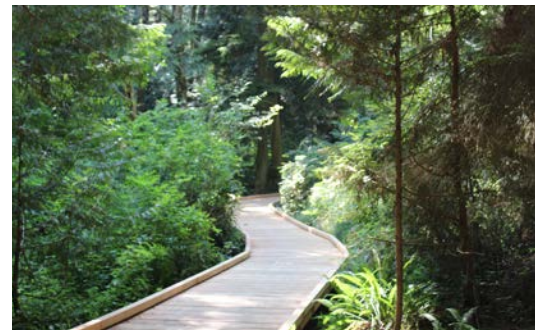




Comprehensive Plan

Parks, Recreation and Open Space 2020



Bainbridge Island Metropolitan
Park & Recreation District

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Parks, Recreation & Open Space

DRAFT NOVEMBER 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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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
Park Inventory	Ch 4: Inv	1
Natural Areas	Ch 4.1	1
Recreational Shoreline	Ch 4.2	1
Recreational Trails	Ch 4.3	1
Playgrounds & (Outdoor) Athletic 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	
Aquatic Center	Ch 5	
Battle Point Park	Ch 5	
Blakely Harbor Park	Ch 5	
Camp Yeomalt	Ch 5	
Cave Family Heritage Park		
Eagledale Park	Ch 5	
Fay Bainbridge Park	Ch 5	
Fort Ward Historic Bakery		
Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Ch 5	
Fort Ward Park	Ch 5	
Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve	Ch 5	
Gideon Park	Ch 5	
Grand Forest	Ch 5	
Hawley Cove Park	Ch 5	
Hidden Cove Ballfields	Ch 5	
Hidden Cove Park	Ch 5	
Hilltop	Ch 5	
Island Center Hall	Ch 5	
John Nelson Linear Park	Ch 5	
Lumpkin		
Madison Tot Lot	Ch 5	
Manitou Beach		

Manzanita Park	Ch 5	
Meigs Park	Ch 5	
Moritani Preserve		
Nute's Pond	Ch 5	
Point White Pier	Ch 5	
Pritchard Park	Ch 5	
Red Pine Park		
Rockaway Beach	Ch 5	
Rotary Centennial Park	Ch 5	
Rotary Park	Ch 5	
Sakai Park		
Sands Avenue Ballfields	Ch 5	
Schel Chelb Park		
Seabold Hall	Ch 5	
Strawberry Hill Park	Ch 5	
T'Chookwap Park	Ch 5	
Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Ch 5	
Waypoint	Ch 5	
Waypoint Woods	Ch 5	
West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Ch 5	
Williams-Olson Park	Ch 5	
Yama Property	Ch 5	
Table & Maps: Outdoor Facility Features	Ch 5	
Table & Maps: Indoor Facility Features	Ch 5	
Chapter 6: Levels of Service	Ch 6	1
Chapter 7: Finance	Ch 7	1
Chapter 8: Implementation	Ch 8	1
Appendices		
A. Glossary		
B. Greening of Winslow Report		
C. Sakai Park - Adopted Concept Plan (link)		
D. Aquatic Center - Proposed Concept Plan & Feasibility Study (link)		
E. Public Involvement Outcomes Report & Attachments		
F. Biologist Wildlife References		
G. Historic Sites with COBI Register & Suquamish Tribe Map		
H. Sports Participation Report		
I. Bainbridge Island Land Trust 2018 Conservation Plan Update		
J. City of Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Transportation Plan		

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 (Park District or District) 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 2014.

This 2020 Comprehensive Plan updates and builds on the previous 2014 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 the 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 2020-2026 WA State RCO grant cycles and relies on population forecasts for Growth Management purposes. The choices that confront the Park District at the present time are varied and numerous with the potential to alter the character and quality of open space, trails, 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.

See Appendix A for a Glossary defining terms used throughout this PROS Plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bainbridge Island has continued to change since the last comprehensive planning effort in 2014. 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 Park District 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. Bainbridge Island's recent and continued future growth to the Winslow core area, neighborhood centers, and rural areas will present choices to island residents that will determine community livability, landscapes, and character.

This update of the Park District'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 2020 Comprehensive Plan of the Park District 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 2020 city population of 25,377. A forecasted 32% population increase is projected by 2040 with a total city population of 33,611 at that time.

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

The Park District currently owns 1,504.37 acres of parks, trails and open space properties distributed across the island, or 59.28 acres per 1,000 residents. There is a specific need now and in the future to increase parks, amenities, and open space properties across the island including Winslow and the other neighborhood centers.

An additional 1296.07 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. However, progress has been made since the last comprehensive plan update in 2014. For example, as called out in the 2007 Greening of Winslow Report (Appendix B), several parks have been added to the Winslow downtown core such as Sakai Park, Moritani Preserve, and Red Pine Park.

This PROS plan presents ways to meet the increased demands of population growth as summarized in the Level of Service (LOS) chapter. Highest areas of concern relate to maintaining levels of service for park acreage, shoreline access, and trail mileage, as well as levels of service for facilities such as playgrounds, courts, ballfields, and community facilities improvements. Other areas of concern include changing climate, sustainability and other environmental issues.

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

To meet future needs, the Park District will continue to provide recreational and educational programs, and work in partnership with other agencies and organizations to generate a wide variety of offerings for

the growing population. Increasing program offerings is dependent upon increasing acreage for parks and facilities. This PROS plan provides ways to meet this increased demand.

APPROACH

This plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for public and recreation facilities and services within Bainbridge Island incorporated limits, i.e. the entire island. The enclosed inventory includes a comprehensive assessment of public and private land, facilities and services provided on the island. The Park District's Park Board of Commissioners and staff members has overseen this planning process. The proposals contained within this document represent community priorities and preferences.

INVENTORY STRUCTURE

The Park District and other public/private agencies have amassed a significant amount of acreage that is captured in this inventory and includes the following park classifications: 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 to the above classifications, the inventory also indicates sub-categories as a way of providing a general description for each park property. These sub-categories identify parks as community, regional, neighborhood, open space, or special use park properties.

A 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 the Park District.

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 private property donations. 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 Budget & Management projects the island's population to increase from 25,377 persons in 2020 to an estimated 33,611 persons by the year 2040 (i.e. 32% more persons).

This forecasted population increase will create significant requirements for all types of park, recreation, and open space lands and facilities. This will especially affect the Park District which provides the majority of park, recreation, and open space facilities on the island.

The population forecasts do not include the expected increases in off-island residents and tourists from Seattle or elsewhere who also use Park District parks, recreational facilities, trails, and open spaces. The

forecasts also do not account for the impact of off island park use on local residents such as overuse and crowding of parks and facilities.

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

Existing Level-Of-Service

	2020 Supply
Land acres	1504.37
Facility units sq ft	90,671

The chart below illustrates a summary of proposed levels-of-service that encapsulate standards, public sentiment and policy direction. Details are included in Chapter 6 Levels-of-Service.

Proposed Level-Of-Service Requirement (2020-2040)

	2020 Supply	2040 Add	2040 total
Land acres	1,504.374	488.46	1992.83
Facility units sq ft	90,671	156,034	***246,705

***To be determined: additional facility units determined by phase development of Sakai Park concept plan, selection of Ray Williamson Pool replacement option, and site design for playgrounds, picnic shelters, courts, ballfields, off leash dog areas, skate furnishings, etc.

The proposed level-of-service (PLOS) for the forecasted population increase will create an island-wide proposal for an additional 488.46 acres of land and an increase in square footage of at least 156,064 facility units (square feet) by the year 2040.

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 population growth 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, sensitive land along riparian corridors, and saltwater shoreline, all for the purpose of recreation, preservation or restoration purposes.
- Preclude the purchase and development of suitable lands for playgrounds, picnic shelters, waterfront access, and other neighborhood center park development, such as in 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 the Park District's 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 the Park District and where appropriate involve partnerships with other public and non-profit or for-profit agencies such as the City of Bainbridge Island, WA State, the federal government, Bainbridge Island Land Trust, and the Rotary Club of Bainbridge Island. An island-wide approach may use a combination of shared user fees, excise taxes, donations, joint grant applications, voter approved property tax levies/bonds, and possible impact fees to maintain and improve facilities in the face of continued island population increases.

ROLE RECOMMENDATIONS BY FUNCTION

This plan recommends that the Park District undertake a modified strategic approach to island services where the Park District 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, the Park District 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 the Park District with its regulatory policies and procedures. In addition, while the Bainbridge Island School District's (BISD) main function is education, it coordinates with the Park District in recreation programming and facility sharing.

The Park District 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. The Park District's role will include inventories of existing and proposed park land and 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

The Park District will provide detailed planning and development functions when:

- The recognized need falls within the Park District's mission statement,
- The activity involves site impacts or environmental consequences specific to the Park District's mission statement.

Development, Operation and Maintenance

The Park District 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 approved methods, or
- Facility development and operating costs will be recaptured in part 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

The Park District 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 recreation, health, education, social, and other welfare activities for children, teens, adults, seniors, and special populations.

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

The Park District program offerings will include activities that will be conducted in Park District parks, facilities, aquatic center, outdoor activities and trails. When appropriate, Park District program offerings may also be conducted in schools, other public facilities, non-profit and for-profit sites/facilities as well as occasional off-site locations.

CURRENT PARK AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The proposals described in this plan refer to sites that provide a significant type of park, recreation, or open space addition or improvement. Any particular site 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. To see what is currently available in the Park District's 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.

Two major projects in this plan affecting levels of service include:

- 1) Development of Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan (Appendix C) which includes many recreation elements including a community recreation center.
- 2) Replacement of Ray Williamson Pool with Aquatic Center improvements per proposed concept plan and feasibility study (Appendix D) including three possible options.

SURVEY

To determine resident sentiment on Bainbridge Island for recreation, park and open space needs and priorities, in May 2019, the Park District contracted with the firm EnviroIssues to conduct community meetings, survey and online forum resulting in 1557 responses from the community. These responses provide for this PROS plan an overview of community preference, participatory use, and satisfaction with parks and facilities. Key themes are identified. For the EnviroIssues summary report and data, see Appendix E.

The community's priorities include water-based and trail-based recreation as the highest priorities. Indoor/outdoor facilities for court uses are of high interest. The community's concerns relate to conflicting use on trails and mountain bike conflicts. Preference was shown for expanded off-leash dog opportunities. While there was substantial acknowledgement of the breadth and depth of park programs, many requested expanded hours to accommodate more people, work and life schedules.

The 2017 National Citizen Survey, which the City of Bainbridge Island periodically participates in, provides another survey source and indicates the following satisfaction levels for the island: recreation opportunities 87%; recreation centers 85%; open space 75%; paths and walking trails 68%. This concurs with the sentiment learned from the EnviroIssues report in that it indicates a generally high satisfaction level in the community with a desire for expanded opportunities. (Reference: The National Citizen Survey, Bainbridge Island, WA "Trends Over Time" 2017).

FINANCING

The Capital Improvement Plan with potential funding sources is included in Chapter 7 and shows priorities in for a 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. Major projects such as a recreation community center at Sakai Park or the replacement of the Ray Williamson Pool will require multiple funding sources including an island-wide property tax levy or bond.

It should be noted that some of the financial resource options mentioned in Chapter 7 as funding possibilities are dependent upon agreements with other public agencies since not within the authority of the Park District, such as real estate related tax mechanisms known as REET and park growth impact fees.

CHAPTER 1

CONTEXT & SETTING

CHAPTER 1 CONTEXT & SETTING

Bainbridge Island is both an island and an incorporated city located in western Washington. It is 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 five separate public jurisdictions that operate within the same island-wide municipal boundaries: 1) Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (Park District); 2) City of Bainbridge Island (COBI); 3) Bainbridge Island School District (BISD); 4) Bainbridge Island Fire Department (BIFD), and Kitsap Regional Library, Bainbridge.

These five 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.

Climate change may affect incidence of rain amounts as well as ambient air temperatures. Additional concerns relate to the rise in ocean level and changes in ocean acidity as well as increased wildfire risk.

Climate change also raises questions pertaining to increased migration to this area and specifically to the island due to a more favorable climate and the ensuing growth pressure this could bring.

Climate Change:

Climate change is affecting precipitation levels and air temperatures. It is also linked to rising sea levels, changes in ocean acidity, and increased wildfire risk. Climate change is attributed to a rise in greenhouse gases, or gases in the air that trap energy from the sun that would otherwise be emitted into space, and which consequently warm the earth's surface and the air above it.

Different scenarios have been projected for the region and its future. Which scenario plays out will depend on efforts to affect the rate of greenhouse gas emissions.

The University of Washington has been active in leading efforts to project these different scenarios for the Puget Sound Region. Different models have been developed that simulate the interaction between the atmosphere, the ocean and other variables which include assumptions about human efforts to affect future emissions of greenhouse gases. These projections for precipitation rates and temperature ranges vary from low to high.

For more information, see the following UW link:

<http://cig.uw.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/08cmip3comparison.png>

Future guidelines to assist local agencies in assessing the effects of greenhouse gases are forthcoming from the WA State Recreation & Conservation Office.

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.

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 Nature Preserve, 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 City of Bainbridge Island 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. For more information, see the following COBI link: <https://www.bainbridgewa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/497/Cobi-Watersheds?bidId=>

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 the Park District's Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve. Other smaller surface water bodies on the island include Nute's Pond in the south end owned by the Park District, 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. (See Appendix F for detailed information on references made in this wildlife section).

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:

There are a variety of priority habitats and 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 (WDFW 2018). These include:

Forage fishes: Pacific herring, surf smelt, and Pacific sand lance

Shellfish: geoduck, subtidal hardshell clam, hardshell clam, and oyster beds. Dungeness crab are also mapped within the marine waters of Bainbridge Island.

Salmonids: Coho salmon, Cutthroat/resident coast cutthroat, Pacific steelhead, and fall chum salmon.

The larger creeks around Eagle Harbor, Manzanita Bay, Blakely Harbor, and Lynwood Center were mapped as having breeding habitat and occurrence by these salmonid species.

Marine Mammals: harbor seal.

Birds: great blue heron.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species utilizing the marine waters of Bainbridge Island include killer whale, humpback whale, Chinook salmon, Pacific steelhead, yellow eye rockfish, and bocaccio (NOAA 2019, USFWS 2019).

Kelp & Eelgrass Beds:

Kelp and eelgrass 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 hardshell 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 Sand Lance & Pacific Herring Spawning Areas:

Surf smelt and Pacific sand lance are important food for marine mammals, birds, and fishes including most importantly, salmonids so they appear as priority species on the WDFW websites (WDFW 2019). They are generally present year-round but each spawn at different times of the year and in different areas around Bainbridge Island (WDFW 2019 Forage Fish Spawning Map – Washington State).

Smelt are known to spawn year-round in Puget Sound including Eagle Harbor (WDFW 2019). Spawning occurs in a mixture of coarse sand and fine gravel within the upper tidal zone. In Puget Sound, spawning typically occurs between July and April. Spawning areas for surf smelt on Bainbridge Island have the greatest extent of the three forage fish species. They spawn almost continuously around the west side beginning near Gazzam Lake Preserve north around Agate Point to the entrance of Port Madison Bay. Spawning areas on the east side of the island are patchier and occur near Fay Bainbridge Park, the Yeomalt area, and several areas in Eagle Harbor.

Sand lance spawn between November and February (WDNR 2019) on sandy intertidal beaches with freshwater seeps between mean higher high tide water and +7 feet. Sand lance spawning areas are not continuous and mainly occur in the Agate Point, Point Monroe, Battle Point, and Rich Passage areas. There are fewer sand lance spawning areas identified and mapped on Bainbridge Island.

Pacific herring consist of a mix of resident and migratory stocks that are present through Puget Sound. Most Pacific herring stocks spawn from late January through early April and their eggs are attached to subtidal eelgrass and marine algae anywhere between the upper limits of high tide and a depth of 40 feet. Pacific herring spawning areas are on the west side extending from Battle Point north around Agate Point, into Port Madison Bay and around Point Monroe. Pre-spawner holding areas are mapped north of Agate Point and Point Monroe as well as in Port Orchard Narrows. (WDNR 2019a).

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 (NOAA 2017). 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. The largest estuaries on Bainbridge Island include Eagle Harbor and Manzanita Bay. Smaller estuarine communities are located within Murden Cove, Point Monroe lagoon, and in Blakely Harbor. 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.

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”).

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, many fish and wildlife utilize both freshwater and marine habitats during some part of their life cycle. Freshwater wetlands provide sources of water to streams that rely on freshwater to provide spawning and rearing habitat. Streams can begin at a larger body of water and have associated riparian habitat. Estuarine wetland areas also rely on freshwater inputs for development of vegetation communities and support wildlife species that rely on the mix of freshwater and saltwater. Freshwater habitats are important as a source of water for drinking water, foraging, nesting, spawning, and migratory movements of a variety of terrestrial and freshwater wildlife species.

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.

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, and shallow ponds (Cowardin et al 1979). 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 mammals including river otter, beaver and mink.

Riparian and wetland vegetation provide 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:

Lakes are water bodies greater than 20 acres in size and more than 6.6 feet in depth (Cowardin et al 1979). There is lake fringe wetland in some lakes and the limit of wetland designation is at a depth of 6.6 feet because most lake fringe wetland vegetation does not grow in this depth. The deeper waters and larger surface of a lake support many fish and wildlife species. However, many species prefer to nest and forage in shallower ponds and the lake fringe and forested/shrub wetlands that adjoin lakes.

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. It appears on the PHS map as a freshwater pond (WDFW 2019). Other smaller ponds include Nute's Pond, a pond on IslandWood property, and a small reservoir formerly a pond irrigation pond in the Grand Forest. These smaller ponds are identified as freshwater ponds on the PHS map (WDFW 2019). The pond at Sakai Park is classified as a wetlands system and is not technically a freshwater pond (Ecological Land Services, 2017, Joanne Bartlett, biologist).

Wildlife Species:

The PHS maps indicated that there is occurrence of such species as coastal and resident cutthroat trout, Coho salmon, steelhead, and fall chum that rely on the streams and ponds on Bainbridge Island for migration, spawning and/or rearing. Gazzam Lake, Nute's Pond, and Islandwood Pond are considered priority habitat but there are no priority species mapped as present within these freshwater habitats (WDFW 2019).

Fish Habitat & Species:

Island streams provide freshwater habitat for various species of anadromous fish, including salmon and coastal cutthroat 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 (NOAA 2019).

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.

The larger streams on Bainbridge Island have documented occurrence and breeding areas of resident and coastal cutthroat, Coho salmon, fall chum, and steelhead. Of these species, only steelhead appears on the endangered species list (NOAA 2019). Steelhead are indicated only in the southern stream leading into Manzanita Bay (PHS 2019). Chinook salmon (Puget Sound) and bull trout, both of which appear on the endangered species list (NOAA 2019; USFWS 2019), were not indicated within any of the Bainbridge Island streams. Both species can be found within the marine waters of Bainbridge Island, but the streams are too small and the temperature is too high to support spawning habitat for bull trout and Chinook salmon. Most of the streams on Bainbridge Island have resident and coastal cutthroat breeding areas with several also having Coho salmon breeding areas. Fall chum salmon are found in only a couple of the streams mapped on PHS (WDFW 2019).

Factors that have contributed to the decline 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 upland of marine waters, freshwater streams, and wetlands. These areas extend from the level lowlands that border marshes, rivers, etc., to the tops of bluffs and foothills on the island. Terrestrial habitats are important to wildlife and protection of critical areas because they provide habitat variability and buffers for marine waters, freshwater streams and wetlands. The more diverse upland habitats have a mix of different vegetation groups in close proximity that provide habitat for a variety of species.

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 zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). 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 (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

Understory vegetation in the western hemlock zone varies depending upon soils, wetness, and other environmental factors. Some typical understory species in this zone include Oregon grape, salal, vine maple, Indian plum, ocean spray, and beaked hazelnut, salmonberry, and sword fern.

Development on the island has substantially reduced terrestrial habitat throughout the years. However, valuable habitat remains in undeveloped, large native forests that are prevalent on Bainbridge Island. 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, bald eagles, 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:

Priority Habitat and Species map (WDFW 2019) revealed that there are several wildlife species that rely on terrestrial habitat of Bainbridge Island at least part of the year or part of their life cycle include: great blue heron, pileated woodpecker, purple martin, big brown pallid bats; and mountain quail. In addition, deer, black bear, and cougar have been identified by island residents. Great blue heron is a species that uses both wetland and marine environments and terrestrial habitats. The main use is the establishment of rookeries within high deciduous trees. The PHS mapping showed at least three areas where rookeries currently occur. The big brown bat is mapped within Township 26 N, which encompasses the northern one fifth of Bainbridge Island. The mapping does not indicate that big brown bats have been observed within the mapped township. There are two areas where pileated woodpeckers were mapped on the PHS, one area of purple martin along Eagle Harbor, and one area of mountain quail in the southwestern portion of the island.

None of the species mapped by the PHS are on the state or federal endangered species lists. The pileated woodpecker appears on the state candidate species but does not appear on the federal list as endangered or threatened. Species on the federal endangered species list includes marbled murrelet, yellow billed cuckoo, and streaked horned lark (USFWS 2019). These species are not known to occur on Bainbridge Island according to the PHS maps (WDFW 2019).

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. Currently, there are six species of threatened plant species that may still be found in Kitsap County (WDNR 2018). These include pink sand-verbena, golden paintbrush, Canadian St. John's-wort, bog clubmoss, western yellow oxalis and giant chain fern. These species are mapped in areas of Kitsap County including portions of what appears to be Bainbridge Island (Camp and Gamon WDNR). There is no data regarding the occurrence of these species on the island.

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.

State and local efforts are monitoring effects of climate change. These changes include a rise in ocean levels and probable changes in alkaline/ acidity levels in Puget Sound.

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.

Effects of climate change will likely alter patterns of estuarine habitat and diminish traditional habitats.

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.

Effects of climate change will alter existing patterns of freshwater habitat as a rise in temperature affects species and spawning patterns.

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.
- Assist where appropriate to climate change solutions once officially recommended by the City of Bainbridge Island now underway or state of Washington.

Within a park setting, the most intense park activities should 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 Cohasset, Massachusetts, and then came west to San Francisco, Port Ludlow, 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 the Park District 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 WA 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 later 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 World War II, Fort Ward deployed barrier nets that stretched across Rich Passage to prevent entrance by enemy submarines. 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 the Park District. 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. Prior to being owned by the federal government, Strawberry Hill Park was a strawberry farm that was owned by the Hayashida family.

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.

See Appendix G for a listing of historic sites on the island. More information about the history of Bainbridge Island can be obtained from the Bainbridge Island Historical Museum at 215 Erickson Avenue NE, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110.

POPULATION & SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The information provided in this section was obtained from the United States Census Bureau, the WA State Office of Management & Budget, and the Puget Sound Regional Council. See related links below: (ACS) <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/american-community-survey> and (PSRC) <https://www.psrc.org/data-and-resources/data-psrc>,

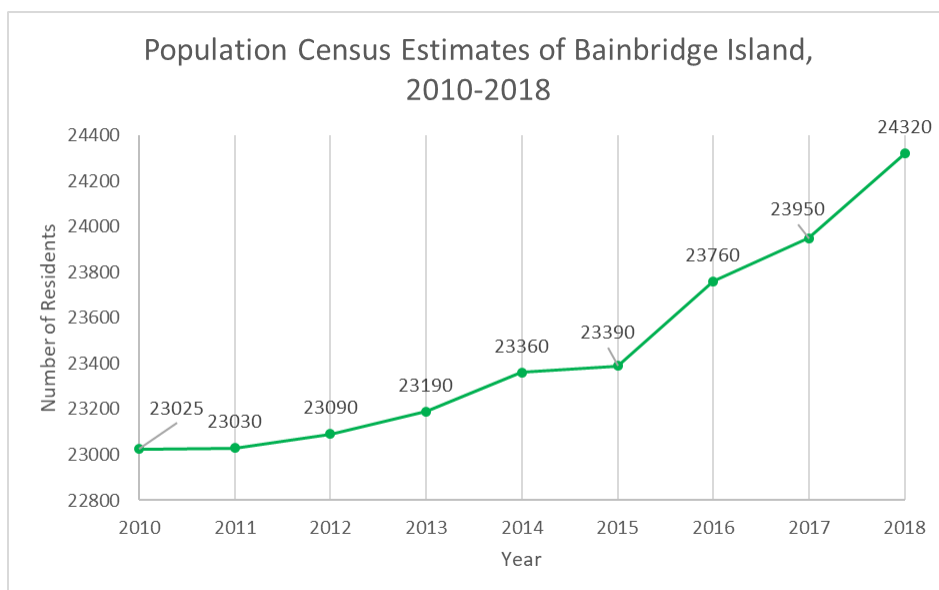
Population Trends

Bainbridge Island's population was estimated to be 23,025 in 2010 and 24,846 in the year 2019 - equal to an average annual increase of 0.70% per year over the 9-year period. By comparison, Kitsap County increased at an annual average rate of 0.81%, the Puget Sound Region by 1.46%, and Washington State by 1.29%

According to the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) and Bainbridge Island's Planning & Community Development Department, the island's population is forecasted to increase to 33,300 persons by the year 2040, or by another 9,091 persons (37%).

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.

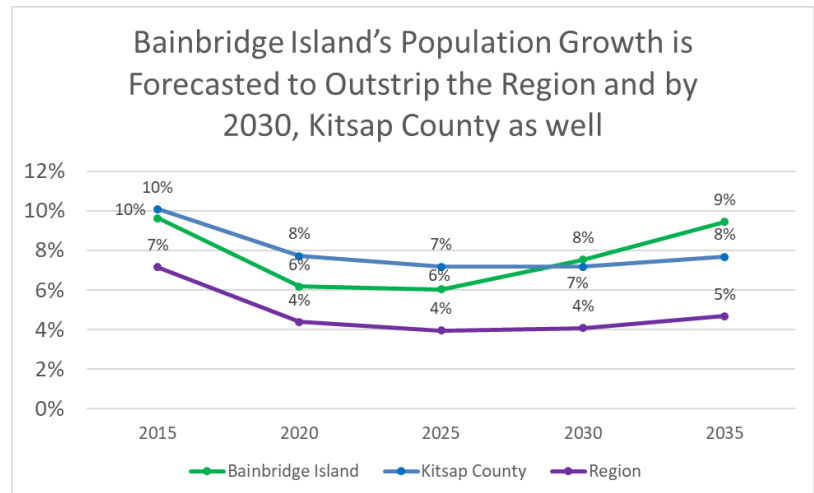
Most of this projected increase will come from the in-migration of households seeking to live, work, and retire on Bainbridge Island. The projected growth will be significant and will increase demand for park, recreation, and open space resources on the island.



Socioeconomic Characteristics: Age and Household Status

In 2017, 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).

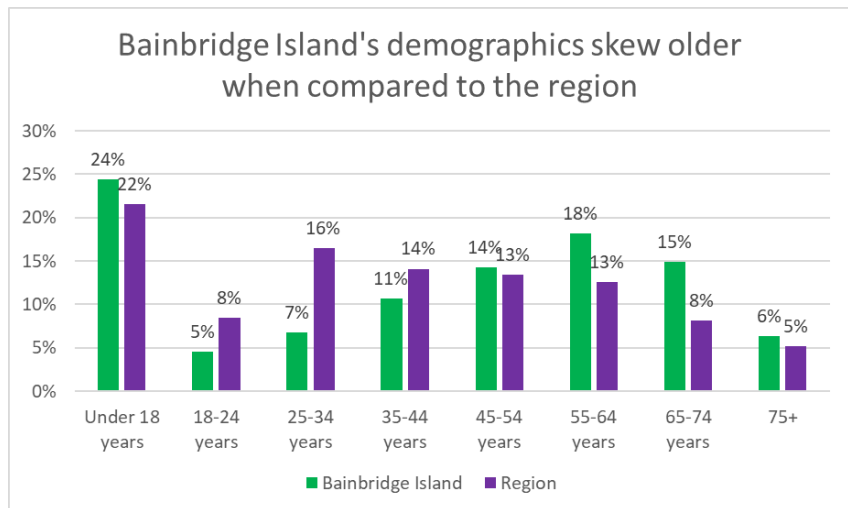
According to the statistical findings, the population on Bainbridge Island in 2017 had age and household characteristics that were significantly different than the averages typical of the nation, state, region, and county. For example:



- **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 43.7 on Bainbridge Island compared with 39.1 in Kitsap County, 37.6 in WA State and 37.8 in the USA. Bainbridge Island 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 2.43 persons per household on Bainbridge Island compared with 2.51 in Kitsap County, 2.55 in Washington State, and 2.63 in the USA. Bainbridge Island households average slightly less members than is common of the surrounding region and state.
- **Population under age 18** was 24.4% on Bainbridge Island compared to 20.9% in Kitsap County and 22.5% in WA State. Bainbridge Island attracts family households with children and younger age adults in a pattern typical of the surrounding more urban region.
- **Population over age 65** was 21.3% on Bainbridge Island compared with 16.4% in Kitsap County, 14.4% in WA State, and 14.9% in the USA. Bainbridge Island has retained a higher proportion of older age adults than is comparable to the region and state.

Socioeconomic Characteristics: Age and Household Status (continued)

These 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 varied and, in some instances, atypical of the region if this trend prevails.

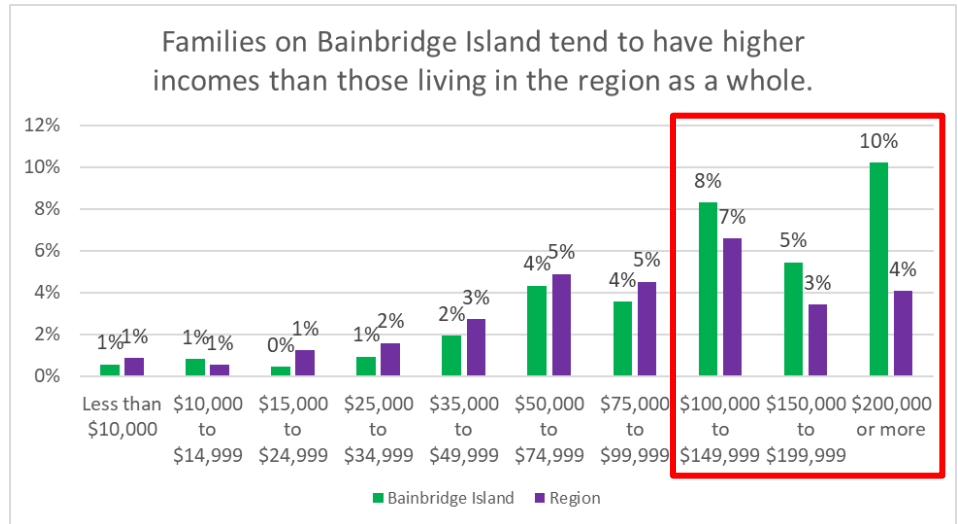


Education, Occupation, & Income

- ***The percentage of persons over the age 18 with a bachelor's degree or higher*** was 49.8% on Bainbridge Island compared with 22.5% in Kitsap County and 24.5% in WA State. Bainbridge Island contains a population with a higher proportion of upper educational degrees than is typical of all other comparable areas.
- ***Median household income*** was \$109,341 on Bainbridge Island compared with \$68,336 in Kitsap County, and \$66,174 in WA State, and \$57,652 in the United States. Bainbridge Island 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 \$58,371 on Bainbridge Island compared with \$34,412 in Kitsap County, and \$34,869 WA State, and \$31,177 in the United States. Bainbridge Island households, with more college educated individuals and more service industry oriented employment average more income per person in smaller households than is typical of other comparable areas.
- ***Persons living in poverty*** was 4.8% on Bainbridge Island compared with 9.9% in Kitsap County, a region average of 6.8%, 12.2% in WA State, and 14.6% in the United States.

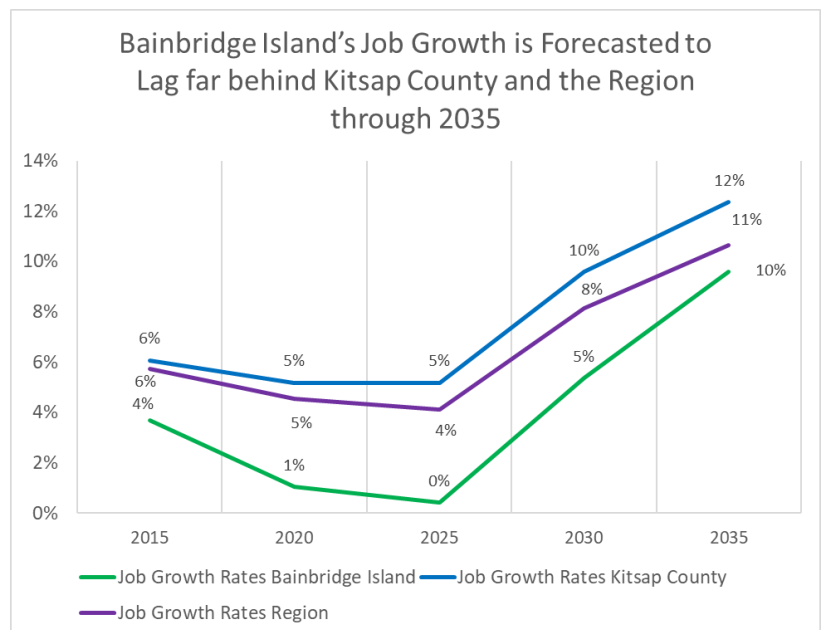
Education, Occupation, & Income (continued)

This snapshot on income indicates 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 able to choose to pay for and finance a greater variety of park, recreational, and open space facilities and program services. (ACS)



Job Growth

Local job growth on Bainbridge Island will lag in comparison to other regional job hubs. For the next decade forecasts foster what is characteristic a commuter dominated community, with working households dominated by workers that commute off-island for employment. (PSRC)



Housing Characteristics

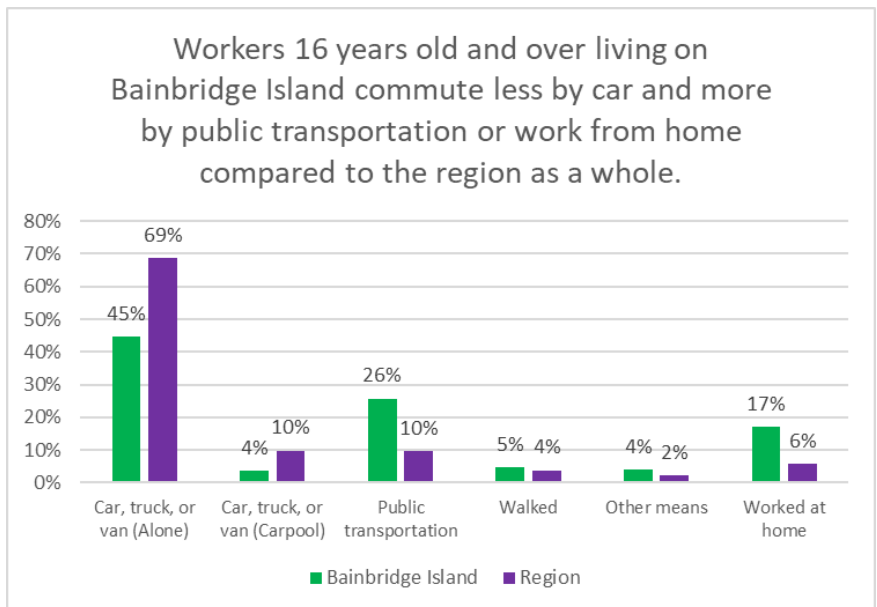
- **The percent of owner-occupied housing units** was 76.4% on Bainbridge Island compared with 66.8% in Kitsap C, 62.7% in WA State, and 63.8% in the USA. Bainbridge Island owner occupied statistics may be higher than the region because Bainbridge Island households have higher household incomes and the island has a lesser percentage of available rental housing properties.
- **The percent multi-family units are of all housing structures** was 20% on Bainbridge Island compared with 31% Kitsap County. Single family units may be the preferred choice of Bainbridge Island households and/or the past predominant market offering.
- **The median value of owner-occupied housing units** was \$624,200 (2017) on Bainbridge Island compared with \$277,500 in Kitsap County, \$286,800 in WA State, and \$193,500 in the USA.

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 alone was 45% on Bainbridge Island compared with 69% in Kitsap County, 69% in Puget Sound, 72% in WA State, and 76% in the USA, indicating Bainbridge Island residents are less dependent on automobiles and more dependent on walking, bicycles, buses, and ferries than other comparable areas.

Approximately 4% on Bainbridge Island commuted in carpools compared with 8% in Kitsap County, 10% in Puget Sound, 10% in WA State, and 9% in the USA. (PSRC)

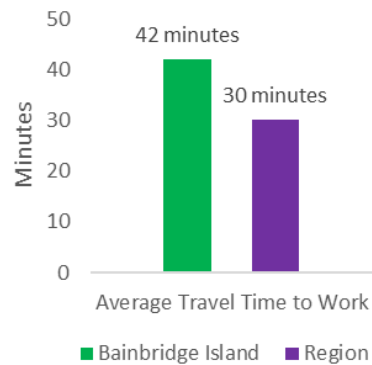


Transportation Characteristics (continued)

The mean travel time to work in minutes was 42 minutes on Bainbridge Island compared with 30 minutes in Kitsap County and the Puget Sound Region and 27 minutes in WA State. Bainbridge Island 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 time between the island and Seattle. (PSRC)

The statistics indicate Bainbridge Island's working population is predominantly commuting to work by vehicles in somewhat longer travel times 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.

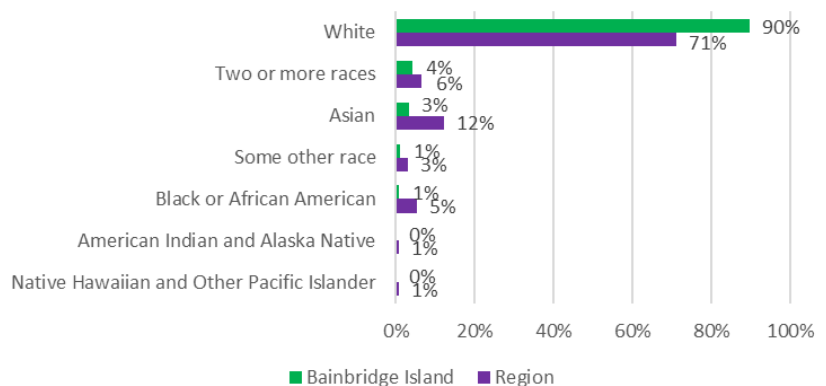
Residents of Bainbridge Island spend, on average, 30% more time commuting to work than those residing in region.



Race & Ethnicity Characteristics

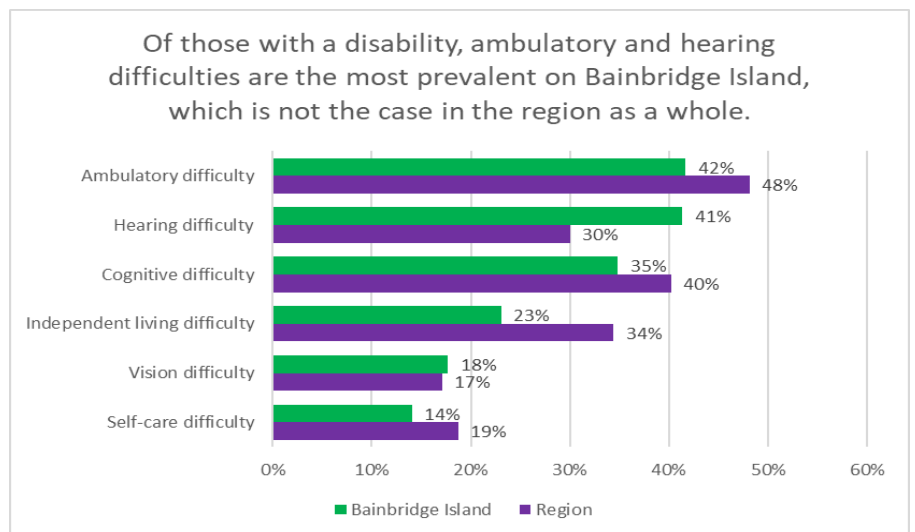
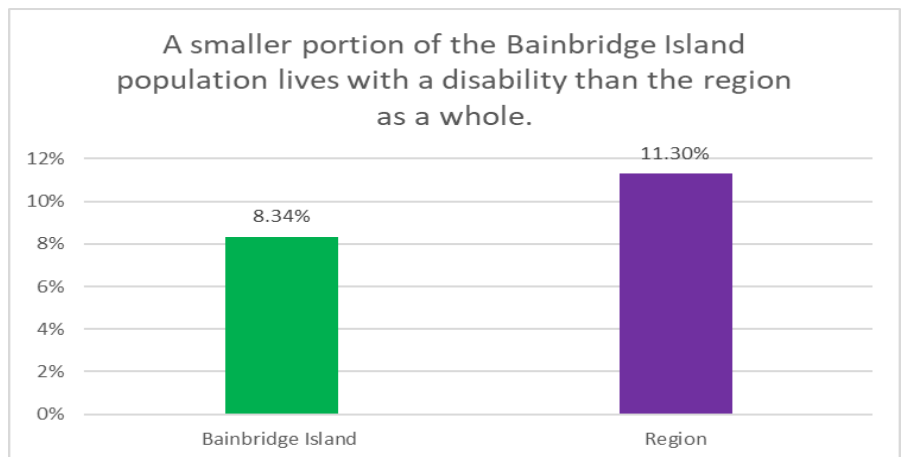
Bainbridge Island is comprised of a population that identifies largely as Caucasian in ethnic origin. (ACS)

Bainbridge Island has more residents who identify solely as white than the region as a whole



Disabilities Characteristics

Community indicators show a rate of disability at or somewhat below regional and United States disability rates.



Conclusion: Population & Socioeconomic Characteristics

Based on 2020 forecast data, Bainbridge Island park, recreation, and open space demands reflect a slightly older and more affluent population relative to Washington state residents as a whole. It appears that this trend will continue for the next six years of this planning cycle and on into the near future.

Climate change also raises questions pertaining to increased migration to this area and specifically to the island due to a more favorable climate and the ensuing growth pressure this could bring.

CHAPTER 2

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

CHAPTER 2 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Consistent with the Park District's mission statement, this plan recommends that the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District 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 Park District's 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, Shoreline Master Plan, 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

The Park District 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.

The Park District 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.

The Park District'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.

The Park District will acknowledge that it plays a significant role on the island as an environmental steward and as such will be 1) forward thinking and attentive to concerns affecting the environment and climate when making decisions; and 2) conscious of the need for management and conservation of the island's natural resources. To this end the Park District will collaborate with and draw upon the expertise and guidance of other public agencies and organizations in an effort to care for and sustain the environment.

The Park Board acknowledges the risks a changing climate poses to the community's resources, population and opportunities. Future decision-making that enhances natural resource and human-community resilience will reflect strategies that mitigate greenhouse gasses, for example incorporating sequestration techniques. Additionally, climate smart planning goals should be considered with the aim of reducing emissions over time. Future policies will be developed for the District's policy manual that will outline the Park District's response to climate change.

Development, operation and maintenance

The Park District 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.
5. The implementation of park and facility development and operations has assessed environmental and climate change impacts.

RECREATION AND OTHER PROGRAMS

The Park District will program, coordinate, and operate recreation and cultural programs, as well as outreach activities of special interest and benefit, for island residents in park and community facilities.

Recreation, Cultural and Other Programs

- Enhance the Bainbridge Island community by fulfilling the recreational responsibilities inherent in the Park District's mission statement.
- Provide recreation programming for children, teens, active adults, people with disabilities and other populations with limited access to market-based recreation options.
- Research the relevance and effectiveness of recreation programs to ensure ample opportunities for the public.
- Continue partnering with the Bainbridge Island School District to maximize public use of recreation facilities on school sites, especially athletic fields, gymnasiums and classroom spaces.
- Leverage local resources by forming new and maintaining existing partnerships with other public, non-profit and private recreation providers to deliver recreation services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.
- Continue refining cost recovery guidelines for recreation programs, services, and events.

CULTURAL ARTS & HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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

Programs

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

NATURAL AREA PARKS & OPEN SPACE

The Park District 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.
- Monitor and implement climate change practices when feasible for the Park District and consistent with guidelines issued by WA State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) and the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA).

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.
- Collaborate with local agencies to manage wildfire risk and other forest related emergencies.

Open spaces & Urban Parks

- 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.
- Cooperate with other public and private agencies, such as the Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation, 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

The Park District 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.

The Park District will work with other public and private agencies, particularly the City of Bainbridge Island, 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

The Park District will be responsible for the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of recreational trails. Recreational trails may also include water trails. The City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) is responsible for planning, development, operation and maintenance of transportation routes primarily intended to facilitate travel, such as roadway bike and walking lanes, touring routes, and scenic drives. The Park District will continue its work with other public and private agencies to achieve these goals and ensure that multi-jurisdictional trail connections are well coordinated and cost-effective.

Recreational trails are primarily off-road, limited to non-motorized, and intended for enjoyment. They include:

- Trails through natural areas
- Trail corridors within parks
- Trails that connect parks to parks
- Trails that connect neighborhoods to parks, especially where a walking route provides closer access than via existing roads
- Trails that connect parks to the shoreline
- Trails that connect parks to points of interest
- Trails that connect parks to public spaces
- Trails that connect parks to transportation corridors

Water trails

- In cooperation with other agencies and nonprofits develop an island-circumnavigating water trail, and regional water trail designations, such as Cascadia Marine Trail. The trail may incorporate and improve a system of boat ramps, landings, and other improvements to public facilities for appropriate nonmotorized watercraft.

Off road trail systems

- Promote health and wellness for community members with nature trails for hiking, jogging, cycling, and horseback riding.

- Provide access and educate the community about conservation and preservation of the island's natural resources through a system of prescribed trails, carefully laid out through sensitive areas.
- Provide for community connections to highlight our unique historical venues, park landscapes and the community's natural beauty.
- Increase community connections between the Winslow core, parks, recreation centers, schools and neighborhoods by linking to other publicly maintained non-motorized corridors.
- Partner and collaborate with other agencies and non-profits on opportunities, as they arise, for key connections and trail system development and expansion.
- Develop and implement a trail classification system that meets the needs of a large variety of user types and abilities.
- Consider ways to integrate park trails into an island-wide transportation system to create long distance routes north and south, east and west.
- Promote education of trail use that includes trail etiquette, conservation, preservation, and leave-no-trace principles.
- Design trails that protect and conserve the natural landscape.
- Design trails for public use that carefully consider the impacts to wildlife.

PLAYGROUND & ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The Park District 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.

The Park District will work as appropriate with other public and private agencies to achieve these goals, including the Bainbridge Island School District and island youth sports league organizations. In conjunction with these agencies, the Park District 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 facilities

- Designate a network of sites that can be developed for organized sports leagues and other groups (such as soccer, lacrosse, softball, baseball fields and outdoor sports courts) 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, Rotary Park, and Sakai Park.)

INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

The Park District will explore the feasibility of implementing two potential projects that would serve in the community as large indoor community centers. Continued opportunities for community input into the projects will be provided. Funding for either project would be obtained through various funding sources and would require a voter approved bond measure.

Community recreation center at Sakai Park

- Refer to concept plan, feasibility study and schematic design completed in 2018-2019 while assessing the feasibility of moving forward with this project that includes indoor athletic facility

with indoor fields, gymnastics area, and running track in addition to a multi-purpose facility, and class and program facilities for all ages.

Aquatic center

- Refer to feasibility studies completed in 2017-2019 while assessing the feasibility of moving forward with this project that proposes three new pool options for replacing the aging Ray Williamson Pool which is nearing the end of its lifetime. Each option provides varying levels of increased capacity.
- Continue to maintain the current aquatic center by doing what is needed to keep the Ray Williamson Pool functioning and continue providing a variety of aquatics programming for all ages and levels in both the Don Nakata and Ray Williamson pools.
- Continue to provide opportunities for other uses in the current aquatic center such as the Teen Center, class and meeting room space, and facility rentals.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

The Park District will work in conjunction with other public agencies, non-profits, and private organizations, when appropriate and in accordance with its mission statement, to develop and operate facilities that have special or unique characteristics of relevance to island residents that may not be provided elsewhere on the island. These joint efforts could include working with other public agencies such as the City of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, public utility districts, as well as historical societies, 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 conferences, parades, festivals and other community events.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

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

Administrative building

- Prioritize efforts to maintain the Park District's administrative building while assessing replacement options.

DESIGN & ACCESS STANDARDS

The Park District 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 address climate change issues as practical and 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.
- Conduct condition/needs assessment study for all parks, facilities, and recreation programs with periodic updates as needed so available when developing the 2026 comprehensive plan.

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

The Park District 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 the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island School District, Kitsap County, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires where feasible.

- Conduct cost benefit study using results of condition/needs assessment study called for in the above Design & Access Standards section.

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 the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island School District, 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 the City of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, the Bainbridge Island School District, 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.
- Coordinate with the City of Bainbridge Island on developing a park zone or equivalent land use regulation.

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

The Park District 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 the Park District's mission and goals.
- Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.
- Provide staff with appropriate education, training, technology, equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity and efficiency.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The Park District 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 Bainbridge Island Historical Society, Kitsap County, WA State, and other archaeological and cultural groups to incorporate historical and cultural activities into park developments and recreation 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

CHAPTER 3 PLAN ELEMENT – PROGRAMS

Park District programs are provided primarily through the Recreation Division with many activities and classes offered in a variety of recreation areas as illustrated in the following pages. While the focus of this chapter is on recreation programs, it should be noted that the Park District also provides other programs such as environmental stewardship and internship programs. These programs are mentioned at the end of this chapter.

The Park District works to staff its programs with 1) highly qualified instructors who are skilled and have a genuine interest in sharing their expertise with the public, and 2) supportive individuals of high caliber for providing program assistance.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

The Park District's Recreation Division will continue to provide a comprehensive array of recreational programming to accommodate the interests of island residents, regardless of age, skill level, or income. These programs promote physical health, as well as mental and emotional well-being. The Park District's Recreation Division has the following seven sub-areas that categorize program offerings:

1. Active Adult
Includes activities for active adults such as programs in cultural arts (drawing, painting, writing, etc.), life design, dynamic aging, informational island tours, and intergenerational programming with local schools.
2. Aquatics
Includes activities such as the learn to swim program, recreational swimming, water exercise, leisure water activities, competitive swim team, and water safety courses.
3. Community Outreach
Includes activities such as summer concerts, outdoor movies in parks, all day camps for youth and special events including the Haunted Hayride, Winter Wonderland, Breakfast with Santa, and mEgga Hunt.
4. Gymnastics
Includes activities such as youth and adult instructional classes, camps, specialty classes such as Parkour, Ninja and Family Fit, open gym, and competitive teams.
5. Outdoor Program
Includes activities such as programs in hiking, mountain biking, kayaking/canoeing, sailing, skiing, snowshoeing, climbing, nature and environmental education.
6. Sports & Fitness
Includes activities such as walking and running, strength and physical conditioning, baseball/softball, basketball, disc golf, soccer, volleyball, pickleball, sports league play, yoga and Tai Chi.
7. Youth & Teen
Includes activities such as after school programs, youth camps, the teen center, and enrichment/instructional classes to enhance personal well-being including health, nutrition, drama, crafts, chess and more.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CRITERIA

Park District program offerings will be conducted in District parks, facilities, and trails. Park District program offerings may also be conducted in schools and other public facilities, at non-profit and for-profit sites and facilities, as well as occasional off-site locations such as national parks/forests. When practical and consistent with the Park District's mission statement, and depending on demand, cost, and feasibility, the Park District may also participate in programs conducted by other public, non-profit, or for-profit organizations.

When new programming has been proposed and it has been determined to be consistent with the District's mission and level of service, the Park District will assess whether the program should be run by District staff or an outside contractor. Whenever possible, programs will be run by District staff. The following criteria will be used to determine when a recreation program should be contracted with an outside party:

- The recreational service requires use of specialized equipment, facility, or land not currently available to the District.
- The recreational service requires an individual with a special set of skills, training, or experience not currently available to District.

The Park District recognizes that there will be instances when the District will contract for recreation services that do not fall within the listed criteria. These special cases will require evaluation and approval by District leadership.

PROGRAM PRICING CRITERIA

After establishing that a recreational service meets the Park District's mission and level of service, pricing will be determined using the cost recovery options indicated below, while also considering public benefit and District goals for program delivery. These could include the following:

Full Cost Recovery Programs

The goal for full cost recovery programs is to recover all direct and indirect costs. 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

The goal for partial cost recovery programs is to partially recover direct and indirect costs. Partial cost recovery programs may also include providing scholarships to eligible individuals or user groups.

No/Low Cost Recovery Programs

The goal for no/low cost recovery programs is to provide public benefit to the community through offering certain events, activities and programs at low or no cost.

Scholarships and financial assistance from non-profits and WA State are available to offset program costs for qualifying members of the public.

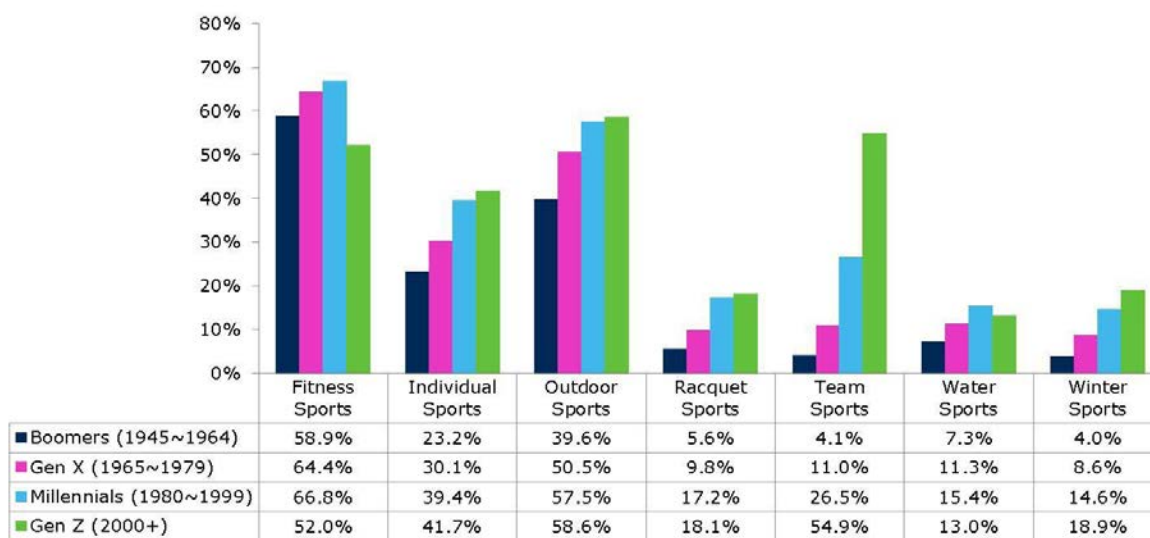
NATIONAL RECREATION TRENDS

National recreation trends often have relevance for local park and recreation communities such as the Park District.

Participation by Generation:

Regarding the participation of different ages in sport activities, the following chart summarizes findings from the Sports & Fitness Industry Association's (SFIA) 2019 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report.

(see chart on next page)



The information provided in this chart is interpreted as follows in the above referenced SFIA report:

Activity Category Segmented by Generation (U.S. Population, Ages 6+)

Standing out amongst the categories was the Gen Z domination in team sports. Over half of this generation participated in a team sport during 2018. When digging deeper, a disappointing trend appeared. Gen Z team sport participation declined over the last 6 years, losing 0.2% on average annually. Luckily, this generation hasn't fallen completely off the active bandwagon. Their focus turned to fitness sports which gained 5.2% since 2013. While this activity category was dominated by Gen X six years ago (65.5% part rate), Millennials and Gen Z began to move to the forefront. In 2018, well over 60% of Millennials and 50% of Gen Z participated in fitness activities. Both groups gained participants over 2017, 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

While fitness sports tend to be the go-to for staying active, outdoor activities were just as important. Overall, 60% of the U.S. population ages 6+ participated in an outdoor activity. When split by generation, over half of Gen Z, Millennials, and Gen X enjoyed a run, a bike ride, a camping trip, or even a fishing trip.

Sport Participation Data:

Also included in the above referenced SFIA report, is sports participation data summarized by the report below: (See Appendix H for actual SFIA data).

Since 2013, participation in casual high-burning calorie activities has increased 3.4% on average. This suggests Americans are starting to realize the potential for high-intensity activities but are falling short in the frequency of such activities. Here, casual is defined as once-to-twice a week. The health and wellness industry's recommendation is much more: Americans should be involved in high-calorie activities for 150 minutes a week (roughly five days of 30 minute activity).

While many Americans see the benefit of 150 minutes of activity, most don't dedicate that much time for it. Lack of disposable income, family responsibility, increase in work hours, and the need to unwind takes the forefront. While these barriers are the same among inactive Americans, it holds true for those who are casually active. The focus to improve these barriers should be shifting to the latter population.

Looking at the trends of individual activities, the interest has been changing. At the beginning of 2018, the sport and fitness media boasted about the emergence of high impact/intensity training (HIIT). This activity began to increase in popularity due to the high-calorie burning properties while taking less time out of the day (30 minutes or less for a workout). HIIT did see a modest increase, acquiring 135,000 participants in 2018, but it was not the most gainful activity. Day hiking increased by 6.6%; that's a gain of roughly 3.0 million Americans ages 6 and over. Hiking was followed by trail running, another outdoor high-calorie burning activity

Over the last three years, Americans have started to turn to the outdoors for their physical fitness, such as trail running and hiking. While the overall participation rate for outdoor activities showed a modest decrease of 0.7% over the last year, this loss can be attributed to the slowing interest in hunting activities and weather-dependent water sports. Weather affected some sports participation in 2018. Overall, winter sports had the biggest decline at 2.8%. Other sports, however, like surfing, stand-up paddling, and trail running thrived.

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) Sports, Fitness & Recreational Activities Topline Participation Report 2019 was utilized to evaluate national sport and fitness participatory trends. SFIA is the number one source for sport and fitness research. The information provided here and in the study are based on online interviews carried out during 2018 from more than 20,000 individuals and households.

RECREATION PROGRAM AREAS

In accordance with criteria outlined earlier in this chapter, during the next six years, the Park District will continue to offer and/or facilitate programming as indicated below through the Recreation Division's seven sub-areas that are used to categorize program offerings. The programs indicated below include only Park District recreation programs. The programs of outside groups are not indicated below.

It should be noted that each of the following program areas includes a section called "Public Recommendations". The public input indicated in these sections is drawn from a public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues as a part of this comprehensive planning process and is summarized in their report titled "Public Involvement Outcomes Report". This report with appendices can be found in Appendix E of this comprehensive plan.

Active Adults:

Overview: Active Adult programming is about an attitude more than an age and invites those who value curiosity, innovation and personal exploration. Active Adult programs offer a perspective on community-building that is based on interactivity and meaningful engagement. Department offerings are constantly growing in order to provide more options and create opportunities for people to pursue their greatest interests. Active Adult programs are offered throughout the island at various Park District locations in an effort to meet participants in their own neighborhoods. Dynamic Aging is an example of a new program that offers many courses, workshops and events in how to age with intentionality and vitality.

Participation: 2500 participates in 2017

Public Recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated under the “Recreational Segments” component of the survey that adult and active adult programming are the top two priorities. Community comments in this section indicated participation in the following programs: Tai Chi Chin, Discover Bainbridge, art programs (painting, pottery, creative writing), and walking groups. Suggestions for future programs consisted of expanded arts program offerings and hours, language classes, meditation classes, strengthening and stretching classes, and further expansion of evening adult programming.

Trends/Goals: Increasing program opportunities for the younger, more active adult is essential, as this age group has a strong interest in leisure activities with a desire to remain fit and engaged, and has the disposable income to pay for these programs. From traditional social activities, to a variety of fitness and sports activities, to educational and social service offerings, the role of active adult programs and facilities is expanding. Currently the active adult segment of the island’s population is one of the largest user groups on the island. The fastest growing segment of the society are the Baby Boomers who are entering the active adult age groups in record numbers. Meeting the needs of this group is important now and as it grows in the coming years. Indoor walking tracks, exercise areas, pools and classroom spaces are important to this age group.

The increasing demand for programming and more active pursuits has put pressure on the number of indoor recreation facilities available for active adult activities. Providing meeting space has become an important amenity in newer facilities. Partnerships with health care providers for fitness-based services have also gained in popularity. The key trends for the active adult program area are community engagement, education, intergenerational opportunities, and the expansion of programs in fitness/wellness and cultural arts.

Aquatics

Overview: The Aquatics Department houses many kinds of programming that serve all ages, infants to active adults. Within the Aquatics Department are programs that offer structured as well as unstructured recreation opportunities to a broad demographic. Structured opportunities include swim lessons for all ages, classes in diving, water polo, water fitness, competitive swim teams for youth and adult swimming as well as diving, and American Red Cross certification courses. Unstructured opportunities include open and family swim times, lap swimming and unstructured water exercise. Aquatic birthday parties and facility rentals are also available. The Aquatics Department runs year-round providing the community with a unique resource that is highly valued on the Kitsap Peninsula.

Within the Aquatic Center there are three unique bodies of water that serve specific uses. 1) The Don Nakata pool which serves instructional and rehabilitative purposes; 2) The Ray Williamson pool which is used for training and competition swimming; 3) The spa which is used for hot water modalities. In addition, the Aquatic Center has two multi-use meeting areas which serve as classrooms, board room, site for all day youth camp, and Teen Center location.

Participation: The Aquatics Center is used all year long and is stretched to capacity with multiple user groups utilizing the facility seven days a week from 5:00 am to 9:30 pm. In 2018, the Aquatic Center served the following:

- 3,000 swim lesson participants (youth and adult)
- 278 team participants (BI Swim Club, BAM, Diving)
- 22,300 general users (open swim)
- 2,220 water exercise participants
- 400,000 total facility visits annual

In addition to the general programs offered in 2018, the aquatics department also hosted the American Red Cross Academy, American Exercise Association, and three large swim meets for the Pacific Northwest.

Public Recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated they would like to see more offerings and space for both structured and unstructured activities. Residents and participants recognize that due to overcrowding in both pools, space is limited at the Aquatic Center and there is great need to replace the aging Ray Williamson Pool. Additional input indicated a need for more opportunities for open water swimming.

Trends/Goals: In the upcoming years based on the community's feedback, the Aquatics Department will strive to continue providing the high level of service that has been enjoyed by island residents. In addition, the department will continue to creatively schedule and optimize every bit of water space to meet the growing needs of the community, while maintaining the high quality of District programs.

Community Outreach

Overview: The Park District's Community Outreach Department sponsors a variety of special events for all ages in the community. Family events, concerts, and dances are some of the many events held throughout the year. Following are several examples of the special events offered:

Haunted Hayride: A family-friendly Halloween event which includes a hayride through the "haunted" pumpkin-lined trails of Battle Point Park, where ghosts, skeletons, pond monsters and other spooky characters emerge from the shadows. There is also face painting, crafts, games, prizes and warm refreshments.

Winter Wonderland: A free family event which includes holiday light features, ice sculptures, reindeer, Santa Claus, holiday music and crafts, face painting, balloon clowns, cider and cookies.

mEGGa Hunt: A free springtime family event with extraordinary egg hunt(s) for children of all ages including live entertainment, crafts, games, balloon clowns, face painting and more.

Participation:

2018 Estimated Attendee Count

- MEgga Hunt: 2,000
- Concerts (overall): 4,800
- Movies in the Park (6): 900
- Haunted Hayride: 1,750
- Winter Wonderland: 1,500

Public Recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated the outdoor summer concert series to be of high importance, with annual

community holiday events also highly enjoyed by island residents. In addition, the community stressed the importance of keeping these large community-based events free to island residents.

Trends/Goals: The Community Outreach Department will look for opportunities to expand the concert series in the future and will continue to pursue hosting smaller community-based events going forward.

Gymnastics Department:

Overview: The Gymnastics Department offers classes for all ages, beginning with toddlers and continuing through competitive levels. The department also offers classes in Parkour, Ninja, fitness, and cheer, as well as specialized skills clinics and camps. The developmental gymnastics program helps to introduce and refine total body awareness, strength and coordination. Because gymnastics classes are offered all year, the department can instill in children the need for physical activity as a lifestyle. The mission of the Gymnastics Department is to “Provide each student with a diverse gymnastics experience in a safe, caring, fun environment that supports positive self-esteem, self-discipline, motivation, and excellence in learning”.

Gymnastics programs are offered in two facilities: 1) a 3,000 sq/ft facility at Battle Point Park called the Transmitter Building; and 2) a 4,000 sq/ft shared space at Bainbridge High School referred to as the “gymnastics room”.

Participation: Participation varies throughout the year. The peak season is usually late fall to early spring, the slowest months are late spring through summer. In 2018, the gymnastics programs had 6,900 participants registered for classes, camps, participation in open playtime, open gym or birthday parties. This is up from 2017 at which time the number of participants was 5,525. Nationwide, gymnastics participation is up, especially for ages 7 and over. Many people participate in gymnastics because they understand the benefits to include gaining a firm foundation for other sport activities as well as basic life skills. In addition, many participants understand that gymnastic programs tend to have skilled staff and high-quality facilities.

Public recommendations: The island and users from around Kitsap county have been participating in gymnastics with the Park District for over the past 38 years. Recently, the increase in participation has been both in traditional gymnastics classes and non-traditional gymnastics programs such as Ninja and Parkour. Residents and participants recognize that there is great need for a new gymnastics facility due to the overcrowding of current facilities. Adding gymnastics space as part of an indoor athletic facility at Sakai Park has been indicated as a priority.

Trends/Goals: According to 3rd Level Consulting report on Gymnastics Center Trends, trends in gymnastics are for programs in Parkour, free running, Ninja Warrior, adult gymnastics and fitness such as CrossFit, and calisthenics classes for all ages (*see reference link end of paragraph). There has also been a surge in offerings for perceptual motor development and special ability classes. The Park District’s gymnastics program has kept up with the growing trends and will continue to develop programs that interest islanders and residents of Kitsap county. Some programs considered for future development are Special Olympics programs, performance groups, family or multi-generational classes, and competitive teams. It is the goal of the Gymnastics Department to create programs that help participants grow physically and emotionally through movement and the mental challenge of learning new skills.

*(<https://usagym.org/pages/memclub/pdfs/17stateoftheindustry.pdf>)

Outdoor Programs Department

Overview: The primary goal of the Outdoor Program Department is to bring more youth, families, and adults outdoors. The department offers a variety of classes for every age and skill level. It has a diverse staff with varied background, expertise and experience.

The backpacking and day hiking programs offer unique backcountry experiences that take participants from low valleys to high mountain peaks. Trip leaders are well-trained, safety-oriented and have an eagerness to get participants outdoors to enjoy the beauty of the northwest. Mountain biking is a lifelong recreation activity that is fun, physically challenging, and a great family activity. Program participants explore some of the best mountain biking opportunities Washington.

The Outdoor Program Department offers a varied boating program that emphasizes on-the-water time, expanding skill sets, and safe water practices. Participants are provided all technical gear for day trips, camps, classes, and expeditions. Programs include kayaking, rowing, paddling, and sailing, one of the fastest-growing water sports today. Participants sail in Flying Junior (FJ) and Opti dinghies on Eagle Harbor and Port Madison. Sailing courses are taught by U.S. Sailing certified instructors and experienced teachers.

The department also has a Gearbank that is available to participants and others who want to enjoy the outdoors on their own. It is recognized that one of the largest barriers to getting outdoors is the lack of equipment. To address this, the department provides outdoor equipment of high quality to the community at a reasonable cost.

Participation: The outdoor department has an average participation rate of approximately 2,600 participants for each of the past two years. Ages range from 7 years to adult. The areas of largest growth have been in the boating and mountain biking programs.

Public recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated outdoor programming such as hiking, biking and boating/kayaking as a top priority. Water access and trails for these programs were also mentioned as important.

Trends/Goals:

According a survey done by the “Outdoor Foundation” day hikes, backpacking, snowshoeing/Nordic, mountain biking, sailing and paddling programs are continuing to grow in popularity nationwide *(see reference link end of paragraph). Other activities of growing popularity are fishing both fresh and salt water; road, BMX and mountain biking; and camping. *(<https://outdoorindustry.org/oia-participation/>)

Washington residents spend an average of 56 days outdoors recreating. Most of them typically travel 10 miles or less for outdoor activities. Bainbridge Island is unique in the number of outdoor programs it provides through the Park District’s Outdoor Programs Department. Park District outdoor activities are offered throughout the island, Kitsap County and the Northwest.

Outdoor Programs Department goals include developing and promoting outdoor recreational programming for individuals and families in parks within walking distance from local neighborhoods and households; this will include activities such as biking, hiking, sailing and paddling programs; expanding department exposure during large events such as Concerts in the Parks and National Boater’s Day; developing low barrier points of entry for public or private schools so students can get engaged in more outdoor activities; adding more equipment to the Gearbank as a way of encouraging more participation in outdoor activities.

Sports and Fitness Department

Overview: The Sports and Fitness Department provides the community with a variety of leagues, camps, clinics, classes, and other activities for all ages and skill levels that encourage a healthy lifestyle, fun, and the value of play. The skills and habits acquired through these activities can last a lifetime.

Sport offerings range from basketball, soccer, pickleball, tennis, volleyball, lacrosse, and wrestling to seasonal recreational leagues. A variety of indoor and outdoor opportunities are available for those who wish to participate in sports.

Fitness opportunities offered by the department are among the best on the island and include indoor and outdoor options. Fitness activities and classes include yoga, personal training, social runs, circuit training, and meditation.

The assortment of sports camps offered throughout the year is among the best in WA state. In addition to the many summer camp offerings, the Sports and Fitness Department offers camps during school breaks and on holidays and school conference days. Examples of camps provided by the department include track, lacrosse, fencing, baseball, softball, t-ball, skateboarding, soccer, tennis, ultimate frisbee, volleyball, flag football, golf, cheer, and rugby. Camps are also offered for multi-sports, tot sports and backyard sports.

Adult sports activities play an important role in health and the enjoyment of life. Adult offerings include tennis, open gyms, basketball, pickleball, softball, volleyball, and fitness. They provide a way to meet new people, acquire friendships, and form relationships with other adults. An example of this is the walking program which has become very popular and provides an opportunity to explore island trails and open space while engaging with others.

Participation: Sports participation through the Park District has grown over the years. In 2017-2018 4,000-5,400 people participated each year in youth and adult lessons, camps, leagues, open gyms and fitness activities. Continued growth is anticipated as more people pursue health and fitness goals.

Public recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated the following sports are among the most popular: racket sports such as tennis and pickleball, disc golf, basketball, soccer, gymnastics, walking and running. This includes organized sports or teams as well as youth and adult sports leagues.

In the survey work conducted by EnviroIssues, input regarding an indoor sports complex at Sakai Park indicated 55% considered an indoor recreation complex to be priority. Current indoor recreation facilities on the island are limited to the Aquatic Center and Transmitter Building with some indoor use provided by school gymnasiums. There is great need for an indoor multi sports recreation facility that would include indoor space for multi-use courts, indoor sports field, gymnastics room, and elevated track.

Trends/Goals: Sports and fitness trends are constantly changing. Areas of growth in fitness include group fitness such as high intensity interval training; fitness for older adults including personal training; functional fitness; and exercise as medicine. Participation in traditional sports/leagues continues to grow including baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, football, basketball. Some newer sports are growing in popularity such as virtual sports, cricket, pickleball and ultimate frisbee. One of the fastest growing sports in the nation as well as on the island is pickleball. *(Need reference)*

Department goals for the Sports & Fitness Department include acquiring more space for racquet programs so offerings for group play/league tournaments can be expanded; acquiring more equipment and space so fitness and personal training programs can be expanded; expanding after school and “out” of school offerings; incorporating intramural sports into the grade schools, middle schools and high school so there is an alternative to traditional sport teams for youth who may have other preferences for physical activity; expanding adult programming to provide leagues for flag football, kickball, basketball, pickleball and volleyball; expanding fitness offerings to include additional activities such as group training, body weight training and wearable technology activities.

Youth and Teen Department

Overview: Youth and Teen Enrichment provides opportunities for young people to experience a variety of activities during their free time after school. It is recognized that young people develop personal interests/abilities through experiencing something new whether a new activity, place, or friendship. The Youth & Teen Enrichment program provides young people with opportunities to try new activities while providing families with worry-free after school plans for their children and easy transportation options.

The Park District strives to have after-school activities for youth and teens at every public school on the island or within walking distance. After-school programs offered by the Youth and Teen Department in school facilities include active art and science workshops, chess and strategy game clubs, coding, eSports and theatre classes, and space science and engineering-based programs.

Because schools do not have enough room to accommodate all the activities offered by the Youth and Teen Department, Park District facilities and contracted spaces are also used. Some after-school programs that are not held in schools include ukulele, sewing, chess, games, active art, and science activities.

During “no school” days (holidays, early release days, winter/spring breaks, extended summer break), the Youth and Teen Department provides activities for young people who need a place to go while parents are at work or who want a fun activity when school is not in session. Safe activities that young people can enjoy during “no school” days include all-day chess festivals/tournaments, active art and science workshops, Red Cross babysitter training, and many more. During the summer, the department offers a variety of summer camps/programs for youth and teens in areas such as arts & crafts, chess, creative writing, and imagination/book/adventure themes that can include pirates, mermaids, unicorns, dragons, and wizards.

Also under the direction of the Youth and Teen Department, is the Eagledale Pottery Studio which offers pottery classes to youth and teens as well as adults. This facility has flourished and expanded in past years. Much of the older equipment has been replaced with new and updated equipment creating a more efficient studio and making it easier for participants to create finished pottery pieces. Due to many new programs being offered by experienced and dedicated staff, more people are taking Park District pottery classes than ever before. A new program recently added is open studio time. This allows artists of all ages and abilities to use the studio under supervision while creating create imaginative pieces on their own.

Participation: The Youth and Teen Department has grown in past years. In 2017, participation was hovering around 2,350, while in 2018, the department grew to over 2,750 participants. The greatest participation is in youth/teen classes and camps. The most significant increase in participants is in youth/adult pottery and art.

Public recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnvirolIssues, community input indicated the importance of painting, pottery, and creative writing programs as well as dance, youth education-based programs, camps and special events. Also indicated was a need for expanded offerings and hours to give those who work or do other daytime activities an opportunity to participate in activities and classes.

Trends/Goals: Future trends are leaning towards activities that offer multiple forms of creative self-expression. Current examples of this include the department’s mural camps and many of the pottery classes. Additional trends lean towards art program experiences that include a social component.

The Youth and Teen Department plans to offer nature-based leisure time through the increase of after-school youth, pre-school and family activities that connect with nature and in doing this promote the daily “Green Hour” concept. By expanding appropriately for year-round nature exploration and by re-designing day camp programs, the department intends to advocate for healthier outdoor leisure time choices for all ages. Additionally, many in the community with special needs will benefit from increased options for outdoor time.

Additional department goals include: 1) increasing generational programming to expand the ages and definition of families while exploring how to market this effectively; 2) increasing offerings for underserved young children and teens; 3) participating in the design and support of common spaces within the Park District to enhance generational gathering.

Department goals to encourage participation and skill development at the Eagledale Pottery Studio include: 1) continuing efforts to improve the studio so it serves as a long-term resource to the art community and specifically for students of all ages and abilities; 2) increasing short-term introductory classes, expanding skill-specific workshops, and hosting specialists and speakers for demonstrations to provide more opportunities for the community to experience ceramic art; 3) developing and promoting opportunities for students of all ages to exhibit their work.

It is anticipated that in coming years, people of all ages will continue to look for ways to connect with others around shared interests. The next decade will bring increasing changes in how leisure-time is used as technology-based activities blend with pastimes that do not utilize technology such as creating handmade ceramics and exploring the outdoors. As screen and data connectivity increases, it is possible people will use their free time to unplug and seek meaningful ways to connect with others.

Teen Center:

Overview: The Teen Center has been providing year-round activities for teens of middle and high school age for almost three decades. Dedicated and experienced staff are always on hand to supervise and instigate fun with participants.

Two years ago, the Teen Center moved from its own building on the high school campus to a designated area inside the Aquatics Center. This new location along with program improvements, expanding the age requirement, and providing new amenities has helped revitalize the Park District's teen center. Many teens stop by to socialize with friends, play games, or pass the time with staff. Middle school dances have been held and are growing in popularity.

The Teen Center provides resources and experienced staff. The dedicated space at the Aquatic Center provides a safe place for tweens and teens to be themselves.

Participation: With its new location and an outstanding, caring staff, Teen Center participation has increased significantly over the past few years. Approximately 3,259 teens used the teen center in 2017 with an increase in 2018 to 7,084. Participation is expected to continue growing given the wide variety of activities offered, the assortment of new electronic and traditional games, and the comfortable furniture that is easy to move around.

Public recommendations: According to the public outreach effort conducted by the firm EnviroIssues, community input indicated a need for more indoor spaces to facilitate recreation during the cold, wet, and dark months of the year. Additionally, 14.4% placed teen activities as a first priority. Input provided on potential improvements for Sakai Park indicated that 25% find a need for multi-generational spaces with meeting rooms, digital computer lab, teen center and educational training spaces.

Trends/Goals: According to Demco's "Ideas and Inspiration on the Top 5 Teen Zone Trends" having activities that promote learning through play is a growing trend (* see reference link end of paragraph). Noted in this was the importance of having activities that promote and use science, technology, engineering and math to encourage individuals to pursue careers in these fields. In addition, it noted the importance having collaborative and flexible spaces. An example of this is lightweight, moveable furniture where any space can be easily reconfigured for different activities, moods or group activities. It indicated that 75% of teens have access to smartphones and as such, having space, games and equipment for integrated technology is essential. "Having technology and power access in your teen zone is a draw for teens. They encourage teens to stay and hang out". *(<https://ideas.demco.com/blog/teen-zone/>)

It is the goal of the Teen Center to continue providing a variety of creative and innovative programs that will keep teens occupied and entertained. Another goal to is explore additional ways to connect with teens. It is understood that teens need to feel listened to by adults who care about them as individuals. It is also understood that the best way to define a space for teen use is to ask and listen to teens.

OTHER PARK DISTRICT PROGRAMS

Other programs offered by the Park District include environmental stewardship programs such as the Student Conservation Corps and the Trails Crew programs. These specific programs employ students of high school and college age and brings them into parks to remove invasive species and perform trail improvements. These programs improve parks, educate youth/young adults about environmental issues and provide hands-on experience working in parks. These programs are often supported through partnerships with local non-profits.

The internship program draws high school and college-age applicants from the local vicinity as well as from all over the country. It provides youth/young adults with an opportunity to explore the field of parks and recreation through hands-on experience under the guidance of park professionals.

The above-mentioned programs often provide a stepping stone to future career opportunities. Several participants in these programs have stayed with or returned to the Park District as well-informed and capable employees.

Several programs offered by the Park District for all ages include the Trails Stewardship Program and Volunteer Program. Work parties are scheduled through these programs to bring groups into parks to do on-going work such as trail maintenance or specific projects such as invasive species removal. Work parties are organized around a variety of park improvements with participants including various groups, schools, and non-profit partnerships.

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 table which follows, park land and facilities are categorized according to the following classifications:

- Natural Areas
- Recreational Shoreline
- Recreational Trails
- Playgrounds & (Outdoor) 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.

In addition to the specific classifications above, the inventory also indicates sub-categories as a way of providing a general description for each park property and to give some indication for how widely the park is used by the community. The sub-categories identify parks as regional, community, neighborhood, open space, or special use park properties.

Furthermore, the inventory includes land and facilities owned by the Park District as well as properties owned by other public agencies and private organizations that serve recreation and conservation purposes.

Following the inventory table, 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 Park District 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

(2020 DRAFT 11/04/19 - subsequent review)

* C = Community Park, R = Regional Park, N = Neighborhood Park, OS = Open Space, SU = Special Use (sub-categories of park 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	
BIMPRD Parks & Properties									Total acres
1 Aaron Avenue Tot Lot	N				0.73				0.73
2 Aquatic Center (incl teen cntr)(**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 Camp Yeomalt	N	2.62		X		0.18			2.80
6 Cave Family Heritage Park	SU				0.81	0.10			0.91
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 Historic Bakery (**SD#7)	SU					0.20			0.20
10 Fort Ward Parade Grounds	N				2.65				2.65
11 Fort Ward Park	R	132.10	3.23	X					135.33
12 Gazzam Lake Properties	R	471.71	6.50	X					478.21
13 Gideon Park	N			X	2.31			0.10	2.41
14 Grand Forest(** partBISD)	C	240.75		X					240.75
15 Hawley Cove Park	C	11.64		X					11.64
16 Hidden Cove Ballfields	C	3.03		X	4.75				7.78
17 Hidden Cove Park	C	2.86	2.86	X					5.72
18 Hilltop (incl Prue's House)	C	33.46				0.66		0.71	34.83
19 Island Center Hall	SU					2.29			2.29
20 John Nelson Linear Trail	OS	0.80		X					0.80
21 Lumpkin	OS	4.45							4.45
22 Madison Avenue Tot Lot	N				0.43				0.43
23 Manitou Beach Tidelands/Uplands	OS		0.90						0.90
24 Manzanita Park	C	112.93		X					112.93
25 Meigs Park (1st & 2nd acquisitions)	OS	96.79		X				0.30	97.09
26 Moritani Preserve	OS	8.58							8.58
27 Nute's Pond	OS	31.80		X					31.80
28 Point White Pier	C		0.69						0.69
29 Pritchard Park (jt owned w/ COBI)	R		21.94	X					21.94
30 Red Pine Park	SU						0.48		0.48
31 Rockaway Beach	OS		0.52						0.52
32 Rotary Centennial Park (**WSDOT)	SU			X			0.75		0.75
33 Rotary Park	C	2.40		X	7.10	0.10			9.60
34 Sakai Park	R	14.68				1.50	5.59	1.10	22.87
35 Sands Avenue Ballfield (**BISD)	C	2.50			7.50				10.00
36 Schel Chelb Park	N	1.64		X					1.64
37 Seabold Hall	SU					1.00			1.00
38 Strawberry Hill Park	C			X	17.44	0.10		0.10	17.64
39 T'Chookwap Park	N	0.32							0.32
40 Ted Olson Nature Preserve	OS	15.30		X					15.30
41 Waypoint (**COBI)	SU	1.10		X					1.10
42 Waypoint Woods (**WSF)	OS	3.68							3.68
43 West Port Madison Nature Preserve	C	12.29		X					12.29
44 Williams-Olson Park	C		3.81						3.81
45 Yama Property at Blakely Harb Prk	OS	7.40							7.40
46 *Trail Easemnt/ROW (open to public)	OS			X					0.00
47 Conservation Easemts (held by BIMPRD but not open to public)	OS	36.80							36.80
Total		1,307.31	75.66	0.00	104.11	7.84	6.82	2.62	1504.37

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

	Private Utility Ownership	
1 Puget Sound Energy Agate Pass		0.40
Total	0.40 0.00 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 (sub-categories of park use)

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

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 with a primary purpose of providing:

- Ecological function (shorelines, wetlands and watersheds)
- Forestland (second growth, woodland canopy, carbon capture)
- Wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species)
- Protection and restoration opportunities

The natural areas classification in this plan also includes public farmland that is managed by Friends of the Farm under agreement with the City of Bainbridge Island.

The natural area land category includes both public and non-profit/private open space properties. Acquisition and use of natural areas are subject to agreements, permissions and restrictions. Two examples of public natural areas on Bainbridge Island include the extensive Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve and the smaller Ted Olson Nature Preserve. Details about specific park properties are included in Chapter 5.

Natural areas may link to preserved open space parcels that may not be fully accessible to the public such as Bainbridge Island Land Trust conservation easements. Efforts should be made to integrate natural areas with critical areas and farmland to enhance natural biodiversity and ecological networks. In some cases, natural areas may serve as buffers for neighborhood centers and developing urban areas consistent with local zoning and state regulations.

Natural areas are for passive use as opposed to active use. They may provide trails, interpretation and information kiosks. Related supporting services may include parking lots, restrooms, and benches.

Natural area park lands should be identified for acquisition that will protect and enhance the preservation, restoration, and use of natural areas. These lands provide unique natural resources as well as access for public enjoyment.

Primary methods to acquire natural area lands include open space dedication, conveyances, acquisition of development rights, public funding, grants and donation. A resource available for natural areas acquisition is the Bainbridge Island Land Trust 2018 Conservation Plan Update. (See Appendix I).

Processes to assist the Park Board in the purchase of land includes 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 NATURAL AREA SITES

The following sites have significant natural areas 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 total park acreage for BIMPRD properties ("tpa") is indicated within the site description below.

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	Camp Yeomalt	Neighborhood park with renovated log cabin in wooded setting. (tpa: 2.80)	2.62
4	Fort Ward Park	Regional multi-use park with extensive saltwater shoreline at Fort Ward historic site. (tpa: 135.33)	132.10
5	Gazzam Lake Properties	Regional nature preserve with 14 acre lake and wetlands. (tpa: 478.21)	471.71
6	Grand Forest	Community park with second growth forests, trails, wildlife habitat and wetlands. Trails extend onto adjacent BISD property. (tpa: 240.75)	240.75
7	Hawley Cove Park	Community park on Eagle Harbor with shoreline, wetlands and upland forest. (tpa: 11.64)	11.64
8	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Community park and ballfield site in wooded setting. (tpa: 7.78)	3.03
9	Hidden Cove Park	Community park with shoreline/water access on Hidden Cove. (tpa: 5.72)	2.86
10	Hilltop	Community park adjacent to Grand Forest with second growth forest, meadow and wildlife habitat. Partial lease with BILT. (tpa: 34.83)	33.46
11	John Nelson Linear Park	Open space linear park with proposed trail. (tpa: 0.80 acres)	0.80
12	Lumpkin	Open space park and natural area with shoreline. (tpa: 4.45)	4.45
13	Manzanita Park	Community park with woodlands, wetlands and trails used primarily by equestrians. (tpa: 112.93)	112.93
14	Meigs Park 1/2	Open space with trail networks, ponds, bogs, and old-growth spruce. (tpa: 97.09)	96.79
15	Moritani Preserve	Open space park and natural area in Winslow with wooded and open grass areas. (tpa: 8.58)	8.58
16	Nute's Pond	Open space with trail and pond. (tpa: 31.80)	31.80
17	Rotary Park	Community park with ballfields, playground, woods, and trails. (tpa: 9.60)	2.40
18	Sakai Park	Regional park in Winslow with natural areas, wetlands and pond. (tpa: 22.87)	14.68
19	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

20	Schel Chelb	Neighborhood park and natural area with wetlands and shoreline near Lynwood Center. (tpa: 1.64)	1.64
21	T'Chookwap	Open space park with viewpoint overlooking Port Madison Bay. (tpa: .32)	.32
22	Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Open space nature preserve with wetlands and woodlands. (tpa: 15.30)	15.30
23	Waypoint	Special use pedestrian/linear park adjacent to ravine. Owned by COBI/Kitsap Transit and managed by BIMPRD. (tpa: 1.10)	1.10
24	Waypoint Woods	Open space park near ferry with woodlands and trails in Winslow. (tpa: 3.68)	3.68
25	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
26	Yama Property	Open space with woodlands adjacent to Blakely Harbor Park with historical significance from mill era. (tpa: 7.40)	7.40
27	Trail/Easemt	Open space trail easements open to the public.	0
28	Conservation Easements	Conservation easements held by BIMPRD that are not open to the public.	36.80
	Total	Natural Area Acreage BIMPRD	1307.31

Pending Transfers COBI to BIMPRD

1	Pritchard Park	Transfer of sole COBI ownership to BIMPRD less 13.86 ac. point & 4.22 ac. south of Eagle Harbor Dr.	9.42
	Total	Natural Area Acreage Pending Transfers	9.42

COBI Properties

1	Bentryn	Farm property on Day Road.	11.50
2	Crawford	Farm property on Day Road.	2.30
3	Johnson Farm	Farm property located off Miller Road.	14.0
4	Lost Valley	Open space with watershed at 7688 Westerly Lane NE with woodlands and trail access.	33.75
5	Lovgren	Open space property off Lovgren Rd	14.39
6	M&E Tree Farm	Farm property off Lovegreen Rd.	13.0
7	Morales Farm	Farm property off Lovegreen NE.	4.70
8	Prichard Park Uplands B	Portion of regional park solely owned by COBI.	4.22
9	Suyematsu Farm	Farm property adjacent to Manzanita Park.	14.80
10	Total	Natural Area Acreage COBI	112.66

BI School District

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

Private Utility Ownership

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

BI Land Trust Properties It should be noted that the Bainbridge Island Land Trust has been instrumental in acquiring other natural area properties in addition to those listed below. Many of these additional properties were acquired through BILT partnerships with the Park District or City of Bainbridge Island and are indicated in the BIMPRD or COBI inventories above.

1	Cougar Creek	BILT owned in-fee property.	15.35
2	Crocker	BILT owned in-fee property.	5.04
3	Fletcher Bay lots	BILT owned in-fee property.	.99
4	Fort Ward lot	BILT owned in-fee property.	.18
5	Heart of Forest	BILT owned in-fee property.	19.00
6	Jablonko	BILT owned in-fee property.	14.17
7	Linbergh Robbin Tidelands	BILT owned in-fee property.	1.78
8	Miller-Kirkman Preserve	BILT owned in-fee property.	13.27
9	Quitslund Family Farm	BILT owned in-fee property.	19.59
10	Soutter	BILT owned in-fee property.	10.01
11	W. Bainbridge/Agate Pas Presv	BILT owned in-fee property.	12.49
12	Wildlife Corridor A	BILT owned in-fee property.	9.66
13	Wildlife Corridor B	BILT owned in-fee property.	9.86
14	Wildlife Corridor Expansion	BILT owned in-fee property.	15.02
15	Easements	Easements (partial BILT ownership).	275.46
	Total	Natural Area Acreage BILT	421.87

Non-Profit Properties

1	Bloedel Reserve	Private reserve on north end island featuring native plants, second-growth forest habitat with ponds, wetlands, waterfall, and bird refuge.	149.90
2	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.	254.48
	Total	Natural Area Acreage Non-Profit Properties	404.38

Grand Total Existing Natural Area Acreage

2296.04 acres

POSSIBLE NATURAL AREA SITES

In accordance with Chapter 6 Levels of Service land/population ratios, to maintain the current Park District level of standard for the island's growing population, the present supply of acreage for natural areas would need to be increased by another 424.33 acres. This is well above the national standard, and as a goal for the Park District may not be achievable within the timeframe of this comprehensive plan given limited land and opportunities for this category.

Additional acreage acquired by the Park District for natural areas may be obtained through partnerships with public and/or private entities and should be subject to availability, financial resources, and consistent with Park District strategic goals.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

	Possible natural areas	Potential acquisition or conveyance of additional natural area land.	424.33
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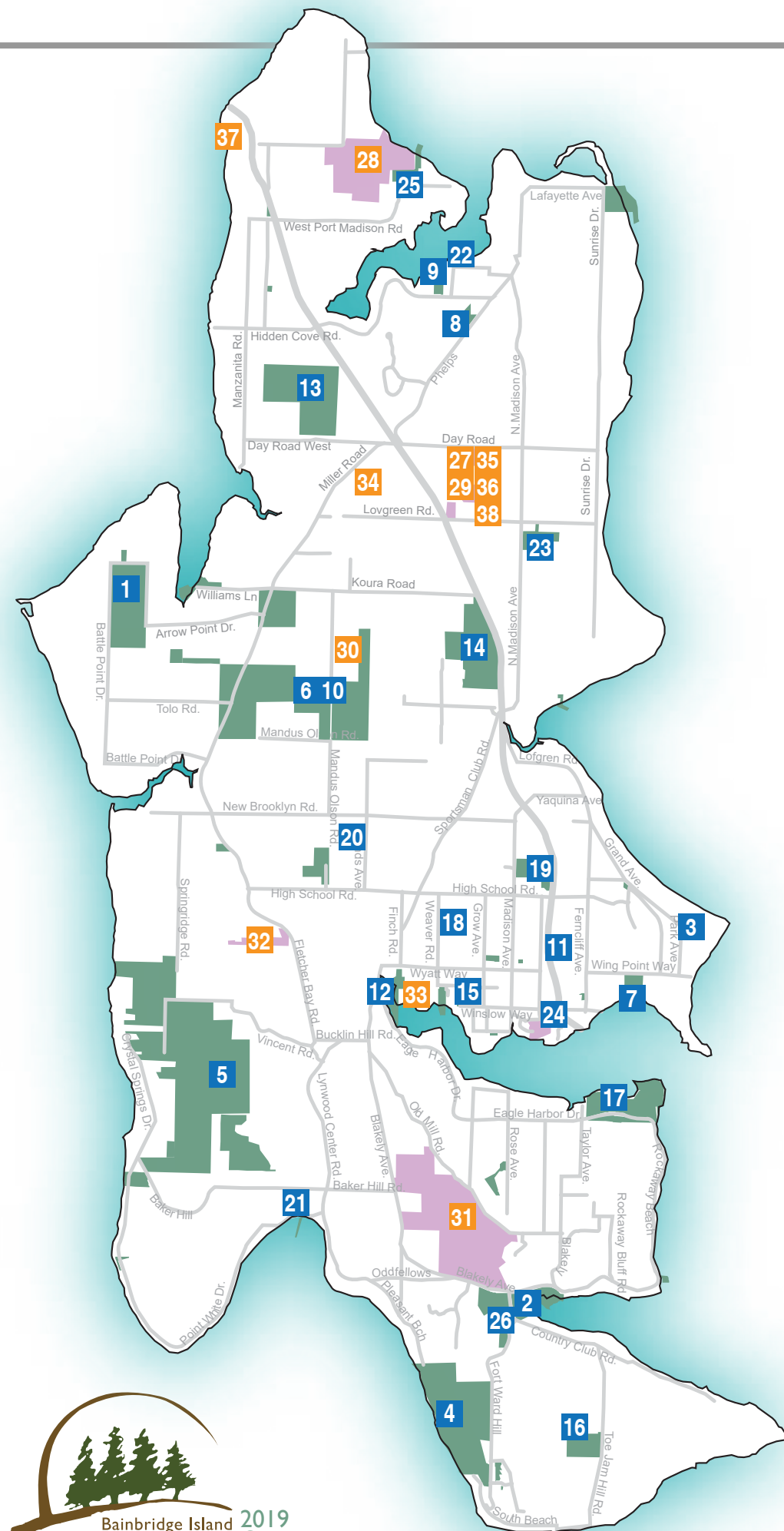
Total Possible Natural Area Acreage

424.33 acres

Natural Areas

Existing Natural Areas

- 1 Battlepoint/ Fairydell
- 2 Blakely Harbor Park
- 3 Camp Yeomalt
- 4 Fort Ward Park
- 5 Gazzam Lake
- 6 Grand Forest
- 7 Hawley Cove Park
- 8 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 9 Hidden Cove Park
- 10 Hilltop
- 11 John Nelson Linear Trail
- 12 Lumpkin
- 13 Manzanita Park
- 14 Meigs Park
- 15 Moritani Preserve
- 16 Nutes Pond
- 17 Pritchard Park
- 18 Rotary Park
- 19 Sakai Park
- 20 Sands Ballfield
- 21 Schel Chelb Park
- 22 T'Chookwap Park
- 23 Ted Olson Nature Preserve
- 24 Waypoint & Waypoint Woods
- 25 W Port Madison Nature Preserve
- 26 Yama Property
- 27 Bentryn Farm
- 28 Bloedel Reserve
- 29 Crawford Property
- 30 Grand Forest East
- 31 Islandwood
- 32 Johnson Farm
- 33 Lost Valley
- 34 Lovgren
- 35 M&E Tree Farm
- 36 Morales Farm
- 37 Puget Sound Energy Agate Pass
- 38 Suyematsu Farm

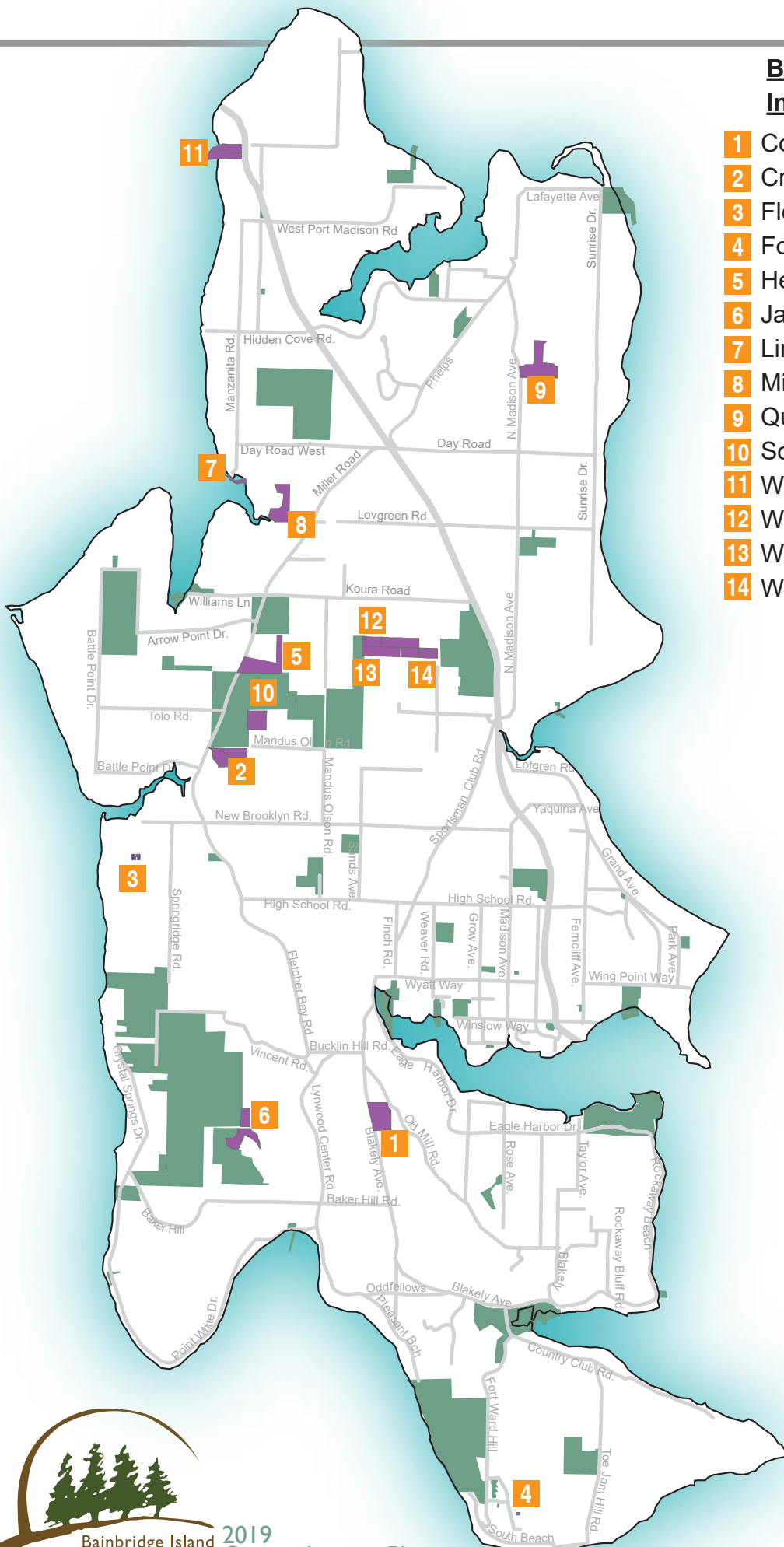


Natural Areas

Bainbridge Island Land Trust

In-fee Properties

- 1 Cougar Creek
- 2 Croker
- 3 Fletcher Bay Lots
- 4 Fort Ward Lot
- 5 Heart of the Forest
- 6 Jablonko
- 7 Lindbergh Robbins Tidelands
- 8 Miller-Kirkman Preserve
- 9 Quitslund Family Farm
- 10 Soutter
- 11 West Bainbridge/Agate Pass Preserve
- 12 Wildlife Corridor A
- 13 Wildlife Corridor B
- 14 Wildlife Corridor Expansion



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 largely 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 beach walking, fishing, boating, swimming, paddle boarding, 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.

When feasible, recreational shoreline will be linked with preserved open space parks in order to create greenway corridors and open space networks.

In addition, when feasible, recreational shoreline will be connected to trail corridors to increase access to the shoreline.

Recreational shoreline lands should be identified for acquisition that will protect and enhance shoreline use. These lands are significant acquisition priorities since they provide for the preservation of unique natural resources as well as shoreline access for public enjoyment and recreation.

Primary methods to achieve shoreline acquisition include open space dedication, conveyances, acquisition of development rights, public funding, grants and donation.

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.

Some of 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 total park acreage of BIMPRD properties ("tpa") is indicated within the site description below.

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 recreational shoreline on Rich Passage. (tpa: 478.21)	6.50
5	Hidden Cove Park	Community park with shoreline/water access on Hidden Cove. (tpa: 5.72)	2.86
6	Manitou Beach Tideland/Upland	Open space park with shoreline access on Murden Cove. (tpa:.90)	.90
7	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
8	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 owned solely by COBI. (tpa: 21.94 plus pending transfer)	21.94
9	Rockaway Beach	Open space park with saltwater shoreline, view and scuba diving access. (tpa: .52)	.52
10	Williams-Olson Park	Community park with shoreline and tidelands on Manzanita Bay (tpa: 3.81)	3.81
	Sub-total	Recreational Shoreline Acreage BIMPRD	75.66

COBI Properties

1	Pritchard Park Point/Superfund	Superfund on shoreline with limited public access and on-going clean-up efforts; targeted for eventual public park use.	13.86
2	Strawberry Plant Park	Community park in Winslow area with saltwater shoreline on Eagle Harbor. (John Nelson Park at Strawberry Cannery Cove)	3.90
3	Waterfront Park	Waterfront park on Eagle Harbor with dock and boat launch.	4.0
	Sub-total	Recreational Shoreline Acreage COBI	21.76

Grand Total Existing Recreational Shoreline Acres

97.42 acres

POSSIBLE RECREATIONAL SHORELINE

It is anticipated that additional acreage for recreational shoreline will be acquired through participation with public and/or private entities.

Park District sail float at Waterfront Park will be either replaced or renovated subject to permitting and lease for the benefit of boating programs.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

	Possible recreational shoreline.	Projected acquisition or conveyance of additional recreational shoreline with provision of possible small craft facility.	24.50
	Waterfront Park	Possible sail float and dock improvements (tidelands lease).	0

Total Possible Recreational Shoreline

24.50 acres

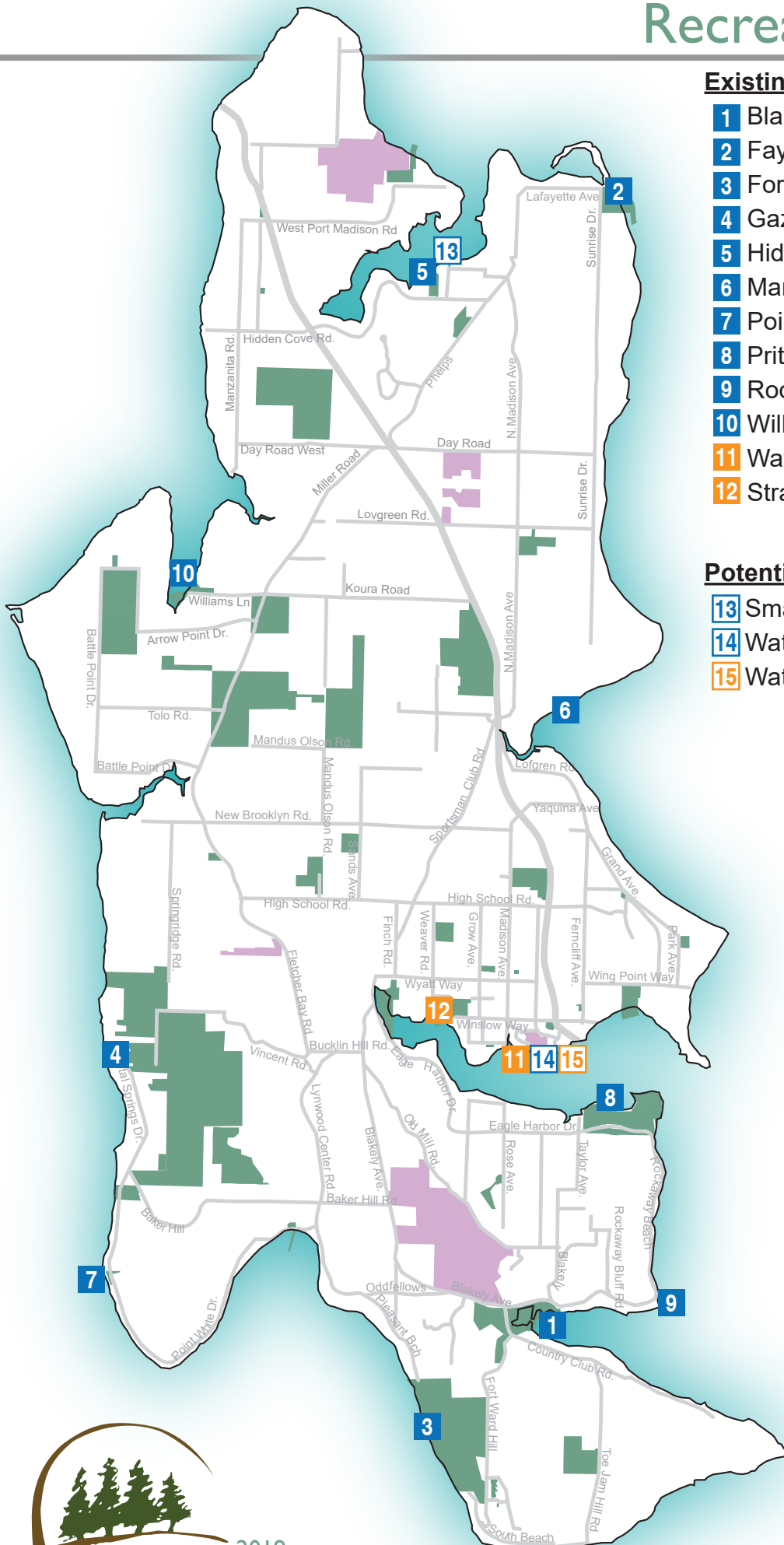
Recreational Shoreline

Existing Recreational Shoreline

- 1 Blakely Harbor Park
- 2 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 3 Fort Ward Park
- 4 Gazzam Lake Park
- 5 Hidden Cove Park
- 6 Manitou Beach Tidelands
- 7 Point White Pier
- 8 Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 9 Rockaway Beach
- 10 Williams-Olson Park
- 11 Waterfront Park
- 12 Strawberry Plant Park

Potential Recreational Shoreline

- 13 Small Craft Facility
- 14 Waterfront Park Sail Float Improvements
- 15 Waterfront Park Dock Improvements



CHAPTER 4.3 RECREATIONAL TRAILS

The Recreational Trails classification categorizes park land that has recreational trails. Recreational Trails are primarily off-road, soft surface, non-motorized trails intended primarily for enjoyment and exercise, and include:

- Trails through natural areas,
- Trail corridors within parks,
- Trails that connect parks to parks,
- Trails that connect neighborhoods to parks, especially where a walking route provides closer access than via existing roads
- Trails that connect parks to the shoreline
- Trails that connect parks to points of interest
- Trails that connect parks to public spaces
- Trails that connect parks to transportation corridors

The Park District is responsible for the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of recreational trails, including water trail facilities and infrastructure. The District will continue to collaborate with other public and private agencies to assure that multi-jurisdictional trail to trail and road to trail connections are well coordinated and cost-effective.

The following Trails Vision Plan outlines the future direction for expansion of recreational trail inventory and how these recreational trails connect to other jurisdictional trail systems. Included as part of the Trails Vision Plan are several attachments that indicate the existing trail inventory, possible future recreational trails, water access trails, trails standards and trail details.

This plan has been drafted by Park District Staff in coordination with the Trails Advisory Committee, as well as in consultation with the City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation, and citizen input through the comprehensive plan public engagement process.

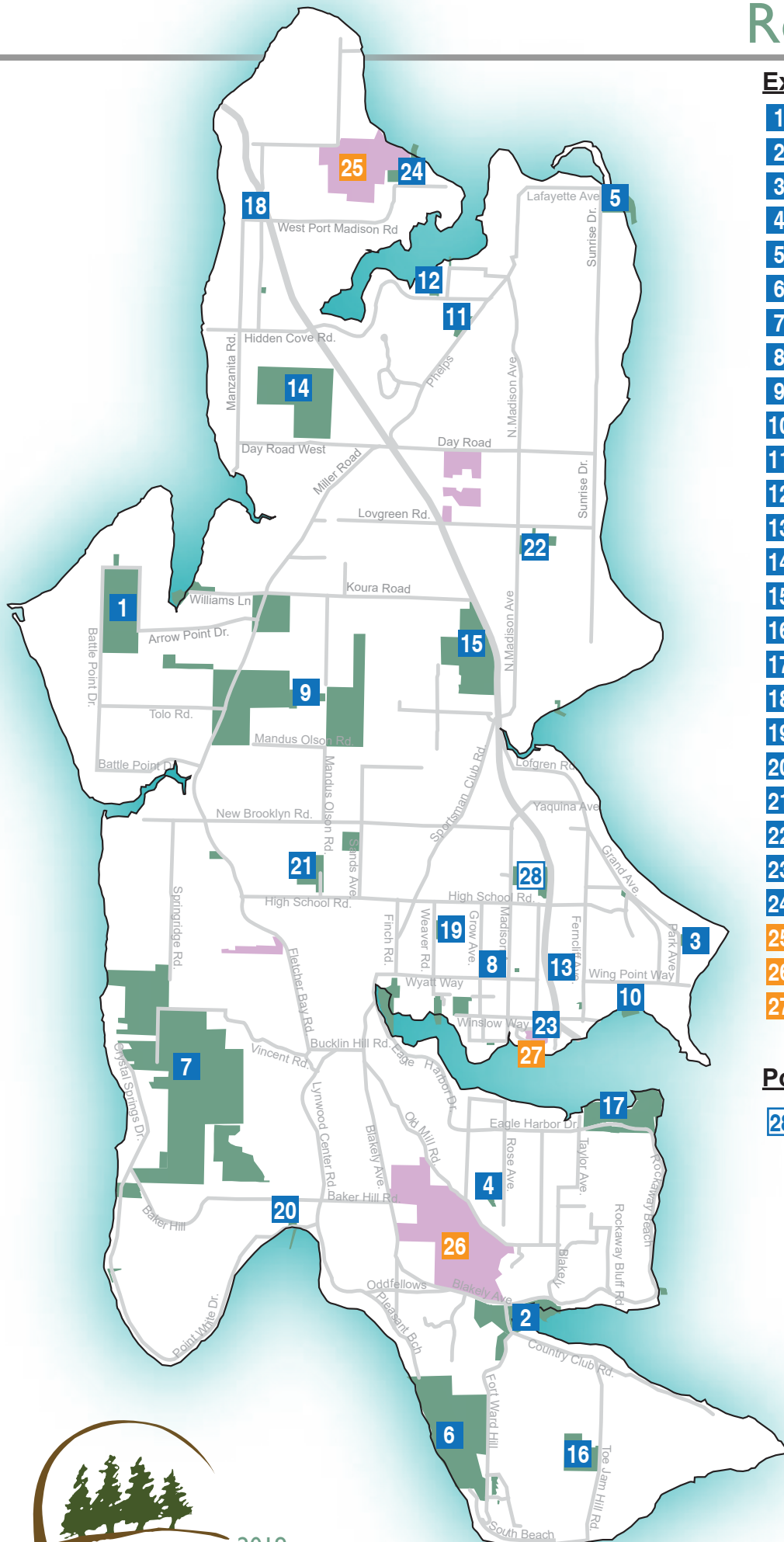
Recreational Trails

Existing Recreational Trails

- 1 Battle Point Park
- 2 Blakely Harbor Park
- 3 Camp Yeomalt
- 4 Eaglesdale Park
- 5 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 6 Fort Ward Park
- 7 Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve
- 8 Gideon Park
- 9 Grand Forest
- 10 Hawley Cove Park
- 11 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 12 Hidden Cove Park
- 13 John Nelson Linear Trail
- 14 Manzanita Park
- 15 Meigs Park
- 16 Nute's Pond
- 17 Pritchard Park
- 18 Rotary Centennial Park
- 19 Rotary Park
- 20 Schel Chelb Park
- 21 Strawberry Hill Park
- 22 Ted Olson Park
- 23 Waypoint & Waypoint Woods
- 24 West Port Madison Nature Preserve
- 25 Blodel Preserve
- 26 IslandWood
- 27 Waterfront Park

Potential Recreational Trails

- 28 Sakai Park



Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

Recreational Trails Vision Plan

DRAFT 11/04/19

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.

Purpose

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

Vision Statement

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

Goals of the Trails Vision Plan

- Promote health and wellness for community members with nature trails for pedestrian, bicycling, and equestrian use.
- Provide access/educate the community about conservation and preservation of our natural resources through a system of prescribed trails, carefully laid out to minimize impacts to sensitive areas and routed to avoid significant tree removal.
- Provide for community connections to highlight our unique historical venues, park landscapes and the island's natural beauty.
- Increase community connections between the Winslow core, parks, recreation centers, schools and neighborhoods by linking to other publicly maintained non-motorized corridors.
- Partner and collaborate with other agencies and non-profits on opportunities, as they arise, for key connections and trail system development and expansion.
- Develop and implement a trail classification system that meets the needs of a large variety of user types and abilities.
- Develop trail connections by integrating multi-jurisdiction trails, such as District recreational trails and the City of Bainbridge Island's non-motorized transportation corridors, to create long distance routes north and south, and east and west.
- Promote education of trail use that include trail etiquette, conservation, preservation, and leave-no-trace principles.
- Design trails that protect, conserve, and blend in with the natural landscape by maintaining tree canopy and minimize impacts to natural stormwater flows.
- Design multi-use trails for public use that carefully consider the impacts to wildlife.
- Enhance and support the volunteer program for citizens and organizations to assist with trail maintenance activities.

Community Benefits of an Interconnected Trail System

Trails provide numerous quality of life, environmental, and economic benefits to the individuals they serve and the communities in which they are located.

Examples of the benefits of a well-developed trail system:

- Increases recreational and health opportunities.

- Satisfies the high local public expectation for quality trails, parks, open space and outdoor recreation.
- Provides benefits to the environment by connecting people with the natural environment.
- Preserves important natural areas and habitats.
- Provides protection of sensitive landscapes, natural areas, and habitats by allowing education and access to these landscapes.
- Provides social benefits by connecting people with neighbors and generating a stronger sense of community.
- Provides a sense of spiritual, mental, and emotional well-being through immersion in nature, as well as moments of peace and tranquility in an increasingly noisy world.
- Increases public access to historical, cultural and natural environment.
- Provides interconnected trail systems that encourage active transportation.
- Provides for non-motorized options of travel
- Increases tourism.
- Increases property value.
- Reduces green house gas emissions by providing alternatives to automobile travel.
- Provides fish and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Trail Development

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

The following principles should guide trail development decisions:

- Purposely prescribe use of sensitive areas by carefully routing trails to minimize impact while providing for public access and educational opportunities.
- Consider and include trail corridors and trail infrastructure that enhance emergency access and wayfinding.
- Utilize “Best Management Practices”, techniques, and the latest industry trends in the development of recreational trail systems that create the least impact to natural areas in the planning phase of trails and during construction activities.
- Seek educational opportunities for staff and volunteers on the latest “Best Management Practices”, techniques, and trends in construction and maintenance of recreational trail systems.
- Consider potential user conflicts in the development of site-specific trail development. Special-use trail systems may need to be considered as community needs arise.
- Develop trail design and standards that are easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.
- Trail development should include an island-circumnavigating water trail, and regional water trail designation for non-motorized small watercraft such as kayaks, canoes, etc. This could include designations such as the Cascadia Marine Trail. The trail may incorporate and improve a system of boat ramps, landings, and other general improvements to public facilities, such as drinking water, restrooms, picnic tables, etc., where practical.
- Coordinate with the City of Bainbridge Island to identify low-use roads and other sources when possible to increase connectivity.

Trail Development Priorities

Specific trail priorities will be set by the District Board of Commissioners, primarily during the annual budget development process, with the possibility of adjustments throughout the year.

The District will focus its trail resources on the priorities established by the District Board annually. Trail priorities are subject to change and may include the following, in no specific order:

- 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.
- Trails that connect neighborhoods to parks, especially where a walking route provides closer access than via existing roads.
- Cross-island trails (East/West, North/South) independent of the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, 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.
- Trails linking parks to COBI's Non-motorized Transportation Plan, Core 40 corridor. (See Appendix J).
- Trail projects that enhance emergency personnel's access to trail users and ability to protect community assets.
- Trail projects that can increase accessible trail options.
- Trails that are likely to receive the heaviest usage, and as a result benefit the greatest number of users.

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 may consider management, or transfer of ownership, of trails that meet the District's established criteria of recreational trails in this plan.
- The Park District will, wherever feasible, connect recreational soft surface trails with other, publicly accessible, jurisdictional trails systems (including public, private, and non-profit entities) to provide public routes that can be utilized by a variety of users. Where these connections occur, there will be transitions from other jurisdictional trail standards to District recreational trail standards.
- The Park District will partner with public, private, and non-profit entities when available and applicable to expand, develop and maintain an integrated system of trails on Bainbridge Island.
- When consistent with the established criteria of recreational trails in this plan, the Park District may coordinate with other agencies to create a water trail around Bainbridge Island for non-motorized small watercraft utilizing park properties, road ends and other public properties.

Implementation

On an annual basis the Board, with input from staff, the Parkland Acquisition Committee, and the Trails Advisory Committee, and consultation with other jurisdictional planners (such as COBI) and non-profits (such as the Park Foundation) will determine through the budget development process, which trail projects to prioritize.

While plans will be set annually, the District should remain flexible to take advantage of unforeseen opportunities as they arise to improve, expand, or create connections across the Island within the Districts trail systems and to other public trail systems.

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. However, community needs, and expectations may warrant the consideration of special use trails, or trail systems to avoid predictable user

conflicts. Special use options may include pedestrian-only trails, equestrian trails, off leash dog trails, mountain bike trails, and water trails.

The District currently uses a trail classification system with 3 trail categories. Generally, trails are multi-use and any 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 a more intimate experience 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.
- An additional classification could be considered for transportation corridors that would need to be funded by COBI, other agencies, or donation/grant opportunities. These corridors would be vetted by the District and approved by the Board of Commissioners. Alternative hardened surfaces (such as a bonded wood or similar product) would be preferred over concrete or asphalt.
- The District should collaborate with COBI on a standard classification of trail where parks connects to the Sound to Olympics trail, or similar, regional shared-use paths traverse through park property. (up to 8 feet wide with a 12% maximum grade).
- Where approved by the Board of Commissioners, the City of Bainbridge Island will be allowed to construct sections of the Sound to Olympic Trail through District property to the 10 to 12 feet wide standard, similar to the existing completed sections of the STO.

Attachments

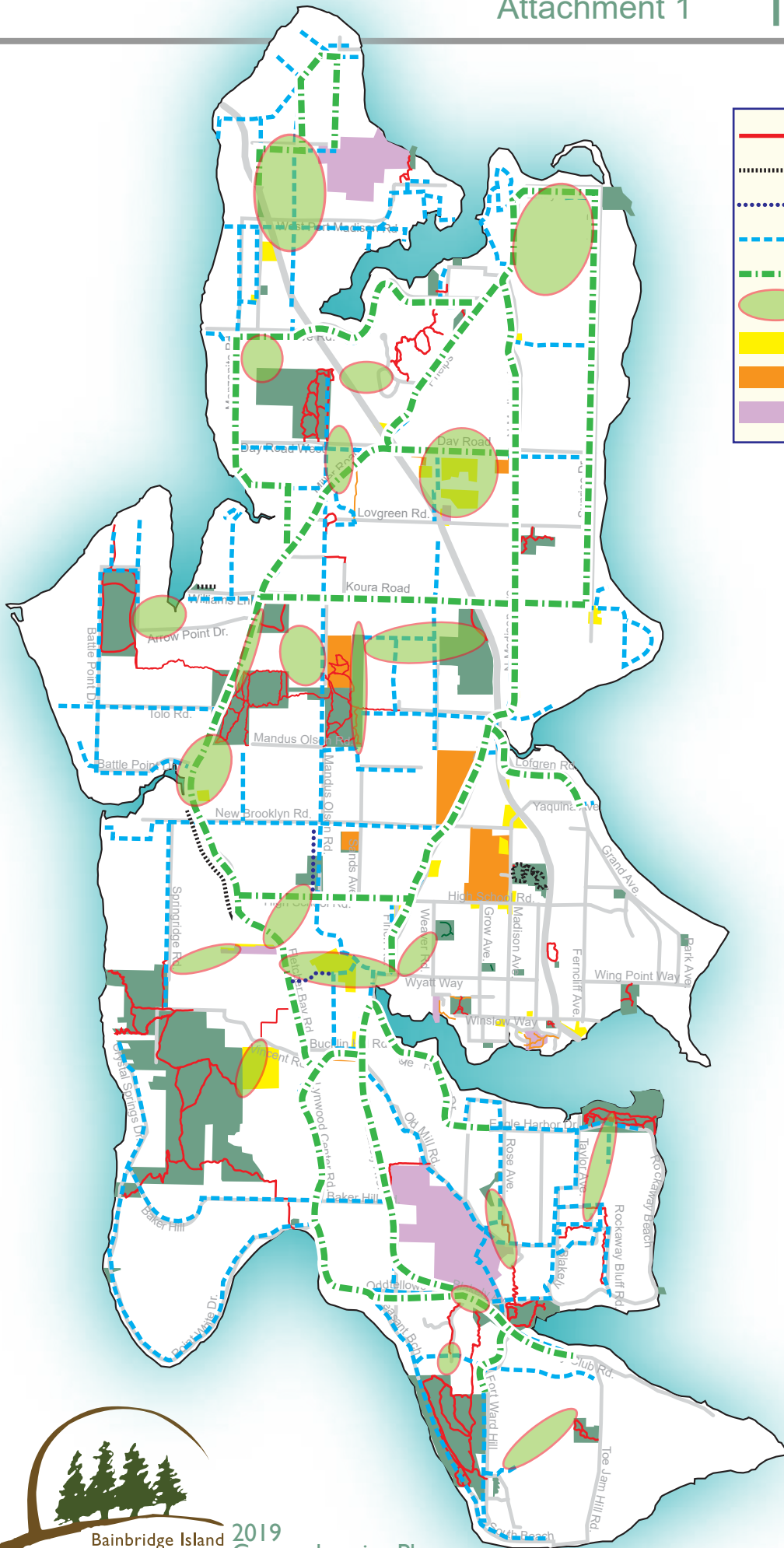
1. Attachment 1: Graphic - Trail Vision Plan
2. Attachment 2: Graphic - Trail Inventory
3. Attachment 3: Graphic - Water Access/Trail
4. Attachment 4: Chart - Trail Standards
5. Attachment 5: Trail Details (a: standard trail, b: multipurpose trail, c: multi-jurisdictional corridor trail connection, d: accessible trail)

This plan serves as an update to the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District's 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

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

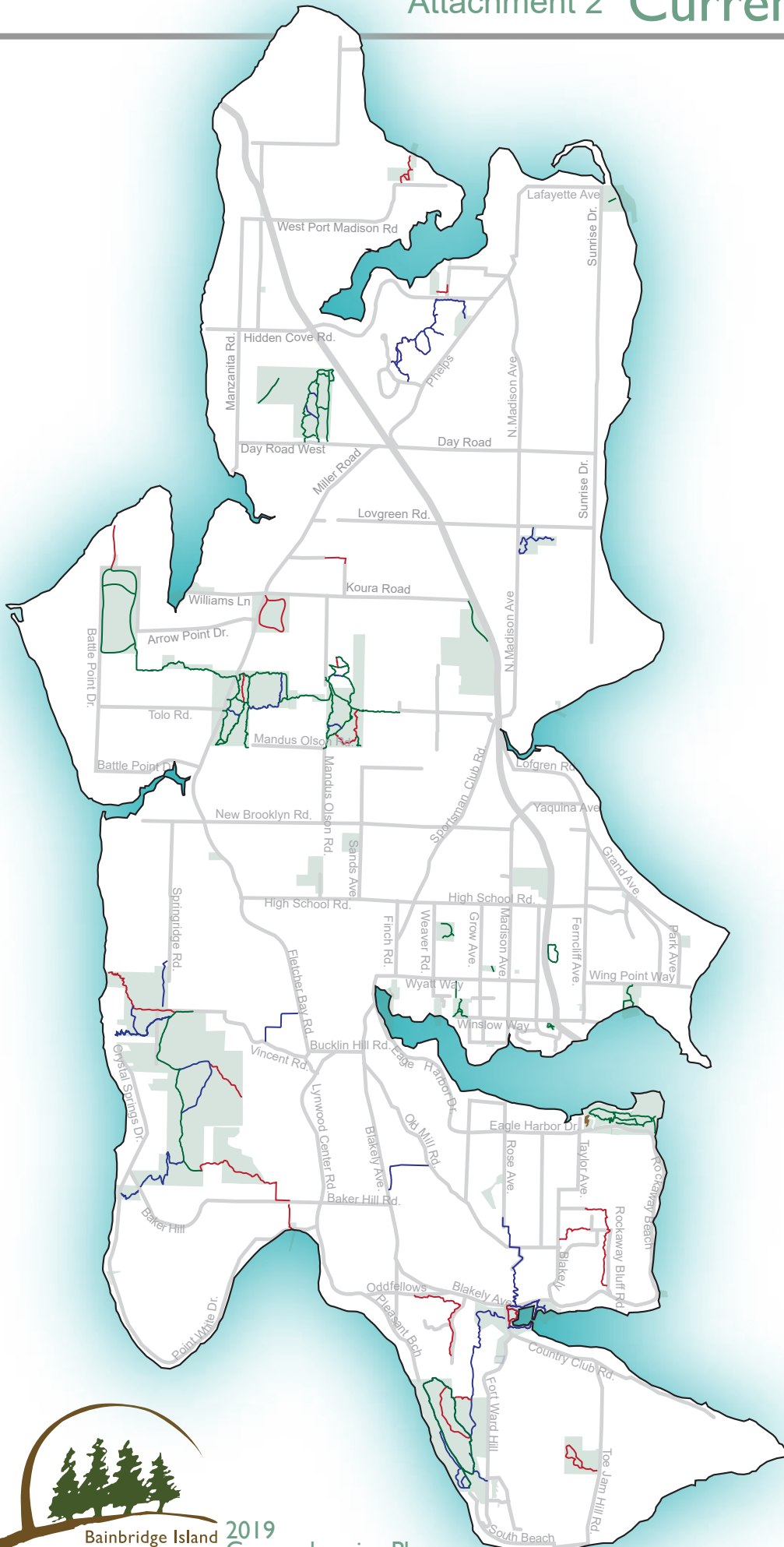
Legend

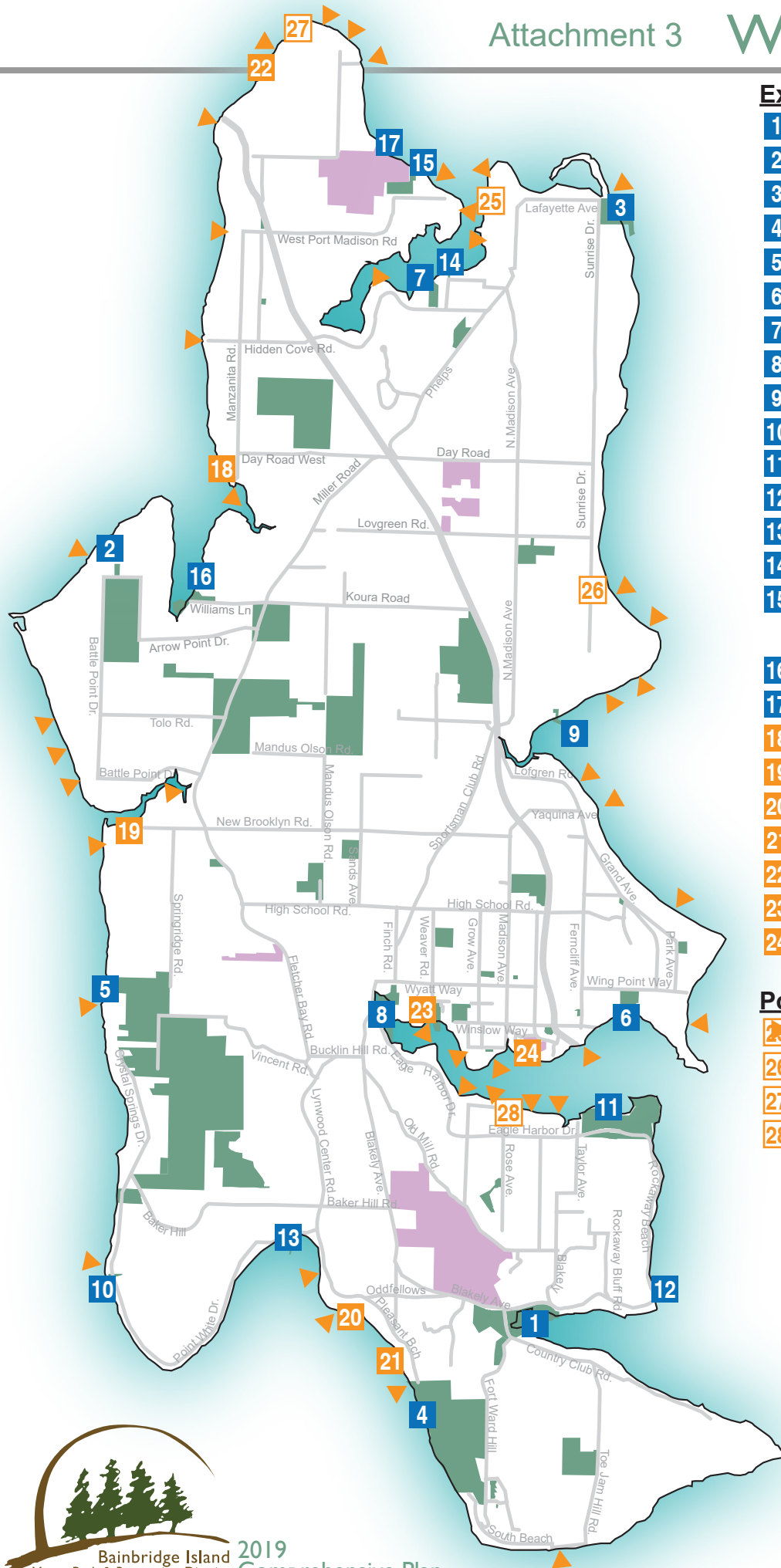
	BIMPRD Trails
	Planned BIMPRD Trails
	Future BIMPRD Trails
	COBI Non-motorized
	COBI Core 40
	Potential Corridors
	City Property
	School Property
	Other Open Space



Legend

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



**Existing Waterfront Access**

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

Potential Waterfront Access

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



Trail Standards

Trail Classification System

Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District

(Draft 11/04/19 subsequent review)

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Main Trails or Loops, Multi-Modal connections	Trail Class 2 Secondary Loops, Long Distance connections	Trail Class 3 Periphery loops, Nature trails, and difficult terrain trails
Recreational Useage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use unless specifically signed More frequent 2-way traffic Standard used when linked to Non-Motorized trail system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use unless specifically signed Less frequent 2-way traffic Through connections and connections to trailheads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use unless specifically signed Connector trails within larger trails Less frequent 2-way traffic
Tread	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread width, 5-6ft, may be reduced for short distances to avoid significant features Corridor width 7 to 8 feet Permeable native and non-native soft surface materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread width 3-4ft, may be reduced for short distances to avoid significant features Corridor width 5 to 6 feet Native soils and non-native materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tread width, 3 ft maximum Corridor width 4 feet Typically, native materials
Obstacles Construction Criteria Winter Storm Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few obsatcles Few exposed roots Generally moderate grades 1st priority after winter storms As barrier free as feasible Machine built and maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More obstacles than Class 1 2nd priority after winter storms Machine built and maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be sizeable roots 3rd priority after winter storms Some steep grades Narrow trail corridor Typically, hand built and maintained
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 3rd priority after winter storms Built structures as needed Typically, hand built and maintained
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 Annual inspections of trail conditions Proactive approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal pruning of trail corridor Annual inspections of trail conditions Proactive approach

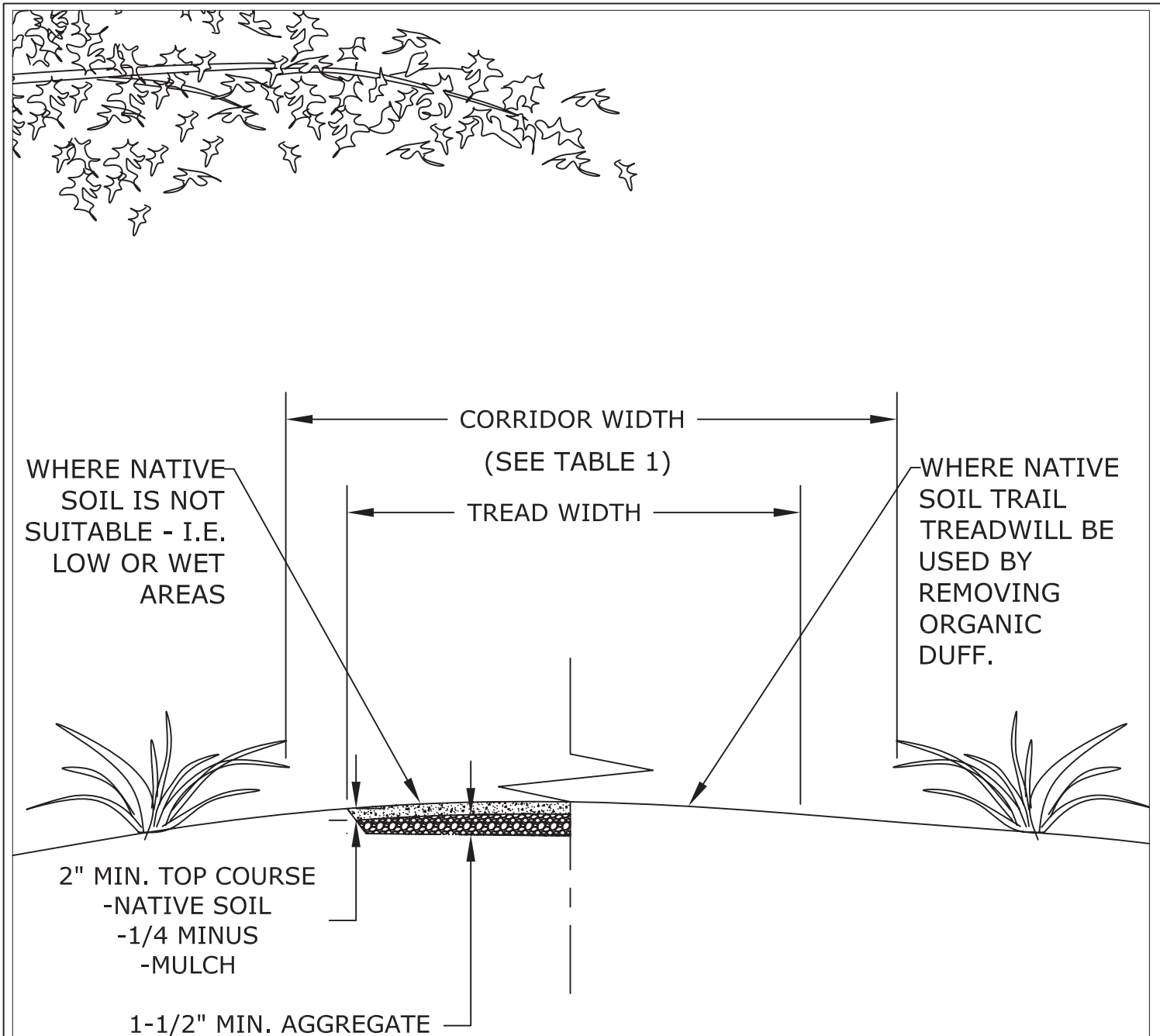


TABLE 1

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 Park &
Recreation District

Standard Trail
CLASS I-II-III

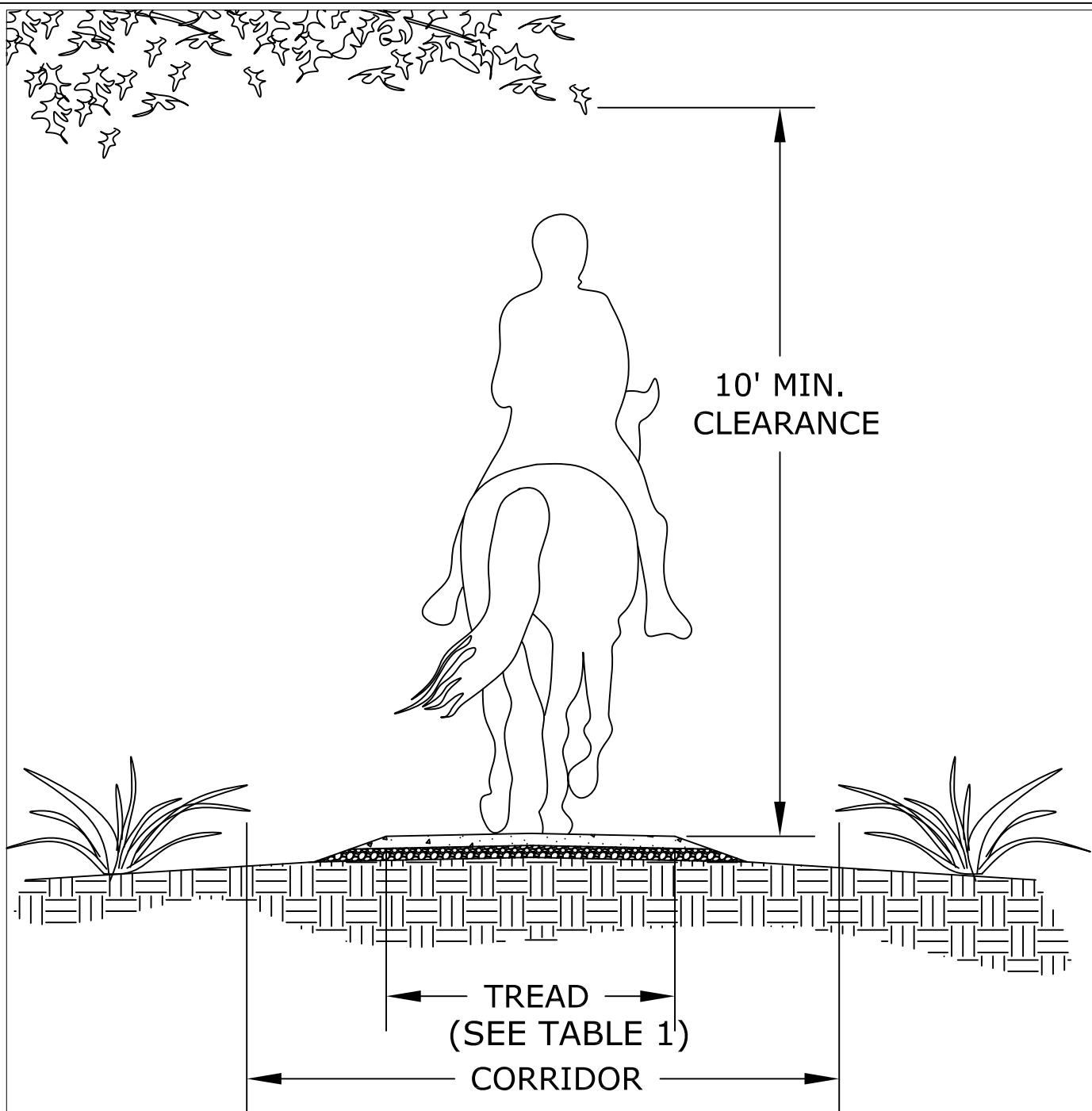


TABLE 1

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

Multipurpose Trail
CLASS I-II-III

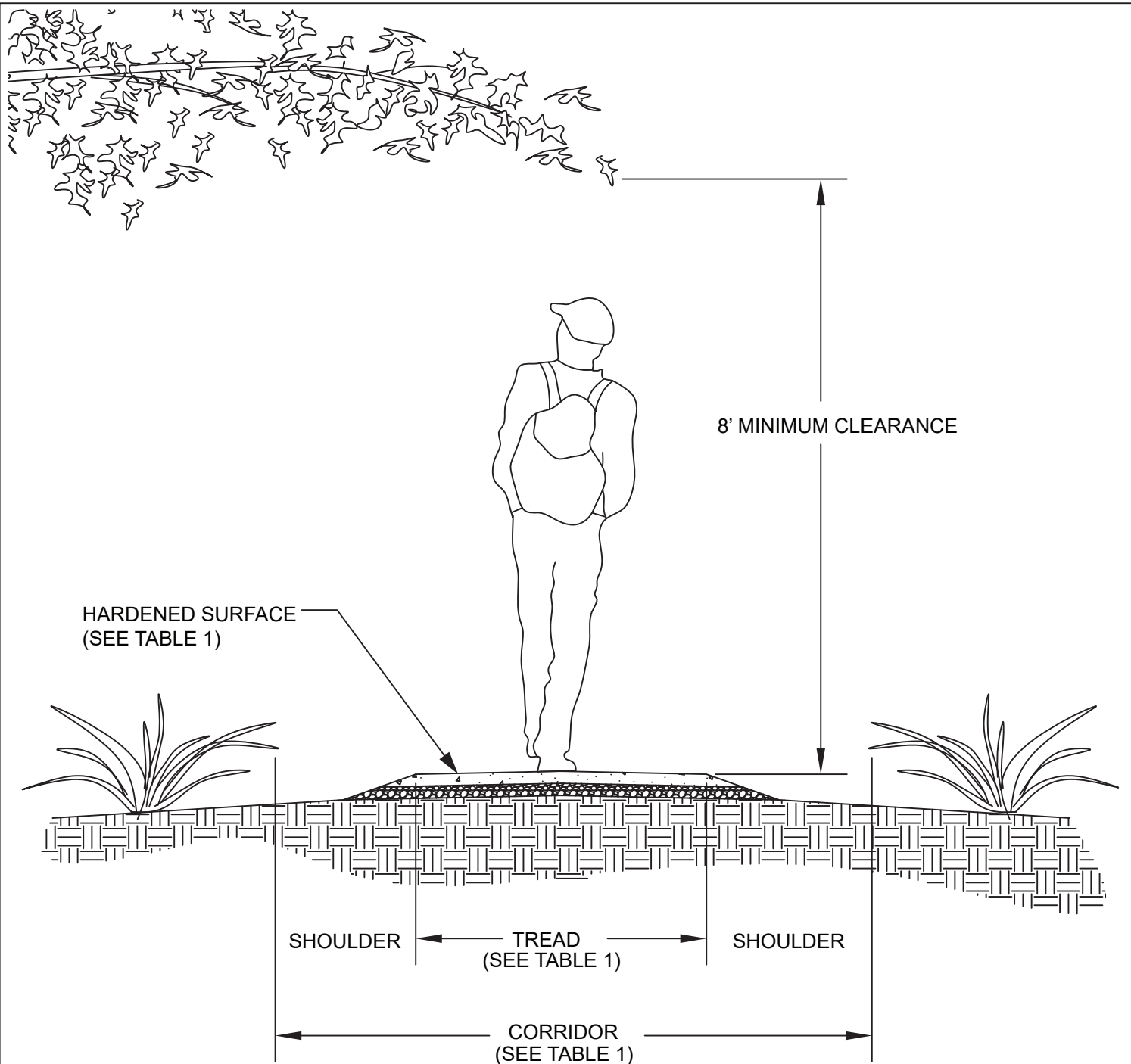


TABLE 1

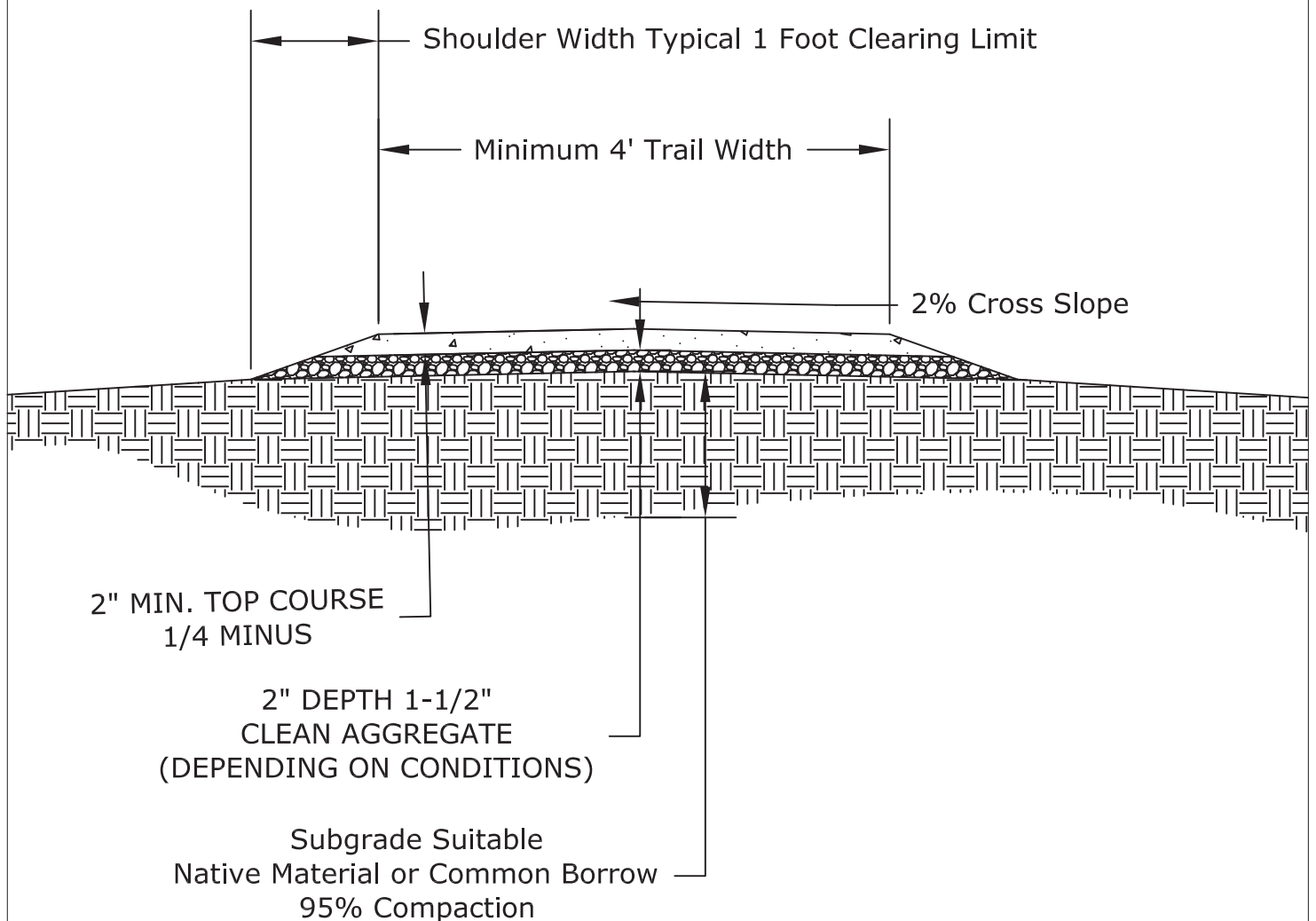
CLASS	TREAD WIDTH	CORRIDOR WIDTH	HARDENED SURFACE
1A	6-8 FEET	8-10 FEET (2 FOOT SHOULDERS)	OTHER THAN ASPHALT OR CONCRETE
STO	10-12 FEET	14-16 FEET (2 FOOT SHOULDERS)	ASPHALT OR CONCRETE



**Bainbridge Island
Metro Park &
Recreation District**

**Multi-jurisdictional
Corridor
Trail Connection**

(ONLY WHERE APPROVED BY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS)



- 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 Park &
Recreation District

Accessible Trail

CHAPTER 4.4 PLAYGROUNDS & (OUTDOOR) ATHLETIC FACILITIES

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

It should be noted that only outdoor athletic facilities are included in this section. Indoor athletic facilities are discussed in Section 4.5 Indoor Facilities & Community Centers and include a possible community recreation center at Sakai Park with athletic fields, courts, gymnastics area, and running track as indicated in the adopted concept plan.

Playgrounds and outdoor athletic facilities may be developed on park land or on other public parcels such as school property subject to lease or agreement. These facilities could be single use or combined with other park elements and uses

Typical play features could include open play areas or play structures designed for multiple skill levels and universal play experiences.

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

Outdoor recreation athletic field and court facilities support local and regional recreation use for youth and adults that is for both informal play and organized sports. Sites may be multi-use fields or courts and can include attributes such as natural or synthetic turf, perimeter fencing, and spectator seating. Specific field sports can include soccer, football, lacrosse, softball and baseball. Specific court sports can include roller hockey, basketball, tennis, pickleball and volleyball. Night lighting may occur at select sites subject to constraints, permitting and agreement.

Outdoor recreation athletic fields are located at community and regional park site settings such as Battle Point Park, Strawberry Hill Park, Rotary Park and various school sites.

Improvements for both playgrounds and outdoor athletic facilities could include restrooms, concessions, parking lots with designated overflow areas, and pedestrian circulation. Some sites may also be improved with other park elements such as picnic shelters, skate furnishings, disc golf park overlays, and pump tracks.

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 number listed on the right-hand side denotes the total number of play areas on the property. For BIMPRD properties, the total park acreage ("tpa") is indicated within the site description below.

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	Cave Family Heritage Park	Special use park with playground and lawn. (tpa: .91)	1
4	Eagledale Park	Community park with playground. (tpa: 6.54)	1
5	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with extensive saltwater shoreline and playground. (tpa: 16.32)	1
6	Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Neighborhood park with large grass area for play activities. (tpa: 2.65)	0
7	Gideon Park	Neighborhood park with playground and open grass play area. (tpa: 2.41)	1
8	Madison Avenue Tot Lot	Neighborhood park with play structure for young children. (tpa: 0.43))	1
9	Rotary Park	Community park with inclusive playground. (tpa: 9.60)	1
10	Schel Chelb Park	Neighborhood park with playground and open grass area. (tpa: 1.64)	1
11	Strawberry Hill Park	Community multi-use park with playground and other amenities. (tpa: 17.64)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Playgrounds BIMPRD	11

COBI Properties

1	Waterfront Park	Regional waterfront park on Eagle Harbor with playground.	1
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BISD Properties

1	Blakely Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed.	1
2	Ordway Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed.	1
3	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School	5-6 school facility with play equipment and covered play shed.	1
4	Wilkes Elementary School	K-4 school with play equipment and covered play shed.	1

Private Facilities

1	Hyla Middle School	Private play area.	1
2	Island School	Private play area.	1
3	St Cecilia Catholic School	Private play area	1

Total Existing Playgrounds or Play Areas**19****POSSIBLE PLAYGROUNDS**

Additional playground facilities or improvements may be developed at the following sites subject to permitting and public/private partnerships.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Camp Yeomalt	Install play area or equipment in neighborhood park.	1
2	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Install play area or equipment in community park with ballfields.	1
3	Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Install play area or equipment in neighborhood park.	1
4	Fort Ward Park	Install play area or equipment in regional park.	1
5	Island Center Hall	Install play area or equipment at community hall.	1
6	Pritchard Park	Install play area or equipment in regional park.	1
7	Sakai Park	Install nature play area in regional park.	1
8	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Install play area or equipment in community park with ballfields.	1
9	Seabold Hall	Install play area or equipment at special use park.	1
10	Williams Olson Park	Install play area or equipment in community park.	1

COBI Properties

1	Strawberry Plant Park (Cannery C)	Install play area or equipment park in COBI park.	1
---	-----------------------------------	---	---

Other Options

1	Rolling Bay	Install play area or equipment in proposed Rolling Bay neighborhood park.	1
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Total Possible Playgrounds**12**

EXISTING ATHLETIC FACILITIES – OUTDOOR FIELDS

The parks and properties listed below have athletic fields for soccer, lacrosse, football, baseball/softball and may include field overlays.

Some of the sites listed below have multiple classifications. The number listed on the right-hand side denotes the total number of outdoor athletic facilities. For BIMPRD properties, the total park acreage (“tpa”) is indicated within the site description below.

EXISTING SOCCER FIELDS (YOUTH):

The following fields are primarily for youth and were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including synthetic turf soccer fields. (tpa: 89.86)	3
2	Hidden Cove Ballfield	Community athletic park with baseball/softball fields and soccer overlay. (tpa: 7.78)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Soccer Fields (Y) BIMPRD	4

BISD Properties

1	Blakely Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
2	Commodore Options School	Multi-age school facility with youth soccer field.	1
3	Ordway Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
4	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	Grades 5-6 school facility with youth soccer field.	1
5	Wilkes Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with youth soccer field.	1

Private Facilities

1	Hyla Middle School	Private middle school with ballfield.	1
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Total Existing Soccer Fields (Youth) 10

EXISTING SOCCER FIELDS (ADULT/YOUTH):

The following fields for adult and youth play were developed to provide for informal play and competition.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including synthetic turf soccer fields. (tpa: 89.86)	2
2	Sands Avenue Ballfield **	Community ballfield park owned by BISD and managed/operated by BIMPRD. (tpa: 10.0)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Soccer Fields (A/Y) BIMPRD	3

BISD Properties

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

Total Existing Soccer Fields (Adult/Youth)**5****EXISTING LACROSSE FIELDS:**

The following lacrosse fields were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including synthetic turf soccer fields with lacrosse overlay. (tpa: 89.86)	2
	Sub-total	Existing Lacrosse Fields BIMPRD	2

BISD Properties

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

Total Existing Lacrosse Fields**4****EXISTING FOOTBALL FIELDS:**

The following football fields were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Strawberry Hill Park	Community multi-use park with baseball/softball fields including lighted football field overlay and concession stand. (tpa: 17.64)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Football Fields BIMPRD	1

BISD Properties

1	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with one grass football field and stadium/bleachers with synthetic football field.	2
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Total Existing Football Fields**3**

EXISTING BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS (YOUTH):

The following fields are primarily for youth and were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields. (tpa: 89.86)	1
2	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Community park with ballfields. (tpa: 7.78)	2
3	Rotary Park	Community park with ballfields. (tpa: 9.6)	2
4	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with softball fields and concession stand. (tpa: 17.64)	3
	Sub-total	Existing Baseball/Softball Fields (Y) BIMPRD	8

BISD Properties

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

Total Existing Baseball/Softball Fields Youth

14

EXISTING BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS (ADULT/YOUTH):

The following fields for adult and youth play were developed to provide for informal play and competition.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including ballfields. (tpa: 89.86)	2
2	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Community ballfield park owned by School District and managed/operated by BIMPRD. (tpa: 10.0)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Baseball/Softball Fields (A/Y) BIMPRD	3

BISD Properties:

1	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 FACILITIES – OUTDOOR FIELDS (BIMPRD)

To support future growth and changes in demand, additional athletic fields or improvements for soccer, lacrosse, football, and baseball/softball may be developed at the following sites subject to permitting and public/private partnerships. Some sites may include overlays for multi-use fields.

In the event a community recreation center is developed at Sakai Park, indoor athletic fields may be included per adopted concept plan.

POSSIBLE SOCCER FIELD IMPROVEMENTS (ADULT/YOUTH):

BIMPRD With Other Participants

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

Total Possible Soccer Field Improvements (Adult/Youth)

Tbd

POSSIBLE LACROSSE OR FOOTBALL FIELD IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD With Other Participants

1.	Battle Point Park	Irrigation and possible synthetic turf improvements to existing fields at regional multiuse park.	
2	Strawberry Hill Park	Irrigation and possible improvements to existing fields at multiuse park.	Tbd

Total Possible Lacrosse/Football Field Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELD IMPROVEMENTS (ADULT/YOUTH):

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Field drainage and infrastructure improvements.	Tbd
2	Hidden Cove Ballfields	Field improvements as needed.	Tbd
3	Rotary Park	Continued improvement of irrigation.	Tbd
4	Strawberry Hill	Install irrigation and possible synthetic turf in fields at multiuse park.	Tbd
5	Sands Avenue Ballfield	Install irrigation and possible synthetic turf in fields at ballfield community park.	Tbd

Total Possible Baseball/Softball Field Improvements (Adult/Youth)

Tbd

EXISTING ATHLETIC FACILITIES – OUTDOOR COURTS (BIMPRD)

The parks and properties listed below have athletic courts for roller hockey, basketball, tennis, pickleball, and volleyball and may include court overlays.

Some of the sites listed below have multiple classifications. The number listed on the right-hand side denotes the total number of outdoor athletic facilities. For BIMPRD properties, the total park acreage (“tpa”) is indicated within the site description below.

EXISTING ROLLER HOCKEY COURTS:

The following roller hockey court was developed to support informal and organized roller hockey play.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including multi-use roller hockey/basketball court. (tpa: 89.86)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Roller Hockey Courts BIMPRD	1

Total Existing Roller Hockey Courts

1

EXISTING BASKETBALL COURTS:

The following basketball court facilities were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including multi-use roller hockey/basketball court. (tpa: 89.86)	2
2	Eagledale Park	Community park with basketball half-court.	.5
3	Seabold	Special use park with historic community hall and basketball half-court	.5
	Sub-total	Existing Basketball Courts BIMPRD	3

BISD Properties

1	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with outdoor hoops.	2
2	Blakely Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with hoops in outdoor covered area. (planned)	1
3	Ordway Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with hoops in outdoor covered area.	1
4	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	Grades 5-6 school facility with hoops in outdoor covered area.	1
5	Wilkes Elem Sch	Grades K-4 school facility with outdoor basketball court.	1
6	Woodward Middle School	Grades 7-8 school facility with outdoor basketball court.	1

Total Existing Basketball Courts

10

EXISTING TENNIS COURTS:

The following tennis courts were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including tennis courts with pickleball overlay. (tpa: 89.86)	2
2	Eagledale Park	Community park with tennis court. (tpa: 6.54)	1
3	Strawberry Hill Park	Community multi-use park with tennis court. (tpa: 17.64)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Tennis Courts BIMPRD	4

BISD Properties

1	Bainbridge High School	Grades 9-12 school facility with outdoor tennis courts.	6
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Private Properties

1	Wing Point Country Club	Private outdoor tennis courts.	2
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Private Facilities

1	Bainbridge Athletic Club	Private covered tennis courts.	6
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Total Existing Tennis Courts**18****EXISTING PICKLEBALL COURTS:**

The following pickleball courts were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with many amenities including tennis courts with pickleball overlay. (tpa: 89.86)	6
1	Williams Olson Park	Community park with pickleball court. (tpa: 3.81)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Pickleball Courts BIMPRD	7

Total Existing Pickleball Courts**7****EXISTING SAND VOLLEYBALL COURTS:**

The following sand volleyball courts were developed to support informal play and organized sports.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Eagledale Park	Community park with sand volley ball court. (tpa: 6.54)	1
2	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with extensive saltwater shoreline and sand volleyball court. (tpa: 16.32)	1
	Sub-total	Existing Sand Volleyball Courts BIMPRD	2

Total Existing Volleyball Courts**2**

POSSIBLE ATHLETIC FACILITIES – OUTDOOR COURTS (BIMPRD)

To support future growth and changes in demand, additional athletic court facilities or improvements for roller hockey, basketball, tennis, pickleball and volleyball may be developed at the following sites subject to permitting and public/private partnerships. Some sites may include overlays for multi-use courts.

In the event a community recreation center is developed at Sakai Park, indoor multi-use athletic courts may be included per adopted concept plan.

POSSIBLE ROLLER HOCKEY COURT IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD With Other Participants

1	Battle Point Park	Possible court resurfacing and other improvements.	Tbd
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Total Possible Roller Hockey Court Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE BASKETBALL COURT IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD With Other Participants

1	Battle Point Park	Possible court resurfacing and other improvements.	Tbd
2	Sakai Park	Development of park per adopted concept plan may include outdoor basketball court.	Tbd
3	Other Parks	Possible court/hoop (see Ch. 5 basketball map)	Tbd

Total Possible Basketball Court Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE TENNIS COURT IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD With Other Participants

1	Battle Point Park	Resurface existing tennis courts.	Tbd
2	Eagledale Park	Resurface existing tennis court.	Tbd
3	Sakai Park	Development of park per adopted concept plan may include outdoor multi-use tennis courts with pickleball overlay.	Tbd
	Strawberry Hill Park	Resurface existing tennis court.	Tbd

Total Possible Tennis Court Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE PICKLEBALL COURT IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD With Other Participants

1	Battle Point Park	Development of 6 new pickleball courts anticipated in 2020 adjacent to current tennis courts with pickleball overlay.	6
2	Sakai Park	Development of park per adopted concept plan may include outdoor multi-use tennis courts with pickleball overlay.	Tbd

Total Possible Pickleball Court Improvements

Tbd

POSSIBLE VOLLEYBALL COURT IMPROVEMENTS:

BIMPRD Properties

1	Eagledale Park	Maintenance and repairs as necessary.	Tbd
2	Strawberry Hill Park	Maintenance and repairs as necessary.	Tbd
3	Other Parks	Possible sand volleyball courts (see Ch. 5 for sand volleyball map)	Tbd

Total Possible Volleyball Court Improvements

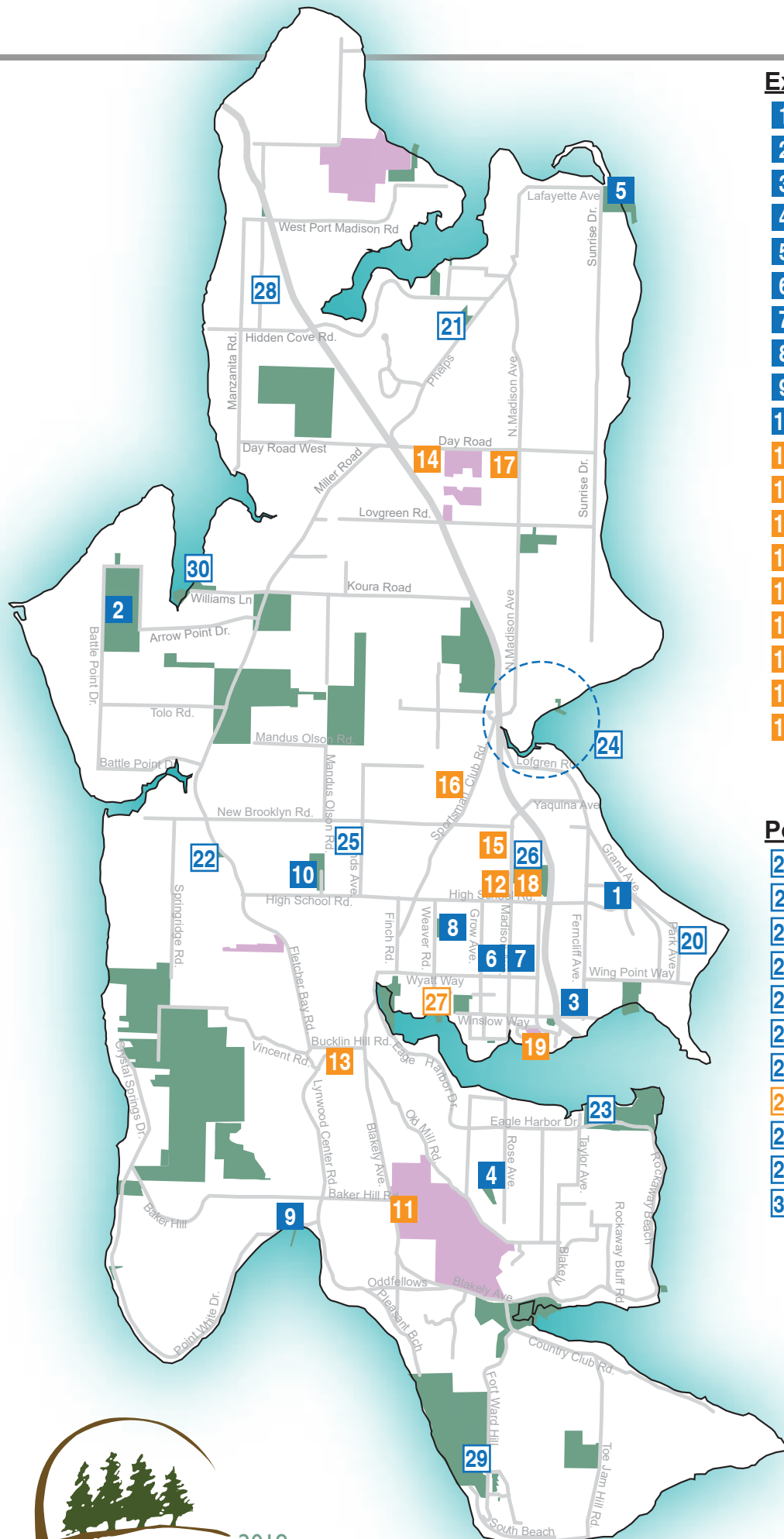
Tbd

Existing Playgrounds

- 1** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 2** Battle Point Park
- 3** Cave Heritage Park
- 4** Eagledale Park
- 5** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 6** Gideon Park
- 7** Madison Avenue Tot Lot
- 8** Rotary Park
- 9** Schel Chelb
- 10** Strawberry Hill Park
- 11** Blakely Elementary
- 12** Commodore Options School
- 13** Hyla Middle School
- 14** Island School
- 15** Ordway Elementary
- 16** Sonoji Sakai Intermediate
- 17** Wilkes Elementary
- 18** St. Cecilia Catholic School
- 19** Waterfront Park

Potential Playgrounds

- 20** Camp Yeomalt
- 21** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 22** Island Center Hall
- 23** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 24** Rolling Bay
- 25** Sands Avenue Ballfields
- 26** Sakai Park
- 27** Strawberry Plant Park
- 28** Seabold Hall
- 29** Fort Ward Park or Parade Grds.
- 30** Williams Olson Park



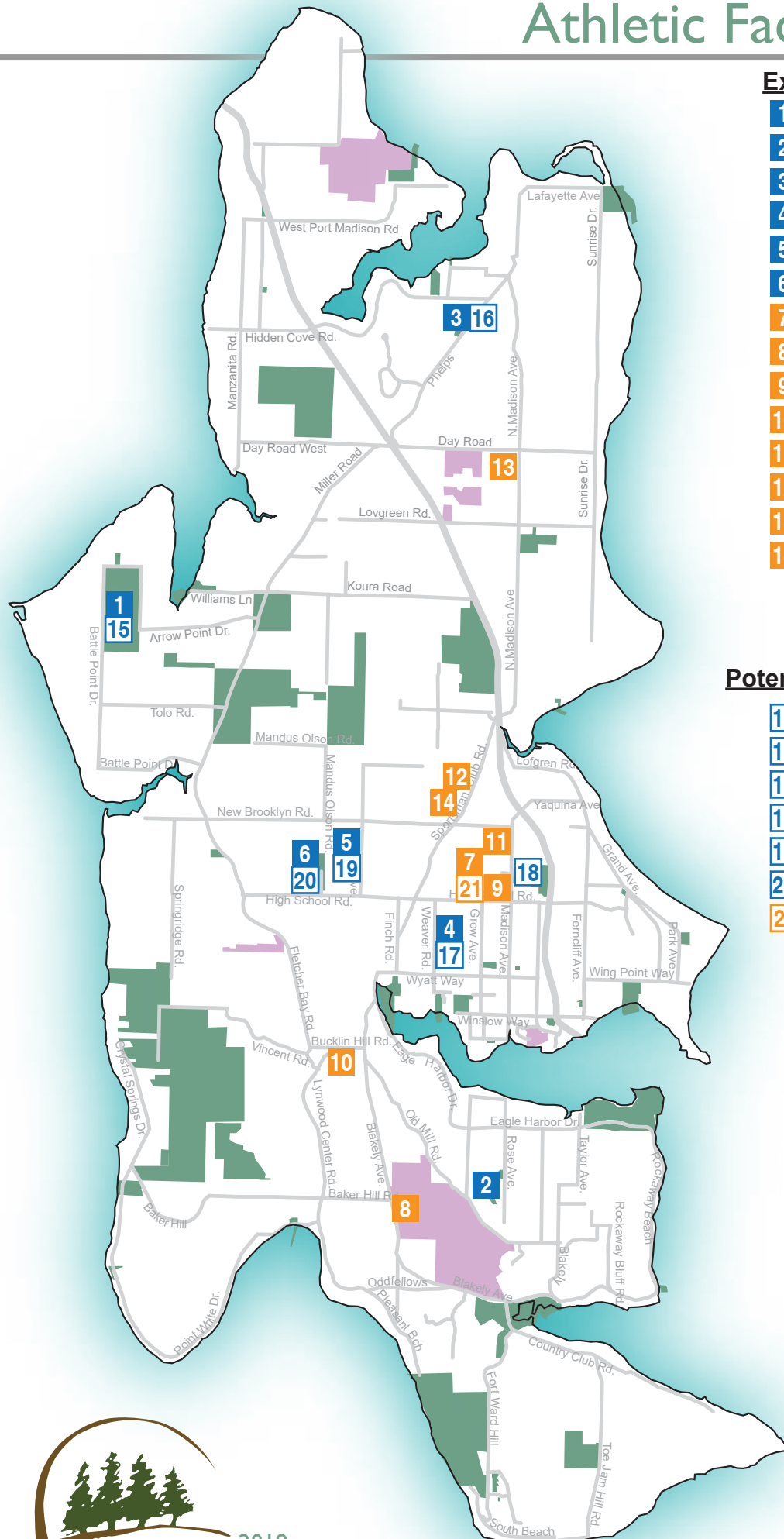
Athletic Facilities (outdoor)

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 High School
- 8 Blakely Elementary
- 9 Commodore Options School
- 10 Hyla Middle School
- 11 Ordway Elementary
- 12 Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 13 Wilkes Elementary
- 14 Woodward Middle School

Potential Athletic Facility Improvements

- 15 Battle Point Park
- 16 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 17 Rotary Park
- 18 Sakai Park
- 19 Sands Avenue Ballfields
- 20 Strawberry Hill Park
- 21 Bainbridge High School



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 meeting rooms, classrooms, arts facilities, auditoriums, gymnasiums/fitness centers. They can also provide space for community events and gatherings as well as specific groups such as teens and seniors.

Indoor facilities and community centers can also include indoor athletic facilities such as school gymnasiums and the indoor fields, courts, gymnastics area, and running track included in the concept plan for Sakai Park.

Island Center Hall and Seabold Hall serve many the above functions. The Fort Ward Historic Bakery was recently renovated for use as a community hall through joint efforts by the Park District, Kitsap County Sewer District #7 and local non-profits.

EXISTING INDOOR FACILITIES & COMMUNITY CENTERS

The following sites have been categorized as existing indoor facilities.

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	Fort Ward Historic Bakery	Special use facility for community hall providing classrooms and meeting space in historic fort bakery.
6	Hilltop	Community park with Prue's House for classes and meeting space.
7	Island Center Hall	Special use park with historic community hall used for classes and meeting space.
8	Rotary Park	Community park with meeting space.
9	Seabold Hall	Special use park with historic community hall used for classes and meeting space.
10	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with two classroom/meeting space buildings.

COBI Properties

1	City Hall	Council chambers and meeting room.
	Waterfront Park Community Center	COBI owned facility that houses Senior Center and meeting space.

BISD Properties

1	Bainbridge High School	High school facility with gymnasium.
2	Blakely Elementary School	Grade school facility with gymnasium.
3	Commodore Options School	Intermediate school with gymnasium.
4	Ordway Elementary School	Grade school facility with gymnasium.
5	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School	Intermediate school with gymnasium.
6	Wilkes Elementary School	Grade school facility with gymnasium.
7	Woodward Middle School	Middle school facility with gymnasium.

Other Organization Ownerships

1	Bainbridge Performing Arts	Performing arts theatre.
2	BI Art Museum	Local art museum with rotating and permanent collections.
3	BI Historical Museum	Local historical museum.
4	BARN Community Center	Community arts venue including studio space and woodworking shop.

Other Facilities

Additional existing facilities on the island that can be categorized in the Indoor Facilities & Community Centers classification are included on the following map. These other facilities are also included in the Inventory table at the beginning of Chapter 4 as well as in the Indoor Facility Features table in Chapter 5.

POSSIBLE INDOOR FACILITY & COMMUNITY CENTER IMPROVEMENTS (BIMPRD)

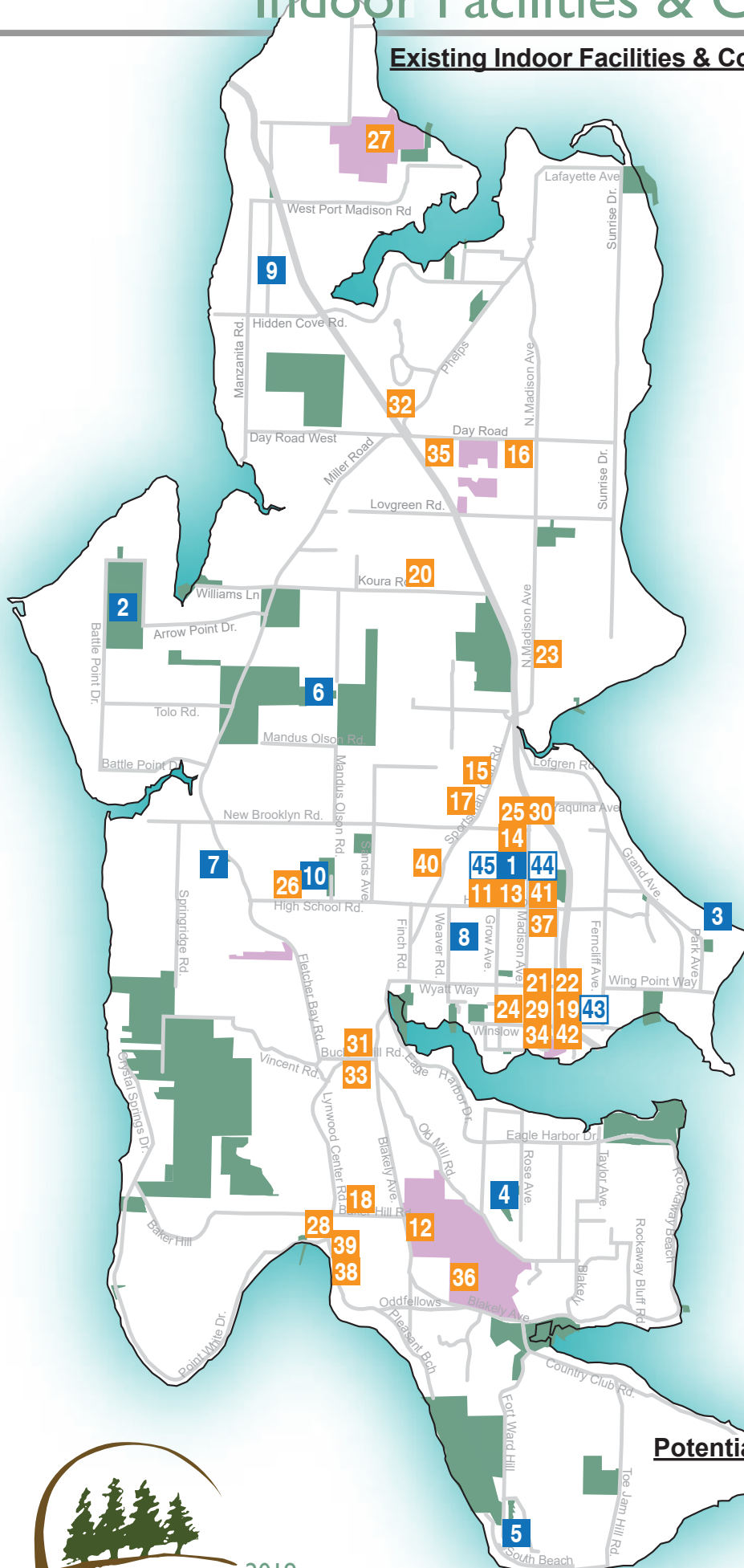
A multi-age community recreation center may be developed sometime in the future at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan. It could include an indoor athletic facility with fields, courts, and gymnastics area as well as indoor program space and a multi-purpose area. This project would be done in participation with public and/or private entities through a number of partnerships.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

Aquatic Center	Replacement of aging Ray Williamson Pool with one of three pool options provided in conceptual plans, and subject to BISD expansion of lease.
Sakai Park	Development of community recreation center with indoor athletic facility (fields, courts, gymnastics area and running track) and other indoor amenities such as classrooms/meeting space per adopted concept plan.
Cave Family Heritage Park	Renovations to historic Cave house.

Indoor Facilities & Community Centers

Existing Indoor Facilities & Community Centers (includes gymnasiums)



- 1 Aquatic Center
- 2 Battle Point Park
- 3 Camp Yeomalt
- 4 Eagledale Park
- 5 Fort Ward Historic Bakery
- 6 Hilltop - Prue's House
- 7 Island Center Hall
- 8 Rotary Park
- 9 Seabold Hall
- 10 Strawberry Hill Park
- 11 Bainbridge High School
- 12 Blakely Elementary
- 13 Commodor Options School
- 14 Ordway Elementary
- 15 Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 16 Wilkes Elementary
- 17 Woodward Middle School
- 18 American Legion Hall
- 19 Bainbridge Art Museum
- 20 Bainbridge Athletic Club
- 21 Bainbridge Dance Center
- 22 Bainbridge Historical Museum
- 23 Bainbridge Island Grange Hall
- 24 Bainbridge Performing Arts
- 25 BARN Community Center
- 26 BI Filipino American Hall
- 27 Bloedel Reserve
- 28 Lynwood Commons
- 29 COBI City Hall
- 30 Fire Station 21 (Madison)
- 31 Fire Station 22 (Bucklin Hill)
- 32 Fire Station 23 (Phelps)
- 33 Hyla Middle School
- 34 Island Fitness
- 35 Island School
- 36 IslandWood
- 37 Kitsap Regional Library
- 38 Lynwood Theater
- 39 Pleasant Beach Pool & Fitness
- 40 Sportsmens Club
- 41 St. Cecilia Catholic School
- 42 Waterfront Park Community Center

Potential Indoor Facilities & Community Centers

- 43 Cave Heritage Park
- 44 Sakai Park
- 45 Replace Ray Williamson Pool at Aquatic 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.

In some instances, an entire park may be designated as a special purpose facility while in other instances only a portion of a park may be designated for this classification. The total park acreage ("tpa") is indicated within the site description below.

When appropriate, the Park District 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	Red Pine Park	Special use park in garden setting with community plots and contemplative seating area. (tpa: .48)	.48
2	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. (tpa: .75)	.75
3	Sakai Park	Regional park with adopted concept plan designating a portion of the park for specific outdoor use such as lawn, outdoor courts, picnic areas, and nature play. (tpa: 22.87)	5.59

COBI Properties

1	Civic Center Plaza Farmer's Market	Plaza area in downtown Winslow used for community gatherings.	2.40
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Other Organization Ownerships

1	Hall's Hill Park	Contemplative viewpoint with labyrinth.	4.93
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Private Properties

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

POSSIBLE SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS (BIMPRD)

Sakai Park may be developed in the future in accordance with adopted concept plan. This could include developing a portion of the park as an open area with lawn that could be used for community gatherings and special events.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Sakai Park	Develop portion of regional park designated in adopted concept plan for special use area including lawn, picnic areas, and nature play. (tpa: 22.87)	5.59
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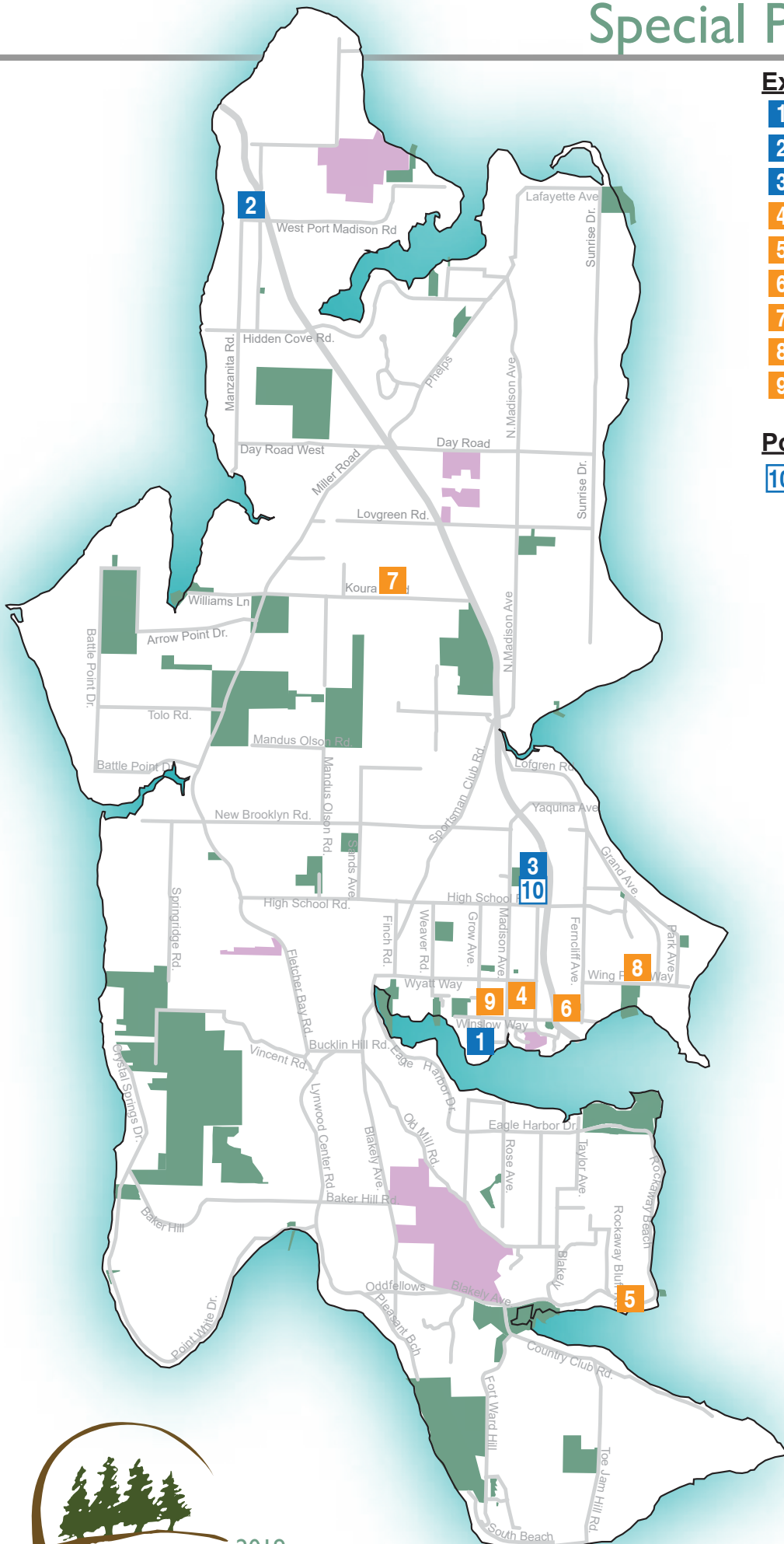
Special Purpose Facilities

Existing Special Purpose Facilities

- 1** Redpine Park
- 2** Rotary Centennial Park
- 3** Sakai Park
- 4** BI Civic Center/Farmers Market
- 5** Hall's Hill Park
- 6** Harbor Square
- 7** Meadowmeer Golf Course
- 8** Wingpoint Country Club
- 9** Winslow Green

Potential Special Purpose Facilities

- 10** Sakai Park



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 the Park District. This type of facility includes administrative offices, shop and maintenance yards, storage facilities, and caretaker units.

EXISTING SUPPORT FACILITIES

The following sites have been categorized as existing support facilities.

BIMPRD Properties

1	Battle Point Park	Regional multiuse park with Park Services office and maintenance facility.
2	Fay Bainbridge Park	Regional park with Park Services maintenance building and caretaker residence.
3	Gideon park	Neighborhood park with caretaker residence.
4	Hilltop	Community park with two caretaker residences.
5	Meigs Park	Open space parkland on former dairy farm with park storage facility at site of prior barn.
6	Sakai Park	New regional park with adopted concept plan indicating possible new administrative office.
7	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park with Park District administrative office building.

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

POSSIBLE SUPPORT FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS (BIMPRD)

A multi-age community recreation center may be developed sometime in the future at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan. It could include an indoor athletic facility with fields, courts, and gymnastics area as well as indoor program space, multi-purpose area, and offices. This project would be done in participation with public and/or private entities through a number of methods.

It is recognized that the current administrative building at Strawberry Hill Park needs to be replaced.

BIMPRD with Other Participants

1	Sakai Park	Development of community recreation center could include new administrative office.
2	Strawberry Hill Park	Construction of new administrative office building at Strawberry Hill Park if not built at Sakai Park.

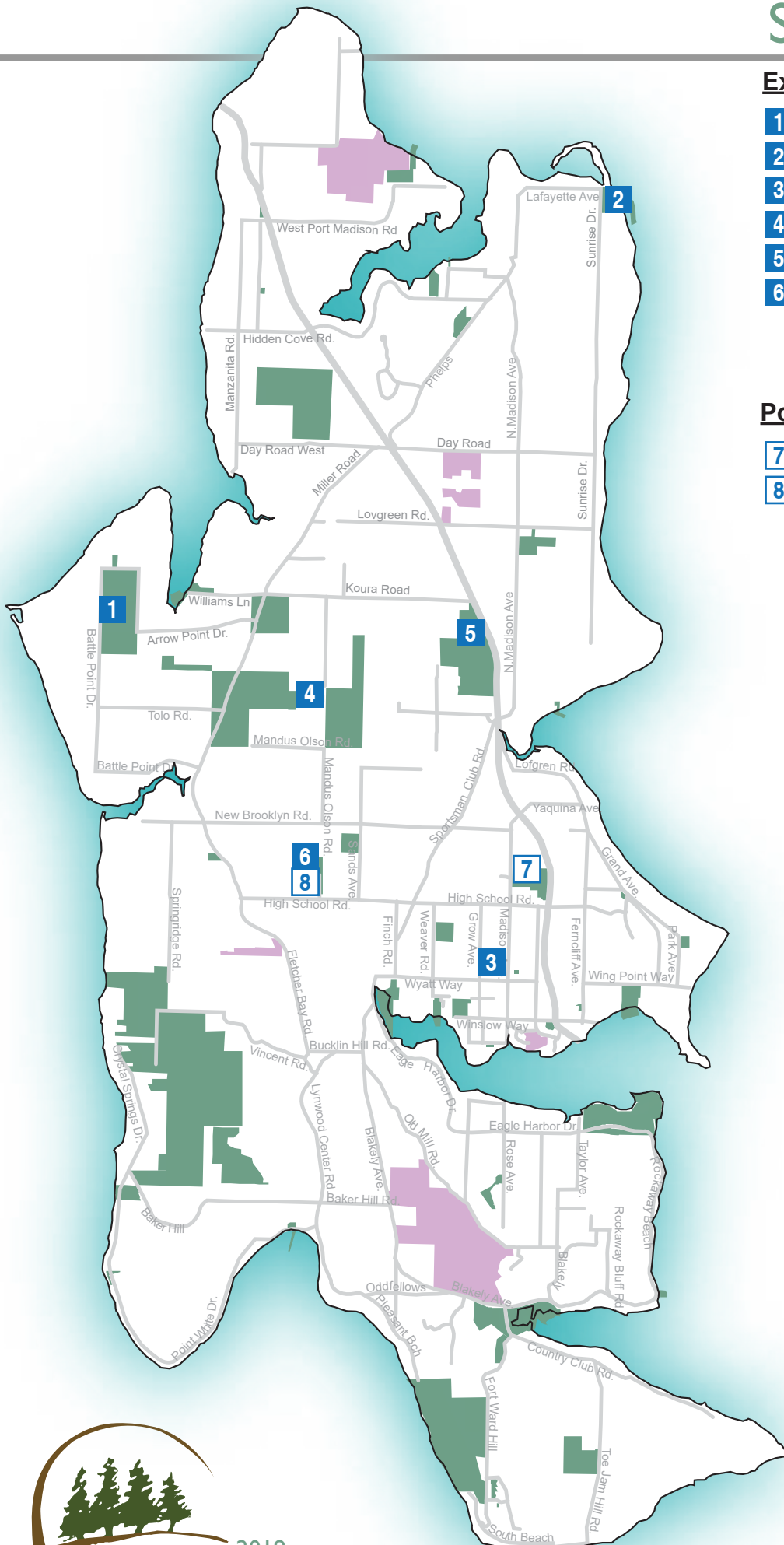
Support Facilities

Existing Support Facilities

- 1** Battle Point Park
- 2** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 3** Gideon Park
- 4** Hilltop
- 5** Meigs Park
- 6** Strawberry Hill Park

Potential Support Facilities

- 7** Sakai Park
- 8** Strawberry Hill Park



CHAPTER 5

PARK EXHIBITS

CHAPTER 5 PARK EXHIBITS

The chapter provides information about specific Park District 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 Tot Lot



1385 Aaron Avenue NE

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

A neighborhood park with play equipment.

Park features:

Playground, separate swing set, picnic table and benches.

Park facilities:

Playground.

Future potential improvements:

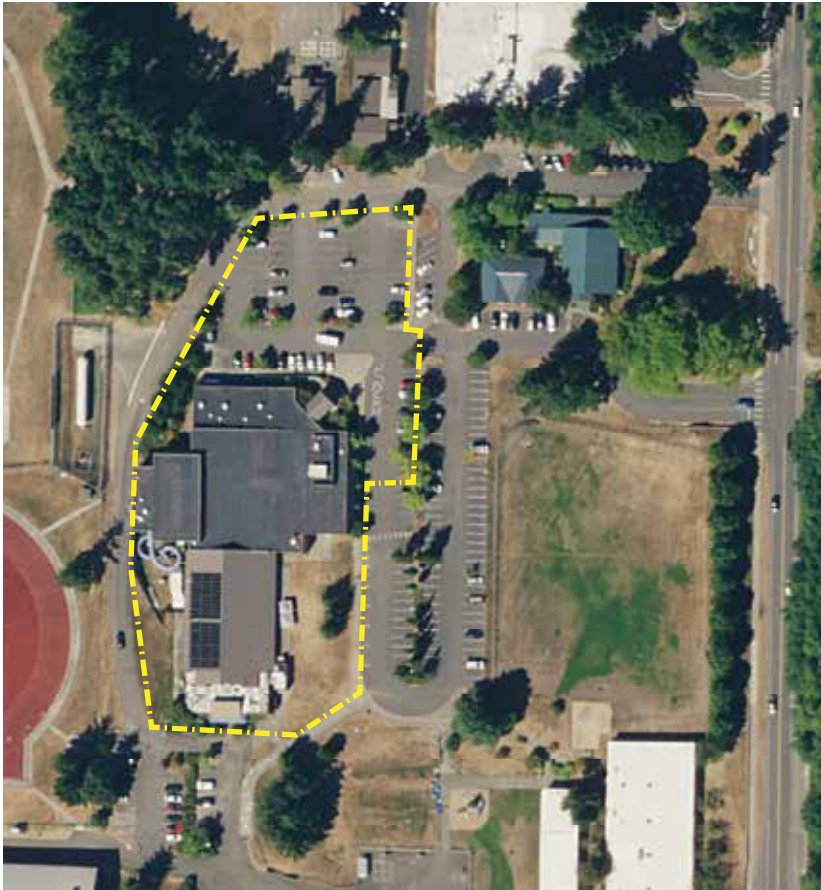
None anticipated.

Use restrictions:

Neighborhood plat dedication.



Aquatic Center



8521 Madison Avenue North

Acreage: 1.5 acres
Parking: 76 vehicles
Trails: none

A regional aquatics facility with two pools and multipurpose space on property leased from the Bainbridge Island School District.

Park features:

Ray Williamson Pool includes 25-yd, 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, 24-person spa, and dry sauna. 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 with designated space for the Teen Center.

Future potential improvements:

Ray Williamson pool replacement/aquatic center improvements per proposed concept plan & feasibility study. Three pool replacement options are presented in this plan/study. None of these three options have been adopted at this time by the Park Board. For details about what has been proposed, see: <https://biparks.org/aquatic-center-planning-process/>.

Use restrictions:

Long term lease with School District.



Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell

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, picnic shelter, gazebo, 2 synthetic turf soccer/lacrosse fields, 3 softball/baseball fields with soccer overlay, roller hockey court with basketball overlay, 2 tennis courts with pickleball overlay, youth gymnastics facility, ADA accessible loop & jogging trail, garden plots, horse corral and trail, pump track, 9-hole disc golf course, observatory, and trail head for Forest to Sky and Fairy Dell trails.

Fairy Dell Trail provides walking connection from Battle Point Park to Puget Sound through forested ravine. It offers limited water access and views. Trailhead parking located at north Battle Point Park. (See next page for photos).

Park facilities:

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

Future potential improvements:

Restroom improvements, renovation of Kids Up playground, additional picnic shelter, 6 new pickleball courts, circulation improvements, Transmitter Building basement, garden shed, field drainage & infrastructure improvements, septic & water system upgrade.

Use restrictions:

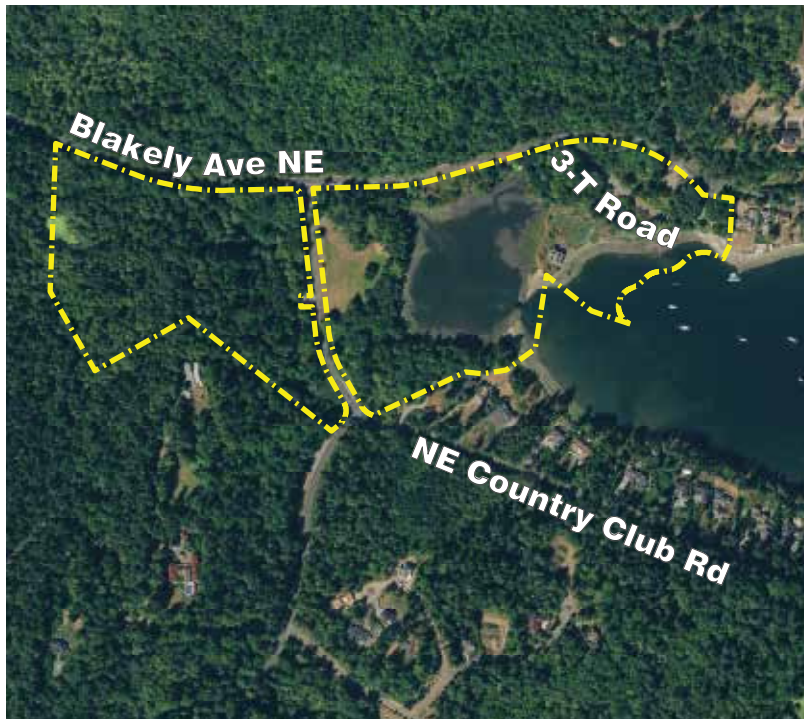
Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell



Blakely 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 era, restroom, bird blind, viewing platform, two parking areas. Installation of pedestrian bridge spanning the jetties anticipated in 2020.

Future potential improvements:

Continued site restoration, trail improvements, and interpretative signage. Also WA State environmental assessment, mitigation and re-adaptation related to overall site and generator building.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Camp Yeomalt

900 Park Avenue NE

Acreage: 2.80 acres
Parking: 20 vehicles
Trails: 0.13 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 scout overnight camping, picnic tables, grass area, walking trail through woodlands, several fire pits with seating.

Park facilities:

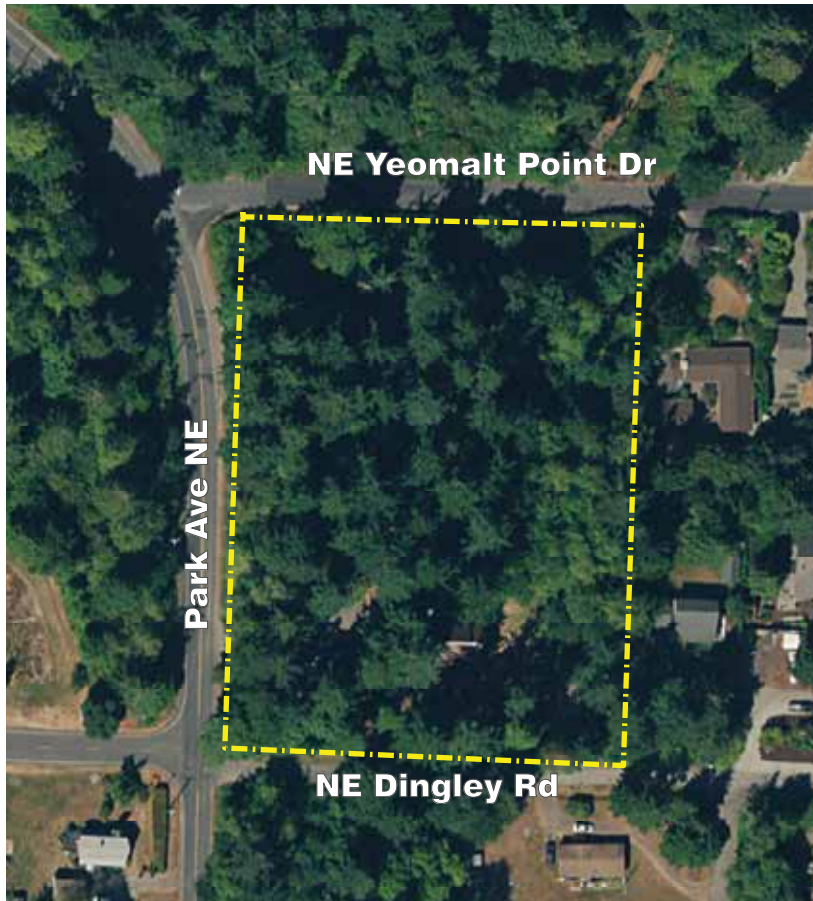
Renovated log cabin (capacity 50 person), multipurpose classroom building (capacity 20 person) and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

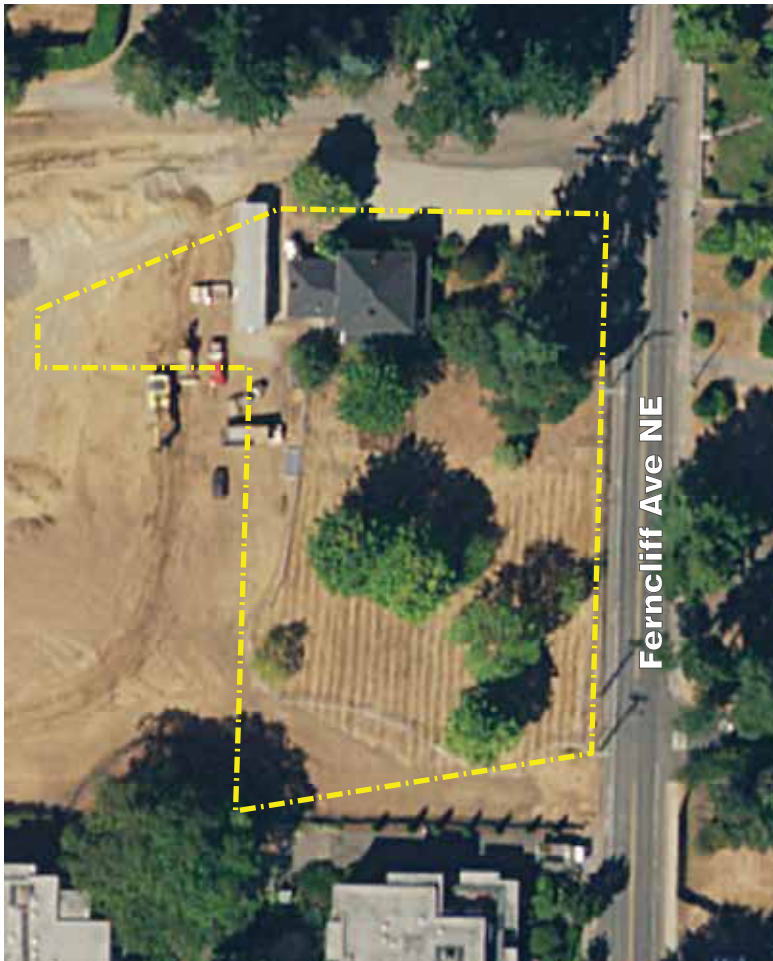
Siding improvements to multi-purpose building, assess/upgrade heating system of log cabin if needed.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Cave Family Heritage Park



259 Ferncliff Avenue NE (just north of the ferry terminal)

Acreage: 0.91 acres
Parking: walk-in park
Trails: none

A new special use park in Winslow for public benefit by developer with partial donation from the Cave family. Includes historic Cave family home.

Park features:
Playground, picnic table, benches, interpretative signage, sidewalk circulation.

Park facilities:
Historic two-story home.

Future potential improvements:
Improvements to historic home for future community use.

Use restrictions:
Transfer stipulations apply to this property.



Eagledale Park

5050 Rose Avenue NE

Acreage: 6.54 acres
Parking: 15 vehicles
Trails: limited

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

Park features:

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 park.

Park facilities:

Eagledale Pottery Studio (indoor facility for pottery/art classes with kilns and restroom).

Future potential improvements:

Renovate picnic shelter, resurface and reline tennis court, replace roof of pottery studio, possible upgrade/expansion of off leash dog park.

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 and boardwalks to access shoreline

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

Park features:

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

Park facilities:

Campground includes 26 RV campsites with electricity, 14 tent sites, 3 rental cabins, 1 Cascade Marine Trail camp site, two restrooms, wi-fi, and showers. Other facilities include maintenance shop & yard, and caretaker residence.

Future potential improvements:

Restroom/shower remodel, picnic shelter replacement, reconfigure tent sites, and additional cabin(s).

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Fort Ward Historic Bakery



9705 NE Evergreen Avenue

Acreage: .20 acres
Parking: 20 vehicles
Trails: none

A new special use facility in the historic Fort Ward bakery building refurbished by Kitsap Sewer District #7 in partnership with Fort Ward Community Hall non-profit groups and the Park District. Leased by Sewer District to Park District for use as a community hall.

Park features:

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

Park facilities:

Former Fort Ward bakery building with multi-purpose meeting space, kitchen, restrooms, and office.

Future potential improvements:

Possible parking improvements.

Use restrictions:

Lease and 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 area for walking, informal play, and neighborhood activities.

Park facilities:

Open grass area.

Future potential improvements:

Playground.

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 vestige of the coastal defense system for the early 1900's designed to protect the Bremerton Naval Shipyard.

Park features:

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

Park facilities:

Barracks and other historic remnants from fort era such as bunkers, 3 vault toilets.

Future potential improvements:

Barracks site has been affected by erosion. Picnic shelter to replace barracks, interpretative signage.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve



6105 NE Marshall Road (north entrance)

Acreage: 478.21 acres
Parking: 17 vehicles
Trails: 5.65 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 & Blossom properties).

Park features:

1,025 linear ft of saltwater shoreline (500 linear ft Close/525 linear ft Veterane), hiking trails such as Westwood Shore Trail and Peter's property trails.

Park facilities:

Restroom at Deerpath Lane NE park entrance.

Future potential improvements:

Possible viewing platform at lake, possible additional trail connections subject to underlying agreements, interpretation opportunities, and possible KPUD improvements to water tower facility.



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 & butterfly garden, picnic table, walking trail.

Park facilities:

Log cabin used for caretaker residence.

Future potential improvements:

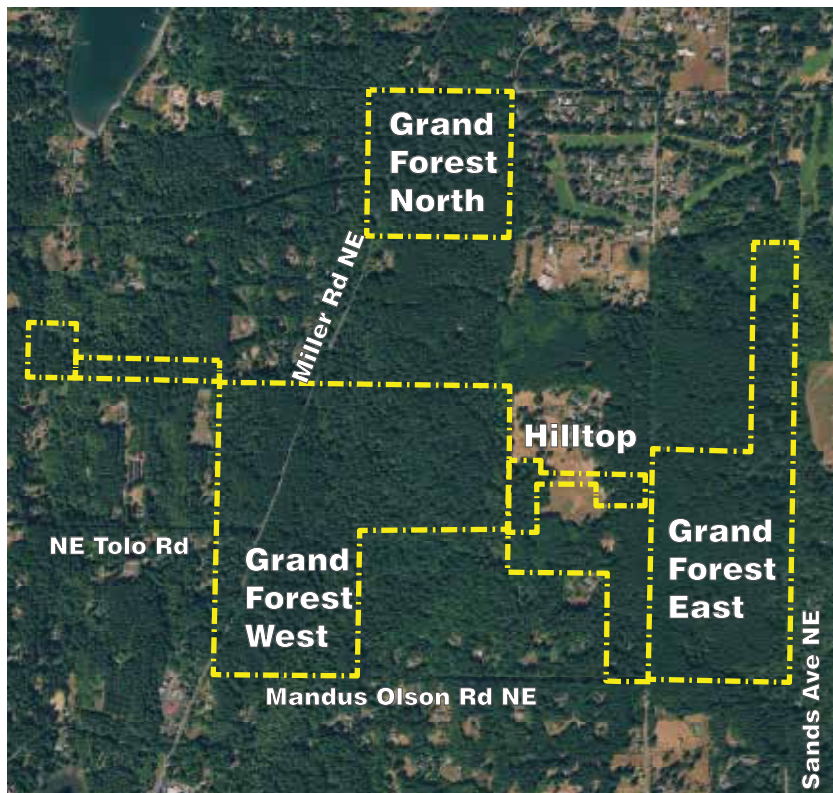
Playground upgrades.

Use Restrictions:

Transfer stipulations apply to this property.



Grand Forest



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

Acreage: 240.75 acres
Parking: 18 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, Grand Forest East, and Grand Forest North. Hilltop is the name of the park parcel that links Grand Forest West with Grand Forest East. (See "Hilltop" for details).

Park features:

Multi-purpose trails throughout park, second-growth forests, seasonal creek.

Park facilities:

Passive park with trail opportunities.

Future potential improvements:

Restroom, parking improvements, proposed special purpose mountain bike trails in Grand Forest North, connection to Meigs Park via wildlife corridor, forest management & stewardship, invasive species removal.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Hawley Cove Park



1287 Wing Point Way NE

Acreage: 11.64 acres
Parking: 3-4 vehicles
Trails: 0.3 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, recently expanded boardwalk with outlook and benches, walking trail from neighborhoods and Wing Point Way to shoreline.

Park facilities:

New boardwalk with outlook and benches, ADA parking and access improvements at Hawley Way NE.

Future potential improvements:

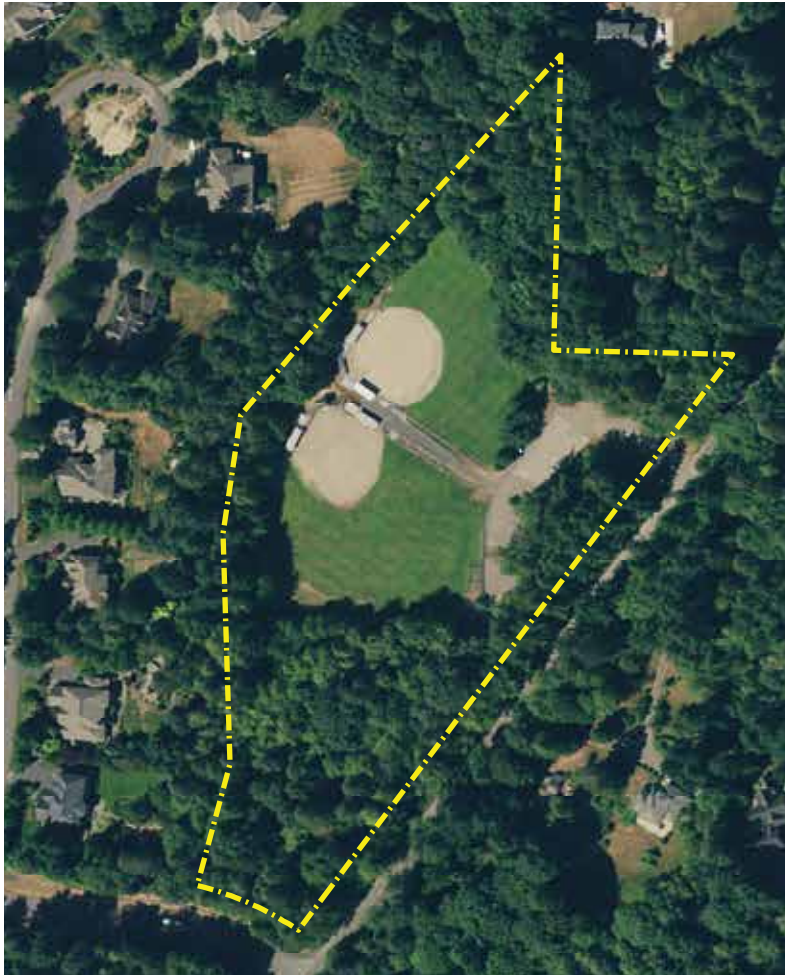
Additional ADA access improvements, interpretative signage, invasive species removal.

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.

Park facilities:

Little League ballfield complex, seasonal portable toilets.

Future potential improvements:

Add play structure and trail improvements.

Use restrictions:

Developer dedication.



Hidden Cove Park



8588 Hidden Cove Road

Acreage: 5.72 acres
Parking: 19 vehicles
Trails: 0.3 miles

A community park with shoreline and views of Port Madison.

Park features:

Viewpoint, recently completed dock renovation, picnic tables, grass area, interpretative signage, restroom, ADA access, walking trail, and access to nearby Hidden Cove trails system.

Park facilities:

Dock for non-motorized use such as kayak and canoes, restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Picnic shelter, possible expansion of park property with trail connection.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





Access off Mandus Olson Road

Acreage: 34.83 acres
Parking: parking area near barn
Trails: .7 miles

A community park and natural area that links Grand Forest West with Grand Forest East.

Park features:

Multi-purpose trails throughout park, second-growth forests, large meadow area with view shed, indoor facility with 1,000 sq. ft. meeting room, kitchen, and restroom.

Park facilities:

Prue's House (indoor facility used for classes and events), adjoining bunkhouse, two caretaker residences, barn, restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Trails, barn 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:

Trail connection, replace septic system.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property



John Nelson Linear Park



Vineyard Lane off SR 305 & north of Winslow Way

Acreage: 0.80 acres
Parking: none
Trails: .33 miles

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

Park features:

Linear park with loop trail to ravine viewpoint, and adjacent to Sound to Olympics Trail.

Park facilities:

Passive park.

Future potential improvements:

Connection to Sound to Olympics Trail, bridge across ravine connecting linear park to adjacent neighborhoods, benches, and interpretative signage.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property





200 block of Gowen Place NW located below St. Barnabas Episcopal Church

Acreage: 4.45 acres
Parking: none
Trails: limited access

A new open space park and natural area on shoreline with head of the bay tidelands.

Park features:
 400 linear ft of shoreline with tidelands.

Park facilities:
 Passive park.

Future potential improvements:
 Trail improvements and boardwalk.

Use restrictions:
 Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Madison 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.

Park facilities:
Playground.

Future potential improvements:
None anticipated.

Use restrictions:
Transfer stipulations apply to this property.



Manitou Beach



9800 block of Manitou Beach Drive

Acreage: .90 acres

Parking: 4 vehicles

Trails: none

A new open space park and natural area with recreational shoreline and views.

Park features:

210 linear ft of shoreline with beach access and landing, expansive views of Seattle and Mount Rainier, parking across street on uplands side.

Park facilities:

Non-motorized small craft shoreline access such as kayaks and canoes.

Future potential improvements:

None anticipated.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Manzanita Park



7644 NE Day Road West

Acreage: 112.93 acres
Parking: 8 vehicles
Trails: 1.9 miles

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

Park features:

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

Park facilities:

Passive park with trail opportunities.

Future potential improvements:

Replace boardwalk, replace equestrian jumps as needed.



Meigs Park



11085 State Hwy 305 NE

Acreage: 97.09 acres
Parking: limited parking
Trails: 1.3 miles

An open space park and natural area with complex system of ponds and wetlands. City of Bainbridge Island transfer of Meigs 2 property added 29.64 acres to the park.

Park features:
Nature trails, old-growth spruce trees.

Park facilities:
Storage barn park facility.

Future potential improvements:
Trail improvements and boardwalk connecting via wildlife corridor to Grand Forest East, interpretative signage, invasive species removal, parking.

Use restrictions:
Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Moritani Preserve



140 ft west of Winslow Way West & Lovell Ave SW intersection

Acreage: 8.58 acres
Parking: walk-in park
Trails: .27 miles

A new open space park and natural area in Winslow with wooded and open grass areas including filtered views of Eagle Harbor. Property restored and generously donated to Park District by Fletcher Bay Foundation.

Park features:
Walk-in park with nature trails and benches for seating, trail connections to neighborhoods and Waterfront Trail.

Park facilities:
Passive park.

Future potential improvements:
Landscape restoration, trail improvements, invasive species removal, funding provided by Moritani Preserve Stewardship Fund overseen by Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation.

Use restrictions:
Transfer stipulations apply to this property.



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:

Passive park.

Future potential improvements:

Improved 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, kayak launch and grass area for picnics.

Park facilities:

Pier and picnic tables.

Future potential improvements:

Pier replacement, upgrades and improvements, interpretative signage.

Use restrictions:

Land use restrictions apply to this property.



Pritchard Park

4192 Eagle Harbor Drive NE

Acreage: 21.94 acres + 9.42 acres upon COBI transfer (*see below)

Parking: 40 vehicles

Trails: yes



A regional park with natural areas and extensive saltwater shoreline. The park is under the joint ownership of the Park District and City of Bainbridge Island with the exception of the point which is owned solely by the City of Bainbridge Island. The point is undergoing federal and state Superfund clean-up efforts led by the Environmental Protection Agency with WA State Department of Ecology. Included in the park is the World War II Bainbridge Island 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. Also, memorial wall, site interpretation, information kiosks describing war-time internment under presidential Executive Order evacuation.

Park facilities:

Memorial site and interpretative features with drop-off area at Taylor Road.

Future potential improvements:

*Those portions of the park under joint Park District/City ownership will be transferred by the City of Bainbridge Island to the Park District along with an additional 9.42 acres currently under sole COBI ownership. COBI will retain ownership of the point (13.86 acres) as well as 4.22 acres located south of Eagle Harbor Drive.

Future possible uses include an off-leash dog area. Future possible improvements include picnic amenities, play area, hand-launch for kayaks, trail connection to Blakely Harbor Park, Phase 2 of the memorial including restroom and additional interpretation features.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Red Pine Park



Corner of Parfitt Way SW & Wood Ave SW

Acreage: 0.48 acres

Parking: 1-2 vehicles

Trails: walk-in park

A new special use park created and generously donated by a private party to the Park District.

Park features:

Garden setting with fruit trees, lawn, contemplative seating area and community garden plots.

Park facilities:

Community garden plots, garden shed.

Future potential improvements:

None anticipated.

Use restrictions:

Deed restrictions for park use.



Rockaway Beach



4002 Rockaway Drive NE

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

An open space park with saltwater shoreline access near Blakely Harbor with expansive views of Puget Sound and Seattle.

Park features:

Saltwater shoreline access via stairs to beach, scuba diving destination, picnic table, and benches.

Park facilities:

Passive shoreline park.

Future potential improvements:

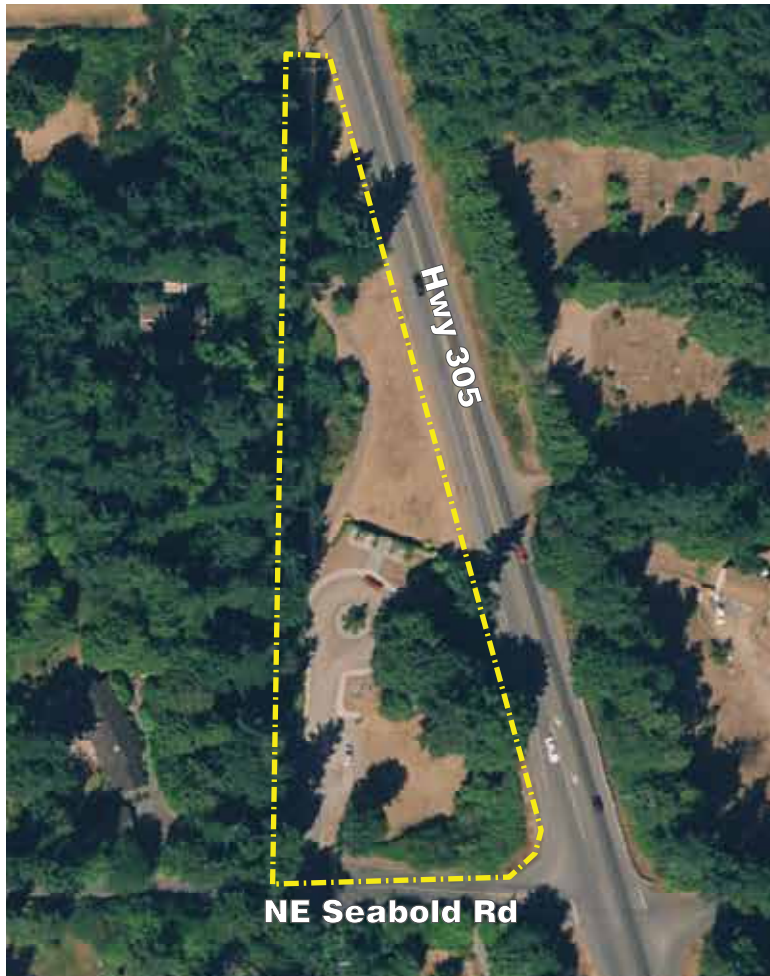
This site has been affected by erosion from rising sea levels.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Rotary Centennial Park



Off SR 305 near NE Seabold Road

Acreage: 0.75 acres
Parking: 5-7 vehicles
Trails: none

A special use gateway park to Bainbridge Island along SR 305 within WSDOT right-of-way at north end of island. The park was created in partnership with the Park District and the Rotary Club of Bainbridge Island to commemorate the Club's centennial anniversary. The park property is leased from WA State Department of Transportation.

Park features:
Interpretative signage, picnic facilities, grass area with shade trees.

Park facilities:
Interpretation wall, restroom, parking.

Future potential improvements:
Lighting improvements.

Use restrictions:
WSDOT lease restrictions.



Rotary Park

7696 Weaver Rd

Acreage: 9.60 acres

Parking: 80 vehicles

Trails: 0.4 miles

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

Park features:

2 recently renovated grass Little League size baseball fields with covered batting cage and spectator stands, new building with indoor facility space for meetings or community events, picnic facilities, inclusive play area, wooded and grass areas with trail connection to adjoining neighborhoods, electric car charging station and solar electric system.

Park facilities:

Ballfields, Owen's Playground, multipurpose building with concession stand, meeting room, and restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Picnic shelter, field drainage improvements.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Sakai Park



1560 Madison Avenue NE

Acreage: 22.87 acres
Parking: 4-6 vehicles & some street parking
Trails: underway

A new regional park in Winslow with natural areas, wetlands, and pond. Formerly site of Sakai family farm.

Park features:

Close proximity to schools and aquatic center, trails through natural areas with connection to Sound to Olympics Trail.

Park facilities:

Sakai family residence is not available to public at present time.

Future potential improvements:

Possible improvements include expanded trail system and public outdoor areas including picnic shelters, nature play area, and outdoor courts; an all-age community recreation center including indoor athletic facility with fields, elevated track, courts and gymnastics area, indoor program space, multi-purpose area, offices and meeting rooms. These improvements are indicated in the adopted Sakai Park concept plan and subsequent feasibility study. For details see: https://biparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/sakai_concept_plan_report_final_121117.pdf

Use restrictions:

Wetlands and zoning restrictions apply to this property which has approximately 2 buildable acres. Development of concept plan is subject to funding and permitting.



Sakai Park

Concept Plan Option A



Concept Plan Option B



Sands Avenue Ballfields



8641 Sands Avenue

Acreage: 10.0 acres
Parking: 73 vehicles
Trails: none

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

Park features:
300-foot grass baseball/soccer fields with spectator stands.

Park facilities:
Storage shed, seasonal portable toilet.

Future potential improvements:
Irrigation and turf upgrade.

Use restrictions:
School District lease restrictions.



Schel Chelb Park



7595 Heron Hall Lane NE (south of Lynwood Center)

Acreage: 1.64 acres
Parking: 4-6 vehicles
Trails: trail linkages

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

Park features:

Saltwater shoreline across Point White Drive, swimming beach, open grass area, playground, parking, trail linking to neighborhood and Gazzam trail network.

Park facilities:

Playground, parking, restroom.

Future potential improvements:

Landscape and historical interpretation to denote Native American significance of site.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Seabold Hall



14450 Komedal Road

Acreage: 1.0 acres
Parking: 20 vehicles
Trails: none

A special use facility/park with historic community hall donated by neighborhood association.

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:

Structural and other building improvements, play area, landscape upgrades, parking improvements.

Use restrictions:

Deed restrictions apply to this property.



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 Park District 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, playground, indoor facility space for classes and programs, off leash dog park, and trail connection to neighborhood.

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:

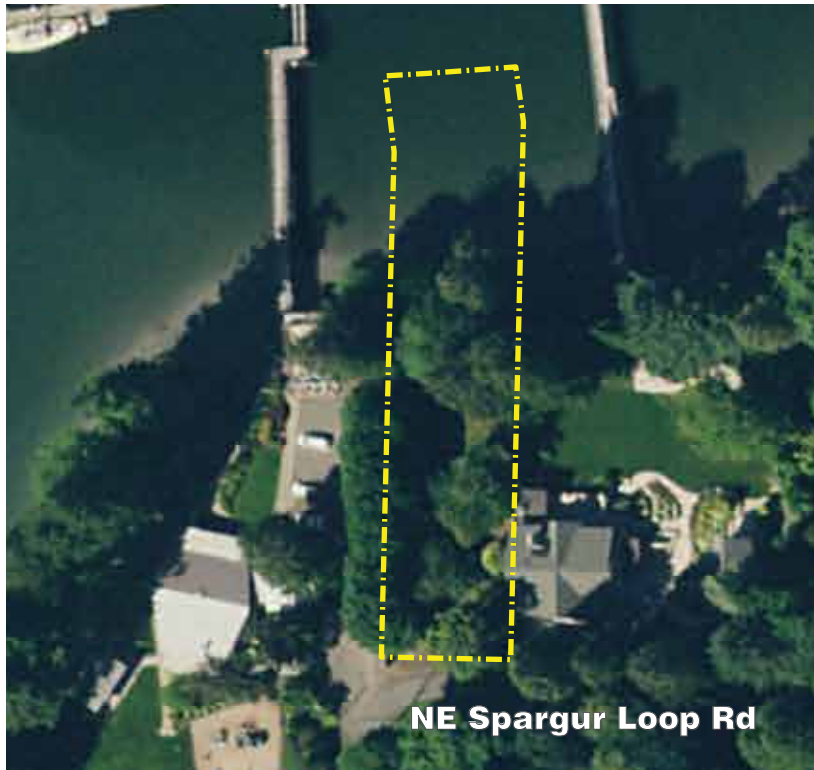
Resurface/replace tennis court, improvements to skate park, additional trail connections. On-going maintenance to administration building until facilities at Sakai Park or another location are secured, or decision is made to construct new office building at Strawberry Hill Park.

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 open space park with contemplative viewpoint overlooking Port Madison and beyond to Puget Sound.

Park features:

Upland waterfront and tidelands, view shed, bench, and grass area.

Park facilities:

Passive park.

Future potential improvements:

Landscape improvements.

Use Restrictions:

Transfer stipulations apply to this property.



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, trails, woodlands and wetlands.

Park features:

Nature trail, interpretative signage, trail connection to neighborhood, parking.

Park facilities:

Passive park.

Future potential improvements:

Invasive species removal.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.





Winslow Way & SR 305 near WSDOT ferry terminal

Acreage: 1.10 acres
Parking: none
Trails: Pass-through plaza to Winslow

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 the City of Bainbridge Island and managed by the Park District under a long-term operating lease.

Park features:
 Benches, landscaping and interpretation.

Park facilities:
 Plaza with benches for seating adjacent to Waypoint Woods with connection to Water-front Trail.

Future potential improvements:
 Landscape improvements.

Use restrictions:
 Lease restrictions apply to this property.



Waypoint Woods



Adjacent to The Waypoint & WSDOT ferry terminal

Acreage: 3.68 acres
Parking: none
Trails: .22 miles

A new open space park near the ferry with woodlands and trails connecting to Waterfront Park and Waterfront Trail. Property is leased to the Park District by WA Department of Transportation and was developed in partnership with the Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation and Park District.

Park features:
 Nature trails and filtered views of Eagle Harbor.

Park facilities:
 Passive park.

Future potential improvements:
 Additional trail improvements, benches, entry plaza with interpretive features, table and planter/seating walls as indicated in Jones & Jones concept plan developed for the BI Parks Foundation.

Use restrictions:
 Lease 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, viewpoint, and 210 ft of high bank saltwater shoreline.

Park facilities:

Small picnic shelters.

Future potential improvements:

Possible off leash dog area in former caretaker area.

Use restrictions:

Transfer stipulations apply to this property



Williams Olson Park



6200 NE Williams Lane

Acreage: 3.81 acres
Parking: 3 vehicles
Trails: none

A community park with saltwater shoreline access on Manzanita Bay.

Park features:

415 linear ft saltwater shoreline access plus road end and public tidelands, kayaking, view shed, grass area, picnicking.

Park facilities:

One pickleball court, parking.

Future potential improvements:

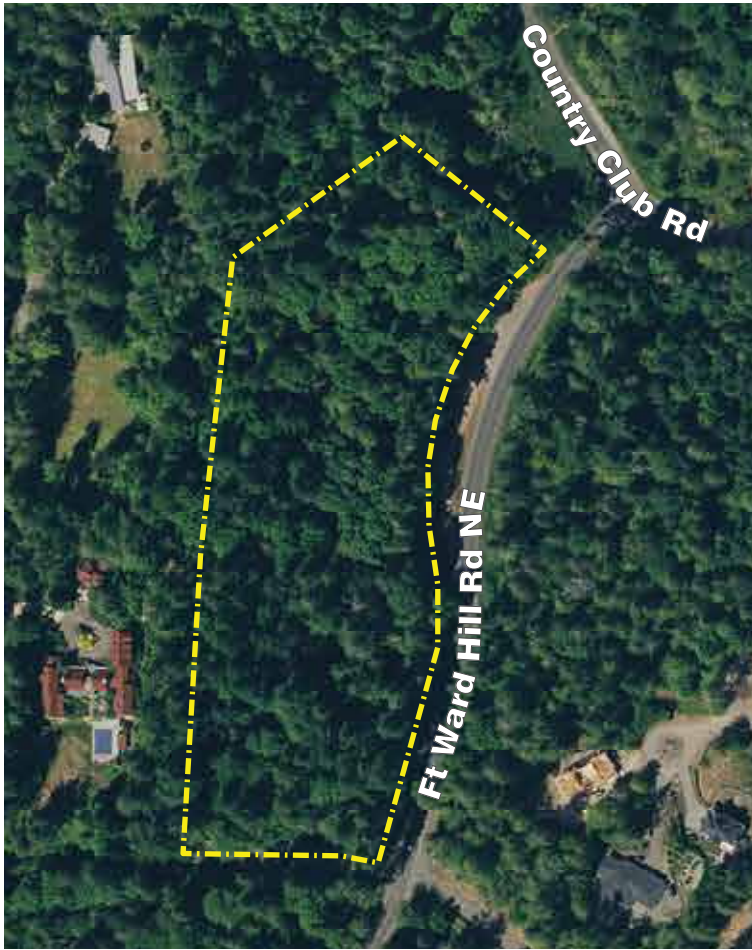
Picnic shelter, play area, kayak storage, parking increased to 7 vehicles plus ADA parking and seasonal restroom, pickleball court improvements, landscape restoration. These improvements are indicated in the adopted concept plan. Add buoy(s) to tidelands.

Use restrictions:

Transfer and grant stipulations apply to this property.



Yama Property



Adjacent to Blakely Harbor Park

Acreage: 7.40 acres
Parking: none
Trails: none

An open space park and natural area acquired for historic preservation purposes adjacent to Blakely Harbor Park.

Park features:

Wooded area on site of former mill town village.

Park facilities:

Passive park with historic conservancy.

Future potential improvements:

Historical study by Bainbridge Island Historical Society was concluded in 2019. Future park, trail improvements and interpretation are anticipated as an outcome of this study.

Use restrictions:

Transfer or grant stipulations apply to this property.



Chapter 5: Outdoor Facility Features

DRAFT 11/04/19 (subsequent review)

[illegible]

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		Playground	Soccer Fld - Youth	Soccer Fld - Adult/Youth	Lacrosse Fld	Football Fld	Baseball/Softball - Youth	Baseball/Softball Fld A/Y	Roller Hockey Court	Basketball Court	Tennis Court	Pickleball Court	Volley Ball Court - Sand	Boat Ramp	Campground	Dog Off Leash Area	Picnic Shelter	Salt Water Access/Trails	Skatepark Facilities	Swim/Scuba/Watr Aq Fac
	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																			
	Private Facilities																			
1	American Legion Hall																			
2	Bainbridge Athletic Club/Pool										6									1
3	Bainbridge Dance Center																			
4	BI Filipino-American Hall																			
5	BI Grange Hall																			
6	BI Sportsman Club																			
7	Hyla Middle School	1	1																	
8	Island Fitness																			
9	Island School	1																		
10	Lynwood Theater																			
11	Pleasant Beach Village Pool & Fitness																			1
12	St Cecilia Catholic School	1																		
Grand Total		19	10	5	4	3	14	5	1	10	18	7	2	2	2	2	11	21	1	15

NOTE: regarding Battle Point Field Use

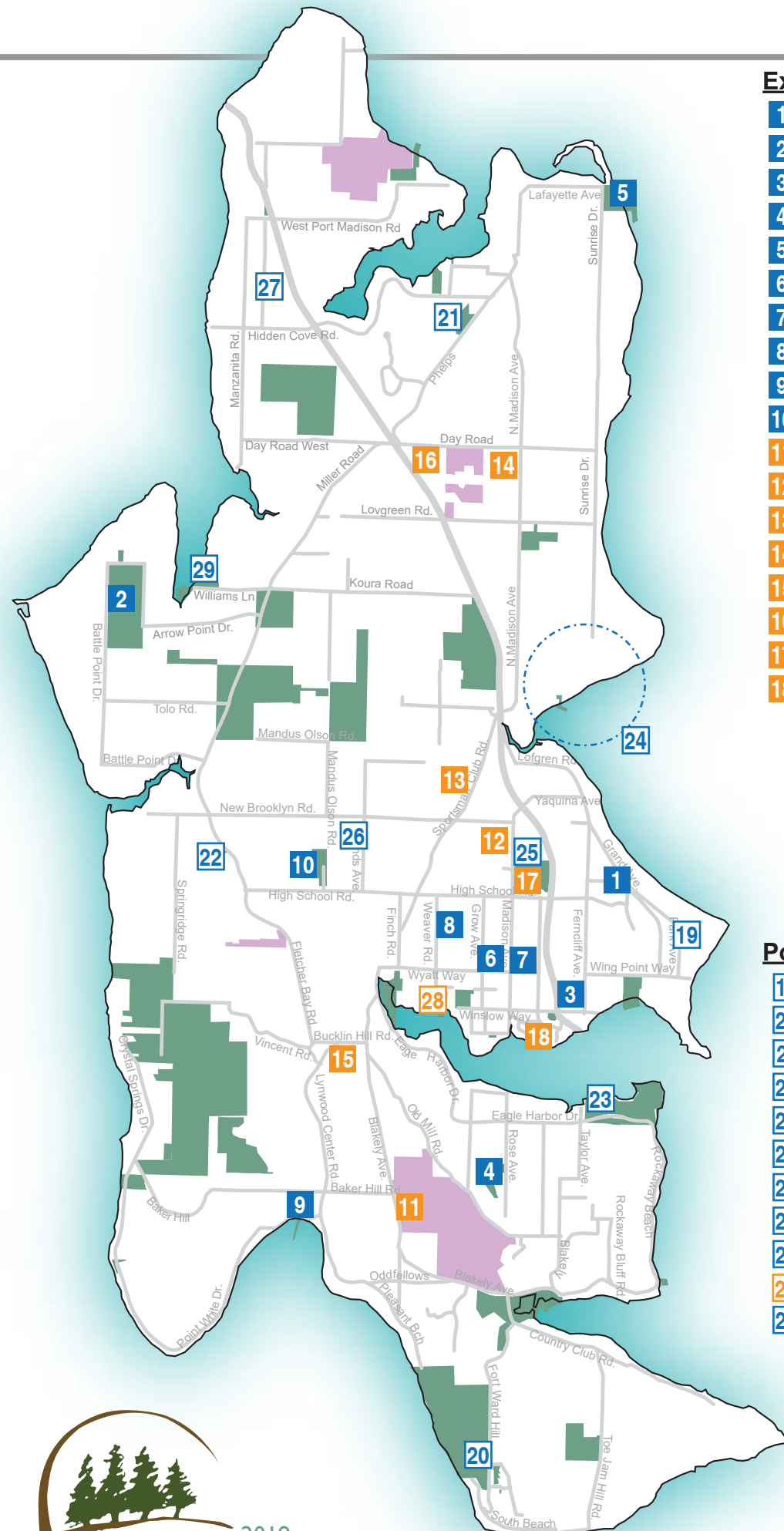
- 1) Youth also use adult fields
- 2) BPP fields are also used for senior programs

Existing Playgrounds

- 1** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 2** Battle Point Park
- 3** Cave Heritage Park
- 4** Eagledale Park
- 5** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 6** Gideon Park
- 7** Madison Avenue Tot Lot
- 8** Rotary Park
- 9** Schel Chelb
- 10** Strawberry Hill Park
- 11** Blakely Elementary
- 12** Ordway Elementary
- 13** Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 14** Wilkes Elementary
- 15** Hyla Middle School
- 16** Island School
- 17** St. Cecilia Catholic School
- 18** Waterfront Park

Potential Playgrounds

- 19** Camp Yeomalt
- 20** Fort Ward Park or Parade Grds.
- 21** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 22** Island Center Hall
- 23** Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 24** Rolling Bay
- 25** Sakai Park
- 26** Sands Avenue Ballfields
- 27** Seabold Hall
- 28** Strawberry Plant Park
- 29** Williams Olson Park

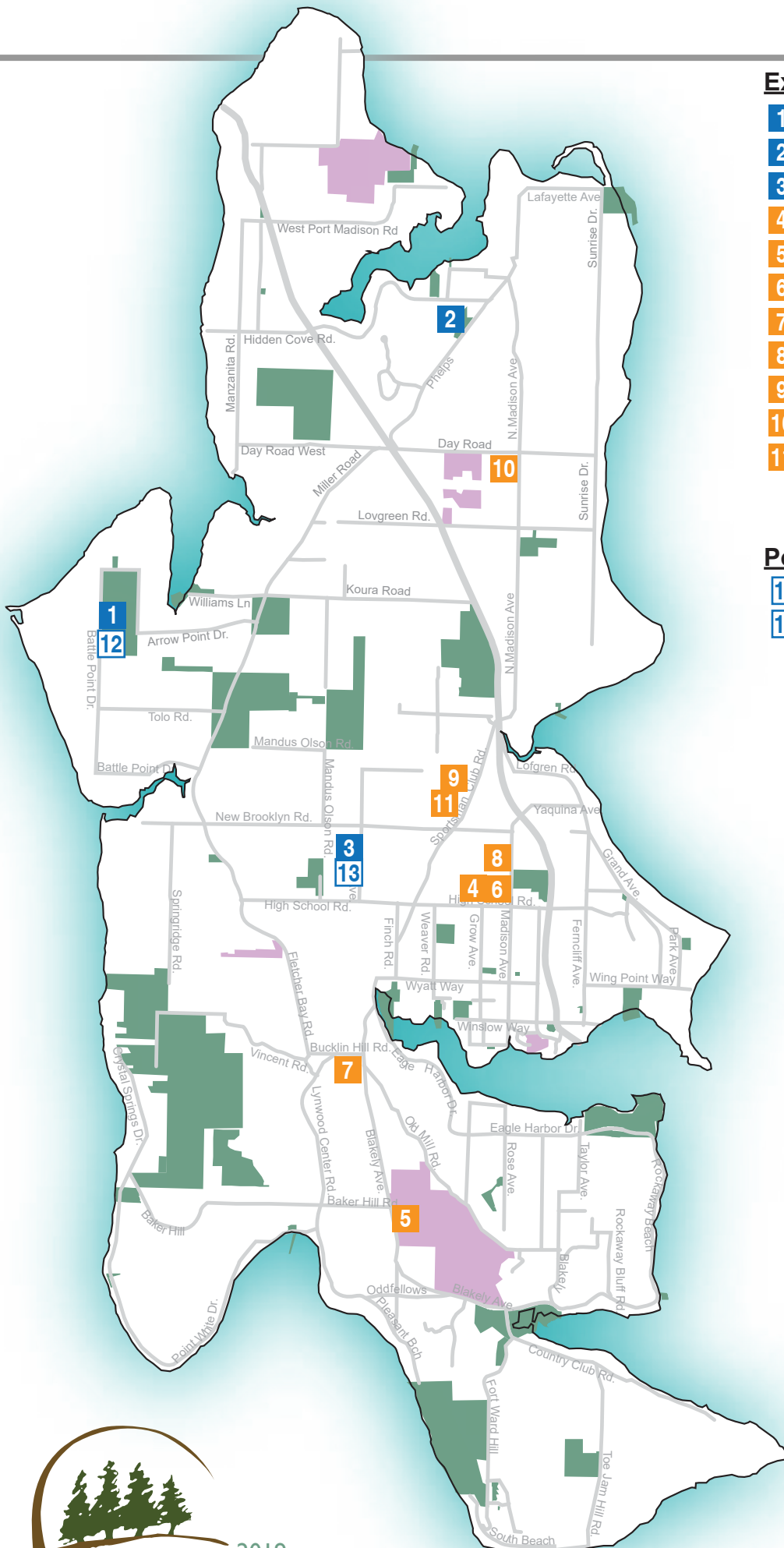


Existing Soccer Fields

- 1** Battle Point Park
- 2** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 3** Sands Ave. Ballfield
- 4** Bainbridge High School
- 5** Blakely Elementary
- 6** Commodore Options School
- 7** Hyla Middle School
- 8** Ordway Elementary
- 9** Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 10** Wilkes Elementary
- 11** Woodward Middle School

Potential Soccer Field Improvements

- 12** Battle Point Park
- 13** Sands Ave. Ballfield



Existing Lacrosse Fields

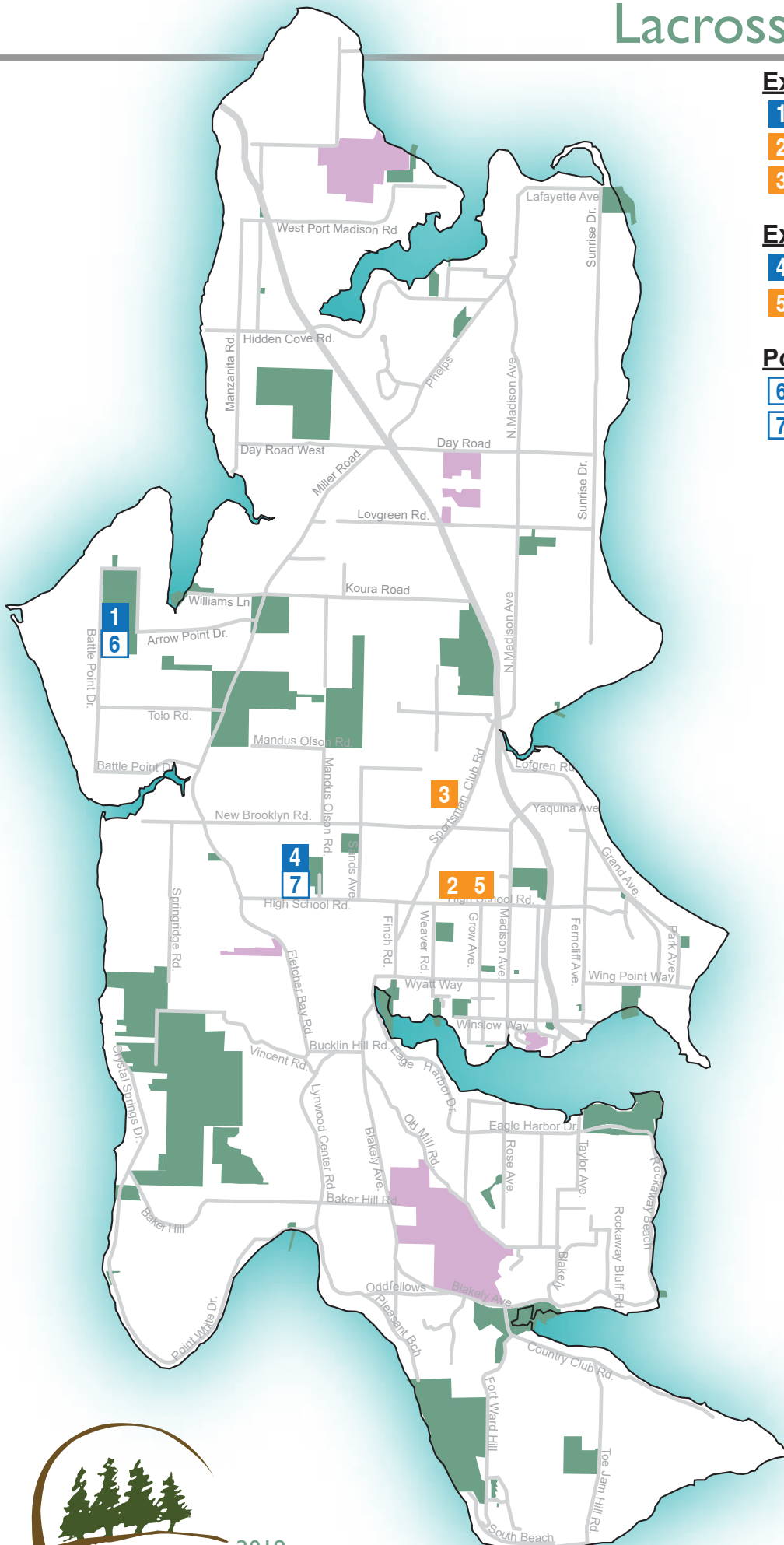
- 1 Battle Point Park
- 2 Bainbridge HS
- 3 Woodward MS

Existing Football Fields

- 4 Strawberry Hill Park
- 5 Bainbridge HS

Potential Field Improvements

- 6 Battle Point Park
- 7 Strawberry Hill Park



Baseball/Softball Fields

Existing Youth Fields

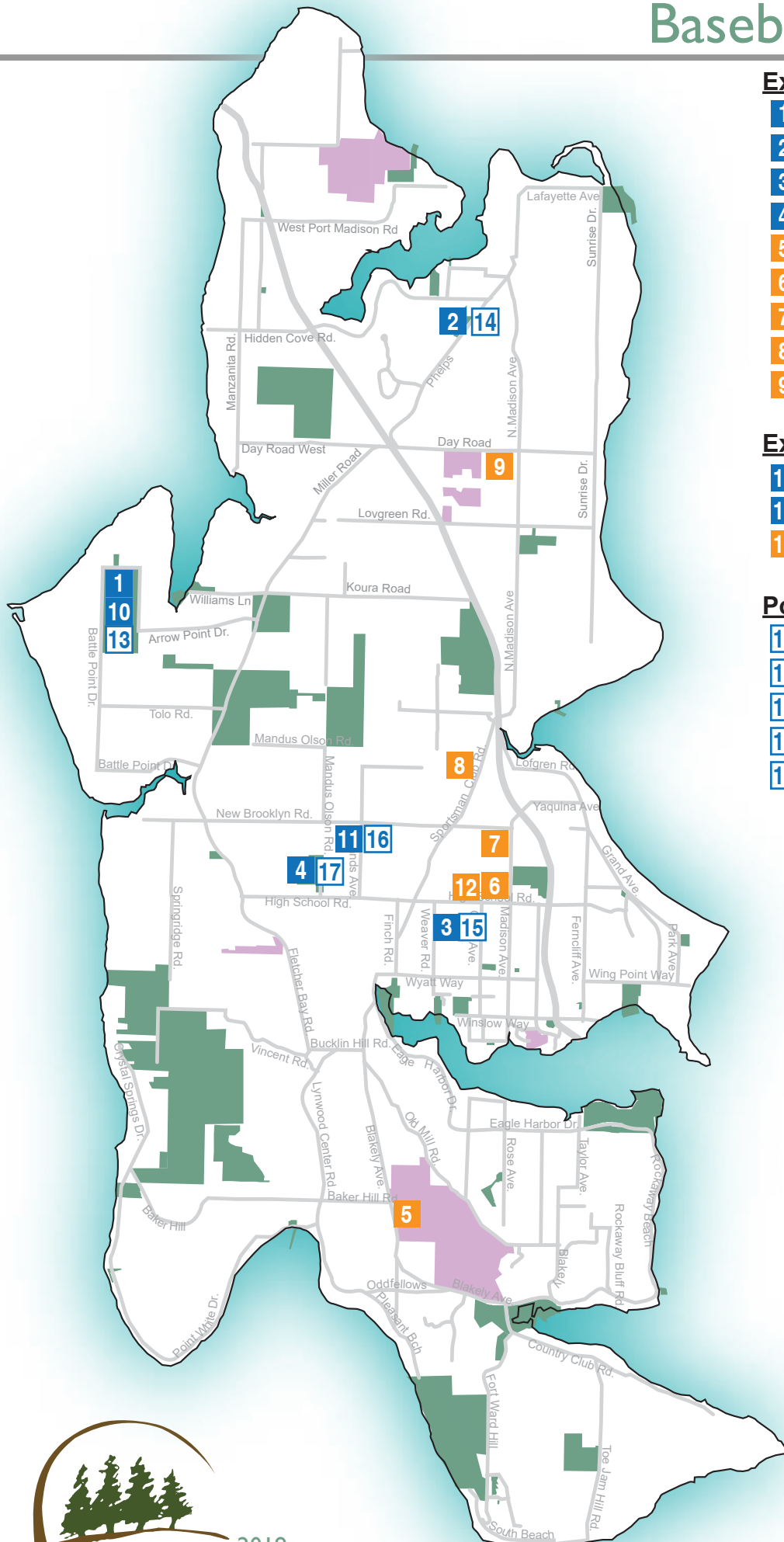
- 1** Battlepoint Park
- 2** Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 3** Rotary Park
- 4** Strawberry Hill Park
- 5** Blakely Elementary
- 6** Commodore Options School
- 7** Ordway Elementary
- 8** Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 9** Wilkes Elementary

Existing Youth/Adult Fields

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

Potential Field Improvements

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



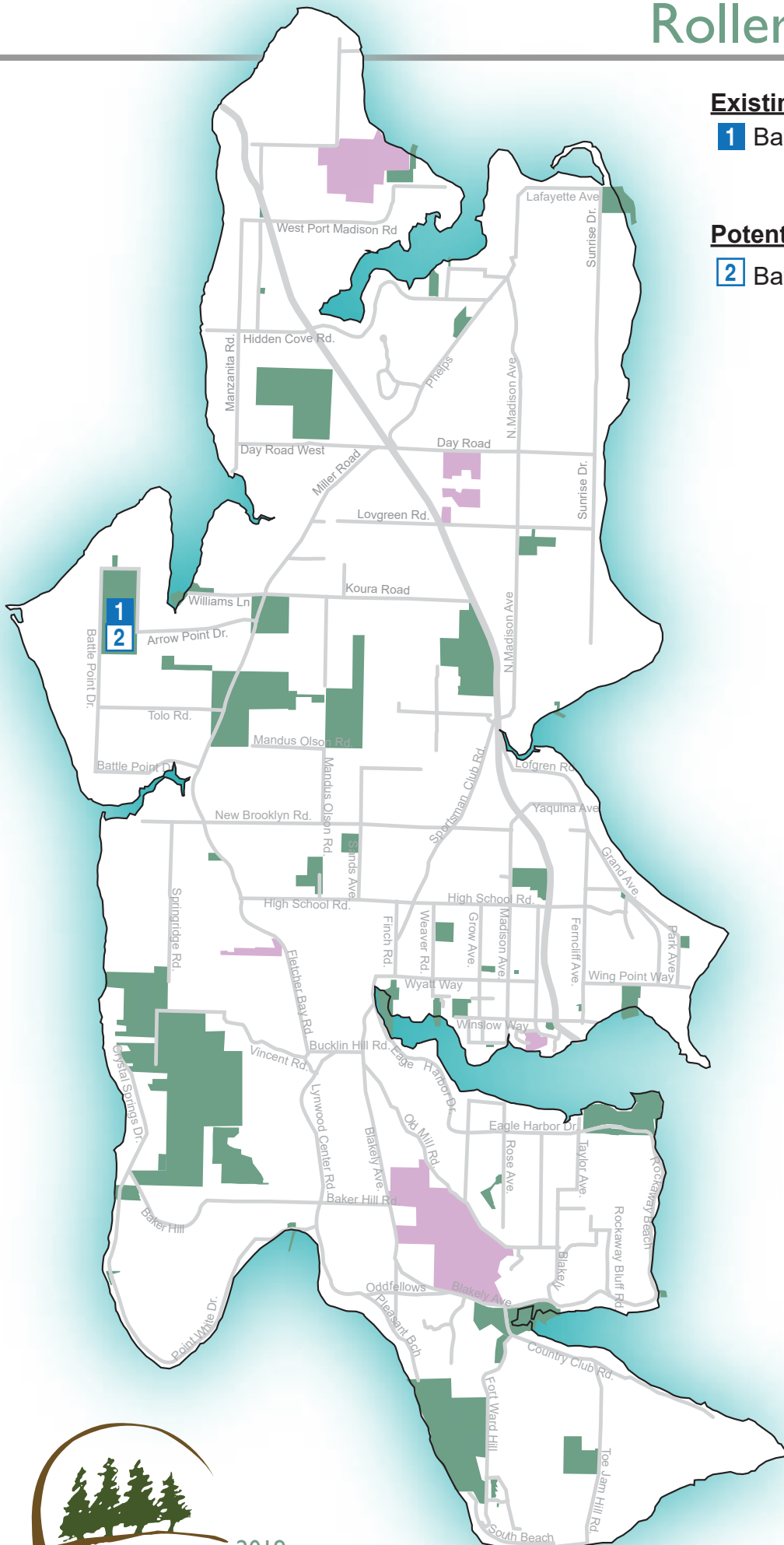
Roller Hockey Courts

Existing Roller Hockey Courts

1 Battle Point Park

Potential Court Improvements

2 Battle Point Park



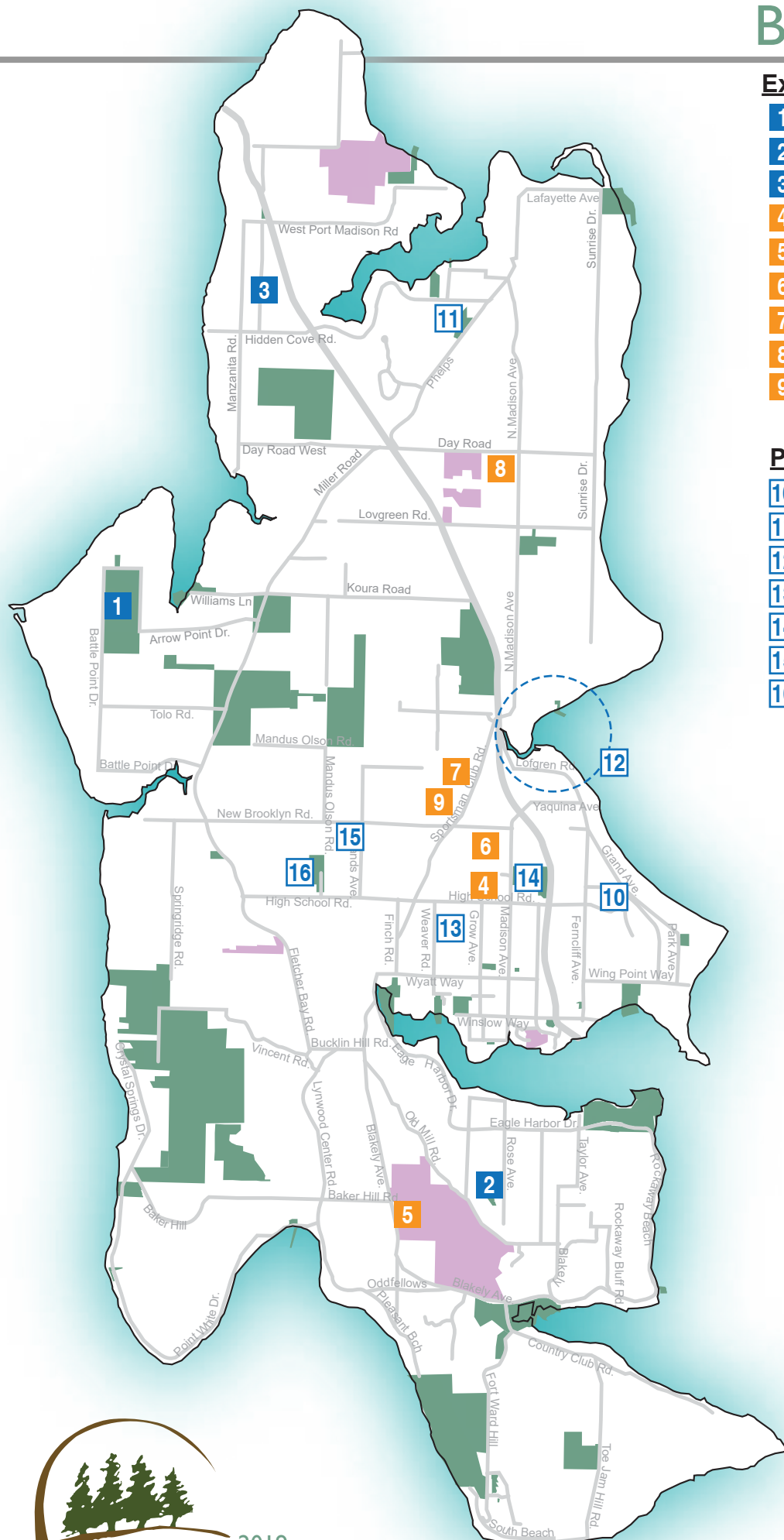
Basketball Courts

Existing Basketball Courts

- 1 Battle Point Park
- 2 Eagledale Park
- 3 Seabold
- 4 Bainbridge HS
- 5 Blakely ES (planned)
- 6 Ordway ES
- 7 Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 8 Wilkes Elementary
- 9 Woodward Middle School

Potential Basketball Courts

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



Tennis Courts

Existing Outdoor Tennis Courts

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

Existing Covered Tennis Courts

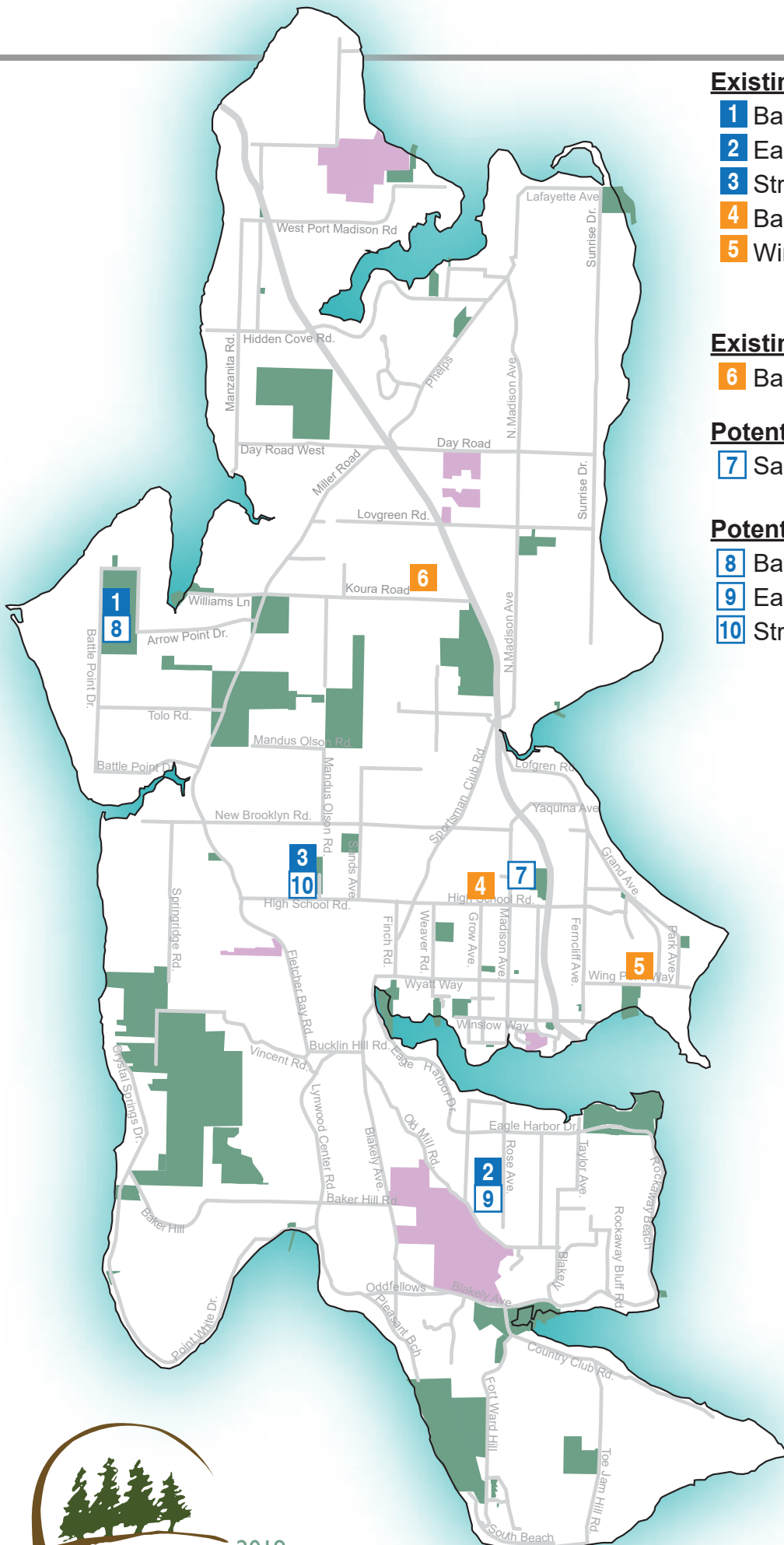
- 6** Bainbridge Athletic Club

Potential Outdoor Tennis Court Additions

- 7** Sakai Park

Potential Court Improvements

- 8** Battle Point Park
- 9** Eagledale Park
- 10** Strawberry Hill Park



Pickleball Courts

Existing Outdoor Pickleball Courts

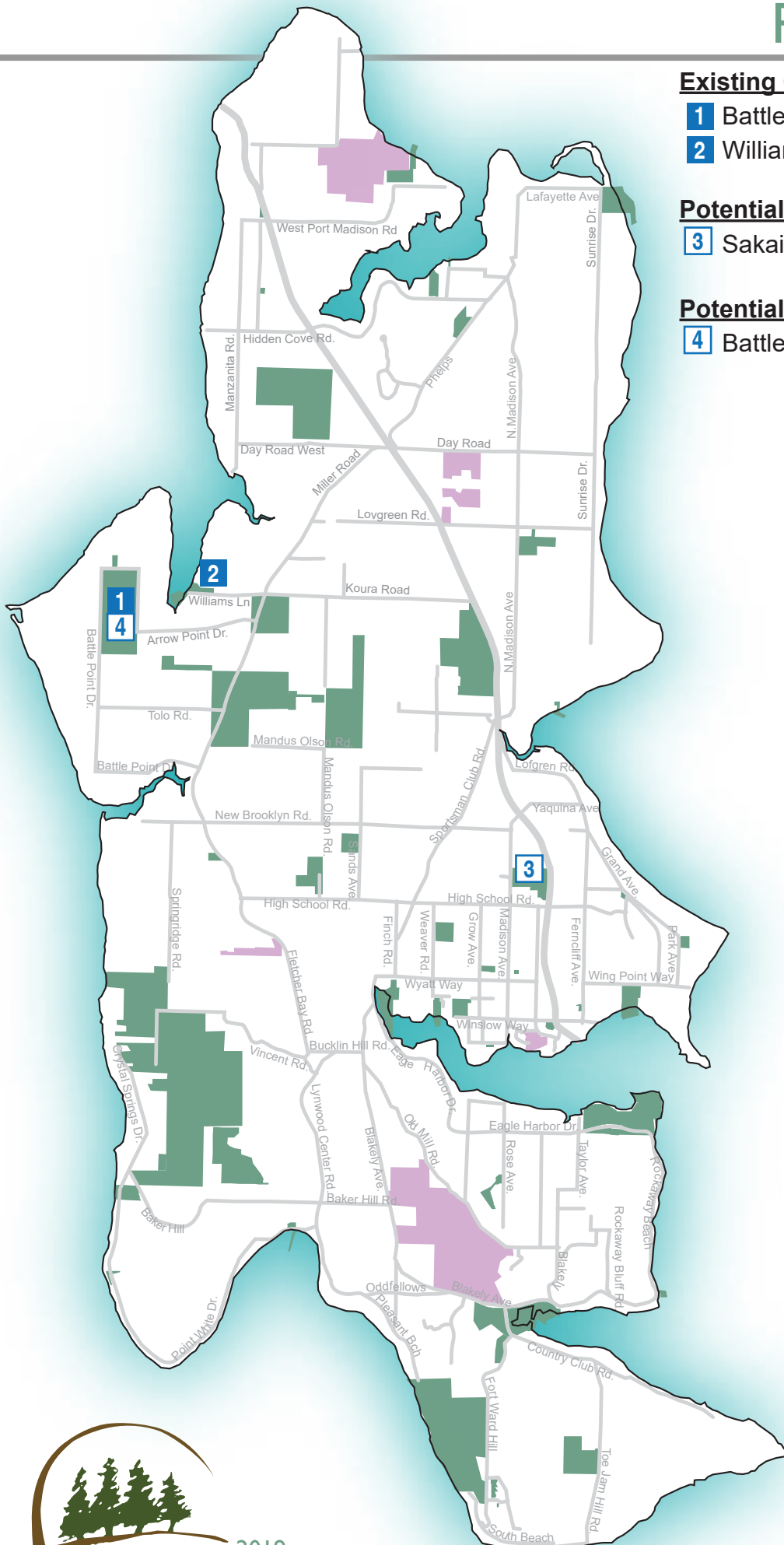
- 1** Battle Point Park
- 2** Williams Olson

Potential Outdoor Pickleball Court Overlay

- 3** Sakai Park

Potential Outdoor Pickleball Court

- 4** Battle Point Park



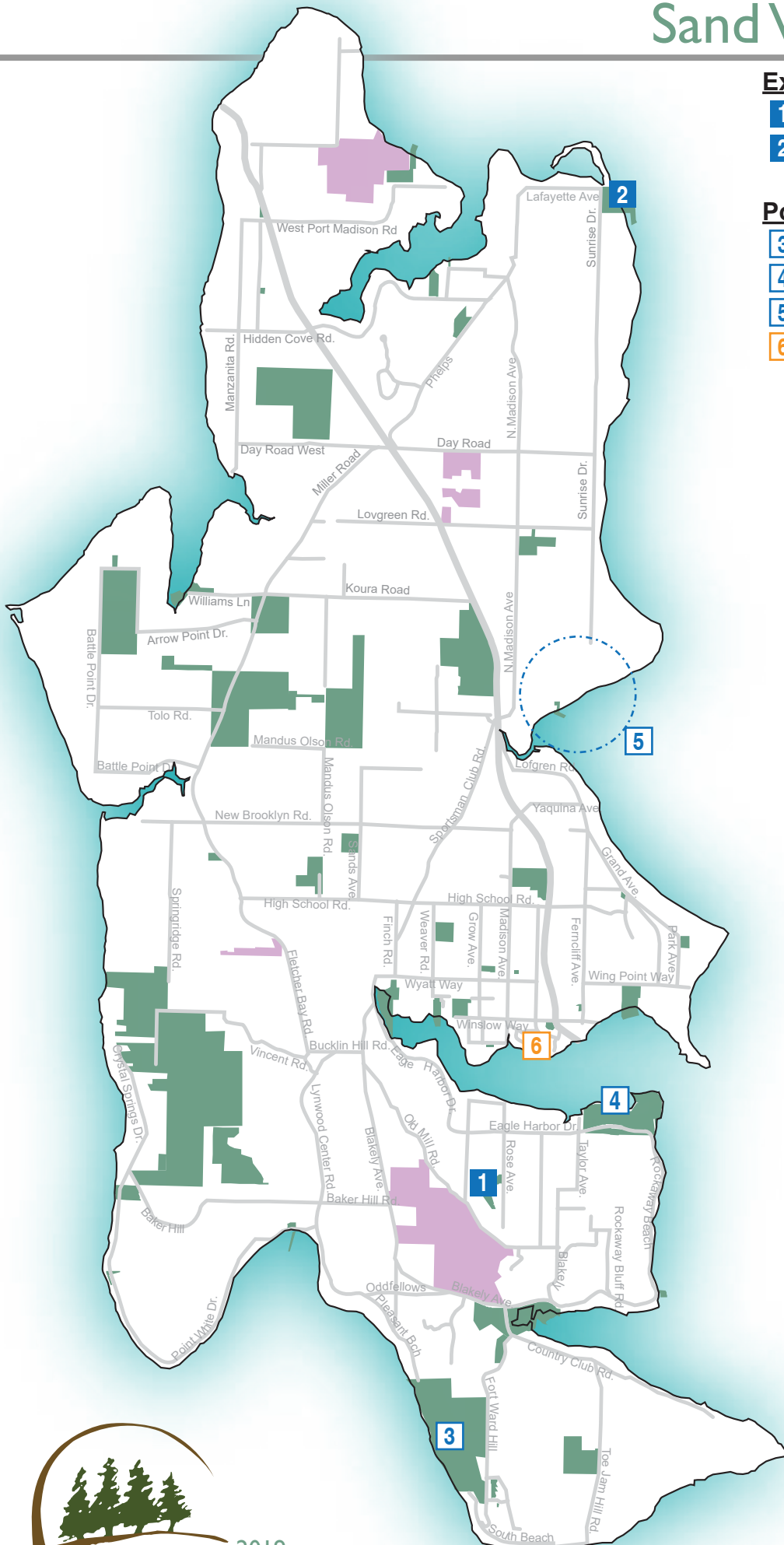
Sand Volleyball Courts

Existing Sand Volleyball Courts

- 1 Eagledale Park
- 2 Fay Bainbridge Park

Potential Sand Volleyball Courts

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



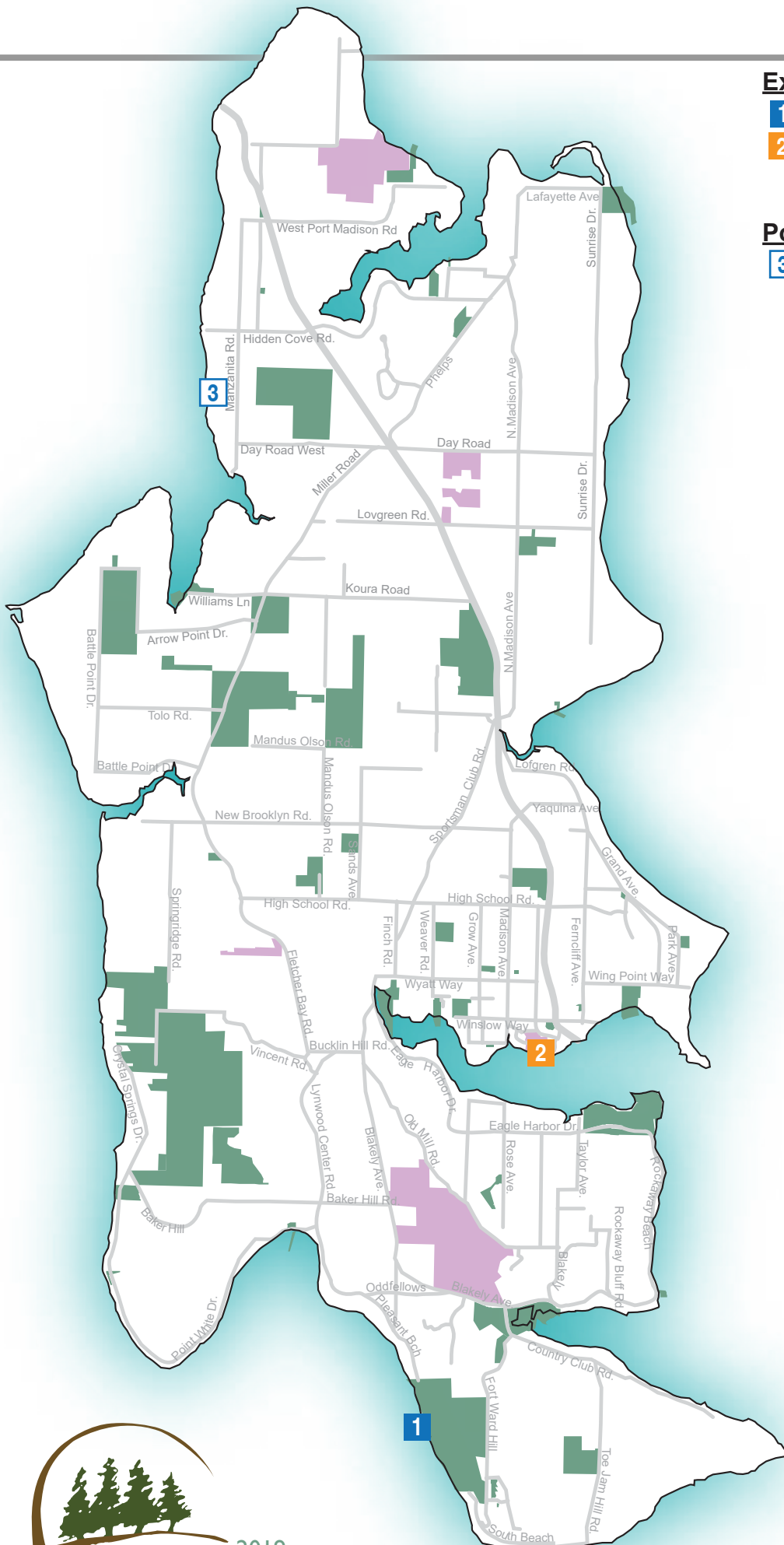
Boat Ramps

Existing Boat Ramps

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

Potential Boat Ramps

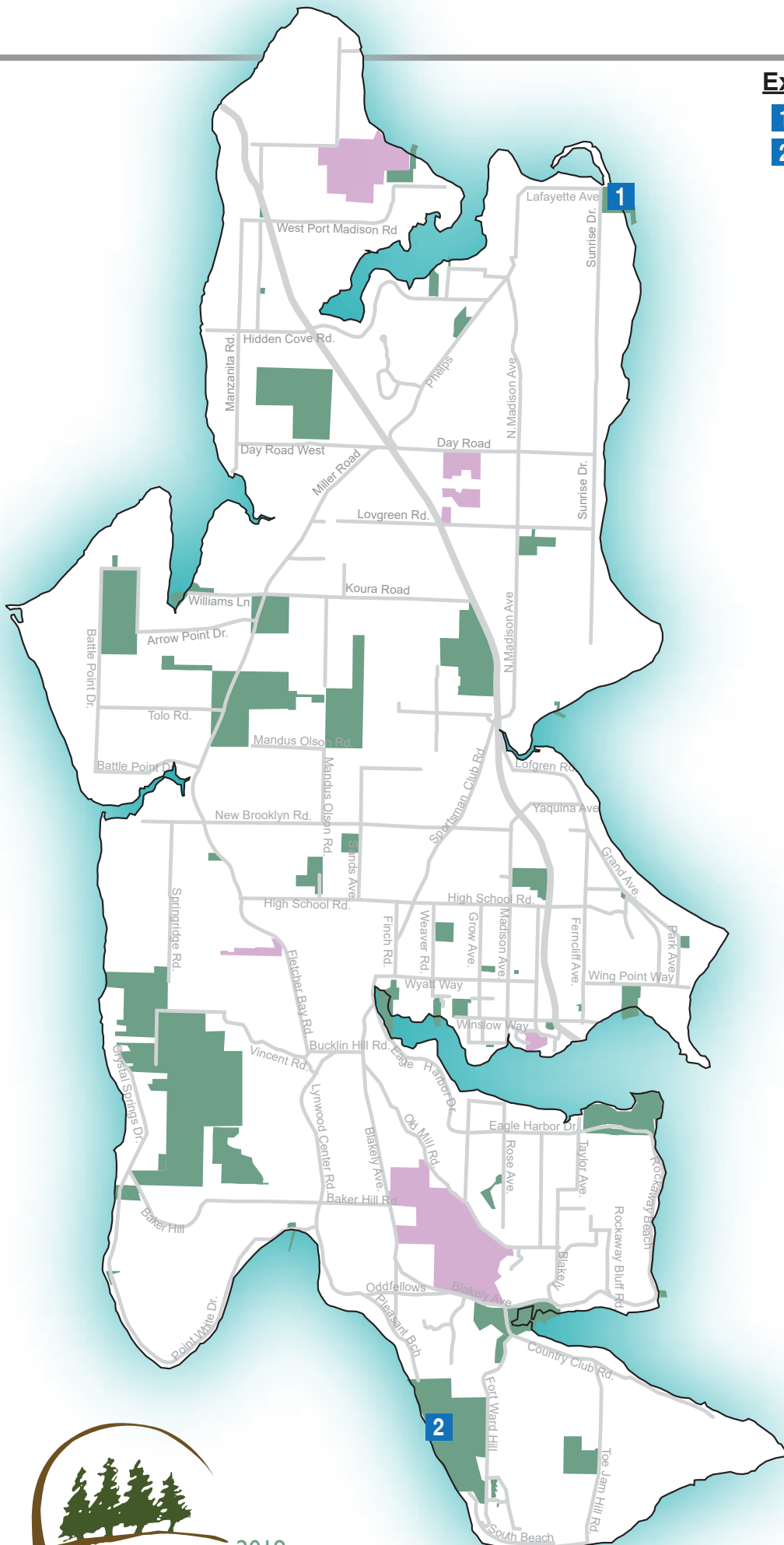
- 3** Manzanita Road



Campgrounds

Existing Campgrounds

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



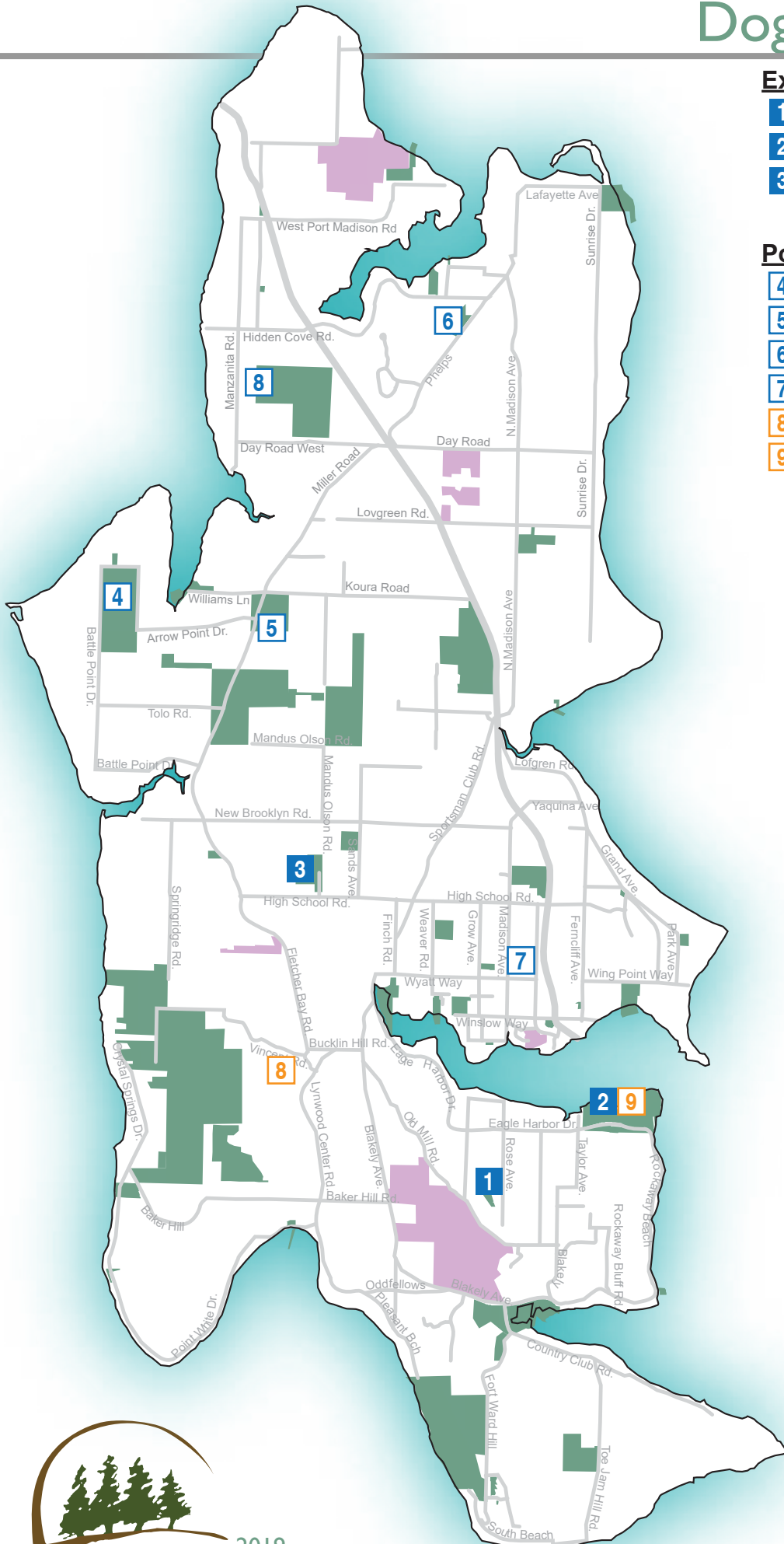
Dog Off-leash Areas

Existing Off Leash Dog Areas

- 1 Eagledale Park
- 2 Pritchard Park
- 3 Strawberry Hill Park

Potential Off Leash Dog Areas

- 4 Battle Point Park
- 5 Grand Forest North
- 6 Hidden Cove Ballfield
- 7 West Manzanita
- 8 Vincent Road
- 9 Pritchard Park



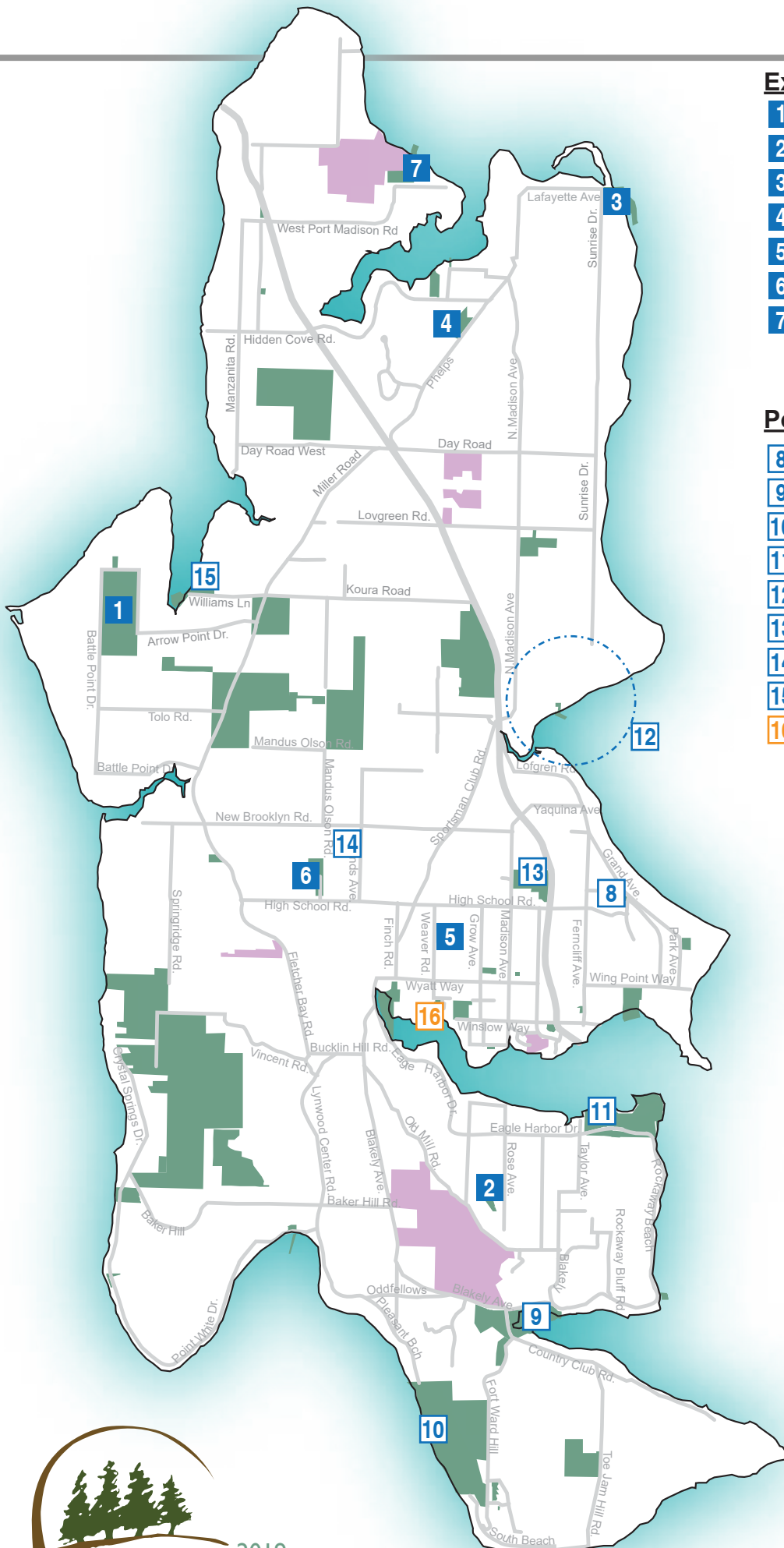
Picnic Shelters

Existing Picnic Shelters

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

Potential Picnic Shelters

- 8** Aaron Avenue Tot Lot
- 9** Blakely Harbor Park
- 10** Fort Ward Park
- 11** Pritchard Park
- 12** Rolling Bay
- 13** Sakai Park
- 14** Sands Avenue Ballfield
- 15** Williams Olson Park
- 16** Strawberry Plant Park

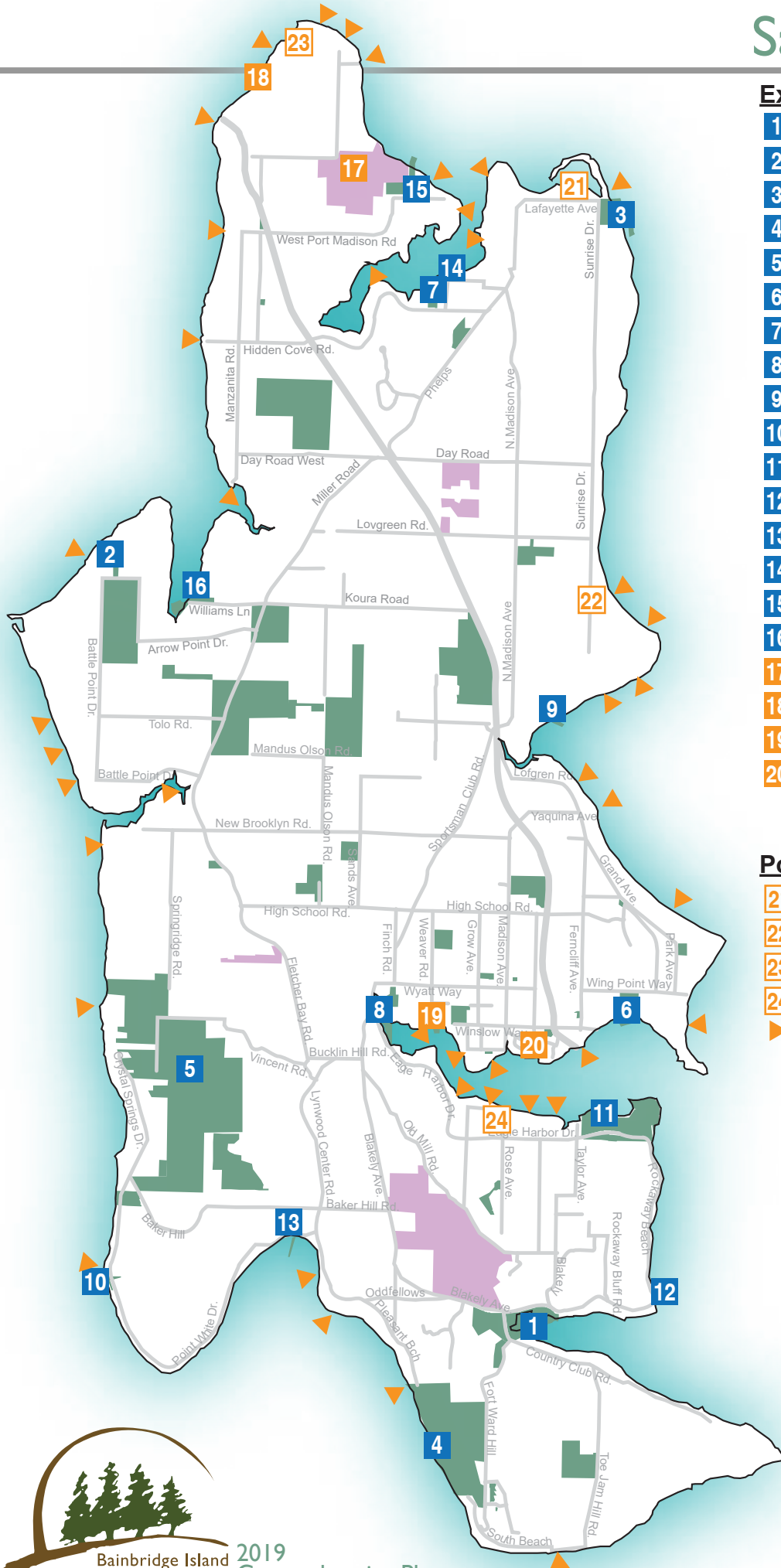


Existing Salt Water Access

- 1 Blakely Harbor
- 2 Fairy Dell Trail
- 3 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 4 Fort Ward Park
- 5 Gazzam Lake Park
- 6 Hawley Cove Park
- 7 Hidden Cove Park
- 8 Lumpkin
- 9 Manitou Beach
- 10 Point White Pier
- 11 Pritchard Park (co-owned COBI)
- 12 Rockaway Beach Park
- 13 Schel Chelb
- 14 T'Chookwap Park
- 15 W. Port Madison Nature Preserve
- 16 Williams-Olson Park
- 17 Bloedel Reserve
- 18 Puget Sound Energy
- 19 Strawberry Plant Park
- 20 Waterfront Park

Potential Salt Water Access

- 21 Lafayette Avenue
- 22 Mountain View Road
- 23 Sanwick Street
- 24 Ward Avenue
- ▶ Other Road End Access



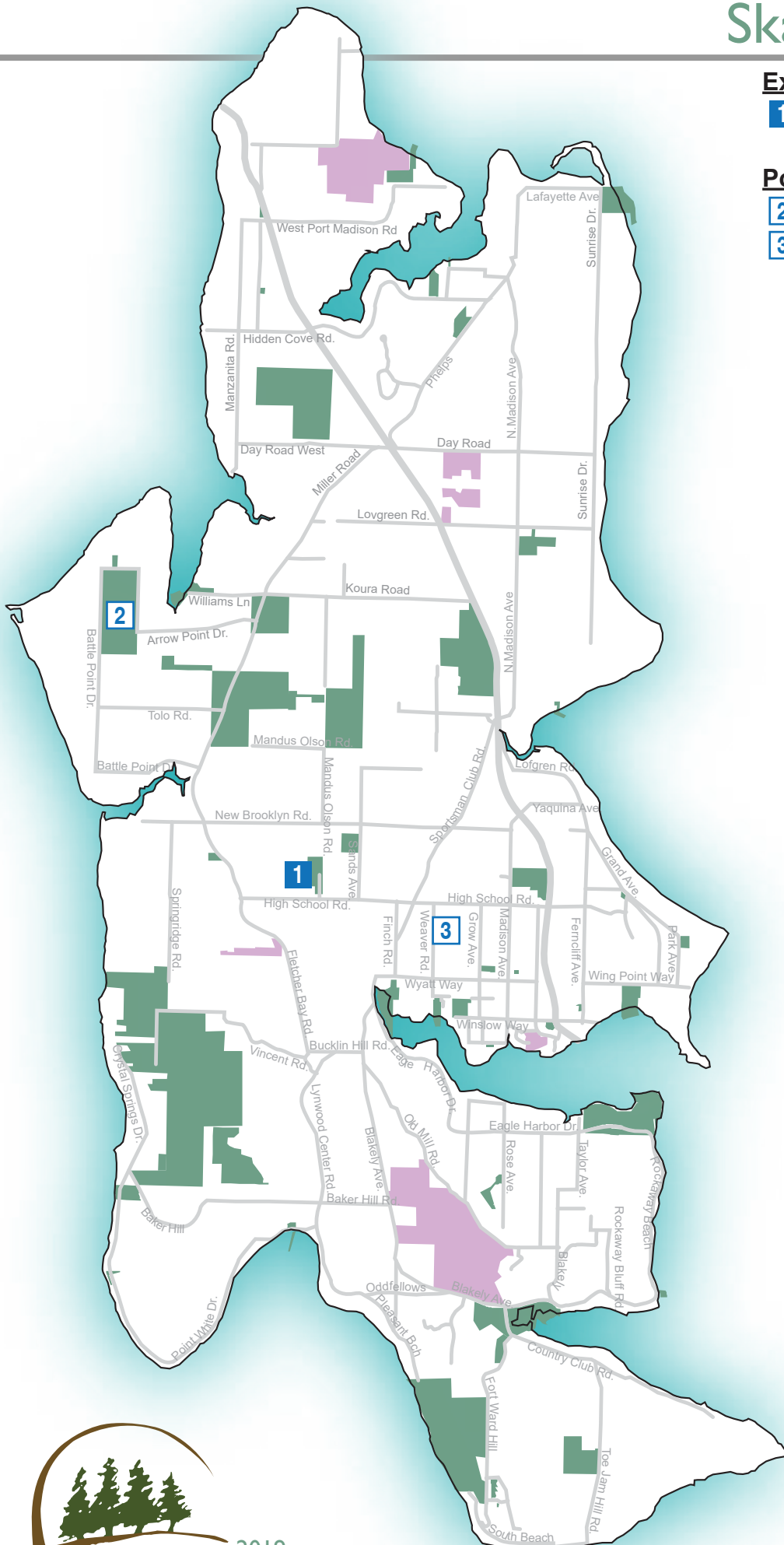
Skatepark Facilities

Existing Skatepark Facilities

- 1** Strawberry Hill Park

Potential Skatepark Facilities

- 2** Battle Point Park
3 Rotary Park



Swim/Scuba/Aquatic Facilities

Existing Scuba Diving Sites

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

Existing Swimming Beaches

- 6** Blakely Harbor Park
- 7** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 8** Fort Ward Park
- 9** Hidden Cove Park Dock
- 10** Pt. White Pier
- 11** Hawley Cove Park
- 12** Pritchard Park
- 13** Williams-Olson Park
- 14** Waterfront Park

Existing Outdoor Swimming Pools

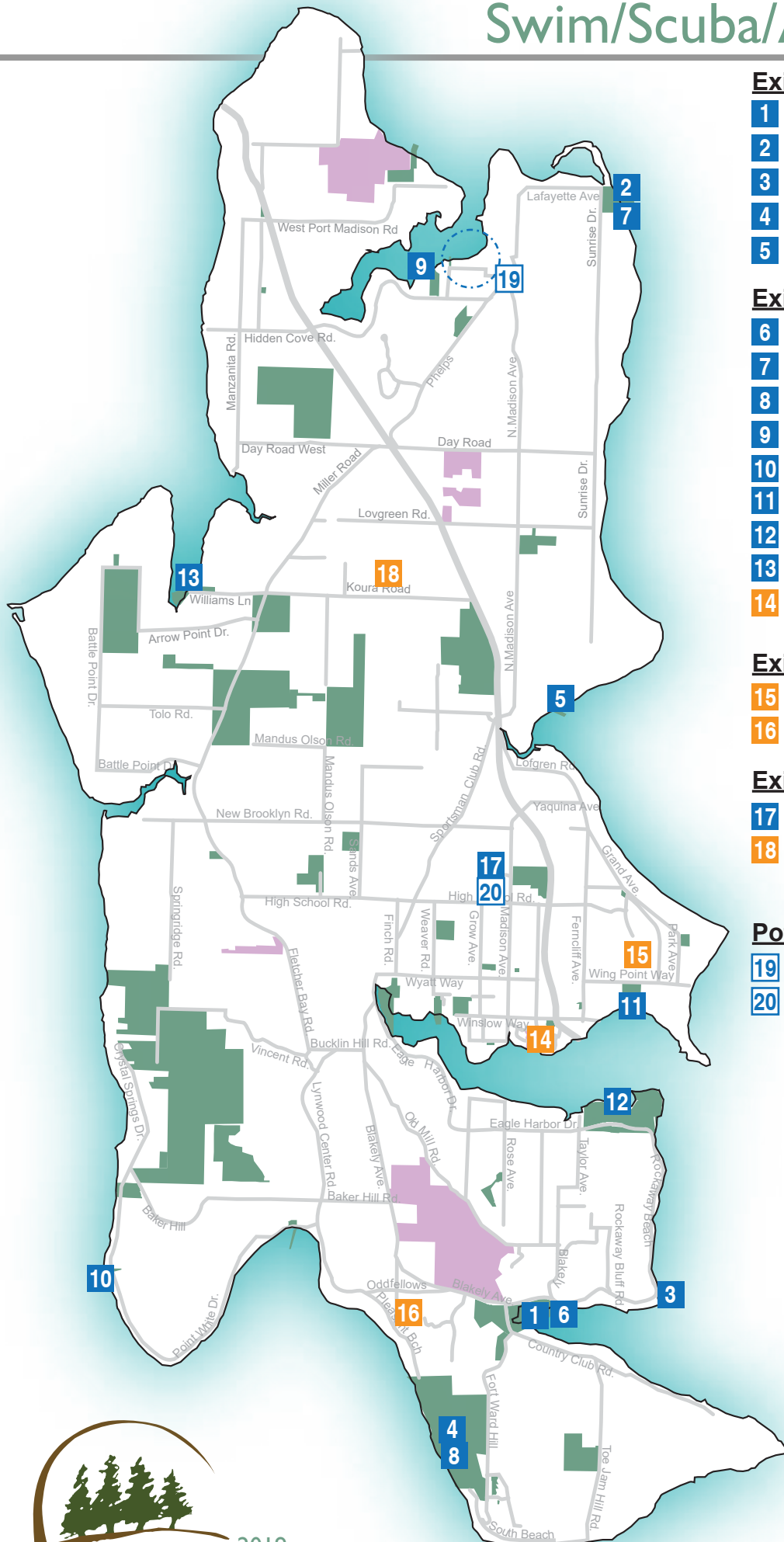
- 15** Wing Point Country Club
- 16** Pleasant Beach Village Pool

Existing Indoor Swimming Pools

- 17** Aquatic Center
- 18** Bainbridge Athletic Club

Potential Swim/Water Access Facilities

- 19** Small Craft Facility
- 20** Replace Ray Williamson Pool at Aquatic Center



Chapter 5: Indoor Facility Features

DRAFT 11/04/19 (subsequent review)

		Gym/Fitness Facility	Mtg/Classrm/Arts/Aud	Restroom	Seasonal Toilet	Support Facility
	<u>BIMPRD Parks & Properties</u>					
1	Aaron Avenue Tot Lot					
2	Aquatic Center (BISD)		X	X		X
3	Battle Point Park/Fairy Dell	X		X		X
4	Blakely Harbor Park			X	X	
5	Camp Yeomalt		X	X		
6	Cave Heritage Park					
7	Eagledale Park		X	X		
8	Fay Bainbridge Park			X	X	X
9	Fort Ward Historic Bakery (SD#7)		X	X		
10	Fort Ward Parade Grounds					
11	Fort Ward Park			X		
12	Gazzam Lake Properties			X		
13	Gideon Park					X
14	Grand Forest (part BISD)					
15	Hawley Cove Park					
16	Hidden Cove Ballfields				X	
17	Hidden Cove Park			X		
18	Hilltop (incl Prue's House)		X	X		X
19	Island Center Hall		X	X		
20	John Nelson Linear Trail					
21	Lumpkin					
22	Madison Avenue Tot Lot					
23	Manitou Beach Tidelands/Uplands					
24	Manzanita Park					
25	Meigs Park (1st & 2nd acquisitions)					X
26	Moritani Preserve					
27	Nute's Pond					
28	Point White Pier				X	
29	Pritchard Park (jt owned w/COBI)				X	
30	Red Pine Park				X	
31	Rockaway Beach					
32	Rotary Centennial Park (WSDOT)			X		
33	Rotary Park		X	X		
34	Sakai Park					
35	Sands Avenue Ballfield (BISD)				X	X
36	Schel Chelb Park			X		
37	Seabold Hall		X	X		
38	Strawberry Hill Park	X	X	X		X
39	T'Chookwap Park					
40	Ted Olson Nature Preserve					
41	Waypoint (COBI)					
42	Waypoint Woods (WSF)					

		Gym/Fitness Facility	Mtg/Classrm/Arts/Aud	Restroom	Seasonal Toilet	Support Facility
43	West Port Madison Nature Preserve					
44	Williams-Olson Park				X	
45	Yama Property at Blakely Harb Prk					
	<u>City of BI Properties</u>					
1	City Hall		X			
2	Waterfront Park Community Center		X			
	<u>BI School District Properties</u>					
1	Bainbridge High Sch	X	X			
2	Blakely Elementary Sch	X				
3	Commodore Options Sch	X				
4	Grand Forest East (NW Corner)					
5	Ordway Elementary Sch	X				
6	Sonoji Sakai Intermediate Sch	X				
7	Wilkes Elementary Sch	X				
8	Woodward Middle Sch	X				
	<u>Other Organization Ownerships</u>					
1	Bainbr Performg Arts Cultural Cntr		X			
2	BI Art Museum		X			
3	BI Historical Museum		X			
4	BARN Community Center		X			
5	Hall's Hill Park					
	<u>Other Public Ownerships</u>					
1	Fire Station 21 (Madison)		X			
2	Fire Station 22 (Bucklin Hill)		X			
3	Fire Station 23 (Phelps)		X			
4	Kitsap Regional Library		X			
	<u>Non-Profit Properties</u>					
1	Bloedel Reserve					
2	IslandWood					

		Gym/Fitness Facility	Mtg/Classrm/Arts/Aud	Restroom	Seasonal Toilet	Support Facility
	Private Facilities					
1	American Legion Hall		X			
2	Bainbridge Athletic Club/Pool	X				
3	Bainbridge Dance Center					
4	BI Filipino-American Hall		X			
5	BI Grange Hall		X			
6	BI Sportsman Club		X			
7	Lynwood Commons		X			
8	Hyla Middle School					
9	Island Fitness	X				
10	Island School					
11	Lynwood Theater		X			
12	Pleasant Beach Village Pool & Fitness	X				
13	St Cecilia Catholic Church					
Grand Total		12	26	17	7	8

Column descriptions:

Gym/Fitness Facility: park facilities, school gyms, & established fitness centers

Mtg/Classrm/Arts/Aud: park facilities, public agencies excluding school mtg rms due to closed campus restrictions, & established public venues

Restroom: park facilities only

Seasonal toilet: portable toilets in parks

Support facilities: park facilities only such as offices, storage, maintenance

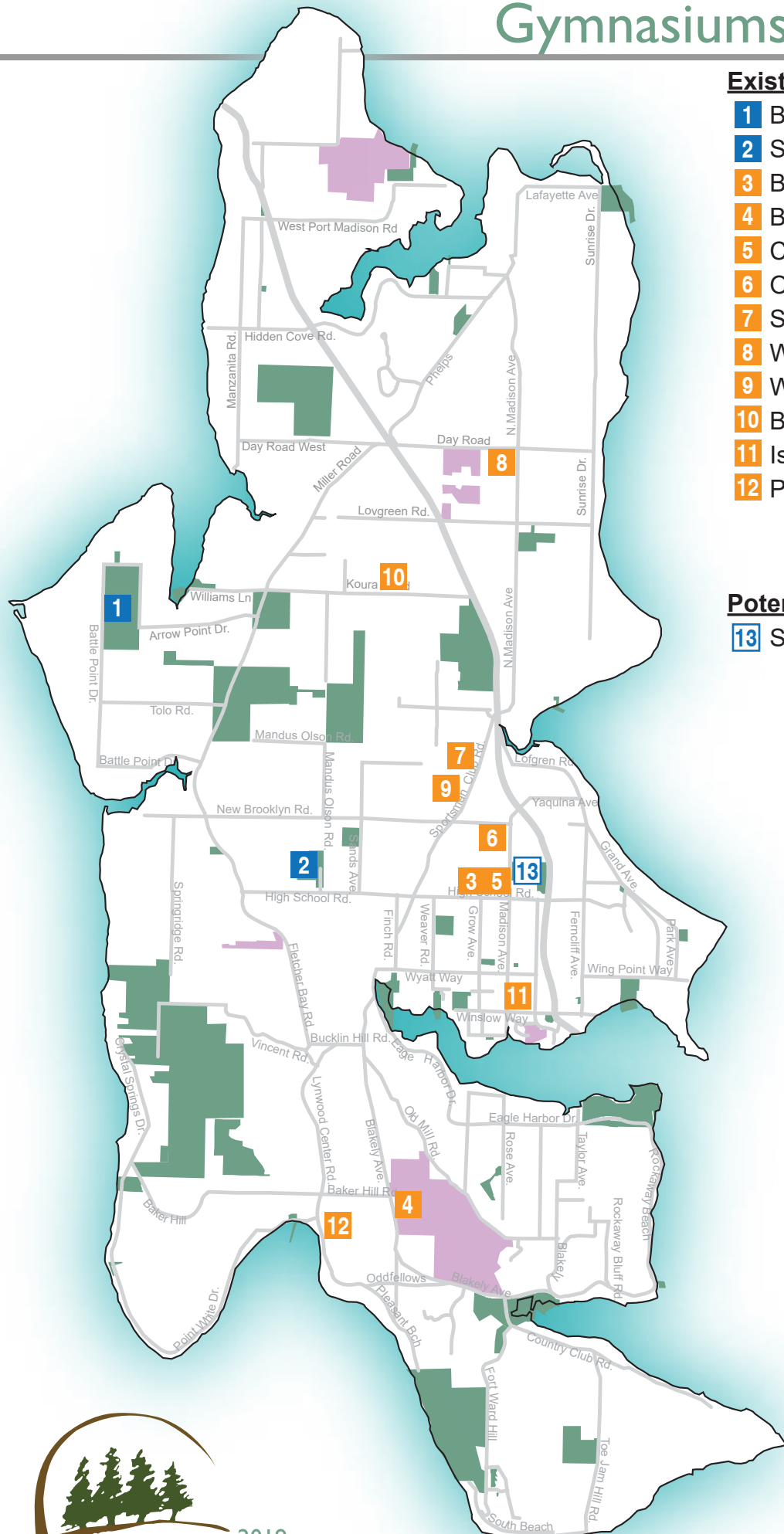
Gymnasiums/Fitness Facilities

Existing Gyms/Fitness Facilities

- 1 Battle Point Park
- 2 Strawberry Hill Park - Mini Gym
- 3 Bainbridge High School
- 4 Blakely Elementary
- 5 Commodore Options School
- 6 Ordway Elementary
- 7 Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School
- 8 Wilkes Elementary
- 9 Woodward Middle School
- 10 Bainbridge Athletic Club
- 11 Island Fitness
- 12 Pleasant Beach Village Pool & Fitness

Potential Gyms/Fitness Facilities

- 13 Sakai Park



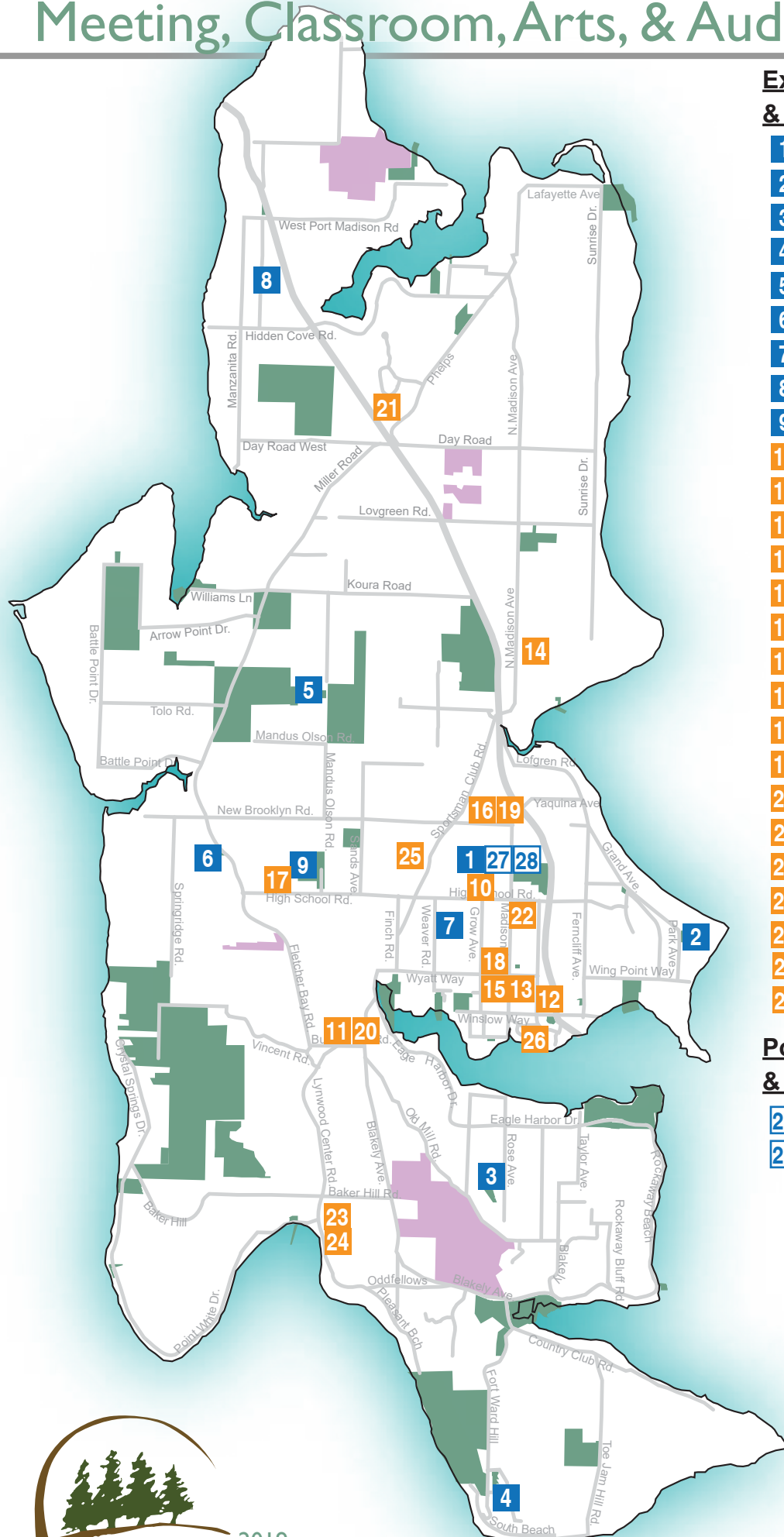
Meeting, Classroom, Arts, & Auditorium Facilities

Existing Meeting, Classroom, Arts, & Auditorium Facilities

- 1** Aquatic Center
- 2** Camp Yeomalt
- 3** Eaglesdale Park
- 4** Fort Ward Historic Bakery
- 5** Prue's House at Hilltop
- 6** Island Center Hall
- 7** Rotary Park
- 8** Seabold Hall
- 9** Strawberry Hill Park
- 10** Bainbridge High School
- 11** American Legion Hall
- 12** Bainbridge Art Museum
- 13** Bainbridge Island Historical Museum
- 14** Bainbridge Island Grange Hall
- 15** Bainbridge Performing Arts
- 16** BARN Community Center
- 17** BI Filipino American Hall
- 18** COBI City Hall
- 19** Fire Station 21 (Madison)
- 20** Fire Station 22 (Bucklin Hill)
- 21** Fire Station 23 (Phelps)
- 22** Kitsap Regional Library
- 23** Lynwood Commons
- 24** Lynwood Theater
- 25** Sportsmens Club
- 26** Waterfront Park Community Ctr

Potential Meeting, Classroom, Arts, & Auditorium Facilities

- 27** Aquatic Center
- 28** Sakai Park



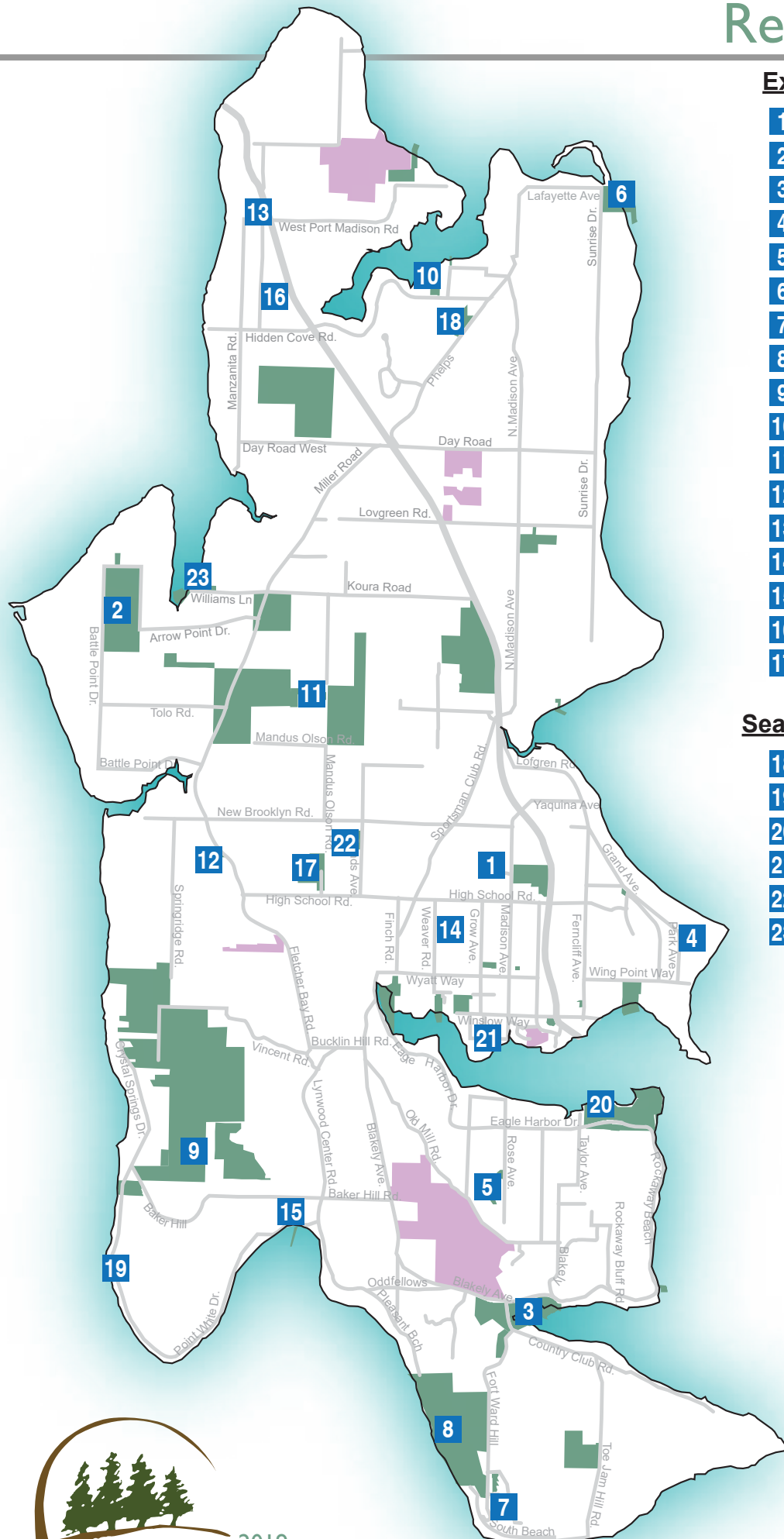
Restroom Facilities

Existing Restroom Facilities

- 1 Aquatic Center
- 2 Battle Point Park
- 3 Blakely Harbor Park
- 4 Camp Yeomalt
- 5 Eagledale Park
- 6 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 7 Fort Ward Historic Bakery
- 8 Fort Ward Park
- 9 Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve
- 10 Hidden Cove Park
- 11 Hilltop/Prue's House
- 12 Island Center Hall
- 13 Rotary Centennial Park
- 14 Rotary Park
- 15 Schel Chelb Park
- 16 Seabold Hall
- 17 Strawberry Hill Park

Seasonal/Portable Restroom Facilities

- 18 Hidden Cove Ballfields
- 19 Point White Pier
- 20 Pritchard Park
- 21 Red Pine Park
- 22 Sands Ave Ballfield
- 23 Williams Olson Park



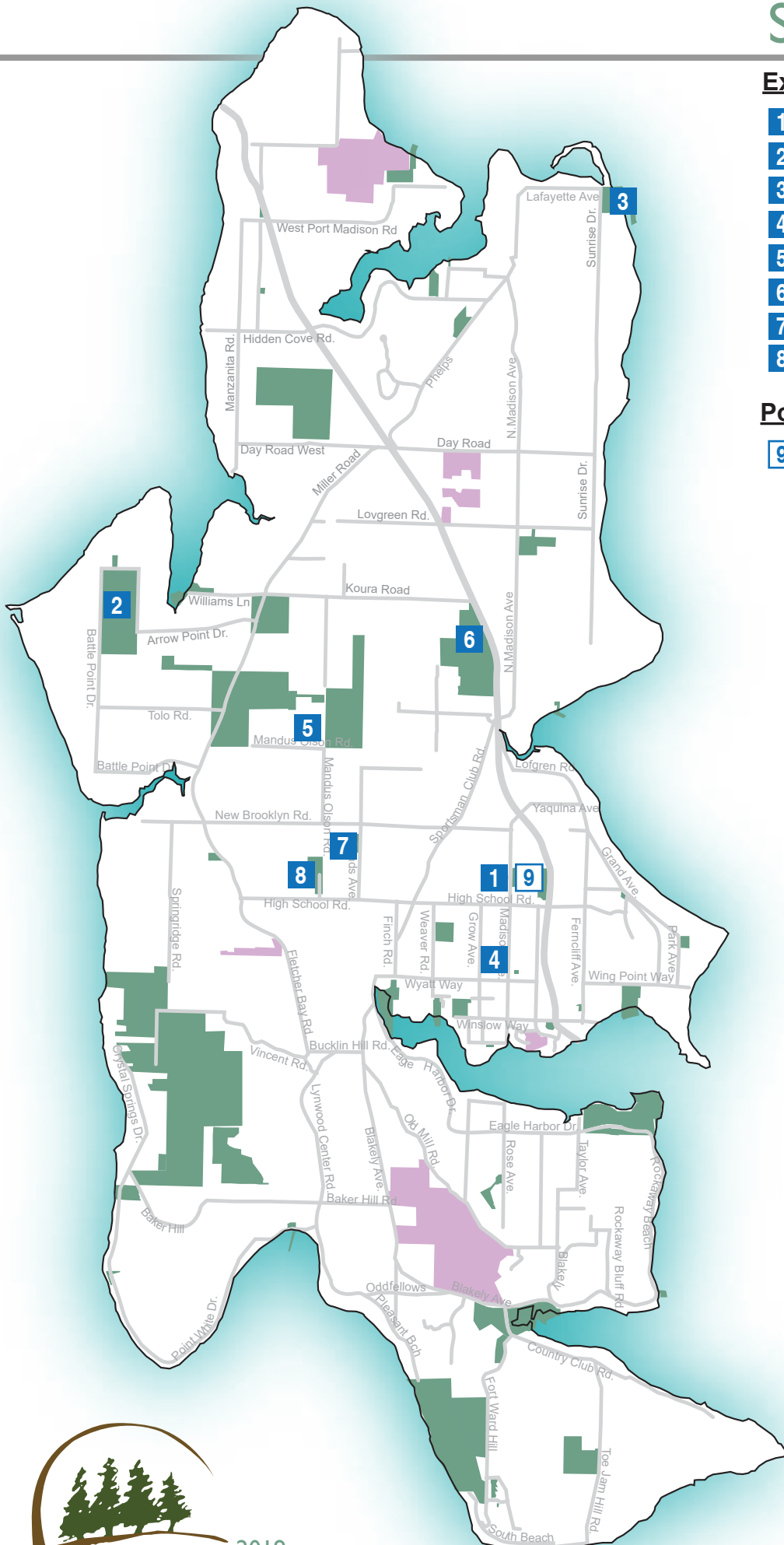
Support Facilities

Existing Support Facilities

- 1** Aquatic Center
- 2** Battle Point Park
- 3** Fay Bainbridge Park
- 4** Gideon Park
- 5** Hilltop
- 6** Meigs Park
- 7** Sands Avenue Ballfields
- 8** Strawberry Hill Park

Potential Support Facilities

- 9** Sakai Park



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. These national trends provide a guide for local communities when developing their own standards. This comprehensive plan calculates facility and park land classifications for the Park District 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 Park District 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 needs for communities. Today this information is still important in showing gaps in service areas or populations.

Participation & Survey Methods

To augment the LOS method used for this plan, several public meetings were held in the community with public input also provided through online survey and forum. (For results, refer to Appendix E).

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 important reference information is provided:

- ** Existing Supply:** Ratio is expressed per 1,000 residents on BI based on the 2020 census estimated population of 25,377. (WA State Office of Budget & Management)
- BIMPRD** Banbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District
- All Protect Land:** Refers to all protected land on Bainbridge Island (as identified in the Chapter 4 inventory). This includes Park District parkland as well as other public, non-profit, and private land that is consistent with the Park District's mission statement and has been set aside for a specific use and cannot be converted to private use.
- * Recom'd Add:** The population of Bainbridge Island is projected to increase to 33,611 by 2040. (WA State Office of Budget & Management). Recommended additions are defined as the increased acreage the Park District would need to acquire in order to maintain the Park District's current ratio while adjusting for population increases and current trends.

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	874.24	n/a	1,504.37	2,800.44	488.46
Ratio per 1,000**	34.45	n/a	59.28	110.35	14.53

By comparison, the Park District owns 1,504.37 acres of parkland or about 59.28 acres per every 1,000 island residents including extensive natural area holdings. Public and private agencies combined (including Park District, City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island School District, Bainbridge Island Land Trust, IslandWood, the Bloedel Reserve, and other public and private organizations) own 2,800.44 acres or about 110.35 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 488.46 acres of parkland to maintain the present ratio of 59.28 acres per 1,000 residents by the year 2040. 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	253.77	n/a	1,307.31	2296.04	424.33
Ratio per 1,000	10.0	n/a	51.52	90.48	12.62

The Park District presently provides 1,307.31 acres of open space and natural areas or approximately 52.52 acres per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide 2,296.04 acres or 90.48 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 BI Land Trust 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.

To maintain the current Park District ratio of 51.52 per 1000 island residents, the present supply would need to be increased by another 424.33 acres of natural areas. This is well above the national standard of 10 acres per 1000, and as a goal for the Park District may not be achievable within the timeframe of this comprehensive plan given limited land and opportunities for this category. Additional acreage acquired by the Park District for natural areas may be obtained through partnerships with public and/or private entities and should be subject to availability, financial resources, and consistent with Park District strategic goals.

Areas of habitat significance could include critical hillside, wetlands, 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	418.72	n/a	75.66	97.42	24.50
Ratio per 1,000	16.50	n/a	2.98	3.84	.73

The Park District presently provides 2.98 acres of recreational shoreline park per 1,000 residents. All agencies combined total provide island resident with 3.84 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 provides additional shoreline access.

Recreational Trails

Recreational trails are primarily off-road, soft surface trails that are limited to non-motorized use and intended primarily for enjoyment and education. Recreational trails include: 1) Trails through natural areas, 2) Trail corridors within parks, 3) Trails that connect parks to parks, 4) Trails that connect neighborhoods to parks, especially where a walking route provides closer access than via existing roads, 5) Trails that connect parks to the shoreline, 6) Trails that connect parks to points of interest, 7) Trails that connect parks to public spaces, 8) Trails that connect parks to transportation corridors. Recreational trails may also include water trails.

The Park District is responsible for the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of recreational trails. The City of Bainbridge Island is responsible for planning, development, operation and maintenance of transportation routes primarily intended to facilitate travel, such as roadway bike and walking lanes.

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	25.38	n/a	38.45	50.9	12.64
Ratio per 1,000	1.0	n/a	1.52	2.0	.38

The Park District presently provides 1.52 miles of recreational trails per 1000 island residents, while public and private organizations combined provide a total of 2.0 miles of recreational trails per 1000 island residents.

The current level-of-service represents a surplus over the NRPA standard and trail additions have maintained this level of service since 2014. The District will seek to maintain this higher level of service 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, the Park District will seek to maintain the LOS for the total of all recreational trails to 2.0 miles per 1000 island residents with the recommended level of service for the District to be 1.52 miles per 1000 island residents. Additional miles should be developed to create more connectivity between parks, as well as links to transportation and other recreational corridors within the community.

The Park District will need to continue working with other public and private agencies to achieve these standards and ensure that multi-jurisdictional trail to trail and road to trail connections are well coordinated and cost-effective.

Athletic Facilities & Playgrounds

Athletic facilities and playgrounds are designed for intense recreational activities like field and court games, playground apparatus areas, picnicking, etc. A suitable athletic facility 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 facilities 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 facility 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 facilities 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 facilities 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	78.67	n/a	104.11	208.9	33.78
Ratio per 1,000	3.10	n/a	4.10	8.23	1.01

The Park District presently provides 4.10 acres per 1,000 island residents of athletic facilities and playgrounds. Public and private agencies combined provide 8.23 acres per 1,000 residents. The total supply of athletic facilities 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, 33.78 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 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 and consistent with Park District mission statement.

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 indoor facilities 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 teens or seniors. Local indoor facilities may 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	7.84	22.50	2.54
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	.31	.89	.08

The Park District presently provides 0.31 acres per 1,000 island residents consisting primarily of the Aquatics Center, Seabold Hall, Island Center Hall and the Historic Fort Ward Bakery. Public and private agencies combined provide 0.89 acres of indoor facilities per 1,000 island residents. Included in this category are elementary, middle, and high schools.

Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with 1) developing a consolidated all-age community recreation center facility in the Winslow urban area at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan; 2) replacing the aging Ray Williamson Pool at the Bainbridge Aquatic Center with one of three options provided in conceptual plans, and subject to School District expansion of lease.

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 common public areas in or near commercial centers or public buildings.

There are no standards concerning the development of special use facilities, since demand is defined by opportunity more than a ratio standard. Nor are there minimum or maximum facility or site sizes, since size is 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	6.82	172.75	2.21
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.27	6.81	.07

The Park District presently provides 6.82 acres per 1,000 island residents consisting of the WA State Dept of Transportation site at SR 305/Rotary Centennial Park, the Waypoint, and portions of Sakai Park. Public and private agencies combined provide 172.75 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 service buildings and sites necessary to service the park system.

There are no standards concerning the development of support use facilities, since demand is 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	2.72	n/a	.88
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0..11	n/a	0.03

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

The current facility at Strawberry Hill Park is not sufficient for the Park District's overcrowded administrative offices. The Park District's administrative office space should be combined with any community recreation center proposed for Sakai Park, or replaced at Strawberry Hill Park.

Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with developing a consolidated all-age community recreation center facility which could include administration offices at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan;

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	4.0	5.0	1.3
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	.16	.20	.04
Waterfront (saltwater sites)	n/a	n/a	17.0	30.0	5.52
Ratio per 1,000	Na	Na	.67	1.18	.16

The Park District and City of Bainbridge Island 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 the District's parks. The only substantial bodies of freshwater in District parks include Gazzam Lake, Nute's Pond and the pond(s) at Battle Point Park and Sakai 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.

Boat Ramps

There are no participation model standards for motor boat launch ramps 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	1.0	2.0	.32
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.08	.01
Moorage sites	n/a	n/a	1.0	5.0	.32
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.20	.01

The Park District 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 0.08 saltwater launch ramps and 0.20 transient moorage sites 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 sites are not sufficient to meet population growth and additional demands imposed by off-island visitors. Since the existing Park District and City of Bainbridge Island 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	11.0	11.0	3.57
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.43	0.43	.11

The Park District provides 0.43 shelters per 1,000 residents.

In general, the Park District 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 the City of Bainbridge Island'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 residents, and along scenic routes to increase access and improve safety for residents and tourists. This is the responsibility of the City of Bainbridge Island.

Refer to Appendix J for link to City of Bainbridge Island 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	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.08	0.08	.06

The Park District currently provides 0.08 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 dog exercise, training, and social interaction. There is increasing public sentiment for more off leash dog areas.

Consequently, another 2 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 continue to be developed by staff to enhance park user experience and ensure healthy parks. Once a total of 4.0 dog parks has been achieved, the Park District should maintain this ratio.

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	13.45	11.0	19.0	3.57
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	0.53	0.43	0.75	.11

The Park District presently provides a ratio of 0.43 playgrounds per 1,000 island residents. All public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.75 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, 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	1.0	1.0	.32
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.04	.01

The Park District 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)	7.61	2.28	3.0	10.0	.97
Ratio per 1,000	0.30	0.09	0.12	0.39	.03

The Park District presently provides a ratio of 0.12 courts in parks per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.39 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)	5.08	n/a	2.0	2.0	.65
Ratio per 1,000	0.20	n/a	.08	.08	.02

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 0.08 sand volleyball facilities per 1,000 island residents. Expanded volleyball courts may be needed to maintain the status quo service.

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

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)	12.69	5.58	4.0	18.0	1.30
Ratio per 1,000	0.50	0.22	0.16	0.71	.04

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 0.16 outdoor tennis courts per 1,000 Island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.71 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.

Pickleball Courts

There are currently no NRPA or WA State RCO standards for pickleball.

	Standards		Existing Supply**		Recom'd Add*
	NRPA	RCO	BIMPRD	All Protect Land	
Pickleball courts in/outdr (ea)	n/a	n/a	7.0	7.0	2.27
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.24	.24	.07

The Park District is currently providing 6 pickleball courts as an overlay on two tennis courts for the community at Battle Point Park and 1 pickleball court at Williams-Olson Park. In doing a new standard is created that indicates a level of service for pickleball of 0.24 pickleball courts per 1000 island residents.

Growing interest in pickleball indicates additional pickleball courts will be needed in the future. Six new pickleball courts at Battle Point Park are currently being developed for construction in 2020.

Soccer/Lacrosse/Football Fields

NRPA recommends a ratio of 2.54 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	4.0	10.0	1.30
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.39	.04
Soccer fields adult (ea)	2.54	7.36	3.0	5.0	.97
Ratio per 1,000	0.10	0.29	0.12	0.20	.03

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 0.16 youth and 0.12 adult regulation or 0.28 total fields per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.39 youth and 0.20 adult regulation or 0.59 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)	n/a	n/a	8.0	14.0	2.6
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	0.32	.55	.08
Baseball/softball adult (ea)	10.15	12.43	3.0	5.0	.97
Ratio per 1,000	0.40	0.49	0.12	0.20	.03

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 0.32 for youth (200 ft & under outfield), 0.12 for youth/adult (250-300 ft + outfield) fields per 1,000 residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 0.55 youth and 0.20 youth/adult fields per 1,000 residents.

To maintain the current ratios, approximately 2.6 additional youth fields and .97 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	16,335	*See below
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	370.41	643.69	*See below

The Park District currently provide 370.41 square feet of indoor swimming pool facilities per 1,000 residents. Public and private agencies combined provide 643.69 square feet of indoor/outdoor swimming pool facilities per 1,000 residents.

The Park District's Aquatic Center is used for instructions, athletic competitions, and family swim activities by island residents and students of the Bainbridge Island School District.

*Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with replacing the aging Ray Williamson Pool at the Bainbridge Aquatic Center with one of three pool options provided in conceptual plans, and subject to Bainbridge Island School District expansion of lease.

Indoor Recreation Centers

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	*See below
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	98.51	2,758.40	*See below

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 98.51 square feet of gymnasium and gymnastics 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 2,758.4 square feet of gymnasium and gymnastics space per 1,000 residents.

*Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with developing a consolidated all-age community recreation center facility at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan.

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	
Mtg/classrm/arts fac/aud (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	20,500	43,048	*See below
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	807.82	1,696.33	*See below

The Park District currently provides a ratio of 807.82 square feet of classroom/program facilities and small meeting rooms (but no large meeting space, large arts or auditorium facilities) per 1,000 island residents. Public and private agencies combined provide a ratio of 1,696.33 square feet of small/large meeting rooms, arts facilities and auditorium per 1,000 residents including the Bainbridge Performing Cultural Arts Center, the BARN community center, the performing arts center at Bainbridge High School, and meeting spaces in other public, non-profit and private facilities.

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.

*Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with developing a consolidated all-age community recreation center facility at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan.

Teen and Senior Centers

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	1258.0	1258.0	*See below
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	49.58	49.58	*See below
WPCC senior cntr (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,800	n/a
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	189.14	n/a

The Park District currently provides space for a teen center at its aquatic center. The Teen Center has a ratio of 49.58 square feet of teen center space per 1,000 island residents.

Waterfront Park Community Center is a senior or adult community center in Waterfront Park (City of Bainbridge Island ownership) that is operated independently of the Park District.

*Future space for teens should be included in the community center at Sakai Park per adopted concept plan.

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	2000
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	86.69	n/a	59.50
Maintenance (sq ft)	n/a	n/a	4,800	n/a	2500
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	189.15	n/a	74.38
Restroom fixtures	n/a	n/a	48.0	n/a	30
Ratio per 1,000	n/a	n/a	1.89	n/a	.89

The Park District presently provides a ratio of 86.69 square feet of administrative offices, 189.15 square feet of maintenance shop/yard, and 1.89 restroom fixtures or portables per 1,000 island residents.

Existing maintenance facilities are insufficient to meet foreseeable needs.

Another 30 restroom fixtures should be added to major parks to meet the needs of local residents and tourist users.

Future plans should continue to explore moving forward with developing a consolidated all-age community recreation center facility that could include administrative offices at Sakai Park in accordance with adopted concept plan.

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

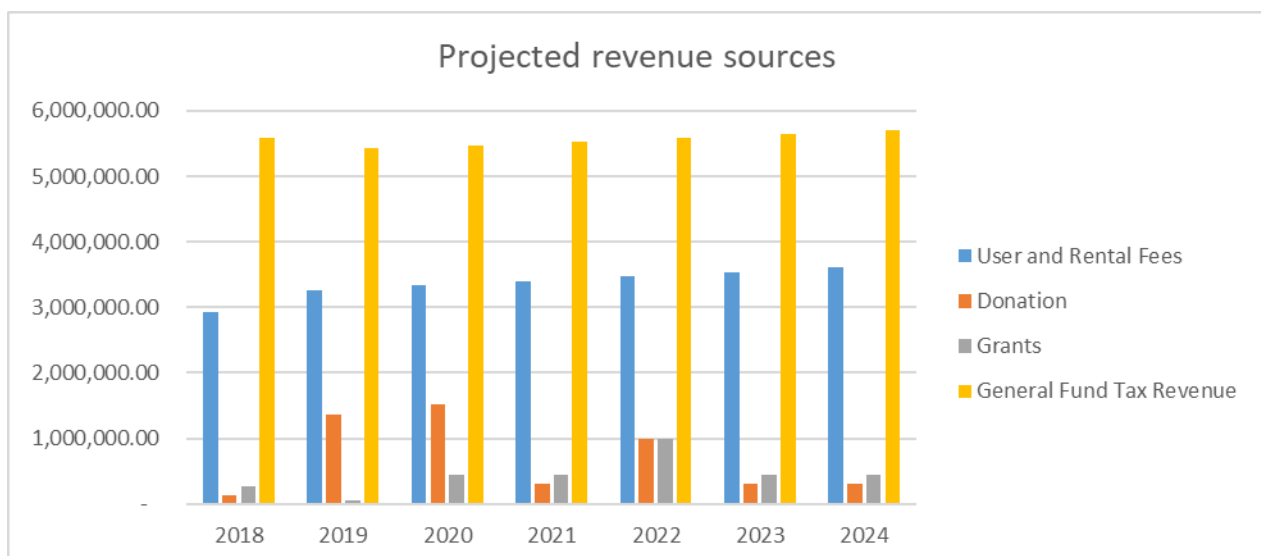
A creative and diversified strategy is required in today's challenging financial environment. The following describes the various financial methods available to the Park District to fund parks, open space, and recreational facilities. Some of the methods may have restrictions on how and where the funds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

1. **Property tax:** The Park District can collect up to a maximum of \$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 Park 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 the Park District.

The following are some examples of agencies and organizations that have made donations or awarded grant funds to the Park District in the past:

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

Tax, user fees, donation and grant projected revenues:

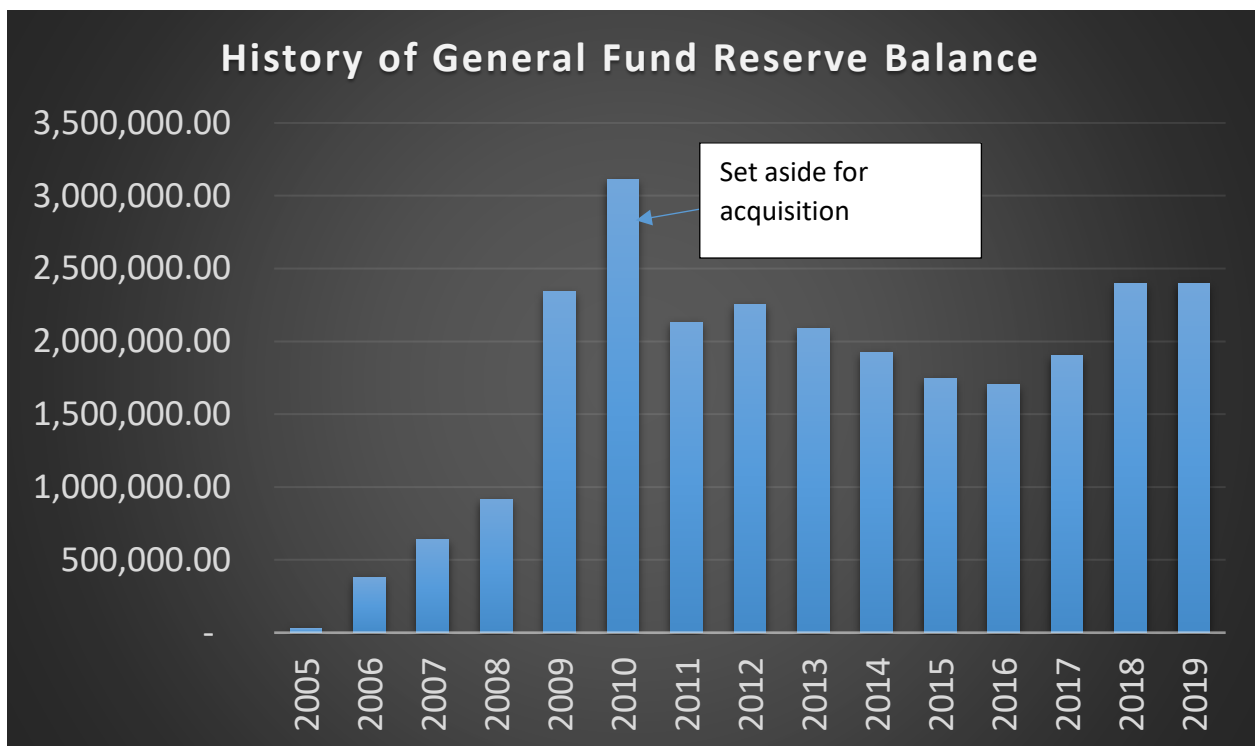


5. **Volunteer efforts:** Efforts of individuals as well as partnerships with local nonprofits and community groups. This has historically been an important source of funding for the District.

6. **Voted general obligation bonds:** These must be approved per WA State requirement 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	12/31/2019		
	2019 Assessed valuation		8,406,309,515.00
Debt Type	Limit		
Non Voted Debt	0.25%		\$ 21,015,773.79
Voted Debt	2.50%		\$ 210,157,737.88
Current Non Voted Debt			\$ -
Current Voted Debt (12/31/19)			\$ 5,160,000.00

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, emergency expenses, and other outlays.



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. Real Estate Excise Tax can only be used for capital projects (acquisitions, development and renovation). The City of Bainbridge Island collects the REET proceeds and would have to agree to share the revenue.

10. **Growth Impact Fees:** The City of Bainbridge Island on the Park District's behalf could adopt a park growth impact fee. This fee would be collected and distributed by COBI and involves park acquisition and development related to population growth. The Park 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 6-year financing plan evaluated every year by the Board of Commissioners and adopted during the budget process as part of the Capital Improvement Fund budget. 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. The indicated projects reflect maintenance/improvements to current facilities, property acquisition, and development/construction of new projects and other amenities based on community preferences. Community trends, values and preferences for this comprehensive plan cycle were gained through a public component effort conducted in June 2019 by consulting firm EnviroIssues to obtain community input. See Appendix E for their report.

6 Year Capital Improvement Plan

2020 DRAFT (11/25/19 RCO input)

Park or facility	Project Description	Priority Level	Implement Date	Approximate Cost	Potential Funding sources
Administrative Office	Building replacement fund	High	2020	1,000,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Door replacement	High	2020	70,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Aquatic 3 meter stand and board replacement	Medium	2021	8,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Stairwell major repairs	High	2020	65,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Ray Williamson electrical panel upgrades	Medium	2020	30,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Nakata electrical panel upgrade	Medium	2021	35,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Ray Williamson HVAC upgrade	Medium	2022	700,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Nakata Steel trust recoating	Low	2026	40,000.00	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Ray Williamson Replacement	Medium	2022	30,000,000.00	Voted Debt/General Fund
Battle Point Park	Kids up Replacement	High	2020	400,000.00	Donations/General Fund
Battle Point Park	New large picnic shelter	Medium	2022	30,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Pickle ball courts	High	2020	360,000.00	Donations/General Fund
Battle Point Park	Replace small picnic shelter	Medium	tbd	40,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Maintenance Shop Roof	High	2020	50,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Sidewalk upgrades	Medium	2021	20,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Transmitter Roof	Medium	2024	50,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Transmitter ADA - Elevator or ramp	High	2021	20,000.00	General Fund
Battle Point Park	Restroom replacement	High	2020	500,000.00	Grant
Blakely Harbor Park	New bridge over Jetty	High	2019	140,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Blakely Harbor Park	State Department of Ecology Clean up	High	2020	1,000,000.00	Grant
Camp Yeomalt	Classroom - siding replacement	High	2020	15,000.00	General Fund
Camp Yeomalt	Replace roof multipurpose room	High	2020	20,000.00	General Fund
Cave Property	Improvements/renovations to Historical House	Medium	2023	200,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Cave Property	Park Amenities	Medium	2023	50,000.00	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Shelter improvements	Medium	2021	10,000.00	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Pottery Studio Roof Replacement	High	2020	45,000.00	General Fund
Eagledale Park	Off leash dog areas	Medium	2022	10,000.00	General Fund
Energy/Sustainability Improvements	District wide energy and efficiency improvements	High	2020	150,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Picnic shelter improvements	Medium	2024	50,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	New picnic shelter	Medium	2024	50,000.00	General Fund
Fay Bainbridge Park	Cabin Installation	Medium	2020	19,500.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Fay Bainbridge Park	Asphalt replace and improvements	Medium	2022	100,000.00	General Fund

6 Year Capital Improvement Plan

2020 DRAFT (11/25/19 RCO input)

Park or facility	Project Description	Priority Level	Implement Date	Approximate Cost	Potential Funding sources
Fay Bainbridge Park	Replace bathroom/shower	Medium	2021	410,000.00	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	New picnic shelter at parade grounds	Medium	2024	40,000.00	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Replace picnic shelters	Medium	2024	50,000.00	General Fund
Fort Ward Park	Barrack improvements	Medium	2024	260,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Fort Ward Prk/ParadGrd	Playground	Medium	2022	25,000.00	Donations
Gazzam Lake	New wildlife observation platform	Medium	tbd	25,000.00	General Fund
Gazzam Lake	Rest room installation	High	2020	18,000.00	General Fund
Grand Forest Park	Expansion of Parking	High	2020	25,000.00	General Fund
Hidden Cove Park	New picnic shelter	Medium	2024	50,000.00	General Fund
High School Gym	Paint gymnastics room	Medium	2023	10,000.00	General Fund
Island Center Hall	Heating system	Medium	2024	25,000.00	General Fund
Island Center Hall	New septic	Medium	2024	25,000.00	General Fund
John Nelson	Trail connection to STO	High	2020	10,000.00	Donation
Meigs Park	Trail and boardwalks	High	2020	150,000.00	General Fund
Moritani	Habitat Improvements	High	2020	10,000.00	Donations
Nute's Pond	Trail improvements	Medium	tbd	25,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Nutes	Parking	Medium	tbd	50,000.00	General Fund
Point White Pier	Major repairs	Medium	2025	500,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Pritchard Park	Major Improvements	Medium	2020	120,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Rotary Centennial	Lighting	High	2020	5,000.00	General Fund
Rotary Park	New picnic shelter	High	tbd	55,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Sakai Park	Trails/Boardwalks	High	2020	150,000.00	General Fund/Grant
Sakai Park	Phased community recreation cntr/othr imprvmts	Medium	2021	50,300,000.00	Bond/donations/grant - Subject to phasing
Schel Chelb	Parking	Low	2024	19,000.00	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Energy Conversion, heating and lighting	High	2020	20,000.00	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Playground	Low	2024	20,000.00	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Roof Replacement	High	2020	18,000.00	General Fund
Seabold Hall	Foundation Major repairs	Medium	2023	25,000.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Energy conversion, heating and lighting	Medium	2024	1,500.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Snack Shack roof Improvements	Medium	2026	25,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Strawberry Hill Park	Asphalt Improvements	Medium	2023	50,000.00	General Fund
Strawberry Hill Park	Skate park improvements	Medium	2024	45,000.00	General Fund
Tennis Courts	Various parks - resurface	High	2020	28,000.00	General Fund
Trails-various	Kiosk/ Signage (wayfinding)	High	2020	50,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts

6 Year Capital Improvement Plan

2020 DRAFT (11/25/19 RCO input)

Park or facility	Project Description	Priority Level	Implement Date	Approximate Cost	Potential Funding sources
Trails-various	Upgrades and renovations	Medium	2020	50,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Trails-various	Trail connections per trail plan	High	2021	100,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Various	District wide irrigation system improvements	High	2021	50,000.00	General Fund
To be determined	Bocce Ball court	Medium	tbd	15,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
To be determined	Off leash dog areas	High	tbd	100,000.00	General Fund/donations/grants/volunteer effort
Various	Parking lot improvements	High	2021	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	New or upgraded drinking fountains	Medium	2020	6,000.00	General Fund
Various	Fencing upgrades	High	2023	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	Replace restrooms	High	tbd	250,000.00	General Fund
Various	Vault toilet installation	Medium	tbd	100,000.00	General Fund
Various	Park Amenities	Medium	tbd	30,000.00	General Fund
Waterfront Park	Float	Medium	2021	100,000.00	General Fund/volunteer efforts
Williams	Park Improvements	High	2021	120,000.00	Donations
Cumulative 6 Year total				88,918,000.00	

NOTE: In addition to this Capital Improvement Plan, it should be noted that subject to opportunity, acquisitions of land, facilities and trail corridors are generally indicated in the Land Acquisition Fund Budget as determined annually during the budget process by the Board of Commissioners.

20 Year Capital Improvement Plan

2020 DRAFT

(11/8/19 subsequent review)

Park	Project description	Priority Level	Potential Funding Sources
Aaron Tot Lot	New picnic shelter	Medium	General Fund
Administrative Office	Replace building	High	General fund/voted debt/non voted debt/grants
Aquatics Center	Renovate Ray Williamson locker room	Medium	General Fund/donations
Aquatics Center	Replace Ray Williamson Pool	Medium	General fund/voted debt/non voted debt/grants
Aquatics Center	Resurface Williams Pool	High	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Replace Ray Williamson roof	Medium	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Resurface Nakata Pool	Medium	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Upgrade HVAC control	High	General Fund
Aquatics Center	Update Ray 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

20 Year Capital Improvement Plan

2020 DRAFT

(11/8/19 subsequent review)

Park	Project description	Priority Level	Potential Funding Sources
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
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
Sakai Park	Phased community recreation cntr/othr imprvmt	Medium	Bond/donations/grant - Subject to phasing
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 2020 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 2020 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 the City of Bainbridge Island 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 Park District's 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.
- Acknowledge by inclusion in the District's PROS Plan, the Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan 2018 as a supplemental planning document that addresses prospective wildlife and natural areas.
- Consider future amendment of this adopted PROS plan to create joint jurisdictional plan with the City of Bainbridge Island if in the interest of both agencies. If it is determined to be so, the Park District 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

The Park District's website and catalog will continue to be used as essential marketing tools to offer a wide variety of recreation programs regardless of age, skill level or income. The website and catalog will provide other Park District information as well that is pertinent to the community. The catalog is mailed to island residents three to four times per year and is posted on the website.

In addition, the Park District's Recreation Division will continue to utilize other methods and outreach tactics when marketing programs as appropriate in the community.

b) Program Pricing

Park District staff will assess the mission criteria and level of service for all prospective program offerings. If the program is consistent with the District's mission, provides public benefit, and meets level of service and District goals, pricing will be determined according to the cost recovery options indicated below when feasible:

- **Full Cost Recovery Programs:** goal is to recover all direct and indirect costs. 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:** goal is to partially recover direct and indirect costs. Partial cost recovery programs may also include providing scholarships to eligible individuals or user groups.
- **No/Low Cost Recovery Programs:** goal is to provide public benefit to the community through offering certain events, activities and programs at low or no cost.

Scholarships and financial assistance from non-profits and WA State are available to offset program costs for qualifying members of the public.

Action:

- Adjust recreation program pricing and revise user fees as needed using full cost, partial cost, or no/low cost recovery options whenever feasible.

c) Recruit Program Vendors

Park District staff will assess the mission criteria for all prospective program offerings. If the program is not consistent with the Park Districts mission and level-of-service goals, the Park District may in lieu of offering the program, consider a partnership with other providers. This could include offering scholarships such as through Helpline, publishing the program offering in the Park District's catalog, or other services. Depending on the program activity, other program vendors may include:

- **Other jurisdictions** such as the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island School District, and the National Park Service.
- **Non-profit organizations** such as the BI Little League, BI Youth Soccer, BI Parks Foundation, BI Land Trust, scouting groups, 4-H clubs, IslandWood, and Bloedel Reserve.
- **Private for-profit entities and vendors** such as the BI Athletic Club, Island Fitness, Sportsmen's Club, and Meadowmeer Golf Course.

Action:

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

3. ADOPT FINANCING STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

a) Allocate Capital Facility Funds According to Capital Improvement Plan

As specified in the District's Capital Improvement Plan, possible revenue sources for CIP projects include: Park District 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 in Chapter 7 specifies and projects how these funds could be used.

b) Allocate Lid Lift Funds

In 2008, the Park District's Board of Commissioners sought voter approval for a property tax levy that would generate funds for the acquisition, development, and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities on 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, COBI Hotel/Motel Tax and Non-Motorized Transportation funds, Conservation Futures (CF) by Kitsap County, and others 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 the Park District and City of Bainbridge Island to be feasible, the District's Board of Commissioners may consider park impact fees as a revenue source for island wide facility acquisition and development. The Park Board of Commissioners would initiate this effort if found to be a viable funding option. Adoption of this funding program would require approval by both the Park District's Board of Commissioners and the COBI City Council. It would be a joint effort between the two agencies.

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, the Park District 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, and the COBI Shoreline Master Plan. Where appropriate and when for significant projects, monies may be allocated for the acquisition of natural areas and may be combined with funds provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations as well as voter approved bonds.

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.

Action:

- Initiate the acquisition of significant open space and natural areas and allocate revenues for significant properties in accordance with this Park District PROS Plan.

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

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, the Park District may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate significant recreational shoreline, playground and outdoor athletic parks and facilities indicated within this plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated for the acquisition of these types of park land and may be combined with monies provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations as well as voter approved bonds.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions and developments may include waterfront access and hand-carry boat launch sites, viewpoints, 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 Park District PROS Plan.

c) Acquire/Develop Recreational Trail Systems

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, the Park District and City of Bainbridge Island 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 and when for significant projects, monies may be allocated for acquisition and development of trail systems and may be combined with funds provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations as well as voter approved bonds. Generally, the City of Bainbridge Island will develop and maintain non-motorized trail connections within public road right-of-ways.

Depending on availability, permitting and scheduling, initial acquisitions and developments may include shoreline trails 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 Park District PROS Plan.

d) Acquire/Develop Indoor Facility and Community Center Sites

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, the Park District may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate significant indoor facility and community center sites indicated within this plan, and specifically the two projects below.

1) The Park District may develop Sakai Park in Winslow to include a consolidated multi-generational community recreation center in accordance with the adopted concept plan for Sakai Park. The development of this community recreation center could entail a phased project including indoor athletic facility with fields, elevated track, courts and gymnastics area, indoor program space, multi-purpose areas, offices and meeting rooms. Where appropriate, Park District funds may be allocated for the development of a community recreation center at Sakai Park and may be combined with funds provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations as well as voter approved bonds.

2) The Park District may replace the aging Ray Williamson Pool and implement other aquatic center improvements per concept plan outlining three possible options and feasibility study. Where appropriate, Park District funds may be allocated for the replacement of the Ray Williamson Pool and may be combined with funds provided by other public, private, and non-profit organizations as well as voter approved bonds.

Action:

- Evaluate and decide whether it is feasible to move forward with a community recreation center at Sakai Park subject to selected phase options, and capital and operational funding, and if so, 1) initiate efforts that lead towards the development of Sakai Park for a community recreation center and subsequent construction; 2) allocate revenues for the development of this project.
- Evaluate and decide whether it is feasible to move forward with one of the three pool options for replacing the Ray Williamson Pool subject to expansion of lease area and BISD agreement, selected pool option, capital and operational funding, and if so, 1) initiate efforts that lead towards

the construction of the selected pool option; 2) allocate revenues for construction of the selected pool option.

- Pursue opportunities for neighborhood community sites such as new park opportunities in the Rolling Bay neighborhood.

e) Acquire/Develop Special Purpose and Support Facilities

Using funds as specified in the Capital Improvement Plan and subsequent CIPs, the Park District may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate significant special purpose and support facilities indicated within this plan, and specifically the two projects below.

1) The Park District may develop that portion of Sakai Park designated as special purpose in this plan inventory because it serves as a gathering area. This northwest corner of Sakai Park is shown in the adopted concept plan as lawn, nature play, meadow, picnic area and courts.

2) The Park District may develop Sakai Park to include a consolidated multi-generational community recreation center in accordance with the adopted concept plan for Sakai Park. The development of this community recreation center could entail a phased project including office and meeting space.

It is recognized that the current administrative building at Strawberry Hill Park needs to be replaced and that if it is not built at Sakai Park, this office building may be constructed at Strawberry Hill Park or another location.

Action:

- Evaluate and decide whether it is feasible to move forward with the adopted concept plan for Sakai Park subject to selected phase options, and capital and operational funding, and if so, 1) initiate efforts that lead towards the development and subsequent construction of park facilities and improvements for Sakai Park as specified in the adopted concept plan; 2) allocate revenues for the development of this project.
- If it is determined that administrative office building will not be built at Sakai Park, initiate construction and allocate funding for office building replacement at Strawberry Hill Park or other location.

5. PARTICIPANTS

The Park District 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: City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island School District, Kitsap County, WA State, the federal government, Bainbridge Island Land Trust, Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation, Rotary Club, philanthropists, and user groups.

6. FOLLOW-UP

a) Conduct Progress Reviews

The Park District as lead with possible input from the City of Bainbridge Island and other public or non-profit/private agencies or organizations will conduct progress reviews as needed to 1) assess actions on the projects and programs identified in this chapter, and 2) improve methods, facilitate outcomes, or identify other measures needed to ensure effective implementation.

Action:

- Adjust parks, recreation, and open space strategies and implement measures based on the results of these evaluations.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Accessibility (for people with disabilities)	Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, 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. Title I and Title III would also be applicable. (For ADA guidelines, see Americans with Disabilities Act at www.adata.org).
Archeological Site	A bounded area containing archaeological deposits or features, defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features.
Best Management Practices	Best Management Practice (BMP) means a practice, or combination of practices, that is determined to be an effective and practical (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of park and recreation management and trails development. Examples of agencies that use trail construction/maintenance best management practices include: 1) National Park Service- https://www.nps.gov/noco/learn/management/upload/NCT_CH4.pdf 2) US Forest Service- https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/trails/trail-management-tools/trailplans
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>

Climate Change	Climate change refers to changes in climate affected by a warming planet and has been widely recognized on a global, national, and regional level. "Global warming" refers to increases in global temperatures resulting from an accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons. These gases trap the sun's heat as it is radiated from the earth and prevent it from escaping back into space. State and local governments are addressing climate change in their plans and policies and starting to take actions to reduce greenhouse gases. Source: MRSC (Municipal Research Services Corporation) http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Environment/Special-Topics/Climate-Change.aspx
COBI	City of Bainbridge Island
Community Park	A park with focus 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)	The Park District'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 65 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.
Feasible or Where Practical	Terms used periodically in this PROS plan when a definitive statement cannot be made due to varying circumstances that cannot be fully anticipated. The terms feasible or where practical could apply to finance restrictions, land use requirements, ecological and topographical constraints, etc.

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 for day and evening use.
In-fee Property	A form of property ownership indicating complete ownership without any limitations or conditions.
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.
Leave No Trace	A set of outdoor ethics promoting conservation in the outdoors to protect and preserve the natural world. Provides principles for responsible recreation.
Level of Service	<p>An expression of the minimum capacity for park lands, facilities, and recreation infrastructure required to satisfy the park and recreation needs of residents in a community. Various level of services may exist. This can include national, state and local standards. Examples include: NRPA (National Recreation & Park Association), WA State RCO, and local community standards.</p> <p>Levels of service are based on the ratio of park land, facilities, and recreation units (acres, fields, square feet, etc.) to the number of persons in the population (expressed as a unit per 1,000 persons).</p> <p>ELOS: Existing level of service. This includes all park land, facilities and recreation units that currently exist or have been included within the time period specified in the Park District's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).</p> <p>PLOS: Proposed level of service. This includes park land, facilities and recreation units that are intended to be added to the current Comprehensive Plan inventory as specified in the Park District's 6-year and 20-year Capital Improvement Plan. The purpose is to maintain/improve community standards as the population continues to grow.</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.
Native Species	A species that normally lives and thrives in a particular ecosystem. This can include any species that developed with the surrounding habitat and can be assisted by or affected by an introduced or new species (non-native species).
Natural Area	A classification for park land that protects, preserves, and conserves lands that may have environmental features of critical area significance (wildlife corridors), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands and watersheds), forestland (second growth, woodland canopy for carbon capture), farmland, 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 sites (e.g., playgrounds, sports fields, courts, mini-parks, pocket parks, and tot-lots) to remote, essentially natural areas. May include buildings, sites, and cultural venues developed or preserved for their recreational, educational and historic value. May also 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 outdoor athletic fields and facilities. 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.
PROS	Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan
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 re-create (i.e. impart fresh life, refresh mentally and physically, or provide diversion in order to replenish).
Recreation, Active Use	An active recreation area is generally a developed park or facility such as ballfields, courts, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and playgrounds. Entities such as park agencies may maintain active recreation facilities for the health and well-being of the public and for informal or formal use by individuals, organized sports, and competition leagues.
Recreation, Passive Use	A passive recreation area is generally an undeveloped space or environmentally sensitive area with minimal development. Entities such as park agencies may maintain passive recreation areas for the health and well-being of the public and for the preservation of wildlife and the environment.
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 connections to 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.
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.
Sakai Park Concept Plan	Concept plan for Sakai Park adopted by the Park Board of Commissioners on 6/21/18. This concept plan was developed by architect/landscape architect Jones & Jones in 2017 and incorporates community recommendations that came out of an extensive public process in 2016. It serves as a planning document for the development of Sakai Park and includes natural areas, facilities, and trails.
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 and public 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.
Superfund Site	Sites related to the federal Superfund Site Program administered by EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). These sites are under investigation and clean-up from hazardous materials generated by prior use. The point at Pritchard Park is a Superfund site owned by the City of Bainbridge Island and is currently not available for park use.
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 WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife 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.
Universal Access	Refers to the ability of all people to have equal opportunity and access to a service or product from which they can benefit regardless of physical abilities or other characteristics. Refers to creating equal opportunity for all community members by reducing barriers.
Universal Design	An approach to design that increases the potential for developing a better quality of life for a wide range of individuals. It is a design process that enables and empowers a diverse population by improving human performance, health and wellness, and social participation (Steinfeld and Maisel, 2012).
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 B

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)

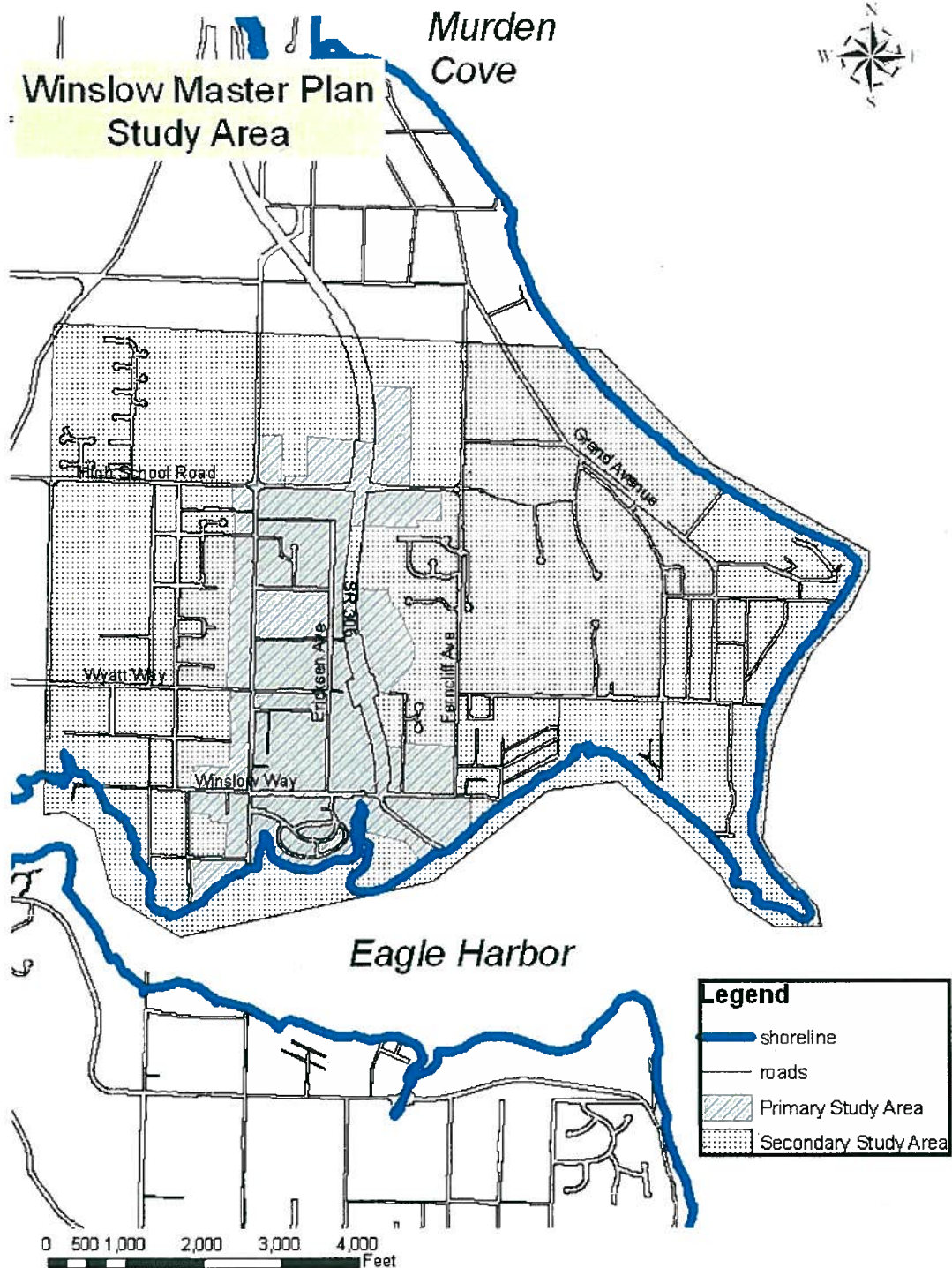


Figure 2.3

Map 2 – Planning Sub Areas

Final Report of the Mayor's 2025 Growth Advisory Committee

City of Bainbridge Island

(May 2007)

Planning Sub-Areas

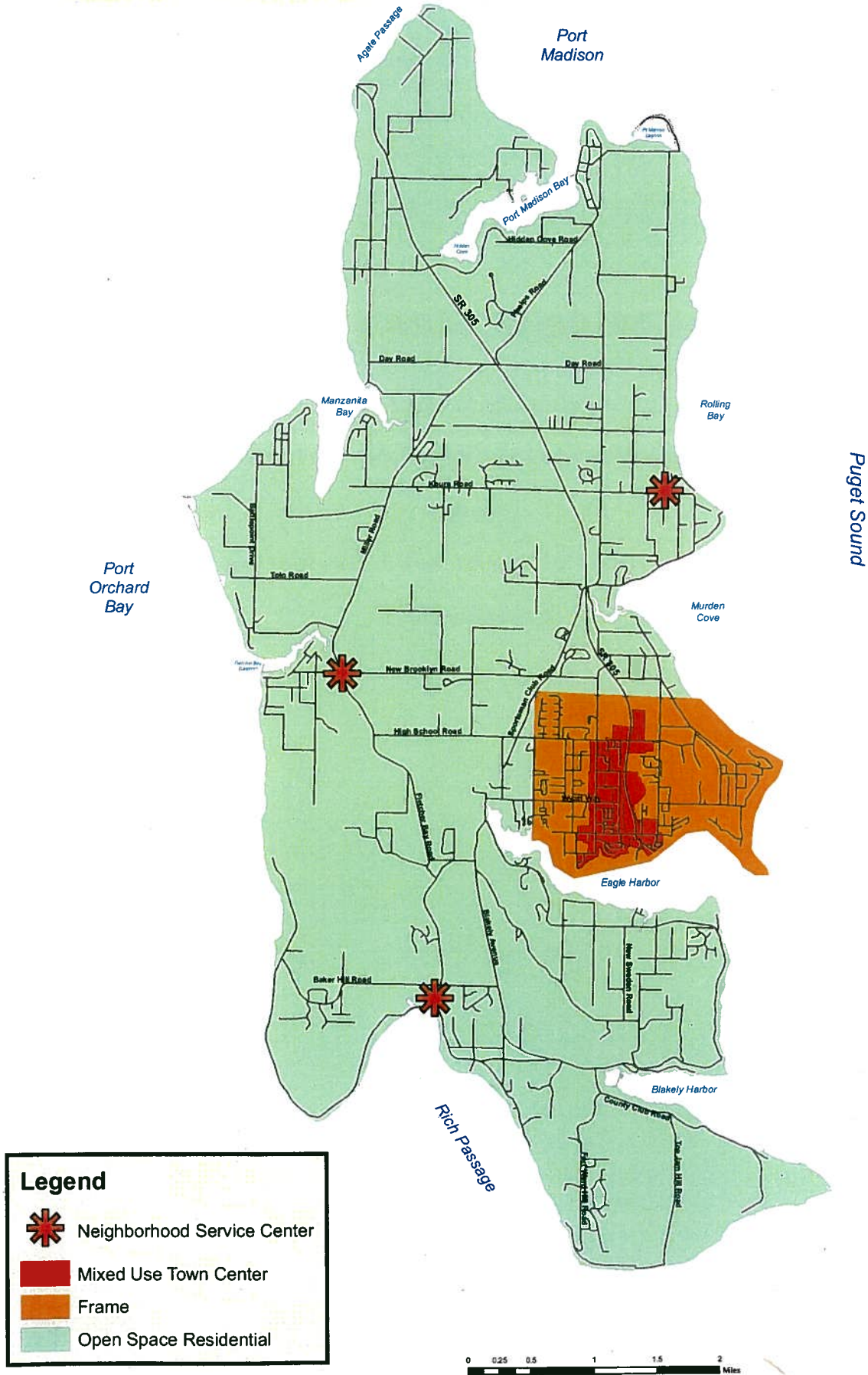


Figure 1: Planning Sub Areas

Map 3 – Existing Public Parks and Open Space in the Winslow Study Area

Winslow Parks Task Force

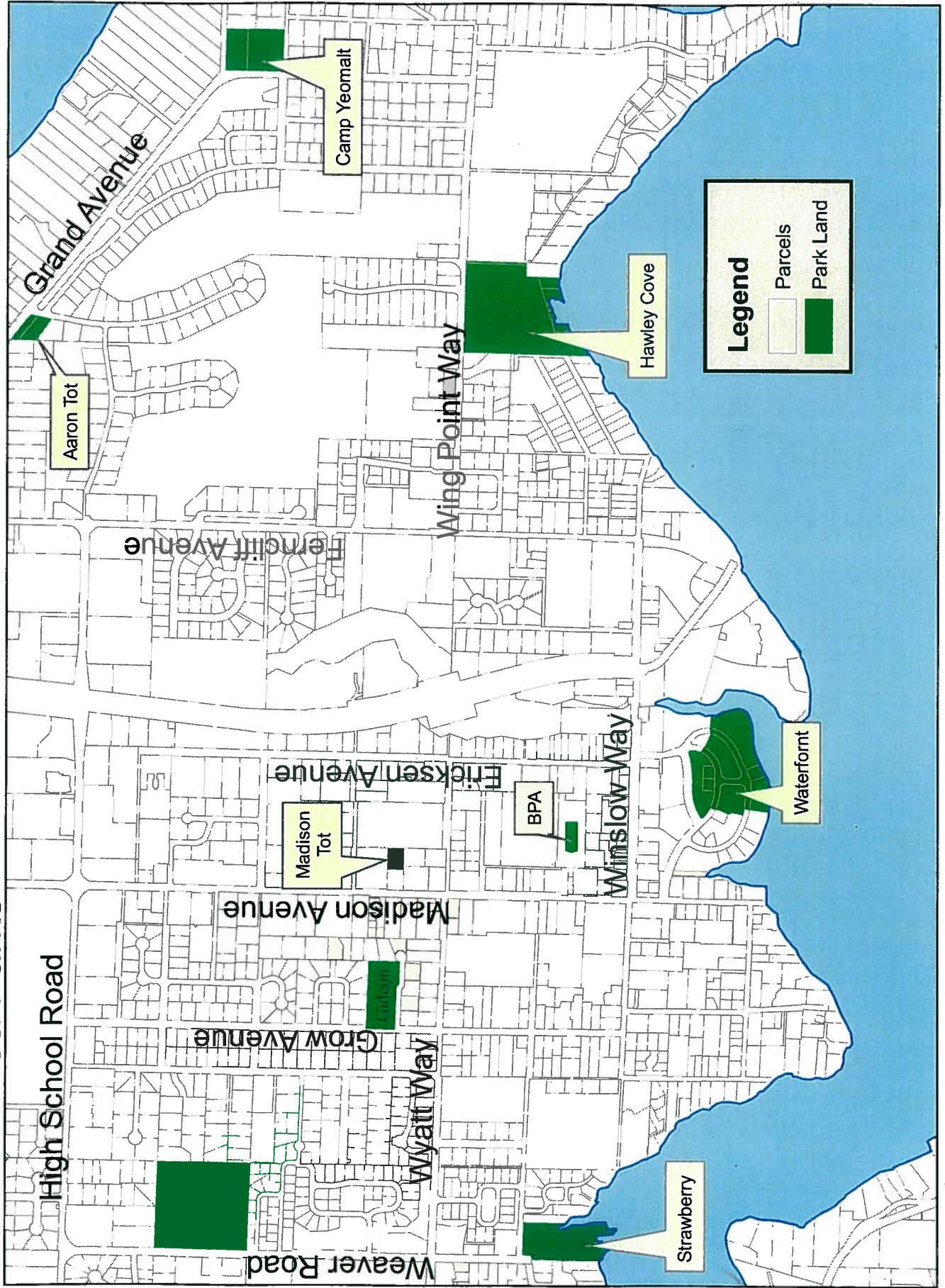
Map produced by the City of Bainbridge Island

for the

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

(November 2007)

Winslow Area Parks

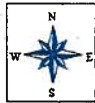


Map 4 – Existing Non-Motorized Facilities – Winslow Area

City of Bainbridge Island Non-Motorized Plan

City of Bainbridge Island

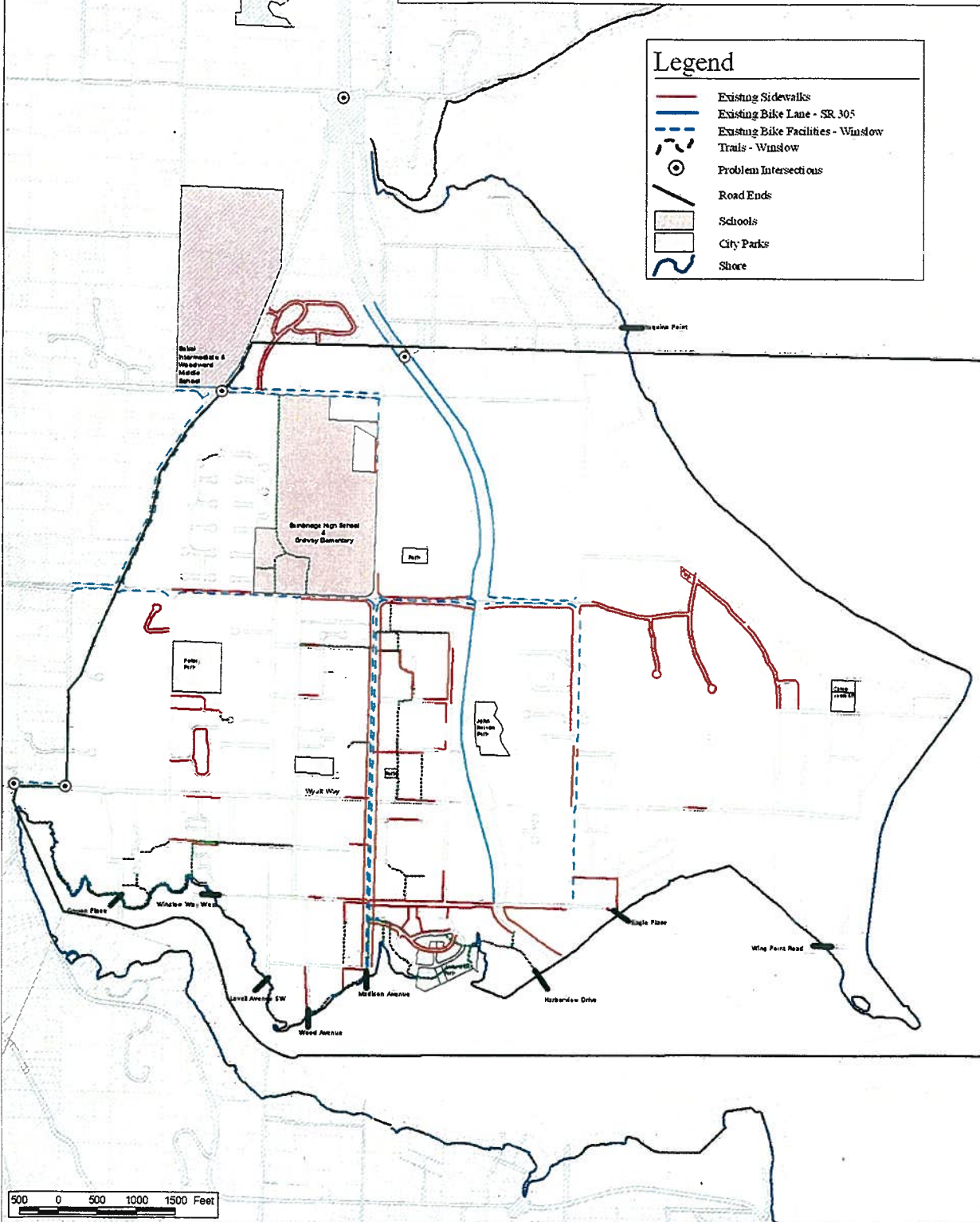
(January 2003)



Existing Non-Motorized Facilities - Winslow Area

Legend

- Existing Sidewalks
- Existing Bike Lane - SR 305
- Existing Bike Facilities - Winslow
- Trails - Winslow
- Problem Intersections
- Road Ends
- Schools
- City Parks
- Shore



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)

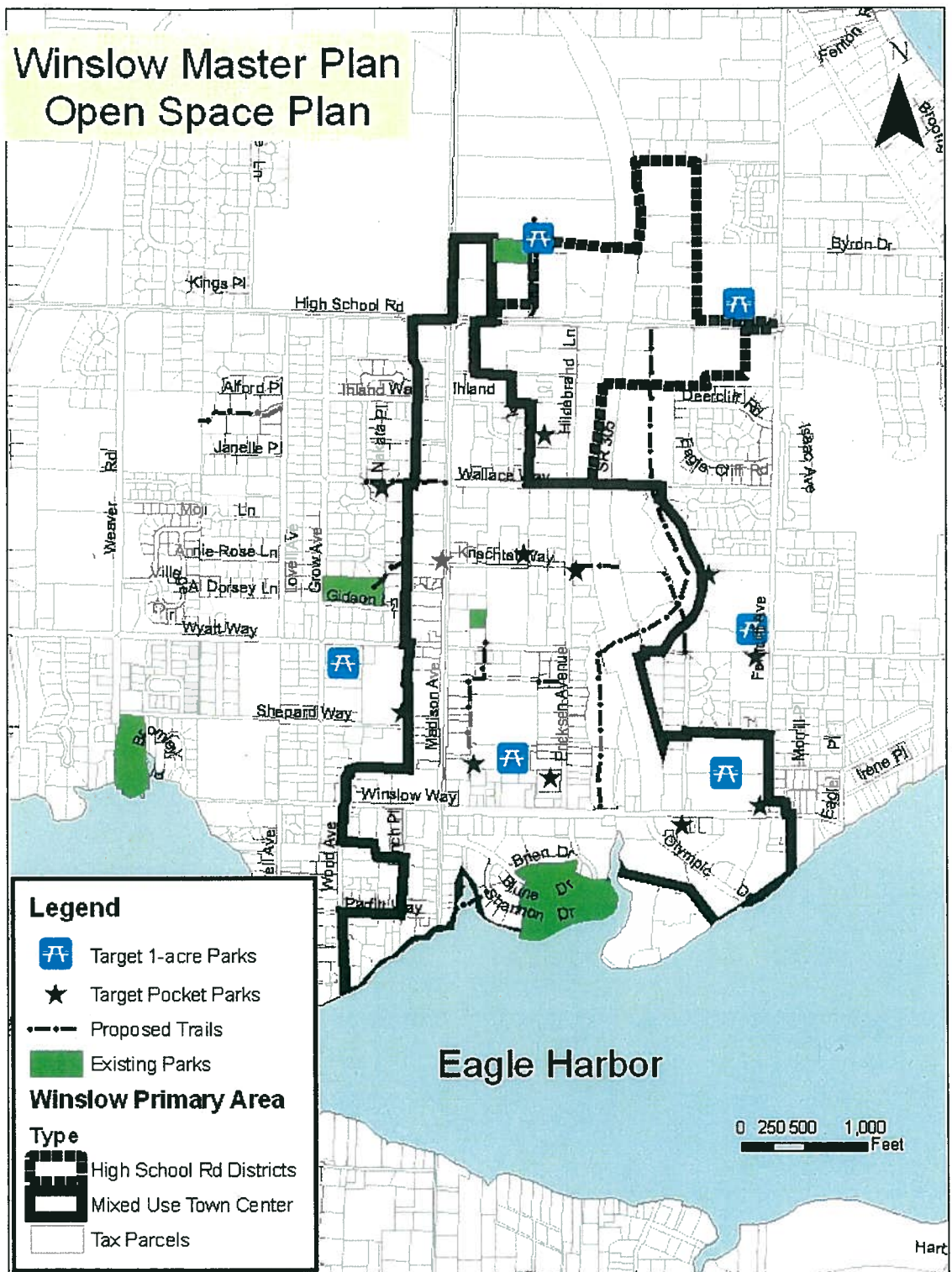


Figure 4.2

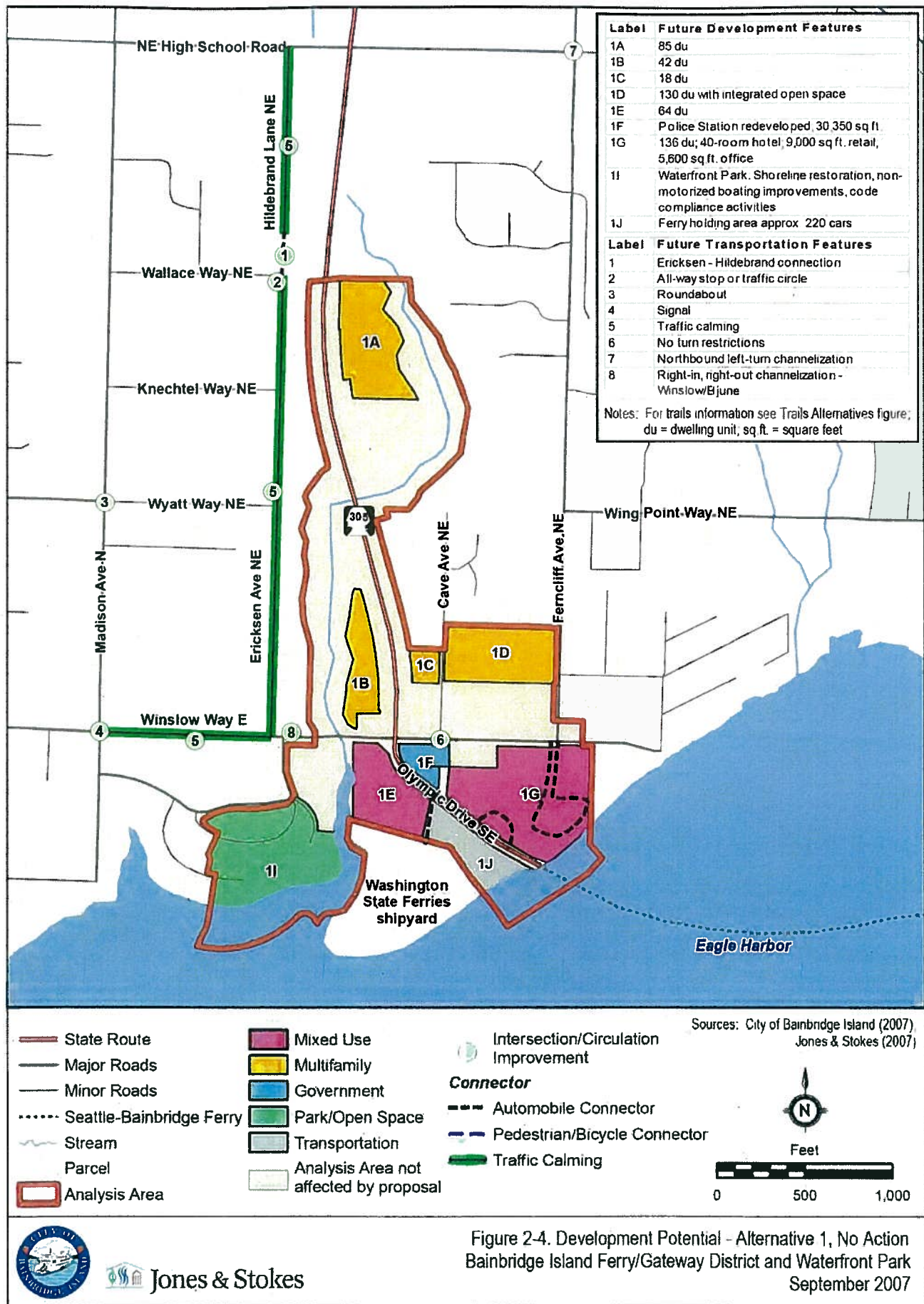
Ordinance 2006-20 Third Reading
November 8, 2006

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)

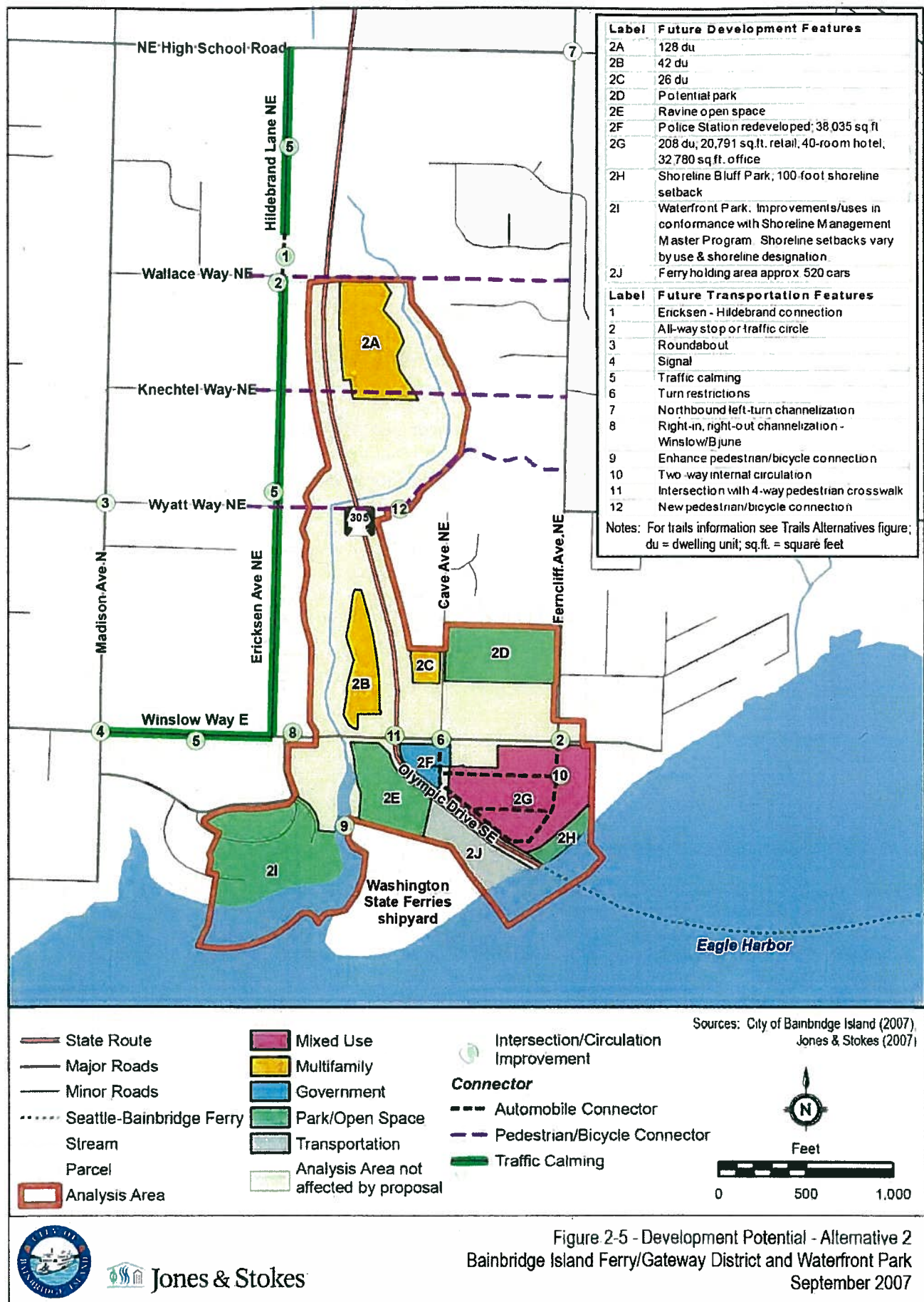


Map 7B – Ferry Gateway EIS, Option 2

Bainbridge Island Ferry/Gateway and Waterfront Park EIS

City of Bainbridge Island, Jones & Stokes

(September 2007)

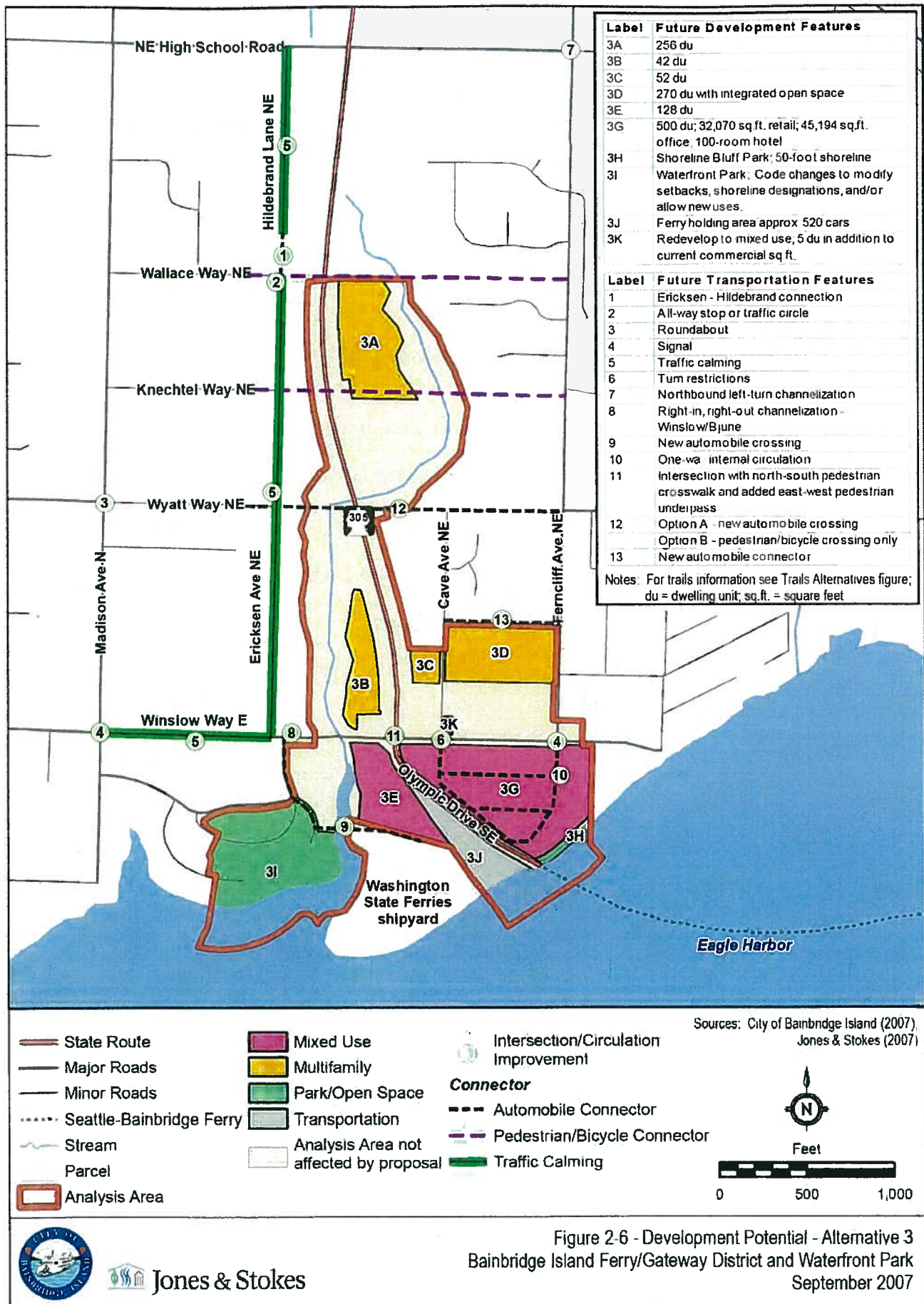


Map 7C – Ferry Gateway EIS, Option 3

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

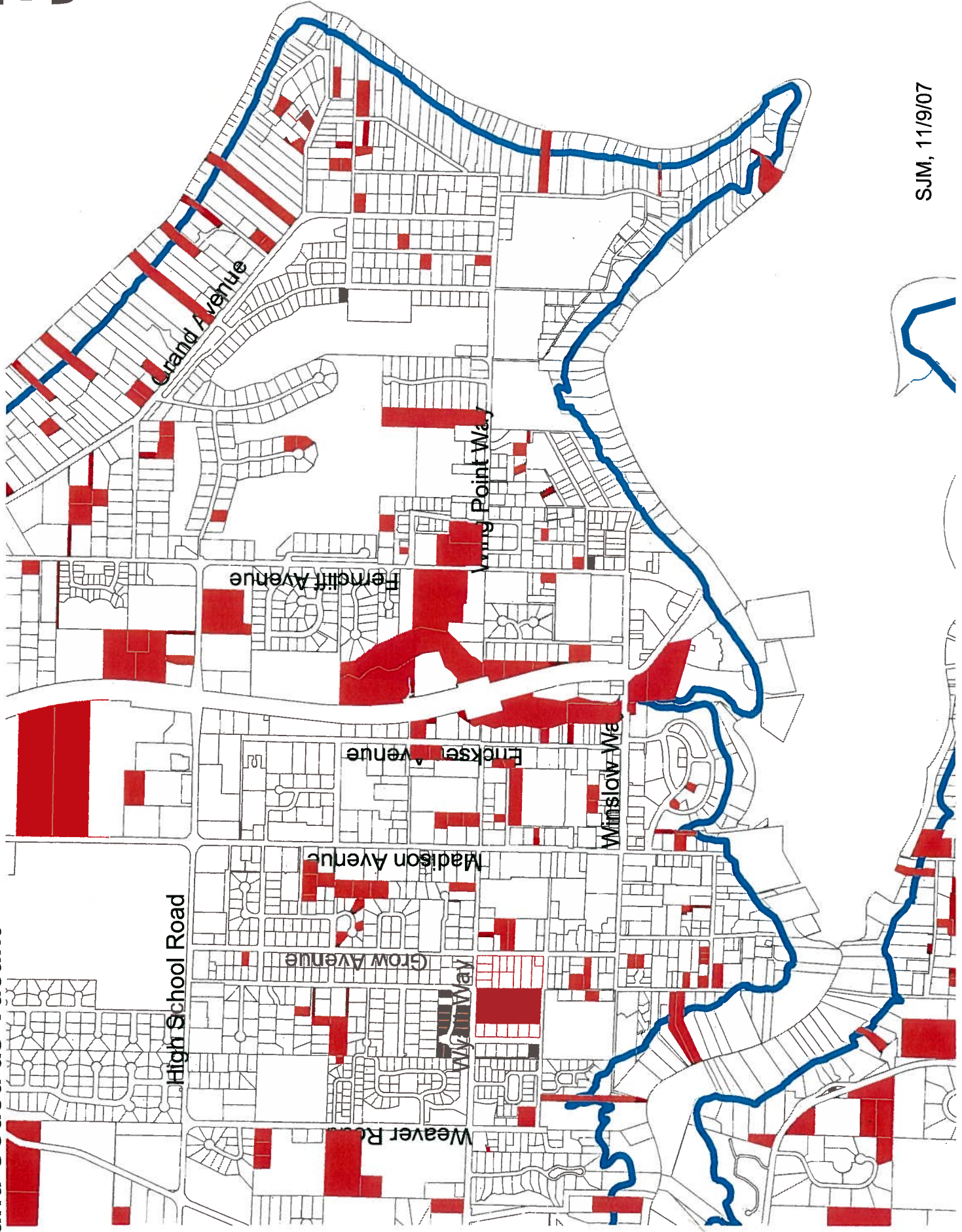
for the

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

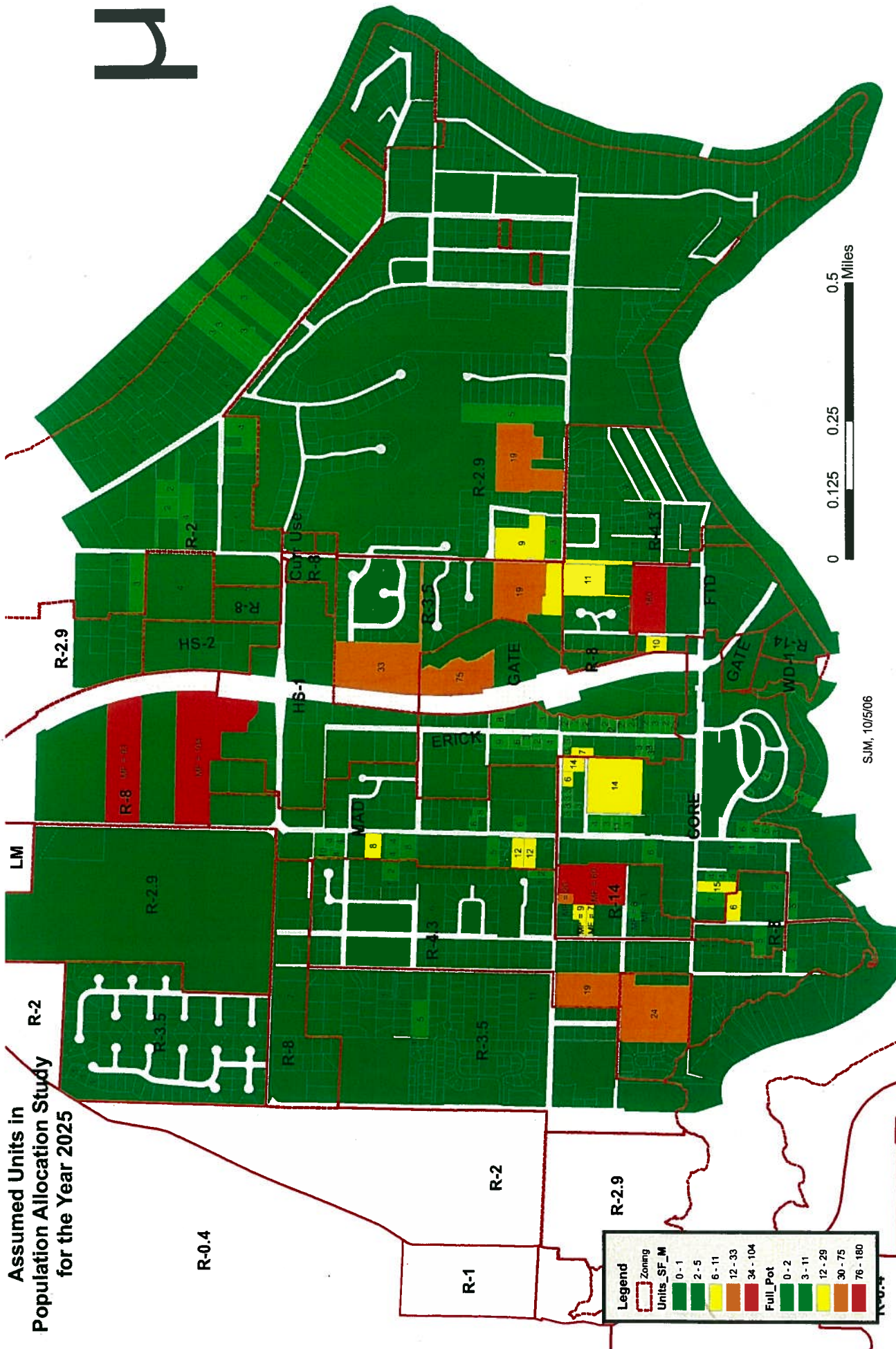
Map produced by the City of Bainbridge Island

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+
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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

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	
HawleyCove	11	Linear Park	
	14.4	Sub-Total	

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
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 6.25 ac/1000 pop.	35.6	
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.	45.6	
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.		77.4
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.		101.6

CHART 2

Recreation and Open Space Standards Suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association

Does NOT include Harbor Square

Year	Study Area
2005	5,746 ¹
2025	9,196 ²
2025	9,682

* http://www.ci.bainbridge-island.us/documents/2025_AppendixA_Mtg_092205.pdf
 ** 5746 + 3,450 growth (from http://www.ci.bainbridge-island.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 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

not incl. parking

65.4	Total
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	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
(2025) 9,682 pop. x 10.5 ac/1000 pop.		101.6
2025: (6.5) to (45.6)		

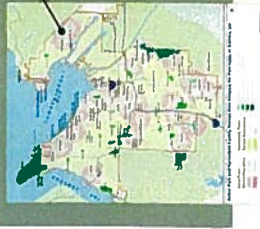
NPRA's General Standards:

In general, 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space per 1000 population

(parkland aggregated)

Study Area Population	Gap in Acres 2005 +/- 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	
(2005) 5,746 pop. x 8 ac/1000 pop.	45.6	
(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



Each park or facility type is buffered a specific distance to approximate travel time. This is the estimated "service area" for the park or facility.

Population data for the jurisdiction are used to estimate the population within each park's service area, and the percent of the population served is calculated using GIS.

Performance results are graded based on grading criteria. For this example, 49% of Tacoma residents are within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park. Tacoma earns a 4 for level of service for neighborhood parks. On the other hand, 100% of Tacoma residents are within 3 miles of a community park, earning Tacoma a 1 for level of service for community parks.

example

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.



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

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.

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
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
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
Madison Tot Lot Aaron Tot Lot John Nelson ¹ Harbor Square ² Gideon Winslow Green ² Strawberry Plant		
Community park ≥ 90% of population within 3 miles of a community park/trail		1
Rotary Waterfront Park BIHS, Ordway, Commodore fields BPA/City Hall Yeomalt Cabin Aquatic Center Hawley Cove		
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 Park

² Privately owned, public access

Notes/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:

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. (5,746 pop.)	surplus or deficit	2025 - current acres per 1,000 pop. (projected 9,682 pop.)
Sports Fields (soccer, multi-use, baseball/softball)	BIHS, Ordway, Commodore fields	24.6	4.4	6.1 or 1.7 acres surplus	3.6 or (0.8) acres deficit	3.6 or (0.8) acres deficit
	Rotary	10				
	acreege subtotal	34.6				
Courts (tennis, basketball, volleyball)	2 courts at Waterfront Park	0.3	0.3	0.2 or (0.1) acres deficit	0.1 or (0.2) acres deficit	0.1 or (0.2) acres deficit
	6 courts at BIHS	0.8				
	acreege subtotal	1.1				
Outdoor Recreation (ska epark, BMX, paved & dirt trails, fishing access, river put-ins)	HawleyCove	1.1	8.5	2.3 or (6.2) acres deficit	1.3 or (7.2) acres deficit	1.3 or (7.2) acres deficit
	Yeomall Cabin	11				
	acreege subtotal	2				
Leisure (playgrounds, picnic, general park land)	Madison Tot Lot	0.25	0.8	3.0 or 2.2 acres surplus	1.8 or 1.0 acres surplus	1.8 or 1.0 acres surplus
	Aaron Tot Lot	0.3				
	John Nelson ¹	0.8				
Other Recreational Facilities (swimming pool, hockey, outdoor events venue)	Harbor Square ²	1	1.5	0.2 or (1.3) acres deficit	0.1 or (1.4) acres deficit	0.1 or (1.4) acres deficit
	Gideon	2.5				
	Strawberry Plant	4.1				
	Waterfront Park	8				
	Wislow Green ²	0.39				
	acreege subtotal	17.34				
Aquatic Center		1.14	1.5	0.2 or (1.3) acres deficit	0.1 or (1.4) acres deficit	0.1 or (1.4) acres deficit
		1.14				
	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.greatereverettcf.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 C

ADOPTED CONCEPT PLAN FOR SAKAI PARK

See website of

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

<https://biparks.org/planning-process/>

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN & FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR BAINBRIDGE AQUATIC CENTER

Indicates three options for replacing
the Ray Williamson Pool at the Bainbridge Aquatic Center

See website of

Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

<https://biparks.org/aquatic-center-planning-process/>

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OUTCOMES REPORT

JULY 2019

Prepared by EnviroIssues



Public Involvement Outcomes Report

Comprehensive Plan Update

July 2019

Prepared by:



enviroissues

Introduction

From May 31, 2019 through June 30, 2019, the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District (Park District) invited those who utilize Bainbridge Island park and recreation facilities and programs to become involved in updating its [Comprehensive Plan—Parks, Recreation & Open Space \(2014\)](#). The Plan is updated every six years, which sets the due date for the next update in 2020.

To gain public perspectives on the Plan update, the Park District hosted two public meetings on June 1 and 4, 2019, and hosted an online forum that extended from May 31 to June 30, 2019. The length of the appendices to this summary attest to the substantial public response to the Park District's request for comments. This report is a high-level synthesis of the key themes discerned from the Park District's public involvement outcomes. Because it is high-level summary, comments or topics specific to just a few people may not be included in this summary—they are, however, still contained in the project record, and easily accessible to the Park District's staff as they continue through the planning process.

This report is organized as follows:

[Section 1. Key Themes](#)

[Section 2: “Place-based” Feedback](#)

[Section 3. Activity Priorities](#)

[Section 4. Program priorities](#)

[Section 5. Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project](#)

[Section 6. Proposed Sakai Park Capital Improvement Project](#)

Attachments:

- A. Compiled notes from the June 1 and June 4, 2019 public meetings
- B. Compiled online interactive map feedback
- C. Compiled data from the online forum's Activity Priorities survey
- D. Compiled data from the online forum's Program Priorities survey
- E. Compiled data from the online Proposed Aquatic Center capital improvement project survey
- F. Compiled data from the Proposed Sakai Park capital improvement project

Section 1: Key Themes

Bainbridge Island residents are passionate about their park and recreation activities, programs, and facilities. Participants provided a substantial number of detailed and insightful comments at public meetings and through the online forum.

Key themes qualitatively distilled from the comments are noted below. A concept was interpreted as a “theme” when it was reflected in three or more comments, or if it received a high/majority percentage of affirmation in survey responses. Though individual insights may not appear in this thematic description, they are no less important. Park District staff and residents are encouraged to review the attachments for the complete set of unfiltered comments.

- The two most commented topics included the proposed capital improvement projects for a replacement pool at the Aquatic Center, and development of Sakai Park.
 - While there were dissenting voices with compelling reasons, the majority of those who commented on the proposed Aquatic Center capital improvement project preferred the proposal for the 52-meter pool, and said it was a personal priority for them.
 - Respondents differed in their opinions regarding the degree of development for the proposed Sakai Park capital improvement project. Many expressed a desire for a more passive, “natural” look and feel, while others advocated for additional indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. Respondents were nearly evenly divided in terms of the project being a personal priority for them.
- Water-based and trail-based recreation are the greatest priorities for participants.
- Indoor/outdoor tennis and pickleball courts are of high interest to many.
- Mountain biking use is increasing on island trails, potentially increasing conflicts between hikers and bikers; not only from direct contact, but from the types of trails that each prefers (shared use may not always be possible or desirable).
- Dog-owners on Bainbridge advocate for their dogs. Many expressed interest in increased opportunities for off-leash trail and park use, with interesting, engaging “play features” available at dog parks.
- Non-dog owners are not always supportive about dog use on trails and within parks. Trail conflicts between hikers, mountain bikers, and dog owners surfaced in the comments, as did those using parks who did not want to encounter evidence of dogs in park lawns, or dogs not under the direct control of their people.
- While there was substantial acknowledgement of the breadth and depth of Park District programs, many requested expanded hours to accommodate more people, and work and life schedules.

Section 2. “Place-Based” Feedback (organized by location)

Both during the public meetings and through the online forum, participants responded to the invitation to provide “place-based” feedback by identifying 1) places where they currently recreated and the activities they enjoyed doing there, 2) new recreational activities and opportunities they sought for the future, and 3) other feedback about the place.

The place-based feedback captured below results from the synthesis of public comment provided from the June 1 and 4, 2019 public workshops (Appendix A contains the meeting summaries and flip chart notes from the public workshops), and the May 31-June 30, 2019 online forum (Appendix B contains information submitted through the interactive feedback map). Both Appendix A and B provide important context for the synthesized comments, and includes input from individual users that, while not necessarily repeated by other participants, is still valuable information. Readers are encouraged to examine these appendices.

The parks and facilities listed below received multiple public comments. They are organized alphabetically, and in no priority order.

2.1 Aquatic Center

Activities Enjoyed: Lap swimming, water/fitness classes, masters swimming, swimming lessons, diving tank, water polo, competitive swimming, special needs accommodation, and entertaining families and friends (particularly in Nakata Pool). The two pools at the Aquatic Center are an important component of many participants' recreational experience on Bainbridge.

New Activities: Replace the Ray Williamson pool with a larger, 50 or 52-meter pool to expand opportunities for competitive swimming, improve swimmer safety, and ease congestion and competition for lane space among the many interests that utilize the pool. Add a retractable roof installed to create an indoor/outdoor pool option. Expand open swim hours on weekends and in evenings.

Other feedback: The Ray Williamson Pool has exceeded its operational lifetime. Different age groups compete for space due to limited usage hours; there are training limitations due to the size and depth of the pool. Interest in upgrading the Aquatic Center overall to a level consistent with its importance to the water sports and greater Bainbridge community.

2.2 Battle Point Park

Activities enjoyed: Field/turf sports, tennis, pickleball, disc golf, basketball, the pump track, walking, running, picnicking, summer concerts, movies, the observatory, and the pea patch.

New Activities: Add conditional lighting to extend hours and enable expanded use of fields during winter months. Add tennis, pickleball, a couple volleyball nets (add sand in flat grass spaces, like Fay Bainbridge Park's volleyball net) and basketball courts. Enhance the pump track for more advanced riders, and/or add a jump line. Add an outdoor climbing structure.

Other feedback: Tennis courts appear to be in need of resurfacing. Pump track accommodates a wide variety of age groups.

2.3 Blakely Harbor Park

Activities enjoyed: Water access for swimming, kayaking, and paddle boarding. Some utilize the kayak storage area at the park. Hiking the connecting trail between Blakely Harbor Park and Old Mill/Fort Ward. Walking the connecting trail and quiet road between Port Blakely and Eagle Harbor.

New activities: None identified.

Other feedback: Move kayak storage closer to the concrete building (or clear some of the brush behind the kayaks and move them further off the beach). The kayak storage is positive for some, but others feel it has a negative impact on use of the beach, and is unsightly.

2.4 Cave Ave Park (proposed)

New activities: Propose creating and naming a park in the Cave parcels area in honor of a local citizen/professional arborist whom proponents feel has been an inspiration to them and a great source of knowledge on the island. Propose creating a shaded park with benches for quiet, passive enjoyment.

2.5 Fay Bainbridge Park

Activities enjoyed: Water views, picnicking, walking/hiking the beach (with or without a dog), camping, hosting family events, beachcombing, and observing wildlife.

New activities: Wildlife interpretive signage, guided interpretive walks, and beach outlook points at both the main and south beaches.

Other feedback: None provided.

2.6 Fort Ward Park

Activities enjoyed: Observing wildlife, hiking, walking their dog, picnicking, beachcombing, boat launch, enjoying kayaking, paddle boarding, and motor boating.

New activities: Wildlife/naturalist interpretive walks and signage, increased number of benches, beach outlook points. Play structure (like Schel Chelb) in northernmost section of Fort Ward parade grounds.

Other feedback: Park is particularly accessible to all ages and abilities. Add gravel to sections of trails prone to boggiess during the rainy season.

2.7 Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve

Activities enjoyed: Observing wildlife, enjoying conservation of area, hiking, walking, trail running, mountain biking.

New activities: Dock built into the lake (with/without fishing), trail connections to facilitate walking/biking from the Grand Forest to Gazzam via Strawberry Hill. Add a new trail to connect Knudson and Westwood Trails.

Other feedback: Some conflicts experienced between park walkers and mountain bikers on trails (especially blind corners). Concerns regarding off-leash dogs, and user-created mountain bike trails. Parking is difficult to find at trailhead off Marshall Road.

2.8 Grand Forest

Activities enjoyed: Trail hiking/running, hiking/walking with dogs (some use trails daily, all sections of the Grand Forest). Experiencing the big trees. Observe wildlife and birds, enjoy nature and birdsong. Weekly horseback trail riding (Grand Forest-East to Battle Point) is easily accessed from equestrian barns. The Forest-to-Sky Trail noted as especially scenic and enjoyable.

New activities: Mountain biking in Grand Forest-North (less-used section of the Grand Forest and may be suitable for this use). Off-leash dog use in Grand Forest-North. Interpretive trails and signage, additional benches, naturalist tours/walks, access to information about the history and natural history of the different forest regime areas within the Grand Forest (e.g. triggered by GPS coordinates as they are passed on the trails).

Other feedback: Potentially significant wildland urban interface wildfire hazards--hazard mitigation efforts will be required to reduce wildfire hazards.

2.9 Hawley Cove Park

Activities enjoyed: Water access, water views, beachcombing (especially enjoyable during negative tides, when one can hike to the Wing Point gravel spit).

New activities: Involve youth/teens in park cleanup.

Other feedback: Walkable from downtown. Experiences some litter problems.

2.10 Madison Tot Lot

Activities enjoyed: Children playing, quiet spot in otherwise busy Winslow—convenient and walkable.

New activities: Expand and improve the existing park. Create similar “pocket parks” in other neighborhoods.

Other feedback: This park is valuable to Winslow neighbors who use it (and many do). If possible, expand and improve the park. Parking lot for the park often seems co-opted by nearby residents—improved signage would be beneficial.

2.11 Manzanita Park

Activities enjoyed: Horse trails, equestrian cross-country jumping course, walking.

New activities: Jump improvements.

Other feedback: None provided.

2.12 Sakai Park

Current uses: Hiking

Future uses: RV park, fieldhouse, indoor tennis and indoor/all-season pickleball courts

Other feedback: See synthesis of feedback regarding the proposed Sakai Park capital improvement project, page 10.

3. Activity Priorities Survey Results

The Park District surveyed those participating in the online forum regarding their priorities for categories of activities. Participants were asked to select their first and second priorities from a list of related activities. In those instances where an activity was within 3% of the top first or second priority, that activity is noted parenthetically. If an activity was chosen by 50% or more of the participants, it is listed in **BOLD**:

Table 3.1: Activity Priorities

Category of Activities	Highest First Priority (<i>within 3% of highest priority</i>)	Highest Second Priority (<i>numerically close to highest second priority</i>)
Water access	Beach combing/walking	Kayaking/canoeing/paddle boarding
Sports facilities	Tennis courts (<i>soccer fields</i>)	Pickleball courts (<i>baseball/softball/kickball fields</i>)
Trails	Hiking/walking	Bicycle
Outdoor facilities	Trails	Trails
Recreational opportunities	Aquatic activities	Outdoor programming (<i>community events</i>)
Recreational Segments	Adult programs (<i>youth, teen programs</i>)	Active adult, adult, teen programs (<i>youth programs</i>)

Category of Activities	Highest First Priority <i>(within 3% of highest priority)</i>	Highest Second Priority <i>(numerically close to highest second priority)</i>
Conservation/wildlife	Natural area restoration	Environmental education
Special use facilities	Aquatic Center	Aquatic Center, Teen Center

The highest priorities were for activities that generally could be accessed by the widest audiences, required less specialized training, and were connected in some way to water and natural resources.

Attachment C contains the complete, compiled report of the priority activities survey responses.

4. Programs Survey Results

Seventy-eight people responded through the online forum, and programs were a discussion point during the public meetings. While most responded regarding organized programs, many repeated uses they enjoy independently (non-organized). Only responses related to organized programs are noted below.

4.1 Program participation and feedback

Respondents noted participation in the following programs:

- Discover Bainbridge
- Fitness programs
- Tai Chi Chin
- Mountain-biking programs
- Youth Sports (tennis, soccer, basketball, gymnastics (traditional and non-traditional), yoga, dance)
- Swim Lessons
- Summer Camps (Fairy Camp, Lego Camp, paddling camps)
- Art programs (painting, pottery, creative writing)
- Aquatic programs (Masters, Aqua Fitness)
- Walking groups
- Dog classes
- Outdoor programs (hiking, canoeing, kayaking)

Feedback: People commented on the wide variety of programs offered by the Park District, with complimented staff who are responsive and experienced.

For families, participation often follows with the seasons (i.e. youth sports, youth camps). Those with children growing up on Bainbridge Island commented that they regularly used park programs

until their children reached 12 years old and beyond. Generally, families would like to see more teen/older teen programs available as children mature.

Adults have participated for years in swimming and fitness programs that have become central to meeting their personal fitness goals. And new residents make friends and learn about Bainbridge Island and the Kitsap and Olympic Peninsulas through evening and weekend outdoor sports and exploration programs. Some mentioned the need for more advanced skill programs (e.g. mountain biking).

Where programs depend on facilities, some identified areas of needed improvement, e.g. tennis courts in need of maintenance, overcrowding at the gymnastics facility and Aquatic Center and the opportunity to expand these programs through enlarged facilities.

Comments also included the inability of people to participate in park programs due to the associated costs and/or the times programs are offered (e.g. commuters are generally limited to weekends).

4.2 Future parks and recreation programs of interest:

- Partnering with Ovation to offer theatre classes
- More technically advanced mountain biking programs
- Voluntary bike license program to fund bike trails
- Co-ed softball program
- Expanded art program offerings and expanded hours
- Language classes
- Meditation classes
- Outdoor swimming program
- Strengthening and stretching classes for seniors
- After-school programming that extends throughout the school year

Some commented on the interest in having expanded program times in the future (for those working during the day/commuting), in addition to requests for new programs. And some comments were received asking the Park District to scale back some programs due to conflicts with other uses (e.g. kayaking in Eagle Harbor)

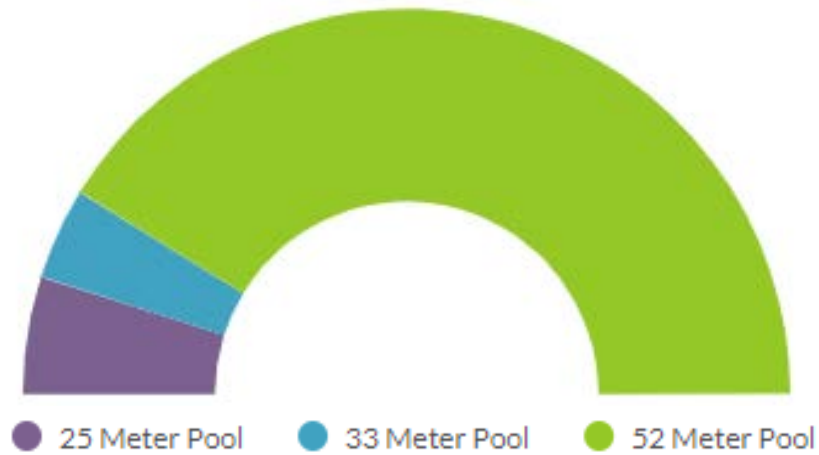
Attachment D contains the complete results of the online forum Programs survey.

5. Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project

During the June 1 and 4, 2019 public meetings, participants received a presentation from Park District Staff regarding the proposal to replace the Ray Williamson pool with the same or larger-sized pool and associated updated Aquatic Center facilities. Meeting participants were encouraged

to go to the online forum and indicate their preferences through this mechanism. In total, 165 people completed the Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project survey:

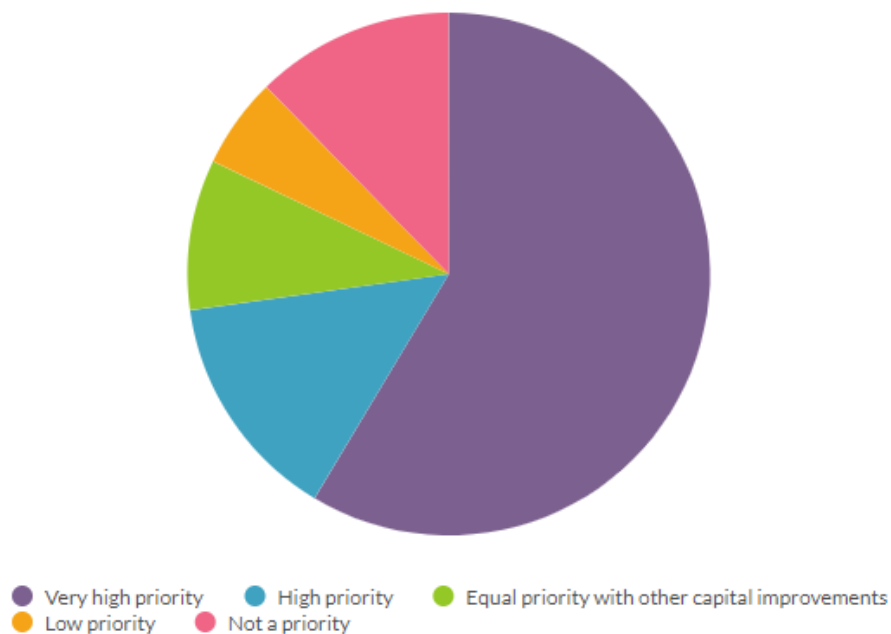
Figure 5.1 Preferred Pool Alternative



As part of the survey, participants were asked to identify which size of replacement pool they preferred:

- 82% preferred the 52-meter pool
- 8% preferred the 33-meter pool
- 10% preferred the 25-meter pool

Figure 5.2 Personal Priority for Pool Replacement



Participants were also asked to identify how high of a priority the replacement of the pool was for them:

- Very high priority = 59%
- High priority = 14%
- Equal priority with other capital improvements = 9%
- Low priority = 6%
- Not a priority = 12%

52-meter pool: Most of those who favor pool replacement stated they preferred the 52-meter pool to accommodate a greater number of simultaneous uses (e.g. lap swimming with water polo), both from a capacity and from a safety perspective, and/or to allow for competitive uses.

33-meter pool: Most who favor the 33-meter pool spoke from the perspective of available budget. They were not in favor of spending the additional tax dollars/other funding that would be required for the 52-meter pool.

25-meter pool: Those who favored the 25-meter pool (existing size) generally didn't feel the reasons for a larger pool warranted the additional cost, though several supported the need to financially support maintaining the existing pool in a safe condition. Others preferring the 25-meter pool expressed that this was not a priority for them or (from their perspective) the community and they did not wish to publicly finance such a project. Some mentioned that the park budget needs to serve many interests, and feel the larger, 52-meter pool would serve a fairly narrow set of interests.

Not a priority: There are those who did not view any of the above pool options as a priority. Some respondents stated the Sakai Park development is a higher priority for them since it provides a greater diversity of uses, and that they would prefer to see financial resources support that capital improvement project first, rather than a replacement pool.

Attachment E contains the complete report of the proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project survey responses.

6. Proposed Sakai Park Capital Improvement Project

During the June 1 and 4, 2019 public meetings, participants received a presentation from Park District Staff regarding the proposal to develop Sakai Park. Meeting participants were encouraged to go to the online forum and indicate their responses to four questions through this mechanism. In total, 215 people completed the Sakai Park Capital Improvement Project survey.

Figure 6.1 Potential Sakai Park Elements of Greatest Personal Interest

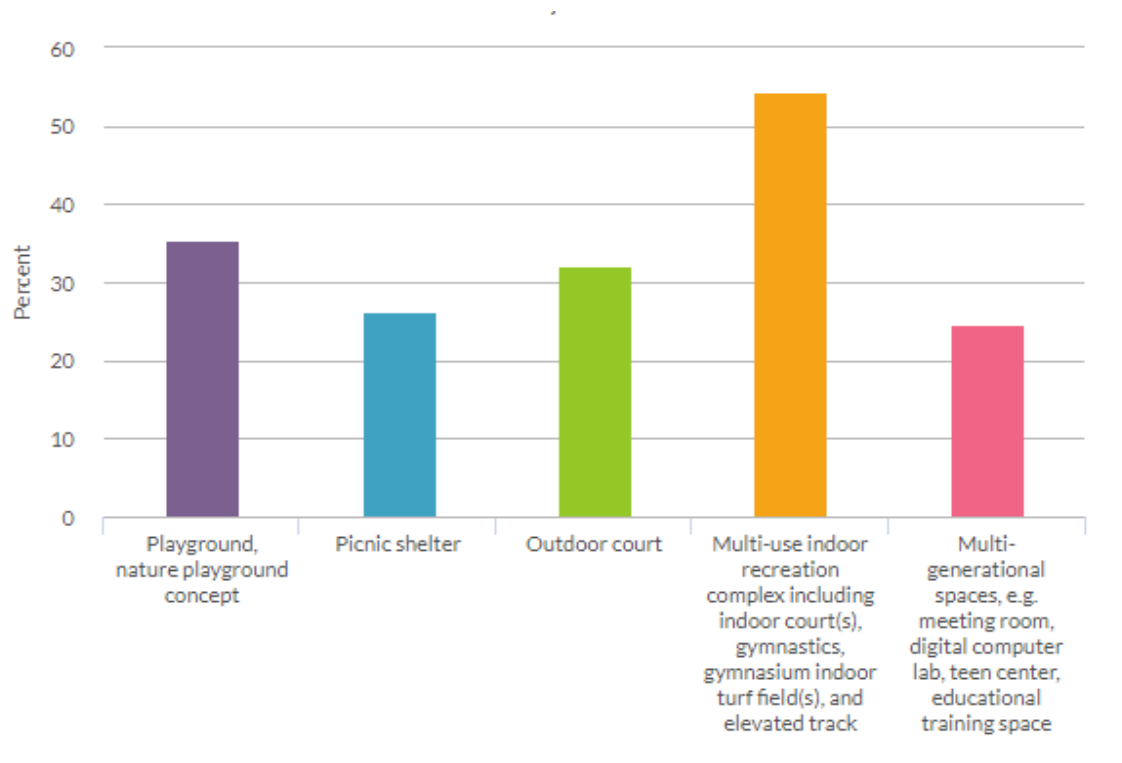
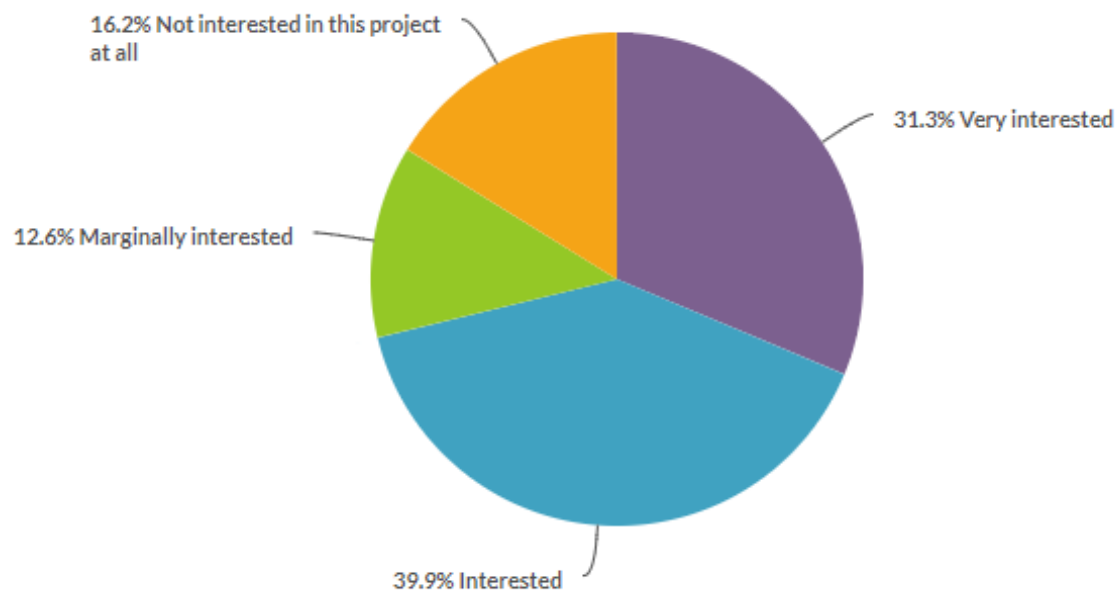
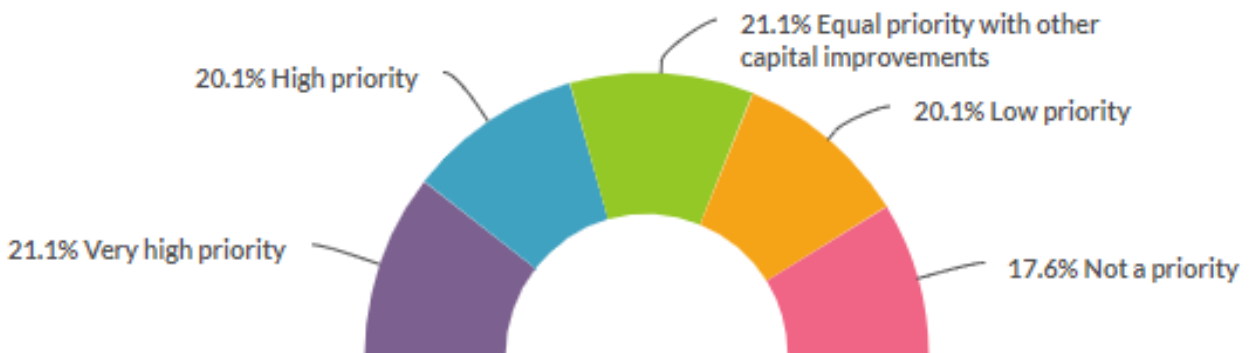


Figure 6.2 Level of Interest for Implementing the Sakai Park Concept Plan



As part of the survey, participants were asked to identify how high of a priority the development of Sakai Park was for them:

Figure 6.3: Personal Priority for Park Development



Those who favored moving forward with Sakai seemed interested in the wide variety of uses that could be accommodated under the proposed concept plan (or variations of it). The location of Sakai in proximity to numerous schools and downtown would provide convenient, walkable access.

The opportunity to add indoor recreation space (tennis courts, pickleball courts, gymnastics, table tennis, etc.) to the existing plethora of outdoor facilities is an important consideration for many, as is lessening the congestion at existing facilities. Some noted that a competition pool would be a good addition here (if not at the Aquatic Center across the street), as would an outdoor pool.

Many noted the need for more indoor spaces to facilitate recreation during the cold, wet, dark months. Some noted the need to provide more recreation facilities for tweens and teens, and current development concepts could accommodate this.

Some emphasized there is no need to duplicate facilities already within proximity to Sakai; for instance, outdoor play structures (unless “naturalized” using rocks and wood), picnic shelters, outdoor fields (with or without lighting).

Others would like to see a less developed, more “rural” feel to the park, and believe its proximity to already developed/overdeveloped areas on the island is a compelling reason to focus on trails, benches, and the ecosystem services (aquifer regeneration, wildlife habitat, etc.) this area could provide. There are not a lot of walkable trails in the Winslow area.

Collaboration with the Suquamish and Japanese-American community on park development would provide an opportunity to honor those important island cultures. Interpretive signs and artwork would contribute to this.

Several mentioned the need for more public meeting space, and that Sakai could accommodate that need.

And still others would like to see the park left as is—no further development.

Attachment F contains the complete report of the proposed Sakai Park Capital Improvement Project survey responses.

Conclusion

As previously stated, this report is a high-level synthesis of the key themes discerned from the Park District’s public involvement outcomes. Because it is high-level summary, comments or topics specific to just a few people may not be included in this summary—they are, however, still contained in the project record, and accessible to Park District staff as they continue through the planning process.

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND METROPOLITAN PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT

PUBLIC MEETING FOR 2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE JUNE 1, 2019 BAINBRIDGE ISLAND AQUATIC CENTER

The June 1, 2019 public meeting for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update began at 10:08 am.

The meeting was attended by approximately 14 members of the public, Park Commissioners Tom Swolgaard, Jay Kinney, and Dawn Janow. Also attending were Executive Director Terry Lande and approximately 15 staff members

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW OF MEETING

Facilitator/Consultant Susan Hayman with EnviroIssues welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the public process for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.

Introductions of Park Commissioners and management staff were made. The Commissioners thanked everyone for coming, mentioned some Park District accomplishments since the last comprehensive plan was done, and encouraged everyone to share their ideas.

Susan Hayman said there are four objectives for the comprehensive plan's public process: 1) Update the comprehensive plan; 2) Identify interests; 3) Identify unmet needs; and 4) Share information on two major projects. She also introduced the online forum and survey.

Senior Planner Perry Barrett asked participants to think long term and ask what direction they'd like the Park District to move in. He said the comprehensive plan update is a requirement of WA State, is needed for grant eligibility, and provides an opportunity to touch base with public. He mentioned a few Park District highlights, saying currently underway is a State clean-up effort at Blakely Harbor Park and the renovation of the KidsUp Playground at Battle Point Park. He also noted several projects completed in recent years such as the Rotary Park renovation, Owen's Playground, Hidden Cove Dock, and the Hawley Cove Park boardwalk.

Recreation Division Director Mark Benishek highlighted some of the recreation programs that have expanded. Some of these include active adult classes and aging seminars, sailing program growth with a new fleet of sailboats, and new all-day camps. Opportunities for people with special needs are also increasing.

Senior Planner Perry Barrett went over the timeline for the comprehensive plan update.

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

BREAKOUT GROUPS

Staff served as notetakers for the breakout groups. Additional comments made during the larger group discussion that followed included:

- Go out after it rains and fill in the puddles on trails so you know where the trails need work.
- Meigs Park is being used as an off-leash trail system.
- Meigs Park trails are not being maintained.
- Want more cooperation between public entities.
- Gideon Park is an unusable grass area because its not flat, or put a pickleball court etc.

It was noted that these above comments pertain primarily to operations.

All comments provided will be passed on to the facilitator for inclusion in the final report consolidating public input.

PROJECT PRESENTATIONS

Recreation Division Director Mark Benishek spoke briefly about the Aquatic Center project, saying the Ray Williamson Pool was built back in the 1960's. The pool is unable to meet program needs and its infrastructure is past its lifetime. One item that came out of the Sakai Park public process was the need to replace the Ray Williamson Pool. Since then a consultant has been hired to assess the pool's condition and provide options related to it. The three pool options can be viewed on slides when accessing the online forum. Several questions were asked about parking, the location of any new building, and repurposing the Ray Williamson Pool.

Senior Planner Perry Barrett reviewed the public process conducted in 2016 for Sakai Park, and the initial design work of Jones & Jones included in the concept plan adopted by the board in June 2018. He said the feasibility study for the concept plan is near completion and will be presented at the June 6 board meeting. He provided an overview of project elements/proposed facilities for Sakai Park, as well as an update on the Park District's efforts to get trails permitted and built at the park.

WRAP UP

Consultant Susan Hayman showed participants how to access the online forum/survey and provide input. Executive Director Lande encouraged people to go online to indicate their preferences related to parks and recreation programs. It was noted the online forum will run through June 30, 2019.

Meeting adjourned at 12:05 pm.

Notes prepared by:

Amy Swenson

Elizabeth Shepherd

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

Flip Chart Notes, June 1

Scribes: Shannon Buxton, : Jason Balangue

DISCUSSION ROUND ONE ("Where" pins added to map)

- 32 Battle Point...**Jogging on path
 - 46 Blakely Harbor Park...**walking trail, history
 - 37 Fort Ward...**motorized/non-motorized, boat launch, trail connection -> Blakely, boat camping, (water trails)
 - 34 Nakata Pool...**lap swim
 - 38 Fort Ward...**motorized/non-motorized, boat launch, trails, bird watching, shore access
 - 55 Hidden Cove Park...**dock, paddleboard
 - 53 Grand Forest...**walk, commute
 - None 2-Mile Walks...**walk, socialize, history
-

- 160 Moritani Preserve...**Walking & dog walking
 - 195 Gymnastics Room at Bainbridge High School...**Gymnastics & gymnastics related programs/activities
 - 192 General non-specified location...**Forested areas used for walking & biking
 - 155 Blakely...**Walking & swimming
 - 154 Grand Forest Main Trail...**Walking
 - 163 North Grand Forest...**Walking & dog walking
 - 170 Fort Ward Park to Blakely (long trail connection)...**Dog walking
 - 158 Aquatics Center...**Masters program
 - 159 Pritchard Park...**Dog walking & picnicking
 - 161 Hawley Cove Boardwalk, Fort Ward, Fay Bainbridge...**General statement of the impressive work done by Parks at each of these locations
 - 175 Strawberry Hill Center...**Watercolor classes
-

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

- 156 **Hawley Cove...**Low tide excursions
 - 179 **Battle Point Park...**Trails, playground, fields, gymnastics at Transmitter Building
 - 184 **Williams-Olson, Strawberry Cove, Hidden Cove...**Access to Manzanita, kayaking, Dog walking
 - 180 **Aquatics Center...**Large # of participants and lots of programs
 - **General Non-Specified locations...**ALL parks are great for photography
-

DISCUSSION ROUND TWO (“Why” P&R is important to them, discussion only)

- **Proximity...**to Gazzam, Fort Ward, trails within walking distance, trails and partners, connections, maintained, multiple uses
 - **Battle Point Fields...**multiple fields in one place, turf option for rainy weather, near home
 - **Battle Point Fields...**soccer
 - **Intentional “Senior” Programs...**for those transitioning older
-
- **Hawley Cove...**community member was married at that location
 - **Pickle Ball...**great social group, strong community building, joy & exercise
 - **Hawley Cove Park...**satisfaction of completion of boardwalk, overlooking harbor, great appreciation for Terry, Perry and Dan for their roles
 - **Parks, Trails, Rec Programs...**all enhance quality of life, so much growth, community building, partnering & working together with other organizations
 - **Gymnastics...**So much to offer with classes, birthdays, camps, etc, Bring up kids in a family-style environment, Supportive of kids and keeping them active
-

DISCUSSION ROUND THREE (“Now What?” lettered stickers placed on map as input for the future)

A Lights at Battle Point...for active use after dark, double the opportunity v/BHS

A2 Fitness Stations ...reinstalled at Battle Point park, “I miss them”

- **Larger Pool 50m...**accommodate more user groups, allows flexibility w/bulkhead, increase safety – not crowding, better time of day for teams, free up Nakata Pool for rec use
 - **Other Boat Launches...**real ramp, motorized, etc, westside – Fay Bainbridge?, north end – Port Madison, something to tie too
 - **Kayak/Board** rental available
-

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

B Grand Forest West...connector to Meigs Park

F New Pool...Current facility is used greatly, community needs to come together to increase space

X All Forest Areas...Forest management plan, forest health, arborist, coordinating with other entities

AG Non-Specified Location...Stronger neighborhood groups to help with parks

BN City Core – Recreation...No facilities to walk to for recreation (basketball, tennis, etc)

H Lynwood Center – Recreation...No facilities to walk to for recreation (basketball, tennis, etc)

P Pickleball Courts...Indoor courts (priority), Outdoor courts (long term)

* **Parks...**Do more to show how the wishes of property owners gifting land is fulfilled, because the city fails

* **Meigs...**Develop more of the unused space

* **General...**Interagency cooperation between schools, parks and city

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND METROPOLITAN PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT

PUBLIC MEETING FOR 2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE JUNE 4, 2019 BAINBRIDGE ISLAND AQUATIC CENTER

The June 4, 2019 public meeting for the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update began at 7:10 pm.

The meeting was attended by approximately 8 members of the public, Park Commissioners Ken DeWitt, Jay Kinney, and Dawn Janow with Commissioner Michael Pollock arriving late. Also attending were Executive Director Terry Lande and approximately 15 staff members

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW OF MEETING

Facilitator/Consultant Susan Hayman with EnviroIssues provided a brief overview of the meeting and comprehensive plan public process including the online forum and survey.

Introductions of Park Commissioners and management staff were made. The Commissioners welcomed everyone and thanked them for coming. They reminded people of the importance of public input when a major project is undertaken and encouraged everyone to take the survey and invite their friends to do so as well.

Senior Planner Perry Barrett explained why a comprehensive plan is done and why public input is needed. Accomplishments since 2014 were reviewed which included among others the following: Hilltop and other trail connections; John Nelson Park trail, cabins at Fay Bainbridge Park; development of Williams Olson Park concept plan, Sakai Park purchase and public process; additions to Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve; the donations of Moritani Preserve and Red Pine Park; the renovation of Rotary Park including the addition of Owen's Playground; installation of Hidden Cove dock; Hawley Cove Park improvements; and the addition of trails.

BREAKOUT GROUPS

Staff served as notetakers for the breakout group. Additional comments made during the larger group discussion that followed included:

- It would be nice to have a boat launch off the Port Madison area for motor boats.
- Has issues with the Blakely Harbor Park kayak storage area and would like a place to tie off at Fort Ward Park.

All comments provided will be passed on to the facilitator to include in the final report that will consolidate all public input received.

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

PROJECT PRESENTATIONS

Recreation Division Director Mark Benishek spoke briefly about the Aquatic Center project, saying the Ray Williamson Pool was built back in the 1960's. The pool is unable to meet program needs and there isn't enough room to meet demand. It has many maintenance issues that need addressing. The desire to replace the Ray Williamson Pool came out of the Sakai Park public process. Since then a consultant has been hired to assess the pool's condition and provide options related to it. Mark Benishek reviewed the three possible pool options.

Senior Planner Perry Barrett provided a review of the Sakai Park capital project. The Park District held a public process in 2016 which generated community recommendations for the park that were incorporated into the concept plan developed by Jones & Jones and adopted by the board in June 2018. The related feasibility study will be presented by Jones & Jones at the June 6, 2019 board meeting. Perry Barrett mentioned the City lot next to the park, saying discussions about the City transferring this lot to the Park District have been held. This would help the Park District meet required impervious to pervious surface ratios.

A member of the public asked if these projects would be done in tandem or separately. Perry Barrett said no decisions have been made which is why public input is needed. It was noted both projects will need public funding.

Another member of the public commented on how much he appreciated the Park District's process for looking at these projects.

WRAP UP

Facilitator Susan Hayman went over the online forum and mentioned the questions on the site pertaining to the above two capital projects. Everyone was encouraged to participate. The online forum will run through June 30, 2019.

Meeting adjourned at 8:37 pm.

Notes prepared by:

Amy Swenson

Elizabeth Shepherd

Attachment A: June 1 and June 4, 2019 Public Meetings Documentation

Flip Chart Notes, June 4

Scribe: Shannon Buxton

DISCUSSION ROUND ONE (“Where” pins added to map)

- 32 Battle Point...**Jogging on path
- 46 Blakely Harbor Park...**walking trail, history
- 37 Fort Ward...**motorized/non-motorized, boat launch, trail connection -> Blakely, boat camping, (water trails)
- 34 Nakata Pool...**lap swim
- 38 Fort Ward...**motorized/non-motorized, boat launch, trails, bird watching, shore access
- 55 Hidden Cove Park...**dock, paddleboard
- 53 Grand Forest...**walk, commute
- None 2-Mile Walks...**walk, socialize, history

DISCUSSION ROUND TWO (“Why” P&R is important to them, discussion only)

- **Proximity...**to Gazzam, Fort Ward, trails within walking distance, trails and partners, connections, maintained, multiple uses
- **Battle Point Fields...**multiple fields in one place, turf option for rainy weather, near home
- **Battle Point Fields...**soccer
- **Intentional “Senior” Programs...**for those transitioning older

DISCUSSION ROUND THREE (“Now What?” lettered stickers placed on map as input for the future)

- A Lights at Battle Point...**for active use after dark, double the opportunity v/BHS
- A2 Fitness Stations...**reinstalled at Battle Point park, “I miss them”
 - **Larger Pool 50m...**accommodate more user groups, allows flexibility w/bulkhead, increase safety – not crowding, better time of day for teams, free up Nakata Pool for rec use
 - **Other Boat Launches...**real ramp, motorized, etc, westside – Fay Bainbridge?, north end – Port Madison, something to tie too
 - **Kayak/Board** rental available
- B Grand Forest West...**connector to Meigs Park

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Type	Location	Topic	Comment
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	New pool--Aquatic Center	The Aquatic Center is a tremendous boon to the community. It services residents of all ages, and is in constant use. A 50 meter pool would be a fantastic addition for all user groups.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	New pool--Aquatic Center	A 50 Meter pool would be a huge asset to our community. So many residents from all age groups use the aquatic center. Bainbridge would make such good use of a larger facility to meet the needs of both our regular swimmers/aquatic center customers and competitive high school swim and water polo teams.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming-Aquatic Center	Love the aquatic center and am there 3-4 times a week doing water classes, esp boot camp and river fitness. My son with special needs also loves swimming laps at the aquatic center. We just recently moved here and this place has become a central part of our new lives on Bainbridge.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	Swimming, aqua fit, masters swim
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	My family uses the aquatic center extensively. My wife and I are both masters swimmers and participate on the BAM team. Both of my children are on BISC. My older child has participated on the water polo team. We have held birthday, scout group, and school celebrations at the facility. My wife is a volunteer coach for the girls BHS swim team. The aquatic center facility is integral to our day to day.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	Nakata pool. Lead fitness classes there
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	I use the diving tank in the Nakata pool three times a week for one hour in the early morning for deep water running and exercises using a float belt. Thank you for providing the belts. There are often at least 3-4 others using the diving tank at around the same time. None of us like the Ray pool because it is too cold for our old bodies. We are all over 70. Occasionally we are pushed aside by the HS water polo team or other HS swimming team activities or by diving team members wanting to dive.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	The Ray Williamson pool has served the community well. However, it has far exceeded its projected operational lifetime, yet has continued to support repeat State championship swims teams, locally, regionally and nationally recognized coaches and a myriad of team sports, recreational swimmers and community aquatic programs. WSF personnel and emergency first responders also train in this pool. It is important not to wait until the pool completely fails to replace it. A 52 M pool is needed.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Other feedback	Aquatic Center	New pool--Aquatic Center	A new, larger 50m pool is desperately needed. The current Ray pool is falling apart and there is not sufficient space/time for the activities currently programmed at the Aquatic Center. Unique among public recreation activities, pools provide recreation, exercise, and therapy for *every* age and ability. The Aquatic Center is the most used - both in sheer numbers and in diverse users - among parks properties year-round. It should be a priority.
New activity ideas	Aquatic Center	Outdoor pool-Aquatic Center	What about an outdoor pool
Other feedback	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	The pool facility is used by many, many islanders and is overused. We desperately need a larger competition pool - preferably 52 meter. The user need will go substantially in the future and will easily fill an enlarged facility.
Other feedback	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	I would like to see more and longer open swim hours in the evenings and on weekends. My kids are not passionate about swimming competitively but would love more opportunities to swim for fun with their friends. And I'd love to see more informal opportunities for them to be active and social in a less-structured setting. The current open swim times also do not allow for working family members to join in.
Other feedback	Aquatic center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	I second that well thought out sentiment. Lap swimmers often end up all over each other if they get to swim at all. Water polo is huge and growing bigger and to have one end be shallow is frankly a bit embarrassing and bush league. Investing in the aquatic center, where fitness and learning can happen rain or shine, seems like the highest utilization idea.
Other feedback	Aquatic Center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	Some age group programs use the current competition facility until 10pm year-round, and are not able to train effectively due to the size and depth of the current facility. A 50-meter facility would allow for more usage during peak hours and for our aquatics programs to stay locally and nationally competitive as more students look to join.
Activities you enjoy	Aquatic center	Swimming--Aquatic Center	A 50 meter pool with a retractable roof. There are no public outdoor pools in the vicinity of Bainbridge and this could be a year round 50 meter pool that could easily adapt as the weather allows.
Other feedback	Aquatic center	New pool--Aquatic Center	Providing a 50-meter pool to replace the outdated competition pool at the Aquatic Facility is the highest Park District priority to meet the needs of our community, young to old! The old Ray pool was built 50 years ago and usage demands have long exceeded its capacity.
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Off-leash agility--Battlepoint	Add area for off leash agility course

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

			1) add conditional usage lighting for fields 4 & 5 (similar to what is in place at Strawberry Hill Park) so youth sports can practice after school during the dark months of Nov - Mar
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Conditional Lighting/Basketball	2) add a couple basketball courts
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Conditional Lighting--Battlepoint	I would love to see lights for the turf fields at Battlepoint
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Conditional Lighting--Battlepoint	Would love to see limited lights at the turf fields, especially during the darker months so that the kids can practice soccer when it's dark but still before bedtime!
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Pump track--Battlepoint	The pump track is cool, but with the current size of the rollers it is most suited to small kids on strider bikes. To really make it effective for what it is meant for it would need to be built up quite a bit. It would be cool to see either the pump track made more rideable for more advanced riders or maybe a jump line put in somewhere.
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Volleyball--Battlepoint	add a couple volleyball nets in a flat grass spaces, add sand volleyball court - like the one at Faye Bainbridge but without thorny weeds.
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Outdoor climbing structure--Battlepoint	A real outdoor climbing structure!! I would love to not have to go inside and/or take the ferry to climb outside!
New activity ideas	Battle Point	Pickleball--Battlepoint	We should have dedicated Pickleball courts.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Disc golf--Battlepoint	The disc golf has been a GREAT addition! Thanks.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Pickleball--Battlepoint	Thank you for moving ahead with the new Pickleball courts at Battle Point! It is a great community of people and the new courts will provide a legacy for the origins of the game right here on BI!
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Pump track--Battlepoint	The pump track was a great addition to the park. We love it.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Pump track--Battlepoint	The pump track is fabulous! From toddlers riding balance bikes to kids, teens, and grownups, it's used by a really wide swath of age groups. And most of them manage to share use well together.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Soccer--Battlepoint	love playing soccer
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Tennis courts--Battlepoint	Thank you for preserving the tennis courts. They are always in quite good repair, compared to Strawberry Park, and have a back board which is helpful for solo practice. I have used it frequently. Also love to walk in the park
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Tennis courts--Battlepoint	Love that we've kept these tennis courts. Would love it even more if we resurfaced them and even expanded them by adding a couple more.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Trails-running--Battlepoint	Excellent trails for running
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Walking, viewing, picnics, tennis	Walking, viewing, picnics, tennis
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Walk-Tennis-Battlepoint	walk, tennis

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint	Year-round training/lights	open space, soccer training & games, trail around park, summer concerts & movies, fields #4 & #5 are great for year-round play but need conditional use lighting to be a true year-round training area for youth sports.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint Park	Astronomy--Battlepoint	Astronomy! member of Battle Point Astronomical Association. A fantastic facility except for the unavoidable light pollution.
Activities you enjoy	Battlepoint Park	Pickleball--Battlepoint	My husband and I play pickleball at Battlepoint almost every day. Its a a very social game & a great group of people.
Other feedback	Blakely	Kayaks--Blakely	The kayak storage is amazing and very positive for the community. It looks cool too. We could always clear some of the brush that's just behind the kayaks so they can sit up off the beach.
Other feedback	Blakely	Kayaks--Blakely	The kayak storage may seem practical, but has had a negative impact on the beach. The kayaks are unsightly and take up a large amount of beach and log space; space we used to sit on at high tide. Please find a different area for people to store their kayaks and broken paddle boards. I suggest closer to the concrete building.
Activities you enjoy	Blakely	Connecting trails	Old Mill to Blakely - fabulous connecting trail.
Activities you enjoy	Blakely	Water access--Blakely	Swimming and kayaking from Blakely Harbor
Activities you enjoy	Blakely Harbor	Connecting trails--Blakely Har	Connect on trails and quiet road walking from Port Blakely to Eagle Harbor!
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I agree with this proposal as suggested by Mary Clare! It would be a fitting tribute to Olaf and a great way to memorialize all the contributions he has made toward preserving our precious natural environment.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I find this impossible to locate my site of interest. It is Cave Ave and Ferncliff - the one acre parcels. This would be an ideal site to honor local trees and our committed tree expert Olaf Ribiero.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I really like the idea of the Olaf Ribiero Tree Park here that someone suggested. He is our island's and county's foremost aborist. This would be a great way to acknowledge his lifelong dedication to preserving trees. He truly is a "tree evangelist," and he more than anyone I can think of on this island deserves to have a park named for him.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	It think the park proposed is on Cave Avenue. If I am correct, you may want to add your excellent comment to that string for Parks to look at.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I really like the idea of the Olaf Ribeiro Tree Park here that someone suggested. He is our island's and county's foremost arborist. This would be a great way to acknowledge his lifelong dedication to preserving trees. He truly is a "tree evangelist," and he more than anyone I can think of on this island deserves to have a park named for him.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I love this idea! Let's honor the delightful preservation that Olaf has given us - the way to honor the future is indeed to plant a tree and to garden.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	The list of contributions which Olaf Ribeiro has contributed to our community is long. He has protected and moved significant trees in Winslow and surrounding areas - including trees at the High School, Harbor Steps, BPA and most recently Blackely. These are big trees, and Olaf had to raise support funds and big equipment to carry this out. Next time you see a beautiful tree on bloom in Winslow there is a good chance it is due to Olaf. He also gives tours of these trees.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	Few people have done more to preserve trees on Bainbridge than Olaf. Actually no one has done more. I strongly urge you to turn the 1-acre park into Olaf's park with trees Olaf selects as well as picnic tables that allow for the enjoyment of this potential oasis.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	This is a great idea! What a great way to honor Olaf.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	This is an outstanding idea! Honoring the incredible work, passion and caring brought by Olaf Ribeiro to our island and its future is long overdue, and what better way to do it than a tree park! Olaf has, for decades, reminded us of the life-supporting services of trees to humans; the reality of climate change is hopefully bringing this fact home to more and more island residents.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I support this brilliant idea to name this park after Olaf..his contribution to our Island is priceless!
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	But for Olaf Ribeiro's multi-decade commitment to Bainbridge tree & understory preservation, our treasured landscape & many of our most valued & vulnerable areas would be much more sterile. Olaf has repeatedly stepped up to help our city live up to its "tree city" designation-saving trees near schools, city lands, on proposed developments, etc. and helping landowners optimally care for trees on their own properties. YES, let's honor Olaf - name an island park after him. A great idea!

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	Naming this for Olaf would be a wonderful recognition for this world famous tree pathologist. Olaf has led our community for years in his work for trees. He led tree walks in downtown for years showing folks the amazing heritage trees in downtown. He worked tirelessly with the City to preserve and protect our native trees and has been invaluable to me and many others, educating us about the importance of trees. He is wonderful, brilliant, funny and a true friend. Lets honor him. Debbie Vann
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	But for Olaf Ribeiro's multi-decade commitment to Bainbridge tree & understory preservation, our treasured landscape & many of our most valued & vulnerable areas would be much more sterile. Olaf has repeatedly stepped up to help our city live up to its "tree city" designation-saving/moving trees on private & public lands. YES, let's honor Olaf - name an island park after him & let him choose the trees. A great idea!
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	Brilliant idea! I support naming this the Olaf Ribeiro Tree Park, with trees selected by Olaf and passive seating. A lovely way to recognize his many caring and sharing contributions to the preservation of trees in our community.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	What a wonderful idea for recognizing a longtime community member known internationally for his lifelong efforts to recognize the importance of trees in our human environment. His work reflects Park District values and efforts to create a variety of opportunities in our parks for recreation, exploration, and appreciation of nature. Honoring Olaf Ribeiro for his work to protect and restore trees in urban environments to enhance quality of life is a strong statement of stewardship for parks!
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	A new Cave Ave. park named after Olaf Ribiero. A park with picnic tables and loaded with trees of Olaf's choice. This park would honor a man who has contributed greatly to the livability of Bainbridge Island: saving citadel trees, keeping trees healthy, planting trees that maintain our forestry heritage and providing a place for people to meet and enjoy the beautiful trees. Thank you for considering my comments.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	Known for saving trees, Olaf instead helped me to convince COBI to remove a diseased eucalyptus, planted too close to my garage and leaning severely in its direction. "It's a tree", he said, "that should never be planted near a structure due to its shallow roots and heavy dense wood." He asked that I donate it to the BARN. We are lucky to have this scholarly, gentleman for whom to name the treed park on Cave Ave., Marilyn McLauchlan
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I think this park should be named Olaf Ribiero Tree Park, in honor of all the trees Olaf has preserved and the education he has provided to many of us about the species we have here. The City could consult with Mr. Ribiero about trees he would like to see planted in the park, add some picnic tables and create a lovely outdoor space for us all. Thank you
Other feedback	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	/Olaf Ribeiro is known for saving trees, but in my case helped me to wade through the COBI procedures to obtain a permit to remove a diseased eucalyptus tree, planted too close to my garage and severely leaning in that direction. It is a shallow rooted, very heavy dense tree, he told me, that should never be planted near a structure. Thank you Olaf. By all mean, we are fortunate to have this scholarly gentleman here on BI and for whom to name the park at Cave Ave. Marilyn McLauchlan
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	A great tribute and wonderful idea
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I propose that the Cave Family Property become "The Olaf Ribiero Tree Park." I envision a passive space with trees selected by Olaf and picnic tables where folks can sit, picnic and commune in a cooler, oxygenated setting that Olaf championed tirelessly. It will be a needed space as we develop the area to oblivion, and it honors our most earnest activist and advocate.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf	I also agree with Mary Clare's proposalâ€”an Olaf Ribiero Park at Hawley & Ferncliff! The park not only would be a meaningful way to honor this treasured arborist and ambassador of nature but also a beautiful reminder how imperative it is that we preserve and protect this island's invaluable trees and natural environment.
New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf/passive sitting	Agreed. Passive sitting areas under large trees are almost completely absent on this Island, especially downtown.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Cave Parcels Park	Olaf--Cave Parcels Park	I wholeheartedly endorse this proposal. What better way to thank Olaf Ribeiro for so generously sharing his knowledge, wisdom and tenacity with our community. He has set an unrivalled example for all of us - to do whatever we can, and whatever it takes, to change the way our community and our representatives deal with natural systems for the betterment of the environment in general, and our island in particular.
Other feedback	Eagledale Park	Safety	This is an unsafe place to walk. It would make a wonderful loop from New Sweden along Old Mill trail to HeyDay Trail to Rose, but walking with a baby is very unsafe. I recognize that this is city right of way, but coordination between park facilities and where people live is critical so that people are not forced to drive.
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Park value	Faye Bainbridge is a wonderful place and we have enjoyed it for years.
New activity ideas	Fay Bainbridge	Interpretive Trails--Fay Bainbridge	1 - Wildlife Interpretive signs 2- beach Outlook points 3- Naturalist / interpretive walks
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Picnic-Water--Fay	Family loves the picnic opportunities and beach views.
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Walk dog, picnic--Fay Bainbridge	walk dog, observe wildlife, picnic
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Walk dog, picnic--Fay Bainbridge	observe wildlife, picnic, walk on beach
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Walking, beachcombing--Fay	Walking, beachcombing
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Walking, hiking--Fay	Walking, hiking
Activities you enjoy	Fay Bainbridge	Walking, viewing--Fay	Walking, viewing
New activity ideas	Fay Bainbridge (south)	Interpretive Trails--Fay Bainbridge	1 - Wildlife Interpretive walks /signs 2- beach Outlook points, more benches 3- Naturalist tours
New activity ideas	Fort Ward	Interpretive Trails--Fort Ward	1 - Wildlife Interpretive walks /signs 2- beach Outlook points, more benches 3- Naturalist tours / interpretive walks
New activity ideas	Fort Ward	Play structure--Fort Ward	A play structure in the northern most section of the Fort Ward Parade Grounds would create a space for residents to gather. It would create community and vibrancy in the open public space. Situating the play structure in the northernmost section would maintain the integrity of the historic southern half of the Parade Grounds, and would position the structure furthest from residential properties bordering the space. It could be a natural structure like Schel Chelb or some other small playground.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Activities you enjoy	Fort Ward	Trails--Fort Ward	Fort Ward is a joy. We're wondering if gravel will be added to sections that get boggy during the rainy season. We've noticed gravel added to Gazzam and The Grand Forest trails. Totally great! Keep up the good work.
Activities you enjoy	Fort Ward	Walk dog, wildlife--Fort Ward	observe wildlife, walk dog, hike, enjoy nature
Activities you enjoy	Fort Ward	Walking--Fort Ward	Fort Ward is a great community resource! It provides walking and biking access to all ages and abilities. I walk there weekly and always see others enjoying it.
Activities you enjoy	Fort Ward	Walking---Fort Ward	Walking
Activities you enjoy	Fort Ward	Connecting Trails--Fort Ward t	The trail from Blakely to Fort ward is my favorite on the island
New activity ideas	Gazzam	Boat dock-Gazzam	It's a great lake, too bad we can't get closer to it. Could there be a dock built out onto the lake? Any chance to allow fishing, assuming there are fish in it?
New activity ideas	Gazzam	Connectivity	Would be great if you could one day walk/bike from GF all the way to Gazzam via Strawberry Hill
New activity ideas	Gazzam	MTB--Safety, Gazzam	As a daily park walker, I am continually overtaken by bikers going very fast around blind corners and down hills in several of the parks on the island. We don't need more infrastructure. We do need some education of bikers.
Activities you enjoy	Gazzam	Trails--Gazzam	This is a fantastic trail that was a great addition to the park system.
Activities you enjoy	Gazzam	Trails--Gazzam	Fantastic place to hike or run: beautiful forest, quiet, from hills to beach.
Activities you enjoy	Gazzam	MTB--Gazzam	Thank you to the Veterane family for donating this land for "recreation." Because of that, we have a wonderful bike trail, a wonderful combination of conservation and use.
Activities you enjoy	Gazzam	Trails--Gazzam	Gazaam Lake is an island treasure. My family usues it for hiking/walking/trail running.
New activity ideas	Gazzam	Trails--Gazzam	Agreed. More trails for mountain biking and hiking are in need. There can be directional trails, or bike specific and hike specific trails too.
Other feedback	Gazzam	Parking--Gazzam	Can't get this to move to the right location. Just wanted to note that all too often when I arrive at the trailhead to Gazam lake (the one off Marshall rd, there are no places to park, so either I leave or park inappropriately. I find this frustrating. Especially happens on weekends
New activity ideas	Gazzam	MTB--Gazzam	As one of the larger parks on this island, this seems like a great opportunity to increase mountain biking infrastructure in a way that coexists well with other uses.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Gazzam	MTB--Gazzam	I don't know what "education of bikers" means. Our desire to go fast is not something that "education" would fix; trails that allow use other than slow walking would address the issue/conflict.
Other feedback	Gazzam	Problems--Gazzam	I love hiking and biking in and through Gazzam Lake park and have visited throughout the year during all my 25 years on Bainbridge. I am concerned that 1) pet leash rules are completely ignored by 99% of dog walkers and not enforced by COBI, and 2) there are bootleg bike trails all over the place. Both have negative impacts on wildlife. I would love to see less of both of these problems. Thanks,
Other feedback	Gazzam	Off-leash--Gazzam	This is not depraved chaos. 99% of dogs are off leash and 99% of that time there is no problem... which is my experience. Enjoyment also comes from exploring a new route, many of which are legacy animal paths that are >25 years old. The 'back' of the lake is awesome and alternative lake access points mean my off-leash happy dog can cool down and really enjoy it. It is not a problem. Feel free to reduce personal wildlife impact by staying home. Why do you criminalize your community? Peace.
New activity ideas	Gazzam	MTB--Knudsen-Westwood-Cry	Maybe another bike trail between the Knudsen trail and the westwood trail? It could go down to Crystal Springs Drive, then bikers could look back up Knudsen? Also, improve the uphill bike potential on Knudsen!
Other feedback	Gideon	Park maintenance--Gideon Par	I picked my home in part due to the proximity Gideon Park, as well as being walking distance to the ferries and schools. I expected my children to play there at least weekly. But alas they rarely did, due solely to the condition of the grass field. They call it "unusable" for soccer and prefer trekking up to the High School or Commodore fields rather than the much shorter walk to Gideon. I suggest either ripping up and redoing the grass to make this more usable.
New activity ideas	Gideon	Tennis/Pickleball--Gideon	Downtown Winslow lost its one tennis court years ago at Waterfront park, and then its one pickleball court. Gideon's grass is rarely used and could be a good location for these activities.
New activity ideas	Grand Forest	Interpretive Trails--Grand Fore	1 - Wildlife Interpretive walks /signs 2- more benches 3- Naturalist tours / interpretive walks

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

			There are different "forest regimes" to be seen along the trails, due to differences in wetness, harvest history, etc. It would be great if there were information about the history and natural history of these different areas, either on a web site, and/or triggered by GPS coordinates as one is passing through different areas.
New activity ideas	Grand Forest	Interpretive Trails--Grand Forest	
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest	Trails--Grand Forest	great trail system for hikes, bikes, dogs and horses.
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest	Trails--Grand Forest	Quiet short hike with the dog. Love the big trees and bird song.
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest	Trails--Grand Forest	Daily running on trails!
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest	Trails-Grand Forest (F2Sky)	I think that the Grand Forest trails in general are quite good, but when I discovered this trail it seemed even more amazing than the others. Good job!
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest	Trails--Running, Grand Forest	Love the running trails and use them weekly!!
Other feedback	Grand Forest	MTB-Grand Forest	It would be cool to see some mountain bike specific trails be put in somewhere on the island, and it seems like this could be an option.
New activity ideas	Grand Forest North	MTB-Grand North	I think we need more spots for MTB on the island, especially trails like Veterane, but will more features. I would love to feel as though I don't have to drive off the island to have fun on a bike.
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest (Forest to Sky)	Trails--Grand Forest (Forest to Sky)	Absolutely love this Forest to Sky trail connecting the Grand Forest to Battlepoint! Our family runs/hikes/bikes it all the time!
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	Equestrian--Grand Forest East	love the direct access from surrounding equestrian barns for weekly trail riding.
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	Equestrian--Grand Forest East	love to go on a long horseback ride with daughter and friends from Grand Forest East all the way to Battle Point
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	Trails--Grand Forest East	Walking trails
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	Walk dog, wildlife--Grand Forest East	observe wildlife, walk dog, enjoy nature
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	Walking--Grand Forest East	walk the forest
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest East	WUI--Grand Forest East	Significant wildland urban interface wildfire hazards. Hazard mitigation efforts required to reduce wildfire hazards. This location I assessed wildfire fuel loads for while working for BIPRD in 2016 and found significant accumulation of wildfire fuel loads. US Fire Administration grant funding available for hazard mitigation efforts. Additionally, coordination and responder training necessary to provide response capacity in conjunction with BIFD to provide wildfire response capacity.
New activity ideas	Grand Forest North	MTB--Grand Forest North	Seems like a good spot for increased mountain biking opportunities
New activity ideas	Grand Forest North	Off-leash--Grand Forest North	This is a low use part of the GF. Would be great for one designated off-leash trails
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest West	Hiking--Grand Forest West	Walking, hiking
Activities you enjoy	Grand Forest West	Trails-Grand Forest West	We enjoy running almost daily on the trails!

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

New activity ideas	Grand Forest-Gazzam	Connectivity	Trails connecting the GF and Gazzam would open up a ton of biking/walking options
Other feedback	Grand Forest North	MTB--Grand Forest North	I disagree. This is a prime spot to increase MTB development. It's relatively separate from walking trails and could enhance riding opportunities.
Other feedback	Hawley Cove	Teen programs--Hawley Cove	Hawley Cove is a wonderful little beach. It does have some litter problems. It would be wonderful if Parks had more programs for youth/teens to get involved with park cleanup.
Activities you enjoy	Hawley Cove	Trails--waterfront, Hawley Cove	NOTE: Your map mislabels this as "Hidden Cove Park". It is in fact "Hawley Cove Park". Fay Bainbridge is arguably the best beach on the island, but Hawley Cove is far more cozy, more interesting, and walkable from downtown. Plus in the Spring and Fall, when the tide goes negative, the hike from Hawley Cove to the Wing Point gravel spit can't be beat.
New activity ideas	Hidden Cove	Boat Launch--Hidden Cove	Would it be possible to add a boat launch (like Fort Ward) here?
Activities you enjoy	Hidden Cove	Picnic-viewing--Hidden Cove	Picnic, viewing
Other feedback	Island-wide	Dog-free areas--General	I would like to have dog-free areas in many of our parks. Even the on-leash areas of our parks have lots of poop on them. These dog-free areas would be good for having a picnic in the grass, foraging for edible plants along the trail, and having kids crawl around "without getting covered in poop."
New activity ideas	Island-wide	Interpretive trails--Gazzam	1 - Wildlife Interpretive walks /signs 2- benches 3- Naturalist tours / interpretive walks
New activity ideas	Island-wide	kayaks--Crystal Springs park pr	If this piece of waterfront is city property it would be nice to have steps down to the shore. Right now it's not acceptable. I'd love to have kayak put in access at this spot.
Other feedback	Island-wide	MTB--Gazzam	The reason that there are bootleg bike trails at Gazzam is because there is a new for more mtb trails on the island. LOTS of folks are mtbing now, and the parks need to do a better job allowing bike trails to be made...then bootleg trails wouldn't need to happen and bikers and hikers wouldn't run into one another.
Other feedback	Island-wide	Park boundary-Blakely	Strange that the park boundary on this map includes private land of the Brainerds? Why? Have they donated all the land between island wood and Taylor? It's not what is reflected on Kitsap Parcel.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Other feedback	Island-wide	Pea Patch--Battlepoint	Love the Pea Patch. Wish there were more on the island like the ones at BattlePoint
Other feedback	Island-wide	Sarcasm--Not included in sum	Others might like a horse-free park or area, or bicycle free area, or even child free (the loud ones) area.
Other feedback	Island-wide	Volunteer Stewardship--gener	2 general comments: 1) this interactive map was a good idea, but the user interface has problems that will discourage people from using it. 2) there are volunteer stewardship groups in Kitsap County for the different parks. There is no mechanism I know of for these volunteers to communicate with people from other parks or from Bainbridge. I think that kind of broad sharing of ideas could be very beneficial.
New activity ideas	Island-wide	MTB	What if you build some Downhill bike trails that could be used? What if they used the frontside of Gazzam?
New activity ideas	Lost Valley	Hiking	I hiked the early trails in the Lost Valley when the city first acquired the property, and am looking forward to seeing the Lost Valley Park when it is finally passed along to BI Parks.
New activity ideas	Lynwood Center	Park Development--Lynwood	The abandoned property behind the chain link fence- the corner street side portion could be turned into a Lynwood Center Greens/Park as an anchor green space for the growing commercial and residential density being developed there.
New activity ideas	Lynwood Center	New park-Lynwood Center	Agreed. That fenced in, paved area is private and on the market from what I understand. Would be a great area for the community. Grass area, play structure, additional parking (could turn into farmers market area), new skate park, etc. Great use of space.
Other feedback	Madison Tot Lot	Parking--Madison Tot Lot	Is the parking at this location part of the tot lot park? It seems to be used as overflow parking for nearby residences. Signage might be necessary to dictate that it is for park use only if this is the case.
Activities you enjoy	Madison Tot Lot	Children--Madison Tot Lot	The Tot Lot is a wonderful neighborhood pocket park. With all the development currently occurring along Madison Ave south of HS Road, it is more important that ever that this park be maintained for the enjoyment of all. I urge the Parks District to take any necessary steps to ensure that the Tot Lot is retained into perpetuity, and if possible, expanded and improved.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Activities you enjoy	Madison Tot Lot	Pocket Park--Madison Tot Lot	My family has used the Madison Tot Lot literally, and not exaggerating, thousands of times. It's not the best playground by any measure, but it is convenient, walkable, and far enough off of Madison, Winslow Way, Bijune, and Ericksen to be a respite from the constant road noise living in Winslow. Thank you for not going forward with the land trade with the neighboring developer. This pocket park is a wonderful value for the Winslow residents.
Activities you enjoy	Madison Tot Lot	Pocket Park--Madison Tot Lot	Agreed! And for those of us who live at the far ends of BI, it's really nice to break up a chunk of errands with play at the Tot Lot. It also encourages us to walk up and down Madison rather than drive between errands. For such a tiny playground, we nearly always see someone else there when we arrive and another family arriving as we leave.
Activities you enjoy	Manzanita	Horse Trails--Manzanita	love the horse trails at Manzanita
Activities you enjoy	Manzanita	Walking--Manzanita	Walking
Activities you enjoy	Manzanita	Equestrian--Manzanita	Love riding the equestrian trails and jumping the cross-country course. Looking forward to the jump improvements.
Activities you enjoy	Meadowmeer	Golf--Meadowmeer	Golf!
Other feedback	Meigs park	Cleanup--Offleash--Meigs Park	Needs lots of cleanup and a boardwalk in wet areas. Also good for a designated off-leash dog area
Activities you enjoy	Moritani Park	Trail--waterfront, Moritani Park	The tiny public waterfront trail between Shepard and Winslow Way is a great example of Bainbridge Island at its best. I don't know if this was BI Parks or COBI or the developers doing, but short connections like this make Bainbridge Island unique in its walkability vs. other suburbs. The more we can continue creating these, the better.
Activities you enjoy	Nutes Pond	Trails--Nutes Pond	Lovely trails, serene.
Activities you enjoy	Owens Park	Children--Owens Park	My kids love Owens park but I hate the water feature. It's their favorite part but they're always soaking wet after. I often avoid the park entirely for lack of a spare change of clothes, unless we're going straight home after.
Activities you enjoy	Owens Park	Connectivity--Owens Park	Owens Park is a great playground. But what makes Bainbridge Island so great are the bits and pieces of trails that make parks like this walkable and bike-able rather than having to always drive.

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Other feedback	Point White	Children safety--Point White	We love this park! I would suggest adding a low fence or bushes along the road (with an opening or gate) to prevent children from running out into the busy street. Young children chasing balls, or wanting to head to the beach ahead of their parents can easily run right into the street.
Activities you enjoy	Point White	Interpretation--Point White	A great place to learn about wetlands, shoreline, and interactions between land and water.
Activities you enjoy	Pritchard Park	Off-leash--Prichard Park	We would love to see Prichard Park area left in a natural state with off-leash dogs allowed.
Activities you enjoy	Pritchard Park	Water views--Prichard Park	A favorite place for walking and water views
Other feedback	Red Pine Park	ParkMaintenance--Red Pine Pa	Red Pine Park is a jewel, enjoyed by many walkers and visitors seeking a lovely place to sit. It is, however,, in need of TLC. Some of the shrubs have become thuggish and weeds abound in spite of neighborsâ€™ attempts to keep things hunter control.
Activities you enjoy	Rockaway Beach	Scuba--Rockaway	This is one of the best SCUBA diving spots in Puget Sound, and a great place to explore on foot at low tide, a great place to view birds, the water, the cityscape, the sunrise, etc. What a treasure!
New activity ideas	Sakai	Pickleball--Sakai	We should have an indoor Pickleball facility built here. Minimum of 8 courts, with a minimum of a roof and preferably completely indoor for all-season use. Pickleball was invented here.
New activity ideas	Sakai	RV Park--Sakai	As a small RV owner I have enjoyed several city RV parks across the country. Usually they are small, approx. 20-30 or so spaces with a bath house, water, electric and sewer hookups. Saikai park's close proximity to our downtown is a perfect location for travelers to stay while producing revenue to support our parks. Generating \$30-40 per space per night, limiting length of stays to a week and if necessary placing restrictions on the size of the RVs. It would compliment our current RV facilities.
New activity ideas	Sakai	Tennis Courts--Sakai	Two tennis courts-one which can be bubbled for winter use and make it fee-based for income.
Activities you enjoy	Sakai	Trails--Sakai	My husband and our two sons live in Sakai Village and we walk through Sakai Park every single day. I'm very enthusiastic about the development of this park, and I LOVED the presentation provided to the community on June 6th. I thought the plan was really great. I would love better trails throughout the park and near the pond/lake feature.
Activities you enjoy	Sound to Ocean Trail	Trail--STO	The loss of trees at the beginning of the STO trail is a disgrace, but this little loop off that trail is a wonderful addition to the trails of Bainbridge Island.
Activities you enjoy	Strawberry Hill	Dog Park--Strawberry hill	Dog park and classes

Attachment B: Map Feedback – Online Forum

Activities you enjoy	Waterfront Park	Boat Launch--waterfront park	boat launch
New activity ideas	Williams-Olson	Boat launch--Manzanita Bay (S	Seems like part of the appeal of this park is that it's relatively primitive. There are plenty of options for parks with more established infrastructure. What about this staying more like an enhanced road end as opposed to more development. Also, the hill down is pretty steep for a concrete ramp and the tides are so dramatic that the ramp would go far into the sound.
New activity ideas	Winslow	Tennis Court--Winslow	Increased density within the "Walkable Winslow Core" will in turn increase the need for at least one tennis court where our island's density is the greatest. A closed-campus policy, high school tennis program, BIMPRD all-day summer programming, and a pickleball tournament have precluded public use of the six BHS courts weekdays all year long, weekdays and evenings in March through mid-May, and one prime-season weekend.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Water Access

(1497 responses—790 for first priority, 707 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Beachcombing/Walking	423 (53.5%)	131 (18.5%)
Beach activities, including swimming	140 (17.7%)	180 (25.5%)
Kayaking/canoeing/paddle boarding	132 (16.7%)	291 (41.2%)
Fishing	22 (2.8%)	37 (5.2%)
Sailing	20 (2.5%)	38 (5.4%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	22 (2.8%)	18 (2.5%)

- Other first priority [Water Access](#) activities identified by cumulatively less than 4% of respondents: Dog access to water, leash-free dog access to water, dog beach-walking, birding, shoreline access, open-water swimming, trailer boaters, scuba diving, rowing, public dock/boat ramp/boat launch, habitat restoration, bicycling/mountain biking, horseback riding, pickleball, considering how sea-level rise will affect access and infrastructure, tennis, arboretum in Olaf's honor.
- Other second priority [Water Access](#) activities identified by cumulatively less than 2% of respondents: Dog access to water, dog beach-walking, water park play, shoreline access, board sailing, walking, picnicking/camping, boating, motorboating, soccer, walking to ferry or town, soccer

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Sports Facilities

(1268 responses—786 for first priority, 482 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Soccer fields	124 (15.8%)	53 (11%)
Baseball/softball fields/kickball	31 (3.9%)	52 (10.8%)
Tennis courts	135 (17.2%)	52 (10.8%)
Pickleball courts	87 (11.1%)	60 (12.4%)
Basketball courts	23 (2.9%)	32 (6.2%)
Skateboard parks	10 (1.3%)	34 (7.1%)
Football fields	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.8%)
Lacrosse fields	8 (1.0%)	19 (3.9%)
Roller hockey	10 (1.3%)	22 (4.6%)
Volleyball courts/badminton	14 (1.8%)	36 (7.5%)
Disc golf/ultimate frisbee/spikeball	28 (3.6%)	56 (11.6%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	192 (24.4%)	41 (8.5%)

- Other first priority [Sports Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 16% of respondents: Amphitheater, swimming (10% of the 16% “other” respondents: lap, master, outdoor, competitive, etc. – also addressed in Question 8), pump track, mountain bike trails, table tennis, ice skating rink, dog off-leash areas, dog events/agility area, equine area, covered and indoor activity space, covered roller hockey, gymnastics facility, outdoor yoga or Tai Chee court/field, bike lanes, playgrounds with picnic tables and seating, racquetball, hiking, horse riding trails, dance hall, illuminated fields, squash court, considering how climate change will affect access and use of sports facilities.
- Other second priority [Sports Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 5% of respondents: Ice skating, indoor tennis courts, swimming, jogging trails, open-air/outdoor game fields, pump

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

track, indoor gym, climbing structure, volleyball, running track, climbing/bouldering, lighted soccer/lacrosse fields, baseball fields, mountain biking.

Trails

(1514 responses—805 for first priority, 709 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Hiking/walking	558 (69.3%)	143 (20.2%)
Bicycle	69 (8.6%)	224 (31.6%)
Mountain biking	42 (5.2%)	36 (5.1%)
Horseback riding	15 (1.9%)	23 (3.2%)
Hard surface trails	23 (2.9%)	75 (10.6%)
Jogging/running trails	65 (8.1%)	161 (22.7%)
Pump track	3 (0.4%)	21 (3.0%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	14 (1.7%)	21 (3.0%)

- Other first priority [Trails](#) identified by cumulatively less than 2% of respondents: Off-leash dog, dog walking, dog park, dog-free nature walks, ADA/wheelchair accessible, swimming, water polo, cross-island connectivity, considering how to increase connectivity and decrease greenhouse gas emissions with non-motorized trails, roller blading hard surface trails.
- Other second priority [Trails](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: ADA accessible trails, dog park, hiking with dog, mountain biking, bicycle, hiking.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Outdoor Facilities

(1557 responses—803 for first priority, 754 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Wildlife/wetland viewing areas	113 (14.1%)	133 (17.6%)
Small watercraft shore access	73 (9.1%)	79 (10.5%)
Picnic areas	41 (5.1%)	67 (8.9%)
Trails	305 (38%)	192 (25.5%)
Play areas (natural and traditional playground)	62 (7.7%)	81 (10.7%)
Camping	16 (2%)	29 (3.8%)
Off-leash dog areas	83 (10.3%)	87 (11.5%)
Sports/active use	90 (11.2%)	74 (9.8%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	8 (1%)	8 (1.1%)

- Other first priority [Outdoor Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 2% of respondents: Dog beach access, swimming pool (indoor/outdoor), dog-free areas, considering how these resources will be used in a changing climate, splash park, sprinklers for kids, event space.
- Other second priority [Outdoor Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: Boat launch, outdoor swimming pool, lighted fields.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Recreational Opportunities

(1494 responses—797 for first priority, 697 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Community events (concerts, hayrides)	149 (18.7%)	104 (14.9%)
Outdoor programming (hiking, biking, boating)	100 (12.5%)	119 (17.1%)
All-day camps (non-school day camps)	20 (2.5%)	38 (5.5%)
Arts & culture (pottery, painting, language, dance)	55 (6.9%)	77 (11%)
Fitness activities (yoga, Tai Chi, Zumba)	43 (5.4%)	65 (9.3%)
Organized sports (sport leagues)	48 (6%)	46 (6.6%)
Sports activities (racquet sports, disc golf, lessons)	61 (7.7%)	44 (6.3%)
Aquatic activities (lap swim, swim lessons, teams)	225 (28.2%)	76 (10.9%)
Gymnastics/Parkour/Ninja programming	26 (3.3%)	22 (3.2%)
Active adult (intergenerational, dynamic aging)	29 (3.6)	87 (12.5%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	23 (2.9%)	13 (1.9%)

- Other first priority [Recreational Opportunities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 3% of respondents: Pickleball courts, dog agility course, swimming pool, doggie day care, adventure playground (natural freeform play area for children), educational walks, water polo, dog classes, how will climate change affect the cost of managing these facilities and ability of attendees to participate, something for teenagers, soccer, bowling, water polo pool.
- Other second priority [Recreational Opportunities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: Table tennis, dog activity, dog classes, tennis, larger swimming pool, meditation.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Recreational Segments

(1423 responses—783 for first priority, 640 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
After school programs	68 (8.7%)	55 (8.6%)
Non-school days programming (camps)	39 (5.0%)	62 (9.7%)
Youth programs	121 (15.5%)	90 (14.1%)
Teen programs	113 (14.4%)	100 (15.6%)
Adult programs	148 (18.9%)	100 (15.6%)
Family programs	38 (4.9%)	62 (9.7%)
Active adult (50+) programming	153 (19.5%)	101 (15.8%)
Therapeutic recreational programs (special needs)	17 (2.2%)	55 (8.6%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	78 (10%)	15 (2.3%)

- Other first priority [Recreational Segments](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: Swimming, high school teams, dog training, aquatic activities.
- Other second priority [Recreational Segments](#) identified by respondents: None.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Conservation/Wildlife Category

(1476 responses—787 for first priority, 689 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Wildlife viewing	108 (13.7%)	120 (17.4%)
Interpretive or contemplative walks	122 (15.5%)	105 (15.2%)
Outlook points, benches	138 (17.5%)	125 (18.1%)
Natural area restoration	255 (32.4%)	126 (18.3%)
Naturalist tours	30 (3.8%)	50 (7.3%)
Environmental education (e.g. SCC)	77 (9.8%)	152 (22.1%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	52 (6.6%)	9 (1.3%)

- Other first priority [Conservation/Wildlife Category](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: Swimming pool, open up overgrown parks, consider how climate change will affect our conservation and wildlife resources.
- Other second priority [Conservation/Wildlife Category](#) identified by cumulatively less than 1% of respondents: Shoreline purchase, open space acquisition.

Attachment C: Activity Priorities Survey Responses

Special Use Facilities

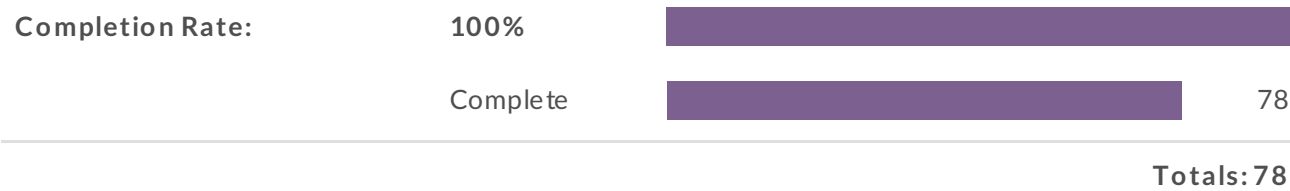
(1302 responses—774 for first priority, 528 for second priority)

Activity	First Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)	Second Priority (# respondents / percentage of total by column)
Gymnastics buildings	44 (5.7%)	66 (12.5%)
Teen center	65 (8.4%)	87 (16.5%)
Eagledale Pottery Center	29 (3.7%)	59 (11.2%)
Seabold Hall	14 (1.8%)	35 (6.6%)
Camp Yeomalt	24 (3.1%)	37 (7%)
Island Center Hall	58 (7.5%)	68 (12.9%)
Strawberry Hill Center	26 (3.4%)	53 (10%)
Aquatic Center	393 (50.8%)	93 (17.6%)
Nothing in this category is a priority for me	102 (13.2%)	20 (3.8%)

- Other first priority [Special Use Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 3% of respondents: Fay Bainbridge cabins, mountain bike trails, bubble-covered tennis court for winter, swimming pool (indoor/outdoor/competition), dog events/agility center, Battlepoint Park, competitive aquatic center, bike lanes, lighted sport fields, indoor baseball facility, gym space, downtown Parks office.
- Other second priority [Special Use Facilities](#) identified by cumulatively less than 2% of respondents: House at Grand Forest, ice skating, swimming/competition pool, tennis courts, additional crafts, woodworking, metalworks, etc., observatory/telescope, bike park.

Report for Bainbridge Parks - programs

Response Counts



Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

1. What programs do you participate in?

ResponseID Response

9	Discover Bainbridge walks Aqua exercise classes Tai chi chin class
10	Aquatic center swim lesson registration to earn swim licenses. Gymnastics (Rec Opt Team) Tennis @ BAC Summer camps (paddle camp, science, and forts) Adult Creative Writing with Margaret Nevinski
11	Aquatic center swim lesson registration to earn swim licenses. Gymnastics (Rec Opt Team) Tennis @ BAC Summer camps (paddle camp, science, and forts) Adult Creative Writing with Margaret Nevinski
12	n/a
14	Employee-Assistant MTB instructor
15	Avid mountainbiker and has done many mountain biking programs with park in the past
16	Volleyball Basketball Summer camps
19	Tennis, hiking, and mountain biking
20	Mountain Biking
21	We utilize our local parks, the pool, have rented various facilities and have utilized various park district programs especially for our daughter as she was growing up. Our most heavily utilized program is the gymnastic program which our daughter has been involved in since pre-school.
22	Our family participates in Hiking/Running/mountain biking on trails, tennis, basketball, softball, soccer, swimming in the Puget Sound off of the docks, beachcombing/hiking, and use of park boat ramps.
23	Youth Tennis
24	Tennis, swimming, sailing, golf, nature walks, biking.
25	Concerts in the park Adult education Youth education
26	pickle ball
27	Swim lessons, Family swim, open swim, lap swimming Gymnastics lessons Recreational soccer Kayaking Mountain biking Summer camps
28	Pickleball - almost daily and I am 69!!
29	Pickleball open play at Battle Point Park 6-10 hours/week

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

30	Pickleball at Battle Point. Watch my granddaughter's soccer games.
31	Kids gymnastics, fairy camp, LEGO club at Blakely, swimming for kids
32	Weekly four mile group walks.
33	Aquatic center (boot camp, river fitness, weekday core), also lap swimming and masters swimming. Bainbridge 2 and 4 mile weekly hikes, social paddle, day hikes and weekend hiking/backpacking trips, dog training.
34	Kids' camps; pool lap swimming; sports practices; dog walking; trail running
35	Community programs, fitness classes, organized sports
36	Concerts in the park.
38	Watercolor painting currently. I have participated in Tai Chi classes and pottery classes in the past.
39	Kid Camps Swim
40	Masters Swimming at Pool
41	tennis
43	Bainbridge Aquatic Masters
44	Bainbridge Aquatics Masters Program - Three times a week/52 weeks a year (unless traveling). It is a wonderful program in so many ways and a new pool would just enhance and increase involvement in all aspects of the aquatics center.
45	Kids and adults classes, swim club
46	None at this time. My two experiences in attempting to participate in Parks & Recs programs since moving here 5 years ago unfortunately didn't go well. When we first moved here, I signed up myself, husband, adult son & his wife to do a large canoe tour of the perimeter of BI but it was cancelled due to not enough participants. My second attempt was a dog training program last summer which went VERY poorly; turns out my dog is highly anxious and couldn't tolerate the group format - would have asked for a refund but the trainer stated she would meet with me individually for a couple sessions to make up my investment in the class. Despite having several email exchanges with her over the course of 2-3 months, she never followed through, never did commit to a meeting time, so I did not receive the service I paid for and lost about \$200 - not at all satisfied with this outcome :/
47	walking on trails (and using them for my commute) particularly like the new Hawley Park boardwalk I now leave my car at home and walk to the ferry or to town (I live in old Wing Point)

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

49	Master's swimming
50	Bisc Lap swim
51	Adult education, adult fitness and sports, youth education, youth camps, special events.
54	None
56	Bainbridge Island 4-mile walks (have been doing them for eight years)
57	I don't. Primarily because of the expense. I cannot afford the hiking, skiing or biking groups costs so I go on my own. I'd like to find people to do activities with as I am a single senior, but I just cannot afford the cost.
58	I have used the parks department classes/programs for 15 years--from drawing to pottery to concerts and performances at Battlepoint Park.
59	Sports Teams
60	My children have participated in swim lessons for years, and my son is currently playing club water polo. He has also taken gymnastics, basketball, and writing classes.
61	The aquatic center is the highest use our family has gotten and it is too busy
62	None
63	Zumba at Island Center; My husband does the Tuesday 4 mile walking group.
64	Dog classes most recently
66	ddd
67	None at present. Not living on BI right now. Plan to participate in water aerobics in the future.
68	4-mile walks, kayaking, hiking/snowshoeing, naturalist programs, birding outings, boating, etc...
69	Pottery and racket sports mostly.
70	none
71	Help lead a program under the BIMPRD umbrella.
72	Love the park'kour classes, especially those geared towards young professionals.
73	soccer fields, we need more lighted fields for fall and winter usage.

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

74	Throughout the year we participate in youth soccer, youth dance and gymnastics, yoga and swimming lessons. We also enjoy summer camps and the opportunity to try out new sports.
75	summer camps, aquatic camps, paddle camps, coed softball (until they got rid of it), walking group once or twice, pottery camp once, sports at various times, etc.
76	Swim/diving lessons, pottery, outdoor concerts, egg hunt, hayride, winter festival, trail running, pickleball, gymnastics, childrens' paddling camp, release your inner child, sewing...(there's so many more that I always eye!!!)
77	I don't currently take any classes because of my work schedule. I do enjoy hearing about others experiences and look forward to someday being able to participate. The programming done by the park department is what makes this island a great place to live. There seems to be something for everyone.
79	I do not formally participate in any BI Park Rec program. But I am a heavy user of the assets. What I do use: * parks like Grand Forest, Gazzam, Battle Point where I run and take walks * Battle Point park where I play pickup soccer * members of my family participate in youth athletics that practice and play at Battle Point
80	Tennis for kids
81	Swimming, tennis
82	Dog walking, friend walking.
83	Dog walking, friend walking.
84	Bainbridge Tennis Association. Sunday Concerts Trail walking Lap swimming
85	Bainbridge Tennis Association. Sunday Concerts Trail walking Lap swimming
86	Master's, self supported. Occasional classes but difficult to attend as I still work and many are offered during the day. Would love more weekend, beginner activity in things like hiking, skiing, kayaking etc.

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

2. Please provide specific feedback on each program you mentioned above:

ResponseID	Response
9	I'm impressed by the range and variety of activities offered. Both the Discover Bainbridge walks and the aqua exercise classes have become an important part of my life and my personal fitness program.
10	We've been pleased with all the programs we participated in and found staff to be responsive. Our programming needs change as the kids get older and now that I have teens - we don't use it as much. It was fantastic until they were each about 11 or 12.
11	We've been pleased with all the programs we participated in and found staff to be responsive. Our programming needs change as the kids get older and now that I have teens - we don't use it as much. It was fantastic until they were each about 11 or 12.
14	Very fun activity, people have fun doing it, brings people into the outdoors.
15	Good. Should make more advanced mountain bike camps
16	Basketball: Schedule should be set in advance if the season-not weekly Adequate facilities should be available so kids aren't practicing so late. Scoreboards should be visible to all. Volleyball: Schedule should be set before season. Games shouldn't start so late Scoreboards should be visible to all Uniforms should be ordered and available before games begin. Honestly, the scheduling is the biggest sticking point. Why is this a problem? It's laughable. Camps are not well run. My son suffered a serious injury at mountain bike camp and the teenagers running the camp put a bandaid on it and told me it was ok. It wasn't. He fractured his finger as well as it was almost severed. Incompetent. The person in charge also brushed it off. You can contact me on this if you'd like. My name is Martine Domenick. I would NEVER trust my kids on an overnight camp or adventure camp with BI again bc of this. Ninja camp was a joke. Basketball camp got cancelled due to poor attendance-the week before it was supposed to start.
19	I would like to see more tennis courts on the island as well as improved care of the current facilities. A lighted court would be very popular especially in the winter when it is dark at 4pm, long before many people get home from work. In addition I would like to see mountain bike specific trails on the island.
20	Need mountain bike specific trails
21	Parks - they're great - we regularly use Fay Bainbridge and the Grand Forest trails. We also used Battlepoint Park regularly especially when our daughter was young. The pool - great swim programs and its crowded - definitely an issue with the growth on the island Facilities - (like Island Center Hall) - these are great to have access to for large gatherings and a great asset to the island Park District Programs - wonderful, diverse options for the community - we relied heavily on the summer programs for our daughter and loved it. Gymnastic Program - has been a great place for our daughter to grow up. It is currently out grown it's space and is inadequate for community needs. Seeing how crowded the space is and how much of the day/evenings it is utilized, it is definitely one of the programs that could use improvements.

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

22	Trails have seen some nice improvements with signage and good maintenance after storms. Tennis has been less available noticeably so and there aren't many public options to play on the island even at the BHS courts because they are reserved for specific use by paying lesson-subscribers or the high school team. Basketball nets aren't well kept at BPP, so we often go to the elementary schools covered play grounds instead. Softball fields are poorly constructed with regard to moisture management and need better drainage overall if they can be counted on for practice/games when we have heavy spring rains. Soccer fields are excellent. For tennis, basketball, softball and soccer, it would be ideal to have lights available for all these sports in order to maximize number of hours of use. Could use more options for open water swimming. We have many beautiful beaches, but not enough parking at beach access points.
23	lessons for youth , beginners and pre teens
24	Why are you phasing away tennis?
25	Concerts in the park - great! Keep doing them. Keep them free. Adult education - classes fill up fast and are starting to get really expensive. And keep offering evening opportunities for those that work. Youth education - can never have enough
26	A thank-you to the Parks for pursuing dedicated pickle ball courts at Battlepoint
27	I wish there were Saturday morning swim lessons in the summer. The summer lesson times make it really hard for working families. I would also love more open swim times. Recreational soccer is extremely disorganized and overpriced. Charging \$100 for 4 weeks of soccer and no staff support seems ridiculous when Poulsbo charges \$35. If the program didn't depend on volunteer coaches, then the price tag might be justified, but it does. If it's the turf fields that create the huge price disparity, then can we move rec soccer to grass fields?
28	Thank you for the new courts to go in at Battle Point Park! It is a great sport and a great community.
29	Pickleball players need dedicated courts for our rapidly growing sport. Pickleball courts encourage residents from surrounding communities to come to Bainbridge Island and spend money within the Bainbridge community. A big thank you to the Parks and Rec board for moving forward on plans for dedicated courts at Battle Point Park.
31	My only feedback is that instructors need more training in how to handle discipline of children who are acting out. Instructors seem afraid to address problem behavior and that ruins the class for all The other children who are there to learn. I have felt that courses seem more like babysitting than opportunities to really learn skills. This was most apparent in the gymnastics classes.
32	Enjoy very much.

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

33	Being new to Bainbridge, the parks and rec opportunities have become our primary way to meet people in the community while participating in activities we enjoy. We love how much parks and rec has to offer.
34	Bainbridge Aquatic Masters is one of the treasures of BIParks - an outstanding program for adults that is one of the best in the entire country.
36	They're great.
38	I really enjoy the watercolor classes. The instructor, John Adams, is a good asset to the program.
39	A few of the camps are really solid, full of take-homes, we'll organi, etc but more are not and feel flimsy on comparison. If the latter, the price of the camp feels difficult to swallow. If the former the price feels less dear. More recreational swim times, bigger facility, outdoor pool
40	Outstanding vital Masters swim program for health, water safety, fitness, and competition, with increasing membership every year under the management of USMS/Speedo National Coach of the Year.
41	I might be more inclined if they were't so expensive and were offered closer to home.
43	BAM currently has the nation's top US Masters coach (April Cheadle) and BAM-- like other aquatic programs-- is growing fast.
44	It is a wonderful program in so many ways and a new pool would just enhance and increase involvement in all aspects of the aquatics center.
45	Fantastic - couldn't be happier
46	See comments above.
47	I also take my dog to the beach by Hawley Park. Please cut a pathway in the logs - I am 68 and it is hard for me to step over the logs, particularly when my dog is on leash. This needs to be done once or twice a year.
49	April is amazing and the program is great.
50	Bisc is a strong program but has space issues and can't move kids to more advanced groups. Lap swim: it's a struggle to find time with lap swim time available in evening.
51	Excellent selection of quality programs offered, especially for our youth. Can be expensive.
55	Some more benches or chairs in the dog park at Strawberry Hill . Maybe even a tarp set up for some shelter on drizzly days.

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

56	The program has deteriorated greatly in the past few years. We sometimes have no leader for the walks (this is unacceptable). The maps for the walks are inadequate, with not enough detail. New walks are not being developed; the walks are the same old ones that we have been doing for years, despite the fact that new trails are being developed. I don't expect every walk to be a new experience, but no attention is being paid to creating new walks that use the trails. The Sunday program is so bad that I have dropped out of it; the leader does not even know the walks (not his fault; he probably does not get paid for becoming familiar with the walk beforehand, and, as I have said, the maps are inadequate). Please--you have a large and loyal walking group that is being neglected.
58	The figure drawing class is unique and important to the artistic development of artists on the island. The pottery class, too, provides a great resource to skilled and new potters. Love the Battlepoint concerts in the summer--great family treat.
59	We do not need anymore fields or buildings/structures for all of the sports and activities we participate in.
60	The water polo club experience has been great. We love the coaches and have see him progress as an athlete while loving it. We don't love that he isn't practicing in an all deep water pool and that practices end so late.
61	My sons waterpolo team practices until 930 some nights as they can't get pool hours before 700
63	My favorite exercise class ever! Pam is thoroughly prepared, warm-hearted, enthusiastic. The group has a sense of community that I appreciate. He enjoys the variety of trails, the friendliness of the group and the fact that it is "doable."
64	Good classes
66	ddd
68	All are very good. Please keep them coming!
69	I would like to see sculpture offered in the evening or on Sundays at Eagledale. Also, an intermediate class.
71	It's been an excellent partnership.
73	we could use more indoor facilities, multi purpose for sports use, indoor soccer, futsal, batting cages, sports courts both outdoors and indoors
74	We've especially enjoyed the soccer programs and swimming lessons.
75	They were all great!

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

76	Have always loved the swim/dive lessons. Great quality, great price. Pottery--AMAZING experiences provided. Outdoor concerts--lots of fun, great way to see friends and enjoy the spectacular summers. Egg hunt--lots of fun! Hayride--very unique experience, love it. Winter festival--keeps getting bigger and bigger, thank you for offering so many activities at this event, great thing to do while the days are short and rainy. Trail running--really enjoyed it, great group of nice ladies, Robin is so helpful and knowledgeable Pickleball--intro course, LOVED it, learned a lot, love the open pickleball sessions as well, we are hooked Gymnastics--child LOVED the classes Paddling camp--nothing but good things to say about this, the leaders made this so accessible for the kids Release inner child--husband really enjoyed this, Jason is so much fun...unfortunately, his body couldn't keep up, so he has not been able to continue Sewing--what a useful skill! Lindsey made it easy for us to learn and came up with some great projects for us to cut and sew, really enjoyed it
79	I would like more connector trails. Forest to Sky trail is fabulous and my family uses it often. This is aspirational, but I would like to be able to get from Battle Point to Gazzam Lake park with a heavy use of connector trails and parks.
80	8-12 tennis instruction
82	Off leash park on Rose is wonderful. However, the gates for the mower doesn't always close, unless someone brings wire or such. I have used logs to block it. The loss of the road up to the circle impacted me as I am disabled and when it was chained closed it severely limits when I can go. They used to leave it closed and those of us with legs or heart etcetera problems are cut off. Why is this? Thanks wendy smith
83	Off leash park on Rose is wonderful. However, the gates for the mower doesn't always close, unless someone brings wire or such. I have used logs to block it. The loss of the road up to the circle impacted me as I am disabled and when it was chained closed it severely limits when I can go. They used to leave it closed and those of us with legs or heart etcetera problems are cut off. Why is this? Thanks wendy smith
84	My concern here is to be counted as advocating for more tennis courts. Also let's acknowledge the commitment and service people provide for community tennis. I love our community support for trails and the arts. The pools are fabulous for my 64 year fitness needs.
85	My concern here is to be counted as advocating for more tennis courts. Also let's acknowledge the commitment and service people provide for community tennis. I love our community support for trails and the arts. The pools are fabulous for my 64 year fitness needs.
86	See above

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

3. What other parks and recreation programs would you like to see us pursue? At any particular location?

ResponseID	Response
9	I would love to have the option of aquatic exercise classes in the late afternoon, at say 5 pm or so. 7:30 is too late.
10	Maybe partner with Ovation to offer theatre classes. More job opportunities for teens with more accessible information about the hiring process.
11	Maybe partner with Ovation to offer theatre classes. More job opportunities for teens with more accessible information about the hiring process.
12	We would like parks to stay out of kayaking in eagle harbor. Stop trying to be everything to everybody. Use the facilities you have and do a better job. We need a sanican at Rockaway beach. Its a heavily used beach park and we've asked for a sanican with negative responses. When groups come in , they literally have their own sanican delivered. Its crazy that such a popular park for divers around the puget sound, islanders, and island visitors have to pee in the bushes at a public park, which is what happens now. Also please do a better job of maintaining pritchard park and rockaway . Blackberry bushes are overgrowing the parking areas on the east side of prithard park parking and rockaway.
13	A small fenced dog area on Ferncliff as part of the new park land next to the new construction apartment building adjacent to Harbor Square. Possibly with artificial turf which would require less maintenance.
14	I would like to see more mtb specific trails on the island.
15	Mountain bike specific trails, especially downhill
16	Try and get the basics right before you add anything. Properly train your staff. Figure out your facilities and scheduling before adding other things. I'm really disappointed in the offerings as a whole.
17	Mountain biking specific trails. For 11 years I have ridden flattened walking trails very polite to walkers slowing down moving over, making polite warnings and greetings. Always the same thing the walkers give dirty looks, make comments to not ride on "walking" trails. Even the trails put in by the gear grinders have been converted to walking trails using large machine hauling in unnatural amounts of pea gravel instead of putting in actual drainage that works. I see the parks workers working harder at destroying bike features than actually building and maintaining trails. It has been a disappointment of a life

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

18	Mountain biking specific trails. For 11 years I have ridden flattened walking trails very polite to walkers slowing down moving over, making polite warnings and greetings. Always the same thing the walkers give dirty looks, make comments to not ride on "walking" trails. Even the trails put in by the gear grinders have been converted to walking trails using large machine hauling in unnatural amounts of pea gravel instead of putting in actual drainage that works. I see the parks workers working harder at destroying bike features than actually building and maintaining trails. It has been a disappointment of a lifetime living here where are youth are state champs at mountain biking and there isn't one bike specific trail. I speak to people visiting from the Seattle area who cannot believe the island is so cold to mountain biking
19	There should be some mountain bike flow trails put in at Gazzam and fort ward. The walkers don't like sharing the trails with bikers and the bikers need trails where we can recreate in a fun and safe manner.
20	Mountain Bike specific trails
21	The multi-use rec facility on the Sakai Property should be a high priority for future development. This would be the best broad range addition to existing facilities
22	Sakai property seems like an ideal place to include more tennis, pickleball and basketball courts. It is very important to maintain and/or improve current facilities so that people continue to use them over time.
24	What happened to the tennis courts at Battle Point? What are all the lines for? I was also told that I can't play at the high school. I know of a court out past Eagledale. Any others?
25	Wish the pottery classes at Eagledale wouldn't fill up so quickly or that more evening slots were offered. For 13 years I have been trying to get in!
26	ping pong, although the senior center supports a program
27	After school programming that lasts more than a few weeks a session, like from September to December. With the idea of helping working parents plan consistent after school care for children.
28	The least disturbance as possible with the "development" of the Sakai property. Wonderful owls and eagles now live there!
29	I would love to see developed safe biking trails. As an active senior I would love to ride my bike but do not feel safe sharing the roads with cars.
34	Need a new and bigger pool!! More space for off leash dog exercise - and not the junky, dirty tiny spaces we have now where people and dogs are unhealthily crowded together.
35	Table tennis, naturalist tours, dog-free areas

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

36	What if Parks began a voluntary bike licence program to fund bike trails? Island bikers to put their money towards projects they have been so diligently working for. Starting a petition for it could be a way, (the City could administer it), no enforcement necessary, just issuance of renewals (voluntary) each year, set a minimum licence fee. Kinda like an ongoing donation, but targeted to defray the costs for building new trails and repairs. Strictly voluntary, but you could issue a participation report quarterly, and compare the licences with the # of bicycles riders (based upon existing club memberships - several on the island). Perhaps you'd see how really serious folks are in committing their own money, instead of ALL property owners; maybe that might inspire others to fund in the future (with tab fees or other funding mechanism other than property taxes/lid lift)
37	Intuitive art = painting, more tennis, more language classes, more art classes for adults
38	We're having a new grandchild soon. How about offering "baby and me" programs!
39	Outdoor swimming Gear rental - cross country skis, kayaks, paddle boards, snow shoes, etc Foreign language
41	Yoga and ???
43	I would like to see even more collaboration with the Bainbridge Island Land Trust with the aim of protecting more usable parkland and trail corridors. Our parks are one of the top 2-3 things that make Bainbridge unique. In the face of rampant growth we need to protect more land.
46	I would LOVE to take some of the drawing & painting classes that have been offered but I'm younger than retirement age, still work full time (off island, so I have a significant commute) and therefore am not available during week days when most of these classes seem to take place. I would love to see weekday evening courses in fine art, specifically basic drawing, nature drawing, watercolor, pastels, or possibly other types of painting offered after 6 p.m. on Mondays through Fridays or Saturday mornings. Also, please keep offering begining and basic small watercraft courses especially kayaking, canoeing, & stand up paddling - I have yet to try these but hope to some day...
48	Off leash opportunities is of extreme importance to me now and in the future.
50	Create more space at pool for swimming of laps by teams or individuals
51	Would like to see more one-day and evening class opportunities, for those who are working/commuting. Would be interested in seeing shared resources and joint advertising, between parks & rec and other educational groups on the island (like the history museum educational walks, IslandWood, library talks).

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

52	I'd like to see a nicer off-leash area for small dogs. The current one at Strawberry Hill is inadequately small, has no shade, and no features or obstacles for playing like the area for big dogs has. It's rather pathetic. I wouldn't even mind if the park just moved the fence and carved out some of the area from the big dogs and added it to the current small dog area, but I'd rather see a more purposeful area specifically designed for smaller dogs and their owners.
58	Evening options for T'a Chi--not just for seniors...
59	None.
61	Pool, Pool and more pool
62	None
63	Keep your eyes open for trails as the island grows.
64	stretching and strengthening classes for seniors - evening class I have thought about swimming but have not found time or motivation to pursue
65	There isn't really space for this comment but as more people are dog owners there should be more attention paid to dog park areas. The Strawberry Hill Park is overcrowded, dusty and boring. In many other places activities are made available for active dogs like doggie hurdles and jumps. These are not expensive to add. These would be great to have in Eagledale. an off leash hiking area would also be appreciated as many dog owners simply let their dogs off leash to allow them to run.
66	ddd
68	??
70	Pickleball and tennis
71	I think you're doing great and the staff has consistently added new and interesting programs, many that I'd like to try but just haven't yet.
73	more lighted fields for playing and practicing, Lights on Battle Point which could stay on until 9pm.
74	Outdoor meditation classes for all ages. Tween and youth yoga.
75	Bring coed softball back please!

Attachment D: Program Priorities Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

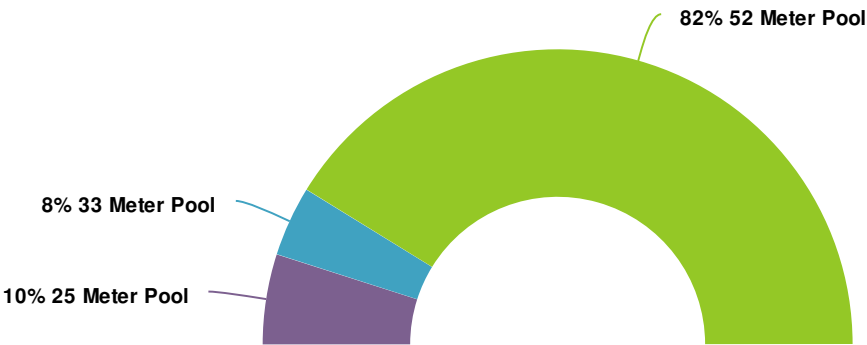
76	You guys are doing such a great job in offering so many diverse things. There's so many things I'd like to register for, but just haven't had the time yet! I personally would love to see hula classes. Do you think there could be demand for kids' running? I'm thinking the All-comers meets in the summer are popular. There's a running group for 4-6 grade girls in the spring that is really popular. Ordway has had after-school running clubs for the past few years, usually 4th grade. I think this year, it expanded to 2 & 3 grades. Seemed really popular. I wonder if Parks/Rec could sponsor something. Not necessarily the track day camp in the summer, but just pure running? 3rd grade and up?
78	More tennis courts in Bainbridge public parks. There are many tennis players. During the school year it is hard to use the courts at the high school. The courts at Waterfront Park are gone - unfortunately.
81	Additional tennis courts at sekai park and battle point park.
84	I firmly believe we need more tennis courts. Over the past twenty years Bainbridge has built up a youth ; adult; and senior program with much grassroots volunteerism. The program is extremely inclusive. As a limited income person, tennis provides a fabulous amount of fitness for a small amount of cost. While club members and competitors may invest more, I play 2-3 times a week. It is a physical, mental health and community asset which needs some new infrastructure. Also the competition for space with the Pickle Ball Craze is frustrating. We are having to share old courts with dozens of new players. Let's look at the hours of recreation per capita (participant) that the combined pickle and tennis use. We racket players need availability for our respective games; As we are playing outdoors in dry enough weather. Hopefully I will be playing for 20 more years. That would be into my 80's as tennis is lauded as a healthy senior activity. My age is the peak Baby boom demographic-64. So there are many who benefit. So maybe reducing the EMT budget ! Hooray. racket players need new tennis courts. I think anywhere you can find a place is great. Though I think the North end of the island could reduce driving miles for players.
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86	See above

Report for Bainbridge Parks - aquatic center

Response Counts

Completion Rate:	100%	<div></div>	
	Complete	<div></div>	165
Totals: 165			

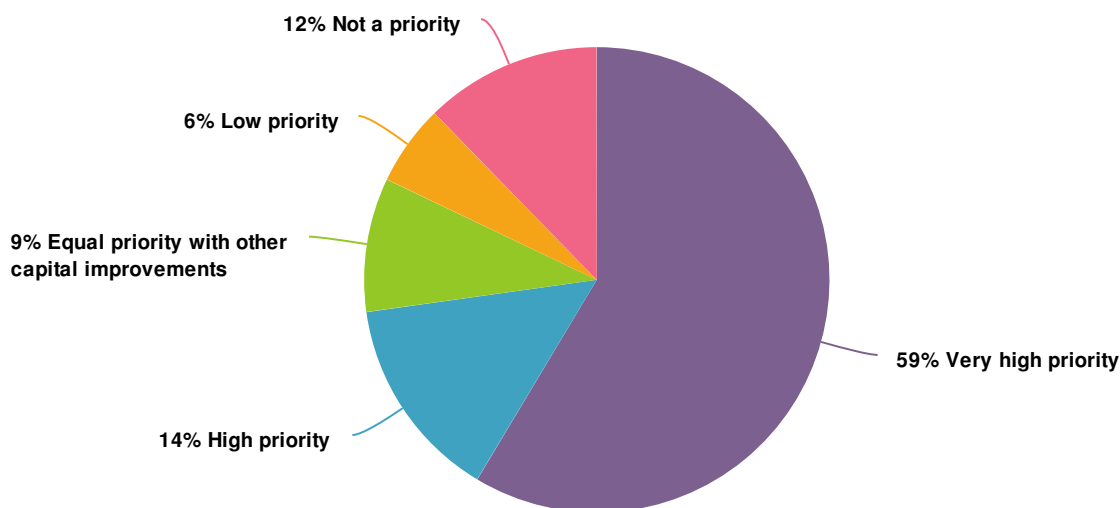
1. Please indicate which pool alternative you prefer, and tell us why:








Value		Percent	Responses
25 Meter Pool	<div></div>	9.9%	14
33 Meter Pool	<div></div>	7.7%	11
52 Meter Pool	<div></div>	82.4%	117
Totals: 142			

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

2. The pool replacement project would require funding from various public and private sources. Funding sources would include public grants, private fundraising, and most likely a voter approved bond. The full build-out of the largest pool option is estimated to cost up to \$40 million to develop. We are interested in learning how high of a priority this project is to the Bainbridge Island community. Within the context of other Park District capital investment priorities and potential need for tradeoffs, please indicate how high of a priority the replacement of the Ray Williamson Pool is to you:



Value		Percent	Responses
Very high priority		58.6%	95
High priority		14.2%	23
Equal priority with other capital improvements		9.3%	15
Low priority		5.6%	9
Not a priority		12.3%	20
Totals: 162			

3. Why?



ResponseID Response

13	Because I use the pool regularly and my use will probably only increase when I retire. It is the one thing I use most regularly.
15	While many neighbors use the existing pools, I'd rather see the Sakai buildings built first, and I'd rather have my taxes spent on those wide variety of activities vs. lap swimming and water polo.
17	Need to balance the need for more pool space with other broad reaching projects - the island is diverse and the park district needs to develop programs that serve a wide variety of interests.
18	Safety is a high priority. I don't know if that is an issue here, but if it is, let's maintain the pool. I understand that some groups want to hold more swim events here on the island. That is not something I'm willing to pay a lot of extra for.
19	While we have a lot of great swimmers and a lot of pool users, I would emphasize being sure the pool and facility is good for all ages, not just master or competitive swimmers. I'm concerned that the pool improvements being suggested really serve a smaller amount of overall pool users.
20	The pool is very highly utilized by lots of families, and all ages. The schedule at both pools is already packed. More capacity will allow for more use as swim team moves to the Ray Williamson Pool, and then the Nakata pool can accommodate more rec swim, lessons, family swim, open swim, etc.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
22	We need to increase capacity of our aquatic center to allow people of all ages throughout our community to engage in a healthy, lifelong activity. Particularly in our climate where the dark, wet winter months have many Islanders looking for indoor areas to stay active and fit. The Bainbridge Island community has grown and today the aquatic center is in use 17 hours per day and serves dozens of different groups. The pool is literally overflowing with users and is becoming unsafe in some instances (i.e. difficult to get lane space, wait list for BISC, polo practicing at 10pm, overcrowded lanes, etc.) Our community loves the pool; there is growing demand for aquatic groups and activities for every age group and ability.
23	It seems to me to be the district asset that is most lacking and in need of (vast) improvement. And selfishly, I swim regularly and would love the island to have a better pool.
24	This is a very high priority. This is the most important thing the Park District has done since its inception. The community has grown and now is the time to make this happen. We can support this and it should be built.
26	My response to the question above answers this question as well. We are an island with a huge and dynamic swim community. Swimming is a needed skill, a fantastic way to exercise, and just plain fun. The Aquatic center is always packed - people come from far and wide to enjoy it. The amount of use of the current pool speaks for itself. Let's step up and build this 52 meter pool for the health and wellbeing of all Islanders!
28	This building is the park districts most visited year around facility/park on the the island. It's also the park districts responsibility to see that it is properly replaced and maintained. This should be the agencies #1 priority to address before the older facility fails. I would support a bond to pay for this project as it serves islanders of all ages.
30	Can be used by people of all ages in our community. It's the highest use facility on the Island!
31	Needed
32	This should be the highest priority for the Park District. The existing pool has served for the past 50 years, and now we need a pool for the next 50 years. The cost differential between pool sizes is small, and the great flexibility and large capacity of the 52-meter pool makes it an easy decision to support.
33	There is no other resource like this around. The current pool is falling apart. The potential for growth of pool programming is outstanding. This is an inter-generational, incredibly valuable community resource. We need to build this well - with an excellent design that sets high standards for green building standards and non-motorized transportation connections.
34	This is the And only recreational facility available to all ages from Burke to 99 open 5 AM to 10 PM 363 days a year

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
36	Demand for competitive and recreational lap swim facilities already outstrips capacity of Ray pool and continues to grow. Ray is well beyond its useful life and requires costly maintenance just to maintain current (inadequate) level of service. Kitsap (and Seattle) desperately need a long course facility other than King County Aquatic in Federal Way. This investment addresses needs for next 50 years.
37	The aquatic center benefits the community in ways that no other parks and rec facility does. Families and people from off-island also depend on these facilities for many activities. The Ray pool is at the end of its life span and presents safety and maintenance issues that make this the highest priority for the community - much higher than developing the Sakai property.
38	Replacement of the Ray Williamson pool is on the verge of becoming a health and safety imperative. Lanes are so crowded with swimmers from age group to Master's that it can be dangerous. Our community is incredibly active with water sports; our facility should meet the needs.
40	Again - affordable housing.
41	Yes, my son is on swim team, so that plays a part in it. But, I am also there often and see the ailing environment our community is using. It's often packed to the brim with activities, and there never seems to be enough time in the day for everything to get done. Let alone the state of both pools. They are used everyday, by all kinds of people. Seems like a no brainer to me.
42	The current facility is falling apart - it is not going to get better. The use from the community is clear. Building an undersized pool when we have the opportunity to build an Olympic sized one will be a regret for generations to come.
43	The Ray Williamson Pool is heavily used by the various teams (high school swim, BISC, BAM, water polo, etc.) as well as the general public. In fact, it is often difficult for members of the general public to find an open lane in the pool during lap swim. Given the strong demand as well as the facts that the Ray Pool has outlived its useful life and no longer meets the community's programming needs, replacement of the Ray Pool must be a top priority.
44	Because the current Ray pool is not meeting needs and it has met it's life span.
45	Because the current pool has reached capacity and has reached it's end of life.
46	Ray is obsolete and cannot be repaired or rennovated in a cost effective manner. Ray does not currently accommodate current demands by users.
47	It is at the end of its useful life and heavily used.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
48	Sooooo many people on the island use the pool--all ages, backgrounds and abilities-- and it is a form of exercise accessible to all, from the youngest to the oldest, from competitors to people needing the gentle support of water for aqua-therapy. Done right, with good gathering spots, the pool facility also serves as a community center for socializing. I don't know of any other sport activity that serves such a wide swath and is so good for people. Everyone leaves the pool happy!
49	I swim at the pool all the time, both with my kids and the Masters team. We often have 5-8 adults per lane at Masters. Many activities would like pool time for lessons, teams, activities, but it's so crowded all the time.
50	See comments above - the best possible pool should be BIParks #1 priority.
53	This investment in the pool will be wise rather than continuing to dump money into a system that is just going to fail in the long run anyways.
54	Reasons stated above.
55	See above - so many groups use this pool and it is SO crowded each and every day. Despite the high cost, so many folks on the island interact with this pool and would benefit from the larger size.
56	The Ray Williamson Pool is well beyond its intended, safe operating life. Failure to replace and expand aquatic facilities on Bainbridge Island would severely impact the health and wellbeing of several user groups of all ages, from children learning to swim for the first time (a significant lifelong safety issue), youth competition teams that provide a healthy and character building experiences as mind and bodies develop, to adults who use the aquatic facilities for fitness, stress management, or rehabilitation following injury. On a personal note, I grew up in a community that had a strong aquatic infrastructure, and I can say without hesitation that access to pool facilities for various activities and recreation shaped the community and had a profound impact on the person I am today.
57	Pool feels oversubscribed.
58	As a active family user of the pool we see all of the positives the pool provides to so many different user groups. As a parent we have learned that a busy kid is more likely to stay out of trouble. So the more programs and pool time we can have for all types of kids the better it is for our community. Our island is growing and we need to plan for the growth of the aquatic needs over the net decades.
60	I am a swimmer and I have seen how improved facilities bring others into the sport.
61	Ray cannot be repaired. We are already under capacity. Replacing costs "X" which really cannot be avoided and leaves the Island under served. The 33 meter pool would cost "Y" which is the least that can meet the current use So why not spend "y" through the parks department plus "Z" which can be a campaign to raise funds in the county and the community?

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
62	The current ray Williamson pool is outdated and is too small for the growing community
63	The 52 Meter pool makes the most financial sense, long term.
64	See comments above. I would like to see our water polo program given greater support, along with the benefits for all the pool users.
65	The aquatic center is a key aspect of our community, but unfortunately the current system does not allow for all those interested to use it. This expansion would solve that problem.
70	The idea of building a "regional" pool complex on this island is absurd. Why would you build something on the scale of the King Co. Aquatic Center in a city (Bainbridge Isl.) with the lowest population density in the state? It makes no sense, financially or operationally. A "regional" complex should be built where the people are, i.e. Bremerton/Silverdale. All a big complex on Bainbridge Island would accomplish is bring more traffic, which is already bad enough. It would also be too expensive to run, as your own studies demonstrate -- creating an escalating effect on the district's operations budget and crowding out other programs and services.
71	It is a vital role in the success of young athletes and can help earn more money in the long run instead of continuing to pay for repairs to the Ray Williamson pool.
72	Current situation is very crowded. Pool is used year round by every age and includes people with physical and mental disabilities so captures a large percentage of our population. We are living on an island so teaching all ages to swim is of vital importance. Bring athletes to our island to compete so brings dollars into community as well.
74	Aquatic facilities serve young as well as older residence in the community. This community has demonstrated that an aquatic facility is of high value to them by producing very successful water sport youth teams as well as a very active adult aquatic community.
75	I would rather see more general use indoor rec facilities built instead of specialized aquatic center.
77	The aquatic center is one of the most consistently used park facilities on the island. It is of use to, in used by people of all ages, all year round. The programs housed at the aquatic center are some of the most successful on the island (BHS Swimming, BISC, BAM, the Dive team, etc). Beyond that, as an island community it is essential to have swim lessons readily available to people of all ages. While the course currently offered are amazing, they are frequently full. There is clearly unsatisfied demand. We don't need to guess what people want, we need to spend where they already are!
78	The old pool is near the end of its life. Let's replace it with something that reflects current programs and island growth.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

80	The pool is in great need of renovation but the facility is not up to date with what it is needed for more than any other area I am aware of. As a water polo player I have very late practice times that I have to balance with getting enough sleep for school and I also know that our team can't host tournaments which would be an amazing experience for our team. I think the aquatic center would greatly benefit from this investment.
82	If the Ray Williamson pool is aging, please fix it and do not propose a ludicrous 40 million project. The current facility is good enough and if need be, remodel it, and add a little bit on to it but do not move these activities off that property. NO POOL AT SAKAI PARK!!!
83	BHS is known for its swim program--would like to support that.
84	I am an adult swimmer and use the pool facilities on a regular basis.
85	I don't use it and I don't have kids who might use it. I'd be interested in hearing what percentage of the Island population this serves. I guess I'd say, do what's needed to keep the swim programs going for local kids, seniors, and the high school swim team, but keep it within bounds. It should be nice, but not Ritchie Rich, country club nice.
86	A large pool would draw regionally for swim meets and water polo tournaments which help me as a small business owner. Also my son played water polo and had practices ending at 9:30 - too late. If we want this to be a sport where students participate there needs to be enough time for all swimmers.
88	Can't afford private pool options abs public pool is very tired and limited availability
89	So many kids, families, adults and disabled people use the aquatic center and all the swim and water polo teams, lessons and special programs. Building a new pool will be a huge investment but one that should payoff for the whole community as well as fks in Poulsbo, Suquamish, etc. Also economic opportunity for hosting swim meets, water polo matches, etc.
90	So many kids, families, adults and disabled people use the aquatic center and all the swim and water polo teams, lessons and special programs. Building a new pool will be a huge investment but one that should payoff for the whole community as well as fks in Poulsbo, Suquamish, etc. Also economic opportunity for hosting swim meets, water polo matches, etc.
91	We already have two pools. We do not want a new pool and will not use it.
92	We already have two pools. We do not want a new pool and will not use it.
93	Sorry..... I am an elder and don't swim.
94	Would the current pool need to be replaced ? Could the current facility be built on to for an aquatic center similar to those in Canada or Olympic Centers like KCAC? It seems that an additional pool would facilitate all teams, clubs and families/public use as well.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
97	Ray Williamson pool is too old and too small to house all the swimming and pool activities going on right now. Scheduling seems hard for the pool as the need is high.
98	Same as above.
100	You can swim in the Sound, I do.
101	For the reasons stated above, but mainly the overcrowding and overuse of the pool and the lack of space to grow the island's swimming programs. We already have newer soccer fields, baseball fields, balls courts, parks, etc., and the current old pool has reached the end of its viable life, a new 52 meter pool will bring Bainbridge Island up to speed with the new pools that are cropping up over in Seattle.
103	There are already plenty of pools in Kitsap County -- at least twelve. The two major users of the Ray (BISC and water polo) are too lazy and consider themselves to privileged to drive off the Island to use other pools. There are also three private pools on Bainbridge that could probably be rented to those two groups -- if there was a willingness to negotiate.....
104	Yet another tax increase for luxury
105	The pool is well used by the community.
106	The Ray Pool is on its last legs. Further delay risks a catastrophic pool failure that would deprive our High School State Championship teams a place to prepare to be State Champs. It would deprive nearly 150 BAM Masters swimmers from being able to train for year-round competitions in both pool and open-water events. It would deprive highly recognized and awarded coaches from being able to prepare their athletes to compete and excel at their chosen sport. It would deny a large community of young club and general lap swimmers who aspire to become better swimmers, better competitors, more fit athletes, and engaged members of our active community. The Ray Pool is heavily used from early morning to late at night. A 52 M pool would provide more space, to serve more people, at more reasonable times. While this would be an expensive undertaking, the potential to serve more community members is great.
107	My 84 year old mother attends classes at the pool - in addition to keeping her healthy physically, it keeps her healthy mentally and connected to our community. Both of my children grew up learning to swim with lessons that were terribly difficult to get into - the demand is/was far greater than the availability. My daughter is now in high school swimming with BISC and on the high school swim team. There is never enough pool time or space to meet their needs. So many people on our island benefit from the aquatic center - it's just not big enough and something needs to be done now to address the current/future structural issues.
109	I am a big supporter of the Aquatic Center and a Masters Swimmer
110	I would rather see the current pool/swimming lessons run more efficiently.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

111 The high use and impact on diverse user groups that cross every generation on BI means that this will positively impact a high percentage of residents on BI. It also impacts many current users of the aquatic center that would be negatively impacted if the current pool were to become inoperable.

113 It is TIME! lets actually solve this.

114 Do not care will never use it

115 At some point, we all need to learn to make due with what we have. Reduce, reuse and recycle should be part of the mission statement of all aspects of our community.

116 People of all ages on Bainbridge use the pool. It's especially important for physical fitness in the inclement winter months. It offers something for literally everyone: lessons for kids, swim teams for kids & adolescents, masters swimming, physical therapy alternatives for people with disabilities and recovering from surgery or injuries, physical fitness options for special needs people, and lastly, geriatric people with joint & other body issues.

117 Replacing the pool is a high priority if and when the current Ray Williamson pool fails. I think it is outrageous the estimated costs for the project. I would like some explanation why two private developments (The Pool and Pleasant Beach and The Bainbridge Athletic Club) were both able to fund and construct their pools at a significantly lower cost. I am also concerned about the feasibility study being preformed by The Coates Design Group. When viewing their previous projects on their website I do not feel that they have the experience or expertise to be conducting such a feasibility study. I am also concerned about the level of which their current buildings have preformed - the soon to be police station has obvious signs of failure on the siding which makes me concerned about their level of commercial experience and the longevity of the buildings they produce.

120 Critical to all ages and growing programs for swimming and water polo. The Sakai property build out is just not needed in the same way (we already have parks and picnic facilities, and fields and meeting spaces). Building a proper pool will bring community revenue when events can be held here, and provide athletic opportunity for swimmers of all ages.

122 Enjoy going there with the grandkids and not much other public pool access

123 Enjoy going there with the grandkids and not much other public pool access

124 I think most families use the pool in some fashion. It's one of the few places anyone of any age can have fun recreationally. These types of places that serve multi-generations are slowly going extinct (e.g. Pavilion, Skateland). My kids love going to birthday parties there. I enjoy classes there and the availability of the pool for organizations like the Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts.

125 Demand is high for more available time and space for large numbers of programs.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
128	We have a lot of quality athletes on the island that deserve a state of art facility
130	The "new" pool was a huge community investment what 20 years ago? It seems other areas of recreation deserve the large investment now.
131	Read previous. It is not needed.
134	The Ray Williamson pool is very old and outdated. There are more and more people doing competitive swimming (clubs, teams, Masters) and a new facility would be great for these activities.
135	We really need a 50 meter pool for ALL of our aquatic sports needs and given how many families regularly use the pools and have such success with their teams, I think it should take priority to the other needs at this time. In order to accommodate all the programs AND provide the opportunity to host events, we need a 50 meter pool for Swim and Water Polo competitions. Having the ability to split the pool for practice times will aid significantly in healthier practice times for our players/swimmers. Also, please consider that the community will benefit YEAR ROUND from hosting Swim and Water Polo tournaments. (for which a bigger pool is necessary for splitting into 2 WP courts too.)Our kids have to travel quite far for tournaments, as do the Seattle teams, and being able to host tournaments will boost our off season Restaurant and Hotel business too.
136	We really need a 50 meter pool for ALL of our aquatic sports needs and given how many families regularly use the pools and have such success with their teams, I think it should take priority to the other needs at this time. In order to accommodate all the programs AND provide the opportunity to host events, we need a 50 meter pool for Swim and Water Polo competitions. Having the ability to split the pool for practice times will aid significantly in healthier practice times for our players/swimmers. Also, please consider that the community will benefit YEAR ROUND from hosting Swim and Water Polo tournaments. (for which a bigger pool is necessary for splitting into 2 WP courts too.)Our kids have to travel quite far for tournaments, as do the Seattle teams, and being able to host tournaments will boost our off season Restaurant and Hotel business too.
138	This is so much money, and it makes no sense. The current pool might not be perfect, but it's still a very high quality facility that serves our community well.
139	I currently have two swimmers and one son playing water polo. Our current facilities are insufficient for the level of aquatic sports I'd like to see available on the island.
140	This is a huge expense for a limited number of people. At some point we make do with what we've got. With the amount of money we could do so many important things - solar panels on buildings, more biking and walking trails, make building more energy efficient.
141	The current facility seems to meet the community needs. If the old pool need to be enhanced in some was - do it on the current site. I will NOT vote for additional funds to pay for this and I further will join any group that arises to campaign against it.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
142	Useless, as we could never have access to this pool. It will be full of those who sign up or live near it. Why does such a small City need two pools? The road to Gazzam is still unpaved, causing a dusty, choking mess every summer, only getting worse with dryer climate and more tourists (multiple cars holding people who obviously don't live here), and yet you want to spend millions on another pool?
143	Despite the demand, it can't be top priority as there are other users of BIMPRD resources also and their needs must continue to be met.
144	Swimmers seem to need the pool, and it provides a lot of programming for our island. Would be nice to wait until construction market cools though.
145	This project would allow Bainbridge Island to host high-caliber swimming events that would draw more daytime and overnight visitors to our island thus boosting the restaurant, shopping, and hotel industries without causing serious permanent resident over-crowding. We already have a repeat state Champion High School swimming and diving team and the Speedo US Masters Swimming coach of the year (April Cheadle), a thriving high school water polo team, etc...So swimming is part of this island's heritage and one of our highest performing high school sports. Lets bolster our support for these groups to help them continue to improve while giving a boost to our local economy at the same time. Please note that a 33M pool is a non-standard pool length and a 25M pool is very little different from the existing 25yard pool. So, both smaller pool options actually seem like a waste of resources to me.
146	This is an investment in a healthy young and aging community. Swimming is a life time fitness sport - age 2 to 102! Swimming, water polo, boating safety - play - is all important for a community. Also - having a year round indoor sports area is key to mental fitness in the dark winter as well.
147	I'm a swimmer who participates in the Masters program. The multi-use complex planned for Sakai Park is laudable, but much of those facilities already exist on the island and their replacement/expansion doesn't seem as urgent nor the audience for them as great as the aquatic center.
148	An expanded Aquatic Center would support programming for the public and allow the swimming programs to grow. Living near water means that swimming is not only a recreation, but a safety issue. Having a facility that encourages swimming and safety/ experience around water will contribute to the fitness of the community as well as the safety of community members. Swimming/water programs are accessible to a wide range of age groups and ability levels and are a great way to meet others in the community.
149	as above
150	It is absolutely necessary. Our community is very water centric.
152	As a master swimmer I see how busy the pool is from 5 in the morning until late at night.

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID	Response
153	Needed for our top notch swimmers to compete and practice!
154	We love the current aquatic center and would love to see it even better!
155	The current Ray pool either needs to be updated or replaced. It seems best at this time to replace it with a larger pool that can serve our growing population.
156	The existing Nakata pool has outlasted its projected lifespan by several decades. It could fail at any time. It is also completely inadequate to meet the needs of Islanders of all ages, not only for lap swimming but also for water polo, swim meets, water aerobics, hydro-therapy, etc. The aquatic center is the most intensively used recreational facility in the park district. It is used year-round. I believe that building a replacement pool for the Nakata pool has a higher priority than any other capital project currently under consideration by the Park District.
162	Do not use the lap pool
163	\$40m can provide for numerous other opportunities, both developed and dispersed, including furthering acquisition of open space and continuing to improve the existing trail system, not to mention adding to and improving the great selection of programs the District offers.
165	I would most likely not use this pool but I'm not against building it for others that find it important
166	We do not have competitive and or lap swimmers in our household.
167	Because it is part of my health and wellness care plan..... Also the pool situation provides a multiage community which builds a resilient integrated society.
168	Since I am a swimmer it is of course the highest priority to me. The Masters Swimming program is extremely successful and boasts this year's National Coach of the Year, April Cheadle. Due to the success of the program we often have 6 or 7 swimmers in each available lane which is certainly less than ideal. In addition the available lanes for freelance lap swimmers is severely diminished during Masters workout times, and no space is available during those times for other aquatic programs and activities.
169	Like it but not more than other projects on the table
170	The community already has public places for gymnastics, basketball, etc. But when the pool fails there is no place else on Bainbridge for people to swim indoors.. Also, Bainbridge is an Island and every child should know how to swim.
171	I played a large part in the creation and funding of the newest pool some years ago. At the time, it was promised that the old pool would be redone and receive the highest priority shortly after, That never happened and we now have a decrepit sub-par facility, supported by adults who have no other place to go. The current pool facility is a health hazard

Attachment E: Proposed Aquatic Center Capital Improvement Project Survey Responses

ResponseID Response

173	While the cost may be higher now, the investment will pay itself in community opportunities, health and recreation programs, pride and sporting tourism.
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175	Bainbridge has such a strong swimming culture, the new pool would allow for more users to enjoy the pool. Kids swimming lessons are so hard to get into, which is a shame since living on Bainbridge offers so much water activity and getting kids to be competent swimmers is extremely important for safety. Masters swim practices are for all ages and those practices are sometimes so crowded. The High School teams are fantastic and the larger pool would help create more sports support and meets.
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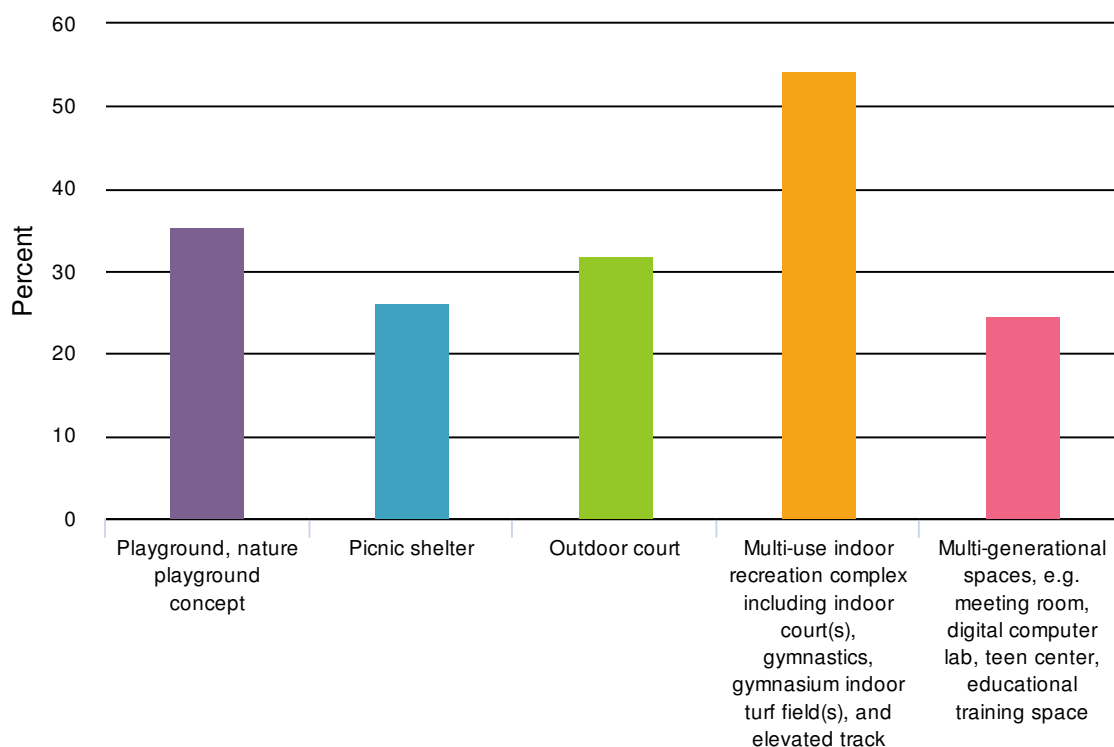
Report for Bainbridge Parks - Sakai

Response Counts






Completion Rate:	100%	<div></div>
Complete		<div></div> 215

Totals: 215

1. Please indicate which elements most interest you:



Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

Value		Percent	Responses
Playground, nature playground concept		35.4%	62
Picnic shelter		26.3%	46
Outdoor court		32.0%	56
Multi-use indoor recreation complex including indoor court(s), gymnastics, gymnasium indoor turf field(s), and elevated track		54.3%	95
Multi-generational spaces, e.g. meeting room, digital computer lab, teen center, educational training space		24.6%	43

2. Why do these elements interest you?



ResponseID Response

29 I would like to see a skate park. Focus seems to be placed on younger children but tweens and teens need a safe place where they can get together and be kids too. Many children who live on the island love to skateboard but there are not very many places on the island for them to do so. They are often turned away from parking lots and other areas with smoother surfaces. Strawberry Hill is nice but that is for more advanced skaters and usually attracts older teens.

30 test

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

- 32 We have beautiful outdoor areas to enjoy nature-- the Grand Forest- Battle Point Park etc. But we DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH TENNIS COURTS. There are many seniors who play tennis and who don't belong to BAC. For people living on a limited income public courts are important. They provide key health components of providing both exercise and socialization.
- 36 The brilliance of acquiring the Sakai property is that we need all these various elements as our community grows, and locating them across the street from the BISD main campus, within walking distance of Sakai and Woodwood schools, within walking distance of downtown Winslow makes this the best location to put these activities.
- 37 I actually prefer a more rural setting with plenty of trails and places to sit and be with nature. I'd love a place that attracts birds with native plant species, water sources as well as shrub like plants for birds to raise their young. I'd love to see deciduous, native trees planted to provide homes for squirrels. Our wildlife need safe zones on our island. I don't like the idea of bringing more activity to this very tranquil area such as indicated in your plan because it discourages wildlife and takes up valuable space for trees and plants and soft ground surfaces for aquifer regeneration . We need a balance. We already have the High School courts and Battlepoint. Downtown Winslow is already so over developed. This new plan will only add more congestion to Madison, and bring new traffic issues to this already busy street where the schools are.
- 38 I actually prefer a more rural setting with plenty of trails and places to sit and be with nature. I'd love a place that attracts birds with native plant species, water sources as well as shrub like plants for birds to raise their young. I'd love to see deciduous, native trees planted to provide homes for squirrels. Our wildlife need safe zones on our island. I don't like the idea of bringing more activity to this very tranquil area such as indicated in your plan because it discourages wildlife and takes up valuable space for trees and plants and soft ground surfaces for aquifer regeneration . We need a balance. We already have the High School courts and Battlepoint. Downtown Winslow is already so over developed. This new plan will only add more congestion to Madison, and bring new traffic issues to this already busy street where the schools are.
- 40 There is currently no indoor rec/sports facility available on BI other than the pool, Transmitter Building and various high school buildings that have restrictions on accessibility. Given the Pacific Northwest weather, there needs to be a community space for indoor recreation especially for the youth that appeals to a broad diversity of interests. We have wonderful parks and trails which are a precious asset on this island but they barely utilized in inclement weather. A multi-use facility that is centrally located in Winslow would be well utilized and a huge addition to the parks and rec program on BI. The rest of the Sakai development is also a tremendous idea for the core of Winslow given that this is the highest area of growth on the island and it could be accessed by walking and bicycling.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

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42 1. I am most interested in trails and preserving, and even improving, the ecological habitat, as well as paying attention to water flow (e.g., use pervious pavement, whenever possible, like in the library parking lot). 2. As a parent with small children, I enjoy our playgrounds very much. However, we do not need another regular playground in the Winslow area (swings, slides, etc.) -- the Ordway playground is great, and right there. Madison Tot Lot, Waterfront, Owens are also all great. (If you do add a playground, we could use a universal design like Owens, but with the cover of trees like in Madison Tot lot -- the trees protect from rain as well as sun, making it excellent year-round. The "natural play" area on pg 21 is great, and reminds me of Schel Chelb Park in Lynnwood. I'm not sure if the two are compatible) 3. We do need woods that children can play in!! So having a space where it is okay for kids to go "off trail" and explore nature safely would be amazing! If the "natural play" area could be wooden play elements among trees, rocks, and other elements of nature, that could work really well, and especially if there is a way to incorporate some wheelchair access for our kids in wheelchairs. (The term "playground" is misleading, then.) 4. The island really needs a place for teens to go, especially in the evenings and at night. It is a matter of safety and well-being for our teens. If we could create that space in Sakai Park, I'm willing to support that. 5. I also understand that people want more tennis courts and pickle ball courts. I'm willing to go along with that. 6. (Personally, I would still love to have a roller skating rink and/or a bowling alley on the island, but I'm guessing this isn't the right place for it). 7. We don't need picnic shelters or "Multi-Use Outdoor Complex, with Lighting." We have enough of those on the island already. Nicely spaced benches are enough (and are necessary). 8. I'm sure you are doing this, but honoring the history of the Island on this space is important to me: both the Suquamish history, and the rich history of the Japanese community. You could partner with the Historical Society to place signs describing the history, add a statue or artwork, and murals or information on the new buildings themselves. The "Cultural Resources Discussion" on pg 12 of the report addresses this nicely. I think preserving the house itself is probably not necessary, but some tribute to the Sakai family is essential.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

43	As many indoor multi-use, multi-aged spaces that can be available on BI - especially covered ones - the better. My understanding is that the current indoor areas (including the high school) are fully booked /subscribed. If cost is a factor (which is likely) then look to partner with entities such as the Boys and Girls Club who also have fast experience in the state running (and finding funding for) indoor sports complexes. Also, it is a shame the senior center is no longer a part of the BIMPRD inventory of community services. There are models throughout the NW as to how park district and senior centers can work so well together to be vibrant places for multi-generational gathering. So . . . it seems odd that BIMPRD would be suggesting this at Sakai when there was already a facility on the island that was supposed to serve this purpose. However, I still checked this box because it is a need. However, I don't want BIMPRD to "compete" with the senior center so the caveat to my checking this box is to coordinate closely with the senior center .
44	Outdoor tennis courts are under-represented in BI. Parks only has 4; the school district courts are off-limits during school hours and over subscribed at other times. More room at Sakai Park should be created for park uses by eliminating the planning of park district offices. We already have adequate park offices, but lack park facilities.
46	Always important for a place for child to play Sports facilities serve multi generations, Additional pickle ball courts, easy for children thru senior citizens, one of the fastest growing sports
47	Would like to see more public dedicated tennis courts.
48	The current gymnastics facilities are really old and also extremely heavily utilized. It would be really great to allow the program to grow in a new space. The closest indoor soccer complex is in Bremerton, and soccer has a large following on BI. It seems like there are plenty of alternatives for meeting spaces and that you could find a much better location for a computer lab.
49	An outdoor or indoor pickleball court would be great! The game is not just for a certain segment of the population. It's for all ages! We thank you for the new courts to be built at Battle Point!!!
50	I am not sure the community will vote for more taxes to support a lot of building on the Sakai Property so I hope most of it will be passive natural landscaping with trails .
51	I would love to have a place to play tennis on Bainbridge Island. There is less court availability at Bainbridge High School and Battlepoint Park than ever before. We can only play at BHS after 6:00pm and at Battlepoint after 12:00pm. It would be wonderful to have an indoor tennis court facility at Sakai Park, so that we would play tennis in bad weather. What a concept!!!
53	I am wanting to see indoor Pickleball courts here on Bainbridge Island.
55	Space for our kids to play, space for table tennis

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

56	Keep nature in place - minimal to no buildings
57	This community needs a centrally located recreation facility to meet the islands growing recreational and educational needs. Developing the sakai park is the right decision for a number of factors; location near schools, located near Winslow city center, Walkable/bike friendly location, meet the the needs of number of recreational user groups.
59	I would like to see pickleball included in the indoor courts. Also, I would like to have an indoor track for fast walking when the weather is bad outside.
63	Used by most people with an exercise / sport in mind. Why are there no pickle ball courts - even in lieu of tennis which gets very little play compared to pickleball.
64	There is nothing like this on the island. It rains a lot. Indoor exercise spaces would be really valuable and a great outlet for kids. Somewhere to go and something to do other than the Safeway parking lot. Also, this is WALKABLE from the schools, ferry, downtown. We should be investing in a walkable community. Please add in connections to other sidewalks, trails, and add bike lanes!! Make a huge bike parking lot. We do not need more passive walking trails. We need bike lanes, a bike park, and indoor places for kids to hang out.
67	None of these interest me because all of them are already available on the island. The only building Parks should be spending money on building is a pool. Sakai Park should be developed only as open space.
68	Believe this type of complex would benefit and be used by the most people, including all ages, year round. This is the right part of the island to be building and developing such a facility. People, including students, can walk to this facility from downtown and from schools. Most of the affordable housing is in this area which is important for equity to develop here. There are lots of other playgrounds and outdoor spaces on the island. There are also other places for meeting rooms, teen areas, etc.
69	Plus a competition pool.
70	The current number and quality of these facilities on the island is not sufficient to meet demands now and into the future. Additionally, a multi-use complex would serve the needs of a diverse population on the island
74	As the father of a very active 13 year old daughter who has very varied interests including swimming (yes she is a member of BISC) diving water polo and gymnastics having a centralized location will gift us with much less time spent in the car driving from one place to another.
75	We need more gym space on the island, especially during the winter season.
79	I do not want this area developed with buildings. Period. Paths, maybe restrooms, a few parking spots (not to be used by HS students or parents) and maybe a small playground.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

80	There is NO access to courts in the downtown core during day time hours/school hours and limited at all times due to court scheduling.
81	I view Sakai as a great spot for natural outdoor space.
82	We need places for people to stay active during the short winter days that are dark and raining!
83	I'm less interested in the others, although there may be a need for them that I am unaware of. I fully support having the space be a combination of outdoor space and needed facilities.
84	http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/ - Amoxicillin Online < a href="http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/">Amoxicillin< /a> ytq.qpie.bainbridgeparksplan.participate.online.jlq.oc http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/
85	http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/ - Amoxicillin < a href="http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/">Amoxicillin 500 Mg< /a> zol.ztbo.bainbridgeparksplan.participate.online.szi.wf http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/
86	I'm headed toward older age (in my late 50s) & look forward to enjoying community spaces suited to older individuals but also integrated with younger people's activities. I particularly hope to see contuning development of more trails, would love a "playground" adapted to older people's outdoor participation in fitness activities, and natural playgrounds that encourage young children to explore the physical world in ways that promote development (i.e. let them get out & experience their physical limits in the ways children used to be able to just run freely and explore!)
88	I don't think that more developed recreational areas are needed.
90	I am not convinced that we need to do more than that at Sakai at this point in time.
92	No they Do not interest me with regard to how much more impervious elements are planned. Some of this could be built on the old Ray Foot print.
93	No they Do not interest me with regard to how much more impervious elements are planned. Some of this could be built on the old Ray Foot print.
94	I am interested in seeing outdoor tennis courts at Sakai Park. In the interest of saving money, I support keeping the Sakai Park natural. Undeveloped natural space is a great way to save the community money on building and maintaining facilities. Nature trails for walking, running, biking, and wildlife viewing would require minimal resources. Natural spaces are increasingly in demand as development increases in the area. I would give up my special interest (tennis courts) to keep the entire area natural.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

95	It seems like the least expensive option. There are other more pressing needs like a new, bigger pool that would be a much better use of our funds. The island's playgrounds, picnic shelters, sports courts, and indoor spaces are rarely at capacity. The pool is often at capacity, with wait lists, too many swimmers in one lane, and practices for young kids held very late on school nights due to lack of pool space earlier in the day.
96	Use of outdoor space in nature is important to any community. We need a nice indoor facility where we can have sports available to community members year round.
99	They're probably the least intrusive on the park property, but make sense given proximity to the schools complex.
101	All of these elements would be an addition, or at least an upgrade, to facilities that currently exist on the island and could obviously have a significant improvement to the quality of life here.
102	The gymnastics program is a large part of the Parks District offerings. The current space is inadequate for the growing program. If the Sakai property housed a sufficient gymnastics facility, it could be used during the school day by a broad range of participants. With the current, small location at the HS, use of the facility during the school day isn't possible.
103	In our active community it would be great to have more free or affordable indoor options for the rainy season. I think centering the teen and multi-generational spaces together (instead of trying to cram various bits into the available corners of the Aquatic center and library) would be great for family use.
106	A good place to picnic is very satisfying.
108	As a parent of children who are involved in after school sports we are constantly battling field use and light issues from fall til Springtime. We need a place for our kids to remain active under safe conditions year round.
110	I'd like to have outdoor tennis courts within walking distance of the Winslow core. The idea of a grassy play area for general activities such as frisbee, catch, reading on a grassy knoll are also good ideas. Perhaps a picnic area/shelter/bbq would also be nice, I'm not sure how much it would be used, but perhaps. I think the idea of a large indoor recreational complex , park offices, teen center would be best built on already built environments such as Strawberry or across the street where the old Commodore school is located. There is adequate parking available and green space need not be destroyed with more buildings and parking.
112	None of the above interests me. I want to see more parks where horses can be taken out for walks or rides. Enough of recreation for people on this island. Traffic is already unacceptable, lets not make it worse. Absolutely no ball courts at all. Some picnic shelters and benches for people to seet are ok, the rest must be trails for people and horses.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

113	More in-town place for kids to play outside!
114	Love the public Rec spaces so that folks don't have to compete with school programs at the schools gyms, etc. Hoping there will be an indoor space for rent that will hold 200-250 people, since there is a shortage of those on the island.
117	Preserve nature for us and wildlife
120	Outdoor use is primary!
121	It is very clear you are not listening to us given the map below. *DO NOTHING but create trails. We do NOT need any facilities, centers, or any large buildings of any kind. DO NOTHING but create a few trails. Your offices can be renovated or rebuilt on the current Strawberry Park property.
123	Given our weather I would like an indoor sheltered space for physical activity. Also it is so close to the three different schools that it makes sense to focus on indoor physical activities for both youth and adult - kids can walk to classes from schools.
124	Would enjoy tennis courts close to Winslow; indoor courts for things like pick up basketball would also be great.
125	Do nothing! Leave the property the way it is naturally for us to enjoy. NO BUILDINGS or sports fields/pools, etc.....
126	Being able to access outdoor facilities during winter/bad weather.
127	DO NOTHING.
128	Indoor rec complex will afford sport events for youth throughout the entire year..... The idea of having a teen center within the multi-generational spaces will hopefully afford our teens a spot to gather and socialize safely .
129	I would like to see the Sakai Park remain natural and not developed except for nature trails. I do not want my property taxes raised for this "Taj Mahal" type project.
131	I think this will be a destination park for those who live downtown or who have visitors to the island. It will be a place to walk or bike to. It would be nice to have picnic shelters to have outdoor meals at - to protect people from rain.
132	Shelter on rainy days. Otherwise keep as open space with trails. Fenced off leash area for dogs. Put the proposed buildings at Strawberry hill or combine them with BISD.
136	None of these. Leave it as is. No asphalt.
137	with so many small children on the island, playgrounds get a ton of use
138	FAMILY CAN ALL USE THEM.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

139	The location is perfect for a youth gathering space, as it is within walking distance of most of the island's schools. The indoor sports facilities would fulfill a need, replacing current overused and outdated facilities.
140	We have considerable open space on the island, but since it used to rain here 9 months of the year, I think more accessible INDOOR spaces should be a priority.
142	Least impact
143	I do not believe that the features included in the indoor recreational complex exist for community members anywhere else on the island.
146	A new swimming pool.
147	The proximity to the schools and neighborhoods support the need for the playground and picnic areas. However, having someplace that can be used during the winter and on rainy days would be ideal.
148	As I am older now my interests have shifted from a family with small children to seniors. Occasionally grandchildren will come to visit and we use the parks. Otherwise I am looking for exercise classes for seniors and other classes that I might attend after I retire from work.
149	Increased option for year-round recreation.
151	Clean trails, nice parks interest me the most. Simple is better.
152	We need more spaces for activities. Our winter weather makes it very difficult to find space for sports and recreation for much of the year. We need this space because our other indoor facilities are bursting at the seams.
153	We need more spaces for activities. Our winter weather makes it very difficult to find space for sports and recreation for much of the year. We need this space because our other indoor facilities are bursting at the seams.
154	How about a dog park?
156	Would like to see it less like a facility and more like a natural park. I would renovate the facilities across the road before I would add additional one to this area. Also I feel that complexes like gyms, indoor turf should be placed in areas like copper top or places that are already hardscape (the indoor climbing gym is a good example of using existing hardscape for facilities). I would create the Sakai property to retain as much of the natural appeal as possible verses filling it with buildings. The park off of Point White is a nice example of adding places for families to meet with younger kids while having activities for older kids and adults to do like use the hiking paths that connect or walk to the public beach access. I think the Sakai property should be treated the same and not built up but left natural for many generations to enjoy.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

157	I believe that this property would best serve the community if as much of it as possible is kept as green space. Low impact structures like a playground and a picnic shelter would support enjoying green space as its main function. Facilities like a recreation complex, a track, or "multi-generational spaces" all seem redundant for the community - especially in light of the recent library renovation and the Sakai property's vicinity to the high school. It also seems logical to invest in low impact, low cost development on this property before jumping into a huge construction project that is, to my knowledge, not yet funded.
158	Really, none of the above. Just put in some trails, and preserve the land.
160	The recreation complex should include a pool facility. This is a desperate need for swimmers of all ages - we have competitive swimmers, water polo, crew, sailing teams and need all year (all week) pool facilities. If this complex can't include a pool, having proper gymnastics facilities would take some pressure off the existing pool plans.
161	Our island needs more meeting room. This is an excellent location that is accessible both from the nearby schools and Winslow. This would be the highest and best use of this property.
162	Pickleball, tennis
163	We already have lots of trails, places to picnic, walk the dog and playgrounds. We need more places for kids to play, kids of all ages, especially with Skateland closing and the Pavilion giving way to residential housing, it is becoming more dearth for kids, especially older kids to have a place to go and have fun. This property is just across the street from Ordway, Commodore, Eagle Harbor HS and BHS. It should, it must be developed to focus on kids as its first priority.
164	I do not want to see the Sakai property developed beyond trails!
165	We have a toddler and are always looking for outdoor activities, especially playgrounds.
166	Important for the general good of the community.
167	Kids, teens, and adults need a place to play other than school facilities that have limited access
168	I am not especially interested in large buildings at the Sakai Park. I think its best to keep the large facilities across the street, and keep the park as green as possible.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

171	I think a teen center with more space would be a great benefit to the community. Teens have trouble finding a group to belong to. I've heard from older parents on the island that the teen center really benefitted their children (who are now adults). Though my teen will be a senior next year and has never used the teen center (he's a band kid and was lucky enough to find his "tribe" there), the concept of the teen center is an interest to me. It could be used for art classes, music performance, gardening or farming classes (possibly using some of the land on at Sakai) or other activities or interests that are arguably underserved on the island.
172	There has been much discussion about leaving this a natural space. I agree, we need to preserve as much as we can. However, there are limited options for spaces for kids to hang out on the island. The local YMCA in many towns serves this purpose, encouraging recreation and socializing. Also, our gymnastics program is bursting at the seams in desperate need of a new home. This central location is perfect as it is near the schools. Plenty of natural habitat can still be retained and this multipurpose building would add a much needed element to island life.
173	A Competition Pool 50 meters would bring aquatic revenue with swimming lessons, swim teams, Master swimmers, Bainbridge High School sports swim team and water polo, and to the community business owners. Please consider this as the Aquatic center only has a certain capacity and doesn't provide enough space for multiple teams to compete.
175	There are few places on the island outside of the library to hold community meetings and gatherings. I think this is most important.
176	More outdoor space and space for grandchildren to play
178	Cannot find empty tennis courts in the summer.we need a dog park at the north end of the island.
179	The population of Bainbridge Island has increased and more public meeting facilities are needed. I believe we need a dedicated Teen Center as well, not a couple of rooms attached to the Aquatics Center so that regular programming and a "hang out" space could be provided to our youth. (I have worked with incarcerated youth for 8 years and believe that community support and programming would have helped them avoid some of the situations they got into.). With many days of rainy weather an indoor recreation facility would be a great addition to our outdoor parks and trails. A picnic shelter close to town and the pool would be a good addition for events.
180	Preserve and enhance maximum natural outdoor environment. Provide additional, lighted, indoor-activity space for cold/dark season. Less empty buildings, more frequently visited trails and outdoor experiences.
181	Want trails to walk my dog and places to sit down and enjoy the birds.
182	The park district should be exploring outdoor pool options for the community. Summer pool swimming outdoors shouldn't be limited to those who can afford fancy memberships.

183	More indoor recreational facilities - we can use these year round, and we don't have enough of them.
184	Keep the property natural.
185	When I voted in support of the bond to purchase the Sakai property, I never envisioned that the Board would be in favor of paving it over !! I do believe I am in the majority. I have seen it cited that there are lots of trails - BUT not many in walking distance of where most people live in the core of the town. One needs to get in a car and drive to Grand Forest. Please leave this space unpaved. That is trails for walking and perhaps mountain biking. Picnic areas and perhaps some play fields. Do not pave it over - including no fancy new office for Parks - remodel Strawberry Hill. AND - who in the heck do you think it going to pay for it. Those of us who are middle class homeowners are in danger of being taxed off the island. I hope the Board cares about that. There is plenty of paved over space nearby that can be used more efficiently. The other real concern is the traffic congestion this will add to an already difficult situation. At times, turning on to this street is a nightmare. This insane plan will further add to that mess.
186	None of the above.
187	Kids that play baseball have continuously suffered game cancellations due to poor drainage issues at Rotary ballfields, it would be so nice to have an indoor or outdoor turf field with adjustable base paths to accommodate play for all ages of baseball. It would also give BILL and Mavericks and the High School the ability to host off island teams more often, which brings local businesses traffic.
188	Bainbridge lacks a "YMCA"-like facility, where many people can come to workout together, and be social. I think a community facility that includes both meeting space for large groups, for both fitness and socializing would be an excellent multifaceted health approach. Bainbridge also lacks a neutral, non-church or -school, youth gathering spot. This facility might provide this across many ages and throughout the day. Again, the YMCA impresses with programs for seniors, adolescents, families, and single people. For example, the Silverdale YMCA hosted a youth area, open til midnight or so on weekends. Bainbridge Parks and Rec is well-organized, fiscally responsible and does a great job with the current range of programs. I think BIMPRD could do well to have facilities to expand to serve our community in this way! P.S. PLEASE INCLUDE A LOOP TRAIL OF AT LEAST 400m, and ideally longer, for walkers and runners!
189	Tennis courts are sorely needed, and so are community spaces
190	We already have these facilities other places on the island. It seems like a duplicitave effort and not worth the cost.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

192	A better use of the current school structure and parking could support the teen technology center. There should be a buffer from 305 to inner ring. A walking and biking path is critical in this area.
193	Lack of current facilities for these activities on the island.
194	Lack of current facilities for these activities on the island.
195	Lack of current facilities for these activities on the island.
196	No buildings
197	None of the above! This park is located in an area that already has an abundance of meeting places...the entire school district plus three churches and the Library. I don't think that the natural landscape has to be "developed" to be useful. Since Sakai Park is located within one of the more intensely developed parts of town...an open space would offer some relief from these buildings which are dedicated to other specific usage would be welcome. With all the schools in the immediate area, I'm not sure there is a need for more playground equipment, etc
198	Please keep most of this property in a natural state of field and forest...I live close to the park!!! Playground and limited picnic space is ok...can draw in families to the open space as well.
199	As Your map shows there are MANY places and parks for walking and enjoying nature as well as picnicking. I believe the population of Bainbridge is aging and while there is a vibrant Senior Center it is INSIDE. There are too few outdoor spaces for physical activities which seniors can enjoy with other seniors. TENNIS IS ONE OF THE FEW ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE. The Bainbridge Community Tennis Association has many members in their 80ties and even above age 90. It plays tennis OUTSIDE all year long which is important for people who don't have the financial ability to join BAC. And yet the tennis facilities on Bainbridge are minimal-- especially compared to other places- of comparable wealth-- such as Mercer Island which has many outdoor courts. Sakai has the space for two tennis courts- and the places for picnicking could be on the trails and not taking up precious space. Also Is there REALLY a need for so many buildings for meetings? As someone mentioned at one of the public meetings-- there is MUCH empty space available in Winslow which could be used for meetings. A
200	I am not very computer literate but think I already responded to this. If I have filled out forms incorrectly I would appreciate feedback and the opportunity to correct my mistakes. As before I said there are many parks providing a playground and nature concept. Also many places to picnic. Building in Winslow which are underused could be a centralized place for digital labs, educational training space. Those activities DO NOT NEED TO BE IN A PRECIOUS PARCEL OF LAND WHICH SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

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205	The current gymnastics gym is not large enough to adequately cover the amount of classes happening there. I would love to see a larger gym space with more updated equipment.
207	Gymnastics programs serve youth year round, and the existing facilities are inadequate for future growth.
208	We need more indoor space for our kids! It should be the Parks highest priority as it is the only thing on the list that we do not currently have on the island.
209	As a family of 5 with 3 children, we really appreciate many opportunities to play and exercise inside and outside. Spaces that encourage family connection, healthy activities throughout the seasons, would be a top priority for us. There are currently not that many places to recreate indoors on Bainbridge for youth and cross-generational age groups.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

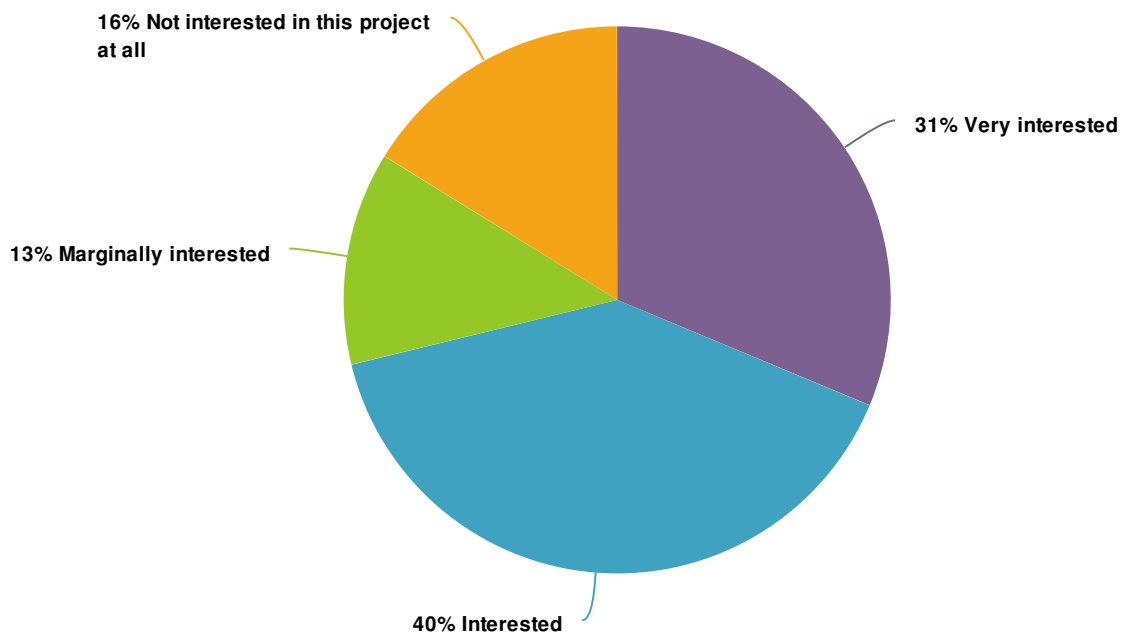
210	Would love to have summer and winter recreational area. But most interested in pickleball courts!! I realize Battle Point will have courts, but we really could use courts closer to town.
211	First priority is to have a space for teens. There is a desperate need for this!
212	We need more space for active participation in sports.
213	Build less! Hoping the current aquatic center stays and/or gets updated to house the indoor stuff mentioned above. And if so, then keep Sakai Park more "natural."
218	We currently do not have enough recreation opportunities in the most densely populated area of the island. With the addition of more multiplex housing units the population will soon be greatly increased. I think that it is extremely important to offer recreation facilities within walking distance for these people as well as offering indoor facilities for the entire island. The young people need a space to grow in healthy ways and it is time to address this issue on the island.
219	These are the elements we mostly use as sports groups and a family. The other elements are available already in the Aquatic center, Prue's house and Strawberry Hill and usually available when we need to use them with enough advanced planning.
221	Having a court, which is near downtown, and is available during school hours is important. Especially since the HS courts are closed during school hours (for good reason).
222	Love to stay in shape playing racket sports.
223	dedicated Tennis only courts in the Winslow core
224	Outside of the Aquatic Center we have no public places for kids and folks in general to burn lots of energy and have fun.
225	Two tennis courts would be wonderful if possible. The multi-use indoor recreation complex is greatly needed. Using a surface that could accommodate a multitude of uses would be most beneficial. Not only soccer, but tennis, lacrosse, football, field hockey, etc.
226	Existing gymnastics facilities are overcrowded!
227	The number of usable outdoor tennis courts continues to diminish and yet the interest in the sport continues to grow. There are too few options to play outside in downtown Winslow especially since the high school courts are off limits to the public during school hours. In summer, the Parks and Rec program commandeers the high school courts for their use. If Sakai Park had 2-6 tennis courts this would accommodate more of the budding tennis players and enable those players who do not belong to one of the local clubs more playing time.





Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

228	Gymnastics facility is really too small for the level of interest and safety of the gymnasts. A nature playground in the city core is important to lay a foundation of awareness in our children. A picnic shelter would be a nice varied destination for my family to use.
229	More indoor activities are needed, especially for teens. A bowling alley would be used by all ages and provide a profit back to Parks and Rec
230	It would be great to have good facilities for indoor sports
231	I would like good facilities for indoor sports. All three of my children are involved in athletics and could benefit from this.
232	Our kids need safe places to go when it gets dark early in the long winter months. There are not enough places for our teenagers to hang out.
235	Not really interested in any of these options, most interested in trails and natural areas Would like to see more pea patches like at Battle Point
236	I believe these areas will be used the most by the community.
237	Insufficient facilities currently exist for adult outdoor recreation. Would like to see a competition pool incorporated into any space here or elsewhere. The current lap pool is disgusting; peeling paint in shower, rust and mold on walls etc.
241	We have had 3 children participate in gymnastics classes and 2 on gymnastics team. We have helped the gymnastics club host 8 different gymnastics meets, 3 of them State Meets for gymnasts from all over Washington. We would love to see a new space for the gymnastics team and gymnastics program that provides a safer, larger space for the gymnasts and coaches to work, with less opportunity for injury. We spend a lot of time in this central area of the island coming and going from activities, and would love a place for eating and gathering while we are away from our home on the north end of the island during the busy afternoon and commuter hours that cause congestion on the highway.
243	The outdoor court and trails are the only outdoor uses in this "park." It was supposed to be purchased as a park, not a development.

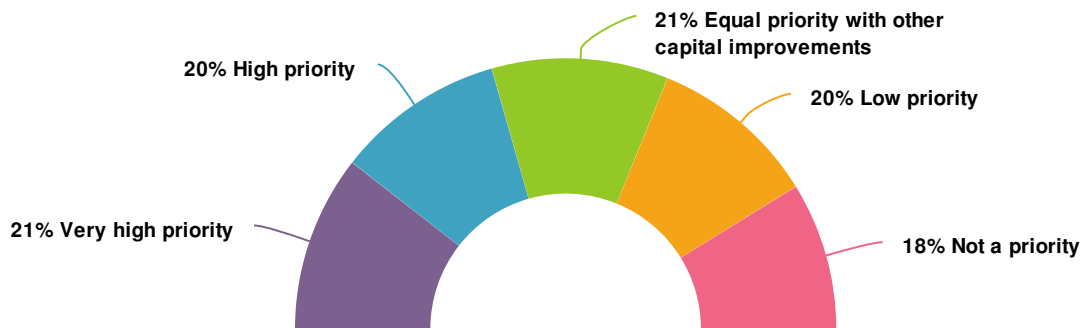
3. Please select your level of interest for implementing the Sakai Park Concept Plan:








Value		Percent	Responses
Very interested		31.3%	62
Interested		39.9%	79
Marginally interested		12.6%	25
Not interested in this project at all		16.2%	32

Totals: 198

4. The development of Sakai Park will require funding from various public and private sources. Funding sources would include public grants, private fundraising, and most likely a voter approved bond. While cost estimates are reflected in the feasibility study, no formal funding plan has been adopted. We are interested in learning how high of a priority this project is to the Bainbridge Island community. Within the context of other Park District capital investment priorities and potential need for tradeoffs, please indicate how high of a priority the development of Sakai Park is to you:



Value		Percent	Responses
Very high priority		21.1%	43
High priority		20.1%	41
Equal priority with other capital improvements		21.1%	43
Low priority		20.1%	41
Not a priority		17.6%	36
			Totals: 204

5. Why?



ResponseID Response

29	I think there are other things such as widening the shoulders on some of the roads (especially Sportsman Club where children are walking to school and other main roads where children have to walk to school).
31	test
32	It is a beautiful property with so much potential and I would be glad to participate in private fundraising opportunities to assure more tennis courts.
35	I am supportive because I think that it would be a very nice community amenity; however it is best for families and I am solo here. I don't imagine personally using it that much.
36	When finalizing the design, please put function over form. Let's not spend an extra \$10 million making this the most beautiful set of civic buildings. If they look like the High School or Aquatic Center, that is sufficient. We don't need Mithun's designs skills to draw people to come use the buildings. They'll get used if they are grey, concrete boxes and any architect can do better than that.
37	I would support a much more scaled back development of Sakai property, beginning with adding clearly marked trails, more deciduous trees and native species to attract butterflies, hummingbirds, and other birdlife. I'd add a few picnic tables and park benches. Bark the trails and provide doggie poop bags and call it good. I hope you will first consider the impact on the school community environment, and the traffic problems a busy athletic sight you are proposing will create before you invest money into this location. IF you did go ahead with this rather busy plan, I foresee you will need to widen Madison to become a 4 lane road in front of the school zones. Also the more hard surfaces you create the less aquifer recharge you will have as well.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

- | | |
|----|---|
| 38 | I would support a much more scaled back development of Sakai property, beginning with adding clearly marked trails, more deciduous trees and native species to attract butterflies, hummingbirds, and other birdlife. I'd add a few picnic tables and park benches. Bark the trails and provide doggie poop bags and call it good. I hope you will first consider the impact on the school community environment, and the traffic problems a busy athletic sight you are proposing will create before you invest money into this location. IF you did go ahead with this rather busy plan, I foresee you will need to widen Madison to become a 4 lane road in front of the school zones. Also the more hard surfaces you create the less aquifer recharge you will have as well. |
| 40 | This project gives the park district a centrally located multi-purpose rec area that would serve a wide diversity of recreational options for the community. Also it is centrally located and would serve the core of the community well. |
| 41 | This project gives the park district a centrally located multi-purpose rec area that would serve a wide diversity of recreational options for the community. Also it is centrally located and would serve the core of the community well. |
| 42 | 1) Nice plan overall. I love the forested buffer, the natural habitat, and the "natural play" area. Connecting with a cross-island trail or bike trail would be fantastic. 2) I hate the lawn. We have enough lawns on the island already, and lawns require maintenance and deplete the ecosystem, rather than add to it, when they require water, mowing, fertilizer, and herbicides. Instead, put here: a new, restored ecosystem, or a pea-patch garden, or an orchard. Or more "natural play" areas. Or Invite Friends of the Farm to put in an edible food forest, like they are doing near Day Road. 3) Although we do need lots of benches for people to rest, we don't need covered picnic areas, and more concrete, etc. 4) Parking: Page 27 mentions sharing parking with St. Cecilia's and the School District. This is an excellent idea, and I hope it can work. Use the impervious spaces that are already built, rather than adding more! (Pool parking is already tight, but Ordway has space, and even The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has parking and they have been very generous in the past for community events.) 5) Regarding the buildings, we don't need expensive, fancy looking buildings. I'm not willing to pay for something that "looks nice." But I am willing to invest in environmentally sustainable practices, such as solar panels, passive solar heating, or a living building, such as McClennan's Heron Hall here on Bainbridge. These sustainable buildings save money in the long-run and preserve priceless eco-system functioning. (I'm still frustrating that Wilkes and Blakely put so much money into making pretty buildings rather than paying teachers more or investing in sustainable building practices, and I'm frustrated with how fancy and expensive the new Fire Station is. Yes, it needs to be able to serve its function safely and comfortably, but no more.) I trust Parks to be more responsible with money and to respect that many Bainbridge Islanders are struggling with high property taxes. |
| 43 | The need for indoor space is a community need. One of the spaces needs to be large enough to host large gatherings. The BIMPRD needs a new office . . .their existing one smells of mold and is not healthy. Having their office near the pool and town will make it more convenient. |
| 44 | Sakai park is the perfect opportunity to create some major park facilities. |

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

46	an enhancement to all types of activities for all age levels
47	Parks are important, but I'm not sure what other projects are being considered that would share funds.
49	we are on a fixed income and so we are worried about tax increases!
50	TAXES are TOO HIGH now! We voted to buy this property NOT knowing how little of it could be built. Carts and horses were not in the correct order for this property purchase. We should have known about the building options or lack thereof before we all voted to buy it. Most of it should be passive park land for future use now.
51	Like I said above, I want to be able to play tennis on Bainbridge Island. We visit other communities around the country and are amazed at the Parks and Rec tennis facilities available to all residents. I would love to see that here on Bainbridge.
52	Maintaining existing facilities is a higher priority. I am not interested in shifting resources or paying more to complete this project.
53	I believe the indoor rec complex is needed.
54	I believe we have many open, outdoor spaces already on the Island. I feel we should prioritize the new aquatic center over the Sakai property.
56	Our taxes are already quite high on the island. I would like for the community to utilize current funding and phase in development.
59	We are working with the Park Department to develop new pickleball courts at Battlepoint park. While the Sakai project looks great, I wouldn't want it to have a higher priority than that.
62	Cost seems to be a big issue.
63	It is far away from where I live.
64	I know there is a need for a replacement and expanded Ray Pool. That resource is VITAL to so many interests on this island, and should come first. PLEASE at least tie both projects to one bond ask. Be sure they are linked to each other by trails and non-motorized connections. Design them to be really energy efficient, have solar panels, and green roofs. DESIGN for climate change. Make them both green demonstration projects - that our community can be proud of and will be resilient to climate change in the future. PLEASE make them over-the-top in terms of your pedestrian and multi-modal access and connections. We should be embarrassed to build anything else. Thank you.
66	There is nothing in the concept plan that I would use (that is not already available 50 mi elsewhere).

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

67	1) Sakai Park could be a wonderful open space with trails. Bainbridge does not need any of the capital projects currently being considered because they all already exist and are not at capacity. 2) The Parks district should be focused on a pool, the only public-use capital project desperately needed on the island.
68	Believe a new competition pool is the highest priority and don't want to see it not get support due to Sakai property. Don't believe community will be supportive of both simultaneously. A new pool is desperately needed for safety and capacity reasons. It doesn't make sense to invest in a new facility when an existing facility that is more than used than any other on the island has reached the end of its lifespan and is inadequate.
70	Although a high priority, the needs to be a focus on building a new competition pool. These are the two most important capitol projects for the community
71	We need affordable housing first. If people can't live here they don't need parks. Do we want people using the park to come from off Island because that's what will happen if we don't have more affordable housing. I would be happy to support a bond to pay for housing before I would support a bond for more park amenities.
72	I don't see it giving us anything we need RIGHT NOW. Where as the aquatic center is limping along and could definitely use the improvement/expansion.
74	Low because there are sufficient facilities currently.
75	This sounds like a worthwhile project, but I think it is lower priority than replacing and modernizing the pool.
76	Because we didn't buy it to develop it. The wetlands are already protected by State law so leaving them untouched except for trails was already going to happen regardless of whether it was privately or publicly owned. The facilities being considered should be located on BISD property under an agreement similar to that of the aquatic center. The Commodore building will be torn down relatively soon and that frees up land. Please find ways to better collaborate with BISD to use land that already has a footprint of concrete and development- leave Sakai Park in as natural a state as possible.
78	This park needs to stay looking natural. There's enough development around the downtown area already. We can attach this proposed sports complex to school grounds or other already developed areas that aren't destroying this beautifully preserved land! Many people in the United States live in a concrete jungle and have very little interaction with nature, this natural land give us lucky islanders one more excuse to get outside and experiences nature. I vote for keeping walking trails, having a small playground that is not invading the natural beauty, and a place for families to picnic on warm sunny days. I enjoy this preserved land and passing by it from time to time on my route into town. My wish is for this land, that we have a privilege to experience, stays as natural and beautiful as it is now.
79	I am opposed to developing the property. It was purchased because it was lovely and parklike. Put the buildings in places where there are already buildings...where the Commodore school is, for example. Strawberry Hill park, etc.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

80	I live within walking distance of Sakai Park and want a place to play.
81	If the park district is going to fund a capital facility, I'd like to see it start with an upgrade to the pool complex.
82	We need to do this project right to start. Invest in future activities for all!
84	http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/ - Amoxicillin Online < a href="http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/">Amoxicillin< /a> ytq.qpie.bainbridgeparksplan.participate.online.jlq.oc http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/
85	http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/ - Amoxicillin < a href="http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/">Amoxicillin 500 Mg< /a> zol.ztbo.bainbridgeparksplan.participate.online.szi.wf http://mewkid.net/buy-amoxicillin/
86	There's always so much to be done and probably limited resources to do it all, even in an affluent community like BI. I definitely want to see continuing preservation of natural spaces and development of some like Sakai into parks to be used by all but I am concerned about not over-burdening "average" earners like myself with unbearable taxes (especially as I move toward retirement & a fixed income!)
87	It would be great to have such a large park close to town. More accessible than Battle Point. For us it would be walking distance.
88	I don't think that more developed recreational areas are needed. On the contrary, I think that preserving more natural areas is essential.
90	It seems like we have those resources in other areas. And it seems like a luxury.
92	The Pool is far more important
93	The Pool is far more important
94	Natural spaces require the least money for development of trails and maintenance. Preserving natural spaces should be a priority of Parks and Rec. The time to save this natural space is now. Keeping the space low maintenance is good planning for the future.
95	We have lots of parks and they are never at capacity.
96	Sakai Park is centrally located with access to many community residents. It could serve as a central location for so many important sport and community activities. Plus, the park district is in dire need of new offices.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

99	The Sakai plan should be implemented within existing resources and budgets -- no more bond issues! There's poor bond coordination between the various agencies anyway, and escalating property taxes on this island are driving a lot of long time residents away.
100	The island has a diverse portfolio of teams and clubs that are in desperate need of athletic facilities.
101	Facilities on the island are outdated or overused. So An expansion/upgrade needs to be considered.
103	Having an indoor recreation area that can be utilized by all age groups would be a tremendous resource to our community. I worry parking will become an issue there.
105	Any time we give the youth in our community a place to learn and play is a good investment.
106	Don't get in a hurry!!
108	A multi sports complex is needed on this island that is home to so many children!
109	We would most likely never use it. It is very far away from where we live on the south end of the island.
110	The priority depends on what is decided to go where. I will not support the full development of Sakai as outlined in the feasibility study. I will give high support to low impact recreational activities at Sakai as outlined above.
112	We do not need something elaborate. Trails, lots of trees and some lawn areas would be ok. No buildings, definitely not ball courts or more playgrounds at all. Again trails for horses and people to walk.
116	Teens need a place to go. This has been a common statement for the last 20 years and there is nothing on this island for them.
117	Prefer its undeveloped state
119	While I am grateful for the preservation of this land, preventing it from going to the developer chopping block, I will probably not make use of it myself as I prefer more natural spaces like Gazzam and the Grand Forest. So I think this would be the perfect place to develop whatever activities would keep teens and pre-teens occupied, especially given it's location so near the schools.
120	We need more outdoor use spaces. Tennis courts and soccer fields.
121	Leave the precious, valuable land AS IS for humans and wildlife to enjoy. Renovate the current BIMPRD offices at Strawberry Park.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

123	I would like to see primary funds go to an updated pool. There is no other pool options in the region. Right now for my son to play on a water polo team means he has to practice until 9:30 at night as there is not enough swim time for all interested parties. The demand in there - the facility is not adequate. I am actually discouraging my daughter from swimming as the option for times do not suit students - they have to work out too late at night.
124	A 22 acre park and rec space so close to downtown Winslow is a wonderful amenity.
125	LEAVE it as is for wildlife and humans to enjoy. It is beautiful in it's current state.
126	Bike lanes, trails connecting the island is more important
127	It is very clear you are not listening to us given the map above. *DO NOTHING but create trails. We do NOT need any facilities, centers, or any large buildings of any kind. DO NOTHING but create a few trails. Your offices can be renovated or rebuilt on the current Strawberry Park property.
128	Bainbridge is an expensive place to live, and it seems to be getting more expensive with each year. It seems to be growing without much concern being considered given to how traffic will be handled.....parking is ALWAYS a concern here., Our officials don't seem to be hearing folks when the subject of traffic and parking are brought up. It's pretty costly to live here, and pay taxes and utilities.....many of us just don't have the money to cough up for projects. It's hard to get excited about how one will dig deeper into his or her pockets these days.
129	Taxes on Bainbridge are too high already. We should be living within our means and not continuing to raise taxes to fund a "resort" type facility.
130	It's an important investment because of its central location and accessibility (geography and cost). I would also love to see a playground at Fort Ward, so admittedly, I have other priorities.
131	Because it is close to downtown Winslow, and it could be a destination for all the newcomers on the island during the summer. They can walk up from the ferry. it would be a nice place for them to walk to, have a picnic, and then leave.
132	Combine with capital projects for BISD and COBI.
134	Gym and multi-generational facilities are inadequate now and would be a great addition at Sakai Park
136	I voted for this project to preserve the land. I did not vote for play gyms and buildings. Paths built with permeable material sto walk and explore. A large pea patch would be nice and beneficial for the area if there is water access. Low impact educational areas. Thanks for listening.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

140	The comp plan says that our population will be most dense in the Winslow area, so that's where the facilities need to be. More people can WALK to Sakai than to most of the other parks.
141	Other options are already available.
142	Too costly and one more levy
143	I think this is a golden opportunity to expand the recreational services provided by the Parks Department to the community. However, I believe the aquatic center project is a much higher priority project.
144	Voted to buy the property to preserve open space on BI, not to develop it.
146	We need a new pool and have plenty of trails and parks.
147	I think it will be a great place for the number of people that live in close proximity to it.
148	Funds need to be placed in maintaining the parks that you have. If the public shows an interest then use fundraising methods to earn funds for the new area.
149	Given the high use of the current aquatic center and the current state of it, I feel money needs to be put into the new aquatic center first, before this project.
150	When we voted to approve funding to purchase this piece of land for parks, it was under the impression it would basically be left wild for quiet space, and allowed to remain natural. I am ashamed to see what plans are now on the table.
151	Even though the concept is nice, we have a lot of athletic clubs on the island. Our outdoor parks are amazing and I don't feel that developing Sakai Park is needed at this time. I would rather see it developed similar to the Grand Forest with paths and trails and sitting areas.
152	These things are what make living here great. We need to fund this kind of thing to make this the kind of place we all want to live.
153	These things are what make living here great. We need to fund this kind of thing to make this the kind of place we all want to live.
154	there are plenty of outdoor spaces already available. Use the available funding to continue improvements on parks already in use.
156	I think the buildings should not be developed, and it should just remain a park with a possible grass area and playground. I think having everything updated to the latest and greatest is missing the point. There does not need to be state of the art gym or indoor turf. Let there be natural areas for kids to wonder and explore and adults to find a restful space. I will not be voting to approve a bond for the buildings but I would vote to approve a simpler plan that has a great park and trails.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

157 I do not feel that building a recreation complex is something this community is interested in or needs. The only people I have spoken to in favor of this project work at the Parks Department. Funds that would be allocated to this project would better serve the community if allocated to obtaining more properties around the island. Our island is at huge risk of losing its wild spaces - we all live with this reality every day. I would love to see the Parks District prioritize obtaining more undeveloped property and keeping it undeveloped, for the enjoyment of the public. I recognize that these community buildings would be valuable and useful, but they do not feel critical, especially when weighed against the preservation of natural spaces.

160 No one can answer a question like this without seeing what else is on that list of possible projects.

162 Proximity to Winslow

163 My household has a middle schooler and a high schooler. BI is becoming more and more expensive to live with facilities that interest kids getting replaced with housing and storage needs for the middle aged and elderly. While I understand that demographics are shifting, we really must focus on ways to try to make BI more welcoming to families -- affordable housing is only one element; strong schools and recreation are just as important. The Park District does a great job with younger kids, but I really would like the Park District to think about older kids too, and with the location of this property so close to all of BISD schools except Wilkes and Blakely, it makes the most sense to use this property in such a way that prioritizes kids especially for after school activities which would really help out us working parents.

164 Leave the green space alone!

165 I would like to see another finished park in area if it had a playground.

168 I think it is better to remodel or build additions to existing infrastructure, within budget constraints. After all of these school levy's I will not be supporting money to build at Sakai Park. I would support investment in the pool though.

172 I'm not knowledgeable about the other capital improvements that might have to wait due to this project. I just think for all the reasons I highlighted above that this project would be a significant enhancement to island life particularly for kids of all ages.

173 A larger pool is important to support the community with aquatic services and the growing programs that utilize the pool space.

175 The park district needs a new office! This is the most important use of this space and a perfect spot. Beyond that, trails and community meeting space would be great. The sports courts are unnecessary and the pool seems like too much to ask for approval of the project but may be necessary. Ray Williamson is very important to many in the community so if it desperately needs to be replaced then perhaps this would be a great place. So nice to have it attached to Nakata right now though.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

179	There are many worthwhile projects that would enhance life on Bainbridge Island. I hope that most of them could be funded and built over time. This project is close to the center of the city and other facilities as well as the schools so it would likely get high usage. Having the Teen Center close to the High School is important for kids who aren't driving yet or don't have cars to get to other facilities. There are several playground facilities around the Island but there is nothing for teens except the library and sports if they participate in them. Many do not so an alternative facility is needed.
180	May not be able to raise all the money necessary to fund all the best solutions.
181	Looks like the building out of the facilities are going to cost a lot. I am more supportive of a lower impact footprint. There is quite a bit of impermeable surfaces in your current plan. I want open space, maybe a tennis court, swings for kids in a small simple playground, trails for walkers with dogs and good hard trail surface like gravel for strollers to use. Keep it simple and low cost as possible. Plant beautiful trees and a native plants. Put in an area for people to grow their own vegetables like at Battlepoint. I'd love to see more of a focus on green space and less on structures. Thanks for allowing input.
183	More interested in seeing an improved aquatic center situation.
184	Keep it natural.
185	I will NOT vote for bonds for the exorbitant buildings included in this plan. Further, I will assist in whichever group comes forward to mount a vigorous defense AGAINST this. Do not pave over this property. When I voted in support of the acquisition of the property, preserving a nice green space close to the population center of this island is what I had in mind, Not this exorbitant, costly and unnecessary building.
186	People living in or near the core need a natural environment to walk in. Developing with buildings, parking places, and noise crowds out those looking for a walk in nature.
187	I've been following all surveys. I've volunteered a lot of time to baseball here on the island for the past 3 years. Seems soccer has access to turf fields, swimmers are taken care of with the Aquatic center, and there are multiple pools on the island, but baseball kids often have their ability to play jeopardized by rain. District All Stars requires players play in 60% of games in a season to be eligible for All Star play. Rain luckily was not an issue this past season but last year the rain destroyed Rotary fields with standing water games were cancelled weekly, making the players play 3 plus games per week, for arm health and injury prevention in younger boys...this is not ideal.
188	It's in a centralized area that could use a park. It provides an island of green nature in a quickly developing community. It's a natural link for the planned off-road 305 trail. The nearby grass BISD fields and playgrounds need some assistance in providing open space for playing, athletics, recreation and socializing outside.
189	I think it would be an important addition to the island; however, it would be nice to wait a little bit until the construction market cools.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

196	I live in Virginia Villa now but even if I didn't, I don't think it is necessary to 'develop' a park space with buildings. The Sakai property is located so close to the school district offices and two schools, three active church campuses and lots of commercial activity and a huge shopping center. In this context, some mid-town grassy open space for walking and picnicking and other socializing would be an asset...not every space has to be developed...
197	Just because we can doesn't mean we should "develop" open space. It's a relief to have this forested area in mid-town (adjacent to and part of this park. A limited picnic area and grassy space for play would be enough.
198	interested I moderate development, eg picnic tables near HS road and retain some open space for play...
199	It is a precious parcel of land. While I will be away from Bainbridge more in the coming year, I could still contribute to a fund raising effort and would do so. Of course if it has tennis facilities- which is a sport I love and a concern for me- I would be inclined to donate more.
200	As I said before- the Sakai land provides a unique opportunity to create outdoor activities CLOSE TO WINSLOW. And indoor activites could be located in areas of higher density, like Winslow itself, and not taking up precious land.
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204	As I said before- the Sakai land provides a unique opportunity to create outdoor activities CLOSE TO WINSLOW. And indoor activites could be located in areas of higher density, like Winslow itself, and not taking up precious land.
205	I would like to see our community needs met by providing more useable spaces.
207	Existing facilites are inadequate for intended uses at Sakai.
210	The concept map doesn't specifically call out pickleball courts, but if that is included, then I believe this is a high priority. Pickleball is one of the fastest growing sports in the world right now, and it all started here on Bainbridge! The pickleball community on Bainbridge is growing rapidly and it would be amazing to have Sakai Park be another location other than Battle Point park where people can gather and play.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

212	It is centrally located on the island and thus more accessible to the greatest majority of people on the island.
213	Would love to see a new park added to our island for the enjoyment of islanders and visitors, especially so close to the downtown core.
214	There are other facilities that need improvement and these investments should be maintained before new facilities are built. Many facilities can be built at a lower costs such as covered outdoor recreational court, picnic shelters (there ones at Faye Bainbridge are always in use) What about improving the buildings in Fort Ward park for use? And, the aging Ray Pool needs to be replaced and the swim community is very large and currently crowded in the existing pool. The Nakata Pool is great for free swim and play, but the fitness, competitive swimmers and water polo teams need a larger and updated pool.
217	I worked for years and years to build my home on Bainbridge Island. My property taxes are now TWICE my mortgage, in large part due to silly ideas presented by local government agencies. In my opinion, having 3 indoor soccer fields when there are six within a few hundred meters across the street is obscene, ostentatious and frankly quite arrogant. To anyone who thinks the proposed Sakai Park project is a high priority, then charge the users to use the facilities, not people on fixed incomes, not people who are not physically capable of using the facilities, not people who work but still can't afford to pay for a \$52 MILLION snowflake project. Contrary to what people at the Parks Department think, there are many of us on Bainbridge that don't want to become Mercer Island, the standard proposed by the project designers. I will vote No on this and all other thoughtless ideas proposed or supported by the idle rich on Bainbridge. And, if there's a lawsuit, well that's another decision down the road. Repeat, let the people who use the proposed facilities pay for them; then you will see how much support you get.
218	Relieve pressure on the existing facilities/parks. Need for more public space within walking distance for the highest density area of the island. It is time to have a new space for the offices of Park & Rec. - I might even suggest that this would be priority number one.
219	If it is a phased plan wherein the less expensive investments and structure is started first and the public begins to use the park and space, I believe long term, the rest of the plan will take shape and have support. It is a vision, and our community has seen larger projects like this one through before.
220	Developing community space near civic centers is very important.
222	Need more recreational facilities as Island population continues to grow.
223	loss of 12 useable tennis courts in the Winslow core over the past 12 years
225	90% of the future growth of Bainbridge Island is project to occur in Winslow. Waterfront park is inadequate to handle the current needs and future needs of Winslow and the island.

Attachment F: Proposed Sakai Park Project Survey

ResponseID Response

226 A great community builder!

227 The cost of the project is above and beyond what I would be willing to support with a voter approved bond for what they are proposing to do on this property. Fifty three million is a lot to swallow when taxes are already extremely high on this Island. I appreciate the "if you build it, they will come" approach but I'm not convinced of the necessity to build such a grandiose field house. I am concerned that parking will be an issue if the field house is in constant use. I would be in favor of more "natural" development of the park and fewer buildings.

228 Many reasons. It would help tourism, which helps our local economy. It will be a city core "nature" destination which is a rarity in urban design these days. It will help the development of our young people for future generations, which should be a priority for us all. It could be incorporated as an extension in educational opportunities with it's proximity to existing schools, think field work/trips.

230 If there were a nicer facility for my daughter to do gymnastics we wouldn't need to drive to Silverdale.

231 I would love to see a new gymnastics gym on the island. We currently drive to Silverdale for better facilities

232 I am very interested if this plan includes space for recreational opportunities inside.

233 Important park due to it's proximity to our downtown. It could offer activities that help support our park system.

235 Doesn't offer something that I need that I can't currently get on the island

236 The community continues to grow and we need to create spaces for everyone.

237 So many other priorities.

239 Recreation and are central to our community and identity. Having a centralized space for these activities strengthen our community and provide a valuable resource to educate and nurture our children.

241 This location is the best possible site for the suggested development, across from the schools and centrally located with easy access for all.

242 I would like to see it left as a natural area with minimal trails.

243 There are no outdoor uses. It is supposed to be a park so I don't want to see it "developed."

APPENDIX F

BIOLOGIST REFERENCES FOR WILDLIFE SECTION

Biologist References for Wildlife Sections

APPENDIX F

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APPENDIX G

HISTORIC SITES

APPENDIX G HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites or features can be found in several parks and in other local locations. These sites 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 locations.

To the extent possible and practical, historic buildings, structures or features will be retained on their original sites. In some instances, they 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	Cave Family Heritage Park	Special use park with historic Cave family home.
5	Eagledale Park	Community park on former site of 1950's U.S. Army Nike missile site and radar station.
6	Fairy Dell Trail	Trail north of Battle Point Park with remnants of "Billy Taft Fir", once the largest fir tree in the region.
7	Fort Ward Historic Bakery	Special use facility in historic Fort Ward Bakery.
8	Fort Ward Parade Grounds	Neighborhood park on site of parade grounds of U.S. Army (1900-1928) and Navy (1939-1958) military installations.
9	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.
10	Island Center Hall	Special use park with historic community hall originating in early 1900's.
11	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).
12	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.
13	Schel Chelb	Neighborhood park with estuary and saltwater beach. Site has Native American significance.

14	Seabold Hall	Special use park with historic community hall also used as one room schoolhouse.
15	Strawberry Hill Park	Community park on former site of 1950's U.S. Army Nike Ajax missile installation.
16	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.
17	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).

COBI Properties

1	Strawberry Park Plant (Cannery Cove)	Site and surrounding area of significance due to prior berry farming settlements and commercial berry processing operation. (John Nelson Park at Strawberry Cannery Cove)
2	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.

The above City of Bainbridge Island properties have historic resources associated with parks and consequently are listed in this section. For more COBI historic properties, refer to following pages for:

- 1) Historic Register from the COBI website indicating local, state, and national historic site nominations. (<http://www.bainbridgewa.gov/234/Historic-Registers>).
- 2) Map of Bainbridge Island indicating historic Native American sites/names. (Provided by Suquamish Tribe)

Other Organizations

1	Bainbridge Island Historical Museum	Island historical museum and artifacts housed in renovated historical structure in Winslow. 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.

1	Head of the Bay	Site of extensive berry farmlands at head of Eagle Harbor.
2	Port Madison	Site of 1800s era saw mill and company town at the head of Port Madison Bay.
3	Native American Petroglyph	Rock carving located overlooking the beach off Agate Passage on a privately owned property.
4	Frog Rock	Funky island rock painting located near the Hidden Cove Park trails.
5	Wyatt House	Historic early settler's house in Winslow.
6	Restoration Point	Site of early Native American settlement and shipping navigation beacons at end of Restoration Point.
7	Francis Nash Gun Battery	Fort Ward era gun battery and lookout tunnel incorporated into hillside overlooking Rich Passage, now site of private residence.
8	Thornburgh Gun Battery	Fort Ward era gun battery and embankment near Fort Ward Park.
9	Eye-glass Hill	Lookout site used by Fort Ward era military defense system.
10	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 is BIMPRD property).

EXISTING OR POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIVE EXHIBIT SITES

The following sites have been or could be developed on the island to provide educational exhibits pertaining to the environment, history, wildlife, or other areas of interest.

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	Moritani Preserve	Open space and natural area in Winslow on site of Moritani family berry farm.
6	Meigs Park	Open space park on former dairy farm with complex system of ponds and bogs.
7	Rotary Centennial Park	Special use gateway park on WSDOT property commemorating centennial of Rotary Club of BI.
8	Sakai Park	Regional park on site of Sakai family farm in Winslow.
9	Ted Olson Nature Preserve	Open space park with natural area including woodlands and wetlands.
10	Waypoint	Special use pedestrian linear park serving as gateway to island.
11	West Port Madison Nature Preserve	Community park and natural area with nature trail.

Non-Profit Organizations

1	IslandWood	A non-profit outdoor learning center providing programs for schools, children and families, and adults.
2	Bloedel Reserve	Private reserve with extensive grounds and trails and multiuse interpretive visitor center.

Other Properties

1	Port Madison	Neighborhood community on site of 1800's era saw mill, company town, and first Kitsap County seat.
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For additional information and research on the history of Bainbridge Island, contact the Bainbridge Island Historical Museum and Suquamish Museum.

Historic Registers

LOCAL REGISTRY		STATE & NATIONAL REGISTRY		ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	
Date Constructed	Historic Property	Property Address	Date Nominated	Photo	
1935	Camp Major Hopkins	<u>900 Park Avenue NE</u>	June 2005		
1880	Williams House	<u>112 Eagle Place NE</u>	Nov 2005		
1896	Eagle Harbor Church	<u>105 Winslow Way W</u>	Dec 2005		
1906	Soderlund House	<u>5571 Welfare Avenue NE</u>	Dec 2005		
1901	Captain Welfare House	<u>13045 N Madison Avenue NE</u>	June 2006		
1910	Fort Ward Hastings House	<u>1676/1690 Parkview Drive NE</u>	June 2006		
1941	Married Enlisted Quarters	<u>2232 Sound View Drive NE</u>	July 2006		
1897	Lovett House	<u>10292 Ronald Court NE</u>	July 2006		
1856	Comstock House	<u>15268 Washington Avenue NE</u>	July 2006		
1917	Reese Duplex	<u>1632 Parkview Drive NE</u>	July 2006		
1917	Fort Ward Post Exchange	<u>1948 Parkview Drive</u>	August 2006		
1908	Island Schoolhouse	<u>215 Ericksen Avenue NE</u>	Nov 2006		
1906	Eugene Day House	<u>12851 Madison Avenue NE</u>	Feb 2007		
1912	Pratt/Hoskinson Water Tower	<u>Day Road Farms Complex</u>	Nov 2008		

Date Constructed	Historic Property	Property Address	Date Nominated	Photo
1922	Dr. Shepard House/Clinic	<u>241 Madison Avenue N</u>	Feb 2009	
1939	Bainbridge Island Sportsman Clinic	<u>8023 Sportsman Club Road NE</u>	Sept 2009	
1920	Yates House	<u>6551 Wing Point Road</u>	August 2010	
1912	Fort Ward Fire House	<u>1957 Hilltop Drive NE</u>	August 2011	
1926	Lynwood Center	<u>4569 Lynwood Center Road NE</u>	Oct 2011	
1912	Rodal Store	<u>10355 NE Valley Road</u>	Feb 2012	
1870	Captain Farnum House	<u>9276 NE Meigs Road</u>	March 2012	
1867	Bucklin House	<u>15311 Washington Avenue NE</u>	March 2012	
1936	Captain Lovell House	<u>321 Lovell Avenue SW</u>	July 2012	
1907	Whalley Cabin	<u>10444 NE South Beach Drive</u>	Nov 2012	
1964	Christiansen House	<u>7799 Hansen Road NE</u>	Nov 2012	
1905	Quitslund Barn	<u>14012 Sunrise Drive NE</u>	April 2013	
1857	Endter House	<u>15300 Washington Avenue NE</u>	Feb 2014	
1910	Fort Ward Bakery Building	<u>9705 NE Evergreen Avenue</u>	Sept 2014	
1928	Suyematsu Farm	<u>9229 NE Day Road</u>	Jan 2016	
1865	McRedmond Cabin	<u>8737 NE McRedmond Lane</u>	Feb 2016	
1946	Saint Barnabas Church	<u>1187 Wyatt Way NW</u>	Nov 2016	
1905	Henry Groos House	<u>568 Ericksen Avenue NE</u>	April 2017	
1925	Bainbridge Island Lumber	<u>4566 Point White Drive NE</u>	March 2018	
1908	Anton Suttora House	<u>317 Cave Avenue NE</u>	April 2018	
1888	William Grow House	<u>481 Madison Avenue N</u>	Jan 2019	
1887	Bucklin Farmhouse	<u>7861 NE Bucklin Hill Road</u>	July 2019	

Date Constructed	Historic Property	Property Address	Photo
1950	Agate Pass Bridge	State Route 305, Spanning Agate Pass	
1933	Grow Barn	8176 NE Paulanna Lane	
1928	Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Hall	7566 NE High School Road	
1938	Fort Ward Historic District	Fort Ward	
1890	Yama & Nagaya Village	Port Blakely	
1887	Bucklin House (Hyla Middle School)	7861 NE Bucklin Hill Road	

Date Constructed **Historic Property**

Property Address

Photo

1942

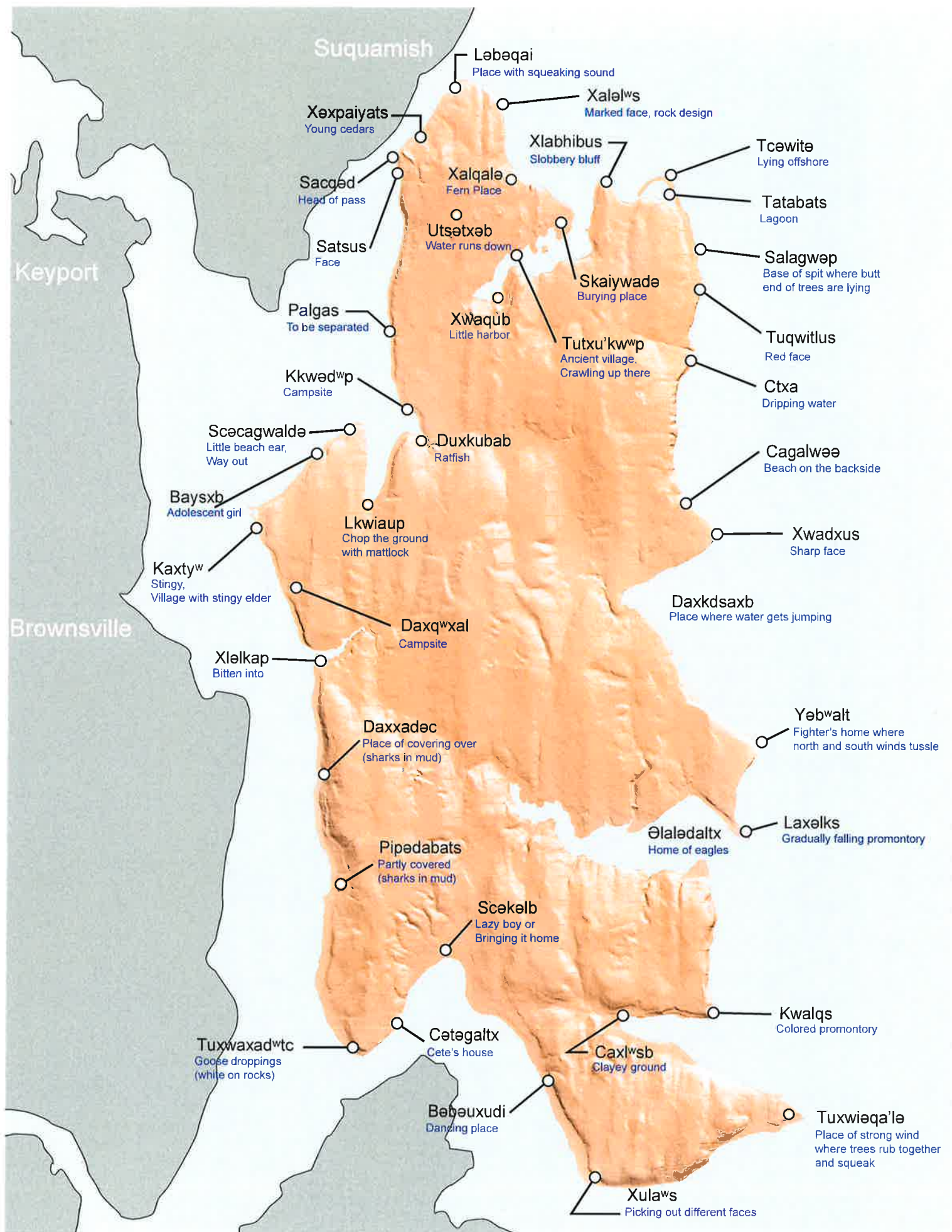
Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue

Taylor Avenue NE

Additional information on the [Washington State Historic Register](#)

Additional information on the [National Historic Register](#)

Government Websites by [CivicPlus®](#)



APPENDIX H

SPORTS PARTICIPATION DATA

Sports & Fitness Industry Association

2019 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities

Topline Participation Report

A Breakdown of Sports Participation

U.S. Population, Ages 6 +

All participation figures are in 000s

Aerobic Activities	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Aquatic Exercise										
Total participation	1+ times	8,483	9,122	9,226	10,575	10,459	10,518	0.6%	4.7%	4.6%
Boot Camp Style Training										
Total participation	1+ times	6,911	6,774	6,722	6,583	6,651	6,695	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.6%
Cross-Training Style Workouts										
Total participation	1+ times		11,265	11,710	12,914	13,622	13,338	-2.1%	4.6%	
Dance, Step, and Other Choreographed Exercise to Music										
Total participation	1+ times		21,455	21,487	21,839	22,616	22,391	-1.0%	1.4%	
High Impact/Intensity Training										
Total participation	1+ times	17,323	19,746	20,464	21,390	21,476	21,611	0.6%	1.9%	4.6%
Running/Jogging										
Total participation	1+ times	54,188	51,127	48,496	47,384	50,770	49,459	-2.6%	0.8%	-1.7%
Aerobic Activities	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Swimming for Fitness										
Total participation	1+ times	26,354	25,304	26,319	26,601	27,135	27,575	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%
Walking for Fitness										
Total participation	1+ times	117,351	112,583	109,829	107,895	110,805	111,001	0.2%	0.4%	-1.1%
AAG- Average Annual Growth										
Conditioning Activities	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Bodyweight Exercise & Bodyweight Accessory-Assisted Training										
Total participation	1+ times		22,390	22,146	25,110	24,454	24,183	-1.1%	3.2%	
Pilates Training										
Total participation	1+ times	8,069	8,504	8,594	8,893	9,047	9,084	0.4%	1.9%	2.4%
Tai Chi										
Total participation	1+ times	3,469	3,446	3,651	3,706	3,787	3,761	-0.7%	1.0%	1.7%
Yoga										
Total participation	1+ times	24,310	25,262	25,289	26,268	27,354	28,745	5.1%	4.4%	3.4%
Free Weights (Barbells)										
Total participation	1+ times	25,641	25,623	25,381	26,473	27,444	27,834	1.4%	3.1%	1.7%
Free Weights (Dumbbells/Hand Weights)										
Total participation	1+ times	58,267	56,124	54,716	51,513	52,217	51,291	-1.8%	-2.1%	-2.5%
Racquet Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Badminton										
Total participation	1+ times	7,150	7,176	7,198	7,354	6,430	6,337	-1.5%	-4.0%	-2.2%
Cardio Tennis										
Total participation	1+ times	1,539	1,617	1,821	2,125	2,223	2,499	12.4%	11.3%	10.3%
Pickleball										
Total participation	1+ times		2,462	2,506	2,815	3,132	3,301	5.4%	9.7%	

Table Tennis

Total participation	1+ times	17,079	16,385	16,565	16,568	16,041	15,592	-2.8%	-2.0%	-1.8%
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Tennis

Total participation	1+ times	17,678	17,904	17,963	18,079	17,683	17,841	0.9%	-0.2%	0.2%
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AAG- Average Annual Growth

Individual Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
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Archery

Total participation	1+ times	7,647	8,435	8,378	7,903	7,769	7,654	-1.5%	-2.9%	0.2%
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Golf on a 9 or 18-hole golf course

Total participation	1+ times	24,720	24,700	24,120	23,815	23,829	24,240	1.7%	0.2%	-0.4%
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Skateboarding

Total participation	1+ times	6,350	6,582	6,436	6,442	6,382	6,500	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%
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Trail Running

Total participation	1+ times	6,792	7,531	8,139	8,582	9,149	10,010	9.4%	7.2%	8.1%
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AAG- Average Annual Growth

Team Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
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Baseball

Total participation	1+ times	13,284	13,152	13,711	14,760	15,642	15,877	1.5%	5.0%	3.7%
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Basketball

Total participation	1+ times	23,669	23,067	23,410	22,343	23,401	24,225	3.5%	1.2%	0.5%
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Cheerleading

Total participation	1+ times	3,235	3,456	3,608	4,029	3,816	3,841	0.6%	2.3%	3.7%
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Football (Flag)

Total participation	1+ times	5,610	5,508	5,829	6,173	6,551	6,572	0.3%	4.1%	3.3%
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Football (Touch)

Total participation	1+ times	7,140	6,586	6,487	5,686	5,629	5,517	-2.0%	-5.1%	-4.9%
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Gymnastics

Total participation	1+ times	4,972	4,621	4,679	5,381	4,805	4,770	-0.7%	1.2%	-0.4%
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Lacrosse

Total participation	1+ times	1,813	2,011	2,094	2,090	2,171	2,098	-3.4%	0.1%	3.1%
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Team Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
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Roller Hockey

Total participation	1+ times	1,298	1,736	1,907	1,929	1,834	1,734	-5.5%	-3.1%	6.9%
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Rugby

Total participation	1+ times	1,183	1,276	1,349	1,550	1,621	1,560	-3.8%	5.2%	5.9%
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Soccer (Indoor)

Total participation	1+ times	4,803	4,530	4,813	5,117	5,399	5,233	-3.1%	2.9%	1.9%
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Soccer (Outdoor)

Total participation	1+ times	12,726	12,592	12,646	11,932	11,924	11,405	-4.3%	-3.4%	-2.1%
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Softball (Fast-Pitch)

Total participation	1+ times	2,498	2,424	2,460	2,467	2,309	2,303	-0.3%	-2.1%	-1.6%
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Softball (Slow-Pitch)

Total participation	1+ times	6,868	7,077	7,114	7,690	7,283	7,386	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
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Swimming on a Team

Total participation	1+ times	2,638	2,710	2,892	3,369	3,007	3,045	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%
Track and Field										
Total participation	1+ times	4,071	4,105	4,222	4,116	4,161	4,143	-0.4%	-0.6%	0.4%
Ultimate Frisbee										
Total participation	1+ times	5,077	4,530	4,409	3,673	3,126	2,710	-13.3%	-15.0%	-11.7%
Team Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Volleyball (Beach/Sand)										
Total participation	1+ times	4,769	4,651	4,785	5,489	4,947	4,770	-3.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Volleyball (Court)										
Total participation	1+ times	6,433	6,304	6,423	6,216	6,317	6,317	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%
Volleyball (Grass)										
Total participation	1+ times	4,098	3,911	3,888	4,295	3,454	3,464	0.3%	-2.9%	-2.8%
Wrestling										
Total participation	1+ times	1,829	1,891	1,978	1,922	1,896	1,908	0.7%	-1.2%	0.9%
AAG- Average Annual Growth										
Outdoor Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Backpacking Overnight - More Than 1/4 Mile From Vehicle/Home										
Total participation	1+ times	9,069	10,101	10,100	10,151	10,975	10,540	-4.0%	1.6%	3.2%
Bicycling (BMX)										
Total participation	1+ times	2,168	2,350	2,690	3,104	3,413	3,439	0.8%	8.7%	9.8%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)										
Total participation	1+ times	8,542	8,044	8,316	8,615	8,609	8,690	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)										
Total participation	1+ times	40,888	39,725	38,280	38,365	38,866	39,041	0.5%	0.7%	-0.9%
Birdwatching More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle										
Total participation	1+ times	14,152	13,179	13,093	11,589	12,296	12,344	0.4%	-1.7%	-2.5%
Camping (RV)										
Total participation	1+ times	14,556	14,633	14,699	15,855	16,159	15,980	-1.1%	2.9%	1.9%
Camping (Within 1/4 Mile of Vehicle/Home)										
Total participation	1+ times	29,269	28,660	27,742	26,467	26,262	27,416	4.4%	-0.3%	-1.3%
Climbing (Sport/Boulder)										
Total participation	1+ times					2,103	2,184	3.8%		
Climbing (Indoor)										
Total participation	1+ times					5,045	5,112	1.3%		
Fishing (Fly)										
Total participation	1+ times	5,878	5,842	6,089	6,456	6,791	6,939	2.2%	4.5%	3.4%
Fishing (Freshwater/Other)										
Total participation	1+ times	37,796	37,821	37,682	38,121	38,346	38,998	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%
Fishing (Saltwater)										
Total participation	1+ times	11,790	11,817	11,975	12,266	13,062	12,830	-1.8%	2.4%	1.7%
Hiking (Day)										
Total participation	1+ times	34,378	36,222	37,232	42,128	44,900	47,860	6.6%	8.8%	6.9%
Wildlife Viewing More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle										
Total participation	1+ times	21,359	21,110	20,718	20,746	20,351	20,556	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.8%

Water Sports	Definition	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year change	3 year AAG	5 year AAG
Canoeing										
Total participation	1+ times	10,153	10,044	10,236	10,046	9,220	9,129	-1.0%	-3.7%	-2.0%
Kayaking (Recreational)										
Total participation	1+ times	8,716	8,855	9,499	10,017	10,533	11,017	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)										
Total participation	1+ times	2,694	2,912	3,079	3,124	2,955	2,805	-5.1%	-3.0%	1.0%
Kayaking (White Water)										
Total participation	1+ times	2,146	2,351	2,518	2,552	2,500	2,562	2.5%	0.6%	3.7%
Rafting										
Total participation	1+ times	3,836	3,781	3,883	3,428	3,479	3,404	-2.2%	-4.1%	-2.2%
Sailing										
Total participation	1+ times	3,915	3,924	4,099	4,095	3,974	3,754	-5.5%	-2.9%	-0.8%
Scuba Diving										
Total participation	1+ times	3,174	3,145	3,274	3,111	2,874	2,849	-0.9%	-4.5%	-2.1%
Snorkelling										
Total participation	1+ times	8,700	8,752	8,874	8,717	8,384	7,815	-6.8%	-4.1%	-2.1%
Stand Up Paddling										
Total participation	1+ times	1,993	2,751	3,020	3,220	3,325	3,453	3.9%	4.6%	12.3%
Winter Sports										
	Definition	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	1 year change	3 yr AAG	5 yr AAG
Skiing (Alpine/Downhill/Freeski/Telemark)**										
Total participation	1+ times	14,537	14,889	15,299	15,590	15,277	14,726	-3.6%	-1.2%	0.3%
Skiing (Cross-country)										
Total participation	1+ times	4,516	4,291	4,146	4,640	5,059	5,104	0.9%	7.3%	2.7%
Sledding/Saucer Riding/Snow Tubing										
Total participation	1+ times		8,560	8,811	8,861	9,538	9,484	-0.6%	2.5%	
Snowboarding										
Total participation	1+ times	7,351	7,399	7,676	7,602	7,557	7,126	-5.7%	-2.4%	-0.6%
Snowshoeing										
Total participation	1+ times	4,029	3,603	3,885	3,533	3,711	3,530	-4.9%	-3.0%	-2.3%
Fat Winter Biking*										
Total participation	1+ times						1,440			

*New category to 2018 PAC survey

**Category definition changed in 2018 PAC survey

APPENDIX I

**BAINBRIDGE ISLAND LAND TRUST
2018 CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE**



Bainbridge Island Land Trust

Conservation Plan Update

Adopted April 24, 2018



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
MISSION & VISION	8
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	9
A BRIEF HISTORY OF BILT	10
STATUS & TRENDS OF LANDSCAPES ON BAINBRIDGE ISLAND.....	12
SPECIFIC NATURAL RESOURCES TYPE STATUS AND ANALYSIS.....	18
<i>Shorelines.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Wildlife Networks and Forest Cores</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Streams</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Agricultural Lands</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Wetlands.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Recreational Trails</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Scenic Vistas.....</i>	<i>21</i>
PLAN UPDATE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIZATION.....	22
CONSERVATION TOOLS.....	36
POTENTIAL PARTNERS	38
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS	41
REFERENCES.....	42
APPENDICIES	
Appendix A: Maps	
<i>Map 1: Location in Puget Sound</i>	
<i>Map 2: Bainbridge Island Aerial View</i>	
<i>Map 3: Bainbridge Island Conservation Lands</i>	
<i>Map 4: Bainbridge Island Protected Areas and Neighborhood Centers</i>	
<i>Map 5: Updated Streams and Wetlands</i>	
<i>Map 6: Streams and Culverts by Passability</i>	
<i>Map 7: Bainbridge Island Land Cover 2015</i>	
<i>Map 8: Nearshore Reach Impact Rating</i>	
<i>Map 9: Conservation Value Index</i>	
<i>Map 9A: Conservation Value Index Manzanita Vicinity</i>	
<i>Map 9B: Conservation Value Index Gazzam/Islandwood Vicinity</i>	
<i>Map 9C: Conservation Value Index and Culverts Blakely Harbor Vicinity</i>	
<i>Map 10: Conservation Value Index Sum by Parcel Blakely Harbor Vicinity</i>	
Appendix B: GIS Data Sources	
Appendix C: BILT Capital Investment 2018-2028	
Appendix D: Conservation Survey Summary 2018	
Appendix E: BILT Strategic Plan	

Executive Summary

The Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) is a non-profit land trust that serves the people and wildlife of Bainbridge Island, Washington. Over the last 29 years, BILT has protected and helped restore some of the most special places on Bainbridge Island, including forestlands, wetlands, shorelines, streams and riparian corridors, agricultural lands, recreational lands and trails, open spaces, and scenic vistas. BILT protects natural and working lands with high conservation values largely through land acquisition and conservation easements. Since its inception in 1989, BILT has worked cooperatively with willing landowners, other conservation organizations, and governmental/tribal entities to help preserve more than 1330 acres on Bainbridge Island, with over 1000 of those acres being open to the public.

The 2018 Conservation Plan Update is designed to build upon, not replace the 2012 BILT Conservation Plan, and refine our strategic initiatives for protection and restoration endeavors. In the 2012 plan, BILT recognized that the supply of conservation lands and habitats on Bainbridge Island was diminishing due to the continued press of development and land use patterns. In 2018, these concerns remain and are heightened due to population growth in the Puget Sound area and on Bainbridge Island. With a sense of urgency and the need to focus our efforts, the 2012 Plan identified two priority ecological systems worthy of our increased attention and action. As BILT worked to update our conservation priorities for now and the future, these priorities remain our focus:

Wildlife Networks: Systems of large ecologically functioning habitat blocks and wildlife connectors that support sustainable populations of diverse and abundant wildlife species and provide opportunities for wildlife to move between large habitat blocks. These areas contain valuable critical habitats, including forests, wetlands, streams, and riparian areas. These networks also provide watershed protection and can provide public access, when compatible with conservation objectives, via well planned trails and other amenities. Much work during the 2018 Conservation Plan Update went towards the examination of existing data to help define these Networks and habitat connectors.

Shorelines: Dynamic habitat systems that contain highly valuable critical habitats, including tidelands, estuaries, lagoons, nearshore, marine riparian and adjoining upland areas, important to a high diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species. Shorelines can provide public access, when compatible with conservation objectives, via well planned trails and other amenities. We recognize the Island's 58 miles of shoreline are integral to the larger Puget Sound ecosystem which gives added significance and importance to our shoreline conservation and restoration efforts.

Some significant events have occurred since 2012 which inform BILT's 2018 Conservation Plan update.

Since adoption of the 2012 Conservation Plan, Bainbridge Island Land Trust has successfully completed or is currently engaged in completing a number of strategic protection and restoration efforts which demonstrate our commitment towards implementation of the plan:

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

- We've acquired, through fee ownership and conservation easements, land within the mid-section of the Island, in an effort to secure and connect large blocks of habitats in the core area of Bainbridge Island.
- We've expanded protected lands in the Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve by acquiring interest in 14 acres adjacent to the Preserve and engaging actively in discussions with surrounding property owners.
- We completed the largest shoreline restoration project on private property in Puget Sound by removing shoreline armor and restoring riparian and intertidal function with the Powell Shoreline Restoration Project. We also have acquired the Agate Passage Preserve – the largest undeveloped shoreline and tideland parcels on Bainbridge Island.
- BILT has become a member of the Washington Association of Land Trust's Shoreline Collaboration with a focus on protecting and restoring more shorelines. This has led to being engaged with a number of shoreline landowners.
- The 2012 Plan identified the unique realization that the amount of open space being set aside through development permits was equal to the amount of acres being protected by the actions of the BILT (or our partners), but "open space" lands rarely provide ecological function (i.e. storm water retention ponds rather than cared for conservation lands). With the inevitable development taking place, BILT has reached out to developers to identify lands where conservation opportunities can go hand in hand with well planned development. The BILT/Quitslund/Jefferson Fine Home Builders project, where over 19 acres will become BILT conservation lands while 8 acres are developed for housing illustrates progress on this front and has helped shape this model of conservation for the future.

The economies of Bainbridge Island and the Puget Sound area have rebounded significantly since the recession of 2007, placing increased urgency on protection efforts. In 2012, Bainbridge Island's population was 23,090 and based on 2017 data from the Puget Sound Regional Council has grown to 23,950 (a 4% change). Approximately 531* new residential structures have been permitted on Bainbridge Island since 2012 (according to the City of Bainbridge Island * October and December 2017 data missing). According to the City of Bainbridge Island Comprehensive Plan 2017 "Navigate Bainbridge," by the year 2036, the Island's population is projected to reach 28,660. The median price of a home on Bainbridge Island in 2012 was \$663,214 while at the end of 2017 the median price was \$836,000. It is estimated that 1,000 people a week move into the Salish Sea geographic area.

Another significant event that has occurred is increased awareness of the natural resource attributes of Bainbridge Island and the functions they provide to the community not only for habitat, but also water resource protection, storm water control, carbon sequestration, and contributing to a healthy and vibrant community. This awareness has been built from a number of efforts that have taken place since the BILT 2012 Conservation Plan, involving public processes, such as the City of Bainbridge Island Comprehensive Plan update in 2016, field assessment and data collection, such as Wild Fish

Conservancy's stream mapping work in 2014/2015, and priority evaluation processes such as West Sound Watershed Nearshore Integration Study 2016.

Recognizing the depth and breadth of information and datasets generated since our 2012 plan was developed (See Appendix B for a list of data and the Reference Section for studies, and prioritization processes) BILT has chosen to update their conservation plan to integrate this information, increasing our knowledge and focus to protect ecological values, in concert with other organizational priorities.

The 2018 Conservation Plan Update does not substitute our 2012 plan, but builds upon it and provides more tools and information for our consideration as we continue protection and restoration efforts. The update also addresses to-do's or tasks identified in the 2012 plan. This phase of the update includes the following activities:

- Recognize the work that has taken place since 2012 (including studies that have been performed and the plans that have been completed) and integrate, rather than duplicate, priority actions identified through these efforts into our thinking and knowledge base. These efforts, plans and resources are identified in the Resources Section of the plan.
- Collect the latest generation of data and science available related to the natural resources of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County and Puget Sound, with a focus on data connected to supporting natural systems, aquatic and terrestrial species, water resources, and priority habitats. Appendix B identifies the data sources collected for this update. These attributes include not only natural resources but also infrastructure such as culverts blocking fish passage in streams and shoreline modifications, thus helping to identify potential restoration actions (see Maps 6 and 9C).
- Develop a technique to identify Wildlife Networks on the island and connections between them. Much work has been done in the past, and continues, to evaluate our shorelands and their importance in supporting Chinook salmon, forage fish, and more but creating a methodology to identify attributes important to protect in the interior of the island was necessary. See the Conservation Values Index discussion on page 27 which explains the methodology used to identify a potential system of connectors.
- Create a Conservation Values Index in order to visualize with maps and underlying data where priority habitats and natural resources connect with each other on the Island, providing an opportunity to identify regional priorities for our work. For instance, protection efforts have progressed over the years in the mid-core section of the Island from Battle Point Spit, through the Hilltop/Grand Forest complex and, BILT's Wildlife Corridor to Murden Cove. Applying this strategy to other areas of the island will help identify areas where conservation easements, acquisitions, or restoration projects might achieve ecological goals, generate partnerships, excite the community around a conservation strategy, and focus fundraising efforts. Additionally, this information can be used for BILT's day to day interactions with landowners, providing easy access to the types of conservation values properties host. See Appendix B for the Conservation Values Index and page 27 for the narrative.

- **Community Conservation Survey.** This on-line survey was created and made available to anyone who wanted to complete it between January 2018 to April 2018. 502 respondents provided their thoughts, spending over 140 hours collectively to provide insights and ideas to BILT. Generally the feedback from BILT's Community Conservation Survey is consistent with other community visioning exercises like 2017 City of Bainbridge Island Comprehensive Plan "Navigate Bainbridge" where residents express support for protection of vulnerable/threatened resources, natural resources that provide many community functions and values (water resource protection, trails, etc.). The Community Conservation Survey takers also conveyed an understanding of the need to create Wildlife Networks, and they supported this concept. See Appendix D for the print out of the survey results and more discussion.

The Conservation Plan Update is divided into a number of key sections.

- The opening sections lay out the mission and vision of BILT and review BILT's history and current snapshot of conservation efforts to date and underway.
- The next section describes the status and trends of development and various habitat and landscape types on Bainbridge Island.
- The Plan then talks about the Conservation Values Index, and how it can be used to create a Conservation **Priority** Index which can focus attention to key regional areas on the Island for protection work, inform landowner outreach endeavors, pursuit of funding options, and much more.
- A number of Maps and Appendices support the narrative and are attached at the end of the document.

Updates to the Conservation Plan will continue through 2018. These update efforts will include:

- **Utilization of the Conservation Values Index (CVI):** Through the remainder of the year, BILT will use the CVI on a day to day basis to help provide information about lands and natural resource values attached to these lands. This use will help identify potential geographic focus areas, and also lead to the integration of other community values, such as proximity to neighborhood centers, public access and scenic values
- **Correct and update data:** While the large majority of the datasets BILT has used with this update are very new and reflect existing conditions, there are some which require additional work. Specifically the Shoreline Impact data from the 2008 Bainbridge Island Nearshore Assessment needs to be updated to reflect restoration efforts that have taken place on the shoreline in addition to shoreline which has been impacted or armored since 2008.
- **Stakeholder Outreach/Community Conversation:** With a conservation values index being created, what is the feedback about this index and our methodology and what else should we be considering? Reaching out to both traditional partners (natural resource professionals and

entities, partners in conservation work) and non-traditional land trust partners (health care professionals, interfaith community members, business/professional organizations, developers, real estate agents, etc.) will take place using a moderator . This important step will assist with the interpretation/crosswalk that will need to occur between natural resource values and community values.

- **Integration of Climate Change.** There has been much work performed by others, including the City of Bainbridge Island Climate Adaptation Assessment of 2017, UW Climate Change Study and other regional efforts to help inform protection, and likely restoration, endeavors resilient to climate change.
- **Further refinement of Action Plan/Regional Priorities.** By performing the above tasks, BILT's goal will be, by the end of 2018, to have an integrated plan with a refined CVI, expanded stakeholder feedback and climate change data in order to guide work over the next 10 years.

Mission & Vision

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND LAND TRUST MISSION STATEMENT:

To preserve and steward the diverse natural environment of Bainbridge Island for the benefit of all.

VISION STATEMENT:

Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) envisions a future:

- In which the rural character and scenic beauty of our island endure and enrich the lives of all
- Where the island's natural systems sustain the interconnected life that inhabits this special place in Puget Sound
- Where our level and pattern of development conserve important natural resources for future generations
- Where biologically diverse communities of native plants flourish in a natural landscape, and wildlife has enough contiguous natural habitat to roam and thrive
- Where public natural areas and trails form an extensive, interconnected system which is well cared for and valued by the community
- Where the well-being of the community is supported by natural areas and trails
- Where working farms remain strong and valued contributors to our economy and way of life
- Where water is pure and plentiful
- Where, with all of this, Bainbridge Island remains a wonderful place to live, work, and play for generations to come

Acknowledgements

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Peter Namtvedt Best – PNB Consulting (Bainbridge Island, WA) for 2012/2014 BILT CP Plan data

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Bainbridge Island, WA.

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BILT is a 501(c)(3) Washington state private, nonprofit corporation. It is a qualified conservation organization under IRS Code Section 170(h).

As a member of the national [Land Trust Alliance \(LTA\)](#), BILT is an accredited Land Trust the LTA's Standards and Practices which guide land trusts to operate ethically and legally.

Currently, the Land Trust has close to 1000 member households.

Acknowledgments: At their November 2017 board meeting, the Board of Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) agreed to update their 2012 Conservation Plan in order to retrieve up to date information to guide future actions, create a Conservation Values Index, and to be eligible for applying to Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program grants. The update is intended, despite a level of organizational success over the past nearly three decades, to provide additional tools and information that help provide strategic focus for the organization's future work and deployment of resources. This Plan was adopted April 28, 2018.

A history of BILT and its work

For more than 29 years, Bainbridge Island Land Trust (BILT) has worked to protect and steward vulnerable forestlands, wetlands, shoreline, stream and riparian corridors, agricultural lands, and scenic vistas on Bainbridge Island. Of the Island's 17,394 acres, more than 1330 acres have been permanently protected due to BILT's efforts. The organization has been integral in changing the "conservation lands" map of the Island over the decades from a few parcels of land, to larger networks of conserved lands. The change of protected lands on the Island is illustrated in Map 4.

Of the lands we have protected, more than 1000 acres are open to the public and host some of the most intact contiguous natural habitat parcels and the most beautiful non-motorized trails in the region. BILT currently holds 47 conservation easements (42 private and 5 public) on over 763.30 acres and we own over 101 acres of land outright. All BILT held conservation easements have been donated. Another 484 acres have been preserved on the Island through acquisition with Land Trust assistance, and most of those acres are open to the public. We have done this through support from landowners, our members, fundraising in our community, acquiring grants from public and private funding sources, and building a network of community and regional partners. The lands we protect through conservation easements and those we own become our obligation to steward – forever.

Stewardship is a growing part of BILT's work. Each property acquired, whether by fee or conservation easement, receives focused attention to maintain or improve conservation values. On conservation easement properties, stewardship work ranges from active interaction with private landowners to managing invasive plants, to cost share programs, volunteer work parties, or applying for grants to help support large scale restoration efforts such as the Powel Shoreline Restoration project. On lands we own, a management plan is developed to guide maintenance or restoration efforts. BILT has identified projects that range from invasive weed removal to culvert fish passage improvement projects on property owned by BILT.

Bainbridge Island Land Trust is fortunate to work on an Island where there is strong community support for conservation and land protection. This support has been indicated by the number of people who are members of our organization (over 800 families) and the contribution of over 2300 hours annually in service to BILT. There is a strong history of support for natural areas and open space. The voters of the Island created two significant public funding sources used to protect open space and park lands: the City of Bainbridge Island (COBI) Open Space Bond in 2001 and the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District (BIMPRD) expansion of the levy lid in 2008. The two local funding sources matched with state and federal grants, contributions from area partners, plus significant BILT private fund raising endeavors have resulted in the success of land protection to date.

In 2017 BILT embarked on its largest multi-year capital campaign ever which has a multi-property acquisition goal. The campaign focuses on properties that hopefully will expand the Habitat Network in the Gazzam Lake Nature Preserve (in the Island's largest undisturbed forest core) to over 550 acres of contiguous preserved lands, acquiring highly valued properties such as the Cougar Creek Preserve which

provides a critical link to building new Habitat Networks (and was identified using the Conservation Values Index developed in the 2018 Conservation Plan Update), and valuable undeveloped shoreline properties. Launching this campaign is reliant not only on the financial support of Islanders and others, but is also reliant on the good will and cooperation of landowners who have a desire to protect the special qualities of their property by working with BILT.

In the mid-section of our island, we have been mindful of building a network of conservation properties. That concentrated effort has resulted in the protection of over 200 acres of habitat and open space, illustrating the benefits of implementing a plan that focuses on a specific geographic area or conservation system priority. It is that same kind of concentrated effort – more from an ecosystem based approach rather than a parcel by parcel approach - that BILT intends to apply to the resources we have identified as priorities in this plan (and in the work of others).

Other important actions BILT has performed will help shape future preservation and stewardship work:

- We completed the largest shoreline restoration project on private property in Puget Sound by removing shoreline armor and restoring riparian and intertidal function with the Powel Shoreline Restoration Project. This action sets the stage for BILT involvement and engagement with shoreline landowners to improve the condition of this critical habitat. We also have acquired the Agate Passage Preserve – the largest undeveloped shoreline and tideland parcels on Bainbridge Island – to protect tidelands, feeder bluffs and intact riparian habitat.
- BILT has become a member of the Washington Association of Land Trust's Shoreline Collaboration with a focus on increased protections and restoration of Puget Sound shorelines. This has led to increased interaction with policymakers and a number of shoreline landowners.
- The 2012 Plan identified the unique realization that the amount of open space being set aside through development permits was equal to the amount of acres being protected by the actions of the BILT (or our partners), but "open space" lands as permitted rarely provide ecological functions and are more likely to be storm water retention ponds or other structures rather than conservation lands. With inevitable development taking place, BILT has reached out to developers to identify lands where conservation opportunities can go hand in hand with well planned development. The BILT/Quitslund/Jefferson Fine Home Builders project, where over 19 acres will become BILT conservation lands while 8 acres are developed for housing, illustrates progress on this front and has helped shape this model of conservation for the future.
- Helping to collect data such as stream type data through the support of Wild Fish Conservancy has helped us be better informed about our natural resources.
- The Springbrook Creek Watershed Assessment and Feasibility project led by BILT takes a watershed scale approach to landowner outreach, land preservation and restoration actions.

Status & Trends of Landscapes on Bainbridge Island

How has land use changed and what might the future look like?

The land use status¹ of properties on Bainbridge Island were analyzed for the 22-year period ranging from June 1996² to March 2018. Each land use status was assigned one of four broad categories:

- Undeveloped & Unprotected
 - Includes many land use types including active farms and forest lands without some type of protection in place. Because some of these lands are working resource lands; some of these properties may include some level of development such as a residence or barn/shed;
 - This is the primary category where opportunities with a high level of conservation gain can be made;
 - This is a category where restoration opportunities may provide valuable long-term conservation gains;.
- Some Level of Development
 - The level of development ranges from very low density to commercial/industrial;
 - There still may be good conservation opportunities among properties with lower-densities of development in this category;
 - This is a category where restoration opportunities may provide valuable long-term conservation gains;
- Some Level of Protection
 - The level of protection ranges from permanent (e.g. conservation easement) to less-than-permanent (e.g. unrestricted park land, current use (open space) tax status, perhaps a subdivision's open space tract). A detailed parcel-specific review is necessary to determine the exact nature and durability of the protections affecting each property;
 - This category includes all park lands and private reserves (i.e. IslandWood, Bloedel);
 - This category includes properties that have some development if they also have some type of protection in place (e.g. open space farm land, parks with recreation facilities);
 - This category does not include properties affected by regulatory protections (e.g. critical areas & buffers or required open space required by subdivision if the lands are not functioning as open space (i.e. storm water retention ponds);
 - This is the category where opportunities may exist to upgrade protections for strategically important resource lands from a less-than-permanent to permanent status;
 - Ongoing stewardship (maintenance, restoration/enhancement) of properties in this category may be necessary to maintain and improve conservation values;
- N/A or Unknown

¹ Land use status codes are defined and managed by the Kitsap County Assessor's Office. BILT reviewed these codes, made modifications as necessary, and categorized them for our analysis.

² June 1996 was the earliest GIS tax parcel data readily available from the City of Bainbridge Island. Older GIS data may be available from the Kitsap County Assessor's Office. Non-GIS analysis of older data could be derived from paper-based records or digital tabular data from the Kitsap County Assessor's Office, if available and resources exist to conduct the analysis. March 2018 data was the closest data available.

What are some of the important trends over the last 22 years?

Figure 1: Highlighted here are some of the more significant trends that have occurred over the past 22 years (1996-2018) between the categories of land use BILT has assigned.

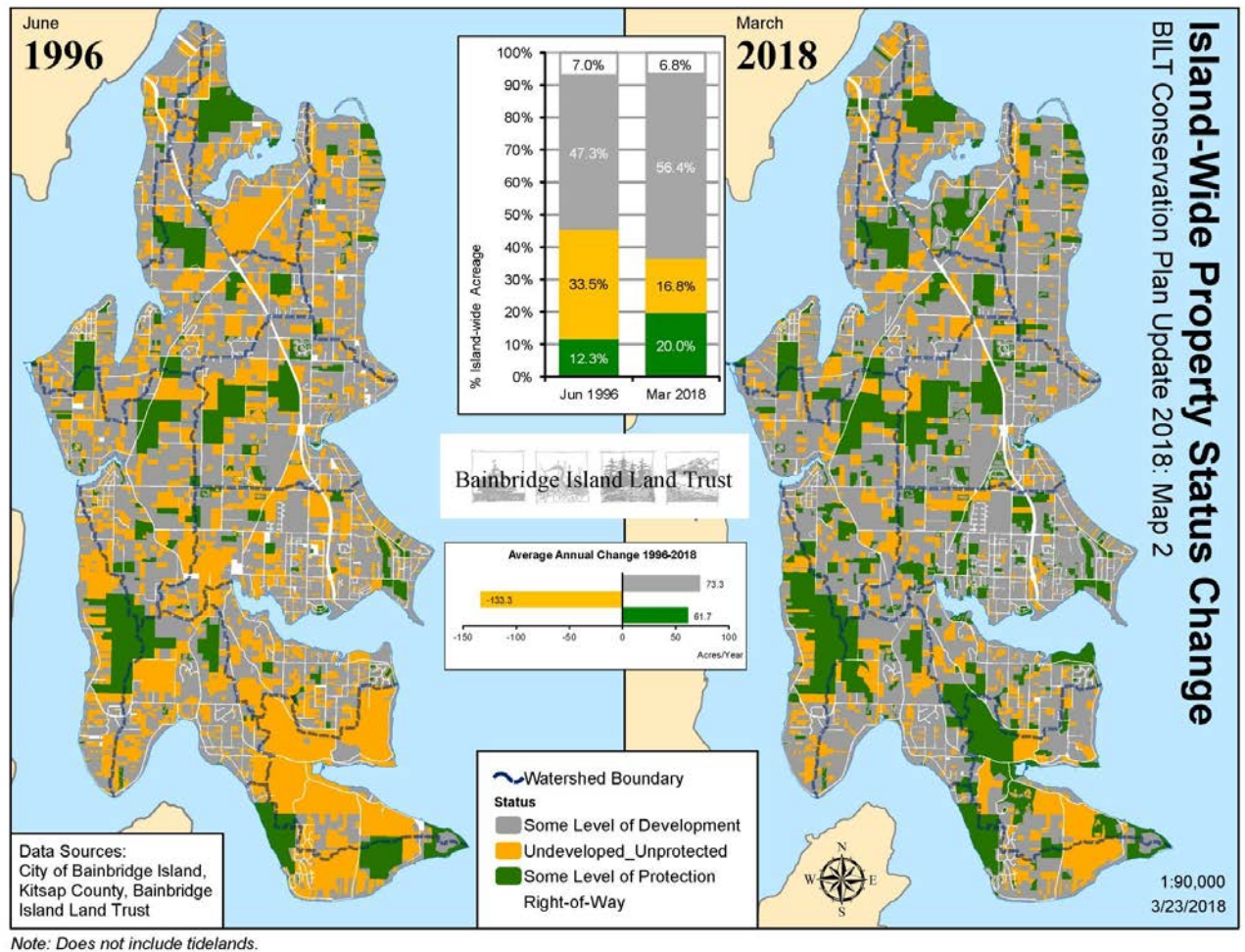


Figure 2: Annualized Change in Property Status Island-Wide (1996-2018). Average annual change in acres over a historic 22 year period. Does not include tidelands

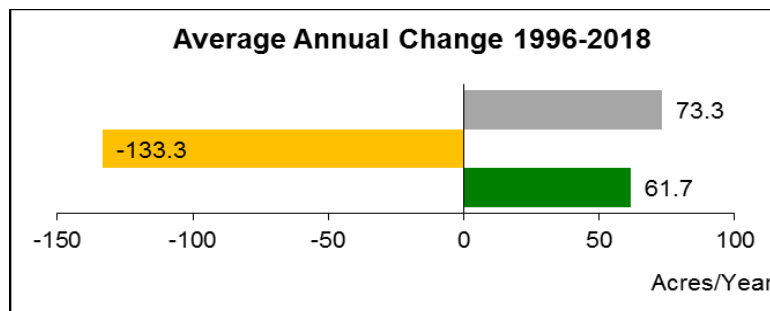


Figure 3: Island-Wide Property Status Change *(all tables do not include tidelands)*

Island-Wide Status (Acres)						
Status	Jun 1996	Jan 2001	Dec 2005	Apr 2010	Sep 2014	Mar 2018
Some Level of Development	8,224	8,957	9,652	9,857	9,754	9,817
Undeveloped & Unprotected	5,824	4,749	3,596	3,176	2,994	2,926
Some Level of Protection	2,134	2,533	2,934	3,186	3,478	3,475
N/A, Unknown & Right-of-Way	1,213	1,156	1,212	1,175	1,169	1,176
Total Upland Acreage	17,394	17,394	17,394	17,394	17,394	17,394

Island-Wide Status (% of Total Acres)						
Status	Actual					
	1996	2001	2005	2010	2014	2018
Some Level of Development	47%	51%	55%	57%	56%	56%
Undeveloped & Unprotected	33%	27%	21%	18%	17%	17%
Some Level of Protection	12%	15%	17%	18%	20%	20%
N/A, Unknown & Right-of-Way	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Doesn't include tidelands.

Island-Wide Status (Acres)			
Status	Jun 1996	Sep 2014	Mar 2018
Some Level of Development	8,224	9,754	9,817
Undeveloped & Unprotected	5,824	2,994	2,926
Some Level of Protection	2,134	3,478	3,475
N/A, Unknown & Right-of-Way	1,213	1,169	1,176
Total Upland Acreage	17,394	17,394	17,394

How much time is left before all the “Undeveloped and Unprotected” land may be gone?

In 2012, BILT calculated a simple linear projection based on the average rate of change over the past 15 years was used to estimate future changes in property status. That projection was updated in 2014 (see below Figure 4). The projection takes our experience over the years and carries it forward for the next 12 years.³ Accordingly, this projection estimates that the inventory of “Undeveloped & Unprotected” land may be exhausted by 2030, either having received “Some Level of Protection” or having been converted to “Some Level of Development.” This horizon is an approximation, market forces and community support will significantly affect the pace of both conservation and development. However, this information points to the relevant task of identifying specific areas of focus in order to achieve protection of “significant” ecological processes and functions before it is too late. We did not update this projection for the 2018 Conservation Plan update but the 2014 projection provides relevant guidance in addition to population and development records for Bainbridge Island and Puget Sound.

The economies of Bainbridge Island and the Puget Sound area have rebounded significantly since the recession of 2007, placing increased urgency on protection efforts. In 2012, Bainbridge Island’s population was 23,090 and based on 2017 data from the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) has grown to 23,950 (a 4% change). Approximately 531* new residential structures have been permitted on Bainbridge Island since 2012 (*City of Bainbridge Island * October and December 2017 data missing*). According to the City of Bainbridge Island Comprehensive Plan 2017 “Navigate Bainbridge,” by the year 2036, the Island’s population is projected to reach 28,660. The Puget Sound experienced a 25% population boom in 2015 and is estimated to be growing by 1,000 people a week. Areas like Kirkland, WA have experienced up to 74% growth in population between 2016 and 2017 according to PSRC. With Bainbridge Island a mere 35-minute pleasant ferry ride away from Seattle, the likely pressures of increased housing and population is projected to continue.

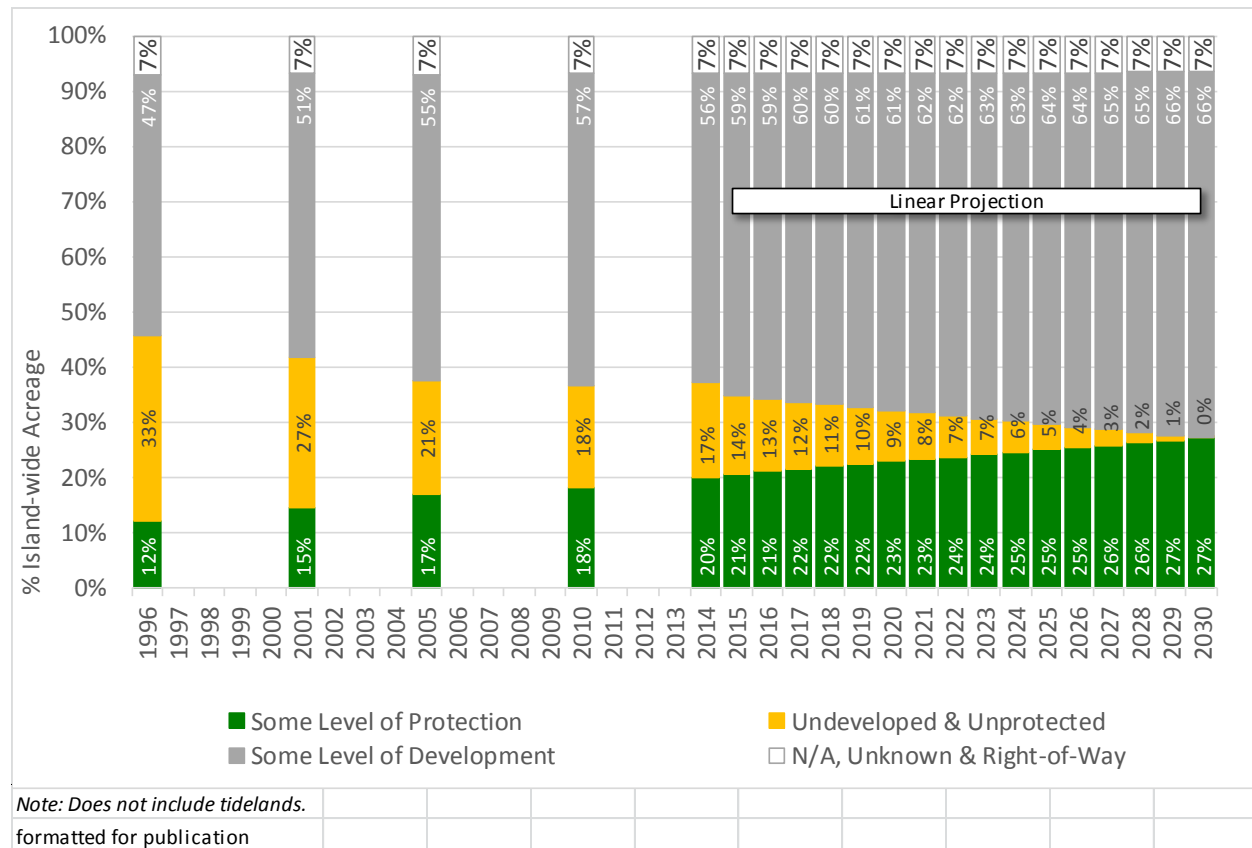
The median price of a home on Bainbridge Island in 2012 was \$663,214 while at the end of 2017 the median price was \$836,000. The median home price in Seattle in March of 2018 was \$819,500. Given the rural lifestyle of Bainbridge Island, access to good schools, natural areas and recreational opportunities, the attractiveness of Bainbridge Island will continue to grow. In our 2018 Community Conservation Survey, one of the primary reasons survey takers indicated they choose to live on Bainbridge Island was its attractive open spaces (See Appendix D).

Island-wide population and development history and projections provide BILT a strong indication of the rate of protection that needs to occur to keep pace with development. This information provides guidance for BILT to be open to pursuing protection/development partnerships similar to the Quitslund Family Farm/Jefferson Fine Home Building and Land Trust project. Under this transaction, Jefferson Fine Home Builders purchased lands from the Quitslund Family - a multi-generation family with an interest in

³ While any model will not precisely predict the future, this projection is informed by the historic record and provides us with a working target, which can be improved through periodic comparisons of the prediction to actual changes over time. All models are based on assumptions, and this model uses the average rate of change derived from 19 years (June 1996 - April 2014) of historic data.

both land preservation and achieving financial return on their land holdings - with the intent that a portion of the land would be donated to BILT, while another much smaller portion would be developed for housing (at less than the density allowed under current zoning). This ensures the BILT portion of the land will be stewarded and cared for (and hopefully improved over time through the removal of fish passage barriers on Dripping Water Creek and invasive plant removal).

Figure 4: Island-Wide Property Status Change & Projection



Notes: Does not include rights-of-way or tidelands. May not add to 100% due to rounding. Linear projection based on historic 15-year average.

Changes in Acreage of Undeveloped & Unprotected Properties by Size Class (1996-2018)

The number of undeveloped and unprotected acres on the island has diminished significantly on the island since 1996. Of the Island's 17,394 acres, 2,925 remain undeveloped and unprotected. Only 35 parcels over 10 acres in size remain in this classification. This diminishing resource brings heightened focus to BILT's protection strategies as protection of undeveloped and unprotected properties is a key strategy to achieving conservation, watershed protection, habitat connectivity and community open space priorities.

Large blocks of strategically located land, interconnected with other protected properties, can act as the anchors of the Wildlife Networks illustrated in Figure 6. Large-sized undeveloped properties support a number of ecological processes better than smaller sized properties. Staff and financial resources needed to steward large properties owned by a single landowner, in the case of a conservation easement, are typically less than stewarding a number of small conservation easements owned by separate landowners. For these reasons, it is important to evaluate property size and future stewardship obligations in connection with acquired properties and easements.

Figure 5. Changes in acreage and number of Undeveloped and Unprotected parcels by size class.

DataTable: Changes in Acreage of Undeveloped & Unprotected Properties by Size Class (1996-2018)							
Source: Parcel (ShoreClip) Data							
BILT_Protected_Status	Undeveloped & Unprotected						
Sum of BILT_Acres	Column Labels						
Row Labels		Jun 1996	Jan 2001	Dec 2005	Apr 2010	Sep 2014	Mar 2018
<=1		686	588	467	443	419	389
1 < x <= 2		601	471	398	379	380	357
2 < x <= 5		1,658	1,359	1,086	949	901	895
5 < x <= 10		857	841	555	498	466	509
10 < x <= 25		1,472	579	513	517	513	493
25 < x <= 50		385	319	217	147	72	39
50 < x <= 100		64	365	233	116	116	116
> 100		101	228	127	127	127	127
Grand Total		5,824	4,749	3,596	3,176	2,994	2,925
DataTable: Changes in Number of Undeveloped & Unprotected Properties by Size Class (1996-2018)							
Source: Parcel (ShoreClip) Data							
BILT_Protected_Status	Undeveloped & Unprotected						
Count of BILT_ID	Column Labels						
Row Labels		Jun 1996	Jan 2001	Dec 2005	Apr 2010	Sep 2014	Mar 2018
<=1		1558	1400	1042	974	931	870
1 < x <= 2		457	360	306	292	295	279
2 < x <= 5		529	429	350	311	293	292
5 < x <= 10		125	120	82	72	67	74
10 < x <= 25		80	38	35	34	33	31
25 < x <= 50		12	9	6	4	2	1
50 < x <= 100		1	6	4	2	2	2
> 100		1	2	1	1	1	1
Grand Total		2763	2364	1826	1690	1624	1,550

Specific Natural Resource Types Status and Analysis

Understanding the condition of Bainbridge Island natural resources was the focus of the 2018 BILT Conservation Plan Update. Significant work took place in collecting natural resource information that has been updated or improved over the past years. These resources were then folded in to create Conservation Values Index to help identify natural resource rich areas on Bainbridge Island reflecting a weighted value of importance.

Appendix B summarizes the data resources collected to better guide our understanding of the natural resources of the Island. Outreach to local experts in various resources helped to directly inform our understanding of the Island's resources and to help direct our efforts to find the documents and GIS data that are currently available.

The Resources and Reference Section of the plan identifies the existing plans assessing resources and prioritizing conservation, habitat protection, and restoration efforts that were used in the development of the Conservation Values Index. These plans range from the very large scale efforts of the Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda of 2016 (currently being updated), to the City of Bainbridge Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2017.

Shorelines – Map 8

Bainbridge Island contains 53 miles of shoreline. All of Bainbridge Island is classified as critical habitat for threatened Puget Sound populations of Chinook and Puget Sound rockfish.

Shorelines that have not been modified contain highly valuable critical habitats (e.g. riparian forest, tidelands, pocket estuaries, eelgrass, etc.) and contribute significantly to shoreline ecological processes (e.g. feeder bluffs, alongshore transport, water quality, etc.). Advanced ecosystem health analysis indicates that the Island's shoreline is at significant risk of not being able to maintain properly functioning conditions unless protection measures continue, and restoration efforts are pursued.

Map 8 illustrates only 3.1% of the Islands 53 miles of shoreline is categorized as "no-impact", according to City of Bainbridge Island Nearshore Assessment performed in 2008. This dataset has not been updated since 2008 (except for edits performed by BILT to recognize the removal of 1500 linear feet of armor at the Powel Shoreline Restoration project site) and requires attention to capture both positive gains that have taken place, such as shoreline restoration, or negative impacts that have taken place as a result of shoreline modification and development.

In 2016, BILT participated in the West Sound Watersheds Nearshore Integration Analysis, which looked closely at important nearshore processes such as feeder bluffs, undeveloped land, intersection with stream and estuarine areas, and many other factors. The result of this work was a prioritization of protection and restoration actions within the Kitsap Peninsula area, including Bainbridge Island. This guidance as to highest priority restoration and protection actions was integrated into the Conservation Values Index developed in this plan update.

Very few opportunities exist for protection efforts along undeveloped or unmodified shoreline, but the Conservation Value Index identifies these areas.

The majority of the future opportunities along the shoreline will be working on properties with “Some Level of Development” to protect and restore/enhance critical habitats and components of shoreline ecological processes that are essential for maintaining shoreline habitats into the future. Due to the high level of modification along the shoreline, this work will require significant resources, coordinated strategies and partnerships with other organizations and agencies, and decades of effort.

The Reference Section and Appendix B identify the many plans and data sources utilized in this planning effort. New data on eelgrass populations (important in supporting many populations of forage fish), forage fish utilization, and the integration of priority drift cells and reaches have become available since previous planning efforts and have been integrated here.

Wildlife Networks and Forest Cores

Wildlife Networks are an integral component of implementing BILT’s conservation priorities. The systematic linking of large functioning habitats with perhaps smaller strategically located lands (connectors) will likely result in more acres being identified as needing to be protected, and include areas of focus, or regional priorities. Key inland wildlife habitats on the Island are streams, riparian (streamside) areas, wetlands, and forests. Trees are very abundant on the Island, covering 70% of Bainbridge Island or 12,233 acres according to the latest data available from 2015, and are obvious while traveling around most of the Island and in aerial photos (Maps 2 and 7). However, roads and a semi-rural development pattern across most of the Island has caused fragmentation of forest habitats. Thus there can be a misperception that high-quality habitat is secure, when in truth the abundance and diversity of wildlife species will be diminished if an interconnected network of interior forest habitats, streams, and wetlands are not maintained.

The tools developed as part of this update are an important step for BILT’s development of a system for an improved Island-landscape-wide understanding of conservation values.

Streams – Map 5

Bainbridge Island’s small streams support a number of native fishes. The Wildlife Fish Conservancy (WFC), with assistance of BILT, conducted an intensive water typing assessment project on the Island in 2014-2015, resulting in substantial changes in stream typing as well as a wealth of information on fish passage barriers on the Island. The length of stream classified as fish-bearing increased from around 9 stream miles to nearly 40 stream miles through these efforts, increasing the protective regulatory buffer. In 2017 COBI personnel worked to combine WFC’s data with new LIDAR (high-precision surface relief data) to further improve accuracy of stream locations.

In addition to collecting better information about stream resources, the WFC survey, as well as Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife culvert inventories performed in 2016, identified fish passage barriers, helping identify where restoration opportunities exist, perhaps in hand with protection

opportunities (Map 6). For instance, Map 9C illustrates where there are high conservation values in the Blakely Harbor area (as exhibited through the use of the Conservation Values Index) but a number of fish passage barriers are impeding stream resources from providing full ecological functions.

Agricultural Lands

Continued work with Friends of The Farms (FOTF), a local non-profit dedicated to protecting and growing working landscapes on Bainbridge Island is an organizational priority for BILT. The two organizations signed a Memorandum of Agreement to work collectively together to identify projects where conservation and working landscapes can exist together.

A Farmland Prioritization Plan for Bainbridge Island was developed for Friends of the Farms in 2013 and continued work to identify the next priorities for working landscape protection is planned for the future. The 2018 BILT Conservation Plan did not dive deep into working landscapes analysis as we believe this discussion is best reserved for a collective effort between FOTF and BILT.

Wetlands – See Map 5.

In 2017 the City of Bainbridge Island worked to digitize wetland delineations and fold those into their GIS Wetlands layer. As a result of this work, and on the ground work by BILT, the wetlands data for the island is more accurate. This, along with potential development in wetland areas, has resulted in a net loss of wetland area since the 2012 plan.

Wetlands, a unique habitat for plant and animal species and a valuable system that contribute to clean water and healthy watersheds, make up a valuable habitat type within a mosaic of habitats protected as part of Wildlife Network. While current regulatory protections exist, a number of wetlands have been altered, compromised or removed.

Recreational Trails

Recreational trails are a public use resource of importance on Bainbridge Island. Trails provide the opportunity for the public to enjoy some of the most beautiful places on Bainbridge Island. In recent years, trail inventories have been completed and trail networks have begun to be pieced together.

The 2018 Conservation Plan Update and the Conservation Values Index does not tie in proximity to trails or the ability for a property or area to support trails. An analysis of this resource (existing trails, growth of trails) was not possible during this phase of planning. Future phases of BILT conservation planning effort will include consultation with existing trail plans and partners to examine ways to optimize trail development with conservation values and identify where compatible (with BILT priorities) trail development could occur, as well as the examination of status and trends of trails.

BILT has employed the use of camera traps to help study the use of trails by humans, and effects of trails on wildlife. Generally, the diversity of species utilizing habitat where trails exist is less than in areas where habitat is intact. Additionally, the times of day animals use undeveloped lands is 24 hours a day, versus restricted hours of use where there are trails. Locating trails to not bisect habitat functions (such as bird nesting areas), can provide access to humans while protecting conservation resources.

Taking a closer look at proximity of trails to protected spaces, and management recommendations needed to guide some areas as protected preserves without trails, will be pursued as part of implementing use of the Conservation Values Index.

Leaders in trail efforts on the Island have been the Bainbridge Island Metro Park and Recreation District, the Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation, and the City of Bainbridge Island. Each of these organizations:

- Supports their own committee specifically focused on this topic;
- Has prepared their own comprehensive plan for recreational trails and other non-motorized facilities;
- Acquires property or easements; and
- Builds recreational trails and other non-motorized facilities.

Scenic Vistas

This resource has not been defined and there is no inventory. Therefore, no analysis was possible. Status and trends are unknown. We recognize Highway 305, which bisects the Island, as a State scenic byway that provides those traveling with a visually pleasing, tree lined transportation route. Additionally, we realize there are key scenic views from the ferry to the Island as well as along local roadways.

Plan Update Development and Prioritization

The Conservation Plan was developed through a process that included the following steps:

- Review of the existing BILT Five-Year Strategic Plan (2016-2020) (see Appendix E);
- Review of prior BILT actions;
- Review of local and regional comprehensive plans as well as conservation and restoration plans (see Resources and References);
- Review and integration of available resource inventories and assessments;
- Historic analysis of land use to evaluate general trends and risks; and
- Creation of the Conservation Values Index
- Internal BILT presentations, discussions, and review; and
- Conducting a Community Conservation Survey (see Appendix D).

How were priorities identified?

The priorities in this Conservation Plan must be read in concert with BILT's 5 year Strategic Plan (see Appendix E), understanding the history of the organization, looking closely at the condition of natural resources on the island, and examining partnerships and community values.

The Strategic Plan outlines our organization's commitment to steward and grow the Island's magnificent natural environment, including the utilization of innovative methods to identify, prioritize and complete new conservation projects (Strategy A). The development of a Conservation Values Index is a way BILT is moving forward to meet the goals of Strategy A.

Additionally, this Conservation Plan provides the framework for helping guide BILT's efforts to achieve its mission and vision. There are no criteria more critical in defining action steps, designing new projects, and allocating resources than the conservation priorities that BILT selects.

Geographic Information System (GIS) work began in ESRI ArcGIS with research into available local and regional planning efforts for assessing and managing inland and shoreline resources and current available natural resources and land management geographic data. The amount of information developed or obtained since the last data updates in 2014 was extensive (Appendix B). This included revised mapping of some very important resources. For instance, in 2017 the City of Bainbridge Island undertook an effort to revise a badly outdated wetlands layer, incorporating all of the delineations that had taken place since 2008. Likewise, The Wildlife Fish Conservancy conducted an intensive water typing assessment project on the Island in 2014-2015, resulting in substantial changes in stream typing as well as a wealth of information on fish passage barriers on the Island. The length of stream classified as fish-bearing increased from around 9 stream miles to nearly 40 stream miles through these efforts. In 2017 COBI personnel worked to combine WFC's data with new LIDAR (high-precision surface relief data) to further improve accuracy of stream locations. All of the updated information have been compiled into maps allowing for rapid evaluation of parcel values, by displaying where high-value resources such as wetlands and Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas occur.

The analyses also extended beyond previously available information by utilizing new tools to model current distribution of interior forest core areas and connections between these core areas. Although Bainbridge Island did perform a Wildlife Corridor Network mapping in 2000 (Self 2000), these corridors were not protected in any way and habitat alteration has rendered many of these ineffective. Also, new mapping software tools for use with ArcGIS have come available since that time, allowing for mapping of habitat cores and connections based on species' biological needs and behaviors. These new tools were used to model forest habitats in particular, because stream and wetland habitat networks are already incorporated through inclusion of these naturally interconnected habitats and their buffers.

Forest Habitat Networks Modeling – Figure 6

We began by modeling interior forest habitats utilizing Gnarly Landscape Utilities Resistance and Habitat Calculator tools (McRae et al. 2013). This software was developed in support of the Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group's efforts to model statewide habitats and connections for multiple species (WHCWG 2010). This software assigned a habitat value and a "resistance" value to each land cover type. Resistance in this context refers to the difficulty a species would have in traversing an area (e.g. an amphibian would be reluctant to cross an open, dry area). It then uses a moving window analysis to find large blocks of contiguous habitat forming habitat core areas.

We used northern flying squirrels as our focal species, as this is a species known to occur on the Island that requires forested habitat and is reluctant to travel across openings or roads. It is therefore a good species to represent the intact, interconnected forest habitats that many species depend upon. Parameters used to model the core habitat areas were based loosely on those used by the WHCWG in their state-wide efforts, but tailored to fit our data and the much smaller landscape area (reducing the minimum core area size from a scale appropriate for statewide analysis to about 6 acres for the Island). A 1m-resolution mapping of Bainbridge Island land cover (derived from LIDAR in 2015) was used as our primary input. The forest cover data lacked information on tree size or density, so it was not possible to select only those areas with high canopy closure favored by flying squirrels. However, if we are planning for the long-term, areas currently in forests that may be a bit small or open for flying squirrels are highly likely to develop into suitable habitat if left undisturbed. We then set the tool to use a 500m² moving window (vs the 1000 m² for the statewide analysis), such that it would select a window areas as a habitat area if it was 80% habitat, amass all of the contiguous habitat areas, then drop out those encompassing less than 6 acres. The result was a map of areas on the Island that provide good contiguous blocks of forest with relatively few road divisions or openings (Figure 6).

Connectors

The next step was to utilize the ArcMap 10.5.1 Map Connector tool to find connections between these core areas for a species reluctant to cross developed areas. This process uses the resistance layer, with resistance by cover type again beginning with the values used by the WHCWG in the statewide analysis, but tailoring to local data. Thus trees were set to be very easy to traverse through, then in increasing order of resistance: shrubs and trees over buildings or roads; low ground cover or buildings; bare ground

or water; roads; and beach and shoreline areas. These parameters were set such that the Island's sole highway would be very difficult to cross, followed by secondary arterials, then smaller roads.

Because the Map Connector tool would not run on all cores over the island-wide resistance layer at once, clusters of core areas were selected and the tool was used to find least-cost-paths between them. Least-cost-paths calculate the difficulty of crossing from one place to another in terms of movement cost. That is, crossing over 1m of forest is a 1m cost for a flying squirrel, but crossing over 1m of a residential road would be a 100m cost. This is a method for modeling how a habitat-sensitive animal actually moves across a landscape to avoid unsuitable habitats. The process was repeated to find 62 connective paths between the 33 forest core areas. These paths were buffered to 100' on each side to form preliminary 200'-wide corridors, to be evaluated individually to ensure these do not encompass roads and other unsuitable areas. Together, the cores and connections form a reasonable draft Island-wide forest Wildlife Network, which combine with the naturally interconnecting stream and wetlands networks to add an invaluable landscape perspective to evaluation of most valuable areas for conservation.

Figure 6 below illustrates the Island-wide forest core and connector network island while Figure 7 illustrates how the connectors are formed along least cost paths between the habitat core areas in a particular area of the Island. The pink lines are connectors, with a darker background indicating better habitat (trees) and lighter shades where openings, buildings, and impervious surfaces are more resistant to animal movement. BILT does not intend to define narrow lines of "connectivity" but instead build broader and larger areas surrounding the connectors to support the connector function.

Figure 6. Modeled Forest Habitat Network.

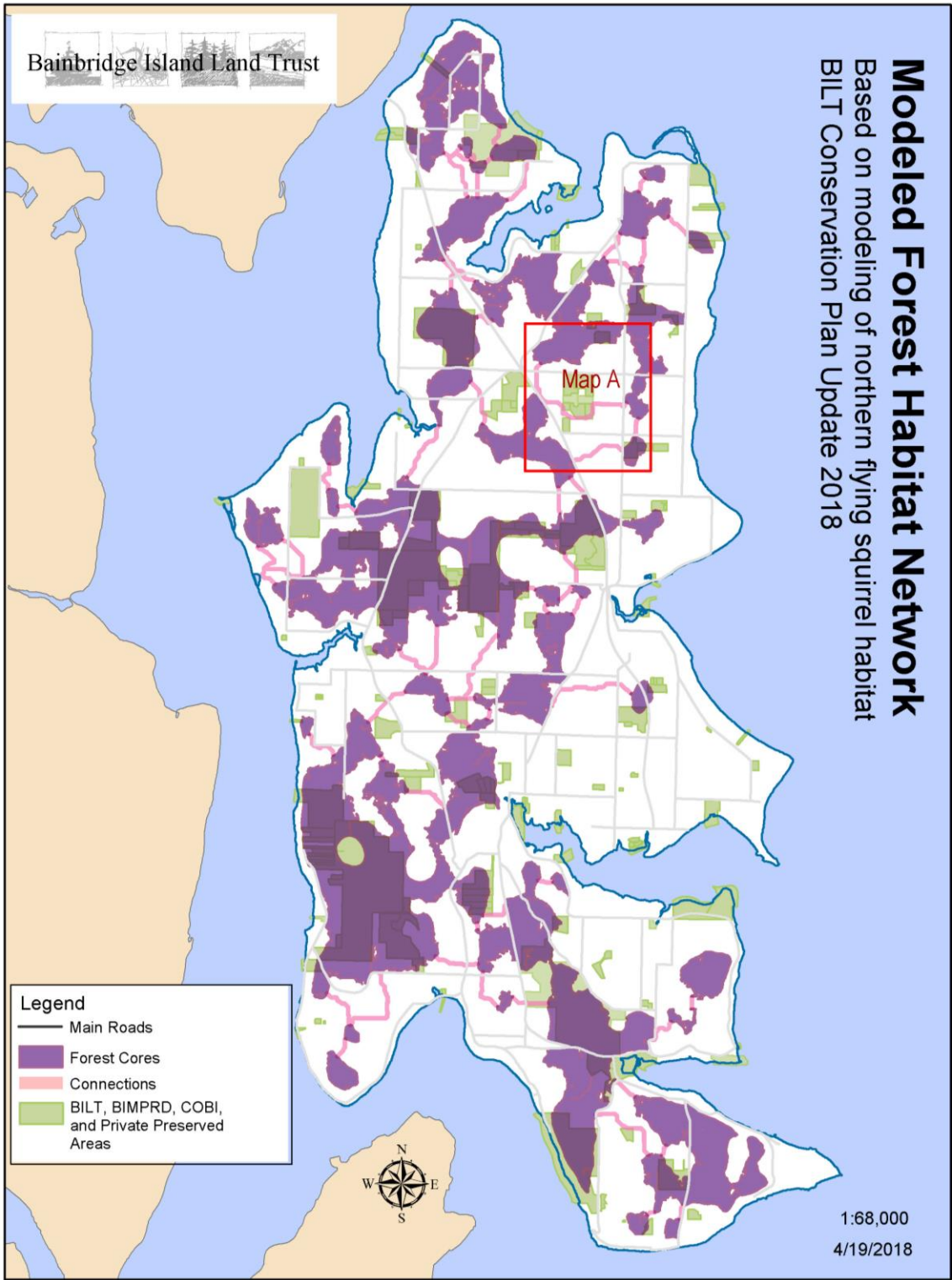
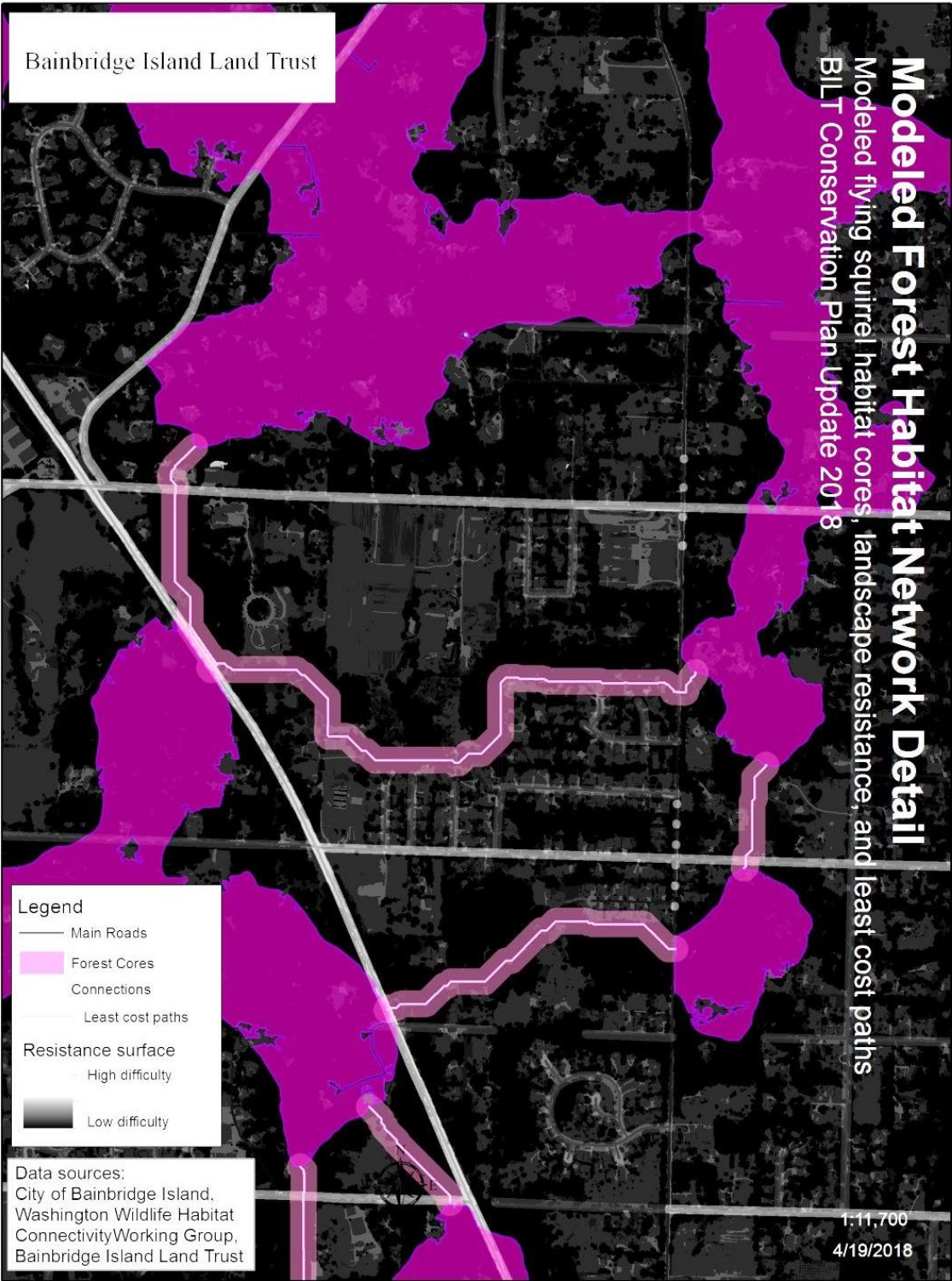


Figure 7. Modeled Forest Habitat Network Detail.



Conservation Values Index – Table 1 and Map Series 9 and Map 10

Evaluation of the relative conservation value of a parcel or an area is a very complicated process. Visual inspection of maps showing all known (and mappable) conservation values is helpful, but with so many types of resource values mapped, how does one weigh the value of one parcel against another? The idea behind the Conservation Value Index (CVI) is to divide the island into a very fine grid, and assign each grid cell points based on each of the resource values that fall within it. Then the points for each of these resource layers can be added to give a cumulative score for each cell. A place with a high concentration of resources, such as wetlands, streams, rare species' nests, and adjacent to an already-protected area, will show as a cluster of cells with high scores. For a parcel, the cell values could be summed across the area, or an average could be used to compare the value of one vs. another.

The value assigned to each resource was generally scaled from 1-4, with 4 representing the highest value in that category. For instance, riparian areas were scored so that those around streams that flow only seasonally and do not bear fish were given a 1, and values ranged up to 4 for year-round fish-bearing streams. In the case of land cover, areas with buildings, pavement, etc. received a -1, so that points would actually be deducted from the total to reflect poor habitat conditions. But the maximum number of points a cell would receive from each layer is usually 4, and the maximum possible score is therefore about 4 multiplied times the number of layers.

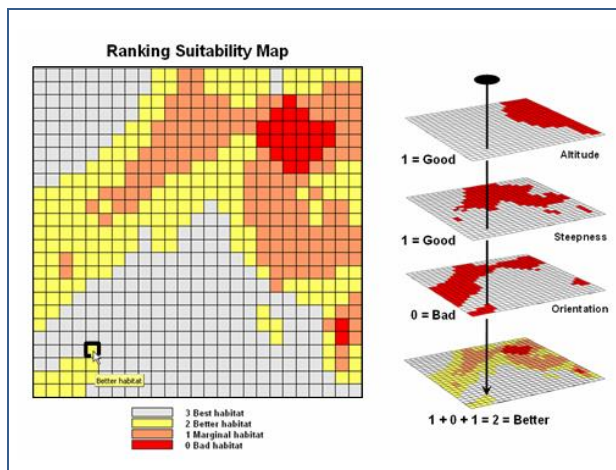


Figure 8. Basic sum analysis (from Joseph K. Berry, InnovativeGIS, GeoWorld, July 2004, pg. 20-21)

Table 1. Conservation Value Index - Descriptions and scores assigned to resource values

Water Features	
Score	Value
	Riparian (streamside) areas
4	Riparian buffer: F fish-bearing stream buffer (200')
3	Riparian buffer: Np non-fish-bearing perennial stream buffer (100')
2	Riparian buffer: Ns stream connected to F or Np buffer (75')
1	Riparian buffer: Ns stream not connected to F or Np buffer (50')
	Fish Critical Habitat
4	Critical habitat (200' buffer)
	Salmon spawning
4	Spawning reach
	Fish occurrence
4	Known occurrence of coho, steelhead, cutthroat, or other fish of concern
	Wetlands
4	Wetland Category I or II
3	Wetland Category III, IV, or unknown
	Wetland buffer
4	Wetland Buffer
	Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs)
4	CARA1 (Highest value and vulnerability)
3	CARA2, Vashon aquifer
2	CARA2, other
Upland Habitats	
Score	Value
	Land cover: upland types + emergent vegetation
4	Trees, shrubs (also macroalgae and intertidal bare)
3	Emergent veg, water
2	Tree over building or road
1	Groundcover
0	Bare ground
-4	Impervious surface, road, or building
	Forest habitat network: core area
4	Large interior forest (>100 ac.) patch
3	Med interior forest (<100 ac.) patch
	Forest habitat network: connections
4	Falls in a connective corridor
	Rare bird spp nest sites
4	Within 330' of bald eagle, great blue heron, osprey, pileated woodpecker, or purple martin nest sites

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

	Priority birding area
4	Priority bird area (tbd by local birders)
	Adjacency: Some Level of Protection parcels >=4 ac.
4	50-ft buffer of undeveloped protected parcels
3	1,000- ft buffer of undeveloped protected parcels

	Adjacency: Undeveloped, protected or unprotected >= 4 ac
4	50-ft buffer of undeveloped unprotected parcels
3	1,000- ft buffer of undeveloped unprotected parcels
	Parcel Size
4	>= 25 ac
3	10 - <25 ac
2	5 - <10 ac
1	2 - <5 ac
	Parcel Protection/Development status
4	Undeveloped/Unprotected
3	Not permanently protected (identification in progress)
Shorelines	
	Priority Feeder Bluff
4	Protect or Restore Priority 1
3	Protect or Restore Priority 2
2	Protect or Restore Priority 3
	NISP Priority Drift Cells
4	Priority protect and/or restore
	NISP Priority Drift Reaches
4	Priority protect and/or restore
	Shoreline vegetation: Eelgrass
4	Eelgrass survey areas: eelgrass present
	Shoreline vegetation: Land cover data
4	Macroalgae or Intertidal Bare (in Land Cover, above)
	Forage fish and shellfish habitat
4	Smelt spawning area
4	Sandlance spawning area
4	Herring spawning area
4	Shellfish breeding area
	Priority Habitats and Species Marine Wetland Habitats
4	Waterfowl concentration areas, coastal salt marshes, PHS lagoons and estuaries
	COBI Aquatic Conservancy
4	Aquatic Conservancy
	COBI Shoreline Designation

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

4	Aquatic conservancy, Island Conservancy, Natural
3	Shoreline Residential Conservancy
0	Shoreline Residential
-1	Urban
	Nearshore Prioritization Parcel
4	Tier 1
3	Tier 2
2	Tier 3

Furthermore, the tallying of total conservation value can be conducted as a *weighted* sum, because not all resource values may be prioritized as highly as others. Some values are more important based on the Land Trust's mission, values expressed by the Island public, and biological significance. The way relative value of parcels is considered may also change depending on specific objectives, such as competing for a grant aimed at improving salmonid habitat. A weighted sum allows for some layers to contribute less to the overall scoring. The weighting can be adjusted and sums recalculated to make these adjustments at any time. The initial runs of the model are on unweighted sums, meaning that every layer was given equal weighting. The areas emphasized will change as appropriate weightings are applied.

There are additional factors to consider in prioritizing efforts that have to do with issues such as development risk, existing regulatory protections. These factors will also be mapped and rated to the extent possible, and combining these with the Conservation Values Index will improve conservation prioritization.

Conclusions

While this Conservation Plan will guide the Bainbridge Island Land Trust in fulfilling its conservation goals, and provide new tools to achieve these goals, this plan does not make decisions for the Land Trust or any of its partner organizations. Each new Bainbridge Island Land Trust project and program inspired by this Conservation Plan will be subject to approval by the board of directors and the principles of sound governance.

The CVI will be used day to day for evaluating projects. Wildlife Networks and Shorelines continue to be primary focus area for BILT. However, using the CVI and natural resource data, and integrating other community values, the development of Regional Priorities is the next step.

The table below (adopted from Table three of the 2012 Conservation Plan) still guides priority work on the Island.

Table 1: BILT Priorities for Protecting Bainbridge Island Resources

Resource	Summary Evaluation and Prioritization Considerations	Proposed Priority
Wildlife Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Networks are systems of large ecologically functioning habitat blocks and are connected via strategically identified areas using the modeling contained in the 2018 Conservation Plan and the Conservation Values Index in order to support sustainable populations of diverse and abundant wildlife species and provide opportunities for wildlife to move between large habitat blocks. Provides watershed protection and at times, public access via well planned trails; Many resource types (forests, wetlands, streams, riparian areas) work together to provide high ecological values. A combination of all these resources types within a network increases the conservation values of the network; Without a large amount of conservation (and perhaps some restoration actions), there is moderate-to-high risk that large portions of important wildlife networks will go unprotected, become significantly impacted and be unable to provide properly functioning conditions at a landscape-scale; Opportunities exist for partnerships with a number of resource agencies and organizations to work together to identify key priority systems worthy of protection. The leveraging of resources is an important component of future potential campaigns or areas of focused work. 	Primary

The following habitat types will be considered to the extent which they optimize the ecosystem function of an identified Habitat Network (isolated resources outside of an identified network will not be considered).		
	PROPERTIES WITH STREAMS and ASSOCIATED RIPARIAN AREAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream and riparian habitats, that support both aquatic and terrestrial species, are important supporting factors in selecting priority geographical areas, especially for completing wildlife networks. Critical Habitat for one Federally-listed Threatened species (Puget Sound steelhead) has been designated on two Bainbridge Island streams and 3 additional Threatened species (coho, chinook, and chum) are associated with fish-bearing streams on Bainbridge Island; Using information available regarding ecosystem health; the most actionable includes fish passage barriers; however, additional ecosystem evaluations are necessary to understand ecosystem conditions such as the Springbrook Creek Watershed Feasibility and Assessment; 	First
	PROPERTIES WITH WETLANDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands are a unique habitat for plant and animal species, and contribute to clean water and healthy watersheds; Wetland and riparian habitats will be an important supporting factor in selecting priority geographical areas, especially for completing wildlife networks; While current regulatory protections exist, a number of wetlands have been altered, compromised or removed; 	Second
	PROPERTIES WITH FORESTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly abundant, forests cover 70.3% of Bainbridge Island; Forest habitat will be an important supporting factor in selecting priority regional geographical areas and preparing project plans, especially for completing wildlife networks. 	Third
Shorelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because we are an Island, surrounded by the waters of Puget Sound, our shorelines and associated uplands is a habitat system that defines the geographical area we serve; Shorelines are dynamic habitat systems that contain highly valuable critical habitats, including tidelands, estuaries, lagoons, nearshore, marine riparian and adjoining upland areas, important to a high diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species; Undeveloped shorelines are scarce; Updated inventories of shoreline conditions are needed; 8 threatened and endangered species and 1 species of concern are associated with the shorelines of Bainbridge Island; 	Primary

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive ecosystem analyses (Williams, et al. 2003) indicate that the shoreline is moderately impacted and at risk of not being able to maintain properly functioning conditions; this analysis can be used to identify priority geographical areas as well as model the ecological benefits from undertaking restoration actions and the ecological impacts from development on a landscape-basis; Without some additional conservation actions and a large number of restoration actions, there may be a moderate-to-high risk that large portions of the shoreline ecosystem could become significantly impacted and unable to maintain properly functioning conditions at a landscape-scale; Shoreline habitat will be a primary factor in selecting priority geographical areas and preparing project plans, including wildlife networks since a significant percent of terrestrial species have important associations with shoreline habitats. 	
Recreation (Passive Open Space, Trails, Public Shoreline Access)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of Bainbridge Island acres have some level of protection and these acres include parks (active and passive), trails and open space; BILT has assisted in significant passive open space acquisitions by teaming up with numerous island entities; Future parkland and open space additions that focus on adding to existing properties to expand preservation and recreation provide leverage to past efforts; Trail corridors can provide access to open space and connect neighborhoods and parks. Careful development of trail corridors also can help retain conservation values. When appropriate, park and open space expansion can overlap with wildlife network systems; Evaluation and assessment of existing trail and shoreline access network needed and is identified in the previous section. A number of community groups exist that work on trails, providing momentum for further development of trail connections including the Sound to Olympics Greenway trail. 	Secondary
Agricultural Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soils cover 90.3% of Bainbridge Island; No baseline regulatory protections exist; BILT and Friends of the Farms are in the initial stages of developing a framework for agricultural easements that may help guide future expansion of this tool for protection of working landscapes. Opportunities exist with partnering organizations to identify priority properties for agricultural land protection. Further analysis will be necessary to identify the best agricultural lands to protect; Many agricultural soils exist in areas with forest resources 	Support Partner-Led Projects

	and other habitat types. Conservation of some areas for active agricultural use may result in the conversion of habitat to agricultural use. This shift in land use requires careful consideration;	
Scenic Vistas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No information was available for this resource to evaluate; ▪ Lacking an inventory, this resource cannot be used as a supporting factor to select priority geographical areas; ▪ Scenic vistas might be identified during the process of preparing project plans and could then be used as a factor in final property selections. 	Tertiary

Next Steps and Implementation

Updates to the Conservation Plan will continue through 2018. These update efforts will include:

- **Utilization of the Conservation Values Index (CVI):** Through the remainder of the year, BILT will use the CVI on a day to day basis to help provide information about lands and natural resource values attached to these lands. This use will help identify potential geographic focus areas, and also lead to the integration of other community values, such as proximity to neighborhood centers, public access and scenic values. Indicators of development risk (such as regulatory restrictions, zoning, available infrastructure, etc.) will also be factored in to modeling for improved prioritization.
- **Correct and update data:** While the large majority of the datasets BILT has used with this update are very new and reflect existing conditions, there are some which require additional work. Specifically the Shoreline Impact data from the 2008 Bainbridge Island Nearshore Assessment needs to be updated to reflect restoration efforts that have taken place on the shoreline in addition to shoreline which has been impacted or armored since 2008.
- **Stakeholder Outreach/Community Conversation:** With a conservation values index being created, what is the feedback about this index and our methodology and what else should we be considering? Reaching out to both traditional partners (natural resource professionals and entities, partners in conservation work) and non-traditional land trust partners (health care professionals, interfaith community members, business/professional organizations, developers, real estate agents, etc.) will take place using a moderator. This important step will assist with the interpretation/crosswalk that will need to occur between natural resource values and community values.
- **Integration of Climate Change.** There has been much work performed by others, including the City of Bainbridge Island Climate Adaptation Assessment of 2017, UW Climate Change Study and other regional efforts to help inform protection, and likely restoration, endeavors resilient to climate change.

- **Further refinement of Action Plan/Regional Priorities.** By performing the above tasks, BILT's goal will be, by the end of 2018, to have an integrated plan with a refined CVI, expanded stakeholder feedback and climate change data in order to guide work over the next 10 years.

Conservation Tools

A number of conservation tools are necessary to implement a successful conservation plan within a given period of time. Below are the tools actively used today and the identification of tools that could be pursued in the future to assist with conservation efforts.

Tool	How The Tool Can Be Applied
Conservation Values Index	Day to day in regards to examining natural resource data aligned with specific parcels and identification of Regional Priorities in the development of larger Habitat Networks.
Conservation easements, including resource lands, agricultural lands, and trails	Primary tool for permanent protection. Includes both donated and purchased easements. To date, BILT has not purchased a conservation easement.
Acquisition	Use where significant threat of conversion to high priority ranked property exists and where conservation easements are not a viable option.
Land Swaps/ Land Sales	Trading/Selling/Swapping a non-conservation property or partner property for a priority conservation property.
Mitigation	Land can be protected as part of a mitigation need.
Development of a Revolving Fund	Through BILT's Legacy Program, develop a fund available for strategic property purchases, including acquisitions for the purpose of resale with conservation easement protections added.
Current use tax assessment	Low cost tool for medium-to-high priority ranked properties. Typically not permanent (see Leadership section)
Restoration	In a highly developed landscape like BI, restoration could be an important tool to achieve long-term goals and vision
Leadership on public policy that supports conservation projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) ▪ Public Support of Open Space Purchases (such as bond, excise tax on property sales, levy lid lifts) ▪ Updates to land protection regulations:

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

	<p>Comprehensive Plan/SMP, Zoning, Critical Areas, Shorelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Capital projects (COBI, WSDOT, Utilities)▪ Storm water utility▪ Current use tax assessment program<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Could be improved for more urban use, joint/adjacent designations for small parcels, shoreline riparian areas
Leveraging	<p>Area partners and their endeavors can be linked with the endeavors of BILT.</p>

Potential Partners

Growing and maintaining partnerships with a number of organizations and entities have led to many past successes of the Bainbridge Island Land Trust, and partnerships will continue to be important as we work to achieve our strategic conservation goals. Our partners provide support in a number of important ways, including fundraising, strategic support, scientific expertise and/or technical support in specific natural resource focus areas. Others provide education and outreach capacity and support.

Partnering Organization Entity	Partnering Area
Local	
Friends of the Farm	<i>Farm preservation and agricultural land management</i>
Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	<i>Recreational lands and trails, including acquisitions</i>
City of Bainbridge Island	<i>Connecting resource protection with public policy, such as shoreline protection and restoration, critical areas</i> <i>Non-motorized Transportation Advisory Committee</i> <i>Past supporter (and financial leader) for open space bond initiatives</i> <i>Fee owner of agricultural lands acquired through Open Space Bond</i> <i>Has jurisdiction over culvert improvement projects</i> <i>Water monitoring</i> <i>Assistance with Springbrook Creek Feasibility project</i>
Suquamish Tribe	<i>Scientific and technical expertise in fisheries, timber, wildlife and cultural resources</i> <i>Past financial supporter of some acquisition and restoration projects</i>
Bainbridge Island Watershed Council	<i>Watershed planning, assistance with watershed assessments such as Springbrook Creek</i>

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

West Sound Watersheds Council (Salmon Recovery Lead Entity for WRIA 15)	<i>Connecting resource protection with public policy and funding</i>
Association of Bainbridge Communities	<i>Public advocacy</i>
Bainbridge Island Weed Warriors	<i>Public involvement in improving natural landscapes</i>
IslandWood	<i>Environmental education (primary and adult) and technical/scientific expertise</i>
West Sound Wildlife Shelter	<i>Species abundance and diversity and linkages with wildlife resources</i>
Bloedel Reserve	<i>Open space preservation and community outreach/education</i>
Puget Sound Restoration Fund	<i>Community involvement in shellfish issues, commercial shellfish interests</i>
Natural Landscapes Project	<i>Local backyard wildlife habitat development</i>
COBI Non-Motorized Transportation Advisory Committee	<i>Networking with local, regional and state non-motorized endeavors to connect existing trails/recreation lands with future endeavors (water and land trails)</i>
Sustainable Bainbridge	<i>Community outreach and partnership development in local ag, energy, etc.</i>
Bainbridge Parks Foundation	<i>Trails and public space supporter</i>
Kitsap – Puget Sound Region	
Washington Sea Grant	<i>Science technical assistance, citizen science, baseline data collection for sites, monitoring of restoration projects such as the Powel Shoreline Restoration Project.</i>
WSU Beach Watchers	<i>Citizen Science, baseline data collection, and monitoring of restoration sites.</i>
Trust for Public Lands	<i>Real Estate technical expertise, regional scale priorities</i>

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

West Central Local Integrating Organization	<i>Implementor of local stormwater, salmon and shellfish priorities – supported the Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda</i>
Kitsap County	<i>Kitsap County Noxious Weed Board North Kitsap String of Pearls Plan – water and land trail</i>
Kitsap County Conservation District	<i>Technical assistance, farm planning</i>
North Kitsap Trails Association	<i>Advocacy and planning for regional land and water trail system</i>
Puget Sound Partnership	<i>Regional policy guidance, financial</i>
Puget Sound Shoreline Collaborative	<i>Puget Sound land trusts cohort, data collection and sharing, strategic outreach, working to achieve protection and restoration goals</i>
Kitsap Audubon Society	<i>Technical expertise, citizen science</i>
People for Puget Sound	<i>Technical expertise, partnership leveraging in Puget Sound</i>
Sound to Olympics Greenway Trail	<i>Regional non-motorized plan that involves BI</i>
Washington Water Trails	<i>Regional water trail development and community outreach</i>
State	
Washington Association of Land Trusts/Land Trust Alliance	<i>Professional organization, training, funding, advocacy, information sharing</i>
Washington State Department of Transportation	<i>Highway 305 is a scenic highway, they have jurisdiction over priority culvert improvement projects</i>
Washington Department of Natural Resources	<i>Tidelands, water of the state jurisdiction, regulatory</i>
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	<i>Technical assistance, science, regulatory</i>
Washington Department of Ecology	<i>Technical assistance (Puget Sound Characterization Model), watershed health, funding, regulatory</i>
Washington Recreation and Conservation Office	<i>Technical assistance, public involvement, funding</i>

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

BILT	Bainbridge Island Land Trust
COBI	City of Bainbridge Island
Conversion	The development of land from a relatively natural condition to a built condition that significantly or completely eliminates the natural or community resources.
GIS	Geographical Information System, which is cartographic (map) and spatial analysis computer software. BILT used the ArcGIS Desktop software made by ESRI, Inc.
Shorelands	For this analysis, shorelands are the area parallel to the shoreline extending 200 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark. Shorelands do not include tidelands or bedlands.

Some Level of Protection: The level of protection ranges in nature from permanent (e.g. conservation easement) to less-than-permanent (e.g. unrestricted park land, current use (open space) tax status, perhaps a subdivision's open space tract). A detailed parcel-specific review is necessary to determine the exact nature and durability of the protections affecting each property. This category includes all park lands and private reserves (i.e. IslandWood, Bloedel) and properties that have some development if they also have some type of protection in place (e.g. open space farm land, parks with recreation facilities). This category does not include properties affected by regulatory protections (e.g. critical areas & buffers).

Some level of Development: The level of development ranges from very low density to commercial/industrial.

Undeveloped and Unprotected: Includes many land use types including active farms and forest lands without some type of protection in place. Because some of these lands are working resource lands, some of these properties may include a limited level of development such as a small residence or barn/shed.

WFC: Wild Fish Conservancy

WDFW: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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Appendix A: Maps – see attached separately

Map Index

Map 1: Location in Puget Sound

Map 2: Bainbridge Island Aerial View

Map 3: Bainbridge Island Conservation Lands

Map 4: Bainbridge Island Protected Areas and Neighborhood Centers

Map 5: Updated Streams and Wetlands

Map 6: Streams and Culverts by Passability

Map 7: Bainbridge Island Land Cover 2015

Map 8: Nearshore Reach Impact Rating

Map 9: Conservation Value Index

Map 9A: Conservation Value Index Manzanita Vicinity

Map 9B: Conservation Value Index Gazzam/Islandwood Vicinity

Map 9C: Conservation Value Index and Culverts Blakely Harbor Vicinity

Map 10: Conservation Value Index Sum by Parcel Blakely Harbor Vicinity

Appendix B: GIS Data Sources used for 2018 Conservation Plan Update - see attached separately

Appendix C: BILT Capital Investment 2018-2028

The BILT Conservation Plan underscores the significant opportunities available for protection and restoration actions, and with that comes the realization that significant investment by BILT and its multiple partners must continue to grow and the funding sources need to diversify. What is achieved in the next ten years will have critical importance in the conservation of important resource values on Bainbridge Island.

BILT has had reasonable success obtaining grant funds to help support restoration and acquisition when the properties of focus specifically address a threatened natural resource or provide a unique opportunity to improve a critical resource, such as shoreline restoration.

Realizing the opportunity is now to act on acquiring large undeveloped parcels with high ecological values such as streams, wetlands, shoreline and large forest core areas, BILT has launched a multi property, multi - year capital campaign to support the acquisition and stewardship of new conservation lands. The ***Stand for the Land*** campaign will involve a diverse set of activities designed to engage the community, have them become aware of the need for natural resource protection, and encourage them to support protection actions through financial support, volunteerism, and community action. The goal of the campaign and BILT's capital investment strategy will be to raise over \$5 million in the next three years to support properties that have been identified for protection through the use of our Conservation Values Index and where landowners are willing to work with BILT on land protections.

Equally important will be capital-intensive restoration projects that come about through partnerships with land owners who wish to improve the condition of their properties. These restoration endeavors will include everything from invasive plant removal, culvert improvements for fish passage, and shoreline restoration, to removing derelict structures – allowing nature to regain valuable ground. In addition to working on private conservation easement lands, the same restoration endeavors are scheduled to take place on preserves owned by BILT.

In most instances, the fundraising efforts of BILT provide considerable leverage for public and private grants. And importantly, by maintaining a financially healthy BILT organization, those costs ABOVE acquisition and restoration can be supported by general funds, helping insure protected and restored lands are cared for far into the future.

Examining other sustainable funding sources such a conservation futures or transfer of development rights will be important to develop over the next 10 years in order to support the needs of retaining and growing the nature of Bainbridge Island.

Based on past efforts and 29 years of history, it is appropriate to project that BILT will be able to secure up to \$7,905,000 in the next 10 years and receive an additional \$12,615,000 in support from grant and other sources.

Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

Appendix C Capital Investment Strategy Bainbridge Island Land Trust Conservation Plan (April 2018)

Bainbridge Island - BILT Land Protection & Restoration Projects Resource Investments

10 YEAR PROJECTIONS (2018-2027)

Period	Approx BILT Share of Acq Cost (including grants secured by BILT and sales to other entities)		Approx BILT Share of Restoration Cost (including grants secured by BILT and sales to other entities)		Cons Esmts** (includes amt of Stwdshp Fund contrib)
	Acquisitions		Restoration		
Estimated For 2018-2020	4,000,000	7,500,000	150,000	300,000	40,000
Estimated For 2021-2023	2,000,000	6,000,000	250,000	350,000	40,000
Estimated For 2024-2027	1,500,000	6,000,000	50,000	250,000	40,000
Estimated 10-year TOTAL	7,500,000	19,500,000	405,000	900,000	120,000

10-year PROJECTION TOTALS:	
AVG PER YEAR TOTAL	2,052,000
10-year TOTAL for Acquisition, Restoration, CE's	20,520,000
BILT-Only 1 AVG PER YEAR TOTAL	790,500
BILT-Only 10-year TOTAL	7,905,000

10-year HISTORY:		4,949,522	8,742,324	47,000	1,260,000	25,000
AVG PER YEAR TOTAL	1,002,732					
10-year TOTAL	10,027,324					
BILT-Only AVG PER YEAR TOTAL	499,652					
BILT-Only 10-year TOTAL	4,996,522					

**Cons Esmts - These numbers do not include actual appraised value of donated cons esmts

Appendix D: Public & Stakeholder Comments Received During Plan Development

In connection with the 2018 Conservation Plan Update, BILT sought feedback from natural resource practitioners and the public from December 2017 through April 2018. This initial round of feedback provided a pulse from the public about the work and activities BILT has been involved with to help guide our plans for the future.

BILT recognizes the importance of getting feedback from the community and region we work in. During this phase of our update, our main outreach component involved creating a Community Conservation Survey via an on-line Survey Monkey.

The survey was advertised in the Bainbridge Review and Bainbridge Islander, was made available via live link on the BILT website, and was the subject of a number of e-letters sent to both members and prospect members. 502 people (our 2012 community survey received 138 responses) completed the survey, which took approximately 17 minutes for each person to complete, therefore providing over 140 hours of volunteer feedback to BILT.

This feedback is entirely contained in the separately Appendix D. Some highlights of the survey results are:

In future phases of the Conservation Plan update in 2018, BILT will be reaching out to a broader network of stakeholders to share with them the results of our natural resources data work and the Community Conservation Survey. This effort will take place so we can refine our strategies moving forward, hopefully define new partners, and identify prospective new supporters and funding sources.

It should be noted that in 2018 BILT has embarked on a large multi-year, multi-property acquisition capital campaign (see Appendix C for the Capital Investment Plan) which also involves the engagement of the public and multiple audiences, including one to one interviews with the public, presentations to service clubs and professional organizations, as well as reaching out to new stakeholders and our current partners.

APPENDIX J

CITY OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION PLAN

See City of Bainbridge Island website

<https://www.bainbridgewa.gov/523/Nonmotorized-Transportation-Plan>