

1 FILE NO. 105

PROPOSAL NO. 94-137

2 Sponsored by: Councilmember Paul Cyr

3 Requested by: County Executive/Parks & Recreation Services Department

5 ORDINANCE NO. 94-137

6 AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE
7 PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG
8 HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA; AMENDING THE PIERCE COUNTY
9 COMPREHENSIVE PARK & RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE
10 COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR
11 THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA AS A PARK AND RECREATION
12 SERVICE AREA PLAN; AND ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACT.

13 WHEREAS, on June 27, 1989, the Pierce County Council passed
14 Ordinance 89-53S which established the Pierce County Comprehensive Park
15 and Recreation Plan as an element of the Pierce County Comprehensive
16 Land Use Plan (Chapter 19.90 Pierce County Code); and

17 WHEREAS, the Pierce County Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan
18 provides for the identification and creation of Local Service Area
19 Plans; and

20 WHEREAS, the Pierce County Parks and Recreation Services Department
21 entered into Inter-Agency Agreements with the City of Gig Harbor, Key
22 Peninsula Parks & Recreation District, Peninsula Parks & Recreation
23 District, and the Peninsula School District, to develop a Comprehensive
24 Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula
25 areas of Pierce County; and

26
27 WHEREAS, a twenty-member Citizens' Advisory Committee, representing
28 various sports and business groups, the Park & Recreation Districts in

1 the area, and other outdoor proponents, provided input during the
2 development of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan
3 Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula (Plan); and
4

5 WHEREAS, at the April 26, 1994, hearing, the Planning Commission
6 passed a motion recommending adoption of the Plan; and
7

8 WHEREAS, on November 10, 1994, the Council's Planning and
9 Environment Committee met to consider the Plan, and after reviewing the
10 Plan, and hearing testimony, the Committee recommended "do pass as
11 amended" and forwarded the Plan to the Council for their
12 consideration; and
13

14 WHEREAS, the Council has considered the reports and recommendations
15 of the Planning Commission and the Planning and Environment Committee,
16 and finds that the Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan
17 should be amended by adding to it the Comprehensive Park, Recreation
18 and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, as a Park and
19 Recreation Service Area Plan; and
20

21 WHEREAS, the Pierce County Council finds that adoption of the Plan,
22 adding it to the Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan,
23 and adoption of the proposed Findings of Fact will promote public
24 safety, health and general welfare; NOW, THEREFORE,

25 BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of Pierce County:
26

27 Section 1. Findings of Fact are hereby adopted as shown in Exhibit
28 "A", attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

Section 2. The Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula is hereby adopted as shown in Exhibit "B", attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

Section 3. The Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan is hereby amended by incorporating by reference Exhibit "B" (the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula).

PASSED this 13th day of December, 1994.

ATTEST:

PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL
Pierce County, Washington

Sandy Bassett, Acting
Clerk of the Council

[Signature], Acting
Council Chair

Approved as to Form Only:

PIERCE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

[Signature]
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

[Signature]
Approved ☒ Vetoed ☐ this
24 day of Jan. 1994.

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE DATE: November 9, 1994
EFFECTIVE DATE: December 31, 1994

- 1 1. On June 27, 1989, the Pierce County Council passed Ordinance 89-53S
2 which established the Pierce County Comprehensive Park and
3 Recreation Plan as an element of the Pierce County Comprehensive
4 Land Use Plan.
- 5 2. The Pierce County Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan provides
6 for the identification and creation of Local Service Area Plans.
- 7 3. On October 28, 1992 the Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community
8 Services entered into Inter-Agency Agreements with the City of Gig
9 Harbor, Key Peninsula Parks & Recreation District, Peninsula Parks
10 & Recreation District, and the Peninsula School District to develop
11 a Local Service Area Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space
12 Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas of Pierce County.
- 13 4. On April 26, 1994, Pierce County Planning Commission held a hearing
14 at the Pierce County Annex, 2401 South 35th Street, to receive
15 public testimony regarding the proposed Comprehensive Park,
16 Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula
17 areas of Pierce County.
- 18 5. Notice of the April 26, 1994 Planning Commission hearing was
19 published in the Eatonville Dispatch, Peninsula Gateway, and Tacoma
20 News Tribune on Wednesday, April 13, 1994.
- 21 6. On April 26, 1994, the Pierce County Planning Commission passed a
22 motion recommending adoption of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation
23 and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula.
- 24 7. On November 10, 1994, the Council's Planning and Environment
25 Committee met to consider the proposal. After having reviewed the
26 Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Gig
27 Harbor/Key Peninsula and hearing testimony, the Committee
28 recommended "do pass as amended" to the full Council.
8. Amendment of the Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan
by adding to it the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space
Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula as Park and Recreation
Service Area Plan will promote public safety, health, and general
welfare in this area of the County.
9. An addendum to the "Environmental Impact Statement of the
Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Pierce County,
Washington" which addresses the "Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula
Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan" was circulated on
April 21, 1994.

GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA, WASHINGTON

**COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION &
OPEN SPACE PLAN**

PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared by

JC Draggo & Associates

Douglas R. Kotlar, Landscape Architect

January 13, 1994

J C DRAGGOO & ASSOCIATES



URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN

PARK/RECREATION PLANNING

1730 S.W. SKYLINE BLVD.
PORTLAND, OREGON 97221
(503) 297-1005

TO: The Residents of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area

FROM: Jerry Draggoo, Douglas Kotlar

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan

DATE: January 13, 1994

Enclosed is a plan for providing park and recreation services in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area. This planning study has been unique in several ways. First, the plan was financed by a number of groups including Pierce County, the Peninsula School District, the City of Gig Harbor, the Gig Harbor Rotary Club, the Peninsula Athletic Association and the Peninsula Gig Harbor Kiwanis Club. This joint financing effort demonstrated to us an interest and willingness to improve recreation services in the area.

The second unique feature we found is that there are a number of recreation providers but each working independently. This included the school district, the County, two park districts and the City of Gig Harbor. As we found out later, the school district has become the primary provider of facilities, although that is not its primary mission.

Up to now, no one single agency has demonstrated the ability or willingness to step to the forefront and provide a quality park and recreation program. The community is strongly divided along both physical and ideology boundaries. We believe that under the present service responsibilities, new park and recreation facilities will not be provided and demand will only increase as more residents move into the area.

Currently, the two park districts and the City of Gig Harbor are too small to effectively and financially provide an adequate program. However, by combining their efforts, a single entity could offer a quality program. Recognizing this, the plan recommends that a single park and recreation agency be created. A strategy on how this agency could be formed, its responsibilities and a method of financing new facilities is also enclosed.

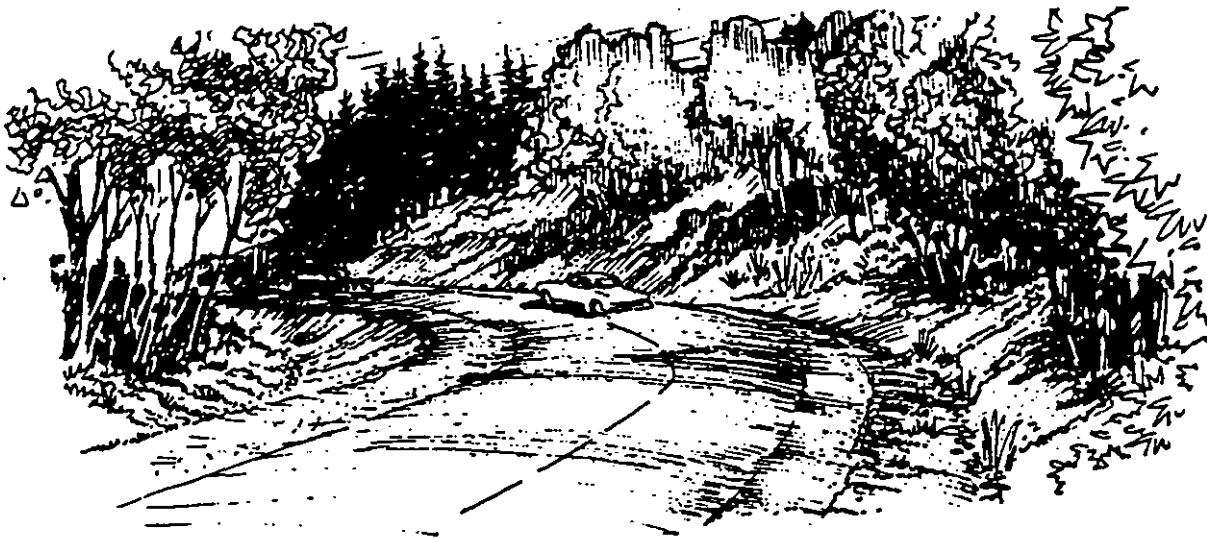
However, we have found some opposition to this approach by agencies unwilling to give up control. While our approach is somewhat bold and a change from the past, it is our strong belief that it is the only viable way that park and recreation needs can be met.

PREFACE

This plan outlines a strategy for improving the level of park and recreation services in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. It consists of two basic elements: 1) a physical plan describing future sites for parks, open space, trails and indoor facilities; and 2) an organizational plan for managing these facilities and services. An important component of this plan is the recommended formation of a single agency to serve the entire Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. There are a number of reasons for this recommendation. they include:

- o Greater efficiency of personnel and equipment
- o Larger combined assessed value of the service area
- o Ability to provide professional staff with training in leisure services
- o Ability to create a new image
- o New respectability with other agencies and granting authorities
- o Enhanced likelihood of voter supported measures

Once this plan is adopted by the Pierce County Council, it will become a sub plan of the County's Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan. If a single recreation service entity is formed as the plan recommends, the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Plan will then become a plan of its own. This new organization will then need to hold public hearings and formally adopt the plan so that it can become eligible for state and federal grants.



PLANNING TEAM

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PAA - Youth
Key Peninsula Park District
Trails Interests
Peninsula Park District
Peninsula Athletic Association - Youth
Open Space Interests
Key Peninsula Lions Club
Key Peninsula Parks District
Key Peninsula Parks District
Architect, Peninsula School District
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COMMUNITY CENTERS

1	Key Peninsula Community Services	private
1	Key Peninsula Civic Center	private
1	Longbranch Improvement Club	private
1	Rosedale Community Club	private
4	TOTAL (Community Centers)	

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

BENEFITS OF A LEISURE SERVICES PROGRAM

Leisure time is a relatively new concept to Americans. It wasn't too long ago that the average American worked 48 hours a week and children had daily chores. Today, most children often do not have chores and people find more time to participate in their favorite leisure activity.

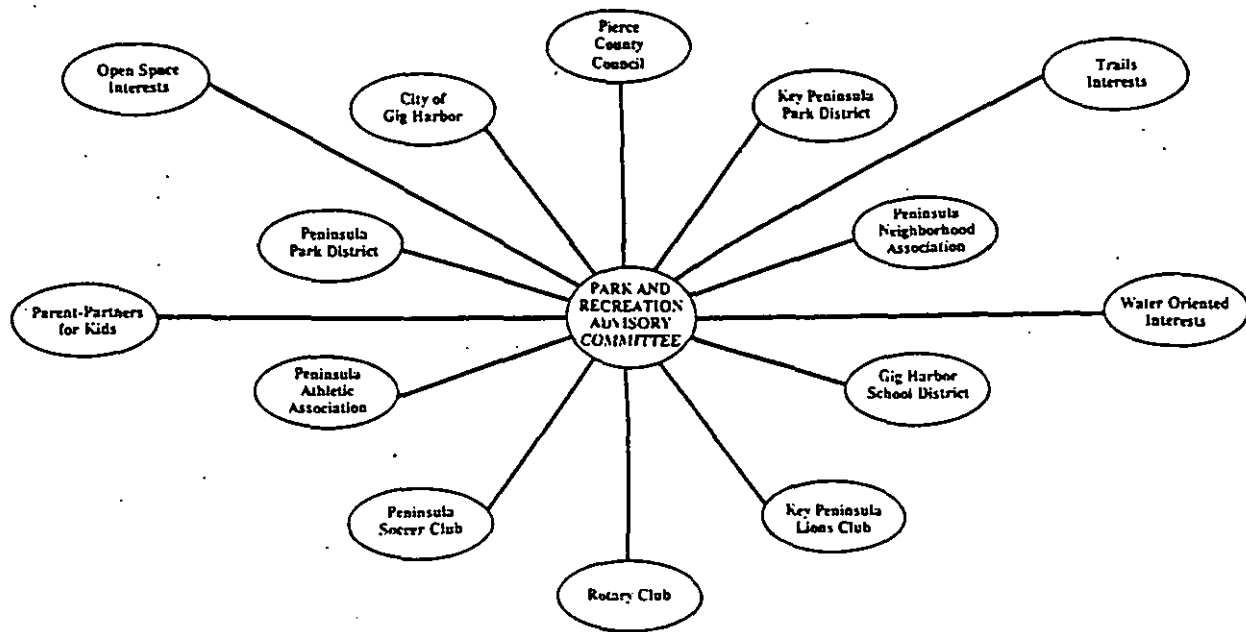
However, too much leisure time can be a problem if not channeled wisely. Our rapidly changing lifestyles have brought about many frustrations which are frequently manifested in juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug abuse and other misuses of leisure time. For the younger generation, especially those who find it difficult to find gainful and meaningful employment, it is a real challenge to make wise use of leisure time. If Americans are provided with opportunities to use leisure time in socially and personally satisfying ways, such problems can be minimized. Recreation not only provides a diversion and refreshment from the pace of our complex lives, but it also enriches our physical and mental health.

Developing a comprehensive park and recreation program in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area will provide benefits far beyond that of the actual recreation opportunity itself. Such benefits as community cohesion and pride, participation in civic affairs, social interaction, and a sense of belonging can all be outgrowths of this type of service.



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

An objective of this planning study was to build community support for a new level of park and recreation services. As a result, public involvement was very important. To achieve this, a park and recreation plan advisory committee was formed, a series of public workshop meetings were held early in the study, and articles were written in the local newspapers. The advisory committee was formed to represent various interests in the community and met on a monthly basis. These meetings often attracted non-committee members as well. The 18-member committee represented the organizations and/or interests illustrated on the next page.



PIERCE COUNTY INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The preparation of this document has taken place during a time of major change in planning, land use and service levels provided by Pierce County. The requirements of Growth Management, GMA, present a challenge to Park and Recreation planning and development through out the County. Under the GMA requirements, the County can only fund the levels of service found in the County-wide Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). However, the County encourages local area planning efforts, such as this, which identify local area levels of services greater than that of the County as a whole. Actions which create funds to support the higher level of services such as public-private partnerships and the formation of Park and Recreation Districts are encouraged. The bonding and taxing authority of a Park District, if approved by the local voters, could be the source of funds to provide for the services above the basic levels provided by Pierce County.

SECTION II

THE SETTING

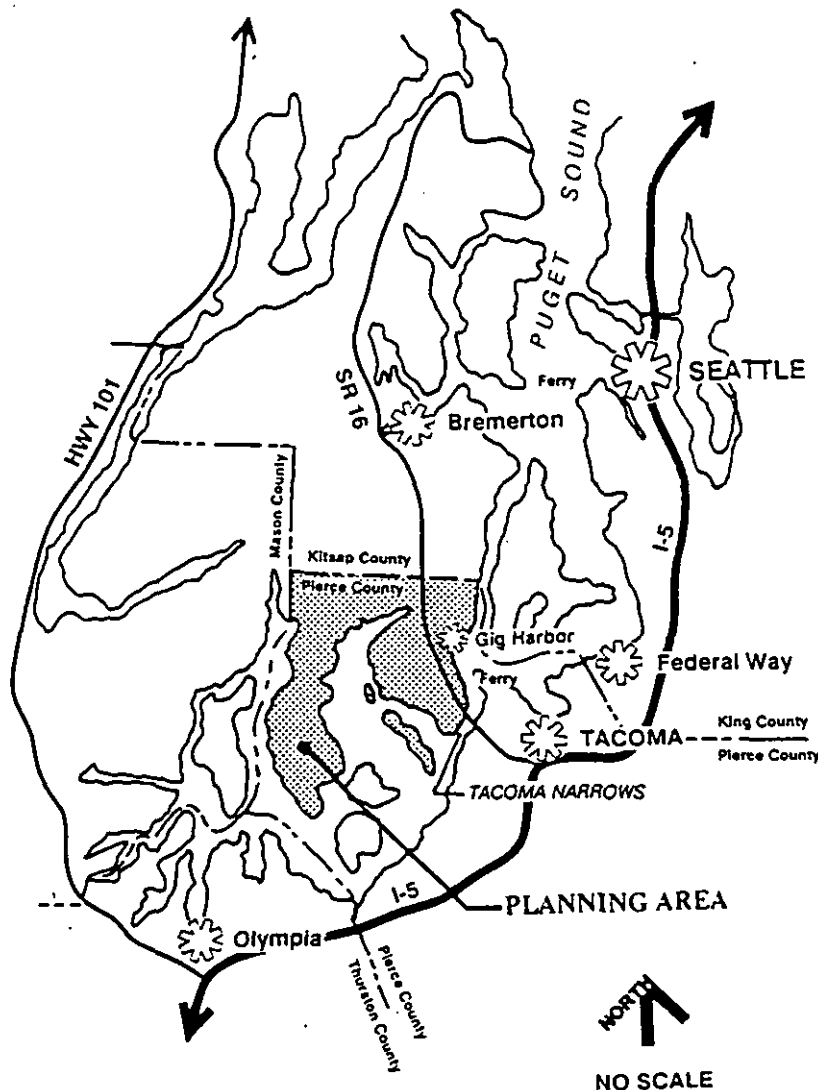
SECTION II

THE SETTING

REGIONAL LOCATION

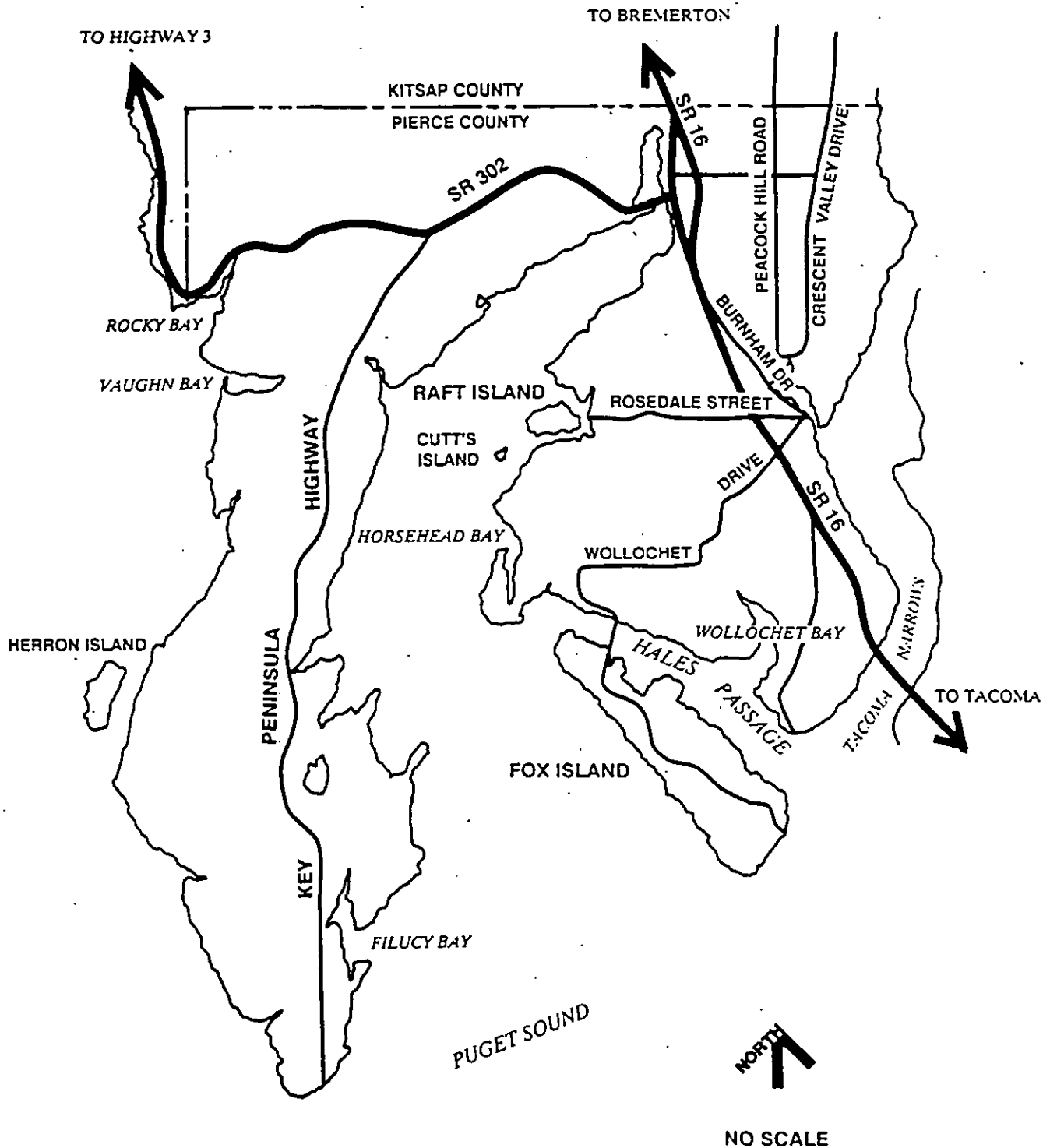
The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area is located in Pierce County, across the Puget Sound Narrows from Tacoma, Washington. Located in the heart of Puget Sound, the planning area lies about 25 miles south of Bremerton, 45 miles southwest of Seattle and 35 miles northeast of Olympia.

The area is linked to the region by several modes of transportation. Highway 16 across the Narrows Bridge is the only link to Tacoma, I-5, and the rest of Pierce County. Highway 16 also connects the area with the City of Bremerton. With the area primarily surrounded by water, it provides marine access to unlimited destinations. Aside from Highway 16, and marine access, the area is also served by a small airport located near the southeastern tip of the Gig Harbor Peninsula.



PLANNING AREA

The planning area for this study includes both the Gig Harbor Peninsula and the Key Peninsula. The boundaries of the planning area include Puget Sound and the Narrows on the east, Puget Sound on the south and west, and the Kitsap County line on the north and west. The planning area encompasses approximately 107 square miles of land area.



PHYSICAL FEATURES

The dominant physical feature of the area is the waters of Puget Sound. This large body of water creates the two peninsulas, several islands and numerous inlets and bays. Both peninsulas are primarily forested, rural in nature with low-density residential areas beginning to develop in the outlying areas. The City of Gig Harbor provides the largest town in the area and has been a center for commercial fishing and marine activities. The City is also a popular tourist attraction with numerous boutiques, art galleries and restaurants providing picturesque marine and mountain views.

CLIMATE

With a strong influence from Puget Sound, the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area climate is typically mild, with pleasant summers and moderate winters. Snow only occasionally falls. Average rainfall is 37.6 inches, with 75 percent of that total occurring from October thru March.

HISTORY

Until 1841, Gig Harbor was known only to the Nisqually and other Indian tribes who lived or fished the area. It was in that year that a small boat (a "captain's gig") from a survey party took shelter in the protected waters during a sudden storm. The small, quiet harbor was thus named Gig Harbor. First development was in the form of a sawmill. Genuine settlement came with Yugoslavian immigrants who founded a fishing fleet. A significant number of Scandinavians were among later settlers, and the present generation keeps alive their cultural heritage.

The Key Peninsula area was discovered in 1851 by homesteader W.D. Vaughn, who founded the town of Vaughn. He was followed by other pioneers who saw the promise of this beautiful area. Logging, sawmills and farming were the main industries of the Key Peninsula in those early years. Transportation was provided by the "Mosquito Fleet," a group of small walk-on ferries and supply boats which plied the waters between the little settlements and Tacoma. These were used until the Narrows Bridge was built to provide easier and faster access to the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 shows U.S. Census historical population data, by census tract, for Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area. As shown, the population of this area more than doubled between 1970 and 1980, and showed a 44% growth rate between 1980 and 1990. (The overall County growth rate was slightly over 20% from 1980 to 1990.)

The South Gig Harbor/Fox Island area has had the highest growth rate, the largest base population, and added the most people in the two decades since 1970. It also appears to contain less land area than the other two tracts, thus its overall density increased much more than in the other two areas.

The Key Peninsula showed the lowest growth rate of the three but contains the largest land area.

Since this plan is for a six-year interval (1994-1999), some interpolation of the above information yields planning area population estimates for 1994 and 1999. Calculations have also been made for the year 2005, to allow incorporation of longer-range considerations into the plan. The figures in the following table are those used in calculating current and future demand for recreation and park facilities in Section V.

Table 3
Planning Horizon Population Forecast
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1993	42,840
1999	50,771
2005	56,087

LAND USE

The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area provides a diverse and interesting mix of land uses. Basically a bedroom community for Tacoma, Bremerton, and Seattle, the area supports limited business and commercial districts. The primary business district is located in the City of Gig Harbor, with less intense development in Key Center and Purdy. Additional commercial areas are beginning to develop along the Highway 16 corridor.

Industrial uses are very limited in the area, with most being light manufacturing and located near Tacoma Narrows Airport. Commercial fishing operations are an active component of the Gig Harbor waterfront.

The primary land use in the area is low density single family residential housing. Higher densities are found within the City of Gig Harbor, as well as some of the newer subdivisions that are being developed. Although most new developments are located on the Gig Harbor Peninsula, Key Peninsula is beginning to receive its share of subdivisions.

According to Pierce County's Draft Comprehensive Plan, Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula has an average residential density of 0.70 units per acre. This density is about equal to the eastern portion of Pierce County, and far below the 6.66 units per acre calculated for the western portion of the County (south of Tacoma).

With its rural nature, much of the land in the area is still undeveloped and heavily timbered, with small farms still in existence throughout both peninsulas.



SECTION III

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

SECTION III

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan provides an inventory of known park and recreation facilities in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. It is divided into five parts, as follows:

- **Public Parks, Recreation Lands and Facilities** -- a summary of both developed and undeveloped public park lands and facilities, arranged by ownership.
- **School Sites and Recreation Facilities** -- a summary of Peninsula School District sites and facilities.
- **Miscellaneous Public Lands and Facilities** -- a summary of parcels under public ownership, where recreation use is not the primary land management objective.
- **Private Recreation Sites and Facilities** -- a summary of privately-owned and operated recreation sites and facilities.
- **Summary of Sports and Boating Facilities** -- a tally, by facility type, of all facilities listed in the preceding tables. This is the starting point for the assessment of facility needs (Section V).

PUBLIC RECREATION LANDS AND FACILITIES

Table 4 (next page) is a summary of parks and recreation areas located within Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. This includes land managed by the City of Gig Harbor, the Key Peninsula Park District, Pierce County, and the State of Washington.

Table 5 (following pages) provides a listing and short description of public park and recreation lands and facilities, by jurisdiction and status. Acronyms identify any non-parks agencies, as follows:

PW:	Pierce County Public Works Department
DNR:	Washington Department of Natural Resources
DOW:	Washington Department of Wildlife
DOF:	Washington Department of Fisheries

Table 4
Summary of Parks and Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Park Areas and Facilities	Acres	No. of Sites
City of Gig Harbor:		
Neighborhood Parks	4.20	1
Special Use Areas *	0.55	1
Undeveloped Sites	<u>10.00</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL (City)	14.75	4
Key Peninsula Park District:		
Community Parks	27.40	1
Pierce County:		
Neighborhood Parks	6.00	2
Open Space Areas	80.00	1
Special Use Areas *	12.00	9
Undeveloped Sites	<u>25.50</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL (County)	123.50	15
State of Washington:		
Regional Parks	426.50	4
Open Space Areas	58.00	1
Undeveloped Sites	<u>178.00</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL (State)	662.50	6
Other: **		
Neighborhood Parks	<u>3.00</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS	831.15	27

- Special use areas include miscellaneous sites that do not fit into any other category. They often include sites such as sport field complexes, specialized single-purpose areas and land occupied by major recreation structures.

- ** The Fox Island Community Recreation Association leases a park site from Peninsula School District.

Table 5
Summary of Public Park Sites and Facilities by Ownership and Status
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

<u>Site</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Activity/Facilities</u>
DEVELOPED PARK AREAS		
<u>City of Gig Harbor:</u>		
Gig Harbor City Park	4.20	youth softball/baseball field, tennis courts (2), basketball court, playground, picnic area w/shelter, open play area
Jerisch Park	0.55 Acres	waterfront access, picnic area, viewing deck, overnight boat moorage, restrooms
<u>Local Park Districts:</u>		
Volunteer Park	27.40 Acres	youth baseball/softball fields (3; 1 lighted), soccer field, tennis courts (2 - lighted), basketball court, horseshoe pits (6), picnic area, playground, concession/restroom building, undeveloped 5-acre portion
<u>Pierce County:</u>		
East Gig Harbor Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*	two-lane launch ramp, limited parking
Hales Pass Rec. Center	4.00 Acres	youth softball/soccer field, tennis courts (2), playground, picnic area w/shelter, community building
Home Boat Launch (PW)	0.5 Acres*	street-end, one-lane
Horsehead Bay Launch (PW)	0.5 Acres*	street-end, one-lane
Longbranch Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*	one-lane
Purdy Sandspit	7.50 Acres	beach, tidelands, boat ramp; use includes sunbathing, clam digging, and windsurfing
Rosedale Playfield	2.00 Acres	youth softball/soccer field, tennis courts (2), basketball courts
Sunrise Beach Park	80.00 Acres	caretaker residence, shoreline access, picnicking, upland residence, open space

Site	Acres	Activity/Facilities
DEVELOPED PARK AREAS (CONT.)		
<u>Pierce County (Cont.)</u>		
Towhead Isl. Boat Launch	1.00 Acre	launching ramp, limited parking, beach access, diving access
Vaughn Bay Boat Launch (PW)	0.5 Acres*	street-end, one-lane
Wauna Boat Launch (PW)	0.5 Acres*	one-lane, limited parking
Wollochet Bay Launch	0.5 Acres*	one-lane
<u>State of Washington:</u>		
Cutt's Island State Park	5.50 Acres	overnight boat moorage, beachcombing; otherwise undeveloped
Kopachuck State Park	156.00 Acres	beach, tidelands, trails, picnic area, restrooms, overnight camping
Maple Hollow Park (DNR)	58.00 Acres	beach, tidelands, trail; day-use only
Penrose Point State Park	145.00 Acres	beach, tidelands, overnight boat moorage, trails, picnic area, restrooms, camping
Robert F. Kennedy (DNR)	120.00 Acres	beach, tidelands, boat launch, guest dock, trails, restrooms, camping
<u>Other Ownership:</u>		
Fox Island Playfield (PSD*)	3.00 Acres	youth softball/soccer field, open play area, playground, community building. *currently leased by Fox Island Recreation Association.
TOTAL DEVELOPED SITES 617.65 ACRES		
UNDEVELOPED PARK AREAS		
<u>City of Gig Harbor:</u>		
Gig Harbor Green	10.00 Acres	wooded, some informal trails, proposed senior center
Ferry Landing	-	proposed viewpoint

Site	Acres	Activity/Facilities
UNDEVELOPED PARK AREAS (CONT.)		

Local Park Districts:

(none, except 5-acre undeveloped portion of Volunteer Park)

Pierce County:

Crescent Lake Park	2.00 Acres	waterfront, former boat launch, neglected
Herron Point	1.50 Acres	used as ferry landing from Herron Island
Peninsula Rec. Center	22.00 Acres	high school track and field, remainder is undeveloped, and includes wetlands

State of Washington:

Haley Property	178.00 Acres	wooded, informal trails, former logging roads, steep slopes, wetlands; planning process has been initiated
----------------	--------------	--

TOTAL UNDEVELOPED 213.50 ACRES

TOTAL PARK LAND 831.15 ACRES

* Acreage assumed.

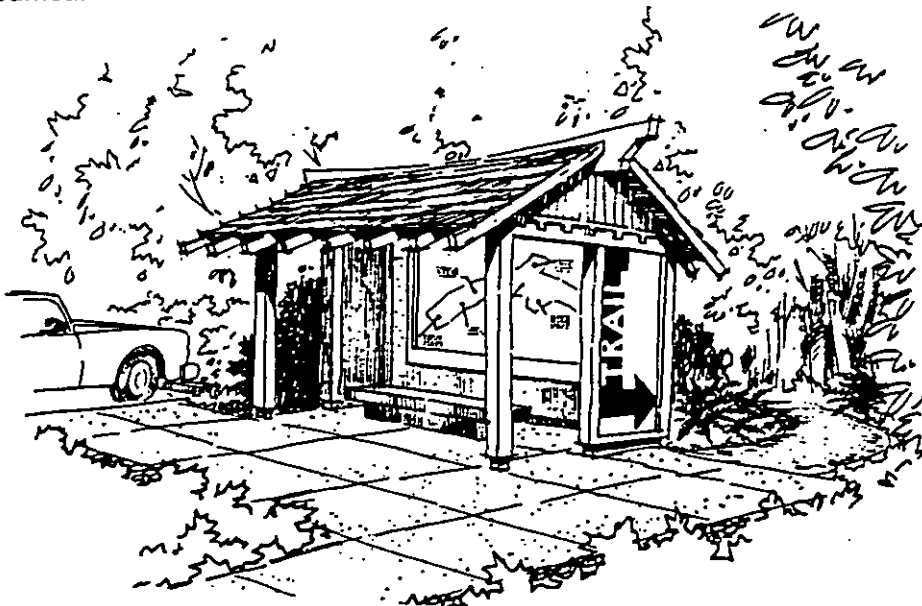


Table 6
Summary of Public Park Areas and Facilities by Type

Park	Acres	Status
<u>Neighborhood Parks:</u>		
Fox Island Playfield	3.00 Acres	Developed
Gig Harbor City Park	4.20 Acres	Developed
Hales Pass Recreation Center	4.00 Acres	Developed
Rosedale Playfield	2.00 Acres	Developed
TOTAL (Neighborhood Parks):	13.20 Acres	
<u>Community Parks:</u>		
Volunteer Park	27.40 Acres	Developed, w/5-acre undeveloped portion
TOTAL (Community Parks)	27.40 Acres	
<u>Open Space:</u>		
Maple Hollow Park	58.00 Acres	Partially Developed
Sunrise Beach Park	80.00 Acres	Partially Developed
TOTAL (Open Space/Shoreline Parks)	138.00 Acres	
<u>Special Use Areas:</u>		
East Gig Harbor Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Home Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Horsehead Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Jerisch Park	0.55 Acres	Developed
Longbranch Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Purdy Sandspit	7.50 Acres	Partially Developed
Towhead Island Boat Launch	1.0 Acres	Partially Developed
Vaughn Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Wauna Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
Wollochet Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres	Partially Developed
TOTAL (Special Use Areas)	12.55 Acres	
<u>Regional Parks:</u>		
Kopachuck/Cutt's Isl. State Parks	161.50 Acres	Developed
Penrose Point State Park	145.00 Acres	Developed
RFK State Park	120.00 Acres	Partially Developed
TOTAL (Regional Parks)	426.50 Acres	

SCHOOL RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES

In Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, school facilities have become the major source of park and recreation facilities. A listing of the Peninsula School District facilities is shown below.

Table 7
Summary of School Sports Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Artondale Elementary School	Discovery Elementary School
4 youth ballfields (overlapping; 2 usable)	2 youth ballfields
1 soccer field	1 soccer field
1 gymnasium (carpeted)	1 gymnasium
2 playgrounds	2 playgrounds
	4 basketball (half) courts
Evergreen Elementary School	Harbor Heights Elementary School
2 youth ballfields	1 youth ballfield
1 soccer field	2 soccer fields (1 = practice)
1 gymnasium	1 gymnasium (carpet)
1 playground	2 playgrounds
1 basketball (half) court	4 basketball (half) courts
Minter Creek Elementary School	Purdy Elementary School
2 youth ballfields	4 youth ballfields
1 soccer field	2 soccer fields
2 playgrounds	1 gymnasium
1 gymnasium	2 playgrounds
4 basketball (half) courts	2 basketball (half) courts
Vaughn Elementary School	Voyager Elementary School
1 youth ballfield	1 baseball field
1 soccer field	2 soccer fields
2 gymnasiums	1 gymnasium (carpeted)
1 playground	2 playgrounds
1 basketball court	
Goodman Middle School	Harbor Ridge Middle School
2 soccer fields	1 youth ballfield
1 track	2 soccer fields
1 gymnasium	1 track
1 basketball court	2 gymnasiums (1 to be carpeted)
Key Peninsula Middle School	Kopachuck Middle School
3 youth ballfields	2 youth ballfields
3 soccer fields	1 soccer field
1 track	1 track
1 gymnasium	1 gymnasium

Gig Harbor High School

1 football field
 1 soccer field
 1 baseball field
 1 softball field
 3 youth ballfields
 1 track
 4 tennis courts (2 being added)
 1 indoor pool
 2 gymnasiums

Peninsula High School

1 football field
 1 soccer field
 1 baseball field
 1 softball field
 1 track
 4 tennis courts
 1 indoor pool
 2 gymnasiums

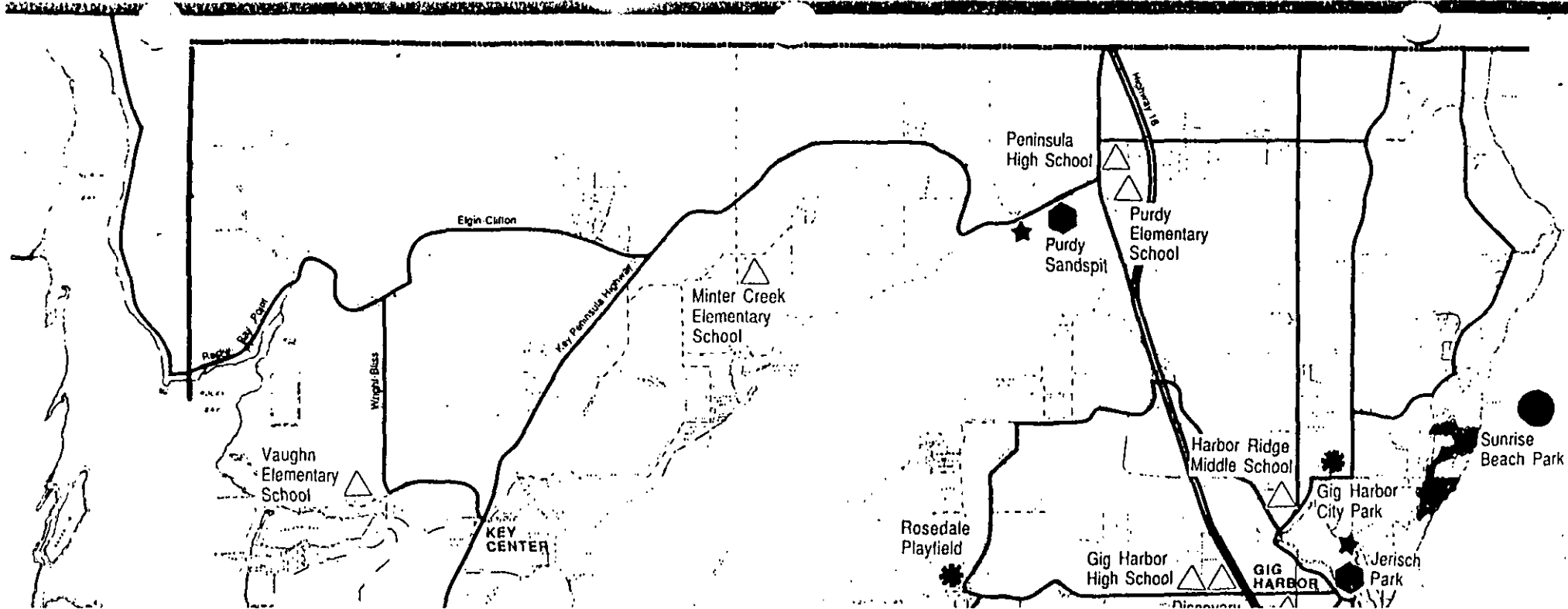
Gig Harbor Learning Center/Henderson Bay Alternative High School

3 youth ballfields
 1 soccer field
 1 gymnasium

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PROPERTIES

Table 8
Miscellaneous Public Properties
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Parcel	Acres/Length	Comments
<u>Peninsula School District:</u>		
Crescent Lake Site	40 Acres	undeveloped
Fox Island Site	10.6 Acres	undeveloped
Swede Hill Site	90+ Acres	undeveloped
<u>Washington DNR:</u>		
Maplewood	150 Acres	wooded, tideland access
Key Center Parcel	500 Acres	actively managed for timber harvest
Horseshoe Lake Parcel	320 Acres	actively managed for timber harvest
"Old Growth" Site	20 Acres	being transferred to Pierce County
<u>Washington DOF:</u>		
Minter Creek Fish Hatchery	30 Acres	salmon hatchery; allows public viewing; undergoing major renovation
Hale Fishing Pier (Cement Dock)	10 Acres	Cement dock, parking, upcoming renovation
<u>Washington DOW:</u>		
Bay Lake Access	0.2 mi.	fishing access, boat ramp
Carney Lake Access	39 acres	fishing access, boat ramp
Crescent Lake Access	0.3 mi.	fishing access, boat ramp
Jackson Lake Access	—	fishing access, boat ramp



GIG HARBOR / KEY PENINSULA COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

EXISTING RECREATION
& SCHOOL FACILITIES

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---------------|
| ✱ | Neighborhood Park | ● | Open Space |
| ✱ | Community Park | ★ | Boat Launches |
| ✱ | Regional Park | △ | Schools |
| ⬢ | Shoreline Park | | |

PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

Table 9
Summary of Private Recreational Areas and Facilities/Misc. Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Parks/Areas/Misc. Facilities	Activity/Facility
Gig Harbor Campground	camping
Peacock Hill Amphitheater (Celebration Meadow)	meadow with theater, garden maze, restaurant
Gig Harbor Sportsman's Club	gun club
Gig Harbor Marina	marina
Harborview Marina	marina
Lakebay Marina	marina
Longbranch Marina	marina
Murphy's Landing Marina	marina
Nauti-Cal International, Inc.	marina
Peninsula Yacht Basin	marina
Pleasurecraft Marina	marina
Westshore Marina	marina
Vaughn Bay Boat Launch	one-lane
Rosedale Boat Launch	one-lane
Wallochet Bay Boat Launch	one-lane
Raft Island Boat Launch	one-lane
Tacoma Yacht Club (Wollochet Bay)	dock, acreage
Gig Harbor Lanes	12 bowling lanes, lounge
Little Gym	gymnastics
Nasa Gym	gymnastics

Parks/Areas/Misc. Facilities	Activity/Facility
Chapel Hill Presbyterian Church	gymnasium
Vineyard Church	gymnasium
All Saints Retreat Center	meeting room and kitchen facilities
Camp Colman	meeting rooms
Camp Easter Seal	lodge, kitchen facilities, cabins, indoor pool
Camp Gallagher	private camp
Camp Woodworth	private camp
Catholic Youth Organization	private camp
Delano Bay Christian Camp	private camp
Soundview Presbyterian Camp	private camp
Miracle Ranch	meeting halls, kitchen facilities, equestrian, soccer field, volleyball court, beach and lakefront access.
YMCA Camp Seymour	main hall, cabins, program area, volleyball court, pickleball court, basketball court, multi-purpose field, nature center, outdoor swimming pool, beach and waterfront access.
Key Peninsula Community Services	meeting room, kitchen facilities, senior center
Key Peninsula Civic Center	gymnasium, stage, meeting rooms, full-service kitchen, senior center, caretaker's residence, outdoor tennis courts (2)
Longbranch Improvement Club	gymnasium/main hall, meeting room, kitchen facilities, open play area, equestrian arena, stages (2)
Rosedale Community Club	main hall, stage, meeting room, kitchen facilities
Gambrel Farms	equestrian
Canterwood Equestrian Club	equestrian
Crescent Valley Farm	equestrian; boarding, foaling, lessons

<u>Parks/Areas/Misc. Facilities</u>	<u>Activity/Facility</u>
Gig Harbor Equestrian Center	equestrian; boarding, training, lessons
Gypsy Rose Farm	equestrian
LWM Stables	equestrian
Pomo Doro Ranch	equestrian
Trilogy Stables	equestrian
Canterwood Golf & Country Club	18 holes, outdoor pool, tennis courts (6), basketball court (half), club house, pro shop, playground, exercise/weightroom, wading pool, spa.
Gig Harbor Golf Club	9 holes, pro shop, clubhouse (open to public, except clubhouse)
Madrona Links Golf Course	18 holes, restaurant, lounge (open to public)
Gig Harbor Athletic Club	Lap pool (2-lane), aerobics, weightroom, cardio room, indoor running track, indoor (4) and outdoor (2) tennis courts, spa, sauna, racquetball courts (4), steam room.

SUMMARY OF SPORTS AND BOATING FACILITIES

Table 10
Summary of Existing Sports and Boating Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Facilities		Comments
SENIOR BASEBALL FIELDS		
1	Gig Harbor High School	320' outfield; dirt infield
1	Peninsula High School	330' outfield; grass infield
1	Volunteer Park	300' outfield; lighted
3	TOTAL (Baseball Fields)	
SOFTBALL FIELDS		
1	Gig Harbor High School	290' outfield
1	Peninsula High School	220' outfield
2	TOTAL (Softball Fields)	
YOUTH BASEBALL FIELDS		
1	Gig Harbor City Park	180' outfield
3	Gig Harbor High School	practice fields; 200', 160', & 160' outfields
3	Gig Harbor Learning Center	240', 180' & 150' outfields; 1 = all-weather sand
1	Harbor Ridge Middle School	225' outfield
3	Key Peninsula Middle School	210', 150', & 150' outfields
2	Kopachuck Middle School	240' (drainage problems) & 160' outfields
4	Artondale Elementary School	170', 170', 150' & 150' outfields
2	Discovery Elementary School	160' & 160' outfields
3	Evergreen	180', 180', & 180' outfields; 1 = all-weather sand
1	Fox Island Playfield	180' outfield
1	Hales Pass Recreation Center	150' outfield
1	Harbor Heights Elementary	220' outfield
2	Minter Creek Elementary School	150' & 150' outfields
1	Peninsula High School	220' outfield
4	Purdy Elementary School	240', 225', 165', & 150' outfields; 4 = all-weather sand
1	Vaughn Elementary School	165' outfield
2	Voyager Elementary School	240' & 225' outfields
2	Volunteer Park	300', 270' & 255' outfields
37	TOTAL (Youth Baseball/Softball Fields)	

SOCCER FIELDS

1	Gig Harbor High School	portable goals
1	Peninsula High School	
1	Gig Harbor Learning Center	youth field; all-weather sand
2	Goodman Middle School	
2	Harbor Ridge Middle School	drainage problems
3	Key Peninsula Middle School	1=junior; 2=youth
1	Kopachuck Middle School	
1	Artondale Elementary School	youth field
	Discovery Elementary School	practice-no goals
1	Evergreen Elementary	all-weather sand
	Fox Island Playfield	practice - no goals
	Hales Pass Recreation Center	practice - no goals
2	Harbor Heights Elementary	2 youth fields; portable goals
1	Purdy Elementary School	2 sand youth fields; 1=practice only
	Rosedale Playfield	practice - no goals
1	Vaughn Elementary School	2 overlapping fields
1	Voyager Elementary School	portable goals
1	Volunteer Park	portable goals
19	TOTAL (Soccer Fields)	

FOOTBALL FIELDS

1	Gig Harbor High School	
1	Peninsula High School	stadium; lighted
1	Harbor Ridge Middle School	practice only; poor condition
3	TOTAL (Football Fields)	

TENNIS COURTS (OUTDOOR)

4	Canterwood Country Club	private
2	United Church of Christ	
2	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
1	Gig Harbor City Park	
4	Gig Harbor High School	2 being added
2	Hales Pass Recreation Center	
2	Key Peninsula Civic Center	
4	Peninsula High School	
2	Rosedale Playfield	
2	Volunteer Park	
25	TOTAL (Outdoor Tennis Courts)	

SWIMMING POOLS

1	Camp Easter Seal	private; indoor 1,200 sq.ft.
1	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private lap pool; 3-lane x 25 yds.
1	Gig Harbor High School	6 lanes x 25 yds.
1	Peninsula High School	"L"-shaped; 6 lanes x 25 yards x 25 meters
1	Canterwood Golf & Country Club	private; 4-lane, 30' x 80'
1	YMCA Camp Seymour	private
6	TOTAL (Swimming Pools)	

GYMNASIUMS

1	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
2	Gig Harbor High School	monopolized by school use
1	Peninsula High School	monopolized by school use
1	Gig Harbor Learning Center	
1	Goodman Middle School	only available 1 night/week
2	Harbor Ridge Middle School	4 non-regulation courts-share middle line
1	Key Peninsula Civic Center	private
1	Kopachuck Middle School	
	Artondale Elementary School	carpeted; 1 volleyball court
1*	Discovery Elementary School	1 volleyball court
1*	Evergreen Elementary School	1 volleyball court
	Harbor Heights Elementary School	carpeted; 1 volleyball court
1*	Minter Creek Elementary School	1 volley ball court
1*	Purdy Elementary School	1 volleyball court
1*	Vaughn Elementary School	1 volleyball court
	Voyager Elementary School	carpeted; 1 volleyball court

* counted as one-half of a full gymnasium

12 TOTAL (Gymnasiums)

RACQUETBALL COURTS

4	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
4	TOTAL (Racquetball Courts)	

WEIGHTROOM/EXERCISE FACILITIES

1	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
1	Canterwood Golf & Country Club	private
1	Pro Fitness	private
3	TOTAL (Weightroom/Exercise Facilities)	

BOAT LAUNCH LANES

1	Bay Lake	DOW
1	Carney Lake	DOW
1	Crescent Lake	DOW
2	East Gig Harbor	County Parks and Recreation
1	Home	County Public Works
1	Horsehead Bay	County Public Works
1	Jackson Lake	DOW
1	Longbranch	County Parks and Recreation
1	Raft Island	private
1	Rosedale	private
2	RFK State Park	State Parks
1	Towhead Island	County Parks and Recreation
1	Vaughn Bay	County Public Works
1	Vaughn Bay	private
1	Wauna	County Public Works
1	Wollochet Bay	County Parks and Recreation
1	Wollochet Bay	private
19	TOTAL (Boat Launch Lanes - 15 public)	

MARINAS

1	Gig Harbor Marina	private
1	Harborview Marina	private
1	Lakebay Marina	private
1	Longbranch Marina	private
1	Murphy's Landing Marina	private
1	Nauti-Cal International, Inc.	private
1	Peninsula Yacht Basin	private
1	Pleasurecraft Marina	private
1	Westshore Marina	private
9	TOTAL (Marinas - all private)	

EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES

1	Canterwood Equestrian Club	private
1	Crescent Valley Farm	private; boarding, foaling, lessons
1	Gambrel Farms	private; boarding, lessons
1	Gig Harbor Equestrian Center	private; boarding, training, lessons
1	Gypsy Rose Farm	
1	LWM Stables	private
1	Pomo Doro Ranch	
1	Trilogy Stables	
8	TOTAL (Equestrian Facilities - all private)	

SECTION IV

RECREATION NEEDS

SECTION IV

RECREATION NEEDS

Identifying recreation demand and needs is a very important part of a park and recreation plan. It is also one of the most difficult tasks because many different variables influence public recreation participation and demand. What might be right for one community will probably not be right for another. This is especially true in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area where the population and living styles vary so widely. The problem is compounded by the fact that under-estimating the need can result in over-utilization of facilities, whereas over-estimating the need can mean spending money for facilities that are not needed.

Information from the 1992 recreation survey, an analysis of regional trends, and results of the community workshop meetings provided some input to determining current and future park, recreation and open space needs for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area. Part 1 of this section summarizes the relevant information derived from the 1992 survey. Part 2 provides information on regional trends in recreation participation and Part 3 summarizes the results of the public workshops. Section V combines this information with knowledge about current park and recreation facilities and services, and population projections, to yield a determination of the area's future needs.

1. SUMMARY OF THE 1992 RECREATION SURVEY

In 1992, Pierce County Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services in conjunction with Market Data Research Inc. conducted a telephone survey of 406 households in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. These results and analysis of the survey is found in Appendix A-3. Some findings are taken verbatim from the survey, whereas others have been interpreted by JC Draggoo & Associates. Some comments on the findings and/or interpretation have been added where applicable. The phone interviews were conducted April 14 - 23, 1992.

General findings of the telephone survey were as follows:

1. The average length of residence in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area was 13 years. The City of Gig Harbor had a higher proportion of newer residents than did the other two areas.
2. The City of Gig Harbor had the highest proportion of households containing 3 - 4 persons; Key Peninsula had the highest proportion of households with 5 or more, as well as households of two persons or less.
3. Of the choices given, facilities used by the most households were public beaches/waterfronts and picnic areas. Those used the least were ice skating and racquetball facilities.

4. In general, 75% of respondents were somewhat or very satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities. A higher proportion of Key Peninsula residents were more satisfied, than were residents of the other areas. A large proportion of respondents listed lack of facilities as their reason for dissatisfaction. Aspects people were most satisfied with included facility condition and design. Lowest levels of satisfaction were with availability of parking and facilities, and the variety of programs.
5. Over half of respondents wanted improvements to the existing park and recreation system. Residents of the area surrounding Gig Harbor were most interested; Key Peninsula residents were least interested. The most popular improvements cited were boat launches/ramps, larger facilities, playgrounds, better maintenance, and bicycle trails.
6. Over two-thirds of respondents wanted more park and recreation facilities, with residents of Key Peninsula most supportive of additions to the system. The most popular additions, overall, were larger facilities/playgrounds, sports facilities and fields, picnic areas, a recreation center, and trails.
7. Of six types of improvements listed, respondents assigned the highest overall priority to more natural and open spaces, and more neighborhood parks and playgrounds.
8. Over half of respondents were willing to help finance acquisition and construction of park and recreation facilities. Of those willing to help, over 90% were willing to contribute \$5 per month. About 80% were willing to contribute \$10 per month.
9. When given the choice of which organization should manage and maintain parks and recreation facilities in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, (Peninsula Park Districts, the County, a private organization, Peninsula Athletic Association, or the School District), 48% of respondents favored the Park Districts. About 38% favored the County. A combined recreation district was not an option.

2. REGIONAL TRENDS IN RECREATION PARTICIPATION

Because the 1992 survey did not provide current recreation participation levels, other sources of this type of information were analyzed. These include the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), conclusions of the 1988 Pierce County Comprehensive Parks and Recreation plan and data compiled over the last 15 years by JC Draggoo & Associates. These sources are discussed beginning on the next page.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The document, Washington Outdoors: Assessment and Policy Plan -- 1990-1995, is a portion of Washington's "State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning" (SCORP) program. It lists the results of a tri-state recreation survey and projections within four defined "SCORP regions" of Washington State. Pierce County is included in Region 2, as are the counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish.

Data were collected for 57 different outdoor recreation activities. Table 11 below shows the ten most popular recreation activities in the state in 1987. Participation is expressed in the numbers of times at least one person in a household pursued that activity in a year.

Table 11
Top Ten Recreation Activities
State of Washington

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1987 Household Trips (1,000s)</u>
Jogging/Running	11,604
Walking in Neighborhood Park	8,756
Outdoor Photography	8,524
Sightseeing and Exploring	6,723
Visiting the Beach/Beachcombing	6,077
Bicycle Riding, On-Road	5,527
Swimming/Wading at a Beach	5,341
Using Park Playground Equipment	4,057
Picnicking	3,785

Table 12 displays the ten activities expected to show the highest growth rate between 1987 and 2000. As the second columns indicates, some activities may have a high expected growth rate, but relatively low 1987 participation rates.

Table 12
Top Ten Expected Growth Activities, 1987-2000
State of Washington

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Growth Rate (percent)</u>	<u>Growth in Household Trips (1,000s)</u>
Visiting Interpretive Centers/Displays	44	746
Outdoor Photography	44	3,755
Walking in Neighborhood Park	44	3,889
Ocean Non-Motorized Boating	41	70
Picnicking	40	1,522
Day Hiking	37	1,201
Bicycling Off-Road	37	401
Visiting the Beach/Beachcombing	36	2,224
Downhill Skiing	36	551
Sightseeing and Exploring	35	2,348

Table 13 displays the top ten expected growth activities for SCORP Region 2; (Pierce, Kitsap, King, and Snohomish Counties). A comparison of Tables 12 and 13 shows that recreation participation in Region 2 is expected to grow at a higher rate than statewide averages. Also, several activities rate relatively higher in this region than state-wide, including walking in neighborhood parks, bicycling (on-road), picnicking, downhill skiing, swimming, and nature study/wildlife observation.

Table 13
Top Ten Expected Growth Activities, 1987-2000
Pierce, Kitsap, King, Snohomish Counties

Activity	Growth Rate (percent)	Growth in Household Trips (1,000s)
Walking in Neighborhood Park	51%	2,374
Visiting Interpretive Centers/Displays	49%	486
Bicycle Riding, on-road	46%	1,308
Picnicking	46%	910
Outdoor Photography	46%	2539
Downhill Skiing	45%	343
Day Hiking	42%	725
Swimming (pool)	41%	911
Nature Study/Wildlife Observation	41%	652

Pierce County Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan

The County Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan was completed in January of 1988. Information from a telephone survey, and regional recreation demand was combined with information concerning available facilities, to determine the overall need for specific types of recreation in the County. Table 14, on the following page, lists some of the results of that planning process, namely, conclusions regarding the percent of need satisfied by available facilities in 1987. As shown, the five highest unmet needs were determined to be; off-road motorcycling, off-road 4x4 driving, walking on a trail, camping, and backcountry hiking. The five activities with the highest surplus of facilities were; football, jogging on a track, indoor volleyball, indoor basketball, and outdoor basketball.



Table 14
Summary of Unsatisfied Recreation Needs, by Activity, 1987
Pierce County

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percent of Need Unsatisfied in 1987</u>
Off-road motorcycling	86%
Off-road 4-wheel vehicle driving	86%
Walking on a trail	82%
Vehicle camping	62%
Hiking/Backpacking, backcountry	59%
Swimming at a beach	58%
Outdoor volleyball	55%
Horseback riding on a trail	52%
Outdoor tennis	45%
Walking in a park	26%
Picnicking	15%
Tent camping	11%
Playground	4%
Swimming at an outdoor pool	-3%
Soccer	-7%
Baseball/Softball	-8%
Outdoor basketball	-18%
Indoor basketball	-60%
Indoor volleyball	-109%
Jogging track	-108%
Football	-399%

Previous JCD Surveys of Northwest Communities

Over the past 15 years, JC Draggo & Associates (JCD) has completed recreation participation surveys of over 30 communities in the Pacific Northwest, representing a combined population of nearly two million people. Each of these surveys has been tailored to the issues and opportunities of each area, but information on recreation participation by residents is sufficiently standardized to allow comparison between communities.

JCD has combined the results of the last 15 communities surveyed to create weighted average participation rates, by activity, called the **NORTHWEST AVERAGE**. Although a JCD survey was not conducted for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, participation rates can be helpful in determining park and recreation needs.

Two of the communities recently surveyed by JCD are Newport, Oregon, and Anacortes, Washington. Table 15 includes an average of the participation rates for these two communities, called a "**COASTAL AVERAGE**", as well as the **NORTHWEST AVERAGE**. Although the two coastal communities are smaller than the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, they were considered the most comparable of the last 15 communities surveyed. The Newport survey was completed in 1993; the Anacortes survey was completed in 1988.

Table 15 lists the top 35 activities for the COASTAL COMMUNITIES, and corresponding numbers for the NORTHWEST AVERAGE. Rates are expressed in terms of "per capita occasions" over a 30-day period, when the activity is in season.

When interpreting these numbers, one must keep in mind that many factors will influence local participation patterns, such as:

- o Lack of facilities
- o Climate
- o Poor quality of facilities and programs
- o Present recreation trends
- o Fad activities
- o Cost of using facilities and programs
- o Present economic trends
- o Economic profile of the community

Table 15
Recreation Participation Rates for a 30-day Period
Selected Areas

		<u>Per Capita Occasions per 30 Days</u>	
<u>Activity Ranking</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Coastal Average</u>	<u>NW Average</u>
1	Reading for Pleasure	8.4	7.6
2	Walking for Pleasure	6.4	5.6
3	Movies, attending	4.7	3.9
4	Bicycling for Pleasure	3.7	4.0
5	Nature Walks	3.6	3.0
6	Gardening	3.4	4.4
7	Picnicking	3.2	2.9
8	Camping	3.1	2.1
9	Exercise/Aerobics	3.0	4.0
10	Wildlife Watching	2.8	2.6
11	Swimming, indoors	2.8	2.6
12	Playground Visit/Use	2.4	3.1
13	Basketball	2.2	2.1
14	Fishing, saltwater	2.2	1.3
15	Playing Cards	2.1	2.1
16	Swimming, outdoors	2.1	3.4
17	Boating, power	2.0	1.7
18	Jogging/Running	1.9	2.4
19	Needlecraft/Sewing	1.9	1.7
20	Fishing, freshwater	1.8	2.3

Activity Ranking	Activity	Coastal Average	NW Average
21	Photography	1.8	1.8
22	Dancing	1.6	1.5
23	Baseball, youth	1.6	2.0
24	Gourmet Cooking	1.6	1.6
25	Play Musical Instrument	1.5	1.9
26	Golf, play	1.5	1.6
27	Play Table Games	1.4	1.8
28	Hiking/Backpacking	1.4	1.8
29	Billiards/Pool	1.4	1.1
30	Dancing, social	1.3	1.3
31	Painting/sketching	1.2	1.1
32	Weightlifting	1.2	1.7
33	Tennis	1.2	1.5
34	Bowling	1.2	1.4
35	Softball	1.1	1.8

NA = Information not available.

3. COMMUNITY WORKSHOP RESULTS

As an important part of the planning process, five community workshop meetings were planned for March of 1993. Despite some advertising, only two of the workshops were reasonably attended. The other three meetings were cancelled, due to lack of attendees. Such workshops provide opportunities for community members to discuss their opinions of park and recreation needs, as well as their preferences and priorities for development, management, and funding alternatives. The results are used to help tailor park and recreation standards and strategies.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- o There was some diversity between Key Peninsula and ESC respondents regarding indoor recreation space, with a large proportion of Key Peninsula residents feeling no additional spaces were needed. ESC attendees were more supportive of these facilities, and favored a gymnasium, multi-purpose/reception rooms, and a swimming pool.
- o Most attendees favored developing less but larger parks over the option of more but smaller parks.
- o Less than one-fifth of the Key Peninsula meeting attendees were supportive of developing a public indoor pool, while more than half of the ESC attendees felt one was needed.

- o Most participants favored a bond referendum to finance major expenditures for park and facility development and improvements. For those favoring a bond measure, most were willing to pay up to \$40 annually per household. In general, Key Peninsula participants were willing to pay less than ESC participants.
- o When asked what type of park areas or facilities were needed in their area, the primary responses were multi-use trails, recreational open space and more access to the shoreline.
- o A wide variety of suggestions were made concerning who should provide and manage recreation facilities and services. In general, there were no clear directions although cost efficiency and local control were common themes.
- o Most responses strongly favored increased use of schools for indoor recreation activities.
- o Participants preferences for projects were varied. The most popular improvements at both meetings were trails, waterfront parks, and undeveloped open space.

4. PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

The following provides an analysis of park land needs, by type of park. Each section includes a definition of park type, a review of the current parks of that type in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, a recommended standard for the acreage needed in the future. Comments are provided on the acreages needed to achieve the recommended standard, both at the present time (if current acreage is less than that recommended) and in 1998. The standards have been developed to provide short-term (5-year) goals for acquisition and development; standards should be reviewed and updated at 5-year intervals.

Mini-Park Needs

Definition:

Mini-parks, tot lots and children's playgrounds are all small single purpose playlots designed primarily for use by small children. Because of their size, facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground, a picnic area and sometimes a basketball court.

Analysis:

Currently, there are no mini-parks in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula planning area, but school playgrounds may be serving this purpose in the planning area. On a per acre basis, they are very expensive to construct and maintain and generally serve a very limited population. Sometimes this type of park is popular in new subdivisions which have a high ratio of young children. However, as the neighborhood grows older, this type of park receives less and less use due to its limited size and number of facilities.

Recommended standard:

No standard for this type of park is recommended. Only when no other options are available should additional mini-parks be acquired or developed. This should only occur in areas that are fully developed or vacant land is scarce.

Neighborhood Park NeedsDefinition:

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. In addition to their recreation value, they also provide a source of open space and aesthetic quality in the neighborhood. They are generally small in size (about 5-10 acres) and serve an area of approximately one-half mile radius. In rural areas, travel distance may be greater. Since many of these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer often become a daily pastime for the neighborhood children. While it is not necessarily the rule, these parks sometimes provide space for organized community events. Often they are located adjacent to school property.

In general, facilities recommended for a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, tennis courts, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and multi-use sport fields for soccer, Little League baseball, etc. However, organized sports should not be the dominant theme of the park.

Analysis:

Currently, there are four park sites in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area that qualify as neighborhood parks; Fox Island Playfield, Gig Harbor City Park, Hales Pass Recreation Center, and Rosedale Playfield. The average size of these sites is about 3.3 acres. Although they are small, because of facilities they contain and the function they serve, they have been classified as neighborhood parks.

It should be noted that the Gig Harbor/Peninsula is not typical of most communities. Much of the area is undeveloped, or developed at such a low density that the concept of an "urban" neighborhood park system does not seem feasible. However, it would be short-sighted to eliminate consideration of these types of parks since development pressure will continue in Gig Harbor Key Peninsula, primarily in the City's service area. In the future, we can expect some areas to develop at a density typically found in the Seattle metropolitan area. Existing neighborhood park facilities are listed below.

Fox Island Playfield*	3.00 Acres
Gig Harbor City Park	4.20 Acres
Hales Pass Recreation Center	4.00 Acres
Rosedale Playfield	<u>2.00 Acres</u>

TOTAL (Neighborhood Parks): 13.20 Acres

* currently leased by Fox Island Community Recreation Association

Determination of the Neighborhood Parks standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA recommends a standard of 1-2 acres per 1,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area's current ratio of 0.3 acres/1,000 is far below this standard.
2. *Service area:* The service area of a neighborhood park in most areas is about a half mile radius. Users of a neighborhood park should not have to cross a major arterial street or other barriers to reach a park. Using this service area radius, most of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area is not served by a neighborhood park. Even when school facilities are included in the analysis, most planning area residents are beyond the recommended service distance. A service radius of one mile is probably more applicable to the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area neighborhoods. Even with this expanded service area, many portions of the planning area still go unserved with neighborhood park facilities.
3. *Survey/Workshops:* Participants at the community workshop meetings expressed an interest in fewer (but larger) "community" parks, over more (but smaller) neighborhood parks.
4. *User trends:* The trend in most growing communities where land is available is to develop larger parks because they can accommodate more facilities, are cheaper on a per-acre basis to maintain, and can be more easily programmed. In older communities where park land is scarce, the smaller neighborhood park is more popular.
5. *Goals/Policies:* There are no specific policies in place for the development of neighborhood parks on an area-wide basis. The City of Gig Harbor policies focus primarily upon trails, waterfront areas, and cooperation with schools. The City's Land Use Plan includes a small park (4 acres) near Hunt and Wollochet Roads, and a combined school/park site (14.6 acres) in the Harbor Heights neighborhood. Assuming these areas would be considered neighborhood parks, it appears the City's proposal would result in nine acres of small park land for a projected population of 23,000 persons, or 0.4 acres per 1,000 population.

Recommendations: (Neighborhood Parks)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1-2 Acres/1,000 Population</i>
<i>Present ratio:</i>	<i>0.30 Acres/1,000 Population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1.5 Acres/1,000 Population*</i>
<i>* Applies only to neighborhood park needs in City service area</i>	

Comments:

The Draft County Comprehensive Plan identified one portion of the planning area as a "Residential Urban Corridor". This covers an area of approximately 18 square miles, and includes the City of Gig Harbor, a large proportion of lands to the north, as well as some to the south and east. The estimated buildout population for this area is 23,000, expected to occur in about 20 years. If we set a policy that "typical" neighborhood parks should only be located within this "urbanizing" area, then the above standard means that 34.5 acres of total neighborhood park land is currently needed within this area. Since only 4.2 acres of neighborhood park exist in this area at this point, there is a deficit of 30.3 acres of neighborhood park land.



Community Park Needs

Definition:

A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities for young people and adults. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks can also provide indoor facilities to meet a wider range of recreation interests. Where there are no neighborhood parks, the community park can also serve this function. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sports fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is typically a 1-2 mile radius, but can be greater in rural areas.

Analysis:

Currently, Volunteer Park is the only site fitting the community park, category.

Volunteer Park (KPPD)

27.40 Acres

Determination of the Community Parks standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA recommends 5-8 acres per 1,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area's current ratio of 0.64 acres/1,000 is well below this standard.
2. *Service area:* The service area of a community park averages about a 1-2 mile radius, or more in rural areas. In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, much of the planning area is not currently served by community parks. Applying a 2 - 3 mile service area radius (due to the rural nature of the planning area), shows a need for about 8 additional community parks.
3. *Survey/Workshops:* The community workshop meetings revealed a preference of the larger community parks over the smaller neighborhood parks.
4. *User trends:* The larger multi-service community parks have become popular because they provide a wider range of activities, are easier to program and are cheaper to maintain on a per-acre basis.
5. *Goals/Policies:* No area-wide goals or policies address community parks in the planning area. The Land Use Plan for the City of Gig Harbor includes a proposed 13.9-acre park adjacent to Gig Harbor High School.

Recommendation: (Community Parks)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>5-8 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Present Ratio:</i>	<i>0.64 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>3.2 acres/1,000 population</i>

Comments:

Based on the service area analysis described in item #2 on the previous page, about 8 additional parks are needed to serve the Planning Area. Assuming an average of 20 acres each, this amounts to about 160 acres of total community park land needed. Based on a projected population of 50,771 persons in 1999, this transcribes into a standard of 3.2 acres per 1,000 population.

Open Space**Definition:**

Open space is defined as undeveloped land primarily left in its natural condition, with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may or may not have public access. This type of land often includes coastal areas, wetlands, steep hillsides or other similar spaces. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or areas with unique or rare features or vegetation.

Analysis:

Currently, two sites meet the definition of open space; Maple Hollow and Sunrise Beach Park. Additional information on these sites is provided below

Maple Hollow Park	58.00 Acres
Sunrise Beach Park	<u>80.00 Acres</u>
TOTAL (Open Space)	138.00 Acres

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA does not have a standard for open space. In the Pacific Northwest, open space is considered very important, with communities averaging from 2 - 5 acres of open space per 1,000 population.
2. *Service area:* There is not a defined service area for open space. It is dependent upon the function it serves.

3. *Survey/Workshop:* Interest in additional open space areas was high among workshop participants.
4. *User trends:* In large urban areas where open space is being replaced by housing and other types of development, the value of the natural environment has become increasingly important. In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, there are still undeveloped areas, providing varied opportunities for preserving open space.
5. *Goals/Policies:* There are no area-wide policies that specifically address provision of open space. The City of Gig Harbor's Land Use Plan, however, does show areas determined to be unbuildable as "preservation areas."

Recommendation: (Open Space)

<i>NRPA Standard</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Present Ratio:</i>	<i>3.4 acres/1,000 Population</i>
<i>Recommended Minimum:</i>	<i>5.0 acres/1,000 Population</i>

Comments:

The recommended standard of 5.0 acres/1,000 population is given as a minimum standard. This is because there can be many opportunities for public open space but it cannot be predicted how much of it will actually become public property. Based on the minimum recommended standard, it means that the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area currently needs about 214 acres of designated open space. By 1999, the total need will increase to about 254 acres. Since 138 acres of open space already exist, there is a current deficit of 76 acres. If the amount of open space remains constant into the future, the 1999 deficit will be 116 acres.

Regional Parks

Definition:

Regional parks are large recreation areas that serve an entire region. Often, they will attract visitors from far beyond the planning area. Generally they exceed 100 acres in size and focus on one unique feature or facility. Typical regional parks include areas for picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, environmental education, camping, and hiking.

Analysis:

The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area currently has three areas that fit this category; Kopachuck/Cutt's Island, Penrose Point, and Robert F. Kennedy. All are managed by State agencies, and receive local use as well as use from the entire Puget Sound area.

Kopachuck/Cutt's Island State Parks	161.50 Acres
Penrose Point State Park	145.00 Acres
RFK State Park	<u>120.00 Acres</u>
TOTAL (Regional Parks)	426.50 Acres

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA recommends 5-10 acres per 1,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area currently has a ratio of 9.8 acres/1,000 population. This current ratio is substantially higher than most communities but it must be kept in mind that the three sites are oriented towards users from outside the area.
2. *Service area:* The service area of a regional park depends upon the facilities and activities it offers. The existing regional park sites are all oriented towards the non-resident user.
3. *Survey/Workshops:* Participants in the community workshops were interested in additional lands and facilities to meet the specific needs of local residents.
4. *User trends:* Opportunities to develop large regional parks seldom occur. The Planning Area is fortunate to have these three sites.
5. *Goals/Policies:* There are no area-wide policies concerning regional park development.

Recommendation: (Regional Parks)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>5-10 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Present Ratio:</i>	<i>10.0 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>Maintain current ratio</i>

Comments:

The recommendation of maintaining the current ratio means that there is no current need at the present time but as more growth occurs, additional land of this nature will be required.

Special Use Areas

Definition:

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include small or special landscaped areas, shoreline access sites, boat launches, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports, or sites occupied by recreation buildings such as a senior or community center.

Analysis:

In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, this classification includes the following sites:

Special Use Areas:

Jerisch Park	0.55 Acres
East Gig Harbor Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Home Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Horsehead Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Longbranch Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Purdy Sandspit	7.5 Acres
Towhead Island Boat Launch	1.0 Acres
Vaughn Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Wauna Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
Wollochet Bay Boat Launch	0.5 Acres*
TOTAL (Special Use Areas)	12.55 Acres

* Acreage assumed.

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* There is no specific NRPA standard for special use areas.
2. *Service area:* There is not a defined service area for special use areas considering the various types of facilities it could encompass.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* There were many participants in the community workshops that expressed an interest in developing additional special use facilities, including sports fields, a gym, multi-purpose/reception room, and an indoor pool. All of these facilities would fall under the category of special use areas.

Recommendation: (Special Use Areas)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Present Ratio:</i>	<i>0.29 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1.4 acres/1,000 population</i>

Comments:

The standard reflects a substantial increase in this category. This is to allot land for sport fields, indoor recreation areas, shoreline access points, boat launches, and other special use facilities. The standard means that there is a current need for an additional 47.4 acres of land over what now exists.

Total Park Land

Park sites can be classified into three basic types: (1) sites that serve most local residents such as neighborhood/community parks and recreational open space, (2) sites that serve residents beyond the planning area such as regional parks, and (3) special use sites. NRPA suggests that a "core" system of parks consisting primarily of type 1 should range from 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 population. For the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, the present ratio is 0.94 acres and the standard recommended in this report is 9.5 acres. However, half of this amount of land is open space.

Currently, there are 213.5 acres of undeveloped park land, under various ownerships. It is assumed that much of this land could fulfill a portion of the needs identified above. The specific parcels include:

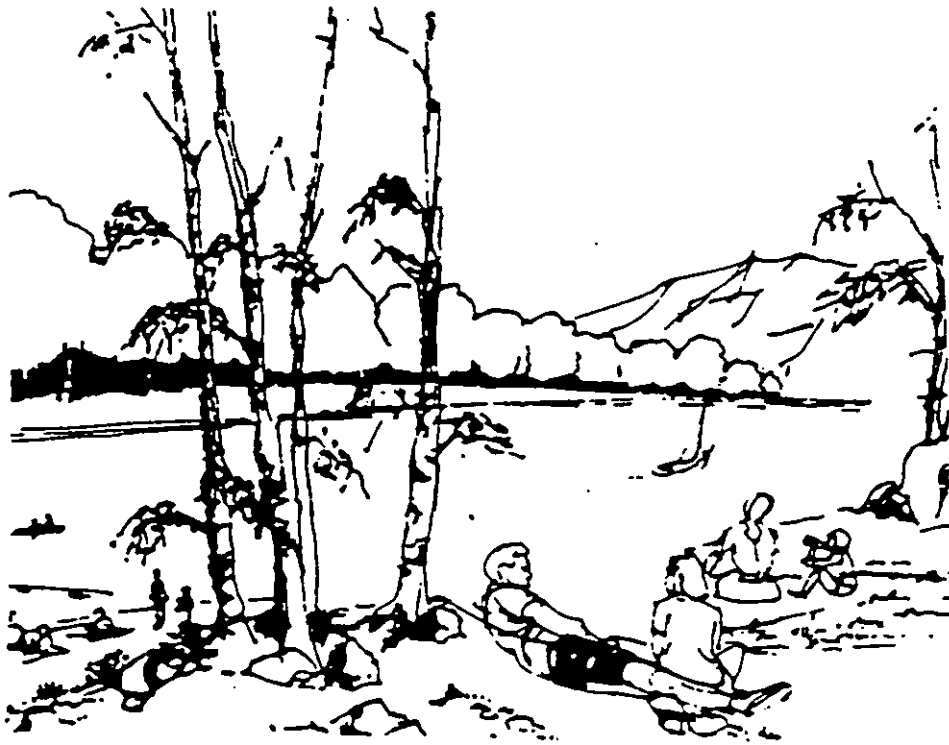
Crescent Lake (County)	2.00 Acres
Gig Harbor Green (City)	10.00 Acres
Haley Property (State Parks)	178.00 Acres
Herron Point (County)	1.50 Acres
Peninsula Recreation Center (County)	<u>22.00 Acres</u>
TOTAL	213.50 Acres

Recommendation: (Total Park Land)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>15-20 acres/1,000 population</i>
<i>Present Park Ratio:</i>	<i>19.4 acres/1,000 Population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>20.9 acres/1,000 Population</i>

Comments:

The recommended standard of 20.9 acres per 1,000 population is a slight increase over what now exists and means that an additional 64.2 acres of land is currently needed, and by the year 1999, nearly 230 more acres will be needed. These amounts assume the distribution recommended by the above standards. If the distribution does not match the recommended standards, additional lands may be necessary to ensure sufficient park land is provided in each category.



5. SPECIALIZED FACILITY NEEDS

Approach Used to Assess Specialized Facility Needs

Needs for specialized facilities such as sports fields, trail systems, swimming pools, etc. were derived from several analytical approaches. They included information on present estimated recreation participation levels, needs expressed in the 1992 telephone survey, NRPA Standards, input from user groups, trends identified at the national and regional level, demand created by existing sport teams, and mathematical models developed over the years from previous studies.

Senior Baseball Fields

Analysis:

In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, baseball programs are provided by the Peninsula Athletic Association (PAA), Sandy Koufax Baseball, Senior Babe Ruth, and Senior Baseball. A PAA veteran's league existed previously, with 6 teams and 72 participants. Interest continues in such a league, but field space limits the ability to accommodate this group.

The breakdown of the senior and adult baseball teams is as follows:

Mickey Mantle	1 team
Peninsula Athletic Association	
7th/8th Grade (Pony)	4 teams
Sandy Koufax Baseball	1 team
Senior Babe Ruth Baseball	1 team
Senior Baseball	1 team
TOTAL	8 teams

These teams (excluding Tacoma Metro) currently play most of their games at Volunteer Park, Gig Harbor High School, and Peninsula High School. Additional information on these fields is as follows:

No. Fields	Location	Comments
1	Gig Harbor High School	320' outfield; dirt infield
1	Peninsula High School	330' outfield; grass infield
1	Volunteer Park	300' outfield; lighted
3	TOTAL (Baseball Fields)	

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for baseball fields is one field per 5,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has a ratio of one field per 14,280 persons. This number is significantly lower when compared to other communities in the Northwest in which we have studied.

2. *Service area:* The NRPA standard recommends a service area of 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius. Most portions of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area are beyond this service radius.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* Several participants at the community workshops identified sports fields as needed in their area.
4. *User Trends:* Interest in baseball has increased by nearly 50% since 1984.
5. *Field demand:* Field demand is high in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area and for the most part, is provided by the School District. These fields are available in the evenings and on weekends. A breakdown of teams and the number of practices and games played per week is listed below:

	No. Teams	No Practices/ Games per Week	Total Uses Per Week
Mickey Mantle Peninsula Athletic Association 7th/8th Grade (Pony)	1 team	2/2	3
Sandy Koufax Baseball*	4 teams	2/2	12
Senior Babe Ruth Baseball*	1 teams	2/2	3
Senior Baseball*	1 teams	2/2	3
TOTAL	8 teams	20	24

* Teams play out-of-area opponents.

For analysis purposes, forecasting field needs is based on the weekly demand for practice and games. It is assumed that each of the 3 fields can accommodate one game/practice per weeknight plus four games on Saturday. This amounts to 9 games/practices per week per field. It is typical for senior baseball teams to practice twice a week and play two games a week. With these assumptions, we have:

24	games/practices per week demand
27	games/practices per week supply of fields

The above analysis indicates the current field supply is just about adequate. This assumes school fields are available to the extent mentioned above.

Recommendations: (Senior Baseball Fields)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 5,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>3 fields</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 field per 14,280 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 14,000 population</i>

Comments:

The above-recommended standard reflects a need of no additional full-sized baseball field at this time. By 1999, one additional field over what now exists will be needed.

Youth Baseball Fields

In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, the youth baseball program is managed by the Peninsula Athletic Association and the Key Peninsula Little League.

Peninsula Athletic Association	121 teams
Key Peninsula Little League	22 teams
Tacoma Metro	15 teams*
Kindergarten teams	5 teams
TOTAL	163 teams

- Tacoma Metro teams hold two practices per week in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. Games are played in Tacoma.

The following fields are available for use by these teams:

No. Fields	Location	Comments
1	Gig Harbor City Park	
3	Gig Harbor High School	practice fields
3*	Gig Harbor Learning Center	
1	Harbor Ridge Middle School	
3*	Key Peninsula Middle School	
2*	Kopachuck Middle School	
4*	Artondale Elementary School	2 fields currently used
1*	Rosedale Playfield	
2	Discovery Elementary School	
3*	Evergreen	
1	Fox Island Playfield	
1*	Hales Pass Recreation Center	
1	Harbor Heights Elementary School	
2*	Minter Creek Elementary School	
1*	Peninsula High School	220' outfield
4*	Purdy Elementary School	
1*	Vaughn Elementary School	
2	Voyager Elementary School	
2*	Volunteer Park	270' and 255' outfields
37	TOTAL (Youth Baseball Fields)	

* Currently programmed.

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for baseball fields is one field per 5,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has a field ratio of one field per 1,127 persons. If only the fields that are currently programmed for games are considered, the ratio becomes 1 field for every 1,587 persons.
2. *Service area:* The NRPA standard recommends a service area of 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius. Most portions of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area are within 1 - 2 miles of the above-mentioned facilities.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* Several participants at the community workshops identified sports fields as needed in their area.
4. *User Trends:* Interest in baseball has increased by nearly 50% since 1984.

5. *Field demand:* Field demand is relatively high in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. A breakdown of teams and the number of weekly games played is listed below:

	No. Teams	No Practices/ Games per Week	Total Uses Per Week
Peninsula Athletic Association	121 teams	2/2	363
Key Peninsula Little League	22 teams	2/2	66
Tacoma Metro	15 teams*	2/0	30
Kindergarten teams	5 teams	1/1	2.5
TOTAL	163 teams	7/5	461.5

- * Tacoma Metro teams hold two practices per week in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. Games are played in Tacoma.

For analysis purposes, forecasting field needs is based on the weekly demand for practice and games. It is assumed that each of the 38 fields can on the average, accommodate one game/practice per weeknight plus five games on Saturday. This amounts to 10 games/practices per week per field. As a practical point, some of the fields are appropriate for practice only. It is typical for youth baseball teams to practice twice a week and play two games a week. With these assumptions, we have:

461.5	games/practices per week demand
380	games/practices per week supply of fields

The above analysis indicates a current shortage of fields. Obviously more practice per field per day is occurring or other locations are being used for practice. Based on the above analysis, eight additional fields are currently needed. If practice were reduced to once a week, there would be enough fields at the present time.

Recommendations: (Youth Baseball Fields)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 5,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory</i>	<i>38 fields</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 field per 1,127 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 1,000 population</i>

Comments:

The above-recommended standard reflects a current need of ten fields. By 1999, the need will increase to 13 fields.

Adult Softball Fields

Analysis:

Adult softball is offered by the Peninsula Athletic Association and the Key Peninsula Softball Association. While it is suspected that some teams play in Tacoma, the number of local teams is as follows:

Peninsula Athletic Association		
Adult, Coed, Recreational		6 teams
Veterans League (fields unavailable)		6 teams
Key Peninsula Softball		
Men's League		11 teams
Coed, Recreational League		11 teams
TOTAL		34 teams

The following fields are available for use by these teams:

<u>No. Fields</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Gig Harbor High School	290' outfield
1	Peninsula High School	220' outfield
2	TOTAL (Softball Fields)	

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for softball is 1 field per 5,000 population. The ratio in the Gig Harbor/Peninsula area is one field per 21,420 population.
2. *Service area:* According to the NRPA, the service area for softball fields is 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius. Currently, the area does not have any fields specifically for softball.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* The participants in the community workshops did not discuss specific needs for adult softball fields.
4. *User trends:* Interest in softball has remained somewhat constant for the last ten years.

5. *Field demand:* It is customary for adult softball teams to play one game a week with no practice. Play is usually limited to five days a week with tournaments limited to the weekends. On the average, an unlighted softball field will permit 10 games per week and a lighted field will increase that use to 15 games per week. With these assumptions, we have:

17	games per week demand
20	games per week supply of fields

Recommendations: (Adult Softball Fields)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 5,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory</i>	<i>2 fields</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 field per 21,420 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 12,000 population</i>

Comments:

The above analysis indicates that there are enough softball fields in the planning Area. It should be noted that school facilities may not be as available as a typical park field. Therefore, the standard recommended here is somewhat higher than when the supply consists of park fields. In most communities we have studied, the need for softball fields is usually in the range of one field per 4-5,000 persons.

The recommended standard of one field per 10,000 persons is a substantial increase over what now exists and will result in more fields than what is currently needed. However, it is our opinion that once a legitimate program is started, this standard may not even be adequate. The recommended standard means that one additional field is needed now. By 1999, two additional fields will be needed.

Soccer Fields

Analysis:

Currently, the youth soccer program is managed by the Peninsula Athletic Association (PAA), and the Peninsula Soccer Club (PSC). The number of teams are listed below:

Peninsula Athletic Association	64 teams
Peninsula Soccer Club	42 teams
TOTAL	106 teams

Unlike most field sports, soccer can be practiced on almost any field dimension and with the use of portable goals, any level open grass area will do. Often soccer is played over another sport field, such as softball or baseball fields. Because of this, it is sometimes difficult to inventory soccer fields.

Currently, PAA games are typically held at elementary and middle schools as well as at the Gig Harbor Learning Center. PSC games are typically held on high school and middle school fields, as well as at Volunteer Park. The fields available and used by the two soccer programs are listed below.

No. Fields	Location	Comments
1*	Gig Harbor High School	portable goals
1*	Peninsula High School	
1*	Gig Harbor Learning Center	all-weather sand
2*	Goodman Middle School	
2*	Harbor Ridge Middle School	poor condition
3*	Key Peninsula Middle School	
1	Kopachuck Middle School	
1*	Artondale Elementary School	portable goals
	Discovery Elementary School	practice - no goals
1	Evergreen Elementary School	all-weather sand
	Fox Island Playfield	practice - no goals
	Hales Pass Recreation Center	practice - no goals
2*	Harbor Heights Elementary	portable goals
1*	Purdy Elementary School	sand; 1 = practice
	Rosedale Playfield	practice - no goals
1	Vaughn Elementary School	overlapping
1*	Voyager Elementary School	portable goals
1*	Volunteer Park	portable goals
19	TOTAL (Soccer Fields) -- 16 currently programmed	

* = currently programmed as game fields

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for soccer fields is one field per 10,000 population. We have found this standard to be far too low in the Pacific Northwest. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has a ratio of one field per 2,255 persons. If only programmed fields are counted, the ratio increases to 1 field per 2,678 population.
2. *Service area:* The NRPA standard recommends a service area of 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius. Most portions of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area are within this service area radius.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* Several participants at the community workshops identified sports fields as needed in their area.
4. *User Trends:* Nationwide, interest in soccer has increased significantly in the last 10 years.
5. *Field demand:* Field demand is relatively high in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. For analytical purposes, an unlighted soccer field will accommodate an average of about 15 games/practices per week, assuming 5 games are played on Saturday and 2 practices occur per weeknight. This level of play will, of course, depend upon the condition of the field.

On the average, a soccer team plays twice a week and practices twice a week. With these assumptions, we have the following supply and demand for soccer fields.

318	games per week demand
345	games per week fields can accommodate (supply)

The above analysis indicates a slight surplus of soccer fields. As a practical point, the number of fields must exceed the demand by at least 20% to accommodate scheduling problems and allow for field rest.

Recommendations: (Soccer fields)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 10,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>23 fields</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 field per 2,255 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 2,000 population</i>

Comments:

Based on a standard of 1 field per 2,000 population, three additional soccer fields are needed at the present time and by 1999 this need will increase to 6 fields.

Football Fields

There are currently five football teams that play in the Peninsula Youth Football (PYF) League. The season runs from mid-September through October. Practice begins in August. Each of the teams represent a different age group and none play each other.

The existing football fields are listed below.

No. Fields	Location	Comments
1*	Gig Harbor High School	
1	Peninsula High School	stadium; lighted
1	Harbor Ridge Middle School	practice only; poor condition
3	TOTAL	

- * currently programmed for game use

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for football fields is one field per 20,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has a ratio of one field per 14,280, which is somewhat higher than the NRPA standard.
2. *Service area:* The NRPA standard recommends a service area defined by a driving time of 15 to 30 minutes. About half of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents are within this service area radius.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* Several participants at the community workshops identified sports fields as needed in their area, but football was not mentioned as a specific desired use of these facilities.
4. *User Trends:* Nationwide, interest in tackle football is decreasing, while interest in flag football is increasing. In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, interest in the football program has increased only slightly in recent years.
5. *Field demand:* Each team practices 3-5 times a week, and plays once a week. Since all teams are a different age groups, none play each other. Practices are held at Harbor Ridge Middle School. All games are played on Saturdays at Gig Harbor High School. The practice season is August through October, and game season is mid-September through October. It is assumed the Gig Harbor High School field can accommodate five games on Saturday and that each of the other fields can be used five days a week. With these assumptions, we have the following demand for football fields.

25	games/practices per week (demand)
30	games/practices per week fields can accommodate

Recommendations: (Football fields)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 20,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory</i>	<i>3 fields</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 field per 14,280 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 field per 14,000 population</i>

Comments:

The preceding analysis indicates an adequate number of football fields for practice and play. However, as demand increases, the need will be for game fields. The recommended standard means no additional football fields are needed at the present time but by 1999 another field will be needed.

Tennis Courts

Currently, there are 19 tennis courts located at school sites and in public parks. There are also an additional 6 courts located at private clubs. There are no indoor tennis facilities in the planning area. The existing inventory of tennis facilities is as follows:

<u>No. Courts</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Comments</u>
4	Canterwood Country Club	private
2	United Church of Christ	
2	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
1	Gig Harbor City Park	
4	Gig Harbor High School	
2	Hales Pass Recreation Center	
2	Key Peninsula Civic Center	
4	Peninsula High School	
2	Rosedale Playfield	
2	Volunteer Park	
25	TOTAL (Outdoor tennis courts)	

It should be kept in mind that the 6 private courts are serving part of the demand in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. Although they are not accessible to the general public, we will assume that the private courts are serving a portion of the need within the community. Therefore, some credit (50%) will be given to these private facilities as meeting a public need.

The 19 public courts plus a 50% credit for private facilities equals a total supply of 22 tennis courts.

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard for tennis courts is one court per 2,000 population. The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has a ratio of one court per 1,947 population, somewhat higher than the NRPA standard.
2. *Service area:* We estimate that half of the residents in the planning area are located more than 3 miles from the closest tennis court. This justifies a somewhat higher standard than normal for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* There was limited mention of tennis courts in the community workshops. Tennis courts were a relatively popular item for respondents in the 1992 telephone survey.
4. *User Trends:* Nationwide, interest in tennis has remained about the same over the last ten years.

Recommendations: (Tennis Courts)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 court per 2,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>22 courts*</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 court per 1,947 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 court per 1,800 population</i>
<i>*includes a 50% credit for private tennis facilities</i>	

Comments:

The recommended standard means that about two additional tennis courts are currently needed, and six will be needed by 1999.

Indoor Swimming Pools

Analysis:

Currently, the only indoor swimming pools available for public use are located at Gig Harbor and Peninsula High Schools. There are two private indoor pools at the Gig Harbor Athletic Club, and Camp Easter Seal. It should be noted that there are also outdoor pools as well. The size of the existing public indoor pools is as follows:

<u>Area (sq.ft.)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Comments</u>
3,150	Gig Harbor High School	indoor
3,608	Peninsula High School	indoor
	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private; indoor; 525 sq.ft.
	Camp Easter Seal	private; indoor; 1,200 sq.ft.
6,758	Square feet of public indoor pool area	

Since the school pools are only available during non-school hours, we will assume that the true capacity provided is only about 25% of that calculated above, or 1690 sq.ft. public water area.

Although they are not accessible to the general public, it should be kept in mind that the private indoor pools are serving part of the demand in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. Therefore, 25% credit has been given to the Gig Harbor Athletic Club [131 sq.ft]. (Camp Easter Seal was considered too specialized a facility to be assigned a public use credit.)

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* The NRPA standard is one pool per 20,000 population. Counting both public pools, the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area's ratio is 1 pool per 21,420 population, approximating the NRPA standard. However, the school pools are available to the public on weekday evenings, and Saturday afternoons only. Saturday mornings the pools are rented, and they are closed on Sundays.
2. *Service area:* The NRPA recommends a service area of 15-30 minutes. Based on this, there are several portions of the planning area beyond this service area.
3. *Survey/Workshop:* The 1992 telephone survey indicated that almost half of all households use a swimming pool, but less than a quarter use them frequently. Of those using a pool, half are swimming at pools outside the planning area. A pool was mentioned as a need by 17 of the 406 respondents in the survey.
4. *User Trends:* Swimming is usually one of the top five preferred recreation activities.

5. **Demand Model:** The demand model is based on the expected amount of indoor swimming interest on a given 30 day peak period. We are assuming that the per capita swimming rate in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area would be about 2.3 occasions per month. However, only about 15% of the swims would likely take place in a peak winter month. Based on an existing population of 42,840, we have:

14,780 Peak 30 Day Swimming Demand Occasions

In addition, our experience has shown us that a swimming pool should be designed to accommodate about 60% of the average daily attendance at one time. This standard will comfortably meet peak hour demand. In addition, we also know that about 75% of the total swimming activity will occur in shallow water (5 feet or less). This data then gives us the information to develop the following formula.

Shallow Water Demand

14,780 monthly swims x 75%	= 11,085 shallow swims
Divide by 30 days/month	= 369 daily swims
Multiply by 60% peak load factor	222 peak swimmers
Multiply by 12 sq. ft./per swimmer	2,660 sq.ft. water

Deep Water Demand

14780 monthly swims x 25%	= 3,695 deep water swims
Divide by 30 days per month	= 123 daily swims
Multiply by 60% peak load factor	= 74 peak swimmers
Multiply by 27 sq.ft. per swimmer	= 1,995 sq.ft.

Total Indoor Pool Area Demand:	4,655 sq. ft. water area
Existing Supply:	1,821 sq. ft. water area
Net Need for Pool Area	2,834 sq. ft. water area

With a 1993 population of 42,840 this demand translates to a standard of 109 sq.ft./1,000 population.

Recommendations: (Indoor pool area)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 pool per 20,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>2 (public) pools</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>43 sq.ft. per 1,000 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>110 sq.ft. per 1,000 population</i>

Comments:

The recommended standard of 110 sq. ft per 1,000 population means that an additional 2,891 square feet of indoor pool water is currently needed. This is too small amount to justify the immediate construction of a pool. By 1999, however, unmet demand will be 3,764 sq.ft., which is enough to justify the construction of an additional pool at that time.

Gymnasium SpaceAnalysis:

Currently, the Peninsula Athletic Association (PAA) offers both youth basketball, and adult volleyball programs. AAU offers a boys basketball program and BCI offers a girls basketball program. The PAA youth basketball program consists of 84 teams. Games are played in January and February; practice begins in December. The AAU boys program has eight teams. Games are played November through March. The BCI girls program has two teams, and is active from November through January. All basketball games and practices use school gymnasiums. PAA volleyball programs include fall and spring coed recreational leagues, as well as fall and spring men's and women's competitive leagues. All games are played on weeknights, either at Harbor Ridge or Goodman Middle Schools. No formal practice sessions are held.

The facilities available to these programs are as follows:

<u>Gymnasiums</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Gig Harbor Athletic Club	private
2	Gig Harbor High School	monopolized by school use
1	Peninsula High School	monopolized by school use
1	Gig Harbor Learning Center	
1	Goodman Middle School	only available 1 night/wk.
2	Harbor Ridge Middle School	4 non-regulation courts-share
middle line		
1	Key Peninsula Civic Center	private
1	Kopachuck Middle School	
1	Artondale Elementary School	carpeted; 1 volleyball court
	Discovery Elementary School	1 volleyball court
1*	Evergreen Elementary School	1 volleyball court
1*	Harbor Heights Elementary	1 volleyball court
1*	Minter Creek Elementary	1 volleyball court
1*	Purdy Elementary School	1 volleyball court
1*	Vaughn Elementary School	1 volleyball court
	Voyager Elementary School	carpeted; 1 volleyball court
13	TOTAL (Gymnasiums)	

* counted as one-half of a "full" gymnasium.

Below is a breakdown of teams in the two programs:

League	No. Teams	No. Games per Per Week/Team	Total Games per Week
VOLLEYBALL:			
Men's (apr-may)	4	2	4
Men's (nov-jan)	10	2	10
Women's (apr-may)	6	2	6
Women's (nov-jan)	20	2	20
Coed Recreational (feb-mar)	30	2	15
Coed Recreational (sep-oct)	30	2	15
BASKETBALL:			
PAA Youth Basketball (nov-mar)	84	1	42
AAU Basketball (nov-mar)	8	2	8
BCI Girls Basketball (nov-jan)	2	2	2

A summary of basketball and volleyball court needs, by month, is shown below:

Month	No. Basketball Games	No. Volleyball Games	Total "Gyms" Needed
September	0	15	7.5
October	0	15	7.5
November	52	30	67
December	52	30	67
January	52	30	67
February	50	15	57.5
March	50	15	57.5
April	0	10	5.0
May	0	10	5.0

As shown above, the peak months for gymnasium demand are November through January, with February and March approaching the same rate of demand, with most games being played on weekday evenings. During the peak months, a total of 67 gyms are needed, taking into account that each basketball game requires a full gym, and each volleyball game requires a half-gym. Assuming each gym can accommodate two games per weekday, on an average of 3 days per week, the total supply of gymnasiums can be calculated as follows:

9 public full gymnasiums + 6 public half-gymnasiums = 12 full-court equivalent
 12 full gymnasiums, plus 25% credit for the two private gyms = 12.5 total gyms
 12.5 x 2 games/weekday x 3 weekdays = 75 games per week capacity

According to the above analysis, there is an oversupply of 8 games per week during peak months, and a higher oversupply in other months. Due to the high dependency upon school facilities, however, we are recommending a higher standard for gymnasiums than if all facilities provided were public recreation facilities.

Recommendations: (Gymnasiums)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>1 gym per 50,000 population</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>12.5 gymnasiums*</i>
<i>Present Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 court per 3,427 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 court per 3,000 population</i>

Comments:

The recommended standard of one court per 3,000 population means that 1.5 additional full indoor courts are needed currently, and 4.5 by 1999. Again, this assumes continued availability of school facilities for these programs.

6. TRAIL NEEDS

Analysis:

Currently, there are no formal trail systems in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, except for shoreline access trails, primarily in State Parks. Some informal use of abandoned roadways, and other corridors is occurring, primarily in the Key Peninsula area. Many opportunities exist for trail corridors, and interest in trails is high.

Determination of the standard:

1. Comparison to other standards: There are no national standards for recreation trails.
2. Survey/Workshops: The recreation survey and workshop meetings revealed significant interest in trail development.
3. User Trends: interest in trail-related activities (walking, hiking, bicycling, rollerblading, jogging, etc., have shown a remarkable increase in the last five years.
4. Demand Model: The following demand model is for recreation-related off-street pedestrian and bicycle paths. This information has been developed over the years by comparing participation and trail systems in other communities. The total annual occasions shown is for nature walks, walking for pleasure, bicycling and jogging/running. Hiking and equestrian trails are not included.
 - A. Total expected participation: (745,416 annual occasions)
 - B. % of use on average peak day: (1.5%)
 - C. % who wish to use trail: (30%)
 - D. Occasions per mile: (10)
 - E. Turnover rate: (10)

Formula: $\frac{A \times B \times C}{D \times E}$

Total miles needed: 33.5 miles

Standard: 0.78 miles per 1,000 population

Recommendations: (Trails)

<i>NRPA Standard:</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Present Inventory:</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>0.78 miles per 1,000 population</i>

Comments:

The recommended standard reflects a total current demand of 33.5 miles of off-street recreation trails. By 1999, the total amount of trails needed will be about 40 miles. Of this amount, about 25% should be paved.

7. SHORELINE ACCESS NEEDS

Analysis:

The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has approximately nine developed saltwater shoreline access areas, with a combined total of 4.2 miles of public shoreline. There are an additional 36 sites that are undeveloped for public access (primarily DNR lands), with a total estimated shoreline length of 8.1 miles. In addition to the saltwater shoreline access points, there are three developed freshwater access points (Bay Lake, Carney Lake, and Crescent Lake).

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* There is no NRPA standard for shoreline access. Other areas have access at rates near 0.15 miles of saltwater shoreline per 1,000 population, and 0.09 miles per 1,000 population for lakes.
2. *Survey/Workshop:* Additional public access to beaches and waterfronts was a top-ranking suggestion for additional facilities in the 1992 telephone survey, as well as in the community workshops.
3. *Participation:* "Visiting the Beach/Beachcombing" is the fifth most popular recreation activity in Washington, and one of the top ten expected growth activities statewide. According to the 1992 telephone survey, a public beach or waterfront was the facility used by the highest proportion of households responding to the survey. Of those almost half said they use such areas frequently. Another result of the survey was that these areas rank third highest (behind playgrounds and boat launches) for local use.

Recommendation (Shoreline Access)

<i>Existing Inventory</i>	<i>4.2 miles of publicly accessible shoreline</i>
<i>Existing Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>0.10 miles per 1,000 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>0.20 miles per 1,000 population</i>

This standard means that a total of 8.6 additional miles of publicly accessible shoreline is needed to meet current demand. By 1999, an additional 10.2 miles of publicly accessible shoreline would be required. It may be that one or more of the sites not now providing public shoreline access could be modified to meet this demand.

8. BOAT LAUNCH NEEDS

Analysis:

There are 13 boat launch sites in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. An inventory of these sites is provided below.

No. Lanes	Location	Comments
1	Bay Lake	DOW
2	East Gig Harbor	
1	Home	
1	Horsehead Bay	
1	Lake Carney	DOW
1	Lake Crescent	DOW
1	Longbranch	
1	Raft Island	private
1	Rosedale	private
2	RFK State Park	
1	Towhead Island	
1	Vaughn Bay	
1	Vaughn Bay	private
1	Wauna	
1	Wollochet Bay	
1	Wollochet Bay	private
18	TOTAL (14 public launch lanes)	

Determination of the standard:

1. *Comparison to other standards:* There is no NRPA standard for boat launch lanes. Other areas have launch ramps at rates near 1 lane per 2,500 population.
2. *Survey/Workshop:* Water-related improvements were a high priority both in the 1992 telephone survey, as well as in the community workshops.

Recommendation: (Launch Lanes)

<i>NRPA Standard</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Existing Inventory</i>	<i>14 lanes</i>
<i>Existing Facility Ratio:</i>	<i>1 public lane per 3,060 population</i>
<i>Recommended Standard:</i>	<i>1 public lane per 2,500 population</i>

The above standard translates to a current demand for 3 additional launch lanes. By 1998, the need will increase to 6 additional lanes.

9. COMPARISON TO COUNTY-WIDE CONDITIONS AND STANDARDS

Since this Plan is being prepared as a regional component of the County's Park and Recreation Plan, the planning team was requested to make a comparison between the County-wide inventory and proposed standards and those prepared in this plan. According to the Recreation portion of the Comprehensive Plan Draft for Pierce County, Washington (June, 1993), Pierce County owns 1,581.5 acres of park land which is divided into categories as follows:

Table 16
County Park Land, by Type
Pierce County, WA

Park Type	Total County Ownership
Neighborhood Parks	31.0 Acres
Community Parks	111.5 Acres
Regional Parks	1,245.0 Acres
Open Space	194.0 Acres
Multi-Purpose Trails	23.35 Miles

Under Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA), the County must determine service levels for public improvements to ensure additional growth can be adequately served. Most often, in park and recreation planning, service levels are expressed in a standard such as a number of acres per 1,000 population. The steps taken to generate service levels for park and recreation land on a County-wide basis were done as follows:

1. The current (1991) level of service was calculated.
2. The Pierce County Department of Parks and Recreation reviewed other standards and guidelines for their respective service levels.
3. The Department presented current and recommended service levels to the County Council for review.
4. The Department prepared a list of capital improvement projects for 1994-1999 based on the 1991 service level and changes made by the County Council. This information was reviewed by the County Executive and Citizens Advisory Group.
5. The 1991 service level was updated to 1993 and the result reviewed again by the Advisory Group and in community meetings.
6. The recommendations were updated based upon community input from a Planning Commission hearing and presented to the County Council. The Council then will establish the final LOS for the adopted plan.

Table 17 compares the standards (or LOS) between the proposed Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Plan, the County-wide standards and the current ratio or level of service.

Table 17
Comparison of Existing and Proposed Standards (Service Levels)
Pierce County and Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area

Area/Facility	NRPA Standard	Draft County-wide Standard	Current Ratio (1)	Recommended Standard (2)
Neighborhood Parks	1-2 ac/1,000	0.08 ac/1,000	0.30 ac/1,000	1.3 ac/1,000
Community Parks	5-8 ac/1,000	0.29 ac/1,000	0.64 ac/1,000	3.2 ac/1,000
Open Space	none	0.51 ac/1,000	3.4 ac/1,000	5.0 ac/1,000*
Regional Parks	5-10 ac/1,000	1.7 ac/1,000	9.8 ac/1,000	9.8 ac/1,000
Trails	none	0.061 mi/1,000	0	0.78 mi/1,000
Public Access Shoreline	none	none	6.9 mi/1,000	20.4 mi/1,000
Boat Launches	none	none	1 lane/2,856	1 lane/2,500

(1) Current ratio of park land or facilities in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area

(2) Recommended standard of park land or facilities for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area

• Minimum Standard

Note: Sports facilities were not addressed in County service level determinations.

It should be noted that the first, third, and fourth columns of the above table correspond to the current and proposed land and facility levels regardless of what agency provides them. The County standards, however, relate only to their own land and facilities. If only County-owned facilities are analyzed, the current ratio in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area would be as shown in Table 18.

Table 18
County LOS and Current County-Owned Facility Ratio
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, 1993

Area/Facility	Draft County-wide Standard	Current GH/KP Ratio (County- Owned Facilities Only)
Neighborhood Parks	0.08 ac/1,000	0.09 ac/1,000
Community Parks	0.29 ac/1,000	0
Open Space	0.51 ac/1,000	1.86 ac/1,000*
Regional Parks	1.7 ac/1,000	0
Recreation Trails	0.061 mi/1,000	0
Publicly-Accessible Shoreline	none	0.04 mi/1,000
Boat Launches	none	1 lane/4,760

• Refers to Sunrise Beach County Park.

10. SUMMARY OF LAND AND FACILITY NEEDS

Using the standards recommended for Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, the following table illustrates the current and future demand for recreation land and facilities, as well as any resulting current and future deficits.

Table 19
Summary of Land and Facility Needs
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Planning Area

Park Area or Facility	Recommended Standard	Existing Inventory	Demand ⁽¹⁾		Additional Need	
			1993	1999	1993	1999
Mini-Parks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neighborhood Parks	1.3 Ac./1,000 Pop.	13.2 Ac.	55.6 Ac.	66.0 Ac.	42.4 Ac.	52.8 Ac.
Community Parks	3.2 Ac./1,000 Pop.	27.4 Ac.	137.1 Ac.	162.5 Ac.	109.1 Ac.	135.1 Ac.
Open Spaces	5.0 Ac./1,000 Pop.	0.0 Ac.	214.2 Ac.	253.9 Ac.	214.2 Ac.	253.9 Ac.
Shoreline Parks	4.0 Ac./1,000 Pop.	151.6 Ac.	169.6 Ac.	203.1 Ac.	18.1 Ac.	51.5 Ac.
Regional Parks	9.8 Ac./1,000 Pop.	421.5 Ac.	421.5 Ac.	497.6 Ac.	0.0 Ac.	76.6 Ac.
Special Use Area	1.0 Ac./1,000 Pop.	4.5 Ac.	42.4 Ac.	50.8 Ac.	37.9 Ac.	46.3 Ac.
Undeveloped Land	NA	213.5 Ac.	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL PARK LAND	24.3 Ac./1,000 Pop.831.7	Ac. 990.4	Ac. 1,173.9	Ac. 421.7	Ac. 616.2	Ac.
Senior Baseball Fields	1/14,000 Pop.	3 fields	3 fields	4 fields	0 field	1 field
Youth Baseball Fields	1/1,000 Pop.	38 fields	48 fields	51 fields	10 fields	13 fields
Adult Softball Fields	1/12,000 Pop.	2 fields	3 fields	4 fields	1 field	2 fields
Soccer Fields	1/2,000 Pop.	23 fields	26 fields	29 fields	3 fields	6 fields
Football Fields	1/14,000 Pop.	3 fields	3 fields	4 fields	none	1 field
Tennis Courts	1 court/1,800 Pop.	22 courts	24 courts	28 courts	2 courts	6 courts
Indoor Pool Area	110 sq.ft./1,000 Pop.	1,821 sq.ft.	4,712 sq.ft.	5,578 sq.ft.	2,891 sq.ft.	3,764 sq.ft.
Gymnasium Space	1 gym/3,000 Pop.	12.5 Gyms	14 Gyms	17 Gyms	1.5 Gyms	4.5 Gyms
Recreation Trails	0.78 miles/1,000 Pop.	0 ML	33.5 MI.	40.0 MI.	33.5 ML	40.0 MI.

(1) Assumes a 1993 population of 42,840 and a 1999 population of 50,771.

(2) Recommended minimum.

NA = Not Applicable

SECTION V

RECREATION SERVICE PRIORITIES

SECTION V

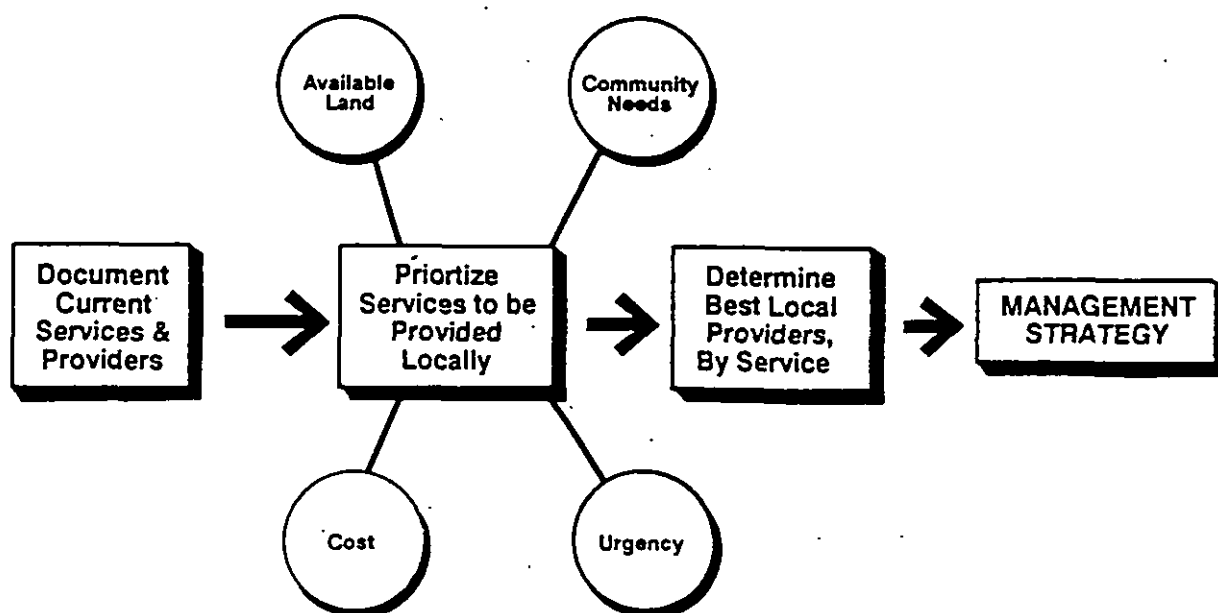
RECREATION SERVICE PRIORITIES

One of the most important issues facing this plan was a determination of who should provide recreation services, what types of services should be provided, and to what level. In most communities, there is one primary organization who provides the majority of park and recreation services. Assisting this effort is often a number of lesser providers serving a specific area of interest. In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area, just the opposite has occurred. Without one single agency stepping up to assume the leadership role, recreation services have been very limited and oriented only to specific interests.

To begin the process of analyzing service levels and responsibilities, an analysis of current recreation providers was made. This information provided a starting point for determining future service responsibilities and priorities.

Once current and desired service levels were determined, the Advisory Committee could then focus on the best management entity to provide recreation services. This decision formed the basis for developing the management strategy. The planning process for developing the management strategy is shown below.

PLANNING PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



CURRENT SUPPLIERS OF RECREATION SERVICES

Currently, there are a number of agencies and groups who provide recreation services. The major ones are described below.

Pierce County

The Pierce County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Community Services, provides some recreation lands and facilities in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, as well as limited children's programs in the summer. The annual Department budget is approximately \$3.4 million for a population of 636,000, or about \$5.30 per person. The County spends about \$35,000 per year in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula on maintenance and programs, or about \$0.86 per person. This does not include capital investments or major repairs, which were \$10,000 in 1993. One must remember that much of the County budget is allocated to centralized facilities. However, some discrepancy in allocation is evident.

The Pierce County Department of Public Works has jurisdiction over several streets that end at the shoreline and are used to launch boats. Maintenance is minimal.

Schools

The Peninsula School District serves the entire Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. Decisions regarding facility construction are made by the School Board, with input from citizen committees. The District has been the primary provider of sports and aquatic facilities in the planning area, and also provides community recreation and educational programs. Its primary purpose, however, is education. Many facilities are not fully available to public use, and over-use is a problem. The District does not have staff dedicated to community recreation; all services are provided as additions to normal school tasks and responsibilities.

Tacoma Community College also provides community programs to Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents.

City of Gig Harbor

City park and recreation facilities are provided through the Department of Public Works; no programs are provided by City staff. The Department Director asks for suggested park and recreation improvements each year from his staff, and major park and recreation decisions are made by the City Council. The annual City park and recreation budget usually averages around \$70,000, with about 75% allocated to maintenance and the remainder to new facilities. The 1993 City parks and recreation budget was \$114,000 -- higher than normal. Funds are obtained from the City General Fund, as well as fees from a City docking facility. Department staff feel that the maintenance schedule could likely easily accommodate one more park; any additional facilities would likely require additional investments in personnel and equipment.

Key Peninsula Park and Recreation District

The Key Peninsula Park District was created in 1973, and serves the portion of the planning area west of Purdy Bridge. Decisions are made by a five-member board which meets monthly (every second Monday). The District owns and operates Volunteer Park, and provides some programs. This Park was constructed with volunteer labor on donated land.

The District operating budget is approximately \$30,000, which is raised entirely through Park user fees. The District funds one employee (a park manager) for six months, only three of which are full-time.

Peninsula Park and Recreation District

This district was created in the early 1980's. Its service area includes the Gig Harbor Peninsula and Fox Island. The western boundary of the service area is Purdy Bridge. The City of Gig Harbor is excluded. District decisions are made by a five-member board, which meets monthly (every second Thursday).

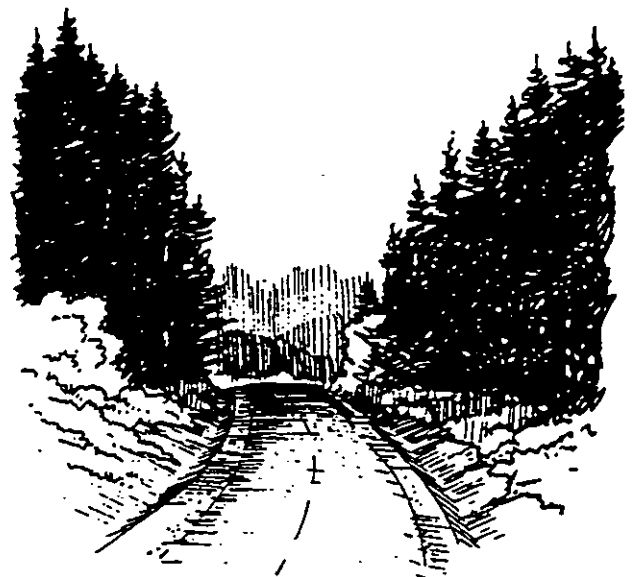
The district has no staff, no facilities, no equipment, and no operating budget. They have made four attempts to pass fundraising ballot measures, but have had no success. The first three attempts got enough "yes" votes to pass, but not enough voters to "validate" the results. The last attempt generated enough voters to validate, but failed by a small margin. The group considered disbanding prior to the initiation of this plan.

Private Sports Groups

Peninsula Athletic Association is one of several sports groups providing programs and some field maintenance in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. These groups have taken on much more in the provision of recreation services than similar groups in other areas.

CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS

To help in analyzing current service levels, the following two matrices indicate who and to what extent recreation services are provided in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. The first matrix is an evaluation of existing park and recreation facility providers. The second is an evaluation of existing providers of recreation programs. Each matrix looks at services provided on a community-wide level. They are described in more detail on the following pages.



PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Figure 1 on the next page evaluates park and recreation facility providers in the region. Each provider is summarized according to the following actions:

- providing land to serve the community's needs in this area;
- developing and/or operating such facilities;
- programming the facilities, once they are built;
- funding (or subsidizing) development and/or operation for community use; and
- carrying out the planning for these types of facilities to serve the community's needs.

Observations of the Facilities Providers Matrix:

In general, park and recreation facilities in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area are provided at a low scale and by a variety of providers. No single entity has taken an overall leadership role. Specific comments and observations are as follows:

1. Neighborhood parks are very limited in the planning area.
2. Volunteer Park currently is the only community park in the area. Although Key Peninsula Park District does a good job in managing this facility, there is limited provision of such facilities on a community-wide basis.
3. Developed trails in the study area consist primarily of shoreline access trails on Washington State Parks' and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) properties. There are no developed long-distance trails in the study area. Open space is provided primarily by Pierce County (Sunrise Beach Park).

Note: The Peninsula Heritage Land Trust, a relatively new organization, hopes to acquire lands that may be open to public access. Assuming they are successful, the Trust will be a future provider of open space in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area.

4. Regional parks are one of the few types of facilities that truly have a primary provider, (Washington State Parks, with DNR in a supporting role).
5. The Peninsula School District is the primary provider of sports fields and indoor pools. The District has been exploring their role and/or obligation to provide recreational capacity beyond student needs. In 1992, District staff estimated that "community use" of pool space was "overwhelmingly student use outside of school time." Outdoor swimming is provided primarily by the Metropolitan Park and Recreation District.

FIGURE 1. CURRENT RECREATION PROVIDERS

FACILITIES

RECREATION FACILITIES	PIERCE COUNTY	SCHOOLS	CITY OF GIG HARBOR	WASHINGTON STATE PARKS/DNR	COMMUNITY CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS	KP/GH ⁽¹⁾ PARK DISTRICTS	PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS/CLUBS	PROVIDERS OUTSIDE AREA
	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Neighborhood Parks	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○	● ● ● ● ○		○ ○			
Community Parks						● ● ● ● ●		
Trails/Open Space	○ ○ ○ ○ ●			● ● ● ●				○ ○ ○ ○
Regional Parks				● ● ●				
Sports Fields		● ● ● ● ○				● ● ○		○ ○ ○ ○
Swimming Pools (Ind.)		● ● ●					○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
Indoor Center (2)		● ● ● ● ○			○ ○ ○		○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
Golf Courses							● ● ●	
Boat Launches	● ● ● ● ●		○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○			● ● ●	
Shoreline Access	○ ○ ○ ○ ●		○ ○ ○ ○ ●	● ● ● ○				



PRIMARY PROVIDER



SECONDARY PROVIDER



MINOR PROVIDER

1 = Land

2 = Development and/or Operation

3 = Programming

4 = Funding

5 = Planning

Notes:

- Entries primarily refer to the Key Peninsula Park District; the Peninsula Park District (Gig Harbor area) currently provides no services and has no staff.
- The "Indoor Center" category includes cultural arts facilities, meeting space for community events, and indoor recreation space (gyms, aerobics rooms, etc.).

6. Indoor recreation, cultural, and community event needs are supplied at varied levels by the several community associations and clubs (Key Peninsula Community Services, Key Peninsula Civic Center, Longbranch Improvement Club, Rosedale Community Club, Fox Island Nichols Community Center, etc.). Tacoma Community College provides some facilities to support their cultural arts programs.
7. Golf courses are completely supplied by the private sector, with one private course and two courses allowing public use in the study area.
8. Boat launches have the greatest number of providers including: City of Gig Harbor, Pierce County Public Works, DNR, Pierce County Parks, and private entities. The Public Works launches are typically at street ends and receive low (if any) maintenance. Several are in poor and declining condition.
9. Shoreline public access points are provided by Pierce County, Gig Harbor, Washington State Parks, and DNR. Several other sites are in public ownership, but not available for public use.

Recreation Programs

Figure 2 evaluates recreation programs and services (e.g. aquatics, sports, outdoor programs, etc.). These are listed in the left column, with providers listed across the top. For each provider, their role is evaluated as either primary, secondary, or minor in the following areas:

- administration
- scheduling
- instruction
- funding
- planning

FIGURE 2. CURRENT RECREATION PROVIDERS

PROGRAMS

RECREATION SERVICES	PIERCE COUNTY	SCHOOLS	WASHINGTON STATE PARKS/DNR	COMMUNITY CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS	PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS/CLUBS	PROVIDERS OUTSIDE AREA
	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
Aquatics	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Youth Programs	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Adult Sports (Ind.)		● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Adult Sports (outd.)					● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Youth Sports (Ind.)					● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Youth Sports (outd.)					● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Senior Programs	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Fitness Classes	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Arts Programs		● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Outdoor Activities					● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Environmental Ed.			● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●
Child Care		● ● ● ● ●			● ● ● ● ●	

● PRIMARY PROVIDER ● SECONDARY PROVIDER ○ MINOR PROVIDER

1 = Administration 2 = Scheduling 3 = Instruction 4 = Funding 5 = Planning

Observations of the Programs Providers Matrix:

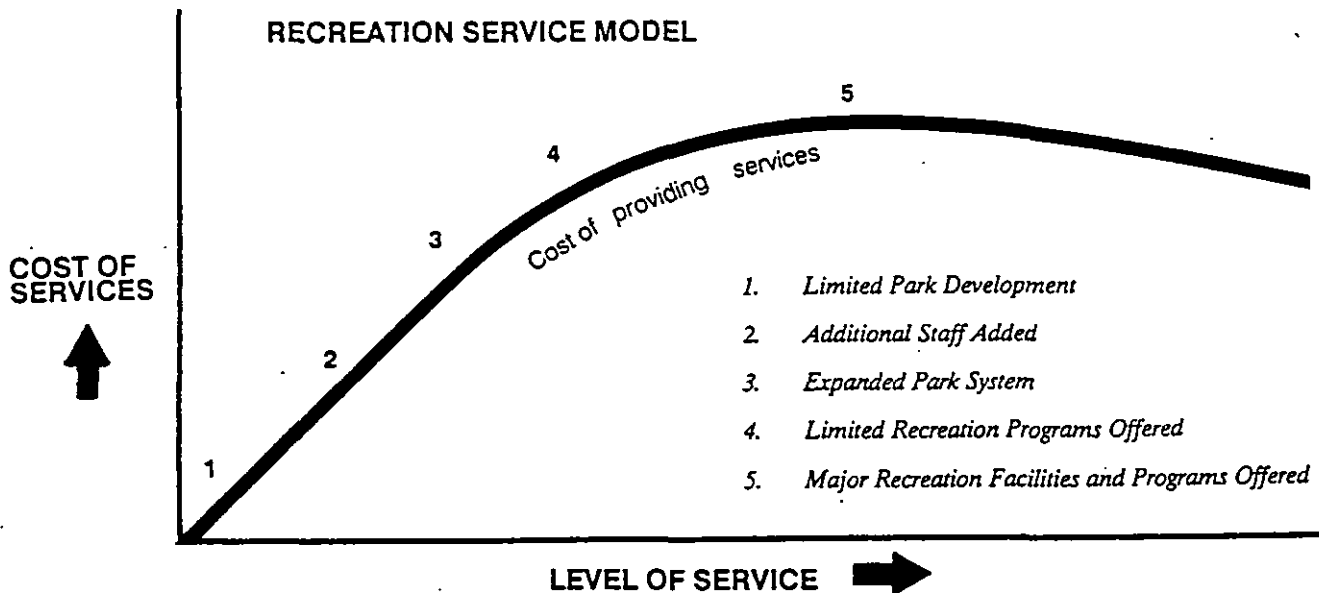
Similar to the facility evaluation, there is a variety of groups providing recreation services to residents of Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, both in and beyond the planning area. Specific observations are as follows:

1. Community recreation aquatics programs are primarily provided by the School District. Private clubs play a minor role in providing these programs. We assume some area residents participate in programs offered in Tacoma.
2. The School District provides an after-school youth program (the "SEARCH" program) during the school year. During the summer, several private providers come to the area to offer youth programs. Two private youth summer camps (Horseshoe Lake and Miracle Ranch) are located just north of the planning area.
3. Volleyball is the only indoor adult sport provided at any scale in the study area. Private groups take this lead. The School District does some scheduling for non-league adult sports.
4. Only Key Peninsula Park District and PAA provide any kind of outdoor adult sports programs, and this is limited to a tennis program and six coed recreational softball teams. There has been interest in a veteran's league, but lack of field space limits this potential program.
5. Indoor youth sports, primarily basketball, are provided through private organizations and clubs. Outdoor youth sports are also provided by private groups, with some baseball played in Tacoma.
6. Limited senior programs (e.g. some meals, bingo nights, etc.) are provided by the various community associations/clubs, at a variety of locations, including St. Nicholas Catholic Church. No single group appears to be taking the lead in this area.
7. Some fitness classes are offered through the School District and Tacoma Community College. Others are provided through private health clubs, and outside the planning area.
8. Arts programs are offered to the community by local artists and through Tacoma Community College Extension. It is also likely that many residents take advantage of cultural arts programs outside the planning area.
9. Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents depend primarily upon private providers, both in and out of the planning area, for child care services. The School District does offer a pre-school program at Purdy Elementary School.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF ALTERNATE SERVICE LEVELS

Many factors must be considered when evaluating the types and levels of recreation services that should be offered in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, including community needs and interests, current availability of facilities, and the ability to finance desired improvements and programs.

The illustration below assists in explaining the importance of providing a balance of recreation services. The two key variables for operating a leisure services program in an efficient manner are: (1) low operating costs, and (2) the ability to produce revenue through charges for services. As can be seen below, the cost of services goes up as the level of service increases. However, the rate is not constant. An agency offering programs (service level 4 and 5) will show less cost per unit of service than at lower service levels, because much more revenue is produced to help offset the operating cost.



To put it another way, steps 2 and 3 may produce about \$0.05 of revenue for every \$1.00 spent. Steps 4 and 5, however, may generate about \$0.95 of revenue for every \$1.00 spent.

To illustrate the importance of this concept, a comparison is made of two cities in Oregon. In 1986, the City of Gresham (population 55,000) had a moderate-sized park system, but did not offer recreation programs of any type. The City of Hillsboro (population 40,000), on the other hand, had a moderate-sized park system, but a fairly extensive recreation program including some indoor facilities.

The difference in their operating cost is illustrated on the next page. Gross cost per capita is the result of dividing the cost of the total park and recreation program by the population of the City. Net cost per capita is the result of subtracting the revenue from the total operating cost and dividing by the population size. The revenue rate is the ratio of revenue to operating cost.

<u>City</u>	<u>Gross Cost Per Capita</u>	<u>Net Cost Per Capita</u>	<u>Revenue Rate</u>
Gresham, OR	\$9.38	\$9.38	-0-
Hillsboro, OR	\$25.29	\$11.04	56%

The information above illustrates that while Hillsboro first appears to be offering a much more expensive program, in reality, Hillsboro taxpayers are paying nearly the same rate as Gresham, yet Hillsboro is providing three times as many services. The reason for the difference is that for every \$1.00 spent on park and recreation services in Hillsboro, \$0.56 is returned as revenue. In Gresham, no revenue is produced.

A community who is just starting their park and recreation program may not move the same way along the "cost curve," but may choose to provide parks at a full-scale level, and programs at a lower scale (or vice versa).

PREFERRED SERVICES AND PROVIDERS

Recommended recreation services and their levels were developed after reviewing the information displayed on the preceding pages with the Advisory Committee. The members of the Committee, plus members of the public in attendance at the May 3, 1993 meeting were asked to prioritize facilities and programs that were most important for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. Rankings were provided individually, then discussed as a group. The results of this effort are provided below. Unlike the preceding matrices, these results do not deal with who should provide these facilities and services; but to what extent they should be offered.

Table 20
Level of Importance (Facilities)
Committee Recommendation

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Level*</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Neighborhood Parks	6.3	8
Community Parks	4.2	4
Trails/Open Space	2.9	2
Regional Parks	5.6	6
Sports Fields	2.7	1
Indoor Spaces	5.7	7
Golf Courses	8.0	9
Boat Launches	5.4	5
Shoreline Access	3.9	3

• 1 = High Priority 9 = Low Priority

Table 21
Level of Importance (Programs)
Committee Recommendations

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Level*</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Aquatics	8.9	10
Youth Programs	2.6	1
Adult Sports (indoor)	5.9	6
Adult Sports (outdoor)	5.1	4
Youth Sports (indoor)	3.9	3
Youth Sports (outdoor)	2.8	2
Senior Programs	6.6	7
Fitness Classes	9.2	11
Arts Programs	8.2	9
Outdoor Activities	5.3	5
Environmental Education	6.7	8
Child Care	9.8	12

• 1 = High Priority 9 = Low Priority

At the same meeting, committee members and visitors were asked to indicate who they felt would be the best management organization to provide park facilities and offer recreation programs. Tables 22 and 23 summarize these results. For clarification purposes, the table headings mean the following:

Community Associations	Non-profit neighborhood or homeowner organizations such as the Fox Island Community Recreation Association
Non-Profit Groups	Non-profit groups such as the Peninsula Soccer Association, or the Peninsula Heritage Land Trust
Local P & R	Local park and recreation district
Regional P & R	A much larger organization such as Pierce County Parks and Recreation or Tacoma Metropolitan Park and Recreation District
State/Other	A state or federal agency, such as Washington State Parks, DNR, or the National Park Service.
Outside the Area	This category allowed participants to state that <u>no</u> agency or group should provide the facility or program -- Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents should go outside the planning area for that service.

There were 19 people who provided their opinions on this subject. As the numbers in the following tables show, many felt that provision of recreation facilities and programs should be a cooperative effort between two or more agencies or groups. Observations of the results follow the tables. Although the interpretation is rather subjective, the results give a general idea of community preferences.

Table 22
Preferred Providers – Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

	Private Sector	Community Associations	Non-Profit Groups	Schools	Local P & R	Regional P & R	State/ Other	Outside Area
Neighborhood and Community Parks	0	4	1	4	17	14	8	0
Trails and Open Space	0	3	1	1	11	19	14	1
Regional Parks	0	0	0	0	2	11	14	1
Sports Fields	2	0	1	15	16	13	1	0
Swimming Pools (indoor)	6	0	1	17	2	2	0	0
Indoor Spaces	6	6	2	17	4	1	0	0
Golf Courses	16	0	0	1	2	12	0	0
Boat Launches	0	1	0	0	5	16	11	1
Shoreline Access	0	0	0	0	4	16	14	1

Table 23
Preferred Providers – Programs
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

	Private Sector	Community Associations	Non-Profit Groups	Schools	Local P & R	Regional P & R	State/ Other	Outside Area
Aquatics	4	1	3	12	5	3	0	0
Youth Programs	0	2	7	5	15	3	0	0
Adult Sports	1	3	5	3	15	3	0	0
Youth Sports	2	5	9	5	16	3	0	0
Senior Programs	1	8	4	3	7	1	1	0
Fitness Classes	11	0	2	1	7	1	0	0
Arts Programs	4	2	3	6	7	1	1	0
Outdoor Activities	0	5	2	2	12	6	3	1
Environmental Education	1	0	3	10	3	4	2	0
Child Care	10	2	3	3	2	0	0	0

Observations of Tables 22 and 23:

1. Most felt that Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents should not have to go outside the area to meet their needs for recreation facilities and programs.
2. The private sector was a strong favorite for the provision of golf courses, fitness classes, and child care.
3. Attendees preferred that neighborhood and community parks be the responsibility of local and regional recreation agencies, with involvement from other groups.

4. A regional recreation agency should take a slightly stronger role in the provision of trails and open space, in partnership with local and state agencies.
5. Regional parks should be primarily a state agency responsibility, with assistance from a regional recreation agency.
6. A partnership between a local recreation agency and schools, assisted by a regional recreation agency, should provide sports fields.
7. Schools were strongly preferred as the providers of swimming pools, indoor spaces, aquatics programs, and environmental education.
8. Regional and state agencies were preferred providers of boat launches and shoreline access.
9. A local park and recreation agency was the preferred provider of sports and youth programs, with secondary support from sports associations, and minor support from schools.
10. A local park and recreation agency was strongly preferred for providing outdoor programs.
11. Meeting attendees felt senior leisure programs should be provided through a partnership between a local park and recreation agency and community associations.



SECTION VI

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VI

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

This section describes a long range plan for parks, open space, trail systems and indoor recreation spaces for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. This information is presented as follows:

1. Parks and Open Space
 - o Mini-Parks
 - o Neighborhood Parks
 - o Community Parks
 - o Natural Open Space
 - o Regional Parks
 - o Special Use Areas
2. Trail System
3. Indoor Recreation Spaces
4. Sports Fields
5. Shoreline Access
6. Boat Launches

GENERAL APPROACH TO THE FACILITY PLAN

- o **Develop a park system reflective of the divergent growth pattern of the community:** Development in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula ranges from typical medium density urban development to areas that are very rural in nature. The plan reflects this variety by creating a park system unlike that found in most communities.
- o **Provide a traditional neighborhood/community park system in existing or anticipated urbanized areas, and multi-use community parks in the more rural areas:** Recognizing that it would be cost-prohibitive to develop and maintain a typical neighborhood/community park system for the entire planning area, this concept is only reserved for the existing or anticipated higher density residential areas. For the rural areas, a larger, multi-purpose community park would serve their needs.
- o **Utilize school facilities for local recreation use:** Currently, the schools are filling the need of the local neighborhood park as well as providing sports fields. This approach should be continued by the school district and they should be compensated for this service.

- o **Develop an area-wide trails system:** The plan reflects a basic backbone system of paved and unpaved trails representing over 70 miles in length.
- o **Provide additional open space and shoreline use areas:** The plan recommends the acquisition of several major open space corridors and additional shoreline areas.
- o **Develop a 3-tiered concept of sports fields:** Organized sports is an important recreation activity in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. The plan recommends a 3-tiered level of sports fields based on the quality of the facility and its intended use.

1. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The recommendations are divided into six types of facility categories. The discussion of each facility category includes a definition, overview, site-specific recommendations, and development policies and standards. The recommendations are consistent with the suggested policies and design standards, which apply to the acquisition and/or development of parks and open space areas. Once adopted by Pierce County, and eventually the anticipated new park agency, these policies and standards will provide direction regarding acquisition and development decisions.

For ease of discussion, each existing and proposed park and open space site is defined by a number and letter of the alphabet. The number is for identification purposes. The letter indicates the type of park site and is coded as follows:

M	Mini-Park	OS	Open Space
N	Neighborhood Park	R	Regional Park
C	Community Park	SU	Special Use Area

Mini-Parks

Definition:

Tot lots, mini-parks, and children's playgrounds are small single-purpose playlots of less than one acre in size. Their primary focus is a small unit of playground equipment often supplemented with a small open grass area and several picnic benches. On a square foot basis they are very expensive to construct and maintain and generally the amount of use is very low. Sometimes they become a convenient local hangout for older children.

Description and Approach:

The City of Gig Harbor is pursuing recreational development of several street-ends and other small areas. They are not included in the inventory, and we suggest that no major investments in mini-parks be made in the planning area due to these sites' high cost relative to other types of park and recreation facilities.

Neighborhood Parks

Definition:

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. In addition to their recreation value, they also provide a source of open space and aesthetic quality in the neighborhood. They are generally small in size (about 5-10 acres) and serve an area of approximately one-half mile radius. In rural areas, travel distance may be greater. Since many of these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer often become a daily pastime for the neighborhood residents. While it is not necessarily the rule, these parks sometimes provide space for organized community events. Often they are located adjacent to schools.

Description and Approach:

The Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area has few parks that qualify as neighborhood parks, and those that qualify are very small. These include the Fox Island Playfield, Rosedale Playfield, and Gig Harbor City Park. The Key Peninsula Civic Center also serves some neighborhood park needs.

It is recommended that new neighborhood parks be provided only in areas that will likely achieve an urban density to justify this type of system. Areas within the Gig Harbor Urban Residential Corridor (urban growth boundary) would qualify. This area has an expected buildout population of 23,000.

It should be noted that all other projections in this plan are based upon a projected 1999 population level. Admittedly, the proposals are set up to generate a full park system by that time for the planning area. Since buildout can be estimated for the Gig Harbor service area, we are using that population estimate (instead of 1999) to set the standard for neighborhood parks within the service area.)

We recommend that no major amount of County funds be allocated to new or existing neighborhood parks; instead, funds should be dedicated more to the fewer but larger multi-use parks (see next section on Community Parks).

Recommendations:

Site #	Name	Acres	Recommendation
Urban Neighborhood Parks:			
31-N*	120th Street Park	5.0	Acquire and develop; consider school/park if Pope School site is developed
32-N*	Donkey Park	5.0	Acquire and develop
35-N	Gig Harbor City Park	4.2	Upgrade/Rehabilitate
43-N*	North Creek	5.0	Acquire and develop
44-N	Gig Harbor Green	10.0	Develop
51-N*	Midway/Olympic	5.0	Acquire and develop
Total (Urban)		34.2	
Non-Urban Neighborhood Parks:			
41-N	Rosedale Playfield	2.0	No change
49-N	Hales Pass Recreation Center	4.0	Review for sale or transfer
58-N	Fox Island Playfield	3.0	No change
Total (Non-Urban)		9.0	

- Proposed Parks

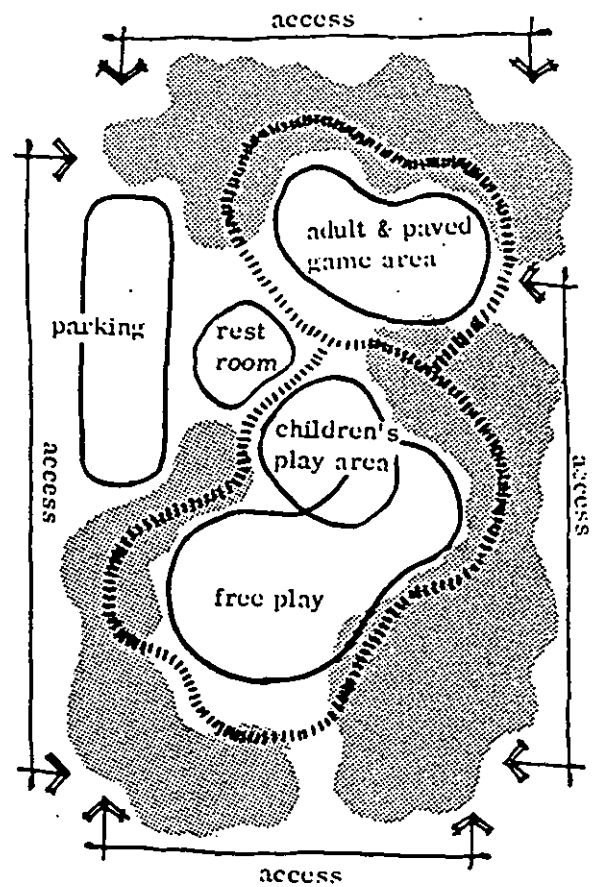


Policies and Development Criteria -- Neighborhood Parks:

Because it is very probable that park sites will be located adjacent to schools in Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, policies and development criteria are provided both for "standard" neighborhood parks, as well as "school parks," a combined school/neighborhood park site.

Standard Neighborhood Park:

1. A neighborhood park should be provided when the area it serves reaches 60% developed (measured by either acreage developed, or population accommodated).
2. Under most conditions, neighborhood parks should be no smaller than about five acres in size, with optimum size being 7 - 10 acres. If located next to a school site available for public use, optimum park size may be reduced to 3 - 5 acres, depending upon school facilities provided (see "school park" policies, below).
3. At least 50% of the site should be flat and usable, and provide space for both active and passive uses. Appropriate facilities include:
 - o Practice fields for softball, soccer, youth baseball, etc.
 - o Children's playground
 - o Unstructured open play area for pick-up games
 - o Paved games courts
 - o Picnic area
 - o Picnic shelter building
 - o Trails and pathways
 - o Natural open space
 - o Restrooms, where appropriate
4. **Parking Requirements;** Minimum of 3 spaces per acre of active park area. If on-street parking is available, this standard can be reduced by one car for every 15 feet of available street frontage. Design should encourage access by foot or bicycle, and provide bicycle racks at each primary access point.



5. Site selection criteria:

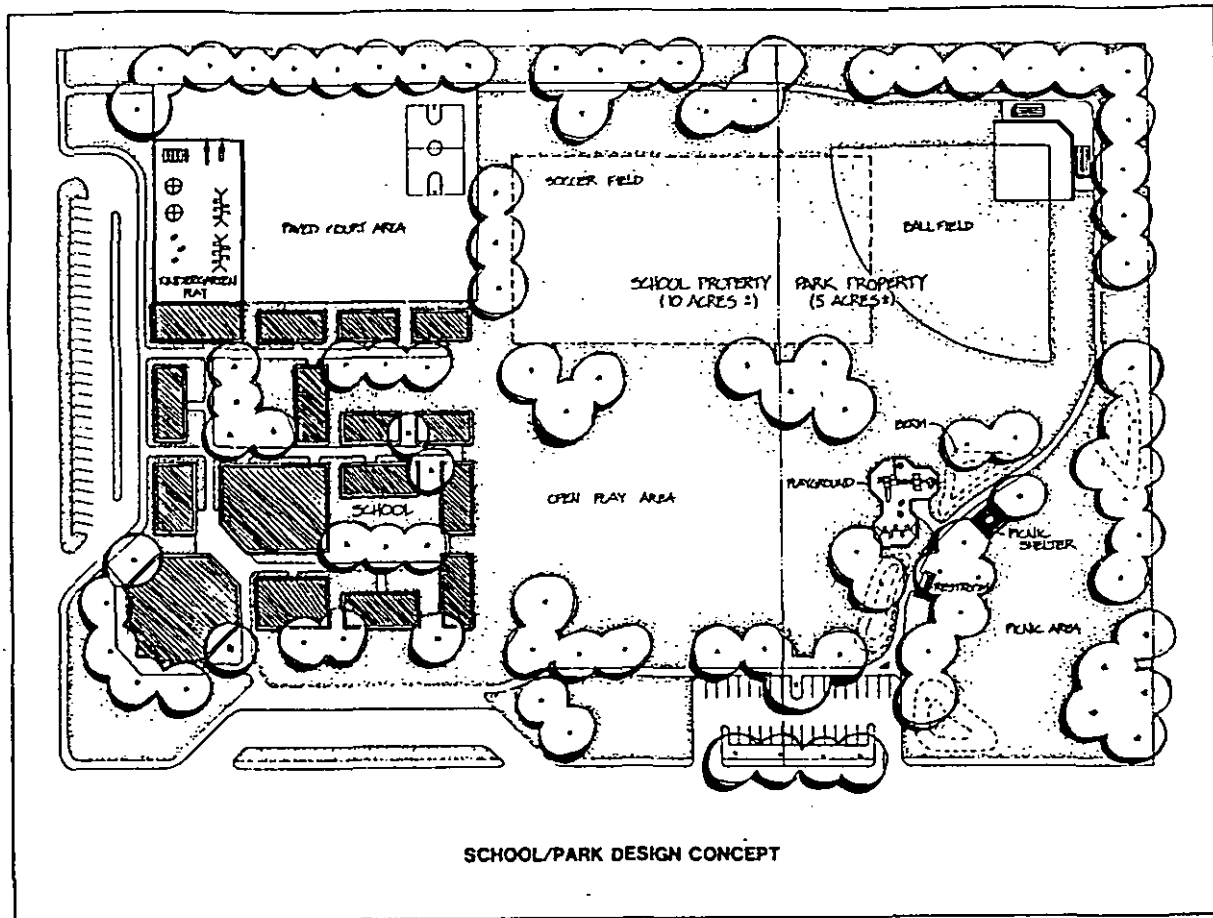
- o The site should be reasonably central to the neighborhood it is intended to serve.
- o The site should be adjacent to open space and/or a trail/bikeway, if possible.
- o If possible, walking/bicycling distance should not exceed one-half mile for the area it serves. Access routes should minimize physical barriers, and crossing of major arterials.
- o The site should be relatively visible from adjoining streets.
- o Access to the site should be via a local residential street. If located on a busy street, incorporate buffers and/or barriers necessary to reduce vehicular hazards and noise.
- o Provide signing appropriate to allow for site identification from roadways from at least 200 feet, safe entry and exit, efficient use of (and travel through) the site, and informing of rules and regulations.

School-Park:

1. The school-park concept is primarily associated with elementary schools and should be planned and designed as a composite unit whenever possible.
2. A neighborhood park should be developed when the area it serves reaches 60% developed (measured either in land mass or population).
3. Site size can be smaller than a standard neighborhood park. Optimum size is five acres or more, but they can be as small as three acres.
4. Because of the potential of using the adjacent school site for parking and open field use, facilities on the park site itself should be limited to the more passive uses, or facilities the school can not provide. Facilities might include:
 - o trail systems
 - o picnic areas/facilities
 - o multi-purpose paved court
 - o playground equipment
 - o natural open space

The more active uses, such as youth baseball, soccer, etc., should be located on the school grounds.

5. Because children often use the park as access to the school, dense vegetation should be cleared away from the trails, so good visibility can be achieved.



6. Facilities generating crowd noise should be located in a manner so as to not disturb adjoining residential areas.
7. When sport fields utilized for league play are located on school grounds, the recreation management agency should contribute to field investment and management.

Community Parks

Definition:

A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities for young people and adults. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks can also provide indoor facilities to meet a wider range of recreation interests. Community parks can also function as neighborhood parks if the need exists. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sports fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is typically a 1-2 mile radius, but can be greater in rural areas.

Description and Approach:

Currently, Volunteer Park is the only community park in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. This 27.4 acre site also contains an undeveloped 5-acre portion that has been cleared for future sports field development.

It is recommended that the community park become the basic park unit in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, especially in the more rural areas. Each park would contain 20-30 acres depending upon their intended use. In the more densely populated areas, this park would take on the more traditional role providing a passive areas as well as ballfields and other structured activities. In the rural areas, the community park will be more multi-use in nature but stress passive activities.

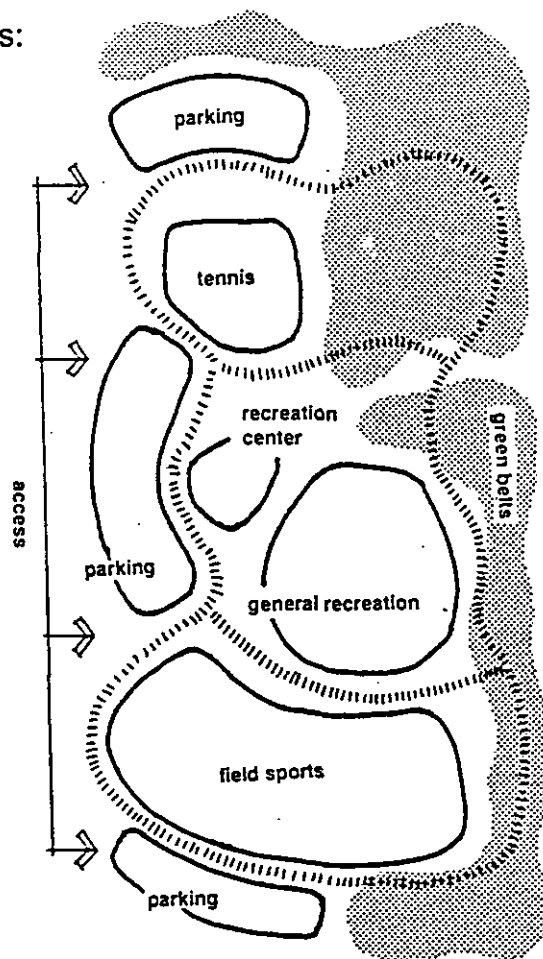
Recommendations:

Site #	Name	Acres	Recommendation
6-C	Bay Park	20.0	Acquire and develop for passive use
13-C	Volunteer Park	27.4	Expand for active use
*21-C	Elgin-Clifton Park	20.0	Acquire and develop for active use
	Peacock Hill Park		See 27-SU site
*34-C	Bujacich Park	20.0	Acquire and develop for passive use; consider a public horse stable concession
36-C	Sunrise Beach Park	15.0	Upgrade a portion for passive use; remainder of site to be open space (see also 36-OS)
*46-C	Fillmore Park	20.0	Acquire and develop for active use
*53-C	Earhardt Park	20.0	Acquire and develop for active use
*59-C	Fox Island Park	<u>20.0</u>	Acquire and develop
TOTAL		162.4 Acres	

- Proposed parks

Policies and Development Criteria -- Community Parks:

1. Acquisition of community park sites should occur far in advance of its actual need.
2. A community park should be provided when the area it serves reaches about 70% of buildout.
3. Minimum size should be 15 acres with the optimum being about 20-30 acres for Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula.
4. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Formal ballfields - softball, baseball, soccer, etc.
 - Tennis courts
 - Open free play area
 - Restrooms
 - Picnic facilities
 - Trail/pathway system
 - Outdoor basketball, volleyball courts
 - Children's playground (if needed to serve the neighborhood)
 - Natural open space
 - Space for special outdoor events
5. Parking requirements: dependent upon facilities provided. Use 50 spaces per ballfield, or 5 spaces per acre of active use, as a general rule.
6. Site selection criteria:
 - The site should be reasonably central to the area it is intended to serve.
 - The park should be located on an arterial or collector street.
 - If possible, some of the site should have a natural area or heavy landscape setback to help buffer active uses from residential areas.
 - Environmentally sensitive areas can be a part of this type of park if protected from overuse.



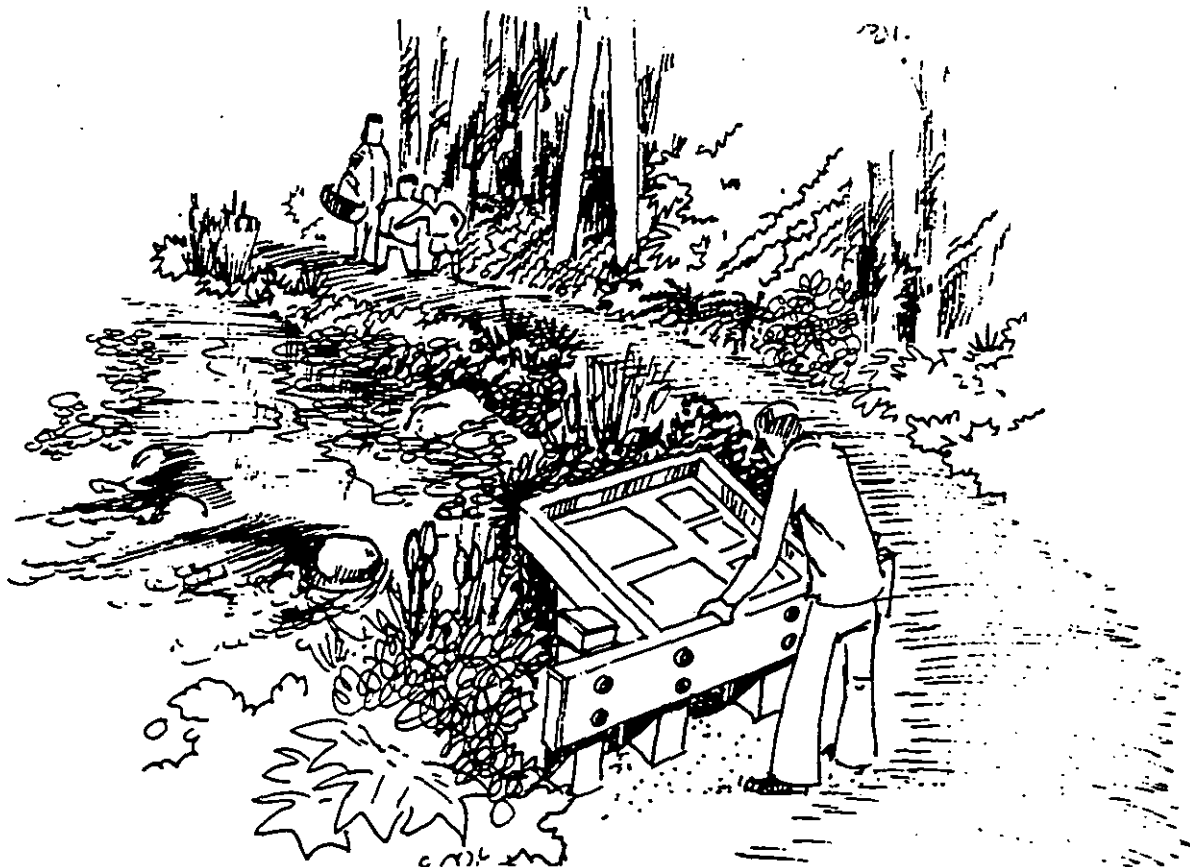
Natural Open Space

Definition:

Natural open space is defined as land left primarily in its natural condition, with recreation use as a secondary objective. At maximum, these lands may contain a few picnic units, trails, and a trailhead. This type of land may also contain wetlands, steep hillsides, or otherwise environmentally sensitive areas. These characteristics often limit traditional urban development and provide excellent opportunities for solitude, separation of urban uses, nature appreciation, viewing, and environmental education. User group sizes (except for educational groups) are typically smaller than expected at community parks.

Description and Approach:

Currently, Maple Hollow and Sunrise Beach Park meet the criteria for open space. The Needs Assessment identified a minimum need for 254 acres of open space by 1999. Existing and proposed open space areas are listed below. Recommendations are provided on an area-wide basis; acreages are only provided for sites that are, or should be, the responsibility of Pierce County Parks or a local park and recreation provider. We do recommend, however, that if any of the areas listed below cannot be sufficiently protected by the suggested agency or group, that they be reviewed for acquisition. In addition to the sites listed below, several of the community park proposals include recommendations that they be developed primarily for less active, less structured, uses than is typical of a community park. It is anticipated that these parks will also contain an open space element.



Recommendations:

Site #	Name	Acres	Recommendation
*1-OS	Devil's Head	100	Acquire and provide access to upland and beach
*4-OS	Longbranch Corridor	--	Work with County to protect average 500-ft.-wide trail corridor (see Trails)
*10-OS	Lind Parcel	--	Work with land trust to protect
12-OS	Maple Hollow	--	Encourage DNR to upgrade
*14-OS	The Rookery	75+	Protect and develop Rookery edge for viewing and learning; work with County to protect downstream portion.
*19-OS	Vaughn Bay Corridor	--	Work with County to protect
*22-OS	Muck Fork Creek	--	Work with County to protect
*23-OS	Minter Creek Corridor	--	Work with County to protect
*26-OS	Tyee Creek Corridor	--	Work with County to protect
29-OS	Maplewood	--	Encourage DNR to provide access and beach access
*30-OS	Crescent Creek Corridor	--	Work with County to protect, develop trail system
36-OS	Sunrise Beach Park	65	Open space to surround proposed community park uses (see also 30-C)
*38-OS	Old Growth Site	20	Protect and develop for viewing and learning.
*45-OS	Artondale Creek Corridor	--	Work with County to protect
TOTAL		260 Acres	

- Proposed site

Policies and Development Criteria - Natural Open Space:

1. Where feasible, public access and use of these areas should be encouraged, but protect environmentally sensitive areas from overuse.
2. Improvements should be kept to a minimum, with the natural environment emphasized.
3. Design and manage these areas for a higher level of solitude than in developed park sites. Some open space areas may contain small pods of development for support facilities and serve as trailheads.
4. Prior to acquiring an open space site, a thorough site analysis should be made to determine if unique qualities and conditions exist that warrant the open space designation.
5. Emphasis in acquisition should be areas offering unique features, opportunities to observe nature, and areas where other resource conservation objectives can be met through acquisition (i.e. critical watershed areas, floodplains, scenic backdrop areas, sensitive geologic zones, etc.)

Regional Parks:

Definition:

Regional parks are large recreational areas that serve an entire region. Often, they will attract visitors from far beyond the planning area. Generally, they exceed 100 acres in size and focus on one unique feature or facility. Typical regional parks include areas for picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, environmental education, camping, and hiking.

Description and Approach:

There are three sites meeting the criteria for regional parks. They include Kopachuck State Park, RFK State Park, and Penrose Point State Park. Park managers estimate that about 10% of total park use is from the local area (Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula).

It is assumed that the Haley Property, which is an undeveloped State Parks parcel, will serve as a regional park. It is recommended, however, that this parcel also include day use facilities to serve local recreation needs.

Recommendations:

Site #	Name	Acres	Recommendation
5-R	RFK State Park	120.0	
7-R	Penrose Point State Park	145.0	
*11-R	Haley Park	178.0	Incorporate day-use opportunities for local residents into development plan.
42-R	Kopachuck State Park	156.0	
47-R	Cutt's Island State Park	<u>5.5</u>	
TOTAL		604.5 Acres	

* Proposed parks

Policies and Development Criteria - Regional Parks:

1. The regional park can be designed to meet a wide range of activities and interests but should emphasize the features that make it unique.
2. If the site will attract large volumes of traffic, access should be via a collector or arterial street.

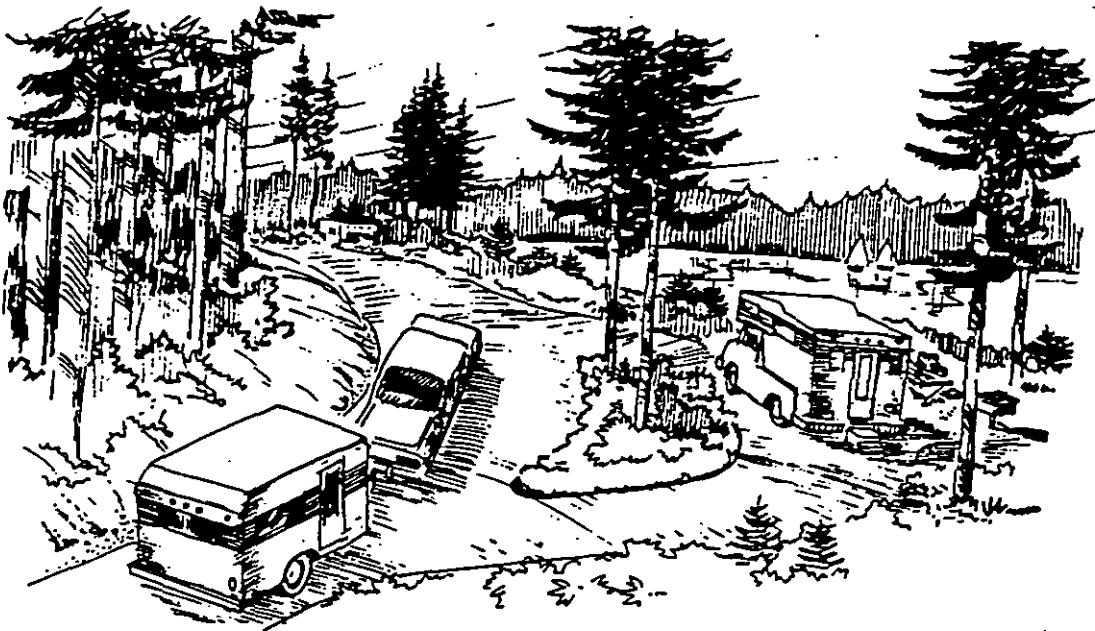
3. Possible facilities include:

- Viewpoints
- Trail systems
- Special or unique physical natural features (shoreline, river, ridgeline, etc.)
- Single-purpose, specialized facilities
- Picnic areas
- Open play areas
- Interpretive facilities and programs
- Large group picnic/game areas

4. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities offered.

5. Location criteria:

- Location is most often determined by the features it can offer.
- Access should be from an arterial street if traffic volumes are high.
- Environmentally sensitive areas can be appropriate if protected from overuse.



Special Use Areas

Definition:

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include boat launches, community gardens, single purpose facilities used for field sports, shoreline access points, or sites occupied by recreation buildings such as a senior or community center.

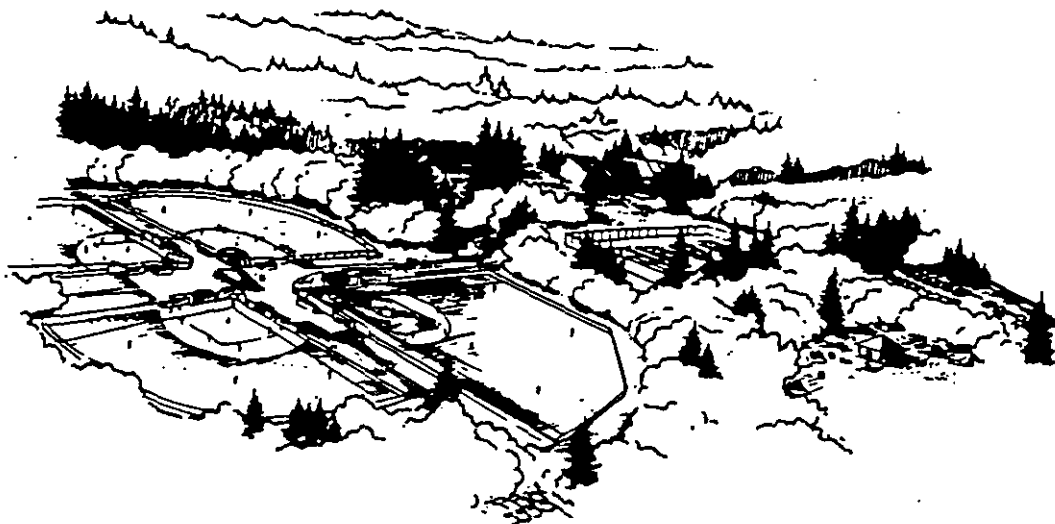
As considered here, shoreline access points are those sites which have a primary focus on tideland or lakeshore access and use. They may only be of a size necessary to provide some parking, and a trail and/or stairway to the shore. Other park and open space areas may also provide shoreline access, but provide other uses as well, thus are not included here.

Description and Approach:

Sites currently meeting the criteria include the Peninsula Recreation Center site, and public boat launch sites. Proposed additions include the Peacock Hill Sports Complex, proposed for a 40-acre community park site in the northern Gig Harbor area, two additional boat launches, and several shoreline access points.

Boat launches were recommended for portions of the planning area that they were noticeably absent, as well as areas thought to be deep enough to allow launching under varied tidal conditions.

Shoreline access points were recommended to provide a somewhat even distribution of opportunities throughout the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. They were also sited to take advantage of current publicly-held tideland properties, as well as viewing opportunities and distance to the shoreline. Sites were also chosen where roadway access was nearby, and development appeared either limited, or at a distance that would be compatible with public use of shoreline areas.



Recommendations:

Site #	Name	Acres	Recommendation
*27-SU	Peacock Hill Community Park and Sports Complex	40.0	Develop
	Peninsula Rec Center Site		Sell to School District/City
38-SU	Jerisch Park	0.55	
*3-SU	Filucy Lighthouse	1.0	Provide tideland access
*8-SU	Herron Point	1.5	Provide access
*15-SU	Vaughn Split	1.0	Develop access
*17-SU	Sunshine Beach	1.0	Develop access
*18-SU	Crescent Lake Park	7.0	Acquire all or a portion of school site and develop
*20-SU	Glencove	1.0	Develop access
25-SU	Purdy Sandspit	8.3	Expand (4.3 acres - post office site) and upgrade
39-SU	Gig Harbor Ferry Landing	<1.0	develop
*52-SU	Wollochet	1.0	Acquire and develop access
*54-SU	Gertie's Girders	1.0	Acquire and develop access
*55-SU	Nearns	1.0	Develop access
57-SU	Hale Pier	10.0	Upgrade
*60-SU	Fox Point	1.0	Acquire and develop access
*40-SU	Rosedale Boat Launch	1.0	Transfer; develop parking
*20-SU	Glencove Boat Launch	1.0	Acquire and develop
TOTAL		70.35 Acres	

- Proposed park

Policies and Development Criteria -- General:

1. Prepare a detailed maintenance cost analysis to determine impacts of new special use areas upon the maintenance system.
2. Parking and access requirements should be determined by the type of activity proposed.

Policies and Development Criteria -- Boat Launches:

3. Ensure adequate parking is available within approximately 200 yards of the launch site. Provide sufficient space for a minimum of five vehicles with trailers, and five additional vehicles, per boat launch lane.
4. Ensure boat launch length is adequate to make the facility usable year-round, and under varied water levels (tidal or seasonal variations). The site should have some type of protection from on-shore winds.

5. Boat launch sites should be evenly spaced throughout Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula. Locate and orient sites to take advantage of sheltered waters and favorable sub-surface slopes (avoid shallow launching areas).
6. Where feasible, encourage the development of additional support facilities, such as restrooms, picnic tables, etc.

Policies and Development Criteria - Shoreline Access Points:

7. Activities will be dictated by the size and features of the site.
8. The primary function is to provide visual and physical access to freshwater and saltwater shoreline.
9. Parking requirements will be dependent upon the size, location, and activities proposed.
10. Any proposed structures should maintain a low profile to avoid impacting views from adjacent properties or from the water.
11. Any facilities extending into the water (i.e. piers, platforms, etc.) must be located and designed to accommodate variations in water depth (tidal or otherwise), and forces of tides, wind, and water flow. Include shelter for users from rain and prevailing winds.

2. TRAILS

Definition:

Trails provide a variety of recreational opportunities, as well as non-motorized transportation routes. The primary consideration here is recreational trails; routes used primarily for transportation (such as bike lanes) are only included as linkages. Trails can vary in their scale and surfacing, and be multiple- or single-use in nature.

Description and Approach:

Although there is some informal trail use in various portions of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, there are no designated recreational trails.

An interconnected system of trails is proposed to serve the Gig Harbor/Peninsula Area. A mainline, or "trunk" trail is proposed from the tip of Key Peninsula traveling north through Purdy. After crossing State Route 16, it turns south and divides into two primary trail route systems. These two trails provide the backbone system for the Gig Harbor Peninsula. Secondary, or "connector," trails branch off this backbone system to provide linkages to other recreation facilities and neighborhoods. Routes were chosen to traverse known rights-of-way, undeveloped areas, or existing roadway routes where rights-of-way or off-road routes were less feasible. This trail system will provide both paved and unpaved trails.

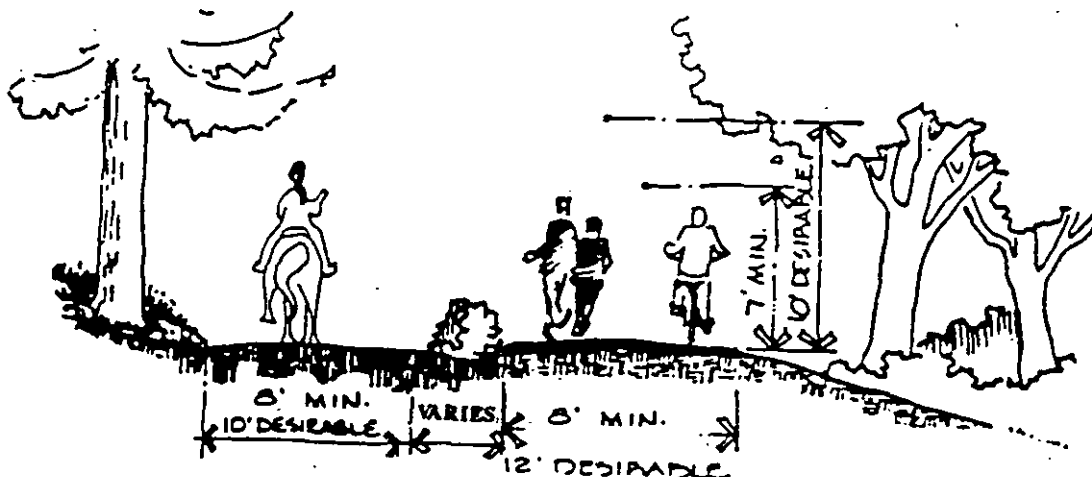
Recommendations:

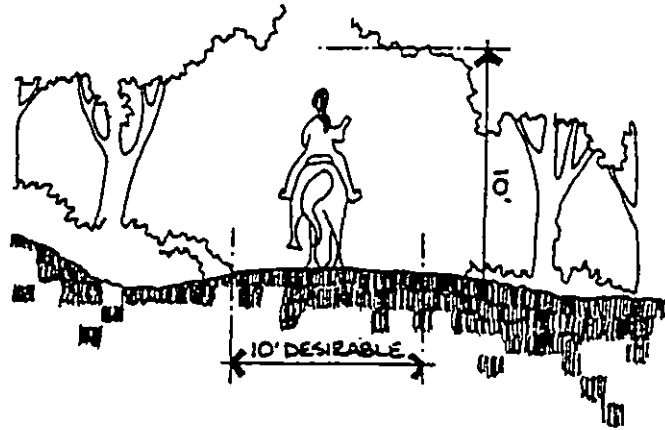
See map for recommended trail routes. The two primary routes, and several proposed loops and secondary routes, are named below.

Name	Length	Type	Location
* 1. Head-to-Toe Trail	32.8 Miles	Un/paved	Devil's Head to Narrows Br.
* 2. Swedish Fox Trail	13.3	Un/paved	Swede Hill to Fox Point
* 3. Crescent Creek Trail	3.2	Paved	Gig Harbor to Crescent Lake
* 4. Sunrise Beach Loop	2.5	Paved	Gig Harbor/Crescent Creek Trails, via Dana/Drummond
* 5. Donkey Creek Trail	2.7	Paved	Gig Harbor/Peacock Hill
* 6. Gig Harbor Waterfront Trail	2.3	Paved	along waterfront
* 7. Caseview Loop System	9.5	Unpaved	Head-to-Toe Trail to RFK
* 8. Penrose Trail	3.1	Unpaved	Head-to-Toe Trail to Park
* 9. Glencove/Vaughn Link	1.5	Unpaved	Glencove to Vaughn Bay
* 10. Maplewood Trail	1.2	Unpaved	Crescent Lake to Maplewood
* 11. Rosedale Connector	1.2	Paved	Head-to-Toe/Swedish Fox
* 12. Woodbay Loop System	7.0	Unpaved	Off Swedish Fox Trail
* 13. Kopachuck Trail	2.2	Paved	Swedish Fox Trail to Park
* 14. Lind Trail	1.8	Unpaved	Head-to-Toe/Von Glendern Cove
TOTAL	84.3 Miles		

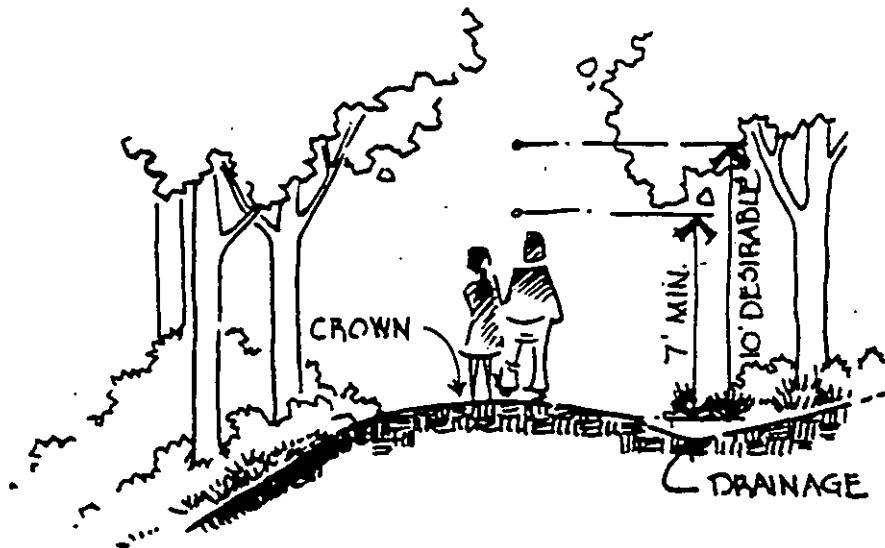
Policies and Development Criteria - Trails:

1. The primary purpose of trails is to provide a recreational experience and a means of transportation from one destination point to another.
2. Whenever possible, recreation trails should not be part of a roadway.
3. Recreation trails should be interesting to the user and maximize the number and diversity of enjoyable viewing opportunities.
4. Trail alignments should take into account soil conditions, steep slopes, surface drainage and other physical limitations that could increase construction and/or maintenance costs.
5. Trails should be planned sized, and designed for multiple uses, except for dedicated nature trails, and/or areas that cannot be developed to the standard necessary to minimize potential user conflicts.
6. Centralized and effective staging areas should be provided for trail access. They should include parking, orientation and information, and any necessary specialized unloading features (e.g. horse ramps, accessible parking spaces, etc.). Primary trailheads should have restrooms and trash receptacles; secondary trailheads might only have some parking and signage only.
7. Trails should be looped and interconnected to provide a variety of trail lengths and destinations. They should link various part of the community, as well as existing park sites.
8. Trails should be located and designed to provide a diversity of challenges. Enhance accessibility wherever possible, with high priority being nature trails and loop or destination opportunities on portions of trails near staging areas.
9. Where routes use existing roadways, the pathway should be designed to minimize potential conflicts between motorists and trail users.

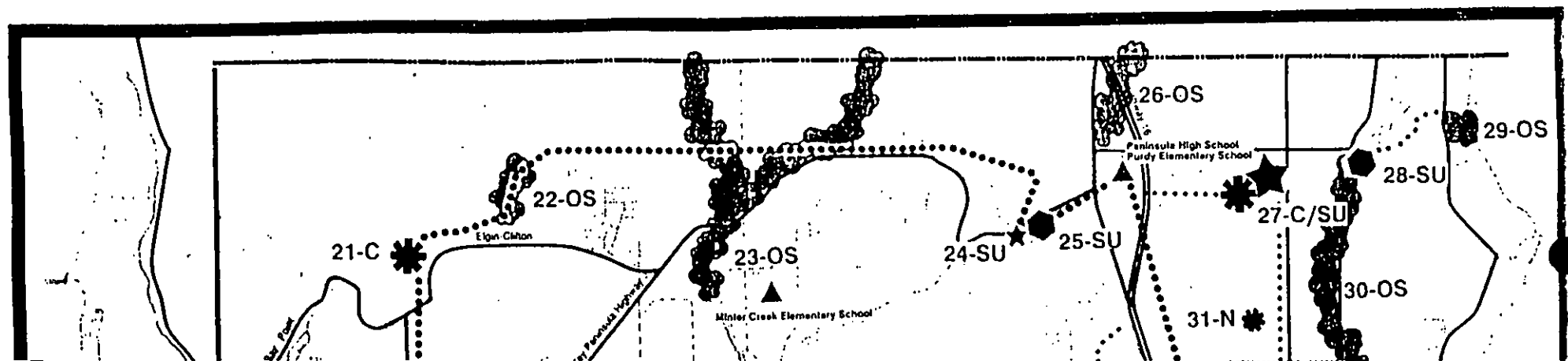
**MULTI-PURPOSE TRAILS**



UNPAVED HIKING / EQUESTRIAN
TRAIL



NATURE TRAILS
6' WHEN SERVING DUAL
PURPOSE FOR MAINTENANCE



GIG HARBOR / KEY PENINSULA COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

JC DRAGGOO & ASSOCIATES

DOUGLAS R. KOTLAR
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

FACILITY PLAN

3. INDOOR RECREATION SPACES

Due to the time required to get the funding and management structure in place to develop an indoor recreation center, schools should provide for these needs in the short term. In the long term, an indoor recreation facility will be needed for the Gig Harbor/Peninsula Area. Because the planning area is so large, locating a site convenient to the population as a whole will be difficult. The recommended location is Site 27-C/SU. Combining an indoor recreation center with a sports field facility will make a major recreation complex. This center, will not satisfy total demand for indoor spaces, thus school facilities should continue to be made available for community use; we would expect the demands upon them to be significantly reduced after development of the Peacock Hill complex.

It is recommended that a multi-use indoor recreation/aquatic complex will be developed on the site. This conclusion is based on the following observations:

- Because of the climate, an indoor pool will provide more swimming opportunities than an outdoor pool.
- While there are two public indoor pools in the area, they are school facilities and are only available during non-school hours.
- There are no indoor recreation facilities available except for limited use of school facilities. School facilities cannot be used during week days.

A. Design Requirements:

To be successful, a recreation/aquatic complex should meet certain requirements. These include:

- The site must be central to the area it serves and very visible to the passing public.
- The facility should provide a wide range of facilities and activities that will be of interest to all age groups.
- The swimming component must be multi-use in nature and suitable for instruction, recreation swim and competitive events.
- Space should be provided for competitive and active sports such as basketball, volleyball, racquetball, etc.
- Additional space should also be provided for:
 - * recreation and instructional classes
 - * small and medium sized meetings
 - * receptions and large group gatherings
 - * aerobics and other exercise programs
 - * administration

- Multi-use spaces should be favored over single-purpose spaces. Flexibility is very important.
- The building should be attractive with a comfortable environment suitable for leisure activities. Active recreation spaces should be clearly separated from passive spaces.

Based on the above requirements, the following components are recommended:

Aquatic Component

- o 25 meter x 25 yards, "L" shaped pool tank
- o 20' x 40' teaching tank
- o public viewing area
- o portable deck seating for 250 persons
- o outside sun deck
- o hydrotherapy pool
- o large storage/mechanical room
- o show/dressing rooms

Estimated Floor Area: 17,000 S.F.

Recreation Components

- o multi-purpose gymnasium (70' x 104')
- o multi-purpose reception/aerobics room
- o fitness room (weight training)
- o meeting/classrooms (3)
- o storage

Estimated Floor Area: 13,000 S.F.

Support Component

- o warming kitchen
- o administrative space
- o restrooms
- o entrance/control and lobby
- o building operations

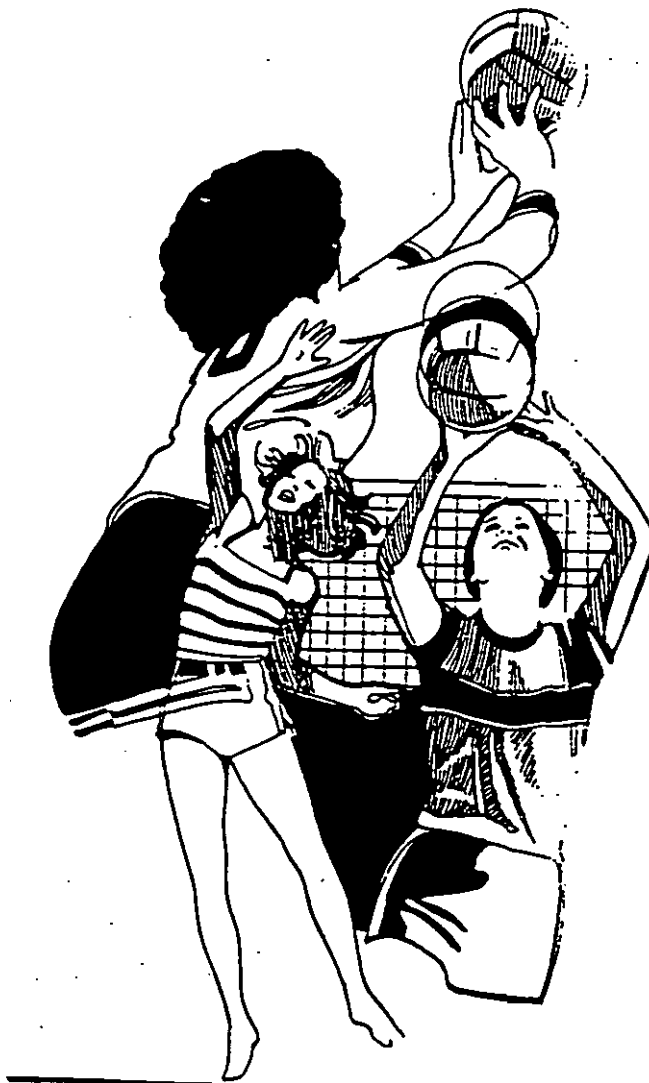
Estimated Floor Area: 3,500 S.F.

B. Site Requirements:

Building Coverage	33,500 sq. ft.
Parking - 225 spaces	84,400
Open space, landscaping	<u>35,000</u>
Total	152,900 sq. ft. (3.5 Acres)

Financial Impacts:

Estimated Project Cost:	\$4,000,000
Estimated Operating Cost:	\$350,000
Estimated Revenue:	\$150,000



4. SPORTS FIELDS

A three-tiered system of sports fields is proposed. This concept is based upon a quality and playing level of facilities for senior baseball, youth baseball, adult softball, and soccer. This concept is described below.

Tier 1: Competitive Level A

This is the highest level of competitive facilities. One sports field complex is proposed. This facility would be used for all major tournaments and limited league game play. Practice would be prohibited. The intent is to provide a very high quality playing facility. The proposed location is at the Peacock Hill Park and Sports Complex.

Tier 2: Competitive Level B

These fields would be developed and maintained at a lower level but suitable for local tournaments and games. Some practice would also occur on these fields. These fields would be located on community parks sites.

Tier 3: Practice Level

These fields would be located at school sites, and used mostly for practice.

The table on the next page lists current sports field locations, the type of field (according to the above three-tier concept), and the 1999 proposed distribution of fields. Football fields are not included, as it is assumed that development of a new high school will take care of this long-term need.

Table 24
Distribution of Proposed Sports Fields
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Field Location	Senior Baseball	Youth Baseball	Adult Softball	Soccer
Tier A (Competitive Fields):				
Peacock Hill Sports Complex	1	5	2	3
Tier B (League Fields):				
Volunteer Park		2		
Elgin-Clifton Community Park (proposed)		2		2
Fillmore Community Park (proposed)		2		1
Earhardt Community Park (proposed)		2		
TOTAL	1	13	2	6

5. SHORELINE ACCESS

Approximately 6.9 miles of public shoreline is currently available for public use. Public shorelines only accessible by boat are not included. The Needs Assessment recommends 12.2 miles of public access shoreline by 1999.

A unique opportunity currently exists for the acquisition of a 37 acre parcel with approximately 1,100 feet of shoreline near the western terminus of the Narrows Bridge. This site also includes about 650 feet of beach and is the only lowbank waterfront on the west side of the Narrows. The site known as the Doc Weathers Property is currently available for purchase by Pierce County.

The following table lists existing public access shoreline areas, as well as additional areas proposed in this Plan.

Table 25
Public Access Shoreline
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

<u>Access Point</u>	<u>Miles of Accessible Shoreline</u>
Existing:	
Haley Property	0.8 miles
RFK State Park	0.6
Penrose Point State Park	2.0
Maple Hollow	0.4
Sunrise Beach	0.2
Cutt's Island State Park	0.5
Kopachuck State Park	0.4
Purdy Sandspit*	1.7
Hale Pier	0.1
Herron Point	0.2
Subtotal (Existing Public Access Shoreline)	6.9 miles
Proposed:	
Doc Weathers Property	0.2
Maplewood	1.1
Gertie's Girders**	0.2
Wollochet	0.7
Filucy Lighthouse	0.2
Vaughn Spit	0.8
Sunshine Beach	0.3
Glencove**	0.2
Nearns	0.4
Fox Point	2.1
Crescent Lake	NA
Subtotal (Proposed Public Access Shoreline)	6.2 miles
TOTAL	13.1 miles

* length includes sandspit, plus DNR tideland site to southwest.

** would require acquisition of shoreline property; acreage assumed.

NA = Information not available.

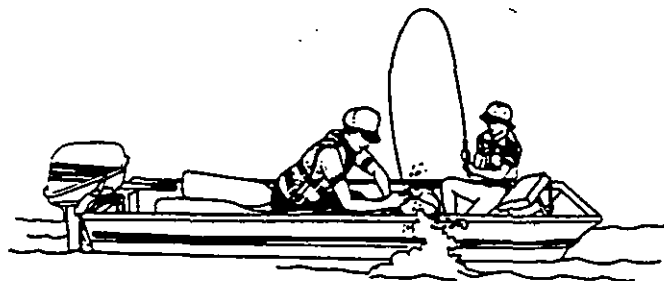
6. BOAT LAUNCHES

The Summary of Existing Facilities (Chapter III) lists 19 total boat launch lanes at 17 separate boat launch sites. Fifteen of the 17 sites are public. The Needs Assessment listed a need for 5 additional launch lanes by 1999. Existing and proposed boat launch locations are listed in the table below.

Table 26
Existing and Proposed Boat Launch Locations
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Public Launch Lanes</u>
Existing:	
Bay Lake	1
Carney Lake	1
Crescent Lake	1
East Gig Harbor	2
Home	1
Horsehead Bay	1
Jackson Lake	1
Longbranch	1
RFK State Park	2
Towhead Island	1
Vaughn Bay	1
Wauna	1
Wollochet Bay	1
Proposed:	
Rosedale Boat Launch	1
Home Boat Launch	1
(Others, when determined)	

We feel the real need related to boat launches is information on where the current sites are located, effective management and maintenance, and most importantly, providing additional vehicle and trailer parking at existing sites.



SECTION VII

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VII

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed in an earlier section, while there are a number of recreation providers in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area no one single agency is providing a comprehensive level of park and recreation services and no one has assumed a leadership role. The end result has been very limited services with a piecemeal approach.

While two park districts were formed to provide these services and take on this leadership role, as a practical point, it has not occurred. One district exists in name only and the other has developed only one park through a volunteer effort. While the causes are many, the basic problem with both park districts has been the inability to pass an operating budget. Without a budget to hire a professional staff, services and facility improvements have been limited to volunteer efforts.

Pierce County has been of little help. Program services are almost non existent and park development has been very limited.

Private sports groups and the Peninsula School District have stepped in to meet the needs of youth sports. Both organizations are doing a good job but the fields are overused and one can not forecast how long the School District will continue to build quality fields and maintain its high level of maintenance.

Added to all of these problems is the fact that in this region, no one is acquiring land for future parks.

While developing the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, a number of alternative organization and management approaches were studied. Some of them are briefly described below.

- **Maintain the Present System:** This was not recommended because of the reasons described above.
- **Expand Services of Gig Harbor:** Under contract, The City could offer services in the unincorporated areas. This approach was discounted because the City has no professional park and recreation staff and is not currently offering these types of services.
- **Expand County Services:** Although the County has a professional staff, it has demonstrated that its priorities lie in other types of services. However, residents could create a special taxing district to pay for enhanced park and recreation services.
- **Expand the Tacoma Metropolitan Park and Recreation District:** Contacts with this organization indicated little interest in annexing this area to their district.

- o **Expand the Services of the Peninsula School District:** In years past, many school districts offered a full range of recreation services through a "community schools program". Today, because of tight budgets, this type of program is seldom found. However, in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area, the School District could manage a similar program if outside funding was developed.
- o **Create a New Park and Recreation District:** While two park and recreation districts now include most of the region, a new district could be formed that would cover the entire area and replace the two that now exist. A discussion on this approach and the benefits is described below.

DISTRICT FORMATION OPTIONS

There are, in reality, two basic types of park and recreation districts that could be formed. This report does not recommend one over the other, leaving that issue to be determined later. The two types of districts are discussed below.

Standard Park and Recreation District

This type of district is initiated by a petition and is managed by an elected board. To assure equal representation throughout the region, board members could be elected by geographical area. This type of taxing agency may issue general obligation bonds with voter approval and may also ask for voter-approved operating levies. The biggest disadvantage to this type of district is that it does not have a permanent tax base and must ask for voter approval of an operating levy every three years. Legislation is in the works to extend this period to six years.

Metropolitan Park District

A metropolitan park district has many of the same features as a standard park and recreation district except it can create a permanent tax base by levying up to \$.75 per \$1,000 assessed valuation for operations. For the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area this could amount to about \$2.1 million annually.

One important requirement of a metropolitan park district is that it must be formed from a city of at least 5,000 residents. Since Gig Harbor is the only incorporated city in the planning area, a metropolitan park district would need to be formed from this agency. At the current time, Gig Harbor has only 3,600 residents.

In either one of these options, the City of Gig Harbor and the Key Peninsula Park and Recreation District would have the option of keeping their own facilities or turning them over to the new agency.

BENEFITS OF A SINGLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

There are several benefits of merging the current two park and recreation districts.

Greater efficiency. One park agency instead of several would prevent the "doubling up" of maintenance equipment and administrative staff, allowing funds to be spent more efficiently.

Larger combined assessed value. A larger geographic service area would result in a larger population base and combined assessed valuation for taxing purposes.

Allows for specialized staff. With less duplication in services, and a larger operating budget, a single district could afford to hire specialized staff offering a wide variety of recreation programs and services.

New Image. Over the years, both park districts have created an image of catering to special interest groups or being unable to produce facilities and programs. Starting anew relieves this burden.

Increased clout with other agencies and granting authorities. When acquiring land and obtaining grants, granting agencies want to know that they are dealing with an entity that will be around for a while, can make good on their commitments, and has a professional staff to see a project through to completion.

Enhanced likelihood of bond measure passage. A ballot measure campaign requires a significant amount of resources, energy, and dedication. It also must be broad-based, and contain components that will benefit a diversity of interests in the community. An area-wide bond measure would have broader appeal, potentially generate more funds, and support a larger campaign. These aspects are critical in these times of taxpayer concern and scrutiny over current and increased public funding proposals.



While there are other benefits of a single park and recreation district, specific reasons to the Key Peninsula Park and Recreation District and the City of Gig Harbor must also be cited. They are described on the next page.

Benefits and Options to the City of Gig Harbor

If a single park agency were formed and included the City of Gig Harbor, the same benefits would apply to its residents plus the following:

- The City need not budget money for park and recreation services, thereby allowing more money for other services.
- Non-city residents would also pay for recreation facilities within the City. If the City were to fund its own facilities, there would always be a problem of non-residents using but not paying for City-owned facilities.
- A single and larger agency will provide a broader and more extensive level of services to Gig Harbor residents than what the City could provide.

If a single agency were formed, the City would have several options related to its own existing facilities.

1. The City could turn over all of its existing parks to the new agency.
2. The City could turn over some facilities and continue to build and manage others (shoreline sites, for instance).
3. The City could continue to maintain all of its existing facilities, but permit the new agency to build all future facilities.

Benefits and Options of Residents in the Key Peninsula Park and Recreation District.

- A broader range of parks and recreation services will be possible.
- Using professional staff instead of volunteer efforts will result in better maintained facilities and a comprehensive level of recreation services.
- Costs of facilities and programs can be spread out over a much larger tax base.
- Using the entire population of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area will result in specialized programs and services that could not be offered in a much smaller community.

If a single agency were formed, the Park District would have several options related to its own existing facility.

1. The Park District could turn over its existing park to the new agency.
2. The Park District could continue to maintain its existing facility, but encourage the new agency to take on all future projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY

The inability of the two existing park districts to pass an operating levy or approve a general obligation bond for improvements demonstrates the need to first build public support for a program. With this in mind, a two-step approach is recommended. It is based on a short term (two-year) strategy to build interest and support for park and recreation services and a long term strategy to form a new organization and pass a general obligation bond to finance improvements. The concept is based on a slow and cautious approach, by first gaining public support, then emphasizing the importance of recreation services and finally offering an inexpensive and economical package of parks, trails and open space.

Short-Term (Phase I)

Currently, there is the population base but not the financial backing in the region to support a single park district. Recent failures of operating levies and general obligation bonds supports this point. Because of this, the first step should be to build support for a comprehensive park and recreation program by demonstrating the value of recreation services and stressing the importance of acquiring park land while it is available. This process can begin by offering limited recreation programs and services through the use of school facilities. At the same time, a transition team should be formed to provide community input and set phase II in place. The key to phase I will be the selection of a person to manage the program. This person should have a strong background in parks and recreation, public affairs and knowledge in organizational management. It is recommended that Pierce County fund this phase for a maximum of two years.

Objectives of this phase would be to:

- **Demonstrate to the community the value and importance of recreation services.**
- **Provide a primary contact point for issues and concerns regarding recreation facilities and programs in the area.**
- **Organize a limited recreation program utilizing school facilities and volunteer instructors and recreation coordinators.**
- **Work with Pierce County to seek grants for parks, open space and trail systems.**
- **Form a transition team for Phase II**
- **Finalize the type of desired organization to offer the park and recreation services.**
- **Determine how Board members will be elected and establish potential operational bylaws and procedures.**
- **Determine the technical requirements of dissolving the two existing park districts and allocation of their assets.**

Roles and responsibilities during Phase I would be as follows:

Transition Team: A Transition Team should be formed utilizing as much as possible those who participated in the initial planning process. The goals of this team should be to:

- maintain the momentum of this planning effort
- guide and support the activities of the Recreation Specialist
- coordinate the general obligation measure campaign

The Team should meet on a scheduled basis for updates from committees and the Recreation Specialist, and to assist in completing the remainder of the short-term approach. It would be necessary for this group to choose a chairperson to represent the groups' collective views, to provide a single entity for the Recreation Specialist to report to, and to provide leadership to the Team.

One of the most important activities of the Team in the beginning of Phase I will be to develop and refine a two-year work program for the Recreation Specialist. This should be done in concert with the County Parks representative and the Recreation Specialist. The process should begin prior to advertising for the Specialist to provide a common understanding of the expectations, actions, priorities, resources, and time lines for the two-year effort. When hired, the responsibilities of the specialists should be refined and detailed where necessary to ensure all parties agree on roles and that the desired items can be accomplished in the two-year time frame. The information provided below should provide a starting point for developing the work program.

Recreation Specialist: The success of the entire plan may rest with the abilities of this person. Specific responsibilities for the Recreation Specialist would be the following:

- Develop a Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula recreation facilities and programs guide.
- Be the primary point of contact to the public.
- Promote the value of park and recreation services through newspaper articles, news releases and presentations to service organizations and other groups.
- Organize limited recreation classes and programs using school facilities.
- Pursue funding sources identified in the Capital Investment Program.
- Take responsibility for "shepherding" the items identified in Phase I of this Plan.
- Work with School District staff to revise fee structure for recreational use of school facilities.
- Provide technical support to the Transition Team in their campaign efforts.

The Specialist could expect to receive some technical support from the Transition Team and its committees, financial support from the County, and administrative support from the School District. This person would be the primary contact for the press, and should instigate a proactive public relations campaign (newsletters, etc.) soon after hiring. The office should be centrally-located in a school facility (possibly the Educational Services Center near Purdy).

Sports Groups: During Phase I, it is assumed that sports groups will continue to provide programs as they have in the past. In addition, they would be expected to work closely with the Recreation Specialist to advertise their programs and determine additional community-wide program needs. They would be expected to use existing members and networks to assist in providing additional services and publicizing the efforts of the Transition Team and the Recreation Specialist.

City of Gig Harbor: While the City of Gig Harbor does not support the concept of a single park district at this time, it is hoped that as the program develops and interest for services grows, the City will change its position. During Phase I, it is expected that the City will maintain existing facilities at current service levels. Staff participation with the Transition Team is encouraged until an area-wide park district can be established.

School District: It is recommended that the The School District provide office space, furniture, computer resources and administrative support for the Recreation Specialist. It is expected that administrative needs would be no more than one-quarter time of an administrative person. Agreement for other services (e.g. copying, telephone, minor supplies, etc.) should be included in the budget amount supplied by the County. It is expected the School District would work with the Recreation Specialist to allow additional programs to be held at school facilities until other facilities are built. The Recreation Specialist should work with School District staff to develop policies on facility scheduling, amount of use and other operational issues

Key Peninsula Park District: It is assumed that the Key Peninsula Park District would continue to operate Volunteer Park as it has in the past. At some future date, the District should decide whether to continue or to dissolve and turn its assets over to another agency.

Peninsula Park District: Since this district does not have any assets, it is recommended that it dissolve when the new agency is formed.

Pierce County: The County should be responsible for ensuring that adequate technical expertise is available for the Transition Team until the area-wide district is formed. In conjunction with the Transition Team, County staff would lead the search and fund the recreation specialist position (see below). The County would continue to pursue land acquisition and park improvements in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area, with primary focus being those identified in the County-wide Capital Facilities Plan (and listed in Section VIII of this document). A member of County Parks staff would provide staff support to the Transition Team.

Long-Term (Phase II)

When the objectives of Phase I have been completed, the Transition Team should begin Phase II. Phase II starts with the formation of a new park and recreation agency and approval of an operating levy and bond measure for new facilities. The specific tasks and responsibilities in Phase II should be to:

- **Recommend a new park district to serve the entire area.**
- **Develop a bond measure package to send to the voters.**
- **Establish staff and budget requirements for the first two operating years**
- **Place the measures before the voters. This will include:**
 1. **Approval to form the new district**
 2. **Approval of a general obligation bond**
 3. **Approval of a three operating levy**
- **Hire professional staff to manage the program**
- **Finalize Board bylaws and procedures**
- **Offer recreation classes and programs using school facilities until other recreation facilities are developed.**

Roles and responsibilities under Phase II would be as follows:

New Area-Wide Park and Recreation District: This agency would be responsible for directing and implementing the park and recreation facility developments proposed in this Plan. Its staff would be the primary planners, managers, and program coordinators for park and recreation services in the region. Other groups would continue to assist in the provision of facilities and services (as described below), but there would be one agency taking a leadership role.

Pierce County: Pierce County would continue to be responsible for capital investments related to shoreline access, boat launches, trails, and open space. It is expected that the level of capital investment would continue at the same level as in the past. Over a long period of time, the County may want to consider turning over its facilities to this new organization.

Transition Team: Creation of the area-wide district would fulfill the objectives of the Transition Team, and it would be dissolved. It is assumed, however, that its members would continue to be active in the park and recreation community under the new system, whether as a Board member or an informed and interested member of the community.

Recreation Specialist: Upon creation of the new park and recreation district, this position would be eliminated.

Sports Groups: Sports groups would continue to be active in managing organized sports. However, they would have less responsibility for field preparation and other facility-related issues. It is expected that a strong and mutually-beneficial tie will occur between the new District and the sports groups, with both working together to expand overall program offerings in the region.

School District: School District facilities would still be an important part of the regional park and recreation system but the community will be less dependent on them. As other recreation facilities are constructed, less school use will occur with a resultant lowering of scheduling problems. A revised fee structure could provide more revenue for maintenance.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR BOND MEASURES

The first step in initiating an election campaign is to determine whether it is feasible. Is there enough support, or can enough support be generated, to pass a measure? Can the campaign raise the funds it needs to collect the signatures and invest in the advertising needed to run a successful campaign? Is there enough time to meet all the regulations, generate the support, and inform the voters prior to the election? All these questions must be answered prior to initiating a campaign. If the answer is yes to all of these, the following suggestions from several campaigns in California and Nevada might be helpful in planning a realistic campaign.

- Consider a poll of voters to determine aspects they will react to positively as well as aspects that will generate the greatest opposition. Follow-up polls during the campaign can help track public response to the campaign, and allow for adjustments in strategy.
- Raise campaign money early. A statewide effort in California began major fundraising over a year in advance of the election. Note that non-profit groups are legally allowed to spend up to 5% of their budgets on grassroots lobbying. A petition would likely qualify.
- Washoe County (Nevada) raised almost \$38,000 for their campaign, and used the proceeds in the following manner:

● Radio advertising	37%
● TV advertising	24%
● Flyers, Mailings	16%
● Newspaper coverage	12%
● Meetings/Presentations	6%
● Mobile Signs	5%
- Acknowledge related bond failures, determine reasons for failure, and stress differences.
- Develop a logo, letterhead, and campaign phrase(s). These should easily identify your objectives, be memorable, conjure up "motherhood and apple pie" sentiments, and promote support. Since the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents are varied in their support for facilities and open space, a split graphic

(deer and swimmer, trees and soccer, etc.) might be best. Creative use of an acronym can be helpful in tying a slogan and campaign concept together (e.g. "TOPS -- Trails, Open Space, Parks, and Shorelines"). Again, the logo and other campaign graphics and strategies should be determined through careful study of the voters.

- Direct mail can be a successful fundraising method. Develop a successful theme (a conservation group in California used "Your \$1 will buy \$1,000 worth of land"), and target potential supporters.
- Get information about the ballot measure out at the beginning of fundraising.
- Ensure all rules for petitions, ballot measures, and elections are carefully followed. Allow more than enough time to collect the required signatures, and assume 40% could be invalid.
- Make sure you have allowed enough time in the campaign to collect the needed signatures. You need trained volunteers (or paid signature collectors). Set weekly quotas and monitor progress. The state-wide California effort found that door-to-door petitions are less successful than collecting signatures at a table in a high foot-traffic area. For them, a trained, two-person team could collect 100 signatures in three hours.
- Get your measure on the ballot early.
- Meet with potential opposition to discuss concerns, and determine ways to incorporate or neutralize those concerns.
- Word the measure extremely clearly, especially the tax impacts. Include specific projects and dollar amounts in petition and bond measure language. Review wording with legal counsel and a variety of community representatives. Do not keep secrets -- it will all become public knowledge somehow.
- Keep meticulous records, and a file of facts that can be easily accessed and used in answering questions, developing press releases, etc. Develop an information packet that includes a short description of the measure, how the money will be spent, common questions and answers, a list of endorsements, and positive newspaper articles. Ensure you are always presenting the same numbers and information -- a confused voter means a "no" vote!
- After the measure has been drafted, allow sufficient time (at least six months) to "sell" the concept to the community. Aggressively seek endorsements from varied portions of the community. Representatives of conservative groups and local businesses are important, as well as civic leaders, local personalities, and political figures.
- Ensure voters know "what's in it for them," and that they do not feel they are "bailing someone out."
- Forecast where voters will turn out and target these areas.
- Prepare regular press releases. Provide TV stations with video footage and an information packet -- with that they can create their own news segments.

- Take advantage of public service announcements on TV and radio. Campaigns appear to use more money in radio than television, and increase coverage during the final two weeks of the campaign. Gauge your opposition carefully -- if they can out-advertise you, you will need to re-evaluate your media strategy.
- Explain where maintenance of proposed facilities fits into the proposal.
- Commit sufficient staff time -- Washoe County dedicated the staff equivalent of over two full-time people for the duration of their campaign.
- A citizen's committee is a must! Ensure good geographic coverage from committee members. Committee meetings should be open to all supporters of the campaign.
- Ensure the campaign has "class," but a strong "grassroots" feel. Widespread community support and initiative is attractive to voters.
- It is necessary to have a plan and a sense of urgency. Washoe County lost several projects to development in just nine months.

OPERATIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To guide implementation of this plan and to measure success in achieving its intent, it is recommended that park, recreation, and open space goals and objectives be developed. Outlined below are definitions of goals and objectives followed by statements for the new organization to follow.

Goals are statements of the community's aspirations as they relate to park, recreation and open space lands and services. They are the desirable quality which the community wishes to achieve. A goal must be realistic and flexible enough to allow a discussion of how it is to be achieved. Goals are long-range and usually remain unchanged throughout the practical life of the plan.

Objectives are working and measurable statements which identify specific steps needed to achieve the stated goal. Often one goal will have a number of objectives.

GOAL A: Provide a full range of park and recreation services for all age groups and interests.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Ensure acquisition and development reflects an interconnected system of facilities, trails, and open space.
 2. Continue to monitor park and recreation service needs throughout the community and actively encourage residents to express their interests and needs.
 3. Place a high priority on increased and centralized communication with residents throughout Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula.
 4. Acquire and develop lands and facilities that will be particularly attractive to Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents.
 5. Ensure facilities are developed and maintained in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
-

GOAL B: Provide and support an efficient management structure that preserves local control and provides a "system" approach to the provision of park and recreation services.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide for equal representation of Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula residents in the decision making process.
 2. Ensure park, recreation, and open space facilities are distributed relatively evenly throughout the region.
-

GOAL C : Reduce the burden on schools in providing for community recreation needs.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop a sports complex to reduce community dependence upon school sports facilities.
 2. Develop a 3-tiered system of sport fields for practice, league play and tournaments.
-

GOAL D: Preserve and protect important natural areas for parks, trails, open space and shoreline use.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Coordinate with local land trusts to achieve this goal on a community-wide basis.
 2. Develop trails to accommodate multiple uses, and sign accordingly.
-

GOAL E: Develop and support a broad and reliable funding base to support plan implementation and long-term provision of park and recreation services.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Investigate new and innovative methods of financing facility development, maintenance and operating needs.
 2. Where appropriate, develop facilities to generate funds, and incorporate revenue collection into site design.
 3. Investigate the potential for community events to generate funds for park and recreation facilities.
 4. Develop a fees and charges policy based on the ability to pay yet reflecting the cost of providing the service.
-

GOAL F: Ensure recreation program needs are met within Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Work with current and/or new providers to monitor and cover gaps in recreation services, especially in youth programs.
2. Continue to monitor recreation needs in the region through the use of surveys, contacts with user groups and other techniques.

SECTION VIII

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

SECTION VIII

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The strategies discussed in this section provide priorities for implementation, suggested funding sources, a timeframe, and the parties responsible for implementation of the recommendations presented in the preceding section.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES OF ACTIONS

- o A high priority was given to establishing an administrative structure to generate the public support and funding necessary to implement the plan.
- o Acquisition of lands were given a higher priority over development of currently owned lands. Acquisition of larger (or longer, in the case of trails) parcels were given a higher priority than acquisition of smaller parcels. Acquisition of parcels in areas that are quickly developing was given a higher priority than parcels in areas where open lands are more common.
- o Implementation of several high-profile, achievable, and popular projects were given a high priority to enhance public support and demonstrate the value of a park and recreation program.
- o Lands and facilities determined to be of the highest immediate need (see Section V, Recreation Needs) were a higher priority than those where need will develop over time.

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

1) Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition Fund:

A special fund created by a coalition of recreation and wildlife groups with the intent of preserving wildlife habitats and open space and developing recreation areas. For the 1993-94 Biennium, the legislative appropriation is \$65 million.

2) Property Transfer Excise Tax

A tax assessed on the sale of property and administered by local counties and cities. Revenue can only be used to finance capital facilities specified in the local government's Capital Facilities Plan.

3) County General Fund:

This category includes general funds allocated to Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department for annual expenditures for maintenance, operation, and programs.

4) County Capital Improvement Fund

Money allocated from the County General Fund to finance major capital projects.

5) Park Impact Fees

Development fees imposed by a county or city for park land acquisitions and development. Fees charged to developers are typically based upon a set amount per residential unit. This amount is calculated to represent the development's "share" of public improvements necessitated by growth.

Credits can be given to developers that contribute land, improvements, or other assets. Funds must be used for capital facilities required by growth, and not for current deficiencies in levels of service. Fee revenues cannot be used for operations.

6) Short Term Special Levy:

A property tax for construction and/or operation levied for a set number of years (typically 1 - 3 years). A special levy requires a 60% voter approval.

7) General Obligation Bond:

A property tax for the sale of construction bonds. The tax assessment can be levied up to 30 years. Passage requires a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted at the last election. This approach is usually used for major projects.

8) Revenue Bonds:

Revenue from the operation of the facility pays for the capital cost and debt service. This does not require a vote of the people unless required by local ordinance.

9) **LWCF:**

These are grants distributed from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. Grants pay 50% of the cost of acquisition and development. At one time, this was a major funding program for recreation programs. The program is administered locally by the Washington State Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation (IAC).

10) **Department of Ecology:**

Grant monies are available from the Coastal Zone Management account and pay up to 50% of project cost. They are primarily used for shoreline acquisition and public access.

11) **HUD Grants:**

Grant monies are available from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for a wide variety of projects. Most are distributed in the lower income areas of the community. Grants can be up to 100% of project cost. Approximately \$8.5 million is available annually through this program. Funds may not be used for maintenance or operation of existing facilities.

12) **Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund:**

This program, funded by the State Department of Natural Resources, will fund up to \$80,000 for acquisition and development of waterfront parks, public access and environmental protection. A new program has been added to the Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund called "Wetland Stewardship Grant Program." This program will fund up to \$200,000 for the acquisition of locally significant wetlands.

13) **Initiative 215 Boating Funds:**

Funds received from boating gas taxes are allocated to marine-related projects. Up to \$150,000 per project is available, but a 50% match is required.

14) **Certificates of Participation:**

A lease-purchase approach in which a city or county sells Certificates of Participation (COPs) to a lending institution. The city or county then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its own general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COPs are repaid. This procedure does not require a vote of the public.

15) Volunteer Efforts:

Volunteers can be quite effective in terms of contributing cash, materials, or labor. Much of Volunteer Park was constructed with volunteer contributions.

16) Transfer of Development Rights:

This is a process wherein the development rights of a specific parcel of desired open space land is transferred to a second parcel of land more suitable for development. The second parcel is then permitted a higher level of development. If the two parcels are owned by two different land owners, the increased value of the second parcel is given to the owner of the first parcel.

17) Work Release Program:

An alternative to jail time is for offenders to provide community services such as working on a park maintenance crew or providing other recreation services.

18) Conservation Futures Levy:

Counties can levy up to \$0.065 per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the acquisition of shoreline and open space areas. The money cannot be used for development or maintenance. Pierce County expects to generate about \$11 million from this program between 1994 and 1999.

19) Centennial Clean Water Program:

This is a state program administered by the Department of Ecology and financed by a tax on cigarettes. The program is designed to provide grants and loans on projects that will enhance water quality. Typical projects related to parks and open space could include lake restoration, storm water retention, wetland enhancement and other water quality mitigation measures. Grants are available for planning, design and construction up to 70% of the total project cost.

20) Utility Tax:

Cities can charge a tax on the gross receipts of electric, gas, garbage, telephone, cable TV, water/sewer, and stormwater service providers. The maximum tax is 6%, unless voters approve a higher rate. Revenue can be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, and maintenance.

21) Urban Forestry Grants:

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers two funding grant programs in the area of urban forestry. The first is funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration and provides grants to purchase and plant trees. Urban street tree planting programs are sometimes funded by this

method. Last year the DNR received \$285,000 to distribute. A 25% match is required.

The second program is for educational and technical assistance and is funded by the U.S. Forest Service. A local match is also required for this program.

22) ISTE

The "Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991: provides funding for bicycle transportation facilities, including new or improved lanes or paths, traffic control devices, shelters and parking facilities.

23) Donations/Foundations:

Private donations and foundations are also possible sources of assets and funding.

24) Councilmanic Bonds:

Bonds issued by a city or county. Does not require a vote of the people but must be paid out of the annual operating budget.

25) User Fees:

Cities, counties, and special purpose districts can charge fees for use of facilities or participating in programs. They are often entrance fees or registration fees. A certain level of service or development may be required to assess park and recreation fees.

26) Transportation Improvement Account

Cities, urban counties, and transpiration benefit districts can apply for these funds through the State Transportation Improvement Board. Currently, \$40 million is provided annually for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. The proposal should be multi-agency, multi-modal, congestion-related, related to growth, and have a 20% local match.

27) Local Option Vehicle License Fee

Counties can charge up to \$15 per vehicle registered in the county, with proceeds to be used for "general transpiration purposes." Revenues are distributed back to the county and its cities on a weighted per capita basis -- unincorporated areas receive a larger share, per capita, than do cities.

PROJECT COSTS

The following (see next page) is a preliminary estimate of the capital costs required to implement the recommendations in the Plan. Area-wide assumptions for calculations of costs were:

- Average land cost on Key Peninsula is \$5,000 per acre, based on an average 5-acre parcel, without services.
- Average land cost on Gig Harbor Peninsula is \$15,000 per acre, based on a 5-acre tract without services.
- Average shoreline property value is \$40,000 per acre, if developable.
- If trail right-of-way acquisition is required, the cost was estimated at \$20,000 per trail.
- Lineal open space corridors were assumed to be an average of 500 feet in width.
- Shoreline access points and boat launches were assumed to require one acre of upland.
- Costs to develop an active-oriented community park were assumed to be \$100,000 per acre.
- Costs to develop a passive-oriented community park were assumed to be \$40,000 per acre.
- Development costs for a neighborhood park were assumed to be \$75,000 per acre.
- Trail development costs were assumed to be: \$12,000 per mile for a standard multi-purpose (unpaved) trail; \$20,000 per mile for a paved (or unpaved interpretive) trail, and \$50,000 per mile where trail development is "constrained" (e.g. requires boardwalks, etc.). Cost estimates exclude bridge costs.
- If trail development is associated with roadway development or expansion, the trail cost was estimated at \$5,000 per mile.
- Development costs for shoreline access points were assumed to be \$100,000 per site.

Cost estimates are rough; actual costs are dependent upon timing of purchase, site developability, local market conditions, and seller interest in preserving land for public use. Site acreages and proposed improvements are based on recommendations in Section VII of this Plan.

Sites are listed in the following table by jurisdiction. Costs for the Head-to-Tote Trail area apportioned to the Districts and City according to the mileage of the trail within each area. Any other sites within two jurisdictions area assigned to the jurisdiction with the largest part of the project.

Table 28
Estimated Cost of All Improvements
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Type/ Site #	Project	Plan	Acquire	Develop	Upgrade	TOTAL COST
Key Peninsula Park District:						
6-C	Bay Park		\$100,000	\$800,000		\$900,000
13-C	Volunteer Park				200,000	200,000
21-C	Elgin-Clifton Park		125,000	1,000,000		1,125,000
1-OS	Devil's Head		1,200,000	154,000		1,354,000
4-OS	Longbranch Corridor ⁽¹⁾					0
10-OS	Lind Parcel ⁽¹⁾					0
12-OS	Maple Hollow					0
14-OS	The Rookery + Downstream			125,000		125,000
19-OS	Vaughn Bay Corridor ⁽¹⁾					0
22-OS	Muck Fork Creek ⁽¹⁾					0
23-OS	Minter Creek Corridor					0
5-R	RFK State Park					0
7-R	Penrose Point State Park					0
11-R	Haley Park ⁽²⁾					0
3-SU	Filucy Lighthouse Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
8-SU	Herron Point			100,000		100,000
15-SU	Vaughn Spit Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
17-SU	Sunshine Beach Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
20-SU	Glencove Access/Launch		40,000	150,000		190,000
25-SU	Purdy Sandspit ⁽³⁾		64,000	30,000		94,000
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail ⁽⁴⁾ (portion)	15,000	699,000	253,000		967,000
7.	Caseview Loop Trail Corridor		510,000	50,000		560,000
8.	Penrose Trail		20,000	37,000		57,000
9.	Glencove/Vaughn Link Trail		20,000	12,000		32,000
14.	Lind Trail		20,000	22,000		42,000
TOTAL (KP Park District)		\$15,000	\$2,918,000	\$3,033,000	\$200,000	\$6,166,000

Notes:

- Will require staff time to work with County Planning in developing open space protection mechanisms through that Department.
- Will require staff time to coordinate with State Parks in ensuring local interests are reflected in final proposal.
- Cost for 1994 Improvements to Purdy Sandspit are listed as an estimated acquisition cost of \$604,000 in the Draft County CFP. We are assuming this is an error, with the real cost closer to \$64,000.
- Cost for the Head-to-Toe Trail is: \$20,000 (planning); \$957,000 (trail and trailhead acquisition); \$253,000 (construction). The costs for this project have been apportioned (by phase) by the proportion of trail mileage located in each jurisdiction: or KP Park District (73%); City of Gig Harbor (20%); Peninsula Park District (7%). Results have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Type/ Site #	Project	Plan	Acquire	Develop	Upgrade	TOTAL COST
Peninsula Park District:						
41-N	Rosedale Playfield					0
58-N	Fox Island Playfield					0
49-N	Hales Pass Recreation Center					0
34-C	Bujicich Park		300,000	1,000,000		\$1,300,000
36-C	Sunrise Beach Park ⁽¹⁾				70,000	70,000
46-C	Fillmore Park		375,000	1,750,000		2,125,000
53-C	Earhardt Park		300,000	2,000,000		2,300,000
59-C	Fox Island Park		300,000	1,400,000		1,700,000
26-OS	Tyee Creek Corridor ⁽²⁾					0
29-OS	Maplewood		100,000			100,000
30-OS	Crescent Creek Corridor ⁽³⁾					0
38-OS	Old Growth Site			105,000		105,000
45-OS	Artondale Corridor ⁽²⁾					0
42-R	Kopachuck State Park					0
47-R	Cutt's Island State Park					0
28-SU	Crescent Lake Park		105,000	525,000		630,000
40-SU	Rosedale Boat Launch		40,000	100,000		140,000
52-SU	Wollochet Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
54-SU	Gertie's Girders Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
55-SU	Nearns Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
57-SU	Hale Pier ⁽¹⁾			819,000		819,000
60-SU	Fox Point Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail (portion)	1,000	67,000	18,000		86,000
2.	Swedish Fox Trail ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	113,000		133,000
3.	Crescent Creek Trail ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	27,000		47,000
4.	Sunrise Beach Loop ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	24,000		44,000
10.	Maplewood Trail		20,000	12,000		32,000
11.	Rosedale Connector ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	24,000		44,000
12.	Woodbay Loop System ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	104,000		124,000
13.	Kopachuck Trail ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	40,000		60,000
14.	Doc Weathers Property		2,000,000			
TOTAL (Peninsula PD)		\$1,000	\$3,887,000	\$8,461,000	\$70,000	\$12,419,000

Notes:

- 1) Cost estimate from County CFP.
- 2) Will require staff time to work with County Planning in developing open space protection mechanisms through that Department.
- 3) Limited open space acquisition opportunities; see Trails
- 4) Much of this trail length is also within the City's service area. It has been included here because the District has the longest portion.

Type/ Site #	Project	Plan	Acquire	Develop	Upgrade	TOTAL COST
City of Gig Harbor:						
35-N	Gig Harbor City Park				\$20,000	\$20,000
44-N	Gig Harbor Green ⁽¹⁾			150,000		150,000
31-N	120th Street Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
32-N	Donkey Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
43-N	North Creek Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
51-N	Midway/Olympic Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
27-C	Peacock Hill Park	40,000		4,000,000		4,040,000
27-SU	Peacock Hill Indoor Ctr.			4,000,000		4,000,000
38-SU	Jerisch Park					0
39-SU	Gig Harbor Ferry Landing ⁽²⁾					0
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail	4,000	191,000	51,000		246,000
5.	Donkey Creek Trail		20,000	54,000		74,000
6.	Gig Harbor Waterfront Trail		20,000	205,000		225,000
	Other Trails ⁽³⁾					
TOTAL (City)		\$4,000	\$531,000	\$9,960,000	\$20,000	\$10,555,000

GRAND TOTAL (All Facilities)**\$27,140,000****Notes:**

- 1) Assume Senior Center will be funded with other monies; cost not included here.
- 2) Assume project funded with other monies.
- 3) Other proposed trails with portions in City service area have been included in Peninsula Park District list due to the District having the most mileage.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Shown below is a suggested six year capital development program for the phase II of the organization and management strategy. It should be noted, however, that as the Transition Team forms the district, the priority of projects may change. The Capital Improvement Plan shown below is based on a combination of grants, donations of land from the County and a tax supported general obligation bond. The total recommended package in the first phase is just over \$8 million. While the need for recreation facilities is greater than this amount, it is recommended that a smaller amount be first attempted to allow time for the new agency go get its feet on the ground.

Table 29
Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan
Recreation Lands and Facilities
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

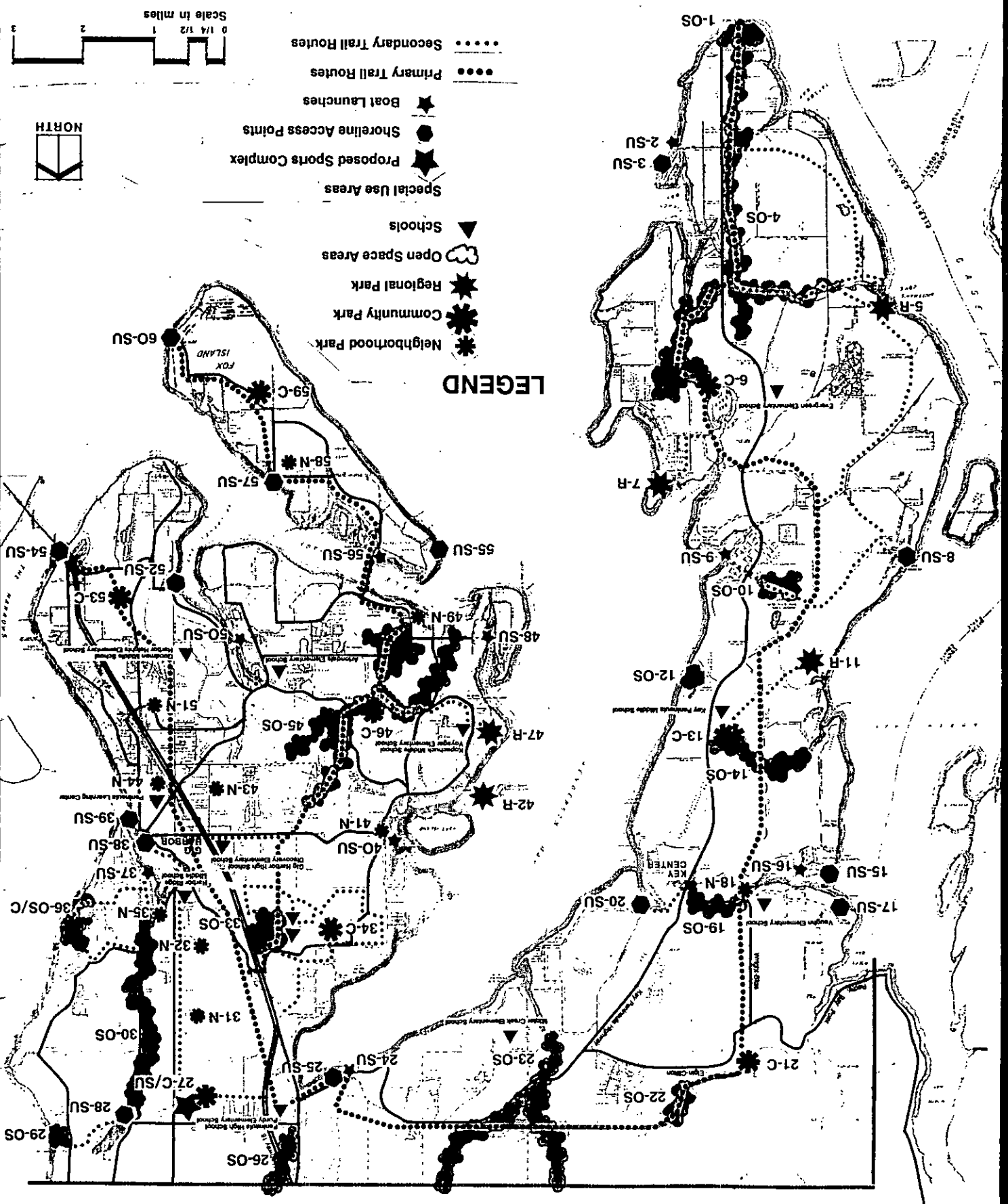
Year/ Priority	Project	Action	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Year 1				
1	Doc Weathers Property	acquire	\$2,000,000	Grant
2 13-C	Volunteer Park	expand	\$200,000	G.O. Bond
3	Head-to-Toe Trail	planning	20,000	County
4 27-C	Sports Complex Site	acquisition	-	County
Year 2				
5 46-C	Fillmore Park Site	acquisition	375,000	G.O. Bond
6	Crescent Creek Trail	plan/acquire	40,000	G.O. Bond
7	Gig H. Waterfront Trail	acquire	20,000	G.O. Bond
Year 3				
8 31-N	120th Street Park	acquire	75,000	G.O. Bond
9 27-C	Sports Complex (Phase I)	develop	2,000,000	G.O. Bond
Year 4				
10	Longbranch Corridor	acquisition	40,000	Grant
11	Trail dev. (unspecified)	development	600,000	Grant/G.O. Bond
12	Shoreline (unspecified)	acquisition	400,000	Grant/G.O. Bond
13	Shoreline (Fox Island)	acquisition	200,000	G.O. Bond
Year 5				
14 6-C	Bay Park Site	acquisition	100,000	G.O. Bond
15 46-C	Fillmore Park Site	development	1,750,000	G.O. Bond
16	Shoreline (unspecified)	development	400,000	Grant
17 6-C	Bay Park (Phase I)	development	700,000	G.O. Bond
Year 6				
18	Trail dev. (unspecified)	development	900,000	G.O. Bond
19 34-C	Bujcich Park	acquire	300,000	G.O. Bond
			\$8,120,000	

FACILITY PLAN

JC DRAGOO & ASSOCIATES
DOUGLAS R. KOTLAR
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

This document presented at
the Planning and Environment
Meeting of: 11/10/94
Re: Prop. No. 44-27

GIG HARBOR / KEY PENINSULA COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN



**INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF GIG HARBOR,
KEY PENINSULA PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT,
PENINSULA PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT, PENINSULA SCHOOL
DISTRICT, AND PIERCE COUNTY PARKS,
RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT.**

THIS INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT is entered into this day, by and between the City of Gig Harbor, Key Peninsula Parks & Recreation District, Peninsula Parks & Recreation District, Peninsula School District, and Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department, pursuant to RCW Chapter 39.34.

WHEREAS, the Greater Gig Harbor/Peninsula/Key Peninsula area of Pierce County, Washington, is presently in need of a comprehensive parks and recreation master plan serving its residents; and

WHEREAS, at the present time, at least five public entities, the Peninsula School District, the City of Gig Harbor, the Peninsula Parks and Recreation District, the Key Peninsula Parks and Recreation District, and the Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department, possess jurisdictional responsibility for the planning, development, and management of parks and recreation resources in this area; and

WHEREAS, through the action of their respective Boards of Directors, the Gig Harbor/Peninsula Chamber of Commerce, the Peninsula School District and the Peninsula Park & Recreation District are supporting the development of a comprehensive parks and recreation master plan including development of a community center(s) concept by endorsing the creation of a coordinating committee containing designated representatives from each entity; and

WHEREAS, the Peninsula School District has published a study of community use of school facilities, future needs, and financing, and is developing a comprehensive master plan addressing future educational facility needs; and

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor has initiated a parks and recreation needs assessment and the development of a plan addressing parks and recreation needs within its jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department has completed a telephone survey of parks and recreation needs and is desirous of developing a master plan also addressing parks and recreation needs in the greater Gig Harbor/Peninsula area; and

WHEREAS, both the Peninsula and Key Peninsula Parks & Recreation Districts are desirous of developing parks and recreation facilities, programs and services for residents of their respective districts; and

WHEREAS, each of the five parties listed above is committed to the development of plans addressing parks and recreation resources and programs, and have determined it is logical and appropriate that these parties work together to develop and implement a common parks and recreation master plan which can serve the needs of the public while avoiding costly duplication; and

WHEREAS, each of the parties has determined that it is within the best interest of the public, particularly considering competition for scarce funding, for the parties to commit to work collaboratively with each other, their respective staffs, and governing boards in the development and implementation of a common parks and recreation master plan.

NOW THEREFORE, is hereby agreed by all parties:

1. The parties will work together collaboratively to jointly develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive parks and recreation master plan serving the greater Gig Harbor/Peninsula/Key Peninsula area. This master plan will be jointly developed and implemented via collaboration by each party's respective staffs, boards, and volunteers. The parties agree to allocate responsibility for development of specific portions of the master plan amongst themselves based upon mutually agreed upon assignment of responsibilities, considering the availability of staff and other resources.
2. The parties agree to share any and all data as may be currently available or compiled in the future, and develop a common database for future upgrading of the master plan and eventual implementation schemes.
3. The parties agree to jointly solicit public input into the master plan development process and final document as may be appropriate.
4. The parties agree to obtain endorsement and support for the plan by their respective governing bodies.
5. The parties agree to jointly present the plan to the general public and to their respective constituencies, and to jointly work toward the development of a high level of public support for its content and implementation.
6. The parties agree to jointly develop community-based and outside funding for plan implementation, to include, but not be limited to, school district bonds, park district maintenance and operation levy, city and county funds, foundation sources, private individuals, contributions, and other sources.
7. The parties agree to jointly develop common governance, management, planning and other appropriate bodies and systems which integrate government, the user public, and other participating entities in a coherent manner.

8. The parties agree to develop a common implementation plan, specifying the respective roles, and responsibilities of each party, including but not limited to, resource ownership, management, operation, maintenance and financial support.

9. This agreement shall commence on the date of signature and continue until _____

Any party may withdraw by serving thirty days written notice on all of the remaining parties.

This agreement has been reviewed by each of the participating parties and approved by their respective governing body as noted by the authorizing signatures below.

SIGNED _____ day of _____, 1992

CITY OF GIG HARBOR

By: *Christine Christ*
Its: Mayor
Date: 9/24/92

Approved as to Form Only

Assistant City Attorney

KEY PENINSULA PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Its: _____
Date: _____

PENINSULA PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

By: *[Signature]*
Its: Commissioner
Date: 9/10/92

PENINSULA SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: *Tom R. [Signature]*
Its: Superintendent
Date: 8-20-92

PIERCE COUNTY

By: *[Signature]*
Its: Director
Date: 10-28-92

Recommended by:

[Signature]
Director, Pierce County Parks,
Recreation & Community Services
Department

Approved as to Form Only:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Washington, County of Pierce, ss:

James Martin-Almy or Jamie Martin-Almy, or Shannon Hirska, being first duly sworn on oath depose and say that they are publishers or publishers' authorized representatives of THE SOUTH PIERCE COUNTY DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper.

That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication herein-after referred to, published in the English language continually as a weekly newspaper, in Eatonville, Pierce County, Washington, and it now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper. That the annexed is a true copy of this legal advertisement as it was published in regular issues (not in supplement form) of said newspaper

for 1 consecutive weeks. First publication was on the

✓ 4 day of January, 199⁵₄ and last publication was on the 4

day of January, 199⁵₄ and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said periods.

Shannon Hirska
Signature

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of January, 199⁵₄

James Almy

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing in Graham.

JAMES E. ALMY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Administration Expires 1-1-97

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF PIERCE COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 94-137

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ordinance No. 94-137, AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA; AMENDING THE PIERCE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA TO THE PARK AND RECREATION SERVICE AREA PLAN; AND ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACT HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

If you have any questions about this Ordinance, please call Gerri Rainwater, Clerk of the Council, at 591-7777.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that copies of this entire Ordinance are filed in the Pierce County Council's Office, 1048 County City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Ordinance No. 94-137 was passed by the Pierce County Council on December 13, 1994, signed by the Executive on December 21, 1994, and becomes effective December 31, 1994.

To be published in the Dispatch January 4, 1995

94-137
708



Pierce County

Office of the County Council

930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046
Tacoma, Washington 98402-2176
(206) 591-7777
FAX (206) 591-7509
1-800-992-2456

December 28, 1994

South Pierce County Dispatch
P.O. Box 248
Eatonville, WA 98328-0248

Enclosed for publication in your paper, issue(s) of January 4, 1995, is the Notice of Adoption for Ordinance No. 94-137.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE and invoices in TRIPLICATE, to the Office of the Pierce County Council, 930 Tacoma Avenue, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402.

Please submit your bill and affidavit IMMEDIATELY after the last date of publication.

Sincerely,

Sandy Bassett, Deputy Clerk
Pierce County Council

encl



NOTICE OF ADOPTION
OF PIERCE COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 94-137

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ordinance No. 94-137,

AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA; AMENDING THE PIERCE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PARK & RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA AS A PARK AND RECREATION SERVICE AREA PLAN; AND ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACT, HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

If you have any questions about this ordinance, please call Gerri Rainwater, Clerk of the Council, at 591-7777.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that copies of this entire Ordinance are filed in the Pierce County Council's Office, 1046 County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Ordinance No. 94-137 was passed by the Pierce County Council on December 13, 1994, signed by the Executive on December 21, 1994, and becomes effective December 31, 1994.

Publish: January 4, 1995

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

The Planning & Environment Committee of the Pierce County Council considered:

☒ DO PASS

☐ DO PASS AS AMENDED

☐ DO PASS AS SUBSTITUTED

☐ FORWARD WITH NO RECOMMENDATION

☐ REFER TO _____

☐ DO NOT PASS

☐ POSTPONE INDEFINITELY

☐ CONTINUED

☐ POSTPONE TO A DATE CERTAIN

☐ CHANGE IS NECESSARY

Chair Bally For ☒ Against ☐

Vice Chair Joe (C), W. W. Cullen For ☒ Against ☐

Member Stoney For ☒ Against ☐

Minority Report: yes _____ (attached) no ✓

Interested Party list: none / yes ✓ (attached) IPL Name 94137.sec

Attachment(s) From Meeting: none _____ / yes ✓ (attached)

Notified of final hearing date: yes ✓ no _____

Final Version Names: clean 94137.cb over struck 94137.cb

Joseph Schults
Legislative Secretary

Thomas J. Weber
Research Analyst

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF PIERCE

I, MADELINE L BIBER, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN, ON OATH, SAYS
THAT SHE IS THE LEGAL CLERK OF THE NEWS TRIBUNE,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN TACOMA, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON, AND OF GENERAL CIRCULATION SAID STATE, AND
HAVING A DAILY CIRCULATION OF OVER 133,937 COPIES. THAT
SAID NEWSPAPER IS NOW AND AT ALL OF THE TIMES HEREINAFTER
MENTIONED WAS A LEGAL NEWSPAPER AS DEFINED BY THE LAWS OF
THE STATE, DULY APPROVED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF PIERCE
COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

THAT ADVERTISEMENT, OF WHICH THE ATTACHED IS A PRINTED COPY
AS IT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE REGULAR ISSUES OF SAID NEWSPAPER.

ADVERTISEMENT WAS PUBLISHED ON THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1994. ✓

THAT THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE FEE CHARGED FOR SAID
PUBLICATION WAS THE SUM OF \$81.20

Madeline L Biber

SUBSCRIBED TO AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER
1994.

T137500

NOTICE OF PUBLIC
HEARING BEFORE THE
PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Pierce County
Council will hold a public
hearing on TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 12, 1994, at 7
p.m. in the Gig Harbor City
Hall, 3105 Judson Street, Gig
Harbor, Washington, to con-
sider the following:
PROPOSAL NO. 94-137, AN
ORDINANCE OF THE
PIERCE COUNTY COUN-
CIL ADOPTING THE COM-
PREHENSIVE PARK,
RECREATION, AND
OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR
THE GIG HARBOR/KEY
PENINSULA; AMENDING
THE PIERCE COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PARK
& RECREATION PLAN BY
ADDING THE COMPRE-
HENSIVE PARK, RECRE-
ATION, AND OPEN
SPACE PLAN FOR THE
GIG HARBOR/KEY PEN-
INSULA AS A PARK AND
RECREATION SERVICE
AREA PLAN; AND
ADOPTING FINDINGS OF
FACT.
This hearing date was set
by action of the Pierce
County Council at its Novem-
ber 1994 meeting.
Copies of the entire pro-
posed Ordinance are avail-
able in the Office of the
Pierce County Council,
County-City Building, 930 Ta-
coma Avenue South, Room
1046, Tacoma, WA 98402 and
are available Monday
through Friday between the
hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Public participation is en-
couraged. Public testimony
will be taken. Written com-
ments are welcome as well.
If you have any questions
about this proposal, please
call Tom Weber, Council Re-
search Analyst, at 591-6067 or
the Council Office at 591-7777.
Publish: November 9, 1994

94-137
\$81.20

Mayor E. Dalesky
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON, RESIDING
AT TACOMA, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON



Pierce County

Office of the County Council

930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046
Tacoma, Washington 98402-2176
(206) 591-7777
FAX (206) 591-7509
1-800-992-2456

November 3, 1994

The News Tribune
Attn: Legal Publications
P.O. Box 11000
Tacoma, WA 98411

Dear Teresa:

Enclosed for publication in your paper, issue(s) of November 9, 1994, is the Notice of Public Hearing for 94-137.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE, to the Office of the Pierce County Council, 930 Tacoma Avenue, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402.

We are a unit of Pierce County government and are a part of the County's umbrella agreement. Submit your bill and affidavit under Account No. 650550 after publication. Please send the bills to the attention of Mardy Fairchild.

Sincerely,

Sandy Bassett, Deputy Clerk
Pierce County Council

Attachment



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Pierce County Council will hold a public hearing on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1994**, at 7 p.m. in the Gig Harbor City Hall, 3105 Judson Street, Gig Harbor, Washington, to consider the following:

PROPOSAL NO. 94-137, AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA; AMENDING THE PIERCE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PARK & RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA AS A PARK AND RECREATION SERVICE AREA PLAN; AND ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACT.

This hearing date was set by action of the Pierce County Council at its November 1, 1994, meeting.

Copies of the entire proposed Ordinance are available in the Office of the Pierce County Council, County-City Building, 930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Public participation is encouraged. Public testimony will be taken. Written comments are welcome as well.

If you have any questions about this proposal, please call Tom Weber, Council Research Analyst, at 591-6067 or the Council Office at 591-7777.

Publish: November 9, 1994

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Washington, County of Pierce, ss:

James Martin-Almy or Jamie Martin-Almy, or Shannon Hirska, being first duly sworn on oath depose and say that they are publishers or publishers' authorized representatives of THE SOUTH PIERCE COUNTY DISPATCH, a weekly newspaper.

That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication herein-after referred to, published in the English language continually as a weekly newspaper, in Eatonville, Pierce County, Washington, and it now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper. That the annexed is a true copy of this legal advertisement as it was published in regular issues (not in supplement form) of said newspaper

for 1 consecutive weeks. First publication was on the

9 day of November, 1994 and last publication on the 9

day of November, 1994 and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to

its subscribers during all of said periods.

Shannon Hirska

Signature

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of November, 1994.

James E Almy

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing in Graham.

JAMES E ALMY
NOTARY PUBLIC-WASHINGTON
My Commission Expires 7-20-95

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

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If you have any questions about this proposal, please call Tom Weber, Council Research Analyst, at 591-6067, or the Council Office at 591-7777.

To be published in the Dispatch November 9, 1994. 45

94-137
\$826



Pierce County

Office of the County Council

930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046
Tacoma, Washington 98402-2176
(206) 591-7777
FAX (206) 591-7509
1-800-992-2456

November 3, 1994

South Pierce County Dispatch
P.O. Box 248
Eatonville, WA 98328-0248

Enclosed for publication in your paper, issue(s) of November 9, 1994, is the Notice of Public Hearing for Proposal No. 94-137.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE and invoices in TRIPLICATE, to the Office of the Pierce County Council, 930 Tacoma Avenue, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402.

Please submit your bill and affidavit IMMEDIATELY after the last date of publication.

Sincerely,

Sandy Bassett, Deputy Clerk
Pierce County Council

Attachment



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BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Public participation is encouraged. Public testimony will be taken. Written comments are welcome as well.

If you have any questions about this proposal, please call Tom Weber, Council Research Analyst, at 591-6067 or the Council Office at 591-7777.

Publish: November 9, 1994

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } S.S.
COUNTY OF PIERCE

Donna Gebo being first duly sworn,

an oath deposes and says that he/she is the Bookkeeper of THE PENINSULA GATEWAY, a weekly newspaper. That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of the publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a weekly newspaper in Gig Harbor, Pierce County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforementioned place of publication of said newspaper.

That the annexed is a true copy of a

Hearing on park and recreation plan

as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplement form) of said newspaper once each week for a period of

One (1) consecutive weeks, commencing on the

9th day of November, 1994, and ending on

the 9th day of November 1994, both dates inclusive,

and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

That the amount of the fee charged for the foregoing

publication in the sum of \$31.98 which amount has been paid in full, or billed, at the legal rate according to RCW 65.16.090.

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 11 day of

November, 1994

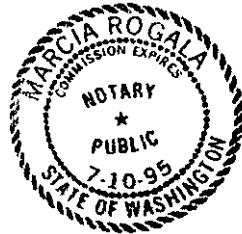
Marcia Rogala

Notary Public in and for the State of Wahsington.

Residing at Gig Harbor WA

94-137
\$ 31.98

Hearing on park and recreation plan
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Pierce County Council will hold a public on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1994** at 7 p.m. in the Gig Harbor (C 3105 Judson Street, Gig Harbor, Washington) to consider the following:
PROPOSAL NO. 94-137, AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY ADJ. THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN, FC GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA, AMENDING THE PIERCE CO. COMPREHENSIVE PARK & RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR PENINSULA AS A PARK AND RECREATION SERVICE AREA PLAN, AND AD FINDINGS OF FACT.
This hearing date was set by action of the Pierce County Council at its November 1, 1994 meeting.
Copies of the entire proposed Ordinance are available in the Office of the County Council, County City Building, 930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Public participation is encouraged. Public testimony will be taken, and comments are welcome as well.
If you have any questions about this proposal, please call Tom Weber, Research Analyst, at 591-6067 or the Council Office at 591-7777.





Pierce County

Office of the County Council

930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046
Tacoma, Washington 98402-2176
(206) 591-7777
FAX (206) 591-7509
1-800-992-2456

November 3, 1994

Attn: Legal Publications
Peninsula Gateway
P.O. Box 407
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Enclosed for publication in your paper, issue(s) of November 9, 1994, is the Notice of Public Hearing for Proposal No. 94-137.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE, to the Office of the Pierce County Council, 930 Tacoma Avenue, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402.

Please submit your bill and affidavit IMMEDIATELY after the last date of publication.

Sincerely,

Sandy Bassett, Deputy Clerk
Pierce County Council

Attachment



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Pierce County Council will hold a public hearing on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1994**, at 7 p.m. in the Gig Harbor City Hall, 3105 Judson Street, Gig Harbor, Washington, to consider the following:

PROPOSAL NO. 94-137, AN ORDINANCE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA; AMENDING THE PIERCE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PARK & RECREATION PLAN BY ADDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE GIG HARBOR/KEY PENINSULA AS A PARK AND RECREATION SERVICE AREA PLAN; AND ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACT.

This hearing date was set by action of the Pierce County Council at its November 1, 1994, meeting.

Copies of the entire proposed Ordinance are available in the Office of the Pierce County Council, County-City Building, 930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 1046, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Public participation is encouraged. Public testimony will be taken. Written comments are welcome as well.

If you have any questions about this proposal, please call Tom Weber, Council Research Analyst, at 591-6067 or the Council Office at 591-7777.

Publish: November 9, 1994

Crib Sheet
Planning and Environment Committee Meeting
November 10, 1994

Proposal No. 94-137

1. On page 3 of the Ordinance, line 6 after the word "incorporating" insert the language "by reference Exhibit "B" " and put parentheses around the "(the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula)".

2. On Exhibit "A," add a new findings 9 to read as follows:

"9. An addendum to the "Environmental Impact Statement of the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington" which addresses the "Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan" was circulated April 21, 1994."

3. Delete pages 9-12 of the Executive Summary with the exception of the last paragraph which reads as follows:

"PIERCE COUNTY INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The preparation of this document has taken place during a time of major change in planning, land use and service levels provided by Pierce County. The requirements of Growth Management, GMA, present a challenge to Park and Recreation planning and development through out the County. Under the GMA requirements, the County can only fund the levels of service found in the County-wide Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). However, the County encourages local area planning efforts, such as this, which identify local area levels of services greater than that of the County as a whole. Actions which create funds to support the higher level of services such as public-private partnerships and the formation of Park and Recreation Districts are encouraged. The bonding and taxing authority of a Park District, if approved by the local voters, could be the source of funds to provide for the services above the basic levels provided by Pierce County."

Add this paragraph as a new page to Section 1 and re-number the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan appropriately.

4. On the new page 135, delete the last paragraph in section 5 which reads as follows:

~~"The Pierce County regional park impact rate has been set at \$908 per dwelling unit. The unincorporated park impact fee rate is \$230 per dwelling unit. The ordinance for these impact fees has yet to be adopted."~~



9112 Lakewood Dr. S.W., Suite 121
Tacoma, Washington 98499-3998
(206) 593-4176 • FAX (206) 582-7461

February 22, 1993

STAFF REPORT

TO: Pierce County Planning Commission

CONTACT: Jon Ortgiesen, Park Planner
Pierce County Parks & Recreation

SUBJECT: Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation
Master Plan/Report

Description of Proposal

This report outlines a strategy for providing park and recreation services in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. It consists of two basic elements. 1) a physical plan describing future sites for parks, open space, trails and indoor facilities; and 2) an organization plan for managing these facilities and service.

This planning effort was financed by a number of groups, including Pierce County, the Peninsula School District, the City of Gig Harbor, the Gig Harbor Rotary Club, the Peninsula Athletic Association and the Peninsula Gig Harbor Kiwanis Club.

A unique feature found in the planning area was the number of recreation providers working independently of each other. this included the school district, the County, two Park Districts and the City of Gig Harbor. The School District has been providing the majority of facilities although this is not its primary mission.

At the present time, the two Park Districts and the City of Gig Harbor are too small financially to effectively provide an adequate program. However, with a combination of their efforts into a single entity, could provide a quality program. This plan recommends that a single Park and Recreation District be created.

Action requested of the Commission

Recommendation to the County Council to adopt the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan.

Objectives of the Proposal

1. With the support of the existing two park districts create a single Park District to serve the entire Gig



Harbor/Key Peninsula area. This District would build on the basic level of services provided by Pierce County by expanding the services to meet the NRPA suggested standards.

2. Develop a park system reflective of the divergent growth pattern of the community.
3. Provide a traditional neighborhood/community park system in existing or anticipated urban areas, and multi-use community parks in the more rural areas.
4. Utilize school facilities for local use.
5. Develop an area wide trail system.
6. Provide additional open space and shoreline use areas.
7. Develop a three tiered concept of sports fields.

Issues & Analysis

Current land uses in the affected area. Uses range from commercial, industrial to single family residence.

Surrounding land use, development regulation environments and zoning designations. The Gig Harbor Peninsula is subject to Title 18-50, "Gig Harbor Peninsula Development Regulations." The Key Peninsula is subject to Title 18-10 "Pierce County Zoning Code."

Effects on existing land uses. The adoption of the plan may result in an increase of 390 acres devoted to park and recreational land uses. Local property taxes may increase if the Park District is successful in bond efforts.

Environmental impacts identified in SEPA review. An addendum to the "Environmental Impact Statement of the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington" which addresses the "Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan" was circulated for this proposal.

Other effects of the proposal. Pierce County will continue to provide a basic level of service for park and recreation uses.

Concerns raised by citizens or others. Residents of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area are concerned about the development taking place in their area and the need for trails and open space. They are also concerned about the lack of park facilities, parking and recreational programs.

Potential benefits of the proposal. Leisure time is a relatively new concept to Americans. It wasn't too long ago that the average American worked 48 hours a week and children had daily chores. Today, most children often do not have chores and people find more time to participate in their favorite leisure activity.

However, too much leisure time can be a problem if not channeled wisely. Our rapidly changing lifestyles have brought about many frustrations which are frequently manifested in juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug abuse and other misuses of leisure time. For the younger generation, especially those who find it difficult to find gainful and meaningful employment, it is a real challenge to make wise use of leisure time. If Americans are provided with opportunities to use leisure time in socially and personally satisfying ways, such problems can be minimized. Recreation not only provides a diversion and refreshment from the pace of our complex lives, but it also enriches our physical and mental health.

Developing a park and recreation program will provide benefits far beyond that of the actual recreation opportunity itself. Such benefits as community cohesion and pride, participation in civic affairs, social interaction, and a sense of belonging are all outgrowths of this service.

Agreements or conflicts with existing code or policies. This plan was initiated by the citizens, sports groups, school district and business leaders in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area. See attachment Interagency Agreement.

The Proposed Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan will be a supplement to the existing Pierce County Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Refer to pages 3,4,5 of the addendum to EIS to Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan, 1/14/89 for adoption of the Comp Plan for Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, 10/22/93.

Fifty percent of funding for the Comp Plan was provided by the above Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula groups. By Council direction, the remaining fifty percent match was initiated as found in the Pierce County Budget for 1993 under Miscellaneous Expense.

Environmental Review

An addendum to the "Environmental Impact Statement of the Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington" which addresses the "Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan" was circulated for this proposal.

Notice

Wednesday, April 13, 1994

Tacoma News Tribune
Eatonville Dispatch
Peninsula Gateway

Commission Action

Refer to RCW 36.70.400 which provides for a majority vote recommendation approval or denial of the plan.

Proposed findings of fact

Refer to potential benefits of the Proposal/Heading - Issues and Analysis

jon\gighbr.pln

Source Document

PIERCE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
Regular Public Meeting
April 26, 1994
Public Meeting Room

CALL TO ORDER

The Planning Commission meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. Mr. Smith, Chair, Mr. Gage, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mayer were present. Ms. Hogan was absent.

MINUTES

Motion (Lee/Gage) passed unanimously (5-0) to approve the minutes of February 22, 1994.

Motion (Gage/Lee) passed (3-0-2; Smith and Peterson abstained) to approve the minutes of March 22, 1994.

REPORTS

Debby Hyde, Director of PALS, responded to the Chair's question about the new Commission member. Ms. Hyde said she'd heard that Loren Bartels may be appointed, but that appointment is not shown on the Council agenda.

Ms. Hyde noted that work on the Comp. Plan is taking most of our staff time. An Amendment to Subdivision Code is scheduled for May. GMA requires a section in the Code requiring compliance with schools, roads, parks, etc. Another issue is that the Code has been silent on whether a road through a parcel creates new parcels and exempts them from the Subdivision Code.

Mr. Mayer asked about the private road system. Is there a way to get away from private roads by having an amendment to the Plan to prohibit private roads if no homeowner's association exists to maintain the private road. Ms. Hyde said much time has been spent on this topic; private roads are an extreme frustration. Often people don't realize that a road is private. Part of the joint negotiations with the cities brought out that Pierce County road standards are not less restrictive than cities', and are sometimes greater. Mr. Mayer wondered why we can't require sidewalks at least on one side of the street, and street lights. Ms. Hyde said we must weigh the benefits vs. the cost to each house.

Mr. Smith noted that he attended a business recovery seminar last week. There was an interesting presentation on putting business together after a disaster. He would be interested in having Bill Lokey coming in to discuss whose responsibility is whose in a disaster.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Open Space Case. Hugh Taylor, Assistant Planner, presented the staff report.

OS23-93 - Tacoma Country and Golf Club

Staff recommended approval with conditions listed in the staff report.

Public Testimony

No member of the public spoke.

Commission Discussion

Mr. Lee asked staff to describe the easement. Mr. Taylor said the easement attempts to connect to an existing easement to provide a circular path around the site. The easement would be paved and would stand out so public would know where it is. Mr. Lee asked if parking will be a problem. Mr. Taylor said someone who wished to utilize the trail would have to go inside and be shown where the trail is. Cheri Anderson, Assessor's Office, said she was told they weren't offering parking.

Mr. Smith asked if golf carts are allowed on the trail (staff report indicates non-motorized traffic). Ms. Anderson said no other carts were on the trail; she got special treatment.

Mr. Peterson asked if the trail encircles the entire course. Ms. Anderson said it doesn't anymore. It starts at the club house and finishes at the maintenance buildings.

Mr. Mayer asked if there were any signs indicating that public access was allowed. Mr. Taylor noted that Adonais Clark had seen such a sign. Ms. Anderson did not see it. Mr. Mayer said he has never seen it. If the Club gets a tax benefit, it ought to have a permanent sign indicating allowable public access in same form as the MEMBERS ONLY sign.

Mr. Smith referred to the report on conditions listed for other golf courses. He noticed that the conditions don't match his memory of what the Commission recommended. For Lipoma Firs, he recalls a trail mentioned; for Canterwood, specific obligations to allow open weekends or a public tournament once a quarter. Ms. Anderson said conditions for Canterwood were changed at Council to require visual access only. On Lipoma Firs, Council decided that since it's a public course, that was good enough. At the Fircrest course, you can't walk completely around it like you're supposed to be able to do.

Mr. Peterson asked if a golf course is taxed at normal the highest and best use basis. Does Tacoma Country & Golf Club pay taxes on the golf course land? Ms. Anderson said they pay taxes on land value plus land improvements. There is a tax advantage given to golf courses. Ms. Anderson said North Shore can't ever change its use of the land.

Mr. Gage asked Mr. Taylor about the paved easement; who is responsible for paving and will it be done before reduced taxation is granted? Mr. Taylor said the Country Club must pave the easement; applications shall not be effective until the easement is recorded, but it could be recorded before paving. The only specifications for paving are that it be 10 feet wide; there are no structural specifications.

Mr. Lee raised a question about including a notarized affidavit about signage; it would be consistent with the other Open Space cases. There should also be a time limit regarding paving of the trail, otherwise it won't happen.

Mr. Gage agreed about the signage stipulation and paving of easement.

Mr. Peterson concurred.

Mr. Mayer will abstain from the vote, but recommended that the sign out front be changed to read PUBLIC ACCESS TRAIL AVAILABLE below the MEMBERS ONLY wording.

Mr. Smith is dismayed that Council has removed conditions from previous golf course applications. He recommended that signage conditions and a notarized statement be required; he suggested a word other than paved be used (other surfaces may be more desirable).

Mr. Gage asked if the existing trail is paved; yes, it is. He said it should be consistent with the rest of the trail. If the Commission requires posting of a sign, where would it be most effective? Is there separate entrances to the golf course? Mr. Peterson said the sign needs to be at the main entrance on Gravelly Lake Drive; maybe also at the trailhead.

Mr. Smith said if signage is conditioned, note that public access is only to the trail, not to the rest of the club.

Motion (Gage/Peterson) to amend condition 1), correct the error in)2, and add a new 5) to read:

1) The applicant shall grant a ten (10) foot wide non-exclusive easement to Pierce County residents on parcel number 0219153044, for non-motorized trail purposes only. Said easement shall be at least ten (10) feet in width and be paved by the applicant.

2) Said easement shall extend between, and connect, Country Club Drive S.W. and the existing trail easement, recorded under AFN 2523961, on September 25, ~~1993~~ 1973.

5) A permanent sign denoting public access to the non-motorized trail easement shall be posted at the main club entrance at Gravelly Lake Drive as well as the beginning of the trail itself.

Mr. Mayer asked the differences in taxes under Open Space. Ms. Anderson said it's considerable; her best guess (without the information in front of her) is that they save \$10,000 - 15,000/year in taxes.

Vote on motion was 4-0-1 (Mayer abstained).

Mr. Lee said we should require an affidavit so signage is verifiable; this is consistent with other applications.

Mr. Gage said the affidavit requirement has been mainly for waterfront properties. It hasn't been adopted for other golf courses. Golf courses are more accessible to inspection than waterfront. The public will be a better monitor than an affidavit.

Mr. Lee said he thinks an affidavit provides accountability; the County could take away the current use assessment if the applicant is in noncompliance.

Mr. Peterson agreed with Mr. Gage for consistency since the affidavit requirement is not imposed on other golf courses.

Mr. Smith suggested the addition of three findings of fact:
1) The Tacoma Country & Golf Club is a private, fenced facility.
2) Access to the trail easement cannot occur without passing by a sign indicating that the facility is open only to members.
3) Posting of the availability of public access is necessary to derive public benefit from the trail easement.

Motion (Smith/Peterson) passed (4-0-1; Mayer abstained) to recommend the addition of the above Findings of Fact to the staff report.

Motion (Gage/Peterson) passed 4-0-1 (Mayer abstained) to recommend approval of the application as amended.

Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan/Report for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Area. Jon Ortgiesen, Park Planner for Pierce County Parks, presented the staff report. This document amends the County Parks Plan. The Executive requested this amendment. Mr. Ortgiesen provided the history of the project.

Public Testimony

1. Randy Boss, citizen of the Peninsula and member of the steering committee, learned that there is no parks department on the Peninsula. There is no money for parks or maintenance, and yet there is an increased population on the Peninsula; consequently, school fields are overused and are being damaged. He offered his overwhelming support for this plan.

Mr. Gage asked if new quasi-committee will be a coordinating committee or will it replace the parks districts. Mr. Boss said all districts are involved in the steering committee. They formed an umbrella group and then established an interagency agreement between factions; they are a head agency to disseminate information and coordinate activities, and the scheduling and maintenance of facilities. They anticipate getting funds through the coordinating committee.

Mr. Mayer said this scenario points out the problems of land planning in a vacuum. We're not getting all the agencies together to address problems. Mr. Boss said they have looked at the scenario of bonus densities and clustering; that provides a great source of land.

Commission Discussion

Mr. Smith had questions for Grant Griffin, Senior Planner with the Parks Dept. Mr. Smith asked how will the LOS calculation for Gig Harbor affect the rest of Pierce County. Mr. Griffin said the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula is underserved as a sub-area. Community plans must be consistent with the County LOS as a whole. The Executive suggests that if a special taxing district can provide a higher LOS, it can pull up the average for the County. Mr. Smith had concerns about LOS requirements within the Comp. Plan and introduction of a variable in a document which feeds the Comp. Plan. This skews the LOS for the rest of the County. He was concerned about the ripple effect; we haven't determined the basis for impact fees and concurrency. Mr. Griffin said districts do not have to provide general access to the whole County.

Mr. Peterson asked for Parks' input for removing neighborhood and community parks as a requirement for concurrency in the Comp. Plan. Staff didn't have a reply.

Mr. Gage asked Mr. Griffin about the lack of accounting for privately held open space provisions. Mr. Griffin said they can be removed at any time by the property owner. Mr. Gage noted that private open space is not included; he'd like to see a tabulation of how much property is involved.

Mr. Peterson applauds the Parks Department's effort to assist Gig Harbor and the Key Peninsula in developing a Parks Plan for that area. He has confidence in the work of one of the Plan's drafters. He had a question about the liability of people who serve on committees or as commissioners; is there an umbrella policy of Errors & Omissions insurance? Eileen McKain, Deputy Prosecutor, said she didn't know; Pierce County is self-insured and the Risk Management attorneys would be able to answer this.

Mr. Lee said the plan is a good one; it makes him proud to be a resident of the Peninsula. This will be a plan to allow coordination between groups and districts, but the proof will be in implementation of the Plan. He asked why Gig Harbor is opposed to a single district; what are their concerns? Jon Ortgiesen said Gig Harbor is actively participating and would like more neighborhood parks within their system. It's hard to explain why they don't want to participate in the total program, but he thinks they will in time. Gig Harbor has few parks and no programs.

Mr. Smith said this represents a proposed consolidation of two small park districts and is a vulcanization of the planning effort. He's concerned that we're going in the wrong direction conceptually. He favors communities helping themselves, but is concerned about the ripple effect of carving out a geographic location. The Gig Harbor area is a region which thinks of itself as being more special than the rest of us. If Pierce County is providing service, then the commitment should be toward a good level of service for all communities rather than a special plan for one area to achieve more than the others. This shouldn't be at the expense of the rest of the County. He doesn't want to vote NO, but he doesn't want to pass the Plan without considering it further in the context of the Comp. Plan.

Mr. Peterson suggested passing this to Council and Mr. Smith can write a letter of his concerns to Council.

Mr. Mayer disagreed with Mr. Smith. He said centralized control is not the ultimate answer; we each live in certain area and have concern about that area. Central planning hasn't worked historically. Today's community needs neighborhood parks for unsupervised children with someone to organize activities; that is more important than for visual purposes or open space. This plan is a good start; he would like to see it even more comprehensive and expansive. The Peninsula still has a lot of land available for parks, so it is different in that respect.

Mr. Lee has lived on the Peninsula for 21 years and was a part of the development of the Gig Harbor Plan, and member of the PAC. People on the Peninsula do think they're special and take pride in where they live. The 1975 Plan was a result of feeling that the County wasn't meeting their needs; the Peninsula needed protection. This Parks Plan is also a result of the County not meeting our needs. This is the document to do it.

Mr. Gage said anyone who belongs to a neighborhood has a uniqueness that draws them there and they should feel special. He wishes there were more unity in his area which would allow that same feeling. This Plan is in keeping with the overall Parks Plan. The role of the County is to coordinate local agencies to provide local parks. This opens up the possibility that some areas will have better facilities than others. If the Gig Harbor Peninsula people can implement this plan, he wishes them luck. He is bothered by the LOS, but said we're not to the point of judgment yet. When the County adopts LOS, this area can exceed those levels if desired. He endorses the plan.

Mr. Smith asked if the CAG saw this Plan. Jon Ortgiesen said it was presented and they recommended approval.

Motion (Smith) was made to continue consideration of this Plan until the next regular meeting. The reason for his motion is his concerns about the LOS and supplemental EIS statement about compliance with GMA. There was no second and the motion died.

Motion (Lee/Mayer) passed 4-1 (Smith) to recommend approval of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan/Report as presented, along with the staff report and Findings of Fact. Mr. Smith noted his concerns about the ripple effect to the rest of the County.

Mr. Gage urged Mr. Smith to submit his concerns to Council.

Miscellaneous

Eileen McKain, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, said staff talked about the focus of the Comp. Plan and associated documents. What is needed for the Growth Hearings Board or a court to review the Commission's actions? She distributed a graph which outlines the elements required under GMA and goals required to be met. Page 2 contains optional elements. At a very minimum, a court will ask, "Did you look at the goals of the act and elements as written?" What matters is how consistent each element is with the planning goals and with each other. Before the public hearing process tomorrow, we need to run through this exercise.

Pierce County 1995 Annual Road Program. Patrick Baughman, Public Works, presented the staff report. Ramiro Chavez was also present to answer questions. A correction to Findings of Fact #5 should indicate that a DNS was issued yesterday; also correct Finding #1 to indicate RCW 35.77 rather than 33.77.

Public Testimony

No one from the public spoke.

Commission Discussion

Commission members had questions about individual projects.

The Chair requested a written statement from the Deputy Prosecutor regarding when the Commission may act depending on whether a DNS has been issued or an FEIS. For a DNS, the Commission may act upon issuance; for an FEIS, the Commission may act after the appeal period is complete.

Mr. Smith had questions about earthquake preparedness. For the upcoming 6-Year Road Program, he asked that projects be identified which are included for the benefit of Cascadia.

Motion (Lee/Gage) passed unanimously (5-0) to recommend approval of the 1995 Annual Road Program, staff report, and Findings of Fact as amended during presentation.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Commission decided it will take comment on any part of the Plan the public wishes to comment upon. The Chair asked staff to provide copies of Council's questions for the public. There was some discussion of narrowing the focus for future hearings.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 12:14 p.m.

b:pcmin.A26



Pierce County

Department of Planning and Land Services

2401 South 35th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98409-7460
(206) 591-7200 • FAX (206) 591-3131

Source Document

DEBORA A. HYDE
Director

April 21, 1994

Re: Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed for your information is an Addendum to Existing Environmental Document for the above-referenced project.

Sincerely,


HUGH TAYLOR
Assistant Planner

HT:km

4PARKS.ADD

Encls.

cc: Pierce County Parks and Recreation Department



ADDENDUM TO EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington

Description of current proposal: Adoption of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas in Pierce County.

Proponent: Pierce County Parks and Recreation Department

Location of current proposal: Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas of Pierce County

Title of document being added to or modified: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County, Washington

Agency that prepared document being added to or modified: Pierce County Planning and Land Services

Date document being added to or modified was prepared: Draft EIS on December 7, 1988, and Final EIS on January 14, 1989

Description of document (or portion) being added to or modified: EIS is being modified to include a more detailed discussion of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas

If the document being added to or modified is the subject of a pending appeal, or has been found inadequate on appeal, please describe: N/A

The document is available to be read at (place/time): Pierce County Planning and Land Services, 2401 S. 35th, Tacoma, WA 98409, Monday/Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

This addendum is issued under 197-11-600(4)(c), and 197-11-625. This addendum and its attachments add analyses or information about the proposal, but do not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives in the existing environmental document.

Name of agency adding to or modifying document Pierce County Planning and Land Services

Contact person, if other than responsible official Hugh Taylor, Assistant Planner
Phone 596-2707

Responsible official Debora A. Hyde

Position/title Director/Environmental Official Phone 591-7210

Address 2401 S. 35th St., Tacoma, WA 98409

Date April 21, 1994

Signature


Dan Drentlaw, Environmental Designate

A D D E N D U M

to

Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan
for Pierce County, Washington
January 14, 1989

for

Adoption of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation
Open Space Plan
for the
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Washington

October 22, 1993

Submitted by:

Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services
9112 Lakewood Drive SW, Suite 121
Tacoma, WA 98499-3998
September, 1993

Contact person: Grant Griffin
Senior Planner

Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan
for Pierce County, Washington

Pierce County Planning and Land Services Department
Tacoma, Washington

IN COMPLIANCE WITH:

The State Environmental Policy Act of 1971,
Chapter 43.12C, Revised Code of Washington

Revised SEPA Rules, Effective October 1, 1984
Chapter 197-11, Washington Administrative Code

Pierce County Environmental Regulations
Chapter 17.08, Pierce County Code

DATE OF FINAL E.I.S. ISSUE:

January 14, 1989

I N T R O D U C T I O N

ACTION SPONSOR: Jan Wolcott, Director
Parks, Recreation & Community Services
9112 Lakewood Drive SW, Suite 121
Tacoma, WA 98499-3998

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

The current action involves a request of the Pierce County Council to adopt the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas in Pierce County (GH/KP Plan). This proposal is a non-project SEPA action involving a more refined definition of the roles and policies by which to plan and develop future park and recreation facilities in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Communities of Pierce County.

PURPOSE OF THE ADDENDUM:

This Addendum is intended to provide local decision makers with environmental information relevant to the proposed non-project action of Plan adoption.

Based on the SEPA Rules contained in WAC 197-11-600, an addendum is appropriate where the new proposed actions do not generate substantial changes in the analysis of the original potential environmental impacts and alternatives discussed in the first document.

BACKGROUND:

The Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the "Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County" (Park Plan EIS) was produced to provide local decision makers with environmental information relevant to the action of Plan adoption. As an element to the "Generalized Comprehensive Plan of Pierce County", Title 19 Pierce County Code (PCC), the "Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County" provides a recreation and park element to the overall planning document. This element was adopted by the Pierce County Council in 1989 as found in Ordinance Number 89-53S.

The "Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan for Pierce County" addresses County-wide Park, Recreation and Open Space issues. Included in the Plan is an analysis of existing conditions, supply opportunities, facility demands and needs, policies, and implementation opportunities. Chapter eleven lists tasks which implements the Plan. Among such tasks is the identification of "park and recreation service areas" and creation of "local service area plans".

Pierce County played a "strategic role" by coordinating the activities of a number of concerned groups in their efforts to develop the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas in Pierce County (GH/KP Plan).

If adopted as recommended, the County will continue its strategic role by coordinating and facilitating the creation of a "Recreation Specialist" position within the Parks Department. The Specialist would pursue both phases of the Plan. First, by coordinating and facilitating recreation facilities and services in the plan area. Second, by coordinating and facilitating the creation of an area-wide "Park and Recreation District" serving the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas. As envisioned, the newly created "District" would be the responsible agency for directing and implementing the park and recreation facility developments proposed in the GH/KP Planning document.

A new level of service (LOS) is also proposed, based on the "National Recreation and Parks Association" (NRPA) standards and local concerns. The proposed LOS will result in an increase in Park and Recreational facilities above existing facilities and those proposed in the "Comprehensive Plan for Pierce County". The increase in LOS will have a corresponding increase in costs. As recommended by The Pierce County Executive, partial mitigation of the costs is found in the County-wide LOS and corresponding expenditures in the "Comprehensive Plan for Pierce County". As required under "Growth Management", RCW 36.70A., the County has established a County-wide LOS for Park and Recreational facilities and planned for the services in the Capital Facilities portion of the "Comprehensive Plan". Although the LOS envisioned in the GH/KP Plan is greater than that found in the "Comprehensive Plan", the increase in the LOS is supported as a "Local Service Area" plan. The financial impact of the increased LOS would be mitigated by distributing the costs to the local area through a Park and Recreation District for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula.

ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

If adopted, the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula areas in Pierce County, would not change the elements of the physical environment discussed in the Park Plan EIS and are therefore not addressed in this addendum. In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

Certain elements of the human environment would be affected by

GH/KP Plan adoption. The following summarizes the changes:

- * The GH/KP Plan contains updated population information derived from Pierce County's Growth Management Act (GMA) population forecasts.

In summary, although growth rates are slowing, the population and character of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area will likely change dramatically over the next 20 years.

- Existing park and recreation conditions are defined in greater detail with 27 sites identified encompassing 831.15 acres of land in both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The sites include private as well as public providers.

- To meet the recommended NRPA standard, 390.7 acres of additional park land would be acquired between now and the year 1999. Table 19 from the GH/KP Plan provides a summary of land and facility needs. Table 18 summarizes the current LOS for certain facilities. It should be noted that the recommended NRPA standards may not be consistent with the proposed standards found in the County's GMA Planning document. If this is the case, the "Community Plans" section of GMA Planning document would require that the GH/KP Plan be brought in conformance with the GMA Planning document. This may result in a reduction of additional acres needed from the projected 390.7 acres to ±101 acres and 3.09 miles of recreational trail.¹

Table 27 of the GH/KP Plan summarizes the estimated costs for the improvements based on the recommended NRPA standards. Total estimated cost is \$27,140,000 between now and the year 1999. However, if the GH/KP Plan is required to conform to the County-wide GMA Plan, the cost may be reduced to \$11,769,500.²

- The GH/KP Plan contains a number of specific Goals and Objectives which define the Park, Open Space and Recreation desires of the community.

¹ Assumes 1999 population of 50,771 with Draft County Wide Standard LOS showing a need for 14.7 acres of Community Park, 86.3 Regional Parks and 3.09 miles of trails. Based on table 18, all other facilities are at or over the standards except for those that are "0" Community Parks, Regional Parks and Recreational Trails.

² Assumes "Project Costs" as found in GH/KP Plan document to be \$15,000/acre acquisition, \$100,000 development cost and \$50,000/mile for Trail costs.

Table 19
Summary of Land and Facility Needs
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Planning Area

Park Area or Facility	Recommended Standard	Existing Inventory	Demand ⁽¹⁾		Additional Need		
			1993	1999	1993	1999	
Neighborhood Parks:							
"Urban"	1.5 Ac./1,000 Pop.	4.2 Ac.	34.5 Ac. (buildout)		30.3 Ac. (buildout)		
"Non-Urban"	no additions	9.0 Ac.	9.0 Ac.	9.0 Ac.	0.0 Ac.	0.0 Ac.	
Other Parks:							
Community Parks	3.2 Ac./1,000 Pop.	27.4 Ac.	137.1 Ac.	162.5 Ac.	109.7 Ac.	135.1 Ac.	
Open Space	5.0 Ac./1,000 Pop.	138.0 Ac.	214.2 Ac.	253.9 Ac.	76.2 Ac.	115.9 Ac.	
Regional Parks	10.0 Ac./1,000 Pop.	426.5 Ac.	428.4 Ac.	507.7 Ac.	1.9 Ac.	81.2 Ac.	
Special Use Areas	1.4 Ac./1,000 Pop	12.5 Ac.	60.0 Ac.	71.0 Ac.	47.5 Ac.	58.5 Ac.	
Total	19.6 Ac./1,000 Pop.604.4	Ac. 839.7	Ac. 995.1	Ac. 235.3	Ac. 390.7	Ac.	
Undeveloped Land	NA	213.5 Ac.	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Facilities:							
Senior Youth Baseball Fields	1/14,000 Pop.	3 fields	3 fields	4 fields	0 field	1 field	
Youth Baseball Fields	1/1,000 Pop.	38 fields	48 fields	51 fields	10 fields	13 fields	
Adult Softball Fields	1/12,000 Pop.	2 fields	3 fields	4 fields	1 field	2 fields	
Soccer Fields	1/2,000 Pop.	23 fields	26 fields	29 fields	3 fields	6 fields	
Football Fields	1/14,000 Pop.	3 fields	3 fields	4 fields	none	1 field	
Tennis Courts	1 court/1,800 Pop.	22 courts	24 courts	28 courts	2 courts	6 courts	
Indoor Pool Area	110 sq.ft./1,000 Pop.	1,821 sq.ft.	4,712 sq.ft.	5,578 sq.ft.	2,891 sq.ft.	3,764 sq.ft.	
Gymnasium Space	1 gym/3,000 Pop.	12.5 Gyms	14 Gyms	17 Gyms	1.5 Gyms	4.5 Gyms	
Recreation Trails	0.78 miles/1,000 Pop.	0 mi.	33.5 mi.	40.0 Mi.	33.5 Mi.	40.0 Mi.	
Public Access							
Shoreline	0.24 mi./1,000 Pop.	6.9 mi.	10.3 mi.	12.2 mi.	3.4 mi.	5.3 mi.	
Boat Launch Lanes	1 lane/2,500 Pop.	15 lanes	17 lanes	20 lanes	2 lanes	5 lanes	

(1) Assumes a 1993 population of 42,840 and a 1999 population of 50,771. "Urban" Neighborhood Park needs are based upon a City service area buildout population of

23,000.

(2) Standard is a recommended minimum.

NA = Not Applicable

Table 27
Estimated Cost of All Improvements
Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula

Type/ Site #	Project	Plan	Action			TOTAL COST
			Acquire	Develop	Upgrade	
Key Peninsula Park District:						
6-C	Bay Park		100,000	800,000		\$900,000
13-C	Volunteer Park				200,000	200,000
21-C	Elgin-Clifton Park		125,000	1,000,000		1,125,000
1-OS	Devil's Head		1,200,000	154,000		1,354,000
4-OS	Longbranch Corridor ⁽¹⁾					0
10-OS	Lind Parcel ⁽¹⁾					0
12-OS	Maple Hollow					0
14-OS	The Rookery + Downstream			125,000		125,000
19-OS	Vaughn Bay Corridor ⁽¹⁾					0
22-OS	Muck Fork Creek ⁽¹⁾					0
23-OS	Minter Creek Corridor					0
5-R	RFK State Park					0
7-R	Penrose Point State Park					0
11-R	Haley Park ⁽²⁾					0
3-SU	Filucy Lighthouse Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
8-SU	Herron Point			100,000		100,000
15-SU	Vaughn Spit Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
17-SU	Sunshine Beach Access		40,000	100,000		140,000
20-SU	Glencove Access/Launch		40,000	150,000		190,000
25-SU	Purdy Sandspit ⁽³⁾		64,000	30,000		94,000
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail ⁽⁴⁾ (portion)	15,000	699,000	253,000		967,000
7.	Caseview Loop Trail Corridor		510,000	50,000		560,000
8.	Penrose Trail		20,000	37,000		57,000
9.	Glencove/Vaughn Link Trail		20,000	12,000		32,000
14.	Lind Trail		20,000	22,000		42,000
TOTAL (KP Park District)		15,000	2,918,000	3,033,000	200,000	\$6,166,000

Notes:

- 1) Will require staff time to work with County Planning in developing open space protection mechanisms through that Department.
- 2) Will require staff time to coordinate with State Parks in ensuring local interests are reflected in final proposal.
- 3) Cost for 1994 improvements to Purdy Sandspit are listed as an estimated acquisition cost of \$604,000 in the Draft County CFP. We are assuming this is an error, with the real cost closer to \$64,000.
- 4) Cost for the Head-to-Toe Trail is: \$20,000 (planning); \$957,000 (trail and trailhead acquisition); \$253,000 (construction). The costs for this project have been apportioned (by phase) by the proportion of trail mileage located in each jurisdiction: or KP Park District (73%); City of Gig Harbor (20%); Peninsula Park District (7%). Results have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Type/ Site #	Project	Action			TOTAL COST
		Plan	Acquire	Develop	Upgrade

Peninsula Park District:

41-N	Rosedale Playfield				0
58-N	Fox Island Playfield				0
49-N	Hales Pass Recreation Center				0
34-C	Bujicich Park		300,000	1,000,000	\$1,300,000
36-C	Sunrise Beach Park ⁽¹⁾				70,000
46-C	Fillmore Park		375,000	1,750,000	2,125,000
53-C	Earhardt Park		300,000	2,000,000	2,300,000
59-C	Fox Island Park		300,000	1,400,000	1,700,000
26-OS	Tyee Creek Corridor ⁽²⁾				0
29-OS	Maplewood		100,000		100,000
30-OS	Crescent Creek Corridor ⁽³⁾				0
38-OS	Old Growth Site			105,000	105,000
45-OS	Artondale Corridor ⁽²⁾				0
42-R	Kopachuck State Park				0
47-R	Cutt's Island State Park				0
28-SU	Crescent Lake Park		105,000	525,000	630,000
40-SU	Rosedale Boat Launch		40,000	100,000	140,000
52-SU	Wollochet Access		40,000	100,000	140,000
54-SU	Gertie's Girders Access		40,000	100,000	140,000
55-SU	Nearns Access		40,000	100,000	140,000
57-SU	Hale Pier ⁽¹⁾			819,000	819,000
60-SU	Fox Point Access		40,000	100,000	140,000
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail (portion)	1,000	67,000	18,000	86,000
2.	Swedish Fox Trail ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	113,000	133,000
3.	Crescent Creek Trail ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	27,000	47,000
4.	Sunrise Beach Loop ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	24,000	44,000
10.	Maplewood Trail		20,000	12,000	32,000
11.	Rosedale Connector ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	24,000	44,000
12.	Woodbay Loop System ⁽⁴⁾		20,000	104,000	124,000
13.	Kopachuck Trail ⁽⁴⁾		<u>20,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
TOTAL (Peninsula PD)		1,000	1,887,000	8,461,000	70,000 \$10,419,000

Notes:

- 1) Cost estimate from County CFP.
- 2) Will require staff time to work with County Planning in developing open space protection mechanisms through that Department.
- 3) Limited open space acquisition opportunities; see Trails
- 4) Much of this trail length is also within the City's service area. It has been included here because the District has the longest portion.

Type/ Site #	Project	Plan	Action			TOTAL COST
			Acquire	Develop	Upgrade	
City of Gig Harbor:						
35-N	Gig Harbor City Park				20,000	\$20,000
44-N	Gig Harbor Green ⁽¹⁾			150,000		150,000
31-N	120th Street Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
32-N	Donkey Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
43-N	North Creek Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
51-N	Midway/Olympic Park		75,000	375,000		450,000
27-C	Peacock Hill Park	40,000		4,000,000		4,040,000
27-SU	Peacock Hill Indoor Ctr.			4,000,000		4,000,000
38-SU	Jerisch Park					0
39-SU	Gig Harbor Ferry Landing ⁽²⁾					0
1.	Head-to-Toe Trail	4,000	191,000	51,000		246,000
5.	Donkey Creek Trail		20,000	54,000		74,000
6.	Gig Harbor Waterfront Trail		20,000	205,000		225,000
	Other Trails ⁽³⁾					
TOTAL (City)		4,000	531,000	9,960,000	20,000	<u>10,555,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL (All Facilities)						\$27,140,000

Notes:

- 1) Assume Senior Center will be funded with other monies; cost not included here.
- 2) Assume project funded with other monies.
- 3) Other proposed trails with portions in City service area have been included in Peninsula Park District list due to the District having the most mileage.

POPULATION:

Although growth rates are slowing, the population and character of the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area will likely change dramatically over the next 20 years. The demand for recreational and park services are expected to increase.

Impacts:

Implementation of the GH/KP Plan may impact the current population living on the two peninsulas by increasing the tax burden on the property owners to pay of an increase in the LOS. Depending upon the LOS, the additional revenues needed to pay for the service could cause some individuals to move to areas where the tax rates are less. On the other hand, if the GH/KP Plan is not implemented, and the demand for services continues to grow, the area may find that only "Community" and "Regional" parks will be available.

Mitigating measures:

In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

TRANSPORTATION:

Both the Gig Harbor and Key Peninsulas are heavily depended upon the motor vehicles and the roads on which they travel. Commuter traffic congestion is common. However, park users tend to use a facility at times and days which would not compete with the commuter.

Impacts:

Implementation of the GH/KP Plan may impact the current road and street networks on the two peninsulas by increasing the local traffic trips to and from new park and facilities.

Unavoidable adverse impacts:

Depending upon the LOS provided, facility development will increase local traffic trips to and from new facilities.

Mitigating measures:

In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

PUBLIC SERVICES:

Existing public services in the two peninsulas include Pierce County Sheriff and services provided by each of the Fire Districts. Water would be provided by local purveyor. Most of the proposed new parks would use on-site septic sewage disposal.

Impacts:

Implementation of the GH/KP Plan may impact the current Public Services on the two peninsulas by increasing the demand on such services.

Unavoidable adverse impacts:

Depending upon the LOS provided, facility development will increase the need for water, police and fire services.

Mitigating measures:

In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

SCHOOLS:

In the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula, school facilities have become the major source of park and recreation facilities.

Impacts:

Implementation of the GH/KP Plan may actually lessen the present impact the local schools are feeling on their facilities by providing development of additional parks and facilities.

Mitigating measures:

In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

AESTHETICS:

The dominant physical feature of the area is the waters of Puget Sound. This large body of water creates the two peninsulas, several islands and numerous inlets and bays. Both peninsulas are forested, rural in nature and provide low-density residential areas.

Impacts:

Implementation of the GH/KP Plan may cause a lessen the in the "feeling" of the rural nature on the two peninsulas by creating a number of active recreational parks, urban type sports facilities and removal of trees at the sites.

Mitigating measures:

In-depth project specific environmental analyses will be accomplished for each park development action as part of permitting requirements. Mitigation of impacts identified through project specific analysis will be part of the conditions of permit issuance. The techniques to be used to mitigate possible project related impacts will depend on the location, type and size of the park development.

94-137

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*ROUTE TO:
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PARKS & RECREATION*

*ROUTE TO:
VICKI MEUSCHKE
PLANNING AND LAND SERVICES
ANNEX*

*ROUTE TO:
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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
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*ROUTE TO:
DEBBY HYDE, DIRECTOR
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ANNEX*

*ROUTE TO:
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*ROUTE TO:
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PLANNING AND LAND SERVICES
ANNEX*

*ROUTE TO:
EILEEN MCKAIN
DEPUTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
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955 TACOMA AVE*

Committee
amend-
ments**3) County General Fund:**

This category includes general funds allocated to Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department for annual expenditures for maintenance, operation, and programs.

4) County Capital Improvement Fund

Money allocated from the County General Fund to finance major capital projects.

5) Park Impact Fees

Development fees imposed by a county or city for park land acquisitions and development. Fees charged to developers are typically based upon a set amount per residential unit. This amount is calculated to represent the development's "share" of public improvements necessitated by growth.

Credits can be given to developers that contribute land, improvements, or other assets. Funds must be used for capital facilities required by growth, and not for current deficiencies in levels of service. Fee revenues cannot be used for operations.

~~The Pierce County regional park impact rate has been set at \$908 per dwelling unit. The unincorporated park impact fee rate is \$230 per dwelling unit. The ordinance for these impact fees has yet to be adopted.~~

6) Short Term Special Levy:

A property tax for construction and/or operation levied for a set number of years (typically 1 - 3 years). A special levy requires a 60% voter approval.

7) General Obligation Bond:

A property tax for the sale of construction bonds. The tax assessment can be levied up to 30 years. Passage requires a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted at the last election. This approach is usually used for major projects.

8) Revenue Bonds:

Revenue from the operation of the facility pays for the capital cost and debt service. This does not require a vote of the people unless required by local ordinance.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

An objective of this planning study was to build community support for a new level of park and recreation services. As a result, public involvement was very important. To achieve this, a park and recreation plan advisory committee was formed, a series of public workshop meetings were held early in the study, and articles were written in the local newspapers. The advisory committee was formed to represent various interests in the community and met on a monthly basis. These meetings often attracted non-committee members as well. The 18-member committee represented the organizations and/or interests illustrated on the next page.

PIERCE COUNTY INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The preparation of this document has taken place during a time of major change in planning, land use and service levels provided by Pierce County. The requirements of Growth Management, GMA, present a challenge to Park and Recreation planning and development through out the County. Under the GMA requirements, the County can only fund the levels of service found in the County-wide Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). However, the County encourages local area planning efforts, such as this, which identify local area levels of services greater than that of the County as a whole. Actions which create funds to support the higher level of services such as public-private partnerships and the formation of Park and Recreation Districts are encouraged. The bonding and taxing authority of a Park District, if approved by the local voters, could be the source of funds to provide for the services above the basic levels provided by Pierce County.

Add the above paragraph
as a new page in Section 1.

Delete the following
pages from the Gig Harbor/
Key Peninsula Comprehensive
Park, Recreation & Open
Space Plan.

EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATION

A review of this document will reveal to the reader the many hours of volunteer time spent on its preparation. The out come of many community workshops, public meetings, as well as an area-wide recreation survey are reflected in the following pages.

However, the preparation of this document has taken place during a time of major change in planning, land use and service levels provided by Pierce County. The requirements of Growth Management, GMA, present a challenge to Park and Recreation development. One of the most challenging is the setting of levels of service (LOS) which meet the needs of anticipated growth and are service levels which the citizens of Pierce County can afford. It is not an easy task to match County-wide desires for recreational opportunities with our ability to pay for them. However, GMA requires just this, the setting of a LOS and a Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) which will accomplish the service levels.

The CFP is a six-year plan for financing capital improvements that supports the County's current and future population and economy. The capital improvements are fully funded (i.e., not a "wish list"). The Plan also includes the projected needs for capital facilities for the next 20 years, based on current trends and expenses. One of the principal criteria for identifying needed capital improvements is standards for levels of service. The CFP contains LOS standards for each public facility and requires that new development be served by adequate facilities (i.e., the "concurrency" requirement).

The CFP is the element that makes the rest of the County-wide comprehensive plan real. By establishing levels of service as the basis for providing capital facilities and for achieving concurrency, the CFP determines the quality of life in the community. The requirement to fully finance the CFP (or else revise the land use plan) provides a reality check on the vision set forth in the comprehensive plan.

The Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula addresses LOS by setting a base standard different than the one that is set for the County as a whole. Based on this new standard a capital facilities plan is suggested showing acquisitions and developments totaling \$27,140,000.

For the County as a whole, the base standard, facilities in existence in the 1993 year, provides for acquisitions and development totaling \$26,853,600 between now and year 1999.

Under the GMA requirements, the County can only fund the levels of service found in the County-wide CFP. However, the County encourages local area planning efforts which identify local area levels of services greater than that of the County as a whole. Actions which create funds to support the higher level of services such as public-private

partnerships and the formation of Park and Recreation Districts are encouraged. The bonding and taxing authority of a Park District, if approved by the local voters, could be the source of funds to provide for the services above the basic levels provided by Pierce County. With this in mind the Executive suggests the following change to Section I of The Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula:

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

BENEFITS OF A LEISURE SERVICES PROGRAM

Leisure time is a relatively new concept to Americans. It wasn't too long ago that the average American worked 48 hours a week and children had daily chores. Today, most children often do not have chores and people find more time to participate in their favorite leisure activity.

However, too much leisure time can be a problem if not channeled wisely. Our rapidly changing lifestyles have brought about many frustrations which are frequently manifested in juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug abuse and other misuses of leisure time. For the younger generation, especially those who find it difficult to find gainful and meaningful employment, it is a real challenge to make wise use of leisure time. If Americans are provided with opportunities to use leisure time in socially and personally satisfying ways, such problems can be minimized. Recreation not only provides a diversion and refreshment from the pace of our complex lives, but it also enriches our physical and mental health.

Developing a comprehensive park and recreation program in the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula area will provide benefits far beyond that of the actual recreation opportunity itself. Such benefits as community cohesion and pride, participation in civic affairs, social interaction, and a sense of belonging can all be outgrowths of this type of service.



PROPOSED ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION
DATA SHEET

TO BE NUMBERED BY THE
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

Proposal

NO. 94-137

Direct questions to Gerri Rainwater, Clerk of the Council, at 591-7777.

1. DATE PREPARED May 5, 1994	2. EXECUTIVE'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	3. PRIME SPONSOR (COUNCIL MEMBER SIGNATURE) <i>[Signature]</i>
4. DATE RECEIVED IN COUNCIL CLERK'S OFFICE <u>10-19-94</u>	5. REQUESTING DEPARTMENT Parks, Recreation & Community Services	593-4176
	6. DEPARTMENT HEAD'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	PHONE
	7. DRAFTED BY (NAME & DEPARTMENT) PHONE Grant Griffin, Parks, 593-4176	COUNCIL STAFF CONTACT

8. ORDINANCE ☒ RESOLUTION ☐ 9. EFFECTIVE DATE DESIRED July 1994 December 1994

10. COMPLETE TITLE OF ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION: An Ordinance adopting the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula Amending the Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan adding the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula as a Park and Recreation Service Area Plan and adopting findings of fact.

11. LIST ANY SPECIAL ADVERTISING OR POSTING REQUIREMENTS INVOLVED IN PROCESSING THIS ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION: N/A

None Official Control - still run ad in Gateway to
See I P List attached prop 94137.1st

12. CODE STATUS: 1) New Chapter/Section 2) Amends 19.90 PCC 3) Repeals

13. SUMMARY AND INTENT OF THIS LEGISLATION.
Adopt the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan for the Gig Harbor/Key Peninsula as an amendment to the Pierce County Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan.
people on the advisory cte should be added to I P list (see Comp of Plan)

note to Committee - Clerk has the "Plan" on diskette.

14. SOURCE DOCUMENTS: LIST ALL MATERIALS INCLUDED AS BACKUP INFORMATION: N/A

A Chapter 19.30, Gen. Comp. Plan C Inter-Agency Agreement
B Chapter 19.90, Comp. Park & Rec. Plan D Sect. 11, Comp. Park & Rec. Plan

15. FISCAL IMPACT:
A. TOTAL COST OF LEGISLATION FOR CURRENT FISCAL YEAR: COUNTY \$ FEDERAL \$ STATE \$
B. ESTIMATED COST OF LEGISLATION IN FUTURE YEARS: COUNTY \$ FEDERAL \$ STATE \$
C. COSTS INVOLVED ARE FOR:
D. ESTIMATED INCREASE IN REVENUE AS RESULT OF LEGISLATION FOR CURRENT YEAR:
E. ESTIMATED INCREASE IN REVENUE AS RESULT OF LEGISLATION FOR FUTURE YEARS:
F. SOURCE(S) OF REVENUE:
THIS LEGISLATION HAS NO FISCAL IMPACT ☐

16. A COPY OF THIS ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION IN FINAL FORM SHOULD BE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:
Parks, Jan Wolcott PALS West, Debby Hyde PALS West, Chip Vincent
PALS West, Vicki Meuschke Pros. Atty, Jill Guernsey Pros. Atty, Eileen McKain
Pros. Atty, Roger Miener