, based on recommendation(s) from the Open Space Commission, the City and the Park District agree on property(ies) to be acquired. If the Park District is to eventually own the property, then the Park District should purchase it, with the City transferring funds to that entity for acquisition. (Those funds would cover all costs of acquisition, including the costs of surveys, legal fees and other support activities.)

Recommendation I: The Committee recommends that any private group that is seeking to acquire property intended for Park District ownership and management coordinate its acquisition activities with the Park District as early as possible in the acquisition process.

Recommendation J: The committee recommends that the Open Space Commission explore funding options for property acquisition, capital improvements, and ongoing

stewardship, and make formal recommendations on funding to the City Council and Park District Board.

Recommendation K: The committee recommends that the City and Park District develop mechanisms to clarify the roles, lines of reporting, and responsibilities of both staff and citizen volunteers who serve on advisory committees.

Recommendation L: The committee recommends that the City and the Park District negotiate an agreement that addresses the construction and maintenance of specific trails located on City land or rights-of-way.

Recommendation M: The committee recommends that the City and the Park District review road ends and determine appropriate capital improvements and management on a case-by-case or program basis.

Recommendation N: The committee recommends that, within the next year, the City convene a working group that includes representatives of the farm community, the City, the Park District, other organizations, and the general public to (1) determine use of and access to the farm properties and (2) develop a plan for managing the farm properties.

Recommendation O: The committee recommends that the City and the Park District acquire as much open space as possible – in the words of one committee member, “Get as much as you can while you can!” The committee believes that land acquisition should be the top priority in the island’s open space program. The next four priorities are: (1) trail connections; (2) management of existing properties; (3) capital improvements; and (4) farm properties.

Recommendation P: The committee recommends developing and adopting funding mechanisms for open space property acquisition, capital improvements and ongoing maintenance.

Recommendation Q: The committee recommends that the City and Park District complete the transfer of properties identified in Appendix C.

Recommendation R: The committee recommends that the City and Park District continue to look for and implement efficiencies in their operations.

Recommendation S: To begin the implementation process, the Committee recommends that Mayor Darlene Kordonowy and Park District Board Chair Sarah Mathews transmit the committee’s report to the City Council, Park District Board, and senior City and Park District staff. After reviewing the recommendations, the committee recommends a joint meeting with the Mayor, Council, Park District Board, and key staff, with the PSLC as a resource, to (1) discuss the report, (2) agree on or amend the recommendations, and (3) begin developing a work plan for implementation.

Appendix B

Organizations with Stewardship Responsibilities

The Committee reviewed the mission and activities of public bodies and private organizations involved in stewarding land that is open to the public.

- The mission and work of the **City** is to build and protect community. Relevant to public lands, this work includes implementing the Growth Management Act, land use planning, and protecting public land for maximum public benefit.
- The mission and work of the **Metropolitan Parks District** is to provide open space properties for public recreation and education. Some park properties are subject to conservation easements. The Park District also holds conservation easements on some privately owned properties.
- The mission of the **Bainbridge Island Land Trust** is the preservation and stewardship of the diverse natural environment of Bainbridge Island for the benefit of all. BILT provides annual monitoring of the conservation easements it holds.
- The mission of the **Open Space Commission** is to recommend acquisition and preservation of open space properties for farming or passive recreation.
- The mission of the **Bloedel Reserve** is to protect the indigenous plants and animals native to that part of the Island and to provide opportunities for the public to experience natural beauty. It holds one conservation easement on another property.
- The mission of **IslandWood** is to provide exceptional learning experiences and to inspire environmental and community stewardship.

Appendix C

Properties Owned by COBI and Park District

(see attached.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I
1	Site Name	Use	Ownership		Management		Easements	Acres
2			Existing	Future	Existing	Future		
3	Veterans Property	Park	BIPD		BIPD			7.74
4	Strawberry Hill Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			17.76
5	Hidden Cove Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			7.70
6	Gazzam Lake Park & Wildlife Preserve	Park	BIPD		BIPD		Conservation Easement	320.14
7	Grand Forest	Park	BIPD		BIPD			234.12
8	Battle Point Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			88.15
9	Camp Yoomall	Park	BIPD		BIPD			2.88
10	Fairy Doll Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			2.9
11	West Pt. Madison Nature Preserve	Park	BIPD		BIPD			12.09
12	Eagledale Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			6.54
13	Rotary Park Ball Fields	Park	BIPD		BIPD			9.59
14	Meigs Farm	Park	BIPD		BIPD		Conservation Easement	67.45
15	Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Park	BIPD		BIPD			10.42
16	Manzanita Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			112.93
17	Gideon Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			2.42
18	Aquatic Center	Park	BIPD		BIPD			1.98
19	Point White Dock	Park	BIPD		BIPD			0.64
20	Blackely Harbor Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD		Conservation Easement	37.85
21	Hall's Property	Park	BIPD		BIPD			10.43
22	Peter's Property	Park	BIPD		BIPD	BIPD		48.22
23	T'chookwop Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			0.34
24	Spargur Loop Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			5.83
25	Rockaway Beach Park	Park	BIPD		BIPD			0.49
26	Island Center Hall	Park	BIPD		BIPD			2.29
27							Total BIPD Acreage	1010.98
28	Bainbridge Performing Arts	Civic	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.59
29	Civic Center Parking	Civic	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.65
30	City Hall	Civic	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.67
31	► Morales Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			4.71
32	► Bentrin Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			11.51
33	► Suyematsu Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			14.78
34	► M&E Xmas Tree Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			13.25
35	► Crawford Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			2.3
36	► Johnson Farm	Farm	COBI	?	COBI			14.4
37	Sadie Woodman House	Housing	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.8
38	COBI Operations and Maintenance Yard	Operations	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		14.64
39	Old County Rd Maintenance Site (miller Rd)	Operations	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		3.49
40	Vincent Rd Decant/transfer station	Operations	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		40
41	► Waterfront Park	Park	COBI	?	COBI			7.65
42	Aaron Tot Lot	Park	COBI	BIPD	BIPD	BIPD		0.27
43	Battle Point-Grand Forest Trail Parcels	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI	BIPD		10.63
44	Parade Grounds Park	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI			2.51
45	Ft. Ward Lot in Parade Grounds Plat next to Park	Undeveloped	COBI		COBI			0.04
46	Ft. Ward Lot in Parade Grounds Plat next to Park	Undeveloped	COBI		COBI			0.06
47	Ft. Ward Lot in Parade Grounds Plat next to Park	Undeveloped	COBI		COBI			0.08
48	Ft Ward Lot off Robertson Rd	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.31
49	Ft Ward Lot off Robertson Rd	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.27
50	Ft Ward Lot off Robertson Rd	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.34
51	Ft Ward Lot off Robertson Rd	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.3
52	Ft Ward Lot off of Douglas Dr	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.32
53	Ft Ward Lot off of Douglas Dr	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.37
54	Ft Ward Lot off of Soundview Dr	Wetland Restoration	COBI		COBI			0.31
55	Tot Lot off of Madison Ave	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI	BIPD		0.43
56	Gazzam Lake Park & Wildlife Preserve	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI	BIPD		3.35
57	Schel-Chelb Estuary	Park	COBI		COBI	BIPD	easement over Gale Cool's property	0.003
58	Schel-Chelb Estuary	Park	COBI		COBI	BIPD	easement over Gale Cool's property	0.02
59	Schel-Chelb Estuary	Park	STATE		COBI	BIPD		0.91
60	Schel-Chelb Estuary	Park	COBI		COBI	BIPD		0.71
61	► Kane Property marsh (sell)	Park	COBI	?	COBI			0.91
62	Kane Property tidelands	Park	COBI	?	COBI			0.09
63	Meigs Farm/Salter Property	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI	BIPD		4.79
64	Yama	Park	COBI	BIPD	COBI	BIPD		7.37
65	Farmer's Market Square	Park	COBI	COBI	COBI			0.43
66	► Pritchard Park	Park	COBI/BIPD	► COBI/BIPD	COBI	COBI/BIPD		21.16
67	Police Station	Police	COBI		COBI			0.82
68	► Commons	Social Services	COBI	► ?	COBI			0.34
69	Helpline House	Social Services	COBI	COBI	COBI			1.07
70	SE lot at New Brooklyn & Sportsman Club	Undeveloped	COBI	COBI	COBI			15
71	Lumpkin Property	Undeveloped	COBI	BIPD	COBI			5.37
72	Lovgren Plt	Undeveloped	COBI	BIPD	COBI			15.3
73	Lot South of Sakal Property	Undeveloped	COBI	?	COBI			1.42
74	► Strawberry Plant	Undeveloped	COBI	► BIPD	COBI			4.1
75	Capstan and H.S. Rd	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.01
76	Bjune drive outfall	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.32
77	Cherry Ave Water Tank	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.11
78	WWTP	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		1.99
79	Knetchel Way Water Tank	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.12
80	305 Lift station	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.06
81	Madison Ave Lift Station	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.1
82	Ferry Yard Lift Station	Utility	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.05
83	Lost Valley	Trails	COBI	COBI	COBI			25.94
84	Roads and Storm Lot in HOB	Undeveloped	COBI	COBI	COBI			6.12
85	Cooper's Creek Watershed	Watershed	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		7.84
86	HOB well field	Wells	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		2.4
87	Fletcher Bay Well site	Wells	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		1.96
88	Weaver Well Site	Wells	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		0.92
89	Sands Ave Well Site	Wells	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		4.82
90	Subdivision Open Space Storm Facilities	Subvision Open Space	COBI	COBI	COBI	COBI		403.57
91	Rotary Park	Park	Rotary		Rotary			0.25
92							COBI Total Acreage	685.253
93							Total Acreage	1695.7
94	Islandwood School	Private Reserve	Puget Sound Environmental					253.02
95	Bloedel Reserve	Private Reserve	Arbor Fund					107.55
96								360.57

Appendix D

Cooperation/Coordination between COBI and Park District Current Status and Activities

Since 2004, senior City and Park District staff members have met monthly to discuss stewardship responsibilities and coordinate activities. As a result, the City and Park District have reached a better understanding of how to make better use of their respective expertise and resources. Some examples:

- The Park District has acquired equipment declared surplus by the City;
- The City has performed roadside mowing, drainage improvements (pipe installation and catch basin cleaning), road grading, street sweeping, and provided minor engineering services for the Park District;
- The Park District has performed some trail maintenance and park mowing for the City.

In addition, the City and Park District have coordinated activities on properties that have been transferred:

- Rockaway Beach Park and other open space properties
- Facilitation of coordinated planning on City/Park property, such as the Strawberry Plant property;
- Addressing property issues, such as DNR permits on Lovgren Park;
- Identifying and addressing legal issues, such as formally transferring Lovgren Park to the Park District;
- Capital and maintenance planning activities.

Staffs from the City and the Park District agree that this coordination needs to continue.

Priority Implementation Actions
From the Public Lands Stewardship Committee Recommendations

In 2006, the 90 day committee on Public Lands Stewardship completed their work and forwarded their report to Mayor Kordonowy and Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Parks District Chair Sarah Mathews. The report itemized 19 recommendations covering the acquisition, ownership, improvement and stewardship of public open space/parks. The Mayor and Chair met with Terry Lande and Mary Jo Briggs to determine priority actions steps for implementation in the next 12 months. Their collective recommendations are as follows:

Joint Recommendations: COBI and Park District:

1. The City Council and Park District Board accept the report and the conceptual direction it recommends.
2. Transfer the properties from the City to the BI Metropolitan Park District as described in attachment C. (Recommendations A and Q) This would be accomplished through a contract employee that would be jointly funded by COBI and BIMPD. Resources required: Contingency appropriation of \$20,000
3. The City and the Park District negotiate an agreement that addresses the construction and maintenance of specific trails located on City land or rights-of-way and further define roles and responsibilities. (Recommendations B and L)
4. The City and the Park District review road ends and determine appropriate capital improvements and management on a case by case basis. (Recommendation M)
5. The City and Park District plan together for current and future properties.

COBI Issues:

1. The City convene a working group that includes representatives of the farm community, the City, the Park District, other organizations and the general public. The work of this group would be to determine the use of and access to the farm properties and develop a plan for managing the farm properties. This would be accomplished through a facilitator. Resources required: Contingency appropriation of \$5,000

2. The City initiate planning for a future bond issue.

Park District Issues:

Current Easements (possible transfer to Land Trust)

Future Easements and who should hold them

Recommendations of Public Lands Stewardship Committee

December 14, 2066

Executive Summary

These nineteen recommendations cover the acquisition, ownership and stewardship of public open space/parks and capital improvements on those properties. They address coordination among the various entities and groups involved in acquiring and stewarding public open space, the need for additional funding to support these activities, and recommendations on publicly owned trails, road ends and farms. The report concludes with strategies for the preservation and protection of Bainbridge Island public lands over the next 3-5 years.

Recommendation A: If a public property walks, talks and looks like a park, it should ultimately be owned, operated and maintained by the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District (BIMPD).

Recommendation B: That the BIMPD be responsible for planning and completing capital improvements on park properties, such as construction of trails and parking areas. The City and the Park District should develop plans for properties to be transferred on a case-by-case basis. The Park District would be responsible for funding on-going management and operations.

Recommendation C: If the City chooses to retain ownership of a park property, the City should create a program to develop and maintain the park with its own resources.

Recommendation D: If the City retains ownership of a park property for a period of time with the ultimate goal of Park District ownership, the committee recommends a written management agreement during the interim period. The agreement should address specific actions to be accomplished and corresponding funding.

Recommendation E: Where Park District conservation easements are more closely aligned to the mission and criteria of BILT, consideration should be given to transfer of those easements to BILT.

Recommendation F: Greater coordination among all parties – the City, the Park District, and private organizations – in the acquisition of open space and park properties.

Recommendation G: In the short term, that public open space acquisitions be financed by City funds as funding permits.

Recommendation H: Based on recommendation(s) from the Open Space Commission, the City and the Park District agree on property(ies) to be acquired. If the Park District is to eventually own the property, then the Park District should purchase it, with the City transferring funds to that entity for acquisition. (Those funds would cover all costs of acquisition, including the costs of surveys, legal fees and other support activities.)

Recommendation I: Any private group that is seeking to acquire property intended for Park District ownership and management coordinate its acquisition activities with the Park District as early as possible in the acquisition process.

Recommendation J: The Open Space Commission explore funding options for property acquisition, capital improvements, and ongoing stewardship, and make formal recommendations on funding to the City Council and Park District Board.

Recommendation K: The City and Park District develop mechanisms to clarify the roles, lines of reporting, and responsibilities of both staff and citizen volunteers who serve on advisory committees.

Recommendation L: The City and the Park District negotiate an agreement that addresses the construction and maintenance of specific trails located on City land or rights-of-way.

Recommendation M: The City and the Park District review road ends and determine appropriate capital improvements and management on a case-by-case or program basis.

Recommendation N: Within the next year, the City convene a working group that includes representatives of the farm community, the City, the Park District, other organizations, and the general public to (1) determine use of and access to the farm properties and (2) develop a plan for managing the farm properties.

Recommendation O: The City and the Park District acquire as much open space as possible – in the words of one committee member, “Get as much as you can while you can!” The committee believes that land acquisition should be the top priority in the island’s open space program. The next four priorities are: (1) trail connections; (2) management of existing properties; (3) capital improvements; and (4) farm properties.

Recommendation P: Develop and adopt funding mechanisms for open space property acquisition, capital improvements and ongoing maintenance.

Recommendation Q: The City and Park District complete the transfer of properties identified in Appendix C.

Recommendation R: The City and Park District continue to look for and implement efficiencies in their operations.

Recommendation S: Mayor Darlene Kordonowy and Park District Board Chair Sarah Mathews transmit the committee’s report to the City Council, Park District Board, and senior City and Park District staff. After reviewing the recommendations, the committee recommends a joint meeting with the Mayor, Council, Park District Board, and key staff, with the PSLC as a resource, to (1) discuss the report, (2) agree on or amend the recommendations, and (3) begin developing a work plan for implementation.