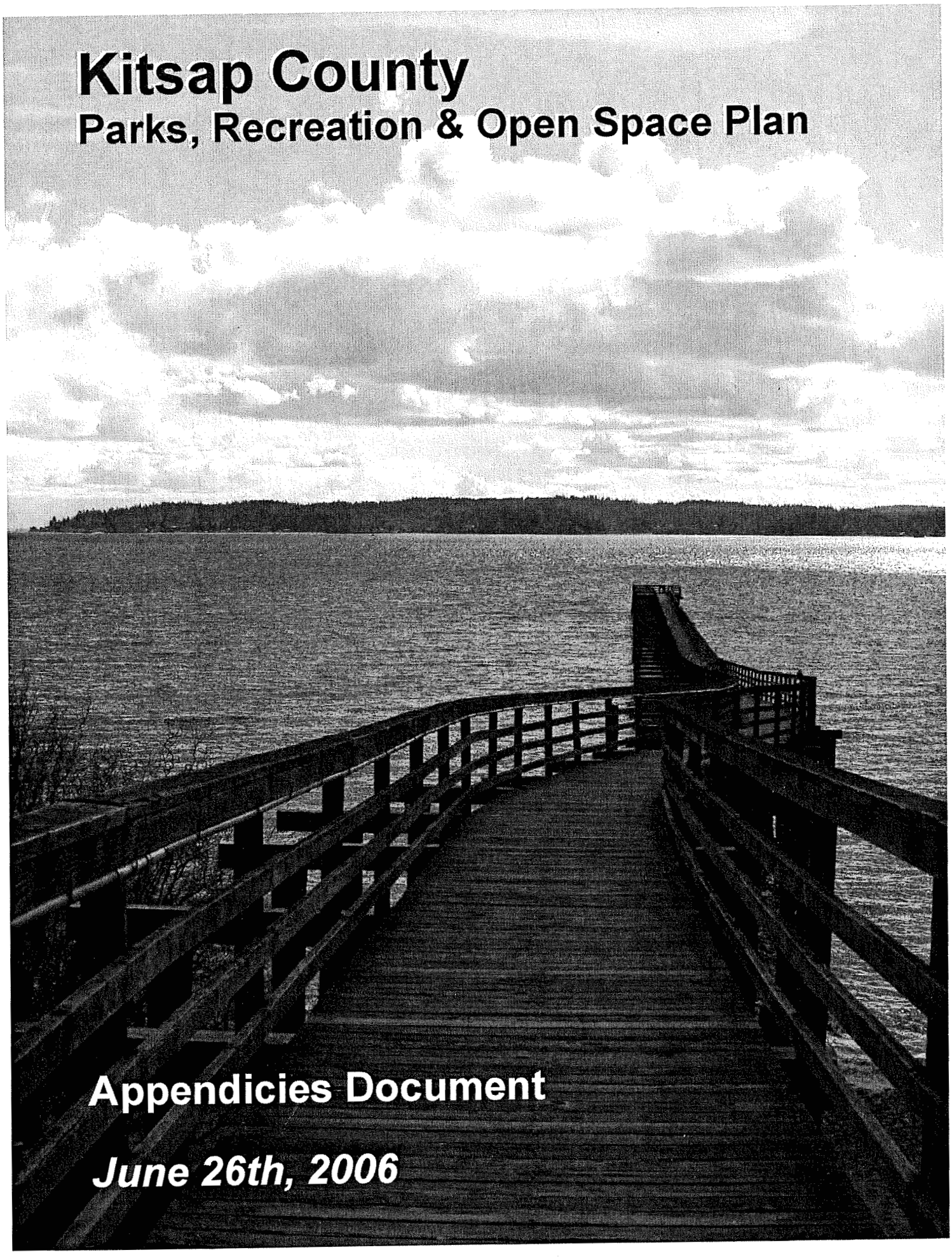
Kitsap County
Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan



Appendicies Document

June 26th, 2006

Kitsap County
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, 2006

Adopted June 26th, 2006



Board of County Commissioners

Chris Endresen, District #1
Jan Angel, District #2
Patty Lent, #3

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

District #1	*District #2*	*District #3*
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W. Howard O'Brien	Karl Duff	Helen Daly
Michael S. Tucker	Tyson Depoe	Carl Tonge
Frank Stowell	Kenneth Houghton	Judith Matchett

Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department

Mark Mauren, Director
Rick Fackler, Project Manager
Joseph Coppo, Park Planner
Carly Siems, Parks Program Coordinator, Photographer
Terry Lyman, Office Specialist
Jason King, Intern



Technical Appendices Table of Contents

A.	Definition of Terms	1
B.	Questionnaire Survey Summary	5
C.	Public Involvement	131
D.	Funding Sources	237
E.	Community Park and Trail Plans	259
F.	Habitat Plan	323
G.	SEPA Checklist and Determination	349
H.	Resolution of Adoption	351
I.	IAC Self Certification Form	355

The complete document is available in a seperate document as well as electronically via the Kitsap County Website. http://kitsapgov.com/parks/openspace/openspace.htm



Port of Eglon Beach 1

Appendix A: Definition of Terms

Active recreational use – Recreation activities that typically require developed facilities such as athletic fields and sports courts.

Clustering – A type of typically residential development where the development is concentrated on one portion of the property, leaving most, and especially sensitive, hazardous or aesthetically valued portions, of the property in an undeveloped condition.

Critical area - Those areas identified in the Kitsap County Critical Areas Ordinance as: (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) geologically hazardous areas; and (e) frequently flooded areas.

Critical Areas Ordinance – The purpose of this Ordinance is to identify and protect critical areas as required by Washington State's Growth Management Act of 1990 (Chapter 17, Laws of 1990).

(Critical) open space lands – Lands that are valued for their environmental function, scenic nature or cultural significance. These lands may include wetlands, urban forests, wildlife habitat, farmland and riparian corridors.

Current (Kitsap County) Ratio - Current number of Kitsap County recreational facilities per 1,000 population.

Current Use Property Tax Assessment Program – County program that enables property owners to be taxed based on current use rather than market value. Properties fall into one of four categories: open space, agriculture, timber or designated forest land.

Density Transfers – A land use planning tool wherein the rights to development of a site are transferred to another, reducing development impacts on one site in exchange for increasing development at another. Usually used to accomplish specific preservation goals, with designated "sending" and "receiving" areas.

Greenway Movement – An open space and park planning movement started in the mid-1970's that focused on linear greenbelts or green spaces.

Heritage parks – Regional parks averaging 500 or more acres in size with large areas of natural open space and connecting trail systems, with more developed facilities located along the edge of the park.

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) – Washington State agency that administers most state and federal recreation-oriented grant programs.

Kitsap County Department of Community Development – County agency responsible for land use planning, zoning and building permits.

Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department – County agency responsible for the creation, development and management of the County's park, open space and recreation facilities and programs, as well as for the maintenance of all County buildings.

Kitsap County Parks Advisory Board – Consists of twelve members of the community charged with providing recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners on issues related to parks and open space.

Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council – A council comprised of elected officials from the County and City governments, and tribal governments in Kitsap County. This council provides a forum for addressing issues of county-wide or inter-jurisdictional significance.

Land trust – Non-profit organization that typically focuses on preservation of open space, farm lands and cultural/historical sites.

Local (community) park and recreation facilities – Typically smaller park facilities that serve a population within ½ to 1 mile radius.

Matching Program – A program instituted by the County Board of County Commissioners wherein the County agrees to match funds raised by Communities who wish the to purchase or develop park or open space lands.

Mountaineers Association – A local non-profit hiking organization that has preserved land in Central Kitsap County along Chico Creek.

Multipurpose trails – Trails that accommodate one or more types of uses, including hiking, biking and horseback riding.

Nature Conservancy – National non-profit land conservancy organization that focuses on the preservation of significant open space and wildlife habitat.

Open space system – The connected system of parks, open space properties, recreation facilities, and greenway and trail corridors.

Park Department Gift Catalogue – A Kitsap Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department publication which lists a range of improvements needed in various county parks. There are prices allocated to the improvements, with the intention that people wishing to donate to the park system can make specific improvements in specific parks, consistent with the needs of the park and the size of their donation.

Park system – The total combined facilities and properties that are dedicated to park, open space and recreation purposes.

Passive recreational use – Recreation activities that typically require minimal site development or facilities such as walking/hiking, kite flying and bird watching.

Priority habitat – A seasonal range or habitat element with which a given species has a primary association, and which, if altered may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long-term. These might include: areas of high relative density or species richness; breeding, nesting, feeding, foraging, and migratory habitat; winter range movement corridors; and/or habitats that are of limited availability or high vulnerability to alteration. Priority habitats are established by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife within their Priority Habitats and Species Data Base.

(PLOS) Proposed Level of Service – The proposed number of facilities needed to meet the Kitsap County Parks Department standard for current or projected population levels. Expressed as # of facilities/1000 population.

Refugia Study – Detailed analysis of wildlife habitat that identifies and prioritizes high-quality habitat areas.

Regional park and recreation facilities – Typically larger park facilities that can accommodate multiple use or activities and which serve a population within a five-mile or greater radius.

Resource lands – Lands used for resource production such as timberlands and agricultural lands.

Riparian corridors– An area that includes the land that supports riparian vegetation and may include some upland, depending on site conditions. These generally occur adjacent to water bodies where specific measures are needed to protect fish and wildlife habitat needs and watershed functions.

Standard (NRPA) – National Recreation and Park Association minimum acceptable spatial allocation measure for different types of recreation facilities.

Stewardship Committees – Committees appointed by the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of assisting in the planning for large park sites as they are acquired by the County.

Stewardship Plan – A plan for recently acquired park or open space lands. These plans are created by the County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department in conjunction with the appointed Stewardship Committee for the property, and detail short and long term uses for the site, management program needs, and roles for the County, volunteers, and hired professionals in developing, managing and maintaining the land.

Till – an unsorted mixture of silt, sand, gravel and boulders deposited by melting glacial ice.

Tot Lots – Very small (1/4 acre) parks within residential neighborhoods with limited facilities, such as playgrounds, paths and/or courts. They typically serve residents within a quarter to half mile of the site.

Urban forest – Land in an urban area that is managed for forest production or for preservation of its forest character.

Urban parks - Park facilities located within an urban area.

Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) – State agency responsible for (among other things) developing official population forecasts for cities and counties as required by the State's Growth Management Act.

Wetlands – Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include, but are not limited to, swamps, marshes, estuaries, bogs, and ponds less than 20 acres, including their submerged aquatic beds and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, stormwater facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities. They also do not include those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street or highway. Wetlands include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

Wildlife habitat – The specific areas or environments in which a particular type of plant or animal lives. An organism's primary and secondary habitat provides all the basic requirements for life of the organism.

Wildlife (habitat) corridors – Linear wildlife habitat areas that allow for the free movement of species through a geographic area.



Buck Lake County Park 1

Appendix B: Survey Summary

KITSAP COUNTY

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Citizen Survey

Data Summary and Analysis

Prepared for

Department of Facilities, Parks and Recreation

January 2006

Prepared by

Teresa Battuello, Edge Communications Principal

Scott Miller, Research Coordinator

Table of Contents

Table of Figures 6
Executive Summary 7
Introduction 9
Project Background 9
Research Objectives 9
Methodology 9
Bias 9
Instrument 10
Testing 10
Sample and Validity 12
Correlation and predictability 14
Data Analysis 14
Findings and Highlights 15
Demographic questions 15
Park use 17
Priorities 18
Geographic Banner Highlights 23
Improving future surveys 26
Appendix 27
Appendix A-Demographic Questions 27
B- Frequency 29
C-Geographic Banner 38
D - Respondent comments 121
E – Volunteers for future studies 125
F – Survey Instrument 126

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Pre-testing Survey Length 11
Figure 2 Pre-testing for Comprehension 11
Figure 3 Pre-test Interest in Survey 12
Figure 4 Pre-Test on Survey Completeness 12
Figure 5 Confidence Intervals 13
Figure 6 School Districts Banner – Zip Code Chart 15
Figure 7 Community Size Response Comparisons 15
Figure 8 Zip Code Break Down 16
Figure 9 Census and Survey Age Break Down 16
Figure 10 Household Size Comparisons to Census 17
Figure 11 Allocations of Dollars 18
Figure 12 Spending Comparison to 2000 Survey 19
Figure 13 Summary of Open-Ended Question 19
Figure 14 Appropriate Funding Methods 20
Figure 15 Comparisons in funding to 2000 21
Figure 16 Activities 22
Figure 17 Priorities for Spending by Geographic Heading 24
Figure 18 Top recreational activities and impact of more convenient facilities 25

Executive Summary

Kitsap County conducted a citizen survey to gather input on parks and recreation facilities. Data collected in this citizen survey is used together with information collected at meetings and from citizen advisory groups to better understand the interests and concerns of county citizens. This input and the inventory of county-managed park and recreation facilities and open space assets helps planners compile the Kitsap County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The Plan was last updated in 2000 and first adopted in June of 1994. The current 2000 version Open Space Plan is available on the Kitsap County Web site at http://www.kitsapgov.com/parks.

The survey instrument was prepared in 2000 by team led by McClure Consulting. The instrument was intentionally used again to allow comparisons to be drawn between the two studies.

The instrument used in this survey was reviewed by the Kitsap County Department of Facilities Parks and Recreation (FPR) and a citizen commission. The self-scoring and questionnaire were distributed through the U.S. Mail to a random sample of Kitsap County households provided by scientific telephone samples. Using a confidence interval of 95%, the overall margin of sampling error for this survey is plus or minus three percent for respondents on a countywide basis.

Ten questions comprise the survey. Five are demographic questions, one establishes the number of parks the survey taker has visited over the last year, and two questions determine citizen perception about the quality of parks service. The remainder evaluates citizen priorities and how parks use might change under various improvement scenarios.

This study focuses on variations exceeding 3-5% that yield statistically significant differences from what might be otherwise expected from the interests of citizens by geographic region, including school districts. It is also compared to findings from the 2000 study.

The survey received a disproportionate share of responses from North Kitsap, as is consistent with other surveys taken in Kitsap County. Also, a more frequent response from 55-64 year olds indicates they are most interested in completing the survey, and the 20-34 year brackets are least interested. The 41% female response under represents the female population of the county by 8%. The number of households with children, versus households without children, again reveals a trend toward older survey takers in a disproportionate relationship to the universe of Kitsap County households.

About two thirds of those responding to the survey visited parks in the last year.
Sixty-one percent of citizens surveyed indicated visiting the Kitsap County fairgrounds in the last year and more than half surveyed have visited a local county community center. The number of citizens visiting the fairgrounds was skewed by the very high percentage visiting the park from Bremerton and Central Kitsap areas. Regional heritage parks were visited less than one might expect for the type of regional facility. This could be because heritage parks are among the newest acquisitions and are not fully operating and well known. Satisfaction with county parks and facilities rankings were consistently above average, demonstrating slightly above average service for "quality" and "range of programs" in those groups visiting a park within the last year and those who had not.
In a question about allocation of funds, citizens distributed dollars evenly throughout the available options, with the exception of farmland which showed a dramatic drop in fund allocation since the last

survey. "Maintenance of existing facilities (17.67%)" received the largest allocation, followed by "Purchase land while it is available).

Answering the new open-ended comment section, a summary of citizen comments generally indicated: interest in trails for walking and biking, dog parks, open space, off road vehicle paths and improved boat ramps and park security. There were a number of comments about over taxation and interest in lower taxes.

Although there appears to be tremendous interest in and use for parks, one of the most consistent responses on the survey was in this funding section. People indicate a strong resistance to sales tax, bond levies or a levy lift to fund parks services. Business and non-profit partners and volunteerism are heralded as useful "funding" tools, as is the local match program. Many indicated disinterest in use fees and more support for an annual parks pass, although not much explanation was offered on how these would be implemented. There appears to be less support for parks funding initiatives than five years ago, with the exception of the parks pass concept and the matching program.

Outdoor recreational activities, such as picnicking, beaches, and vistas, held the most interest for increased use if more or more convenient services were available. A second tier includes biking, indoor swimming; bird watching; and hiking come up in the 40% range of responses. North and Central communities favor purchasing land and waterfront and maintaining facilities. South Kitsap favors recreation centers and maintenance activities. Team sports did not score high for increased or current use. This finding was consistent with the FPR 2000 survey, as well. The lack of interest in team sports could be due to the low completed survey response in the 18-35 year range (7%)-the age range most likely to be interested in these sports. Still, 42 percent of survey takers included families with children living at home, which is consistent with the 2000 census. Those results showed a greater than 70 percent negative response on team sports even with the 67.8% (692) group between the ages of 35-64. From this, we may conclude that citizens either feel there are sufficient ball fields or they feel the shortage is being addressed. This finding contradicts antidotal feedback from sports associations and deserves more inquiry. Bainbridge citizens reported heavier use of recreational facilities, with many activities and higher rates of use being indicated. On the other end of the spectrum, South Kitsap showed the least use.

Introduction

Project Background

Kitsap County officials actively seek citizen input to guide decision making. They realize that in this modern and active age citizens cannot always attend meetings conveniently, even when the outcome matters to them. They rely on government to perform additional outreach to assure scarce resources are properly allocated.

Data collected in this citizen survey, together with information collected at meetings and from citizen advisory groups, is used to better understand the interests and concerns of county citizens. This input and the inventory of county-managed park and recreation facilities and open space assets helps planners compile the *Kitsap County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan.*

Once complete, the Board of Kitsap County Commissioners adopts a Plan that serves to articulate the long-range, twenty year county vision for park and open space projects and to establish specific six year priorities for the Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department. In addition, the Plan establishes policies for future land acquisition and development and sets into motion the fulfillment of its recommendations and qualifies Kitsap County to apply for state and federal grants.

The Plan was last updated in 2000 and first adopted in June of 1994. The current 2000 version Open Space Plan is available on the Kitsap County Web site at http://www.kitsapgov.com/parks.

Research Objectives

Several goals frame the research plan:

1.) Obtain reliable and representative data that reflects the diversity of Kitsap County in terms of age, household size and geography.
2.) Monitor the quality of service as perceived by citizens.
3.) Determine current and projected levels of facilities usage.
4.) Assesses priorities and appropriate funding sources.
5.) Identify citizen concerns.
6.) Establishes an ongoing research resource.

Methodology

The Department of Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation (FPR) contracted with Edge Communications, a South Kitsap government and community relations firm, to conduct the survey. Edge Communications performed the following services:

- Project set-up
- Instrument preparation
- Sample design and sampling, and
- Pre-testing

Bias

All forms of survey contain bias. Depending upon how survey data is used, survey designers choose a method to produce the least damaging type of bias.

In the Kitsap County survey, self-selection bias is the biggest concern. This type of bias occurs when the entities in the sample can choose to participate. If a set of members in the sample decides not to participate, it reduces the ability of the results to generalize to the entire population. This decrease in the confidence of the survey occurs since the group of that decided not to participate may differ in some manner from the group that participated.

It is important to note that self-selection occurs in nearly all surveys of people. In this study, self-selection indicates that one values the opportunity to participate in the stuffy for some reason. Speculating, those who choose to complete the survey may have an affinity for recreation or a concern about government spending. They feel the time it takes to complete the survey is more important than the value of that time. In any case, their answers are likely to be more extreme, in one direction or another, than a less interested candidate.

Because this survey is being done to find out what patrons of parks and tax payers would like to see done in the parks system, this is an appropriate bias for this test. However, these results should not be applied to indicate the interest those uninterested in parks.

Instrument

The survey instrument, attached as Appendix F, was prepared in 2000 by team led by McClure Consulting. The instrument was intentionally used to allow comparisons to be drawn between the two studies. The instrument was reviewed by FPR and the FPR Citizen Commission and minor adjustments to content were made and the graphic readability of the form improved by Edge Communications, with approval by FPR staff. The questionnaire self-scoring and was distributed by Rene's Mailings, Inc. through the U.S. Mail to a random sample of Kitsap County households provided by Scientific Telephone Samples, a national survey firm (www.stssamples.com).

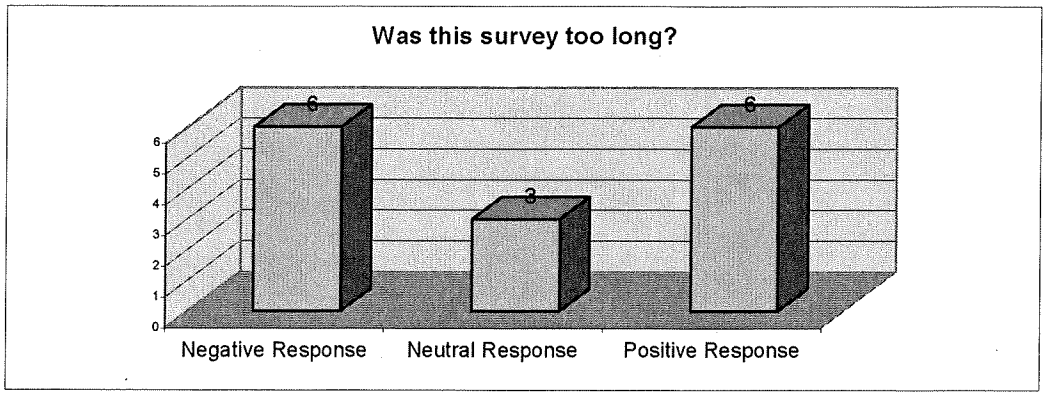
Ten questions comprise the survey. Questions one through five are demographic questions. Question six establishes the amount of parks use the survey taker has had over the last year. Questions seven and eight determine citizen perception about the quality of parks service and the remainder of the questions ask about citizen priorities and how their use of parks might change under various improvement scenarios.

Testing

A field test was conducted to assess the comprehension, motivation and reaction of citizens taking the survey. Fifteen pilot surveys were completed in Central Kitsap to achieve 74.8% confidence on testing results.

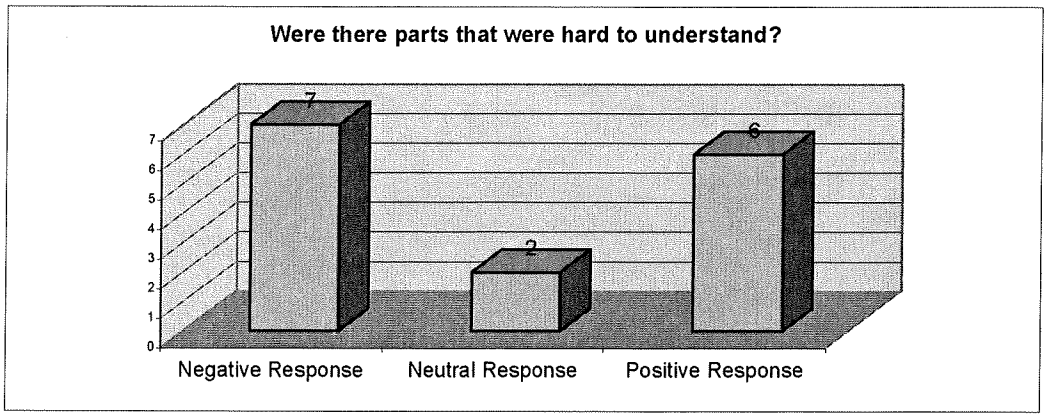
Survey length: Six survey takers felt the instrument was of appropriate length, three citizens were indifferent and six felt the survey was "a bit too long." The age of those that felt the survey was "a bit too long" was uniform, but all were women. Not individual said the survey was *too* long.

Figure 1 Pre-testing Survey Length



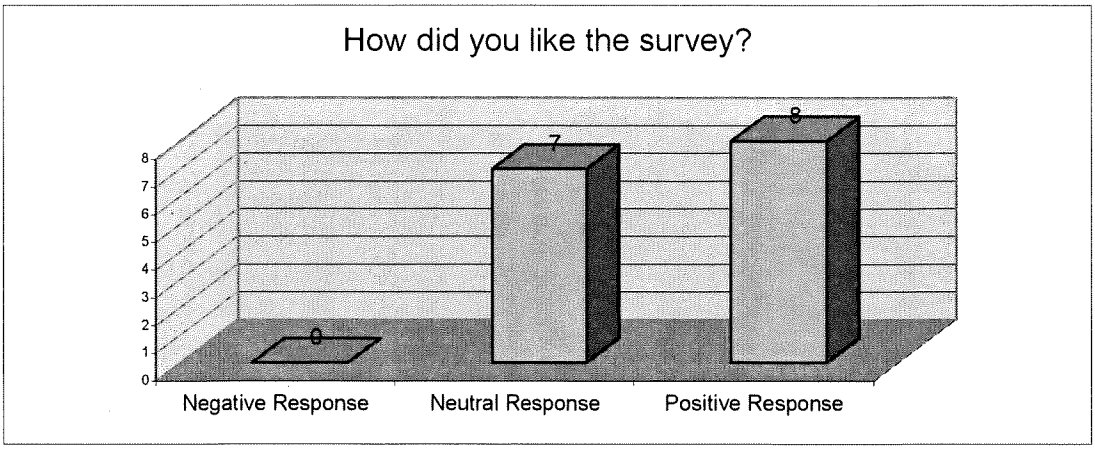
Comprehension: Seven respondents felt that the survey understandable, two were neutral and six felt the survey was hard to understand. Specifically, Question 8 about allocating $100 presented difficulty. Of these survey participants 3, 12 and 14 are between the ages of 18-24. Participant 13 is between the ages of 25 - 34. 3 of 7, in the 18 - 34 age group found question eight particularly difficult. Based on these results, areas that were identified were modified for clarity. Many also missed the gender questions. It was repositioned in the final version.

Figure 2 Pre-testing for Comprehension



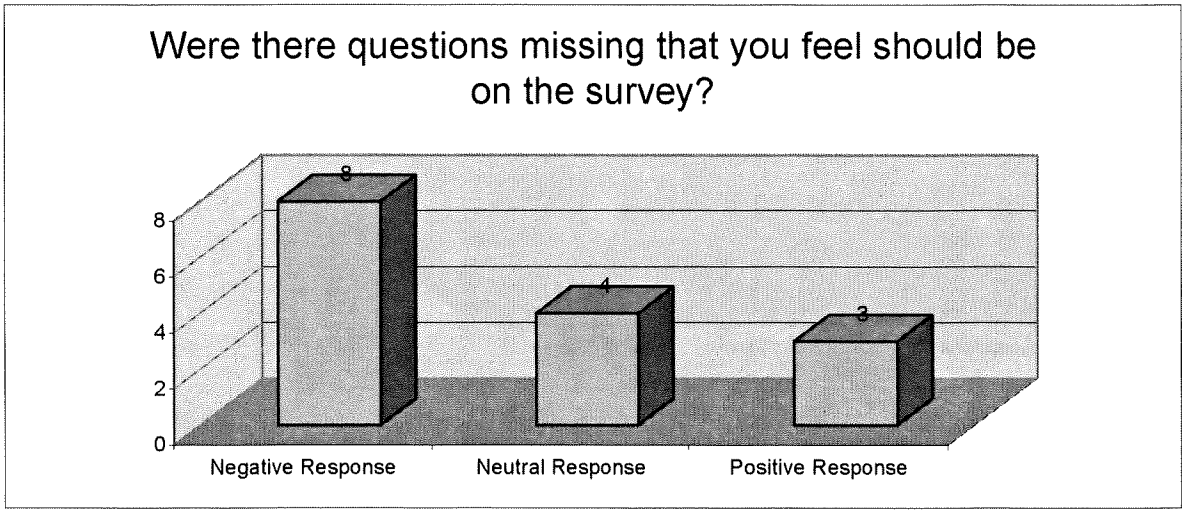
Interest: There were no negative responses to the survey, seven neutral responses and eight positive responses. Positive and neutral responses were given by all age groups and genders.

Figure 3 Pre-test Interest in Survey



Completeness: Eight felt nothing was missing, three felt questions seemed to address a younger age group or did not afford an opportunity to completely express their opinion, and four felt neutral regarding content. Of those that felt something was missing, all were women between the ages of 18-24. This represents 20% of participants and provides reason to add some sort of 'Comments' section that would allow expansion of programmed responses. As a result of this test, an open-ended question was added in question eight.

Figure 4 Pre-Test on Survey Completeness



Sample and Validity

The Kitsap County survey was conducted from November 17 through December 9, 2005 when four thousand randomly selected households received surveys through the U.S. Mail. The sample, purchased from Scientific Telephone Samples, was sufficient to reach a final sample size of 1,050. The survey was publicized through a media release issued on November 11, 2005, and announcements appeared in The Kitsap Sun (11/20) and the Kitsap Newsgroup, Kitsap Page (11/19). A reminder post card was sent seven days after the survey. The post card included a phone number to call with questions or concerns. Four calls were received, which included one complaint that citizens should be paid to participate. There were no objections to the survey.

Significance of results: This survey assesses responses by geographic area. The validity of the sample at large has the greatest accuracy, a sampling error of just 95% (+/-3%). Sampling error is the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population were surveyed.

- Sampling error reflects the accuracy of the observed distribution and the reliability of the results compared to the population as a whole.
- Error depends upon the number of completed surveys.

Using a confidence interval of 95%, as is standard in the industry, the overall margin of sampling error for this survey is plus or minus three percent for respondents on a countywide basis. The confidence interval (95 percent) relates to the reliability of the sample. For example, this sample would be replicated in the population 19 times out of twenty. The maximum error of the estimate (3%) determines the accuracy of the results. To explain further, if County citizens were asked to answer a survey question from this instrument and to give a number between 1 and 5, the result would closely match the answer given in the survey –within a window of +/-3%, 19 of 20 times.
Examining sub samples, the margin of sample error increases to an error of 10.5% on the least representative sample size, Bainbridge Island School District.

Figure 5 Confidence Intervals

Geographic District	Pop./student*	Completes	Confidence Level
All county at-large	240,400	1,050	95% (+/- 3%)
County District 1	80,433	400	95% (+/- 5%)
County District 2	80,121	303	95% (+/- 5.5%)
County District 3	80,412	285	95% (+/- 5.5%)
SK School District	73,000/10,673	233	95% (+/- 6%)
Bremerton School District	34,551/5,900	217	95% (+/- 7%)
CK School District	77,549/13,156	223	95% (+/- 6%)
NK School District	33,100/7,000	203	95% (+/- 7%)
Bainbridge Island Schools	22,200/4,249	87	95% (+/- 10.5%)
City of Poulsbo	7,450	131	95% (+/- 8.5%)

Source: County population estimate from 2004 Washington State Office of Financial Management; County district population estimate from redistricting in 2002 KC Auditors Election plus equal distribution of OFM growth estimate; 3School district population estimates (no actual data available) from general geographic area and compilation of 2003 est. data from US Census and State OFM, 2005 KC Assessment Book, and School district enrollment.

Sample Size: There are three factors that determine the size of the confidence interval for a given confidence level. These are: sample size, percentage and population size. The larger the sample, the more sure one can be that answers truly reflect the population. The number of completed surveys indicates a given confidence level. The larger the sample size, the smaller the confidence interval. The smaller the confidence interval, i.e., plus or minus three versus plus of minus five percent allows a smaller margin for sampling error. However, the relationship is not linear (i.e., doubling the sample size does not halve the confidence interval).
Percentage: Accuracy also depends on the percentage of the sample that picks a particular answer. If 99 percent of the sample said "Yes" and 1 percent said "No," the chances of error are remote, irrespective

of sample size. However, if the percentages are slim, such as 51% and 49%, the chance of error is greater.

Restriction: Use of this sample is strictly for market research purposes only. Samples used for market research purposes are not required to conform to TCPA regulations, thus this sample has not been screened by the national do-not-call registry. Under no circumstances are the lists/samples included in this order, or at any time obtained from Scientific Telephone Samples (STS), to be used for any type of telemarketing, sales, prospecting, sugging or similar activities whatsoever. By using this sample, the user and any other indirect users of the lists/samples agree to indemnify and hold STS harmless from any legal action, settlements, legal fees, damages, fines or penalties that result from improper or illegal use, or any violation of state or federal law.

Correlation and predictability

In plain English, "significant" means important, while in Statistics "significant" means probably true (not due to chance). *A research finding may true without being important.* When statisticians say a result is "highly significant" they mean it is *very* probably true. They do not (necessarily) mean it is highly important. Significance levels show how likely a result is *due to chance*. The most common level, used to mean something is good enough to be believed, is .95. This means that the finding has a 95% chance of being true. However, this value is also used in a misleading way. Using a large number of tests, falsely significant results are a problem. A 95% chance of something being true means there is a 5% chance of it being false. This means that of every 100 tests that show results significant at the 95% level, the odds are that five of them do so falsely.

If something is statistically significant in two separate studies, it is probably true. The best approach, from a statistical point of view, is to repeat the study and see if you get the same results. For this reason, we have also compared results at the previous 2000 FPR survey and the County Citizen Scorecard survey conducted in 2005.

Our survey also tallied information by school district. Although the results are less reliable, they can be compared to other tests to determine their accuracy. Results with a wide distribution are less accurate when the reliability percentage is lower. Use caution when interpreting these data.

Data Analysis

The following notes describe conventions used in this report. This study focuses variations that yield statistically significant differences from what might be otherwise expected from the interests of citizens by geographic region, including school districts. It is also compared to findings from the 2000 study. In these pages, information about overall results for each question is presented followed by information of note culled from the geographic banner. Data was processed using Microsoft Excel version 2003. Detailed data is attached in the appendix sections A, B and C

At the request of FPR, data was segmented into school districts by zip code, as follows below. The zip code division was identical to that used in the McClure Research study for the purpose of comparison.

Figure 6 School Districts Banner – Zip Code Chart

South Kitsap	98366, 98367
Central Kitsap	98311, 98380, 98383, 98393
Bremerton	98310, 98312, 98337
North Kitsap	98370, 98340, 98342, 98345, 98346, 98392
Bainbridge	98110

Note: There is some overlap between 98311 and 98310.

Findings and Highlights

This section lists the overall findings for each question and highlights key information from banners.

Demographic questions

Question 1: Community size: The break down of completed surveys reflects the actual urban/rural population distribution and is consistent with returns received in 2000. The majority of citizens in Kitsap County live in urban, non-incorporated communities.

Figure 7 Community Size Response Comparisons

Category:	Survey		2000 FPR		State Census 2005
Urban or Suburban	663	66%	692	62.6%	
Small Community	107	11%	133	12.0%	
Rural Area	196	20%	214	19.3%	
No Answer	36	4%	67	6.1%	
Totals	1002	100%	1106	100%	240,400

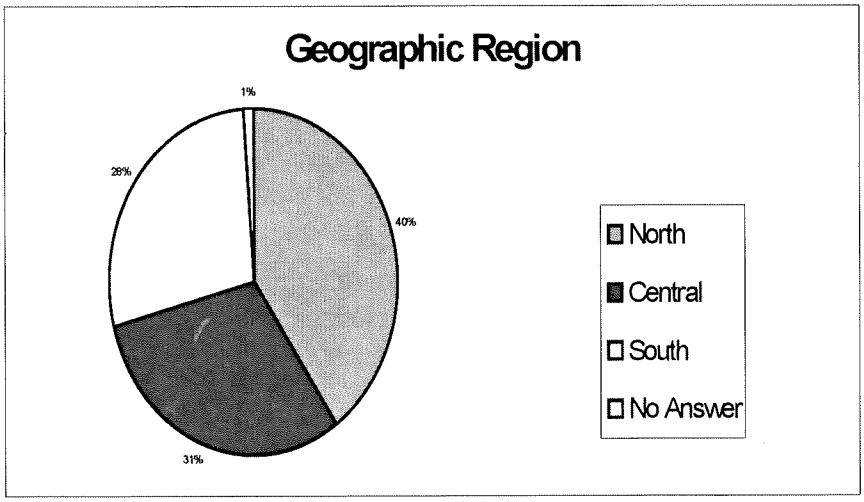
Question 2: Zip Code

Every number of years the county auditor redistricts the three county districts so that the population is evenly distributed among them. Approximately 80,000 people or one third of the population reside in each district. With 1,047 completed surveys, one-third or 349 surveys from each district is a precise and correct division of the sample. However, a smaller number of surveys were returned from central and south Kitsap districts.

Figure 8 Zip Code Break Down

Geographic region (based on zip code):

Region:	Number	Percent
North	423	40%
Central	320	31%
South	292	28%
No Answer	12	1%
Total	1047	100%



In 2000, the FPR survey response was similarly divided with more North Kitsap completes than the other two districts (2000 FPR – North - 371 or 36.4%; Central - 330 or 32.4%, and South - 291 or 28.5%). Both samples are consistent in response by district.

Question 3: Age Breakdown

At a minimum, the response from 55-64 year olds indicates they are most interested in completing the survey, and the 20-34 year brackets are least interested. For comparative purposes, the population is adjusted to eliminate those under 18 years of age from the universe of possible survey takers (actual population divided by 73.2%). Age ranges are consolidated to match to census data frames. The mismatched age ranges and the unequal span of years, ranging from 5 to 10 to 20 makes comparison to census for validation difficult.

Figure 9 Census and Survey Age Break Down

Census ranges:		Adjusted	Survey ranges:		Span	Difference
Eliminate>18						
20-24	6.5	9%	18-24	1%	5 yrs	-8%
25-34	12.9	17.6%	25-34	6%	10 yr	-11.6%
35-44	16.8	43.7%	35-54	37%	20 yrs	-6.7%
45-54	15.2	--	--	combined	--	--
55-59	5.1	11.7%	55-64	27%	20 yrs	+15.3%
60-64	3.5	--	--	combined	--	--
65-74	5.4	24.3%	65-74	17%	10 yrs	-7.3%
75-84	3.8	7%	75+	12%	10+ yrs	+5%
85+ 1.3		--	--	combined		

Question 4: Gender

According to the 2000 Federal Census shows 49.3% of Kitsap County citizens are female. The 41% female response is under representing the female gender in the county population. By comparison, the gender question in the 2000 FPR study was often missed (34.8% did not answer the gender question in 2000). In testing, women tested stated the survey was difficult to understand and too long.

Question 5 Household size

Census data (below) does not break households into the same categories as the FPR survey and therefore can not be compared in detail. However, looking at households with children, versus households without children under 18, again show the trend toward older survey takers in a disproportionate relationship to the universe of Kitsap County households.

Figure 10 Household Size Comparisons to Census

	FPR Survey	2000 US Census Data	
Total households		86,416	100.0
Family households (families)		61,344	71.0
With own children under 18 years	42%	31,085	36.0
Married-couple family		49,839	57.7
With own children under 18 years		23,293	27.0
Female householder, no husband present		8,232	9.5
With own children under 18 years		5,679	6.6
Non family households	58%	25,072	29.0
Householder living alone		19,537	22.6
Householder 65 years and over		6,596	7.6
Households with individuals under 18 years		33,241	38.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over		17,012	19.7
Average household size		2.60	(X)
Average family size		3.05	(X)

In future surveys, we suggest listing children ages –to get both the number in the household and the actual grade level for greater interpretation.

Park use

Question 6 & 7: Kitsap County facilities and others used in the last year

Sixty-one percent of those surveyed indicated they visited the Kitsap County fairgrounds in the last year and more than half surveyed have visited a local county community center. The least utilized facilities were undeveloped open space. The number of citizens visiting the fairgrounds was skewed by the very high percentage visiting the park from Bremerton and Central Kitsap areas. Citizens who were likely to check many facilities appeared to visit several of the offered facilities within that category. Regional heritage parks were visited less than one might expect for the type of regional facility these hope to be. This could be because heritage parks are among the newest acquisitions and are not fully operating and well known.

Question 8: Service level

Satisfaction with county parks and facilities rankings were consistently above average, demonstrating slightly above average service for "quality" and "range of programs" in those groups visiting a park within the last year and those who had not. About two thirds of those responding to the survey visited parks in the last year.

Priorities

Question 9: Appropriations

"Maintaining existing facilities" and "purchasing land while it is available" received the greatest number of priority points. Comparing these results with those studied in 2000, we see only one statistically significant public attitude change (greater than the ±3% sampling error of the survey) in a more pronounced reduction in spending on "more recreation centers" of -5%.

Trails came up repeatedly as a strong interest, in comments and with their revenue (9%). The trail result combined with the greater response rate from the older citizens demographic is consistent with findings of past surveys that indicated 40+ year old citizens are interest in trails. See more information about trails in open ended comments.

Figure 11 Allocations of Dollars

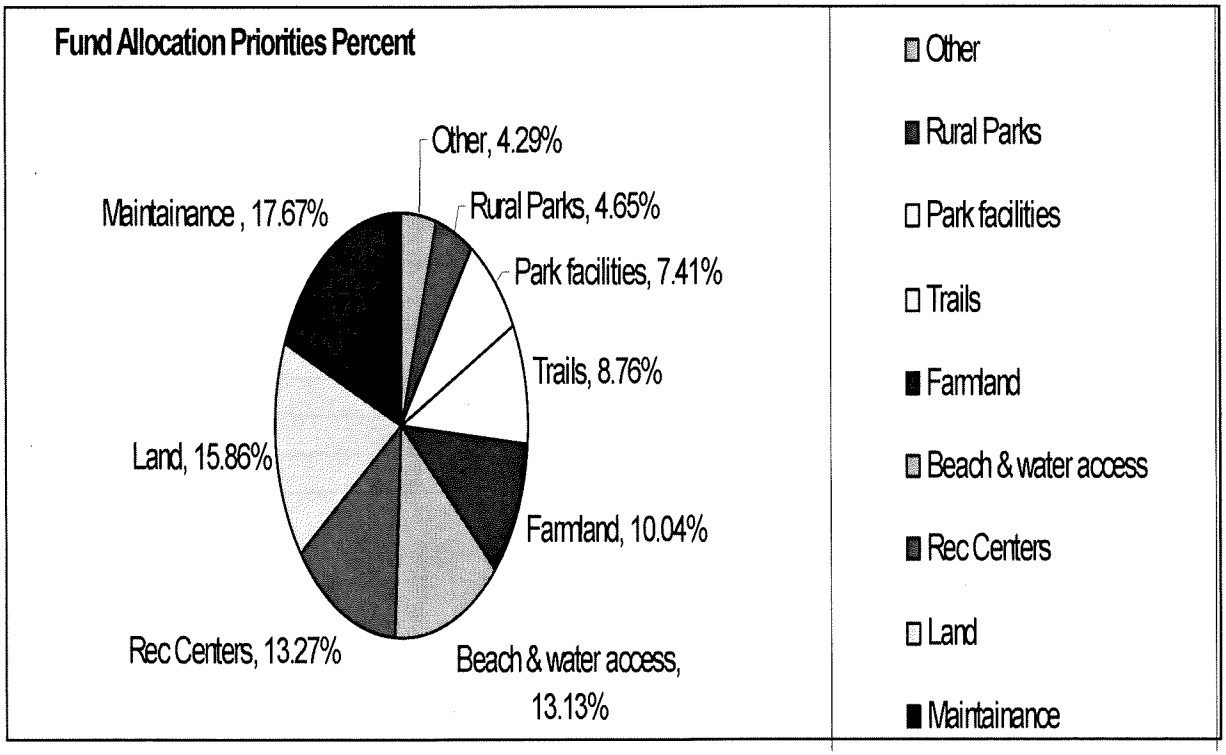


Figure 12 Spending Comparison to 2000 Survey

Category	2000 results	2005 results	Difference
More recreation centers	18%	13%	-5%
More park facilities	9%	7%	-2%
More Beach/water front	11%	13%	**+2%**
More trails	9%	9%	--
Parks in rural areas	5%	5%	0%
Purchase land	18%	**16%**	**-2%**
Preserve farmland	7%	10%	+3%
Maintenance	21%	18%	-3%
Other	2%	4%	2%

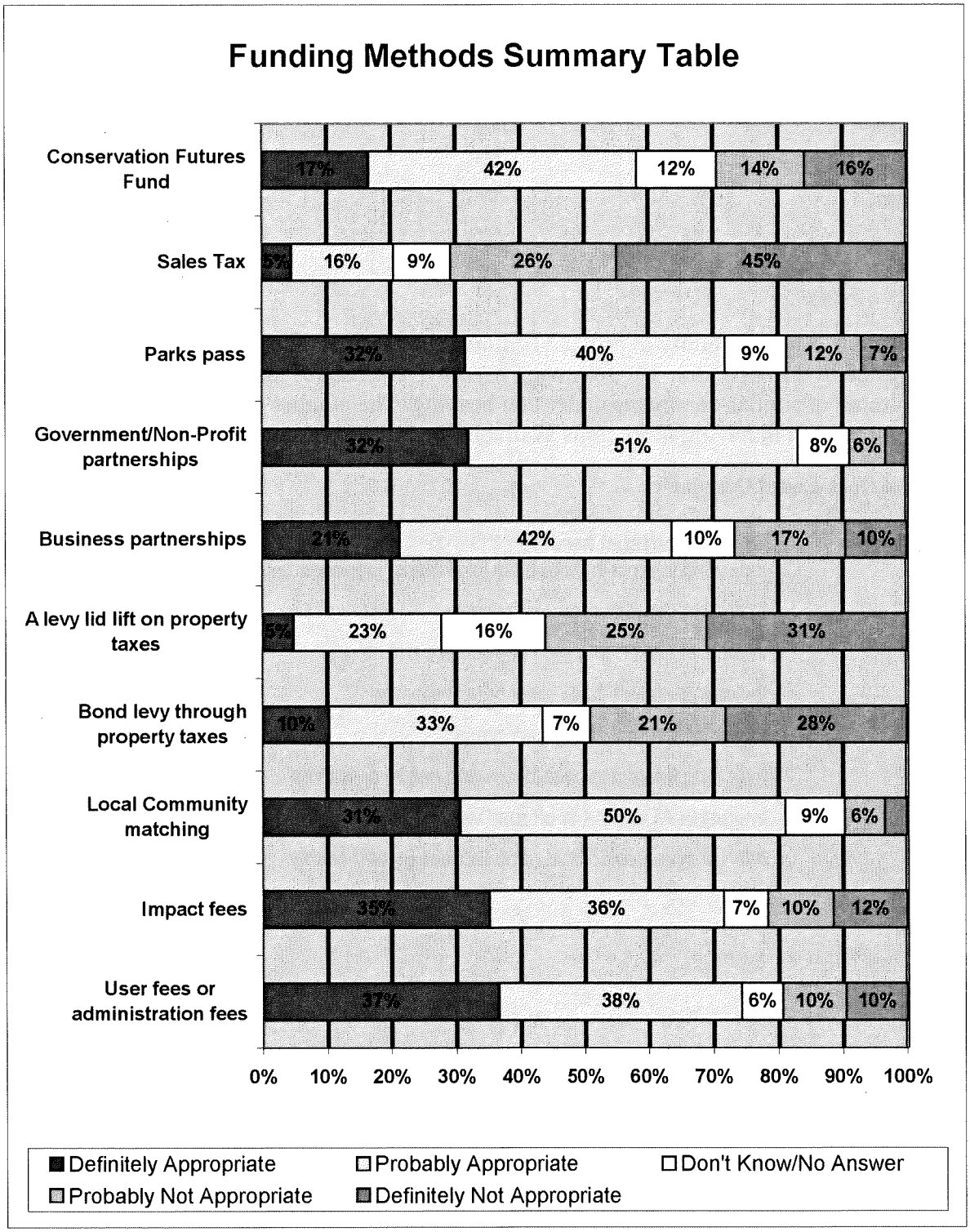
Open ended question: An opportunity to provide comments was added into this question. All comments are listed in the appendix. The following heading summarizes many of the answers and indicates the number of similar comments under that heading. The number of responses about trails indicates a strong interest in having more trails available for various purposes.

Figure 13 Summary of Open-Ended Question

Number of comments	General comment heading
32	Indicating interest in more trails for walking, jogging or biking
9	Indicating concern over park security
7	Interest in senior or community centers and programs
7	Indicating interest in tax relief or tax reduction
6	Indicating interest in dog park areas
5	Indicating interest in open space and nature preserves
4	Interest in ATV, BMX or off road vehicle trails
4	Interest in improving boat ramp facilities in west county

Question 10: Appropriate funding sources

Figure 14 Appropriate Funding Methods



Although there appears to be tremendous interest in and use for parks, one of the most consistent responses on the survey was in this funding section. People clearly indicate strong resistance to sales tax, a bond levies or levy lift to fund parks services.

Business and non-profit partners and volunteerism are heralded as useful "funding" tools, as is the local match program. Many indicated disinterest in use fees and more support for an annual parks pass, although not much explanation was offered on how these would be implemented. There appears to be less support for parks funding initiatives than five years ago, with the exception of the parks pass concept and the matching program.

Figure 15 Comparisons in funding to 2000

Type of revenue producer	2000 Study	2005 Study	Difference
User fees	37.6% (406)	37%	-0.6%
Impact fees	39.2% (434)	35%	-0.4.3%
Matching program	25.5% (282)	31%	+5.5%
Bond levy	10.7% (118)	10%	-0.7%
Levy lid lift	6.3% (70)	5%	-1.3%
Partnerships w/non-profits and government	31.5% (348)	32%	+0.5%
Partnerships w/businesses	28.4% (314)	21%	-7.4%
Parks Pass	27.4% (303)	32%	+4.6%
Conservation Futures Fund	n/a	17%	--
Sales Tax	n/a	5%	--

11a. Recreation activities

Survey takers were instructed to check as many of the activities as they participated. They were to check the box describing how often they participate in the activity in a year. The complete data is in the appendix. This chart provides a list of the most often checked boxes, in order of the greatest number of boxes checked.

As shown in the right hand column of the table below, passive outdoor recreational activities scored the highest increased use if more or more convenient services were available. Hiking, biking, swimming and recreational classes were in the second tier. Near the bottom, contrary to current thinking, team sports did not score high. This is also likely due to the low completed survey response in the 18-35 year range (7%)–the age range most likely to be interested in these sports for their families. Still, 42 percent of survey takers included children living at home. These results were consistent with the FPR 2000 survey as well. Those results showed a greater than 70 percent negative response on team sports even with the 67.8% (692) group between the ages of 35-64. From this, we may conclude that citizens either feel there are sufficient ball fields or they feel the shortage is being addressed. This finding contradicts antidotal feedback from sports associations and deserves more inquiry.

Figure 16 Activities

11 a. Activities checked

Walking for pleasure or fitness	872
Beach activities	795
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	766
Picnicking and family get-togethers	761
Hiking	572
Bird watching / nature viewing	564
Indoor swimming	466
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	428
Fishing (fresh or saltwater)	398
Using playground equipment	392
Fitness and health classes	388
Lake or saltwater swimming	369
Non-motorized small boating	323
Power boating	313
Golf	295
Jogging or Running	289
Designated off-leash dog park	231
Basketball	201
Outdoor sports classes and trips	191
Mountain biking on trails	189
Soccer	177
Baseball	165
Tennis	164
Target shooting and/or Archery	153
Softball	147
Inline skating or skateboarding	144
Indoor sports/martial arts class	135
Horseback riding	116
Football	108
Saltwater diving	61

11 b. Activities increase if more convenient

Walking for pleasure or fitness	635
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	575
Beach activities	565
Picnicking and family get-togethers	554
Hiking	477
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	444
Indoor swimming	443
Bird watching / nature viewing	407
Fitness and health classes	407
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	308
Non-motorized small boating	295
Using playground equipment	286
Outdoor sports classes and trips	281
Designated off-leash dog park	279
Lake or saltwater swimming	267
Golf	249
Mountain biking on trails	234
Target shooting and/or Archery	229
Jogging or Running	210
Indoor sports/martial arts class	209
Power boating	203
Horseback riding	177
Basketball	176
Tennis	176
Soccer	154
Inline skating or skateboarding	150
Softball	130
Baseball	129
Football	103
Saltwater diving	91

Geographic Banner Highlights

This banner breaks data for each question down by geographic boundaries of school districts and the county commissioner districts. Highlights are as follows:

- The far greater use of the fairgrounds by Bremerton (72%) and CK (83%), skews the at-large data. Only 28% of Bainbridge residents and approximately 50% of South and North residents visit there, while there appears to be consistent use and access to heritage parks golf courses, and community centers (where available) across the board (Note: Bainbridge is the lowest at 6% likely because Battlefield Park was not listed as a regional park).
- Across all mainland school districts, quality and range of programs received the highest praise. Survey takers spared "excellent" responses, but generally gave "good" rankings in these categories for both those that had been in parks in the last year and in answers including all respondents. Bainbridge residents most often answered don't know or didn't score this section at all.
- Regarding spending preferences and mechanisms: No notable variation in responses for revenue sources when diced by school district or by commissioner district. Across the board, citizens consistently reject the notion of a sales tax or levy lid lift to fund parks –all with a majority against with one small exception on Bainbridge Island with a smaller non-majority of only 44% opposed to levy lid. In SK, user fees beat out matching as a source of appropriate funds. All others' top pick was partnerships and matching.
- **Favorite activities and interest in more facilities by geographic region**. Heavy use of recreational facilities on Bainbridge, with many activities and higher rates of use being indicated. Likewise, SK has a much lower use. Undisputable tops –walking, beach, picnic facilities and viewpoints. The second tier includes biking, indoor swimming; bird watching; and hiking come up in the 40% range.
- **Spending**. North and Central communities favor purchasing land and waterfront and maintaining facilities. South Kitsap favors recreation centers and maintenance activities.

Figure 17 Priorities for Spending by Geographic Heading

	Top priority for spending	Top two most appropriate revenue sources*	Least appropriate revenue sources
South SD	Recreation centers (19%)	Partnerships (82%)	Sales tax (73%)
	Maintain existing facilities (18%)	Matching (79%)	Levy lid (60%)
Central SD	Maintain existing facilities (21%)	Partnerships (87%)	Sales tax (75%)
	Purchase land (16%)	Matching (79%)	Levy lid (52%)
Bremerton SD	Maintain existing facilities (21%)	Partnerships (82%)	Sales tax (66%)
	Purchase land (18%)	Matching (82%)	Levy lid (61%)
North Kitsap SD	Purchase land (19%)	Partnerships (84%)	Sales tax (71%)
	Maintain facilities (18%)	Matching (83%)	Levy lid (53%)
Bainbridge SD	Beach/water front access (19%)	Impact fees (90%)	Sales tax (61%)
	Purchase land (25%)	Matching (90%)	Levy lid (44%)
CO Poulsbo	Purchase land (24%)	Partnerships (85%)	Sales tax (70%)
	Maintain existing facilities (25%)	Matching (83%)	Levy lid (57%)
District 1 NK	Purchase land (18%)	Partnerships (83%)	Sales tax (71%)
	Maintain facilities (17%)	Matching (83%)	Levy lid (53%)
District 2 SK	Maintain facilities (18%)	**User fees** (84%)	Sales tax (74%)
	Recreation Centers (17%)	Partnerships (82%)	Levy lid (60%)
District 3 CK	Maintain facilities (19%)	Partnerships (84%)	Sales tax (69%)
	Purchase land (17%)	Matching (81%)	Levy lid (58%)

**More than one answer per response. Survey takers checked all appropriate revenue sources.*

Figure 18 Top recreational activities and impact of more convenient facilities

	Top recreational activities*	Lack of convenient facilities impacts use
South SD	Walking (77%)	Walking (61%)
	Picnicking (68%)	Picnicking (58%)
	Beach (67%)	Viewpoints (51%)
Central SD	Walking (78%)	Walking and Picnicking (56%)
	Scenic vistas (72%)	Viewpoints (52%)
	Beach (72%)	Beach (49%)
Bremerton SD	Walking (86%)	Walking (62%)
	Picnicking (75%)	Beach (52%)
	Beach (74%)	Picnicking (49%)
North Kitsap SD	Walking (85%)	Walking (61%)
	Beach (82%)	Beach and view points (56%)
	Viewpoints (76%)	Picnicking (51%)
Bainbridge SD	Walking (94%)	Beach (63%)
	Beach (88%)	Walking (60%)
	View points (79%)	Viewpoints & hiking (55%)
CO Poulsbo	Walking (85%)	Walking (66%)
	Beach (83%)	View points (60%)
	Picnicking (80%)	Beach (58%)
District 1 NK	Walking (85%)	Walking (60%)
	Beach (82%)	Beach & viewpoints (56%)
	Picnicking (74%)	Hiking (47%)
District 2 SK	Walking (78%)	Walking (60%)
	Beach or Picnic (70%)	Picnicking (56%)
	Viewpoints (66%)	Beach (53%)
District 3 CK	Walking (83%)	Walking (59%)
	Beach (72%)	View points (55%)
	Viewpoints (74%)	Picnicking (51%)

Improving future surveys

As the survey process unfolds many ideas for improving the instrument and the process surface. The next survey is provided in this section.

- Test – Because of time constraints, the survette to test the survey was conducted by a canvasser. It is recommended that future mailed surveys be tested using a random sample of the survey sample to give the most relevant findings.
- Additional demographic questions could provide more cross reference tools and greater use of data. Possible additions routinely included in questionnaires are income level and race. These demographic questions help define target audiences and provide greater confidence that all segments of the population are represented in direct relationship to the diversity of the community.
- Adding an open ended question would respond to test subject comments and offers of antidotal information about unknown areas of concern and interest.
- Greater reliability is possible by oversampling. We recommend sending an additional 1,000 surveys to receive greater number of completed surveys back. A larger number of surveys returns would provide enhanced reliability of district information and allow the weighting of returns to more accurately represent segments of the population. Weighting survey returns according to demographic representation corrects for any under or overrepresentation within the demographic groups.
- Additional banner headings utilizing the same data set (not funded in this study) would generate additional information about the interests of those from various household sizes and age groups.

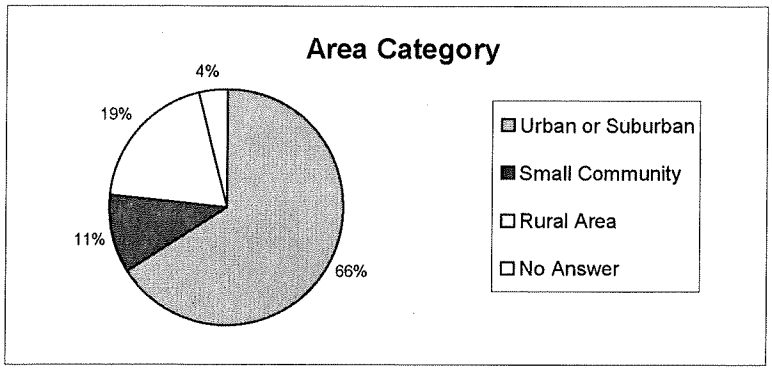
Appendix

Appendix A-Demographic Questions

Question #1 Community Size and Zip code

Which Category below best describes where you live?

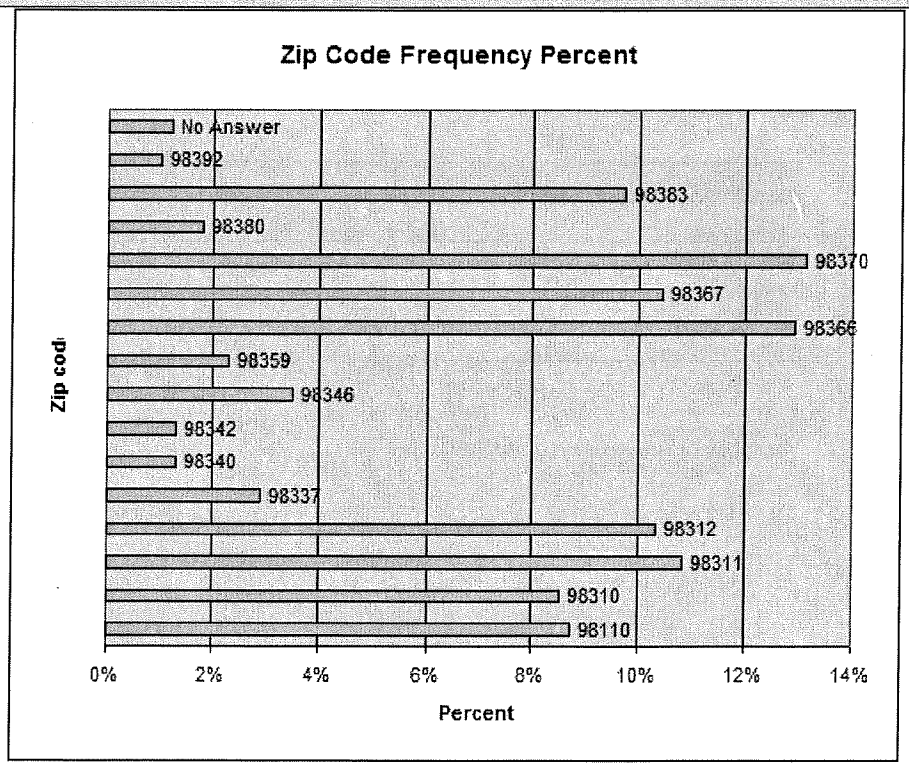
Category:	Number	Percent
Urban or S	692	66%
Small Com	113	11%
Rural Area	203	19%
No Answer	41	4%
Total	1049	100%



Zip Code Break down

Home Zip Code:

Zip Code:	Number	%
98110	87	9%
98310	85	9%
98311	108	11%
98312	103	10%
98337	29	3%
98340	13	1%
98342	13	1%
98346	35	4%
98359	23	2%
98366	129	13%
98367	104	10%
98370	131	13%
98380	18	2%
98383	97	10%
98392	10	1%
No Answer	12	1%
Total	997	100%

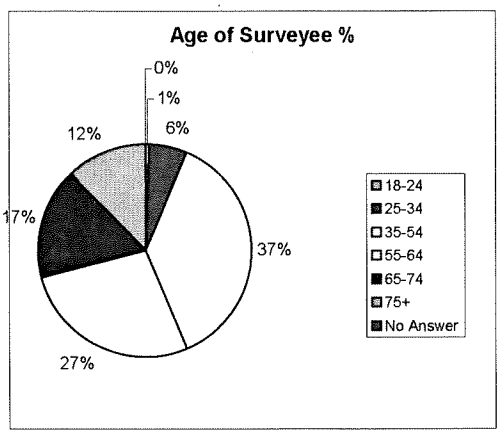


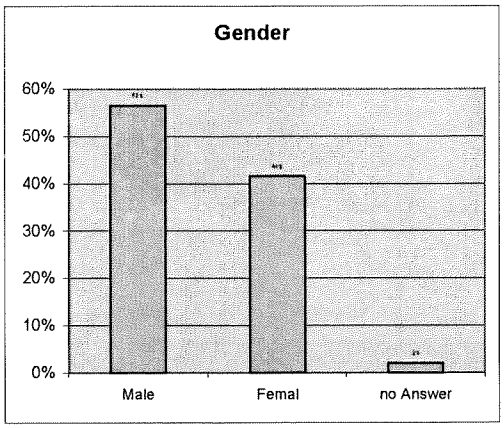
Questions #2 and #3 Age and gender

Which of these best describes you?

Age	Number	Percent
18-24	6	1%
25-34	62	6%
35-54	389	37%
55-64	284	27%
65-74	177	17%
75+	129	12%
No Answer	0	0%
Total	1047	100%

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	593	57%
Femal	435	41%
no Answer	21	2%
Total	1049	100%



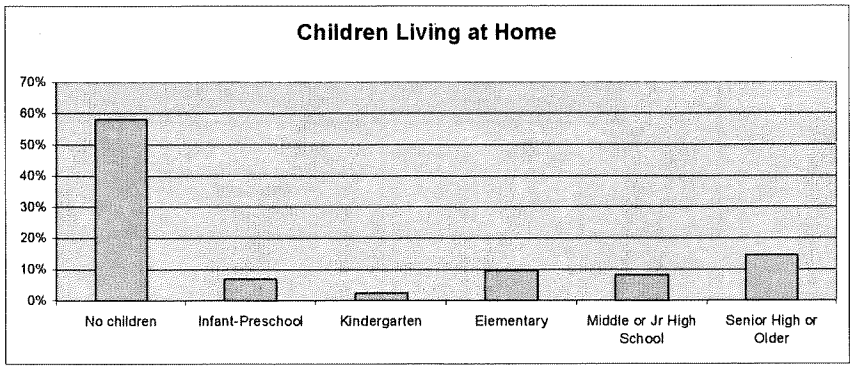


Question #4 Household Size

If you have children living at home at least some of the time, what are their ages?

Childrens Ages:	Number	Percent
No children	693	58%
Infant-Preschool	83	7%
Kindergarten	30	3%
Elementary	115	10%
Middle or Jr High School	98	8%
Senior High or Older	174	15%
	1193	100%

Number of Cases:	1049
Number of responses"	1193
Average number of responses/case	1.137274



B- Frequency

Question #5 County Parks and Recreation Facilities

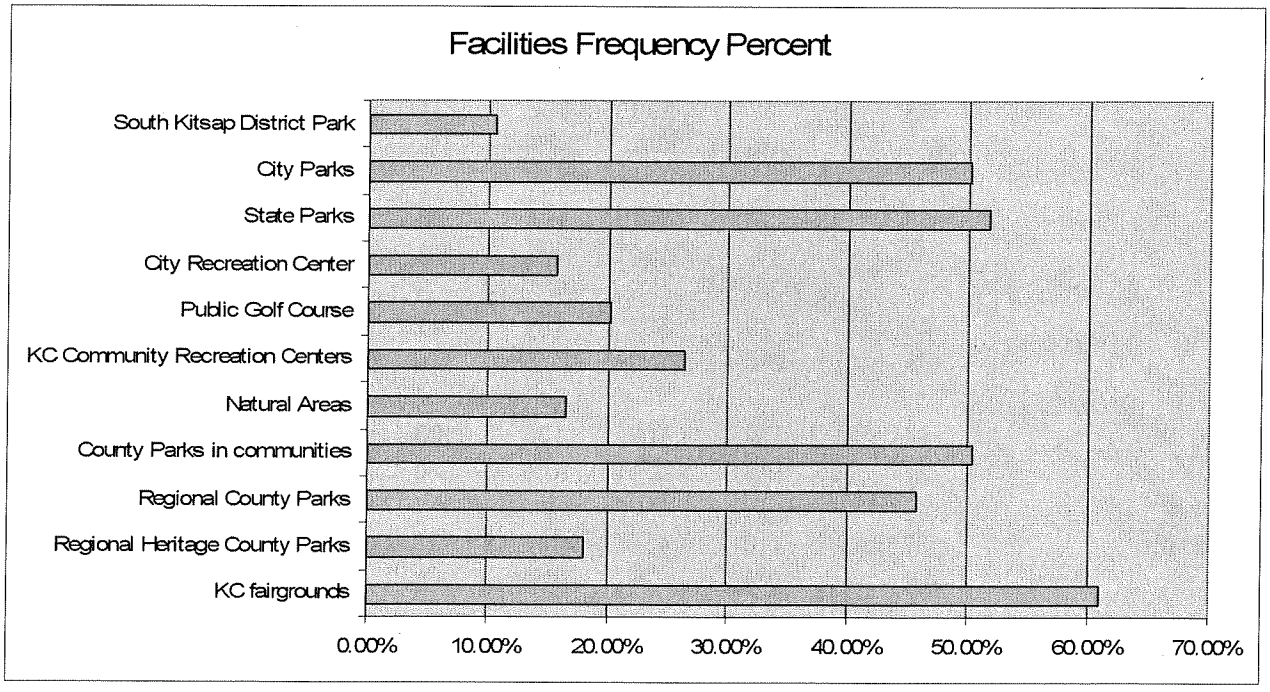
In the past year, have you or anyone in your household visited or used any of the following facilities in Kitsap County?

N= 1002

Facility	Number	Percent
KC fairgrounds	611	60.98%
Regional Heritage County Parks	180	17.96%
Regional County Parks	458	45.71%
County Parks in communities	505	50.40%
Natural Areas	165	16.47%
KC Community Recreation Centers	265	26.45%
Public Golf Course	202	20.16%
City Recreation Center	157	15.67%
State Parks	518	51.70%
City Parks	502	50.10%
South Kitsap District Park	105	10.48%

Total facilities visited (park, open space, or facilities):

Question #6 Other Agency Parks and Facilities



Questions #7 Rate County Parks and Facilities

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N= 1002	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Average rating	Total
Appearance	93	44	318	177	34	336	2.35	1002
	9%	4%	32%	18%	3%	34%		
Accessibility	101	40	334	164	29	334	2.32	1002
	10%	4%	33%	16%	3%	33%		
Safety	90	77	352	198	49	236	2.32	1002
	9%	8%	35%	20%	5%	24%		
Quality	84	85	436	146	29	222	2.17	1002
	8%	8%	44%	15%	3%	22%		
Range of Programs	75	120	487	154	27	139	2.11	1002
	7%	12%	49%	15%	3%	14%		

Considering only those who report using Kitsap Park facilities:

N= 838	No Answer	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Fair (3)	Poor (4)	Don't Know	Average rating	Total
Appearance	52	37	298	166	31	254	2.36	838
	6%	4%	36%	20%	4%	30%		
Accessibility	58	34	311	154	28	253	2.33	838
	7%	4%	37%	18%	3%	30%		
Safety	48	72	327	186	41	164	2.31	838
	6%	9%	39%	22%	5%	20%		
Quality	44	79	408	136	23	148	2.16	838
	5%	9%	49%	16%	3%	18%		
Range of Programs	37	110	457	138	23	73	2.10	838
	4%	13%	55%	16%	3%	9%		

Question # 9 Funding Mechanisms

Question # 9 Funding Mechanisms -*Revised 1/2006*

N= 1049	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	628	28	88	141	107	15	42	$ 13.27	13.27%
	60%	3%	8%	13%	10%	1%	4%		
More park facilities	715	26	97	145	49	2	15	$ 7.41	7.41%
	68%	2%	9%	14%	5%	0%	1%		
More beach and water front access	564	22	93	212	124	12	22	$ 13.13	13.13%
	54%	2%	9%	20%	12%	1%	2%		
More trails	631	52	115	169	66	4	12	$ 8.76	8.76%
	60%	5%	11%	16%	6%	0%	1%		
More parks in rural communities	774	55	88	94	34	0	4	$ 4.65	4.65%
	74%	5%	8%	9%	3%	0%	0%		
Purchase land while it is available	522	25	95	200	162	16	29	$ 15.86	15.86%
	50%	2%	9%	19%	15%	2%	3%		
Preserve farmland	666	49	91	130	81	2	30	$ 10.04	10.04%
	63%	5%	9%	12%	8%	0%	3%		
Maintain existing facilities	463	24	113	234	158	10	47	$ 17.67	17.67%
	44%	2%	11%	22%	15%	1%	4%		
Other fund allocations	962	6	8	19	21	6	27	$ 4.29	4.29%
	92%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%		
									95.09%

Question #10 Use of facilities and impact of convenient locations on use

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N=1049	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	33	144	129	96	113	126	**408**	1049
	3%	13.73%	12.30%	9.15%	10.77%	12.01%	**38.89%**	100.00%
Hiking	61	416	**258**	**146**	74	49	45	1049
	6%	39.66%	**24.59%**	**13.92%**	7.05%	4.67%	4.29%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	75	685	81	48	36	37	87	1049
	7%	65.30%	7.72%	4.58%	3.43%	3.53%	8.29%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	66	419	**249**	123	72	40	80	1049
	6%	39.94%	**23.74%**	11.73%	6.86%	3.81%	7.63%	100.00%
Beach activities	56	198	**314**	**170**	**128**	92	91	1049
	5%	18.88%	**29.93%**	**16.21%**	**12.20%**	8.77%	8.67%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	65	586	188	86	52	34	38	1049
	6%	55.86%	17.92%	8.20%	4.96%	3.24%	3.62%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating *(canoe, kayak, small sail)*	56	670	164	66	54	20	19	1049
	5%	63.87%	15.63%	6.29%	5.15%	1.91%	1.81%	100.00%
Power boating	61	675	142	61	43	30	37	1049
	6%	64.35%	13.54%	5.82%	4.10%	2.86%	3.53%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	51	237	433	181	85	38	24	1049
	5%	22.59%	41.28%	17.25%	8.10%	3.62%	2.29%	100.00%
Using playground equipment	63	594	156	92	64	40	40	1049
	6%	56.63%	14.87%	8.77%	6.10%	3.81%	3.81%	100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	52	569	144	95	65	56	68	1049
	5%	54.24%	13.73%	9.06%	6.20%	5.34%	6.48%	100.00%

Mountain biking on trails	60	800	100	36	24	14	15	1049
	6%	76%	9.53%	3.43%	2.29%	1.33%	1.43%	100.00%
Basketball	58	790	89	36	29	20	27	1049
	6%	75.31%	8.48%	3.43%	2.76%	1.91%	2.57%	100.00%
Baseball	59	825	59	39	18	24	25	1049
	6%	78.65%	5.62%	3.72%	1.72%	2.29%	2.38%	100.00%
Softball	57	845	66	28	20	11	22	1049
	5%	80.55%	6.29%	2.67%	1.91%	1.05%	2.10%	100.00%
Soccer	58	814	60	22	24	30	41	1049
	6%	77.60%	5.72%	2.10%	2.29%	2.86%	3.91%	100.00%
Football	56	885	53	19	14	12	10	1049
	5%	84.37%	5.05%	1.81%	1.33%	1.14%	0.95%	100.00%
Tennis	61	824	89	37	20	7	11	1049
	6%	78.55%	8.48%	3.53%	1.91%	0.67%	1.05%	100.00%
Golf	55	699	115	57	42	35	46	1049
	5%	66.63%	10.96%	5.43%	4.00%	3.34%	4.39%	100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding	63	842	73	25	17	7	22	1049
	6%	80.27%	6.96%	2.38%	1.62%	0.67%	2.10%	100.00%
Indoor swimming	51	532	188	96	75	48	59	1049
	5%	50.71%	17.92%	9.15%	7.15%	4.58%	5.62%	100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming	69	611	200	80	45	27	17	1049
	7%	58.25%	19.07%	7.63%	4.29%	2.57%	1.62%	100.00%
Horseback riding	55	878	66	12	12	7	19	1049
	5%	83.70%	6.29%	1.14%	1.14%	0.67%	1.81%	100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery	54	842	76	27	20	17	13	1049

	5%	80.27%	7.24%	2.57%	1.91%	1.62%	1.24%	100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park	62	756	102	55	25	16	33	1049
	6%	72.07%	9.72%	5.24%	2.38%	1.53%	3.15%	100.00%
Fitness and health classes	63	598	125	61	45	44	113	1049
	6%	57.01%	11.92%	5.82%	4.29%	4.19%	10.77%	100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class	58	856	53	23	18	14	27	1049
	6%	81.60%	5.05%	2.19%	1.72%	1.33%	2.57%	100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips	63	795	131	24	21	7	8	1049
	6%	75.79%	12.49%	2.29%	2.00%	0.67%	0.76%	100.00%
Saltwater diving	60	928	36	11	6	3	5	1049
	6%	88.47%	3.43%	1.05%	0.57%	0.29%	0.48%	100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	46	237	312	209	132	51	62	1049
	4%	22.59%	29.74%	19.92%	12.58%	4.86%	5.91%	100.00%

Part B Question #10

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

	N= 1049 No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	74	369	266	245	95	1049
	7%	35.18%	25.36%	23.36%	9.06%	100.00%
Hiking	101	224	253	296	175	1049
	10%	21.35%	24.12%	28.22%	16.68%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	120	111	99	334	385	1049
	11%	10.58%	9.44%	31.84%	36.70%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	110	145	262	315	217	1049
	10%	13.82%	24.98%	30.03%	20.69%	100.00%
Beach activities	95	244	321	266	123	1049
	9%	23.26%	30.60%	25.36%	11.73%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	117	141	167	324	300	1049
	11%	13.44%	15.92%	30.89%	28.60%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating *(canoe, kayak, small sail)*	107	122	173	342	305	1049
	10%	11.63%	16.49%	32.60%	29.08%	100.00%
Power boating	113	94	109	315	418	1049
	11%	8.96%	10.39%	30.03%	39.85%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	99	187	367	264	132	1049
	9%	17.83%	34.99%	25.17%	12.58%	100.00%
Using playground equipment	118	143	143	284	361	1049
	11%	13.63%	13.63%	27.07%	34.41%	100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	102	229	215	231	272	1049
	10%	21.83%	20.50%	22.02%	25.93%	100.00%

Mountain biking on trails	116	109	125	286	413	1049
	11%	10%	11.92%	27.26%	39.37%	100.00%
Basketball	111	76	100	262	500	1049
	11%	7.24%	9.53%	24.98%	47.66%	100.00%
Baseball	117	61	68	297	506	1049
	11%	5.82%	6.48%	28.31%	48.24%	100.00%
Softball	112	54	76	297	510	1049
	11%	5.15%	7.24%	28.31%	48.62%	100.00%
Soccer	113	66	88	273	509	1049
	11%	6.29%	8.39%	26.02%	48.52%	100.00%
Football	109	42	61	278	559	1049
	10%	4.00%	5.82%	26.50%	53.29%	100.00%
Tennis	107	66	110	274	492	1049
	10%	6.29%	10.49%	26.12%	46.90%	100.00%
Golf	106	111	138	252	442	1049
	10%	10.58%	13.16%	24.02%	42.14%	100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding	123	63	87	235	541	1049
	12%	6.01%	8.29%	22.40%	51.57%	100.00%
Indoor swimming	103	203	240	248	255	1049
	10%	19.35%	22.88%	23.64%	24.31%	100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming	119	106	161	295	368	1049
	11%	10.10%	15.35%	28.12%	35.08%	100.00%
Horseback riding	113	78	99	252	507	1049
	11%	7.44%	9.44%	24.02%	48.33%	100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery	112	81	148	218	490	1049

	11%	7.72%	14.11%	20.78%	46.71%	100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park	110	145	134	211	449	1049
	10%	13.82%	12.77%	20.11%	42.80%	100.00%
Fitness and health classes	104	147	260	273	265	1049
	10%	14.01%	24.79%	26.02%	25.26%	100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class	117	71	138	267	456	1049
	11%	6.77%	13.16%	25.45%	43.47%	100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips	117	72	209	299	352	1049
	11%	6.86%	19.92%	28.50%	33.56%	100.00%
Saltwater diving	117	34	57	251	590	1049
	11%	3.24%	5.43%	23.93%	56.24%	100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	110	223	352	215	149	1049
	10%	21.26%	33.56%	20.50%	14.20%	100.00%

C-Geographic Banner

Facilities Use by Geographical Region

	Total*	School District						Commissioner District		
		South Kitsap	Central Kitsap	Bremerton	North Kitsap	Bainbridge	Poulsbo	North	Central	South
Individuals	963	233	223	217	203	87	131	400	303	285
		24%	23%	23%	21%	9%	14%	42%	31%	30%
Kitsap County Fairgrounds and Events Center	596	121	185	157	109	24	74	229	229	149
	62%	52%	83%	72%	54%	28%	56%	57%	76%	52%
Regional Heritage County Parks	169	46	43	51	24	5	18	61	54	64
	18%	20%	19%	24%	12%	6%	14%	15%	18%	22%
Regional County Parks	444	91	105	86	126	36	81	217	131	106
	46%	39%	47%	40%	62%	41%	62%	54%	43%	37%
County Parks in communities	496	92	159	122	99	24	66	198	194	112
	52%	39%	71%	56%	49%	28%	50%	50%	64%	39%
Natural Areas	160	19	36	38	45	22	22	82	53	28
	17%	8%	16%	18%	22%	25%	17%	21%	17%	10%
Kitsap County Community Recreation Centers	257	90	68	44	46	9	26	90	75	99
	27%	39%	30%	20%	23%	10%	20%	23%	25%	35%
Public Golf Courses	196	41	62	46	36	11	27	82	71	47
	20%	18%	28%	21%	18%	13%	21%	21%	23%	16%
City Recreation Centers	155	16	26	49	37	27	25	81	52	24

	16%	7%	12%	23%	18%	31%	19%	20%	17%	8%
State Parks	507	71	123	111	124	78	84	267	154	94
	53%	30%	55%	51%	61%	90%	64%	67%	51%	33%
City Parks	489	86	90	132	108	73	78	235	146	118
	51%	37%	40%	61%	53%	84%	60%	59%	48%	41%
South Kitsap Park District Community Park	100	78	9	9	2	2	2	9	13	83
	10%	33%	4%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	29%
Has not used any facility	78	36	17	9	15	1	10	23	18	41
	8%	15%	8%	4%	7%	1%	8%	6%	6%	14%
Recreation Center	344	93	76	74	67	34	42	142	102	108
	36%	40%	34%	34%	33%	39%	32%	36%	34%	38%
Regional Parks	502	108	116	109	132	37	86	233	151	134
	52%	46%	52%	50%	65%	43%	66%	58%	50%	47%
Community Parks	767	158	182	187	155	85	103	331	253	201
	80%	68%	82%	86%	76%	98%	79%	83%	83%	71%

** The total number includes only those surveys that had answers to the zip code question.*

Facilities Rated by School District South Kitsap:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N= 233

	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	18	8	62	59	12	74	233
	8%	3%	27%	25%	5%	32%	
Accessibility	17	6	69	50	12	79	233
	7%	3%	30%	21%	5%	34%	
Safety	15	12	66	58	16	66	233
	6%	5%	28%	25%	7%	28%	
Quality	16	13	**83**	53	11	57	233
	7%	6%	**36%**	23%	5%	24%	
Range of Programs	14	16	92	53	17	41	233
	6%	7%	39%	23%	7%	18%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=183	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	10	6	55	57	11	44	183
	5%	3%	30%	31%	6%	24%	
Accessibility	9	4	61	49	11	49	183
	5%	2%	33%	27%	6%	27%	
Safety	7	11	61	52	14	38	183
	4%	6%	33%	28%	8%	21%	
Quality	8	13	74	49	8	31	183
	4%	7%	40%	27%	4%	17%	
Range of Programs	6	14	**84**	49	14	16	183
	3%	8%	**46%**	27%	8%	9%	

Central Kitsap:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=223	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	18	7	77	40	7	74	223
	8%	3%	35%	18%	3%	33%	
Accessibility	20	7	90	30	6	70	223
	9%	3%	40%	13%	3%	31%	
Safety	19	19	101	43	6	35	223
	9%	9%	45%	19%	3%	16%	
Quality	16	20	110	33	7	37	223
	7%	9%	49%	15%	3%	17%	
Range of Programs	15	30	**127**	29	2	20	223
	7%	13%	**57%**	13%	1%	9%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=203	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	11	7	76	37	6	66	203
	5%	3%	37%	18%	3%	33%	
Accessibility	12	6	89	28	6	62	203
	6%	3%	44%	14%	3%	31%	
Safety	11	19	98	42	6	27	203
	5%	9%	48%	21%	3%	13%	
Quality	9	20	108	31	6	29	203
	4%	10%	53%	15%	3%	14%	
Range of Programs	8	29	126	26	2	12	203
	4%	14%	62%	13%	1%	6%	

Bremerton:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=217	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	23	9	81	31	5	68	217
	11%	4%	37%	14%	2%	31%	
Accessibility	27	11	74	32	4	69	217
	12%	5%	34%	15%	2%	32%	
Safety	23	20	85	37	8	44	217
	11%	9%	39%	17%	4%	20%	
Quality	23	20	95	31	5	43	217
	11%	9%	44%	14%	2%	20%	
Range of Programs	19	34	110	26	1	27	217
	9%	16%	51%	12%	0%	12%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=195	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	17	8	77	30	5	58	195
	9%	4%	39%	15%	3%	30%	
Accessibility	20	10	71	30	4	60	195
	10%	5%	36%	15%	2%	31%	
Safety	17	19	77	36	8	38	195
	9%	10%	39%	18%	4%	19%	
Quality	17	19	89	29	5	36	195
	9%	10%	46%	15%	3%	18%	
Range of Programs	14	31	**103**	24	1	22	195
	7%	16%	**53%**	12%	1%	11%	

North Kitsap:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=203	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	19	11	68	32	7	66	203
	9%	5%	33%	16%	3%	33%	
Accessibility	20	9	69	36	4	65	203
	10%	4%	34%	18%	2%	32%	
Safety	18	16	67	45	8	49	203
	9%	8%	33%	22%	4%	24%	
Quality	15	22	102	16	2	46	203
	7%	11%	50%	8%	1%	23%	
Range of Programs	12	28	**108**	28	3	24	203
	6%	14%	**53%**	14%	1%	12%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=171	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	9	11	66	29	6	50	171
	5%	6%	39%	17%	4%	29%	
Accessibility	10	9	64	34	4	50	171
	6%	5%	37%	20%	2%	29%	
Safety	8	16	63	42	5	37	171
	5%	9%	37%	25%	3%	22%	
Quality	5	20	97	15	2	32	171
	3%	12%	57%	9%	1%	19%	
Range of Programs	4	26	**101**	26	2	12	171
	2%	15%	**59%**	15%	1%	7%	

Bainbridge:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=87	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	6	8	21	10	1	41	87
	7%	9%	24%	11%	1%	47%	
Accessibility	7	6	22	12	1	39	87
	8%	7%	25%	14%	1%	45%	
Safety	7	7	22	10	9	32	87
	8%	8%	25%	11%	10%	37%	
Quality	7	8	33	7	2	30	87
	8%	9%	38%	8%	2%	34%	
Range of Programs	7	10	34	14	2	20	87
	8%	11%	39%	16%	2%	23%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=57	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	2	4	16	8	1	26	57
	4%	7%	28%	14%	2%	46%	
Accessibility	3	4	17	9	1	23	57
	5%	7%	30%	16%	2%	40%	
Safety	3	5	17	9	6	17	57
	5%	9%	30%	16%	11%	30%	
Quality	3	6	27	6	1	14	57
	5%	11%	47%	11%	2%	25%	
Range of Programs	3	8	28	9	2	7	57
	5%	14%	49%	16%	4%	12%	

Poulsbo:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=131	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	13	8	44	22	4	40	131
	10%	6%	34%	17%	3%	31%	
Accessibility	13	6	52	20	3	37	131
	10%	5%	40%	15%	2%	28%	
Safety	11	12	44	29	4	31	131
	8%	9%	34%	22%	3%	24%	
Quality	10	14	72	7	1	27	131
	8%	11%	55%	5%	1%	21%	
Range of Programs	8	18	**74**	15	2	14	131
	6%	14%	**56%**	11%	2%	11%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=107	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	5	8	42	19	3	30	107
	5%	7%	39%	18%	3%	28%	
Accessibility	5	6	48	18	3	27	107
	5%	6%	45%	17%	3%	25%	
Safety	3	12	41	26	2	23	107
	3%	11%	38%	24%	2%	21%	
Quality	2	13	**67**	6	1	18	107
	2%	12%	**63%**	6%	1%	17%	
Range of Programs	2	17	**67**	13	1	7	107
	2%	16%	**63%**	12%	1%	7%	

Facilities Rated by Commissioner District:

North Commissioner District

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N=400	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	40	34	144	69	17	146	450
	10%	9%	36%	17%	4%	37%	
Accessibility	43	30	148	72	15	142	450
	11%	8%	37%	18%	4%	36%	
Safety	41	41	150	80	28	110	450
	10%	10%	38%	20%	7%	28%	
Quality	35	50	**196**	51	16	102	450
	9%	13%	**49%**	13%	4%	26%	
Range of Programs	34	62	210	65	16	63	450
	9%	16%	53%	16%	4%	16%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=329	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	22	28	135	59	14	111	369
	7%	9%	41%	18%	4%	34%	
Accessibility	25	26	136	63	13	106	369
	8%	8%	41%	19%	4%	32%	
Safety	22	37	138	74	20	78	369
	7%	11%	42%	22%	6%	24%	
Quality	17	45	182	45	13	67	369
	5%	14%	55%	14%	4%	20%	
Range of Programs	18	57	**194**	54	13	33	369
	5%	17%	**59%**	16%	4%	10%	

Central Commissioner District:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

	N= 303						
	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	32	10	103	48	12	98	303
	11%	3%	34%	16%	4%	32%	
Accessibility	36	12	104	42	10	99	303
	12%	4%	34%	14%	3%	33%	
Safety	30	29	121	59	12	52	303
	10%	10%	40%	19%	4%	17%	
Quality	31	27	138	40	10	57	303
	10%	9%	46%	13%	3%	19%	
Range of Programs	25	45	**163**	35	2	33	303
	8%	15%	**54%**	12%	1%	11%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N=274	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	21	9	98	47	11	88	274
	8%	3%	36%	17%	4%	32%	
Accessibility	23	10	101	40	10	90	274
	8%	4%	37%	15%	4%	33%	
Safety	19	28	113	57	12	45	274
	7%	10%	41%	21%	4%	16%	
Quality	20	26	132	38	9	49	274
	7%	9%	48%	14%	3%	18%	
Range of Programs	15	42	**157**	32	2	26	274
	5%	15%	**57%**	12%	1%	9%	

South Commissioner District:

How would you rate Kitsap County parks and facilities for each of the five categories?

N= 285

	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	24	9	73	68	14	97	285
	8%	3%	26%	24%	5%	34%	
Accessibility	25	7	83	58	14	98	285
	9%	2%	29%	20%	5%	34%	
Safety	21	15	84	65	19	81	285
	7%	5%	29%	23%	7%	28%	
Quality	22	15	104	63	12	69	285
	8%	5%	36%	22%	4%	24%	
Range of Programs	20	20	**114**	62	19	50	285
	7%	7%	**40%**	22%	7%	18%	

Considering only those who report using parks facilities:

N= 227

	No Answer	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Total
Appearance	14	7	66	66	13	61	227
	6%	3%	29%	29%	6%	27%	
Accessibility	15	5	75	57	13	62	227
	7%	2%	33%	25%	6%	27%	
Safety	11	14	78	59	17	48	227
	5%	6%	34%	26%	7%	21%	
Quality	12	15	94	59	9	38	227
	5%	7%	41%	26%	4%	17%	
Range of Programs	10	17	**105**	58	16	21	227
	4%	7%	**46%**	26%	7%	9%	

South Kitsap:

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N=	233	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers		113	4	22	40	33	8	13	$ 18.88	19%
		48%	2%	9%	17%	14%	3%	6%		
More park facilities		147	2	22	40	16	1	5	$ 9.83	10%
		63%	1%	9%	17%	7%	0%	2%		
More beach and water front access		129	5	17	54	22	4	2	$ 11.99	12%
		55%	2%	7%	23%	9%	2%	1%		
More trails		144	9	25	40	12	1	2	$ 8.45	8%
		62%	4%	11%	17%	5%	0%	1%		
More parks in rural communities		173	10	15	26	9	0	0	$ 4.82	5%
		74%	4%	6%	11%	4%	0%	0%		
Purchase land while it is available		131	5	24	40	24	4	5	$ 12.67	13%
		56%	2%	10%	17%	10%	2%	2%		
Preserve farmland		161	9	16	22	17	0	8	$ 9.60	10%
		69%	4%	7%	9%	7%	0%	3%		
Maintain existing facilities		104	1	28	46	42	1	11	$ 18.48	18%
		45%	0%	12%	20%	18%	0%	5%		
Other fund allocations		219	1	1	6	3	1	2	$ 2.30	2%
		94%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%		

Central Kitsap

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 223	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	134 60%	9 4%	14 6%	27 12%	26 12%	3 1%	10 4%	$ 13.74	14%
More park facilities	157 70%	10 4%	22 10%	22 10%	11 5%	0 0%	1 0%	$ 6.03	6%
More beach and water front access	134 60%	8 4%	20 9%	37 17%	17 8%	2 1%	5 2%	$ 10.38	10%
More trails	139 62%	13 6%	24 11%	30 13%	13 6%	2 1%	2 1%	$ 8.37	8%
More parks in rural communities	165 74%	16 7%	22 10%	15 7%	5 2%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 3.63	4%
Purchase land while it is available	113 51%	6 3%	22 10%	36 16%	38 17%	1 0%	7 3%	$ 15.55	16%
Preserve farmland	139 62%	11 5%	22 10%	28 13%	12 5%	0 0%	11 5%	$ 10.98	11%
Maintain existing facilities	87 39%	6 3%	25 11%	54 24%	33 15%	3 1%	15 7%	$ 21.10	**21%**
Other fund allocations	204 91%	3 1%	1 0%	5 2%	4 2%	1 0%	5 2%	$ 3.79	4%

Bremerton

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 202	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	124 61%	8 4%	17 8%	38 19%	17 8%	2 1%	11 5%	$ 14.83	15%
More park facilities	150 74%	7 3%	15 7%	34 17%	10 5%	0 0%	1 0%	$ 6.89	7%
More beach and water front access	121 60%	3 1%	23 11%	39 19%	26 13%	2 1%	3 1%	$ 13.10	13%
More trails	131 65%	13 6%	25 12%	31 15%	13 6%	0 0%	4 2%	$ 9.22	9%
More parks in rural communities	159 79%	13 6%	21 10%	18 9%	6 3%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 4.24	4%
Purchase land while it is available	95 47%	9 4%	21 10%	49 24%	34 17%	3 1%	6 3%	$ 18.22	18%
Preserve farmland	142 70%	10 5%	20 10%	30 15%	11 5%	1 0%	3 1%	$ 8.36	8%
Maintain existing facilities	88 44%	7 3%	17 8%	53 26%	40 20%	2 1%	10 5%	$ 20.55	**21%**
Other fund allocations	194 96%	2 1%	4 2%	4 2%	4 2%	2 1%	7 3%	$ 5.52	6%

North Kitsap

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 380	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	261 69%	12 3%	32 8%	42 11%	38 10%	5 1%	10 3%	$ 11.36	11%
More park facilities	279 73%	10 3%	42 11%	45 12%	16 4%	1 0%	7 2%	$ 7.45	7%
More beach and water front access	200 53%	9 2%	36 9%	84 22%	53 14%	6 2%	12 3%	$ 15.61	16%
More trails	231 61%	21 6%	47 12%	64 17%	31 8%	2 1%	4 1%	$ 9.75	10%
More parks in rural communities	296 78%	20 5%	34 9%	34 9%	13 3%	0 0%	3 1%	$ 5.13	5%
Purchase land while it is available	194 51%	5 1%	30 8%	78 21%	72 19%	7 2%	14 4%	$ 18.68	**19%**
Preserve farmland	241 63%	18 5%	36 9%	56 15%	39 10%	1 0%	9 2%	$ 11.26	11%
Maintain existing facilities	178 47%	10 3%	45 12%	95 25%	53 14%	3 1%	16 4%	$ 17.52	18%
Other fund allocations	364 96%	3 1%	0 0%	7 2%	12 3%	2 1%	12 3%	$ 5.30	5%

Bainbridge

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 83	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	63 76%	3 4%	13 16%	6 7%	1 1%	0 0%	1 1%	$ 5.18	5%
More park facilities	64 77%	1 1%	8 10%	9 11%	3 4%	0 0%	2 2%	$ 7.05	7%
More beach and water front access	32 39%	1 1%	9 11%	27 33%	15 18%	1 1%	2 2%	$ 19.04	**19%**
More trails	40 48%	4 5%	15 18%	16 19%	12 14%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 11.88	12%
More parks in rural communities	66 80%	2 2%	9 11%	8 10%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 4.14	4%
Purchase land while it is available	32 39%	1 1%	7 8%	16 19%	24 29%	3 4%	4 5%	$ 25.31	**25%**
Preserve farmland	48 58%	2 2%	11 13%	18 22%	8 10%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 9.92	10%
Maintain existing facilities	39 47%	1 1%	15 18%	20 24%	9 11%	2 2%	1 1%	$ 14.19	14%
Other fund allocations	79 95%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	4 5%	0 0%	3 4%	$ 5.72	6%

Poulsbo

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 126	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	87	3	8	12	14	2	5	$ 19.34	19%
	69%	2%	6%	10%	11%	2%	4%		
More park facilities	87	2	16	16	6	1	3	$ 13.17	13%
	69%	2%	13%	13%	5%	1%	2%		
More beach and water front access	67	2	9	24	22	3	4	$ 25.04	25%
	53%	2%	7%	19%	17%	2%	3%		
More trails	78	5	12	23	11	0	2	$ 15.42	15%
	62%	4%	10%	18%	9%	0%	2%		
More parks in rural communities	105	5	7	8	6	0	0	$ 6.20	6%
	83%	4%	6%	6%	5%	0%	0%		
Purchase land while it is available	72	1	8	25	20	1	4	$ 24.20	**24%**
	57%	1%	6%	20%	16%	1%	3%		
Preserve farmland	87	6	9	12	14	1	2	$ 15.33	15%
	69%	5%	7%	10%	11%	1%	2%		
Maintain existing facilities	64	5	14	23	20	1	4	$ 24.55	**25%**
	51%	4%	11%	18%	16%	1%	3%		
Other fund allocations	121	0	0	1	3	2	4	$ 8.55	9%
	96%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%		

North Commissioner District

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 423	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	273	13	37	45	39	5	11	$ 10.85	11%
	65%	3%	9%	11%	9%	1%	3%		
More park facilities	292	10	45	51	16	1	8	$ 7.23	7%
	69%	2%	11%	12%	4%	0%	2%		
More beach and water front access	207	9	40	90	59	6	12	$ 15.02	15%
	49%	2%	9%	21%	14%	1%	3%		
More trails	241	21	50	71	34	2	4	$ 9.46	9%
	57%	5%	12%	17%	8%	0%	1%		
More parks in rural communities	311	22	37	36	14	0	3	$ 4.90	5%
	74%	5%	9%	9%	3%	0%	1%		
Purchase land while it is available	203	5	35	81	77	8	14	**$ 17.69**	**18%**
	48%	1%	8%	19%	18%	2%	3%		
Preserve farmland	253	20	41	58	41	1	9	$ 10.55	11%
	60%	5%	10%	14%	10%	0%	2%		
Maintain existing facilities	186	10	47	105	56	3	16	$ 16.58	17%
	44%	2%	11%	25%	13%	1%	4%		
Other fund allocations	385	3	1	8	12	2	12	$ 4.85	5%
	91%	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	3%		

Central Commissioner District

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 320	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	191	10	23	48	30	2	16	$ 13.44	13%
	60%	3%	7%	15%	9%	1%	5%		
More park facilities	222	11	23	47	16	0	1	$ 6.45	6%
	69%	3%	7%	15%	5%	0%	0%		
More beach and water front access	184	5	29	57	37	2	6	$ 12.05	12%
	58%	2%	9%	18%	12%	1%	2%		
More trails	198	18	33	50	19	0	2	$ 7.71	8%
	62%	6%	10%	16%	6%	0%	1%		
More parks in rural communities	234	19	29	27	10	0	1	$ 4.49	4%
	73%	6%	9%	8%	3%	0%	0%		
Purchase land while it is available	145	12	29	65	58	3	8	$ 16.85	17%
	45%	4%	9%	20%	18%	1%	3%		
Preserve farmland	206	14	31	39	19	1	10	$ 9.45	9%
	64%	4%	10%	12%	6%	0%	3%		
Maintain existing facilities	133	10	32	75	47	5	18	**$ 19.23**	**19%**
	42%	3%	10%	23%	15%	2%	6%		
Other fund allocations	296	2	6	3	3	2	8	$ 3.64	4%
	93%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%		

South Commissioner District

This question will help us understand your priorities for the future of Kitsap County parks and open space. Imagine you have $100 to spend for Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation. You could spend all $100 on one thing or you could spread it around and spend it on several things...land, indoor facilities, or ball fields. What do you think is important? Where would you spend the money, in order to provide the kinds of parks, open space and facilities you want? What do you think is best for the future of Kitsap County?

N= 292	None	$1-5$	$6-$10	$11-$25	$26-$50	$51-$75	$76-$100	Average Allocation	%Total Dollars
More Community Recreation Centers	155 53%	5 2%	27 9%	45 15%	37 13%	8 3%	15 5%	$ 16.88	17%
More park facilities	192 66%	5 2%	26 9%	46 16%	16 5%	1 0%	6 2%	$ 8.77	9%
More beach and water front access	163 56%	8 3%	22 8%	63 22%	28 10%	4 1%	4 1%	$ 12.00	12%
More trails	185 63%	13 4%	31 11%	45 15%	12 4%	1 0%	5 2%	$ 8.33	8%
More parks in rural communities	219 75%	13 4%	20 7%	30 10%	10 3%	0 0%	0 0%	$ 4.56	5%
Purchase land while it is available	164 56%	7 2%	30 10%	52 18%	27 9%	5 2%	7 2%	$ 12.71	13%
Preserve farmland	196 67%	14 5%	18 6%	32 11%	21 7%	0 0%	11 4%	$ 10.33	10%
Maintain existing facilities	135 46%	3 1%	33 11%	52 18%	55 19%	2 1%	12 4%	**$ 17.92**	**18%**
Other fund allocations	268 92%	1 0%	1 0%	8 3%	6 2%	2 1%	6 2%	$ 4.06	4%

South Kitsap

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 233	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	86	88	13	22	24	233
Impact fees	77	87	14	25	30	233
	33%	37%	6%	11%	13%	
Local Community matching	56	129	23	17	8	233
	24%	55%	10%	7%	3%	
Band levy through property taxes	10	76	12	51	84	233
	4%	33%	5%	22%	36%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	8	50	34	54	87	233
	3%	21%	15%	23%	37%	
Business partnerships	49	107	25	25	27	233
	21%	46%	11%	11%	12%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	70	121	18	14	10	233
	30%	52%	8%	6%	4%	
Parks pass	78	97	19	21	18	233
	33%	42%	8%	9%	8%	
Sales Tax	12	35	15	57	114	233
	5%	15%	6%	24%	49%	
Conservation Futures Fund	39	95	24	29	46	233
	17%	41%	10%	12%	20%	

Central Kitsap

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 223	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	67	96	16	29	15	223
	30%	43%	7%	13%	7%	
Impact fees	67	77	19	28	32	223
	30%	35%	9%	13%	14%	
Local Community matching	65	112	19	17	10	223
	29%	50%	9%	8%	4%	
Band levy through property taxes	21	73	18	49	62	223
	9%	33%	8%	22%	28%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	12	56	39	54	62	223
	5%	25%	17%	24%	28%	
Business partnerships	49	104	18	41	11	223
	22%	47%	8%	18%	5%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	66	127	15	9	6	223
	30%	57%	7%	4%	3%	
Parks pass	67	96	22	25	13	223
	30%	43%	10%	11%	6%	
Sales Tax	7	28	20	63	105	223
	3%	13%	9%	28%	47%	
Conservation Futures Fund	37	101	26	27	32	223
	17%	45%	12%	12%	14%	

Bremerton

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 217	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	64	86	22	20	25	217
	29%	40%	10%	9%	12%	
Impact fees	70	78	20	28	21	217
	32%	36%	9%	13%	10%	
Local Community matching	65	113	25	8	6	217
	30%	52%	12%	4%	3%	
Band levy through property taxes	23	72	22	44	56	217
	11%	33%	10%	20%	26%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	10	39	36	65	67	217
	5%	18%	17%	30%	31%	
Business partnerships	44	87	22	45	19	217
	20%	40%	10%	21%	9%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	71	107	24	10	5	217
	33%	49%	11%	5%	2%	
Parks pass	61	88	28	26	14	217
	28%	41%	13%	12%	6%	
Sales Tax	9	39	24	53	92	217
	4%	18%	11%	24%	42%	
Conservation Futures Fund	28	85	32	44	28	217
	13%	39%	15%	20%	13%	

North Kitsap

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 400	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	161	145	19	39	36	400
	40%	36%	5%	10%	9%	
Impact fees	163	140	23	31	43	400
	41%	35%	6%	8%	11%	
Local Community matching	143	186	30	26	15	400
	36%	47%	8%	7%	4%	
Band levy through property taxes	58	129	23	82	108	400
	15%	32%	6%	21%	27%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	25	103	61	93	118	400
	6%	26%	15%	23%	30%	
Business partnerships	99	152	32	77	40	400
	25%	38%	8%	19%	10%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	144	192	24	26	14	400
	36%	48%	6%	7%	4%	
Parks pass	133	154	31	53	29	400
	33%	39%	8%	13%	7%	
Sales Tax	22	66	28	105	179	400
	6%	17%	7%	26%	45%	
Conservation Futures Fund	74	165	40	51	70	400
	19%	41%	10%	13%	18%	

Bainbridge

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 87	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	39	26	3	7	12	87
	45%	30%	3%	8%	14%	
Impact fees	47	31	4	2	3	87
	54%	36%	5%	2%	3%	
Local Community matching	45	33	2	5	2	87
	52%	38%	2%	6%	2%	
Band levy through property taxes	25	24	5	17	16	87
	29%	28%	6%	20%	18%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	9	30	12	17	19	87
	10%	34%	14%	20%	22%	
Business partnerships	18	25	11	21	12	87
	21%	29%	13%	24%	14%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	35	38	4	7	3	87
	40%	44%	5%	8%	3%	
Parks pass	28	28	10	14	7	87
	32%	32%	11%	16%	8%	
Sales Tax	8	17	9	21	32	87
	9%	20%	10%	24%	37%	
Conservation Futures Fund	18	34	7	9	19	87
	21%	39%	8%	10%	22%	

Poulsbo

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 131	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	60	42	5	12	12	131
	46%	32%	4%	9%	9%	
Impact fees	51	47	6	9	18	131
	39%	36%	5%	7%	14%	
Local Community matching	43	66	12	4	6	131
	33%	50%	9%	3%	5%	
Band levy through property taxes	15	42	6	29	39	131
	11%	32%	5%	22%	30%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	6	31	20	26	48	131
	5%	24%	15%	20%	37%	
Business partnerships	35	53	9	21	13	131
	27%	40%	7%	16%	10%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	46	65	8	6	6	131
	35%	50%	6%	5%	5%	
Parks pass	53	48	5	13	12	131
	40%	37%	4%	10%	9%	
Sales Tax	7	24	9	27	64	131
	5%	18%	7%	21%	49%	
Conservation Futures Fund	29	52	14	16	20	131
	22%	40%	11%	12%	15%	

North Commissioner District

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 400	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	161	145	19	39	36	400
	40%	36%	5%	10%	9%	
Impact fees	163	140	23	31	43	400
	41%	35%	6%	8%	11%	
Local Community matching	143	186	30	26	15	400
	36%	47%	8%	7%	4%	
Band levy through property taxes	58	129	23	82	108	400
	15%	32%	6%	21%	27%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	25	103	61	93	118	400
	6%	26%	15%	23%	30%	
Business partnerships	99	152	32	77	40	400
	25%	38%	8%	19%	10%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	144	192	24	26	14	400
	36%	48%	6%	7%	4%	
Parks pass	133	154	31	53	29	400
	33%	39%	8%	13%	7%	
Sales Tax	22	66	28	105	179	400
	6%	17%	7%	26%	45%	
Conservation Futures Fund	74	165	40	51	70	400
	19%	41%	10%	13%	18%	

Central Commissioner District

Kitsap County residents will be asked to approve various ways that Kitsap County might pay for parks, open spaces and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods that have been used in Kitsap County or other Washington counties. Typically, several different ways are needed over time to fund different aspects of parks, open spaces and recreation programs, Read the descriptions of each funding and consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 303	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	88	127	24	37	27	303
	29%	42%	8%	12%	9%	
Impact fees	91	112	24	39	37	303
	30%	37%	8%	13%	12%	
Local Community matching	85	160	30	18	10	303
	28%	53%	10%	6%	3%	
Band levy through property taxes	29	104	28	63	79	303
	10%	34%	9%	21%	26%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	16	58	52	86	91	303
	5%	19%	17%	28%	30%	
Business partnerships	54	135	29	62	23	303
	18%	45%	10%	20%	8%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	88	167	27	13	8	303
	29%	55%	9%	4%	3%	
Parks pass	86	130	33	34	20	303
	28%	43%	11%	11%	7%	
Sales Tax	10	50	33	80	130	303
	3%	17%	11%	26%	43%	
Conservation Futures Fund	43	130	43	49	38	303
	14%	43%	14%	16%	13%	

South Commissioner District

Consider whether or not you would be inclined to support that method as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

N= 285	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Don't Know/No Answer	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Total
User fees or administration fees	108	102	19	24	32	285
	38%	36%	7%	8%	11%	
Impact fees	95	104	20	32	34	285
	33%	36%	7%	11%	12%	
Local Community matching	75	154	28	17	11	285
	26%	54%	10%	6%	4%	
Band levy through property taxes	17	91	19	61	97	285
	6%	32%	7%	21%	34%	
A levy lid lift on property taxes	10	62	43	71	99	285
	4%	22%	15%	25%	35%	
Business partnerships	61	132	32	31	29	285
	21%	46%	11%	11%	10%	
Government/Non-Profit partnerships	88	146	24	16	11	285
	31%	51%	8%	6%	4%	
Parks pass	95	111	26	31	22	285
	33%	39%	9%	11%	8%	
Sales Tax	14	40	22	67	142	285
	5%	14%	8%	24%	50%	
Conservation Futures Fund	46	117	34	39	49	285
	16%	41%	12%	14%	17%	

South

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 233	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	9	44	31	25	25	26	73	233
	4%	18.88%	13.30%	10.73%	10.73%	11.16%	31.33%	100.00%
Hiking	14	110	56	26	14	6	7	233
	6%	47.21%	24.03%	11.16%	6.01%	2.58%	3.00%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	22	152	22	12	4	6	15	233
	9%	65.24%	9.44%	5.15%	1.72%	2.58%	6.44%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	12	108	51	25	14	6	17	233
	5%	46.35%	21.89%	10.73%	6.01%	2.58%	7.30%	100.00%
Beach activities	11	64	84	33	19	14	8	233
	5%	27.47%	36.05%	14.16%	8.15%	6.01%	3.43%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	14	126	48	20	9	8	8	233
	6%	54.08%	20.60%	8.58%	3.86%	3.43%	3.43%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	12	159	36	13	6	4	3	233
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	5%	68.24%	15.45%	5.58%	2.58%	1.72%	1.29%	100.00%
Power boating	13	159	29	13	9	5	5	233
	6%	68.24%	12.45%	5.58%	3.86%	2.15%	2.15%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	12	62	100	31	17	5	6	233
	5%	26.61%	42.92%	13.30%	7.30%	2.15%	2.58%	100.00%
Using playground equipment	13	142	36	16	11	10	5	233
	6%	60.94%	15.45%	6.87%	4.72%	4.29%	2.15%	100.00%

Bicycling on roads or bike paths		11	141	38	17	9	7	10		233
		5%	60.52%	16.31%	7.30%	3.86%	3.00%	4.29%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		13	181	18	9	7	3	2		233
		6%	78%	7.73%	3.86%	3.00%	1.29%	0.86%		100.00%
Basketball		12	174	25	7	5	5	5		233
		5%	74.68%	10.73%	3.00%	2.15%	2.15%	2.15%		100.00%
Baseball		13	180	13	10	4	9	4		233
		6%	77.25%	5.58%	4.29%	1.72%	3.86%	1.72%		100.00%
Softball		11	180	15	10	8	5	4		233
		5%	77.25%	6.44%	4.29%	3.43%	2.15%	1.72%		100.00%
Soccer		12	183	15	4	7	5	7		233
		5%	78.54%	6.44%	1.72%	3.00%	2.15%	3.00%		100.00%
Football		11	196	11	3	4	4	4		233
		5%	84.12%	4.72%	1.29%	1.72%	1.72%	1.72%		100.00%
Tennis		13	185	20	7	4	2	2		233
		6%	79.40%	8.58%	3.00%	1.72%	0.86%	0.86%		100.00%
Golf		11	162	17	16	7	8	12		233
		5%	69.53%	7.30%	6.87%	3.00%	3.43%	5.15%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		14	188	18	5	4	0	4		233
		6%	80.69%	7.73%	2.15%	1.72%	0.00%	1.72%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		10	128	50	20	11	8	6		233
		4%	54.94%	21.46%	8.58%	4.72%	3.43%	2.58%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		18	144	41	16	4	5	5		233
		8%	61.80%	17.60%	6.87%	1.72%	2.15%	2.15%		100.00%
Horseback riding		9	192	15	3	5	2	7		233
		4%	82.40%	6.44%	1.29%	2.15%	0.86%	3.00%		100.00%

Target shooting and/or Archery		11	182	24	7	1	4	4		233
		5%	78.11%	10.30%	3.00%	0.43%	1.72%	1.72%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		13	168	27	9	4	5	7		233
		6%	72.10%	11.59%	3.86%	1.72%	2.15%	3.00%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		14	136	30	14	8	8	23		233
		6%	58.37%	12.88%	6.01%	3.43%	3.43%	9.87%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		11	197	12	4	2	1	6		233
		5%	84.55%	5.15%	1.72%	0.86%	0.43%	2.58%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		13	181	27	6	5	1	0		233
		6%	77.68%	11.59%	2.58%	2.15%	0.43%	0.00%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		13	209	6	3	1	1	0		233
		6%	89.70%	2.58%	1.29%	0.43%	0.43%	0.00%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		10	69	75	40	27	6	6		233
		4%	29.61%	32.19%	17.17%	11.59%	2.58%	2.58%		100.00%

Central

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 223	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	9	38	32	19	25	26	74	223
	4%	17.04%	14.35%	8.52%	11.21%	11.66%	33.18%	100.00%
Hiking	15	82	57	35	20	8	6	223
	7%	36.77%	25.56%	15.70%	8.97%	3.59%	2.69%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	15	148	17	11	10	10	12	223
	7%	66.37%	7.62%	4.93%	4.48%	4.48%	5.38%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	15	92	61	15	21	7	12	223
	7%	41.26%	27.35%	6.73%	9.42%	3.14%	5.38%	100.00%
Beach activities	13	48	78	28	26	12	18	223
	6%	21.52%	34.98%	12.56%	11.66%	5.38%	8.07%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	12	132	29	19	15	9	7	223
	5%	59.19%	13.00%	8.52%	6.73%	4.04%	3.14%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	14	153	31	8	8	5	4	223
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	6%	68.61%	13.90%	3.59%	3.59%	2.24%	1.79%	100.00%
Power boating	13	145	29	11	9	10	6	223
	6%	65.02%	13.00%	4.93%	4.04%	4.48%	2.69%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	10	55	86	43	13	11	5	223
	4%	24.66%	38.57%	19.28%	5.83%	4.93%	2.24%	100.00%
Using playground equipment	13	123	36	22	15	6	8	223

		6%	55.16%	16.14%	9.87%	6.73%	2.69%	3.59%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		13	125	30	19	13	12	11		223
		6%	56.05%	13.45%	8.52%	5.83%	5.38%	4.93%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		13	177	16	8	2	1	6		223
		6%	79%	7.17%	3.59%	0.90%	0.45%	2.69%		100.00%
Basketball		13	168	18	10	3	4	7		223
		6%	75.34%	8.07%	4.48%	1.35%	1.79%	3.14%		100.00%
Baseball		14	178	11	9	2	4	5		223
		6%	79.82%	4.93%	4.04%	0.90%	1.79%	2.24%		100.00%
Softball		13	181	13	7	4	1	4		223
		6%	81.17%	5.83%	3.14%	1.79%	0.45%	1.79%		100.00%
Soccer		15	174	13	5	4	6	6		223
		7%	78.03%	5.83%	2.24%	1.79%	2.69%	2.69%		100.00%
Football		14	188	9	5	3	3	1		223
		6%	84.30%	4.04%	2.24%	1.35%	1.35%	0.45%		100.00%
Tennis		15	182	14	4	5	0	3		223
		7%	81.61%	6.28%	1.79%	2.24%	0.00%	1.35%		100.00%
Golf		12	132	32	14	14	11	8		223
		5%	59.19%	14.35%	6.28%	6.28%	4.93%	3.59%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		14	179	17	1	5	1	6		223
		6%	80.27%	7.62%	0.45%	2.24%	0.45%	2.69%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		13	118	38	15	16	8	15		223
		6%	52.91%	17.04%	6.73%	7.17%	3.59%	6.73%		100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		14	135	40	12	10	9	3		223
		6%	60.54%	17.94%	5.38%	4.48%	4.04%	1.35%		100.00%
Horseback riding		13	188	14	2	1	2	3		223
		6%	84.30%	6.28%	0.90%	0.45%	0.90%	1.35%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		12	174	16	7	6	4	4		223
		5%	78.03%	7.17%	3.14%	2.69%	1.79%	1.79%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		14	172	15	11	4	4	3		223
		6%	77.13%	6.73%	4.93%	1.79%	1.79%	1.35%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		14	143	22	10	10	9	15		223
		6%	64.13%	9.87%	4.48%	4.48%	4.04%	6.73%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		14	182	11	1	5	4	6		223
		6%	81.61%	4.93%	0.45%	2.24%	1.79%	2.69%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		14	170	24	4	4	4	3		223
		6%	76.23%	10.76%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	1.35%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		14	193	9	3	1	1	2		223
		6%	86.55%	4.04%	1.35%	0.45%	0.45%	0.90%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		12	41	79	41	27	10	13		223
		5%	18.39%	35.43%	18.39%	12.11%	4.48%	5.83%		100.00%

Bremerton

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 217	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	8	22	27	18	22	29	91	217
	4%	10.14%	12.44%	8.29%	10.14%	13.36%	41.94%	100.00%
Hiking	16	88	49	30	19	9	6	217
	7%	40.55%	22.58%	13.82%	8.76%	4.15%	2.76%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	16	149	13	13	6	8	12	217
	7%	68.66%	5.99%	5.99%	2.76%	3.69%	5.53%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	15	80	51	32	9	10	20	217
	7%	36.87%	23.50%	14.75%	4.15%	4.61%	9.22%	100.00%
Beach activities	12	44	61	41	26	19	14	217
	6%	20.28%	28.11%	18.89%	11.98%	8.76%	6.45%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	16	124	39	11	13	7	7	217
	7%	57.14%	17.97%	5.07%	5.99%	3.23%	3.23%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	13	153	23	16	7	2	3	217
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	6%	70.51%	10.60%	7.37%	3.23%	0.92%	1.38%	100.00%
Power boating	13	137	30	13	9	7	8	217
	6%	63.13%	13.82%	5.99%	4.15%	3.23%	3.69%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	12	41	94	35	16	12	7	217
	6%	18.89%	43.32%	16.13%	7.37%	5.53%	3.23%	100.00%
Using playground equipment	15	123	30	16	15	6	12	217

		7%	56.68%	13.82%	7.37%	6.91%	2.76%	5.53%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		12	126	27	21	15	8	8		217
		6%	58.06%	12.44%	9.68%	6.91%	3.69%	3.69%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		12	169	22	6	5	2	1		217
		6%	78%	10.14%	2.76%	2.30%	0.92%	0.46%		100.00%
Basketball		13	164	19	8	5	3	5		217
		6%	75.58%	8.76%	3.69%	2.30%	1.38%	2.30%		100.00%
Baseball		12	165	17	10	5	2	6		217
		6%	76.04%	7.83%	4.61%	2.30%	0.92%	2.76%		100.00%
Softball		13	164	22	6	5	2	5		217
		6%	75.58%	10.14%	2.76%	2.30%	0.92%	2.30%		100.00%
Soccer		14	170	13	6	3	4	7		217
		6%	78.34%	5.99%	2.76%	1.38%	1.84%	3.23%		100.00%
Football		11	177	16	4	4	2	3		217
		5%	81.57%	7.37%	1.84%	1.84%	0.92%	1.38%		100.00%
Tennis		12	174	17	8	3	3	0		217
		6%	80.18%	7.83%	3.69%	1.38%	1.38%	0.00%		100.00%
Golf		11	151	25	7	10	5	8		217
		5%	69.59%	11.52%	3.23%	4.61%	2.30%	3.69%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		14	171	15	7	2	1	7		217
		6%	78.80%	6.91%	3.23%	0.92%	0.46%	3.23%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		11	109	41	18	19	10	9		217
		5%	50.23%	18.89%	8.29%	8.76%	4.61%	4.15%		100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		14	120	40	22	9	6	6		217
		6%	55.30%	18.43%	10.14%	4.15%	2.76%	2.76%		100.00%
Horseback riding		15	184	13	3	2	0	0		217
		7%	84.79%	5.99%	1.38%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		12	175	14	5	4	5	2		217
		6%	80.65%	6.45%	2.30%	1.84%	2.30%	0.92%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		12	155	20	13	9	1	7		217
		6%	71.43%	9.22%	5.99%	4.15%	0.46%	3.23%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		14	134	30	12	10	4	13		217
		6%	61.75%	13.82%	5.53%	4.61%	1.84%	5.99%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		12	180	7	9	1	2	6		217
		6%	82.95%	3.23%	4.15%	0.46%	0.92%	2.76%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		13	169	22	4	5	2	2		217
		6%	77.88%	10.14%	1.84%	2.30%	0.92%	0.92%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		12	192	8	2	2	0	1		217
		6%	88.48%	3.69%	0.92%	0.92%	0.00%	0.46%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		10	50	56	45	26	13	17		217
		5%	23.04%	25.81%	20.74%	11.98%	5.99%	7.83%		100.00%

North

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N=	400	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness		8	51	41	35	43	48	174	400
		2%	12.75%	10.25%	8.75%	10.75%	12.00%	43.50%	100.00%
Hiking		17	147	105	58	26	25	22	400
		4%	36.75%	26.25%	14.50%	6.50%	6.25%	5.50%	100.00%
Jogging or Running		18	258	31	14	21	15	43	400
		5%	64.50%	7.75%	3.50%	5.25%	3.75%	10.75%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing		21	154	87	51	37	16	34	400
		5%	38.50%	21.75%	12.75%	9.25%	4.00%	8.50%	100.00%
Beach activities		15	55	105	69	61	40	55	400
		4%	13.75%	26.25%	17.25%	15.25%	10.00%	13.75%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*		20	233	70	33	17	11	16	400
		5%	58.25%	17.50%	8.25%	4.25%	2.75%	4.00%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating		15	235	71	29	32	8	10	400
(canoe, kayak, small sail)		4%	58.75%	17.75%	7.25%	8.00%	2.00%	2.50%	100.00%
Power boating		20	262	54	24	15	11	14	400
		5%	65.50%	13.50%	6.00%	3.75%	2.75%	3.50%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers		11	90	163	74	41	12	9	400
		3%	22.50%	40.75%	18.50%	10.25%	3.00%	2.25%	100.00%
Using playground equipment		18	224	50	44	28	18	18	400

		5%	56.00%	12.50%	11.00%	7.00%	4.50%	4.50%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		14	199	51	40	30	28	38		400
		4%	49.75%	12.75%	10.00%	7.50%	7.00%	9.50%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		18	305	40	15	9	6	7		400
		5%	76%	10.00%	3.75%	2.25%	1.50%	1.75%		100.00%
Basketball		16	302	34	14	16	8	10		400
		4%	75.50%	8.50%	3.50%	4.00%	2.00%	2.50%		100.00%
Baseball		17	323	18	15	9	8	10		400
		4%	80.75%	4.50%	3.75%	2.25%	2.00%	2.50%		100.00%
Softball		16	342	19	7	5	4	7		400
		4%	85.50%	4.75%	1.75%	1.25%	1.00%	1.75%		100.00%
Soccer		14	314	22	8	9	17	16		400
		4%	78.50%	5.50%	2.00%	2.25%	4.25%	4.00%		100.00%
Football		16	342	20	9	4	6	3		400
		4%	85.50%	5.00%	2.25%	1.00%	1.50%	0.75%		100.00%
Tennis		17	310	38	16	10	2	7		400
		4%	77.50%	9.50%	4.00%	2.50%	0.50%	1.75%		100.00%
Golf		14	263	43	30	17	14	19		400
		4%	65.75%	10.75%	7.50%	4.25%	3.50%	4.75%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		18	329	29	7	6	4	7		400
		5%	82.25%	7.25%	1.75%	1.50%	1.00%	1.75%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		14	194	65	42	31	22	32		400
		4%	48.50%	16.25%	10.50%	7.75%	5.50%	8.00%		100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		18	237	78	26	27	11	3		400
		5%	59.25%	19.50%	6.50%	6.75%	2.75%	0.75%		100.00%
Horseback riding		15	344	21	5	4	2	9		400
		4%	86.00%	5.25%	1.25%	1.00%	0.50%	2.25%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		15	332	22	11	9	7	4		400
		4%	83.00%	5.50%	2.75%	2.25%	1.75%	1.00%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		17	284	40	26	9	6	18		400
		4%	71.00%	10.00%	6.50%	2.25%	1.50%	4.50%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		16	216	37	27	16	25	63		400
		4%	54.00%	9.25%	6.75%	4.00%	6.25%	15.75%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		16	319	27	9	12	6	11		400
		4%	79.75%	6.75%	2.25%	3.00%	1.50%	2.75%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		19	297	60	8	8	2	6		400
		5%	74.25%	15.00%	2.00%	2.00%	0.50%	1.50%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		16	358	15	4	3	0	4		400
		4%	89.50%	3.75%	1.00%	0.75%	0.00%	1.00%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		11	84	110	85	57	23	30		400
		3%	21.00%	27.50%	21.25%	14.25%	5.75%	7.50%		100.00%

Bainbridge

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 87	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	1	4	5	5	5	10	57	87
	1%	4.60%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	11.49%	65.52%	100.00%
Hiking	3	21	22	19	4	9	9	87
	3%	24.14%	25.29%	21.84%	4.60%	10.34%	10.34%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	4	48	5	7	4	4	15	87
	5%	55.17%	5.75%	8.05%	4.60%	4.60%	17.24%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	5	30	17	13	10	3	9	87
	6%	34.48%	19.54%	14.94%	11.49%	3.45%	10.34%	100.00%
Beach activities	3	7	21	15	16	12	13	87
	3%	8.05%	24.14%	17.24%	18.39%	13.79%	14.94%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	6	56	14	5	3	1	2	87
	7%	64.37%	16.09%	5.75%	3.45%	1.15%	2.30%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	4	37	17	9	15	1	4	87
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	5%	42.53%	19.54%	10.34%	17.24%	1.15%	4.60%	100.00%
Power boating	7	59	6	5	4	3	3	87
	8%	67.82%	6.90%	5.75%	4.60%	3.45%	3.45%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	3	23	35	16	7	1	2	87
	3%	26.44%	40.23%	18.39%	8.05%	1.15%	2.30%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		6	55	10	6	3	5	2		87
		7%	63.22%	11.49%	6.90%	3.45%	5.75%	2.30%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		3	31	11	8	10	7	17		87
		3%	35.63%	12.64%	9.20%	11.49%	8.05%	19.54%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		7	58	12	3	4	3	0		87
		8%	67%	13.79%	3.45%	4.60%	3.45%	0.00%		100.00%
Basketball		5	69	6	1	2	2	2		87
		6%	79.31%	6.90%	1.15%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%		100.00%
Baseball		5	72	4	0	1	2	3		87
		6%	82.76%	4.60%	0.00%	1.15%	2.30%	3.45%		100.00%
Softball		5	76	3	0	1	1	1		87
		6%	87.36%	3.45%	0.00%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%		100.00%
Soccer		5	65	7	0	2	4	4		87
		6%	74.71%	8.05%	0.00%	2.30%	4.60%	4.60%		100.00%
Football		5	78	1	1	0	1	1		87
		6%	89.66%	1.15%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%	1.15%		100.00%
Tennis		4	61	16	2	0	0	4		87
		5%	70.11%	18.39%	2.30%	0.00%	0.00%	4.60%		100.00%
Golf		4	56	10	6	2	3	6		87
		5%	64.37%	11.49%	6.90%	2.30%	3.45%	6.90%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		6	77	2	1	0	1	0		87
		7%	88.51%	2.30%	1.15%	0.00%	1.15%	0.00%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		5	33	17	14	3	8	7		87

		6%	37.93%	19.54%	16.09%	3.45%	9.20%	8.05%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		5	44	25	9	3	1	0		87
		6%	50.57%	28.74%	10.34%	3.45%	1.15%	0.00%		100.00%
Horseback riding		5	72	5	0	2	1	2		87
		6%	82.76%	5.75%	0.00%	2.30%	1.15%	2.30%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		5	76	5	0	1	0	0		87
		6%	87.36%	5.75%	0.00%	1.15%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		5	55	10	6	5	0	6		87
		6%	63.22%	11.49%	6.90%	5.75%	0.00%	6.90%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		6	30	9	8	2	11	21		87
		7%	34.48%	10.34%	9.20%	2.30%	12.64%	24.14%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		5	69	4	4	3	2	0		87
		6%	79.31%	4.60%	4.60%	3.45%	2.30%	0.00%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		7	62	15	2	1	0	0		87
		8%	71.26%	17.24%	2.30%	1.15%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		5	76	6	0	0	0	0		87
		6%	87.36%	6.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		3	15	28	17	13	5	6		87
		3%	17.24%	32.18%	19.54%	14.94%	5.75%	6.90%		100.00%

Poulsbo

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 131	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	3	16	17	13	15	14	53	131
	2%	12.21%	12.98%	9.92%	11.45%	10.69%	40.46%	100.00%
Hiking	6	51	37	14	7	9	7	131
	5%	38.93%	28.24%	10.69%	5.34%	6.87%	5.34%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	7	83	10	2	7	5	17	131
	5%	63.36%	7.63%	1.53%	5.34%	3.82%	12.98%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	6	49	31	19	9	8	9	131
	5%	37.40%	23.66%	14.50%	6.87%	6.11%	6.87%	100.00%
Beach activities	5	16	32	35	19	15	9	131
	4%	12.21%	24.43%	26.72%	14.50%	11.45%	6.87%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	7	70	24	15	5	5	5	131
	5%	53.44%	18.32%	11.45%	3.82%	3.82%	3.82%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	4	78	27	7	12	1	2	131
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	3%	59.54%	20.61%	5.34%	9.16%	0.76%	1.53%	100.00%
Power boating	6	81	25	7	6	2	4	131
	5%	61.83%	19.08%	5.34%	4.58%	1.53%	3.05%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	3	22	61	28	13	2	2	131
	2%	16.79%	46.56%	21.37%	9.92%	1.53%	1.53%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		4	65	20	17	10	7	8		131
		3%	49.62%	15.27%	12.98%	7.63%	5.34%	6.11%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		4	70	12	15	10	14	6		131
		3%	53.44%	9.16%	11.45%	7.63%	10.69%	4.58%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		5	101	14	5	2	2	2		131
		4%	77%	10.69%	3.82%	1.53%	1.53%	1.53%		100.00%
Basketball		5	94	13	4	8	3	4		131
		4%	71.76%	9.92%	3.05%	6.11%	2.29%	3.05%		100.00%
Baseball		5	107	5	4	4	4	2		131
		4%	81.68%	3.82%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	1.53%		100.00%
Softball		5	114	5	1	1	2	3		131
		4%	87.02%	3.82%	0.76%	0.76%	1.53%	2.29%		100.00%
Soccer		3	101	7	2	2	9	7		131
		2%	77.10%	5.34%	1.53%	1.53%	6.87%	5.34%		100.00%
Football		5	112	9	2	1	2	0		131
		4%	85.50%	6.87%	1.53%	0.76%	1.53%	0.00%		100.00%
Tennis		4	101	10	7	6	2	1		131
		3%	77.10%	7.63%	5.34%	4.58%	1.53%	0.76%		100.00%
Golf		5	88	14	10	4	3	7		131
		4%	67.18%	10.69%	7.63%	3.05%	2.29%	5.34%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		5	101	13	3	5	1	3		131
		4%	77.10%	9.92%	2.29%	3.82%	0.76%	2.29%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		4	65	21	11	11	9	10		131

		3%	49.62%	16.03%	8.40%	8.40%	6.87%	7.63%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		5	83	24	6	10	3	0		131
		4%	63.36%	18.32%	4.58%	7.63%	2.29%	0.00%		100.00%
Horseback riding		3	117	6	1	1	1	2		131
		2%	89.31%	4.58%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	1.53%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		4	112	6	2	4	1	2		131
		3%	85.50%	4.58%	1.53%	3.05%	0.76%	1.53%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		5	92	17	8	2	2	5		131
		4%	70.23%	12.98%	6.11%	1.53%	1.53%	3.82%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		4	72	13	6	6	6	24		131
		3%	54.96%	9.92%	4.58%	4.58%	4.58%	18.32%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		4	100	11	2	5	3	6		131
		3%	76.34%	8.40%	1.53%	3.82%	2.29%	4.58%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		5	97	21	4	2	0	2		131
		4%	74.05%	16.03%	3.05%	1.53%	0.00%	1.53%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		5	119	4	0	2	0	1		131
		4%	90.84%	3.05%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%	0.76%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		4	27	34	32	20	7	7		131
		3%	20.61%	25.95%	24.43%	15.27%	5.34%	5.34%		100.00%

North Commissioner District

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N= 400	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	8	51	41	35	43	48	174	400
	2%	12.75%	10.25%	8.75%	10.75%	12.00%	43.50%	100.00%
Hiking	17	147	105	58	26	25	22	400
	4%	36.75%	26.25%	14.50%	6.50%	6.25%	5.50%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	18	258	31	14	21	15	43	400
	5%	64.50%	7.75%	3.50%	5.25%	3.75%	10.75%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	21	154	87	51	37	16	34	400
	5%	38.50%	21.75%	12.75%	9.25%	4.00%	8.50%	100.00%
Beach activities	15	55	105	69	61	40	55	400
	4%	13.75%	26.25%	17.25%	15.25%	10.00%	13.75%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	20	233	70	33	17	11	16	400
	5%	58.25%	17.50%	8.25%	4.25%	2.75%	4.00%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	15	235	71	29	32	8	10	400
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	4%	58.75%	17.75%	7.25%	8.00%	2.00%	2.50%	100.00%
Power boating	20	262	54	24	15	11	14	400
	5%	65.50%	13.50%	6.00%	3.75%	2.75%	3.50%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	11	90	163	74	41	12	9	400
	3%	22.50%	40.75%	18.50%	10.25%	3.00%	2.25%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		18	224	50	44	28	18	18		400
		5%	56.00%	12.50%	11.00%	7.00%	4.50%	4.50%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		14	199	51	40	30	28	38		400
		4%	49.75%	12.75%	10.00%	7.50%	7.00%	9.50%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		18	305	40	15	9	6	7		400
		5%	76%	10.00%	3.75%	2.25%	1.50%	1.75%		100.00%
Basketball		16	302	34	14	16	8	10		400
		4%	75.50%	8.50%	3.50%	4.00%	2.00%	2.50%		100.00%
Baseball		17	323	18	15	9	8	10		400
		4%	80.75%	4.50%	3.75%	2.25%	2.00%	2.50%		100.00%
Softball		16	342	19	7	5	4	7		400
		4%	85.50%	4.75%	1.75%	1.25%	1.00%	1.75%		100.00%
Soccer		14	314	22	8	9	17	16		400
		4%	78.50%	5.50%	2.00%	2.25%	4.25%	4.00%		100.00%
Football		16	342	20	9	4	6	3		400
		4%	85.50%	5.00%	2.25%	1.00%	1.50%	0.75%		100.00%
Tennis		17	310	38	16	10	2	7		400
		4%	77.50%	9.50%	4.00%	2.50%	0.50%	1.75%		100.00%
Golf		14	263	43	30	17	14	19		400
		4%	65.75%	10.75%	7.50%	4.25%	3.50%	4.75%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		18	329	29	7	6	4	7		400
		5%	82.25%	7.25%	1.75%	1.50%	1.00%	1.75%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		14	194	65	42	31	22	32		400

		4%	48.50%	16.25%	10.50%	7.75%	5.50%	8.00%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		18	237	78	26	27	11	3		400
		5%	59.25%	19.50%	6.50%	6.75%	2.75%	0.75%		100.00%
Horseback riding		15	344	21	5	4	2	9		400
		4%	86.00%	5.25%	1.25%	1.00%	0.50%	2.25%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		15	332	22	11	9	7	4		400
		4%	83.00%	5.50%	2.75%	2.25%	1.75%	1.00%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		17	284	40	26	9	6	18		400
		4%	71.00%	10.00%	6.50%	2.25%	1.50%	4.50%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		16	216	37	27	16	25	63		400
		4%	54.00%	9.25%	6.75%	4.00%	6.25%	15.75%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		16	319	27	9	12	6	11		400
		4%	79.75%	6.75%	2.25%	3.00%	1.50%	2.75%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		19	297	60	8	8	2	6		400
		5%	74.25%	15.00%	2.00%	2.00%	0.50%	1.50%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		16	358	15	4	3	0	4		400
		4%	89.50%	3.75%	1.00%	0.75%	0.00%	1.00%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		11	84	110	85	57	23	30		400
		3%	21.00%	27.50%	21.25%	14.25%	5.75%	7.50%		100.00%

Central Commissioner District

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N=	303	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness		13	38	43	26	33	38	112	303
		4%	12.54%	14.19%	8.58%	10.89%	12.54%	36.96%	100.00%
Hiking		23	119	72	46	28	10	5	303
		8%	39.27%	23.76%	15.18%	9.24%	3.30%	1.65%	100.00%
Jogging or Running		23	207	19	19	8	12	15	303
		8%	68.32%	6.27%	6.27%	2.64%	3.96%	4.95%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing		23	119	79	36	13	14	19	303
		8%	39.27%	26.07%	11.88%	4.29%	4.62%	6.27%	100.00%
Beach activities		20	63	91	52	36	24	17	303
		7%	20.79%	30.03%	17.16%	11.88%	7.92%	5.61%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*		22	169	48	22	19	12	11	303
		7%	55.78%	15.84%	7.26%	6.27%	3.96%	3.63%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating		20	205	40	18	12	5	3	303
(canoe, kayak, small sail)		7%	67.66%	13.20%	5.94%	3.96%	1.65%	0.99%	100.00%
Power boating		20	188	42	15	14	10	14	303
		7%	62.05%	13.86%	4.95%	4.62%	3.30%	4.62%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers		18	69	121	47	22	20	6	303
		6%	22.77%	39.93%	15.51%	7.26%	6.60%	1.98%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		22	170	47	24	20	8	12		303
		7%	56.11%	15.51%	7.92%	6.60%	2.64%	3.96%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		19	176	37	27	20	15	9		303
		6%	58.09%	12.21%	8.91%	6.60%	4.95%	2.97%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		19	236	28	7	6	2	5		303
		6%	78%	9.24%	2.31%	1.98%	0.66%	1.65%		100.00%
Basketball		20	230	24	12	4	4	9		303
		7%	75.91%	7.92%	3.96%	1.32%	1.32%	2.97%		100.00%
Baseball		19	235	21	11	5	4	8		303
		6%	77.56%	6.93%	3.63%	1.65%	1.32%	2.64%		100.00%
Softball		20	237	22	8	6	2	8		303
		7%	78.22%	7.26%	2.64%	1.98%	0.66%	2.64%		100.00%
Soccer		23	235	18	8	4	6	9		303
		8%	77.56%	5.94%	2.64%	1.32%	1.98%	2.97%		100.00%
Football		20	252	15	6	5	2	3		303
		7%	83.17%	4.95%	1.98%	1.65%	0.66%	0.99%		100.00%
Tennis		20	246	20	8	4	3	2		303
		7%	81.19%	6.60%	2.64%	1.32%	0.99%	0.66%		100.00%
Golf		19	194	41	9	16	11	13		303
		6%	64.03%	13.53%	2.97%	5.28%	3.63%	4.29%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		21	243	19	7	5	0	8		303
		7%	80.20%	6.27%	2.31%	1.65%	0.00%	2.64%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		20	160	53	22	22	12	14		303

		7%	52.81%	17.49%	7.26%	7.26%	3.96%	4.62%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		19	168	60	27	13	10	6		303
		6%	55.45%	19.80%	8.91%	4.29%	3.30%	1.98%		100.00%
Horseback riding		22	255	19	2	2	2	1		303
		7%	84.16%	6.27%	0.66%	0.66%	0.66%	0.33%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		19	242	20	6	6	5	5		303
		6%	79.87%	6.60%	1.98%	1.98%	1.65%	1.65%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		20	229	23	14	8	4	5		303
		7%	75.58%	7.59%	4.62%	2.64%	1.32%	1.65%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		22	188	39	14	15	7	18		303
		7%	62.05%	12.87%	4.62%	4.95%	2.31%	5.94%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		19	253	9	7	2	6	7		303
		6%	83.50%	2.97%	2.31%	0.66%	1.98%	2.31%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		20	239	28	6	4	4	2		303
		7%	78.88%	9.24%	1.98%	1.32%	1.32%	0.66%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		20	266	11	3	2	1	0		303
		7%	87.79%	3.63%	0.99%	0.66%	0.33%	0.00%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		17	62	97	60	36	18	13		303
		6%	20.46%	32.01%	19.80%	11.88%	5.94%	4.29%		100.00%

South Commissioner District

Check one box on each row indicating how many times per year you or someone in your household has done each activity outside of your home/yard?

N=	285	No Answer	Seldom or Never	1-5 times/year	6-10 times/year	11-20 times/year	21-40 times/year	> 40 times/year	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness		10	51	36	27	28	36	97	285
		4%	17.89%	12.63%	9.47%	9.82%	12.63%	34.04%	100.00%
Hiking		16	132	67	34	16	9	11	285
		6%	46.32%	23.51%	11.93%	5.61%	3.16%	3.86%	100.00%
Jogging or Running		26	184	25	13	5	9	23	285
		9%	64.56%	8.77%	4.56%	1.75%	3.16%	8.07%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing		14	128	67	28	19	6	23	285
		5%	44.91%	23.51%	9.82%	6.67%	2.11%	8.07%	100.00%
Beach activities		13	72	105	40	23	21	11	285
		5%	25.26%	36.84%	14.04%	8.07%	7.37%	3.86%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*		17	154	59	24	11	10	10	285
		6%	54.04%	20.70%	8.42%	3.86%	3.51%	3.51%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating		15	199	41	14	8	4	4	285
(canoe, kayak, small sail)		5%	69.82%	14.39%	4.91%	2.81%	1.40%	1.40%	100.00%
Power boating		16	188	37	17	10	8	9	285
		6%	65.96%	12.98%	5.96%	3.51%	2.81%	3.16%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers		15	69	123	45	19	5	9	285
		5%	24.21%	43.16%	15.79%	6.67%	1.75%	3.16%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		16	169	48	20	13	13	6		285
		6%	59.30%	16.84%	7.02%	4.56%	4.56%	2.11%		100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		13	169	45	22	12	9	15		285
		5%	59.30%	15.79%	7.72%	4.21%	3.16%	5.26%		100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		17	217	24	11	8	5	3		285
		6%	76%	8.42%	3.86%	2.81%	1.75%	1.05%		100.00%
Basketball		16	214	28	8	8	6	5		285
		6%	75.09%	9.82%	2.81%	2.81%	2.11%	1.75%		100.00%
Baseball		17	220	17	12	4	10	5		285
		6%	77.19%	5.96%	4.21%	1.40%	3.51%	1.75%		100.00%
Softball		15	219	21	11	9	5	5		285
		5%	76.84%	7.37%	3.86%	3.16%	1.75%	1.75%		100.00%
Soccer		15	224	17	5	9	6	9		285
		5%	78.60%	5.96%	1.75%	3.16%	2.11%	3.16%		100.00%
Football		14	239	16	3	5	4	4		285
		5%	83.86%	5.61%	1.05%	1.75%	1.40%	1.40%		100.00%
Tennis		17	223	26	10	5	2	2		285
		6%	78.25%	9.12%	3.51%	1.75%	0.70%	0.70%		100.00%
Golf		14	204	22	17	7	8	13		285
		5%	71.58%	7.72%	5.96%	2.46%	2.81%	4.56%		100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		17	227	21	7	5	2	6		285
		6%	79.65%	7.37%	2.46%	1.75%	0.70%	2.11%		100.00%
Indoor swimming		11	152	64	22	17	11	8		285

		4%	53.33%	22.46%	7.72%	5.96%	3.86%	2.81%		100.00%
Lake or saltwater swimming		24	174	49	21	5	5	7		285
		8%	61.05%	17.19%	7.37%	1.75%	1.75%	2.46%		100.00%
Horseback riding		11	235	18	4	6	3	8		285
		4%	82.46%	6.32%	1.40%	2.11%	1.05%	2.81%		100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		14	221	31	8	2	5	4		285
		5%	77.54%	10.88%	2.81%	0.70%	1.75%	1.40%		100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		17	201	34	11	7	5	10		285
		6%	70.53%	11.93%	3.86%	2.46%	1.75%	3.51%		100.00%
Fitness and health classes		19	171	37	15	9	9	25		285
		7%	60.00%	12.98%	5.26%	3.16%	3.16%	8.77%		100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		15	239	13	7	2	1	8		285
		5%	83.86%	4.56%	2.46%	0.70%	0.35%	2.81%		100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		17	219	33	7	8	1	0		285
		6%	76.84%	11.58%	2.46%	2.81%	0.35%	0.00%		100.00%
Saltwater diving		17	253	9	3	1	1	1		285
		6%	88.77%	3.16%	1.05%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%		100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		13	84	87	49	32	6	14		285
		5%	29.47%	30.53%	17.19%	11.23%	2.11%	4.91%		100.00%

South

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 233	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	14	87	55	53	24	233
	6%	37.34%	23.61%	22.75%	10.30%	100.00%
Hiking	23	43	56	60	51	233
	10%	18.45%	24.03%	25.75%	21.89%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	24	29	21	68	91	233
	10%	12.45%	9.01%	29.18%	39.06%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	22	29	53	74	55	233
	9%	12.45%	22.75%	31.76%	23.61%	100.00%
Beach activities	18	51	77	54	33	233
	8%	21.89%	33.05%	23.18%	14.16%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	19	38	49	62	65	233
	8%	16.31%	21.03%	26.61%	27.90%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	22	25	34	70	82	233
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	9%	10.73%	14.59%	30.04%	35.19%	100.00%
Power boating	21	23	28	61	100	233
	9%	9.87%	12.02%	26.18%	42.92%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	21	53	84	43	32	233
	9%	22.75%	36.05%	18.45%	13.73%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		22	37	31	66	77				233
		9%	15.88%	13.30%	28.33%	33.05%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		20	45	48	49	71				233
		9%	19.31%	20.60%	21.03%	30.47%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		20	23	28	65	97				233
		9%	10%	12.02%	27.90%	41.63%				100.00%
Basketball		19	21	27	51	115				233
		8%	9.01%	11.59%	21.89%	49.36%				100.00%
Baseball		18	20	21	64	110				233
		8%	8.58%	9.01%	27.47%	47.21%				100.00%
Softball		17	20	22	62	112				233
		7%	8.58%	9.44%	26.61%	48.07%				100.00%
Soccer		21	14	23	56	119				233
		9%	6.01%	9.87%	24.03%	51.07%				100.00%
Football		20	13	17	61	122				233
		9%	5.58%	7.30%	26.18%	52.36%				100.00%
Tennis		18	13	22	62	118				233
		8%	5.58%	9.44%	26.61%	50.64%				100.00%
Golf		19	27	26	56	105				233
		8%	11.59%	11.16%	24.03%	45.06%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		22	14	14	55	128				233
		9%	6.01%	6.01%	23.61%	54.94%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		18	49	58	48	60				233
		8%	21.03%	24.89%	20.60%	25.75%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		26	23	32	61	91				233
		11%	9.87%	13.73%	26.18%	39.06%				100.00%
Horseback riding		20	19	20	62	112				233
		9%	8.15%	8.58%	26.61%	48.07%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		18	20	41	53	101				233
		8%	8.58%	17.60%	22.75%	43.35%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		21	29	28	51	104				233
		9%	12.45%	12.02%	21.89%	44.64%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		23	32	58	59	61				233
		10%	13.73%	24.89%	25.32%	26.18%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		20	21	28	52	112				233
		9%	9.01%	12.02%	22.32%	48.07%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		20	19	46	59	89				233
		9%	8.15%	19.74%	25.32%	38.20%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		21	7	14	51	140				233
		9%	3.00%	6.01%	21.89%	60.09%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		20	48	71	49	45				233
		9%	20.60%	30.47%	21.03%	19.31%				100.00%

Central

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 223	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	16	58	67	62	20	223
	7%	26.01%	30.04%	27.80%	8.97%	100.00%
Hiking	22	38	53	79	31	223
	10%	17.04%	23.77%	35.43%	13.90%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	25	13	23	87	75	223
	11%	5.83%	10.31%	39.01%	33.63%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	22	22	53	82	44	223
	10%	9.87%	23.77%	36.77%	19.73%	100.00%
Beach activities	23	41	70	62	27	223
	10%	18.39%	31.39%	27.80%	12.11%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	23	27	29	85	59	223
	10%	12.11%	13.00%	38.12%	26.46%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	23	20	31	78	71	223
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	10%	8.97%	13.90%	34.98%	31.84%	100.00%
Power boating	24	16	26	74	83	223
	11%	7.17%	11.66%	33.18%	37.22%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	19	42	76	61	25	223
	9%	18.83%	34.08%	27.35%	11.21%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		23	24	32	77	67				223
		10%	10.76%	14.35%	34.53%	30.04%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		23	41	47	59	53				223
		10%	18.39%	21.08%	26.46%	23.77%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		25	14	23	72	89				223
		11%	6%	10.31%	32.29%	39.91%				100.00%
Basketball		23	11	21	74	94				223
		10%	4.93%	9.42%	33.18%	42.15%				100.00%
Baseball		24	8	13	81	97				223
		11%	3.59%	5.83%	36.32%	43.50%				100.00%
Softball		24	6	18	77	98				223
		11%	2.69%	8.07%	34.53%	43.95%				100.00%
Soccer		24	8	20	75	96				223
		11%	3.59%	8.97%	33.63%	43.05%				100.00%
Football		23	4	18	72	106				223
		10%	1.79%	8.07%	32.29%	47.53%				100.00%
Tennis		23	12	25	70	93				223
		10%	5.38%	11.21%	31.39%	41.70%				100.00%
Golf		23	26	33	68	73				223
		10%	11.66%	14.80%	30.49%	32.74%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		26	6	23	68	100				223
		12%	2.69%	10.31%	30.49%	44.84%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		23	38	56	57	49				223
		10%	17.04%	25.11%	25.56%	21.97%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		23	12	41	77	70				223
		10%	5.38%	18.39%	34.53%	31.39%				100.00%
Horseback riding		24	12	21	64	102				223
		11%	5.38%	9.42%	28.70%	45.74%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		24	18	34	47	100				223
		11%	8.07%	15.25%	21.08%	44.84%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		23	23	29	53	95				223
		10%	10.31%	13.00%	23.77%	42.60%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		21	22	58	65	57				223
		9%	9.87%	26.01%	29.15%	25.56%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		23	13	33	63	91				223
		10%	5.83%	14.80%	28.25%	40.81%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		26	9	46	75	67				223
		12%	4.04%	20.63%	33.63%	30.04%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		23	4	10	67	119				223
		10%	1.79%	4.48%	30.04%	53.36%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		24	40	78	57	24				223
		11%	17.94%	34.98%	25.56%	10.76%				100.00%

Bremerton

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 217	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	17	85	50	49	16	217
	8%	39.17%	23.04%	22.58%	7.37%	100.00%
Hiking	21	47	56	58	35	217
	10%	21.66%	25.81%	26.73%	16.13%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	27	24	17	62	87	217
	12%	11.06%	7.83%	28.57%	40.09%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	24	35	57	60	41	217
	11%	16.13%	26.27%	27.65%	18.89%	100.00%
Beach activities	18	47	66	61	25	217
	8%	21.66%	30.41%	28.11%	11.52%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	27	31	30	64	65	217
	12%	14.29%	13.82%	29.49%	29.95%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	23	20	37	83	54	217
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	11%	9.22%	17.05%	38.25%	24.88%	100.00%
Power boating	25	22	19	69	82	217
	12%	10.14%	8.76%	31.80%	37.79%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	22	37	71	62	25	217
	10%	17.05%	32.72%	28.57%	11.52%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		26	36	25	56	74				217
		12%	16.59%	11.52%	25.81%	34.10%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		24	43	39	54	57				217
		11%	19.82%	17.97%	24.88%	26.27%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		27	21	23	56	90				217
		12%	10%	10.60%	25.81%	41.47%				100.00%
Basketball		24	19	18	51	105				217
		11%	8.76%	8.29%	23.50%	48.39%				100.00%
Baseball		27	15	13	54	108				217
		12%	6.91%	5.99%	24.88%	49.77%				100.00%
Softball		25	14	18	54	106				217
		12%	6.45%	8.29%	24.88%	48.85%				100.00%
Soccer		24	15	14	55	109				217
		11%	6.91%	6.45%	25.35%	50.23%				100.00%
Football		22	15	11	50	119				217
		10%	6.91%	5.07%	23.04%	54.84%				100.00%
Tennis		21	17	15	56	108				217
		10%	7.83%	6.91%	25.81%	49.77%				100.00%
Golf		25	23	23	48	98				217
		12%	10.60%	10.60%	22.12%	45.16%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		26	22	16	45	108				217
		12%	10.14%	7.37%	20.74%	49.77%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		24	37	53	50	53				217
		11%	17.05%	24.42%	23.04%	24.42%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		26	28	35	52	76				217
		12%	12.90%	16.13%	23.96%	35.02%				100.00%
Horseback riding		27	18	25	40	107				217
		12%	8.29%	11.52%	18.43%	49.31%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		26	23	26	44	98				217
		12%	10.60%	11.98%	20.28%	45.16%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		22	34	30	42	89				217
		10%	15.67%	13.82%	19.35%	41.01%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		21	32	50	48	66				217
		10%	14.75%	23.04%	22.12%	30.41%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		26	15	29	46	101				217
		12%	6.91%	13.36%	21.20%	46.54%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		27	20	41	55	74				217
		12%	9.22%	18.89%	25.35%	34.10%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		27	11	13	48	118				217
		12%	5.07%	5.99%	22.12%	54.38%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		26	54	73	35	29				217
		12%	24.88%	33.64%	16.13%	13.36%				100.00%

North

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 400	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	25	138	105	96	36	400
	6%	34.50%	26.25%	24.00%	9.00%	100.00%
Hiking	34	96	92	115	63	400
	9%	24.00%	23.00%	28.75%	15.75%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	38	41	48	128	145	400
	10%	10.25%	12.00%	32.00%	36.25%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	39	52	108	117	84	400
	10%	13.00%	27.00%	29.25%	21.00%	100.00%
Beach activities	32	113	112	101	42	400
	8%	28.25%	28.00%	25.25%	10.50%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	44	47	49	136	124	400
	11%	11.75%	12.25%	34.00%	31.00%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	34	53	69	125	119	400
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	9%	13.25%	17.25%	31.25%	29.75%	100.00%
Power boating	38	28	36	131	167	400
	10%	7.00%	9.00%	32.75%	41.75%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	31	69	137	109	54	400
	8%	17.25%	34.25%	27.25%	13.50%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		44	53	55	102	146				400
		11%	13.25%	13.75%	25.50%	36.50%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		33	102	81	79	105				400
		8%	25.50%	20.25%	19.75%	26.25%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		40	49	50	105	156				400
		10%	12%	12.50%	26.25%	39.00%				100.00%
Basketball		37	26	35	100	202				400
		9%	6.50%	8.75%	25.00%	50.50%				100.00%
Baseball		41	18	24	109	208				400
		10%	4.50%	6.00%	27.25%	52.00%				100.00%
Softball		38	15	24	110	213				400
		10%	3.75%	6.00%	27.50%	53.25%				100.00%
Soccer		37	30	28	103	202				400
		9%	7.50%	7.00%	25.75%	50.50%				100.00%
Football		37	11	22	105	225				400
		9%	2.75%	5.50%	26.25%	56.25%				100.00%
Tennis		38	25	48	97	192				400
		10%	6.25%	12.00%	24.25%	48.00%				100.00%
Golf		32	41	62	89	176				400
		8%	10.25%	15.50%	22.25%	44.00%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		43	18	34	83	222				400
		11%	4.50%	8.50%	20.75%	55.50%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		33	76	83	103	105				400
		8%	19.00%	20.75%	25.75%	26.25%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		37	40	60	116	147				400
		9%	10.00%	15.00%	29.00%	36.75%				100.00%
Horseback riding		38	28	36	91	207				400
		10%	7.00%	9.00%	22.75%	51.75%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		38	29	49	72	212				400
		10%	7.25%	12.25%	18.00%	53.00%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		37	62	55	72	174				400
		9%	15.50%	13.75%	18.00%	43.50%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		30	54	102	115	99				400
		8%	13.50%	25.50%	28.75%	24.75%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		39	21	51	114	175				400
		10%	5.25%	12.75%	28.50%	43.75%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		40	18	78	126	138				400
		10%	4.50%	19.50%	31.50%	34.50%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		40	13	18	97	232				400
		10%	3.25%	4.50%	24.25%	58.00%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		35	84	142	83	56				400
		9%	21.00%	35.50%	20.75%	14.00%				100.00%

Bainbridge

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 87	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not				Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	4	36	17	21	9				87
	5%	41.38%	19.54%	24.14%	10.34%				100.00%
Hiking	7	25	23	19	13				87
	8%	28.74%	26.44%	21.84%	14.94%				100.00%
Jogging or Running	9	10	7	25	36				87
	10%	11.49%	8.05%	28.74%	41.38%				100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	10	9	31	21	16				87
	11%	10.34%	35.63%	24.14%	18.39%				100.00%
Beach activities	7	22	33	19	6				87
	8%	25.29%	37.93%	21.84%	6.90%				100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	12	9	8	26	32				87
	14%	10.34%	9.20%	29.89%	36.78%				100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	9	14	25	24	15				87
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	10%	16.09%	28.74%	27.59%	17.24%				100.00%
Power boating	11	5	6	24	41				87
	13%	5.75%	6.90%	27.59%	47.13%				100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	9	11	33	22	12				87
	10%	12.64%	37.93%	25.29%	13.79%				100.00%

Using playground equipment		11	6	8	21	41				87
		13%	6.90%	9.20%	24.14%	47.13%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		9	19	23	16	20				87
		10%	21.84%	26.44%	18.39%	22.99%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		13	8	13	20	33				87
		15%	9%	14.94%	22.99%	37.93%				100.00%
Basketball		11	5	4	18	49				87
		13%	5.75%	4.60%	20.69%	56.32%				100.00%
Baseball		13	3	3	17	51				87
		15%	3.45%	3.45%	19.54%	58.62%				100.00%
Softball		11	0	4	18	54				87
		13%	0.00%	4.60%	20.69%	62.07%				100.00%
Soccer		11	3	7	18	48				87
		13%	3.45%	8.05%	20.69%	55.17%				100.00%
Football		11	1	3	14	58				87
		13%	1.15%	3.45%	16.09%	66.67%				100.00%
Tennis		10	5	12	16	44				87
		11%	5.75%	13.79%	18.39%	50.57%				100.00%
Golf		8	11	9	16	43				87
		9%	12.64%	10.34%	18.39%	49.43%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		11	1	4	14	57				87
		13%	1.15%	4.60%	16.09%	65.52%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		10	9	16	26	26				87
		11%	10.34%	18.39%	29.89%	29.89%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		11	6	13	26	31				87
		13%	6.90%	14.94%	29.89%	35.63%				100.00%
Horseback riding		10	4	8	15	50				87
		11%	4.60%	9.20%	17.24%	57.47%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		11	2	8	11	55				87
		13%	2.30%	9.20%	12.64%	63.22%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		10	14	16	9	38				87
		11%	16.09%	18.39%	10.34%	43.68%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		8	8	22	31	18				87
		9%	9.20%	25.29%	35.63%	20.69%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		12	2	9	26	38				87
		14%	2.30%	10.34%	29.89%	43.68%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		10	2	17	31	27				87
		11%	2.30%	19.54%	35.63%	31.03%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		11	1	4	17	54				87
		13%	1.15%	4.60%	19.54%	62.07%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		7	14	34	19	13				87
		8%	16.09%	39.08%	21.84%	14.94%				100.00%

Poulsbo

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 131	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	8	54	33	26	10	131
	6%	41.22%	25.19%	19.85%	7.63%	100.00%
Hiking	9	33	28	39	22	131
	7%	25.19%	21.37%	29.77%	16.79%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	11	19	15	33	53	131
	8%	14.50%	11.45%	25.19%	40.46%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	11	21	34	36	29	131
	8%	16.03%	25.95%	27.48%	22.14%	100.00%
Beach activities	9	42	34	29	17	131
	7%	32.06%	25.95%	22.14%	12.98%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	11	18	19	43	40	131
	8%	13.74%	14.50%	32.82%	30.53%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	8	23	17	39	44	131
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	6%	17.56%	12.98%	29.77%	33.59%	100.00%
Power boating	10	9	13	45	54	131
	8%	6.87%	9.92%	34.35%	41.22%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	8	22	47	35	19	131
	6%	16.79%	35.88%	26.72%	14.50%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		12	21	22	33	43				131
		9%	16.03%	16.79%	25.19%	32.82%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		8	37	23	25	38				131
		6%	28.24%	17.56%	19.08%	29.01%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		9	22	12	32	56				131
		7%	17%	9.16%	24.43%	42.75%				100.00%
Basketball		10	10	15	27	69				131
		8%	7.63%	11.45%	20.61%	52.67%				100.00%
Baseball		10	7	8	33	73				131
		8%	5.34%	6.11%	25.19%	55.73%				100.00%
Softball		11	8	8	32	72				131
		8%	6.11%	6.11%	24.43%	54.96%				100.00%
Soccer		9	17	7	26	72				131
		7%	12.98%	5.34%	19.85%	54.96%				100.00%
Football		10	5	3	35	78				131
		8%	3.82%	2.29%	26.72%	59.54%				100.00%
Tennis		9	10	18	28	66				131
		7%	7.63%	13.74%	21.37%	50.38%				100.00%
Golf		8	11	24	21	67				131
		6%	8.40%	18.32%	16.03%	51.15%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		13	12	12	18	76				131
		10%	9.16%	9.16%	13.74%	58.02%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		7	34	25	28	37				131
		5%	25.95%	19.08%	21.37%	28.24%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		11	19	13	30	58				131
		8%	14.50%	9.92%	22.90%	44.27%				100.00%
Horseback riding		10	10	10	28	73				131
		8%	7.63%	7.63%	21.37%	55.73%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		10	10	13	22	76				131
		8%	7.63%	9.92%	16.79%	58.02%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		10	21	17	17	66				131
		8%	16.03%	12.98%	12.98%	50.38%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		8	24	34	28	37				131
		6%	18.32%	25.95%	21.37%	28.24%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		10	11	21	29	60				131
		8%	8.40%	16.03%	22.14%	45.80%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		9	9	24	39	50				131
		7%	6.87%	18.32%	29.77%	38.17%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		9	7	4	24	87				131
		7%	5.34%	3.05%	18.32%	66.41%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		10	31	48	23	19				131
		8%	23.66%	36.64%	17.56%	14.50%				100.00%

North Commissioner District

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 400	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	25	138	105	96	36	400
	6%	34.50%	26.25%	24.00%	9.00%	100.00%
Hiking	34	96	92	115	63	400
	9%	24.00%	23.00%	28.75%	15.75%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	38	41	48	128	145	400
	10%	10.25%	12.00%	32.00%	36.25%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	39	52	108	117	84	400
	10%	13.00%	27.00%	29.25%	21.00%	100.00%
Beach activities	32	113	112	101	42	400
	8%	28.25%	28.00%	25.25%	10.50%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	44	47	49	136	124	400
	11%	11.75%	12.25%	34.00%	31.00%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	34	53	69	125	119	400
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	9%	13.25%	17.25%	31.25%	29.75%	100.00%
Power boating	38	28	36	131	167	400
	10%	7.00%	9.00%	32.75%	41.75%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	31	69	137	109	54	400
	8%	17.25%	34.25%	27.25%	13.50%	100.00%

Using playground equipment		44	53	55	102	146				400
		11%	13.25%	13.75%	25.50%	36.50%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		33	102	81	79	105				400
		8%	25.50%	20.25%	19.75%	26.25%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		40	49	50	105	156				400
		10%	12%	12.50%	26.25%	39.00%				100.00%
Basketball		37	26	35	100	202				400
		9%	6.50%	8.75%	25.00%	50.50%				100.00%
Baseball		41	18	24	109	208				400
		10%	4.50%	6.00%	27.25%	52.00%				100.00%
Softball		38	15	24	110	213				400
		10%	3.75%	6.00%	27.50%	53.25%				100.00%
Soccer		37	30	28	103	202				400
		9%	7.50%	7.00%	25.75%	50.50%				100.00%
Football		37	11	22	105	225				400
		9%	2.75%	5.50%	26.25%	56.25%				100.00%
Tennis		38	25	48	97	192				400
		10%	6.25%	12.00%	24.25%	48.00%				100.00%
Golf		32	41	62	89	176				400
		8%	10.25%	15.50%	22.25%	44.00%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		43	18	34	83	222				400
		11%	4.50%	8.50%	20.75%	55.50%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		33	76	83	103	105				400
		8%	19.00%	20.75%	25.75%	26.25%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		37	40	60	116	147				400
		9%	10.00%	15.00%	29.00%	36.75%				100.00%
Horseback riding		38	28	36	91	207				400
		10%	7.00%	9.00%	22.75%	51.75%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		38	29	49	72	212				400
		10%	7.25%	12.25%	18.00%	53.00%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		37	62	55	72	174				400
		9%	15.50%	13.75%	18.00%	43.50%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		30	54	102	115	99				400
		8%	13.50%	25.50%	28.75%	24.75%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		39	21	51	114	175				400
		10%	5.25%	12.75%	28.50%	43.75%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		40	18	78	126	138				400
		10%	4.50%	19.50%	31.50%	34.50%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		40	13	18	97	232				400
		10%	3.25%	4.50%	24.25%	58.00%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		35	84	142	83	56				400
		9%	21.00%	35.50%	20.75%	14.00%				100.00%

Central Commissioner District

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 303	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not				Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	23	100	79	76	25				303
	8%	33.00%	26.07%	25.08%	8.25%				100.00%
Hiking	28	58	77	94	46				303
	9%	19.14%	25.41%	31.02%	15.18%				100.00%
Jogging or Running	39	26	21	98	119				303
	13%	8.58%	6.93%	32.34%	39.27%				100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	33	43	76	96	55				303
	11%	14.19%	25.08%	31.68%	18.15%				100.00%
Beach activities	29	54	98	85	37				303
	10%	17.82%	32.34%	28.05%	12.21%				100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	37	43	48	94	81				303
	12%	14.19%	15.84%	31.02%	26.73%				100.00%
Non-motorized small boating	33	29	51	112	78				303
(canoe, kayak, small sail)	11%	9.57%	16.83%	36.96%	25.74%				100.00%
Power boating	38	28	32	91	114				303
	13%	9.24%	10.56%	30.03%	37.62%				100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	30	53	102	84	34				303
	10%	17.49%	33.66%	27.72%	11.22%				100.00%

Using playground equipment		34	42	39	91	97				303
		11%	13.86%	12.87%	30.03%	32.01%				100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths		33	59	57	79	75				303
		11%	19.47%	18.81%	26.07%	24.75%				100.00%
Mountain biking on trails		38	23	34	84	124				303
		13%	8%	11.22%	27.72%	40.92%				100.00%
Basketball		34	18	27	81	143				303
		11%	5.94%	8.91%	26.73%	47.19%				100.00%
Baseball		38	17	18	85	145				303
		13%	5.61%	5.94%	28.05%	47.85%				100.00%
Softball		36	15	25	83	144				303
		12%	4.95%	8.25%	27.39%	47.52%				100.00%
Soccer		34	15	26	82	146				303
		11%	4.95%	8.58%	27.06%	48.18%				100.00%
Football		33	14	16	79	161				303
		11%	4.62%	5.28%	26.07%	53.14%				100.00%
Tennis		32	18	29	84	140				303
		11%	5.94%	9.57%	27.72%	46.20%				100.00%
Golf		36	35	36	75	121				303
		12%	11.55%	11.88%	24.75%	39.93%				100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding		38	24	23	73	145				303
		13%	7.92%	7.59%	24.09%	47.85%				100.00%
Indoor swimming		33	56	76	69	69				303
		11%	18.48%	25.08%	22.77%	22.77%				100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming		37	30	54	82	100				303
		12%	9.90%	17.82%	27.06%	33.00%				100.00%
Horseback riding		37	19	32	69	146				303
		12%	6.27%	10.56%	22.77%	48.18%				100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery		37	27	39	64	136				303
		12%	8.91%	12.87%	21.12%	44.88%				100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park		32	36	43	60	132				303
		11%	11.88%	14.19%	19.80%	43.56%				100.00%
Fitness and health classes		30	43	77	66	87				303
		10%	14.19%	25.41%	21.78%	28.71%				100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class		36	19	43	71	134				303
		12%	6.27%	14.19%	23.43%	44.22%				100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips		37	23	63	86	94				303
		12%	7.59%	20.79%	28.38%	31.02%				100.00%
Saltwater diving		37	11	16	73	166				303
		12%	3.63%	5.28%	24.09%	54.79%				100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints		37	64	104	62	36				303
		12%	21.12%	34.32%	20.46%	11.88%				100.00%

South Commissioner District

Would you or others in your household do these activities more often if more facilities were available within a reasonable distance?

N= 285	No Answer	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
Walking for pleasure or fitness	19	110	63	63	30	285
	7%	38.60%	22.11%	22.11%	10.53%	100.00%
Hiking	30	55	67	73	60	285
	11%	19.30%	23.51%	25.61%	21.05%	100.00%
Jogging or Running	31	37	26	83	108	285
	11%	12.98%	9.12%	29.12%	37.89%	100.00%
Bird watching / nature viewing	28	38	63	87	69	285
	10%	13.33%	22.11%	30.53%	24.21%	100.00%
Beach activities	25	62	91	66	41	285
	9%	21.75%	31.93%	23.16%	14.39%	100.00%
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	27	43	56	76	83	285
	9%	15.09%	19.65%	26.67%	29.12%	100.00%
Non-motorized small boating *(canoe, kayak, small sail)*	31	30	39	86	99	285
	11%	10.53%	13.68%	30.18%	34.74%	100.00%
Power boating	27	30	32	78	118	285
	9%	10.53%	11.23%	27.37%	41.40%	100.00%
Picnicking and family get-togethers	28	60	102	54	41	285
	10%	21.05%	35.79%	18.95%	14.39%	100.00%

Using playground equipment	29	41	38	79	98	285
	10%	14.39%	13.33%	27.72%	34.39%	100.00%
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	27	53	56	63	86	285
	9%	18.60%	19.65%	22.11%	30.18%	100.00%
Mountain biking on trails	28	30	32	77	118	285
	10%	11%	11.23%	27.02%	41.40%	100.00%
Basketball	27	25	32	64	137	285
	9%	8.77%	11.23%	22.46%	48.07%	100.00%
Baseball	26	21	23	82	133	285
	9%	7.37%	8.07%	28.77%	46.67%	100.00%
Softball	25	20	25	81	134	285
	9%	7.02%	8.77%	28.42%	47.02%	100.00%
Soccer	29	15	27	72	142	285
	10%	5.26%	9.47%	25.26%	49.82%	100.00%
Football	27	15	19	77	147	285
	9%	5.26%	6.67%	27.02%	51.58%	100.00%
Tennis	25	18	24	76	142	285
	9%	6.32%	8.42%	26.67%	49.82%	100.00%
Golf	26	30	29	68	132	285
	9%	10.53%	10.18%	23.86%	46.32%	100.00%
Inline skating or skateboarding	29	17	21	65	153	285
	10%	5.96%	7.37%	22.81%	53.68%	100.00%
Indoor swimming	25	59	67	61	73	285
	9%	20.70%	23.51%	21.40%	25.61%	100.00%

Lake or saltwater swimming	34	28	40	75	108	285
	12%	9.82%	14.04%	26.32%	37.89%	100.00%
Horseback riding	26	23	27	72	137	285
	9%	8.07%	9.47%	25.26%	48.07%	100.00%
Target shooting and/or Archery	26	22	49	62	126	285
	9%	7.72%	17.19%	21.75%	44.21%	100.00%
Designated off-leash dog park	29	38	32	62	124	285
	10%	13.33%	11.23%	21.75%	43.51%	100.00%
Fitness and health classes	32	37	66	75	75	285
	11%	12.98%	23.16%	26.32%	26.32%	100.00%
Indoor sports/martial arts class	28	23	37	63	134	285
	10%	8.07%	12.98%	22.11%	47.02%	100.00%
Outdoor sports classes and trips	28	22	56	72	107	285
	10%	7.72%	19.65%	25.26%	37.54%	100.00%
Saltwater diving	29	8	18	61	169	285
	10%	2.81%	6.32%	21.40%	59.30%	100.00%
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	27	62	83	58	55	285
	9%	21.75%	29.12%	20.35%	19.30%	100.00%

D - Respondent comments

Below, the table lists the survey instrument number followed by comments.

8	Restrooms are very poorly maintained.
22	Security for the above
42	Dog Parks
56	Art structures
63	Service groups "adopt" stretches of highway and receive recognition. Maintaining parks could benefit from this kind of program giving recognition (perhaps incentives) to groups, organizations, military, or those sentenced to service work.
70	Activities that deal with seniors and public transportation
77	Return money to tax payers
91	Soccer fields
103	Upgrade facilities (more restrooms, newer playground equipment)
104	Provide trails for motorized recreational vehicles as well as keeping trails and areas for horses
124	Add cameras and lights and other means to prevent destruction of paths and prosecute those who engage in that activity (destruction).
129	Provide dog walking areas in parks
132	I appreciate this survey, too bad I'm 82 yrs old and there are so many checks, seldom or never boxes. Keep up the good work!
136	Walking paths such as lions field
148	Paved Bike trails
150	Parks and trails should have appropriate lighting in the fall and winter. People wishing to walk during the late afternoon, evening or early morning should have adequate light.
155	NOS
164	Money to keep updating Sheridan building and activities. Money to keep updating the senior center on east side.
167	Accessible salmon stream preservation
195	It's time to make park and facility users pay for the facilities and stop using tax money to pay for them. This state and county is taking enough of my money and I'm getting nothing back. You want a race track, make that company pay for parks along with it. I just hope you don't end up asking the taxpayer for funds to pay for the track that is not wanted nor needed.
196	It is imperative tjat we discontinue the user fees assessed on daily parking and picnicking. This hits the families that can afford it least and do not have access on their own to waterfront and open areas.
211	Maintaining what resources, land/parks we currently have.
220	Off leash Parks
221	Off road areas -- Motorcycles especially
231	Bike path on Miller Bay Rd
244	Go cart track paved 1/8 mile
247	Upgrade restrooms, provide supplies and additional cleaning

251 Maintain off-leash dog parks

254 Money in pocket for food, medical are more important than parks, [I] wouldn't spend it.

256 Bike paths

306 No - too much spent on unnecessary things from our money already - sell them and get the property back on the tax rolls.

317 Have more programs to keep the teens busy.

324 Biking and walking paths.

326 More pedestrian friendly access to entrances/exits including routes to and from cities/towns. E.g. widen road shoulders and/or put in sidewalks.

364 Keeping Kitsap "open"-access to waterfront, since we have ~200 miles of it, Maintenance.

383 Water front walking and bike trails

397 Safety

420 Bike paths and running paths through Bremerton to Silverdale and back as one big loop like a large green lake or Bike/Running path between bridges in Bremerton

426 A place where entertainment sports to watch race track NASCAR

431 New breakwater and boat launch and loading dock at Miami beach/Seabeck - the existing is in horrible shape it's probably the most used on "this side" of hood canal and has nothing done to actually fit the trucking ramp - and you guys don't give a shit!

437 More parking for horse trailers for contestants at the Kitsap fair and rodeo

443 Give home owners tax relief

446 There is an access in our neighborhood to beach, other than 01 man house park that needs to be improved, that's county.

469 Activities for youth after school

524 Any non-government operated thing

526 Take tolls off the day use facility

530 SK needs a Sheridan park gym ...(illeg.).. Get us some free gyms. Other; No tax loop holes. Businesses should support these items their fair share. PSNS should be taxed and pay their water bills they are a poisonous wasteful place getting worse because of republican contractors.

531 Maintain boat ramps. 3 at Salzburg pt. The real need is for the 18-22 year olds. Coop with school districts lighting or baseball and

534 Security

546 Indoor horse riding arena at the KC fairgrounds

554 Teen centers

562 Bike trails

582 Safety issue - pit bull dogs I see these dogs at lion park - the owners let their dogs swim freely most the time children and adults are in the water also - this breed is so unpredictable and are a real problem when you go to our parks to relax and enjoy quality family time

594	Have public restrooms at parks open during daytime/evening hrs for use by joggers/walkers, etc. Build downtown waterfront path to evergreen park.
596	Skate park in Bremerton
598	Useable bike paths - family friendly
611	Rid the lakes of milfoil and algae! Bike lanes and paths.
614	More senior trips offered by parks and recreation (I am biased because of my age)
617	Build a biking-walking trail from south Kitsap to point no point (you could use the rail right of way for part of it)
624	If I had a bike trail from Seabeck Hwy to Silverdale, I would buy a bike. Unsafe as is.
627	Plant more trees and flowers and build more dog and cat trails for the elderly and handicapped. Also, easier access to all parks.
636	Enclosed dog runs.
648	Compensate people for loss of use of their property due to government mandated open spaces.
651	Purchase land for off road motorized vehicles. Kitsap County has no areas set aside for this type of activity.
657	Preserve more land for natural habitat for native species!
660	With less and less open space we need more parks and make better use of the park we have. Also more trails in Bremerton.
672	Dog Parks
685	We want grass planted on the Pendergast soccer field!!!
690	Cannot afford to spend $100 if taxes go up as they did this year.
714	Leash free forest trails for walking dogs.
721	I wish the open land at Bucklin Hill and Tracyton blvd/Myhre could have been purchased for a park/playground/picnic area instead of another commercial development [which] we don't need.
748	A really nice senior center in or near Seabeck
753	Expand marinas and restrict to county taxpayers.
763	Provide open spaces for hunting - ATV riding and boat ramps
765	Lack of parking at the banner forest (Gravel is adequate). This is a loaded question type of survey. Minimal user fees
773	Pools for seniors
775	Thank You!! For Evergreen Park
780	Handicapped accessibility
781	Do not require parking fees
786	Bike trails! Desperately needed.
787	Up land trails connected down drainages to shore trails (preserving creek drainages)
790	Bicycling trails, hiking trails
796	Security for facilities seem to be a big problem. Somehow vandalism has to be addressed.
801	Remove daily use fee. Many people who would like to take advantage of park system can't afford a fee system. Propose a levy for support.
810	Soccer complex

816 We need trails.
827 Trails are nice but buy open space. Do not develop it. Land for birds, animals, trees, swamps!

847 Maintain parks ou already have.
849 We need community Prk w/ indoor swimming pool, picnic area, sport facilities. Place where you can hold parties, of course with kitchen, where you can cook foodand lots of bathrooms ect.

855 Multi use (non-motorized) trail system
856 Parking is essential - no charging!
864 Provide better maintenance and cleaning of public access port-o-potties
873 Bicycle lanes/trails
880 We should be looking at trails that people can wall/ride from city to city, Seattle has done a good job on this issue. It would connect people and towns together.

883 Won't give a dime to open spaces. Leave the money in taxpayer pockets

884 Patrol, apprehend and prosecute vandals and other criminals using the parks for unlawful purposes.

885 Provide access [illeg] for seniors to get to these places. They don't run holidays and in So. Ridgetop only until 7 pm; not driving don't get out to parks and facilities much!

894 More launching facility for boating safely
903 New boat launches, and increase parking at existing launch ramps.
911 Build more parks in north east Bremerton within walking distance (everything is too far away)

913 Paths that work with a walker or wheel chair and elderly.
918 Or add bike paths.
928 Develop Bremerton walk path (3 mile)
929 Buy Rolling Hills Golf Course
940 Skateboarding, BMX facilities in Port Orchard
945 Regional soccer park (like heritage) we have a large need for sports fields in NK. To run events like viking cup.
946 We need a YMCA here in Port Orchard.
953 Rollerblading, biking and walking paths located away from roads. (Paved) PO really needs a place for roller blade skating outdoors that is safe!

954 Parking lot at banner forest horse trails
955 Security
958 Larger senior center with more parking
962 My only priority is obtain a valid and professional [illeg] recreational facility for the youth in my community - Bremerton
963 Being able to walk with my dogs (on leash usually)
969 We need an area like Greenlake, walking trails, playground, ect. So many people would use this and be willing to help pay.
979 They have too many people - boat ramp out a Seabeck - with deep water in that area and boat float dock Belfair is in great need, bath rooms a mess , toilets don't flush [illeg]
980 Preserve all that good ol land lakes

999	Provide and maintain camp grounds
1011	Soccer field lights and better maintenance fields at Gordon
1012	Child friendly winter activities that do not require $10 per child to participate
1015	Sports programs
1032	Linking multi-use trail system that goes from community to community, such as a Burke Gilman trail in north Seattle.
1038	Public access fishing, wildlife preservation, water quality.
1044	Motorcycling, ORV riding, trails. Duck lice clean up / program awareness

E – Volunteers for future studies

Three hundred and sixty-six citizens volunteered to participate as needed on an ongoing basis. This list is being provided under a separate cover to protect the confidentiality of their personal contact information. The validity of this group on a county wide basis is 95% (+/- 5%).

To keep them engaged, it is suggested that a very brief monthly poll go out to these individuals every six to ten weeks. At the bottom of the email, include the option of quitting through notification.

It is suggested that county staff keep a record of citizens interested in joining this group by demographic (county district, household size, gender and age) using the survey form. Then, as the survey members opt out, replace the names with similar demographic profiles.

F – Survey Instrument

KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES, PARKS AND RECREATION

1200 NW Fairgrounds Road, Bremerton WA 98311 ▪ (360) 337-5350 ▪ Fax (360) 337-4781

Dear Kitsap County Resident:

If you've lived in this area long, you know Kitsap County is changing. The population is increasing and the county is becoming more urban. It is a trend that is likely to continue. So, what does this mean for the future of Kitsap parks, open space and recreation facilities?

County officials want to know what is important to Kitsap citizens, and because your household is a part of a statistically valid sample of Kitsap residents, it is critical that we hear from you. Fifteen minutes now will help us to update the *Kitsap County Open Space Plan* (a plan first adopted June 2000), and can make an impact on priorities set for Kitsap facilities and parks for the next five, fifteen, even, thirty years!

To assure randomized results, please have the person in your household who most recently had a birthday complete this survey. Once the survey is complete use the enclosed postage-paid envelope to send it back; no stamp needed.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Joseph Coppo, Park Planner, Kitsap County Department of Facilities, Parks & Recreation

1. Check the box in front of the category that best describes where you live?

☐1 Urban Growth Area *(such as Bainbridge, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, Kingston, or Silverdale)*
☐2 Small Community *(such as Seabeck, Indianola, Keyport, Manchester, or Hansville)*
☐3 Rural Area

2. What is your home zip code? ☐☐☐☐☐ INSERT HOME ZIP CODE

3. Check the box describes your age range?

☐1 18 - 24 years old ☐3 35 - 54 years old ☐5 65 - 74 years old
☐2 25 - 34 years old ☐4 55 - 64 years ☐6 75+ years

4. What is your gender?

☐1 Male ☐2 Female

5. Check all of the boxes that match the school ages for children living at home at least *some* of the time.

☐1 No children living at home ☐3 Kindergarten ☐5 Middle School or Junior High
☐2 Infant to preschool ☐4 Elementary ☐6 Senior High or older

6. Check the box for any park and recreation facilities *operated by Kitsap County* you or anyone in your household has visited or <u>used in the last year</u>.

- ☐1 Kitsap County Fairgrounds and Events Center
- ☐2 Regional Heritage County Parks *(such as Banner Forest, Illahee Forest Preserve, or Coulter Creek Heritage Park)*
- ☐3 Regional County Parks *(Point No Point, Salsbury Park or Buck, Wildcat, Island, Long, or Horseshoe Lakes)*
- ☐4 County Parks in communities *(such as the Silverdale Waterfront, Kola Kole, Nike Site Park, Veterans Memorial Park, Anna Smith Children's Park, Harper Park, Howe Park, Old Mill Park, or County Village Greens Golf Course)*
- ☐5 Natural Areas *(Carpenter Lake Preserve, Guillemot Cove, Anderson Point, Hansville Greenway, or Anderson Landing)*
- ☐6 Kitsap County Community Recreation Centers *(Silverdale, Kingston or Givens Centers)*

7. Check the box for any park and recreation facilities *operated by other agencies* that you or anyone in your household has visited in the past year.

- ☐1 Public Golf Courses (such as *Gold Mountain Golf Course)*
- ☐2 City Recreation Centers
- ☐3 State Parks *(Fay Bainbridge, Scenic Beach, Kitsap Memorial Park at Lofall, Illahee, Fort Ward, or Blake Island)*
- ☐4 City Parks *(Any non-county parks in Bainbridge, Bremerton, Poulsbo or Port Orchard)*
- ☐5 South Kitsap Park District Community Park

8. Using a scale from 1 to 5, rate Kitsap County parks and facilities (*such as those listed in question 6*).

⬇ Factors ➡ Rating Scale	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW
Variety of programs and activities offered	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Quality of programs and facilities offered	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Access to public transportation and parking	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Safety of parks and recreation facilities	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Appearance of park and recreation facilities	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5

9. This question will help us understand your priorities for future Kitsap County parks and open space projects.

Imagine that you have $100 you must spend for Kitsap County parks, open space, and recreation. Write the dollar amount you choose to spend after each option. You can divide the money among your priorities or spend it all on one item. Please spend all $100, but don't spend more than $100.

Note: This question is ONLY about Kitsap County parks, open space and recreation –not <u>programs and facilities offered by Kitsap Cities, Schools, or Park Districts</u>.

Enter a dollar amount for each item below	
Build more community recreation centers, such as gyms, meetings rooms, swimming pools, or program activities for seniors, youth and adults	$
Provide more park facilities, such as tennis courts, playgrounds or sports fields	$
Provide more land for beach and waterfront access	$
Provide more trails	$

Provide more new parks and playgrounds in rural Kitsap communities, such as in Kingston, Manchester, and Seabeck	$
Purchase land for large regional parks and open spaces while it is still available	$
Preserve farmland	$
Maintain and operate park, recreation and open space facilities	$
Other priorities? *(Briefly describe parks issues important to you but not listed):*	$
Total must equal $100 ⇨	$100

10. In the future, Kitsap County will consider various ways to pay for parks, open space, and recreation. Below are a number of funding methods approved for Washington counties. Typically, several different sources are needed. Please read the description of each funding method and consider whether or not you feel the method is appropriate as a way to pay for parks in Kitsap County.

Check one box in each row	Definitely Appropriate	Probably Appropriate	Probably Not Appropriate	Definitely Not Appropriate	Do Not Know
User or admission fees to finance and maintain existing facilities, such as swimming pools, community centers, and ball fields.	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Impact fees from new home development to purchase recreation or open space lands and develop new recreation facilities that keep pace with population growth.	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
A local community matching program to purchase land or to build facilities, where Kitsap County shares the cost with local community groups through fundraising and private contributions. *For example, the Indianola Land Trust raised half the funds to purchase 80 acres with 300 feet of waterfront.*	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
A bond levy funded through property taxes to buy real estate and/or develop recreation facilities. *A typical example is a $30-$35 a year (based on an average home value) to provide $30-$35 million funding over a thirty year time frame.*	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5

A levy lid-lift on property taxes to provide designated funds to pay for ongoing maintenance and operating activities for county parks and recreation facilities. ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Partnerships with private businesses to develop recreation facilities where Kitsap County provides some capital investment (*such as land*) and the private business builds and operates the facility. ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Partnerships with other government or non-profit agencies *(such as cities, school or park districts, YMCA or Boys & Girls Clubs)* to provide recreation programs, local parks and sports fields where Kitsap County provides some capital investment *(such as land)* and the partner builds and/or operates the facility. ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Annual Kitsap County Parks Pass, called a "Booster Card", purchased on a voluntary basis to provide funding support to Kitsap parks and open space. ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Sales Tax increase to develop and maintain park and receation facilities. ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

Conservation Futures Fund changing the existing property tax to allow up to 25% of funds already collected to be used for maintenance of open space. *Currently, the funds can be used only for land purchases.* ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5

11. This last question has two parts and should take approximately two minutes to complete. Part "A" asks if or how often you or others in your household participate in specific types of recreational activities. Part "B" asks if you would do them more often if more facilities were available. *Check one box each column for each activity.*

	Part A: Check one box on each row below to tell us approximately if and how many times a year you or someone in your household has done each activity in a place other than your home or yard.						**Part B:** Would more facilities within a reasonable distance of your household cause you or members of your household to do these activities more often? *Check the box in each row.*			
	Check one box (0-5) for each activity						*Check one box (1-4) for each activity*			
	Seldom Never	1 - 5 Times	6 – 10 Times	11 – 20 Times	21 – 40 Times	Over 40	Yes Definitely	Yes Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Walking for pleasure or fitness	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Hiking	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Jogging or Running	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Bird watching / nature viewing	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Beach activities	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Fishing *(fresh or saltwater)*	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Non-motorized small boating *(canoe, kayak, small sail)*	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Power boating	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Picnicking and family get-togethers	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Using playground equipment	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Bicycling on roads or bike paths	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Mountain biking on trails	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Basketball	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Baseball	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Softball	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Soccer	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Football	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Tennis	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Golf	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Inline skating or skateboarding	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Indoor swimming	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Lake or saltwater swimming	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Horseback riding	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Target shooting and/or Archery	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Designated off-leash dog park	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Fitness and health classes	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Indoor sports/martial arts class	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Outdoor sports classes and trips	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Saltwater diving	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Scenic vistas or viewpoints	☐0	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4



Waterman Dock, Port Orchard 1

Appendix C: Public Involvement

Section 1: Meeting List

2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan
Public Meeting Schedule

June 28, 2005

Board of County Commissioners & Park Advisory Board Workshop to review 2000 Plan goals, accomplishments since 2000 and discuss appropriate priorities and goals for the 2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan).

January 2006

1. **(January 6) City and County Park Directors' Meeting** to discuss planning process, opportunities for coordination and cooperation.
2. **(January 10) Work Session with Planning Commission** to discuss planning process, their role.
3. **(January 10, Long Lake Community Center, 7:00) South Kitsap Public Workshop** – Review need for plan, provide background information, discuss planning process, solicit information on and interest in Focus Groups (additional focus group members).
4. **(January 11, Eagle's Nest, 7:00) Central Kitsap Public Workshop**– Review need for plan, provides background information, discuss planning process, solicit information on and interest in Focus Groups (additional focus group members).
5. **(January 12, Olympic Community College, Poulsbo Campus, Room 219, 7:00) North Kitsap Public Workshop**– Review need for plan, provide background information, discuss planning process, solicit information on and interest in Focus Groups. (additional focus group members).
6. **(January 13, Eagles Nest at 6:00) Meet with Stewardship Committees** to inform of the process, share inventory and survey information, and to solicit ideas about needs.
7. **(January 17, Tuesday, Island Lake 7:00) Meet with Fields Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Mark)
8. **(January 18) Meet with Mothers of Preschool Children (MOPS) to discuss Playgrounds**, discussing perceived current and future needs. (Mark)
9. **(January 18) Park Board Meeting** to review process and discuss Board's roles.
10. **(January 18, Wednesday, Eagles Nest at Fairgrounds 7:00) Meet with Trails Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
11. **(January 19, Thursday, Eagles Nest 7:00) Meet with Water Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Mark)
12. **(January 24, Tuesday, Eagles Nest 7:00) Meet with Preservation Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Joseph)

13. **(January 26, Thursday, Poplar Room, Silverdale Community Center 7:00) Meet with Open Fields Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
14. **(January 27, Eagles Nest, 2:00 to 5:00) Meet with Facilities Providers** to share, review inventory & survey info; discuss their facilities & plans; explore partnership opportunities, and; discuss the planning process.
15. **(January 31, Tuesday, Eagles Nest 11:00) Meet with Master Gardeners Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities. (Joseph)

February 2006

16. **(February 1, Wednesday 7:00 at Apple Tree Room, Kingston Community Center) Meet with Non-Traditional Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
17. **(February 2, Thursday, Long Lake 7:00) Meet with Dog Park Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
18. **(February 7, Tuesday, Island Lake 7:00) Meet with Off Road Vehicle Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
19. **(February 8, Wednesday, Island Lake 7:00) Meet with Shooting Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Joseph)
20. **(February 9, Thursday, Eagles Nest 7:00) Meet with Performing Arts Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick and Carly)
21. **(February 10, Tribal Council Chambers, 10:00) Meet with Suquamish Tribe representatives** to share planning process and other projects of common interest. (Mark)
22. **(February 10, Poulsbo, 12:30) Meet with City Park Directors** to discuss focus group meetings, opportunities for cooperation, coordination.
23. **(February 14, Tuesday, Island Lake, 2:00) Meet with Aquatic Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick and Carly)
24. **(February 15, Wednesday, Eagles Nest 7:00) Meet with Sport Courts Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick and Carly)
25. **(February 17, Friday, Jarstaad, 6:30) Meet with Teen Focus Group** to share survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities. (Carly)
26. **(February 21,Tuesday, Port Orchard City Hall, 3:00) Meet with City of Port Orchard Official** to discuss survey results, the County planning process and opportunities for cooperation in planning and developing facilities to meet identified needs. (Mark and Rick)
27. **(February 22, Eagle's Nest, 5:00) Meet with Park Board** to discuss results of focus group process, plan contents and Park Board role.
28. **(February 23, Thursday, Eagle's Nest, 2:00) Meet with Recreation Programming Focus Group** to share inventory and survey information and collect information on perceived current and future needs and amenities.(Rick)
29. **(February 24, Island Lake, 2:00) Meet with Facility Providers**. Share and "truth" the inventory, survey and focus group information; gather information on current and future facilities. Discuss opportunities for partnerships, integration and cooperation.
30. **(February 28, Eagle's Nest, 9:00) Planning Commission Meeting** to discuss planning process progress, Planning Commission and Park Board review of Plan.
31. **(February 28, Olympic Community College, Poulsbo Campus, Room 220) North Kitsap Public Workshop** to review results of focus group meetings.

March 2006

32. **(March 1, Long Lake Community Center, 7:00) South Kitsap Public Workshop** to review results of focus group meetings.
33. **(March 2, Island Lake Community Center, 7:00) Central Kitsap Public Workshop** to review the results of the Focus Group Meetings.
34. **(March 15, Eagle's Nest, 5:00) Park Board Meeting** to review Plan Goals and Policies, funding mechanisms, hearing with Planning Commission.
35. **(March 20, Silverdale Community Center, 10:00 am) Kitsap Computing Seniors** presentation to review the current status of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan
36. **(March 20) Draft Plan Released**, reflecting inventory, survey, public input, Focus Group and Facility Provider discussions.
37. **(March 23, Eagle's Nest, 9:00 am) All Hands Meeting** with the Kitsap County Facilities, Parks, and Recreation Department. Update the entire department in order to gain additional input.
38. **(March 24, Bayside Broiler, 12:00pm) Meeting with the Directors** to inform the Cities of what our status is and discuss partnership opportunities in order to work together in our planning.
39. **(March 27, Poulsbo City Chambers, 7:00pm) Poulsbo Parks Board** – Address the board with our plan and share the information we gathered throughout the planning process.
40. **(March 28, Sheridan Community Center, 5:30pm) Bremerton Parks Board** – Address the board with our plan and share the information we gathered throughout the planning process.

April 2006

41. **(April 4, 6:30pm) Suquamish Tribe** – discussion of park lands in the Suquamish area and how they relate to the 2006 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.
42. **(April 6, Norm Dicks Building, 4:30pm) Kitsap County Commission on Children and Youth** – present our current set of themes for the Plan document and get feedback on the information we have collected so far.
43. **(April 11, Eagles Nest, 9:00am) Work Study Session with the Kitsap County Planning Commission.**
44. **(April 12, Olympic College Student Center, 1:00pm)** - Meeting with Debra Montez to discuss partnership and funding opportunities for athletic facilities in the county.
45. **(April 13, Port Orchard City Hall, 7:30am) Port Orchard Park Board** – Address the board with our plan and share the information we gathered throughout the planning process.
46. **(April 13, Eagle's Nest, 7:00pm) Stewardship Committees** – address the committees regarding our current plan and discuss partnership opportunities as a way to provide for some of the current needs documented in the Plan.
47. **(April 17, Kitsap Realtors Office, 6:30pm) Silverdale Kiwanis** – Share our current plan with the group and get any additional feedback or changes that need to be made.
48. **(April 19, Eagles Nest, 7:00pm) Joint Park Board/Planning Commission Hearing on Plan.**
49. **(April 25, Planning Commission Work Study Session, 9am)** Discussing the recommendations for the PROS Plan.
50. **(April 26, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, 5:00pm)** Discussing the recommendations for the PROS Plan.

May 2006

51. **(May 3, Parks & Recreation Advisory Board, 5:00pm)** Discussing the Habitat Plan.
52. **(May 8, Draft available for Review)**
53. **(May 26) Adopted Plan sent to Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation**, with BCC adoption resolution.

June 2006

54. **(June 7, Work Study with BOCC, 9am)** Discussion for the CFP

55. **(June 7, Revised Draft available for Review)** via www.kitsapgov.com
56. **(June 26, Public Hearing with BOCC, 10am)** Plan was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 2: County Commissioners and Parks Advisory Board Workshop notes

KITSAP COUNTY

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
Meeting at Eagles Nest, Kitsap County Fairgrounds & Events Center
Wednesday, January 18, 2006, 5pm

Michael Tucker called the meeting to order at 5:10pm. Advisory Board members present: Michael Tucker, Helen Daly, Frank Stowell, Howard O'Brien, Tyson Depoe, Karl Duff and Carl Tonge, Don Martin & Donald Large. Department staff present: Joseph Coppo, Mark Mauren, Angie Hauschel and Jason King-Intern.

I. Amend/Additions to Agenda
Move elections to 1st item. Add Director's report at the end. Add Port Blakely Funding update.

II. Approval of Minutes
Postpone until next meeting. Board members did not have an opportunity to review minutes.

III. Officer's Reports
Karl stated nothing to report. Will get together with Joseph to re-visit items.

IV. Elections
Michael called for nominations for officers. Frank nominated Michael for President. Frank volunteered for vice-president. Helen and Karl volunteered to keep their positions. Michael made a motion to close nominations. Karl 2nd. Howie made a motion to elect officers as follows: Michael-President, Frank-Vice-President, Karl-Secretary and Helen-Member at large.
Tyson 2nd. Motion passed (9-0).

V. Revised Open Space Plan Update

Rick reviewed open space survey, pointed out some discrepancies and stated corrections are being made. New copies will be sent out. Reported that the public process is underway. Have already held the North Kitsap, South Kitsap and Central Kitsap meetings with good attendance. Also met with stewardship committees. Rick stated that focus group meetings will be starting this week. He reported that met with sports groups last night and reviewed current needs, future needs, amenities, issues and concerns. Also discussed opportunities for partnerships. Reviewed financial realities and the need to maintain properties if we develop them. Rick stated that it was well received and reviewed the schedule for the next couple of weeks. Stated it is great to have new participants and great feedback.

Mark and Rick met with Poulsbo, Bremerton and Bainbridge Island Parks Departments and shared survey. They all showed interest in joining us in updating plan so each municipality does not have to do it individually to qualify for grants. Mark stated it will give us an opportunity to work together, prevent duplication of information and possibility of partnerships where necessary. Also could give us information on where we may be lacking in service. Also planning to meet with Ports and School districts. All will save time and money. Mark also stated it opens doors for long term cooperative agreement (i.e.; recreation is Bremerton and Poulsbo Parks specialty and Special Events is County's specialty).

Karl shared his appreciation of Rick's and Mark's involvement and expertise in the open space planning and how smooth it has gone so far. Frank stated that this is a huge benefit in pulling the county back together and working together.

Rick informed the board that the results of the previous week's focus groups would be posted on county's website.

VI. Lost continent of Illahee Acquisitions

Joseph stated that the county received an inquiry from Ron Ross regarding the value of the property and what the county paid. Joseph briefly explained the process that the county follows to place a value on a piece of property before it is purchased. Stated that the county follows grant requirements even if there is not a grant involved. Parks Board gets involved when projects compete for the same funding dollars or when looking at spending more than the appraised value.

Don stated that a big concern is when open space is purchased but the Board does not hear about it until they read it in the paper. He feels that they have no input. Karl expressed his concerns about acquiring property and being un-clear on where it fits in the master plan.

Joseph explained how we acquired property at Illahee with state funds 100% reimbursed so there was no cost to the county.

Michael stated he feels the public in un-clear of the role and function of the Parks Board. Some cities, all decisions go through the Parks Board before going to the City Council. He stated he feels the county's Parks Board function is different and the public's opinion of the Board's function is not clear.

Howie stated that the appraisal documents are very complete, well done and feels if Ron Ross was to review the documents, his concerns would be addressed.

Don stated that the from the public's standpoint, they see money spent (doesn't matter that it is grant money) when we have parks in disrepair. Also stated that an appraisal doesn't mean anything if there are no interested buyers and we are spending money just to spend.

Mark stated we need to better educate the public on the county's goals. The commissioner's made a decision to concentrate on property acquisitions and thanks to foresight, we have purchased property when it was less expensive and over the next 6 years, we may change focus to concentrate on development.

Don Martin inquired if there is a list of properties we are looking at and if they are on the website.

Karl stated that the packet looked good but maybe also should include information on how grant money process works.

Joseph recommended that the Parks Board schedule a half day retreat after the open space plan is complete to go over goals of the board (what kind of board we want to be, etc).

VII. Port Blakely

Joseph outlined budget, explained property, location and possibility of trading with DNR.

Karl stated that he would like to discuss status on grants and budget at June Meeting.

VIII. Directors Report

Mark reported the our staff toured the Rolling Hills facility, reviewed financial records and came up with figure to have golf course run itself. Worked with Jim Avery to appraise land. Appraisal is 1.5 million more than we feel price is what we care willing to pay. We did our "homework" and feel good about price.

Mark updated the parks board on the following department projects:

- Rolling Hills Golf Course
- Veterans Memorial Park Ball fields
- Parks Supervisors Responsibility reorganization
- Meeting with Stewardship Groups
- Trails
- Polar Bear plunge
- Hansville Planning
- North Kitsap Heritage Park
- DNR Exchange
- Raymond Evergreens
- Noxious Weed tax

- Development
- Trail Maintenance
- Fairgrounds Projects
- Anderson Point
- Long Lake well
- Kingston property purchase

VIIII. Public Comment
Jim Ajo, Illahee Forest Stewardship Committee Chair, said that he personally walked all of the properties purchased with the current grant and that he feels that the County received fair value for the funds spent, and that staff did a good job of processing the acquisitions. Mr. Aho added that they are looking at fundraising opportunities. Also stated they have a lot of people doing good work for Illahee forest.

The Board discussed upcoming meetings and the possibility of meeting in February on the 21st.

Meeting adjourned at 6:55pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Angie Hauschel

KITSAP COUNTY
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
Meeting at Eagles Nest, Kitsap County Fairgrounds & Events Center
Wednesday, February 22, 2006, 5pm

Meeting called to order at 5:10pm.

Advisory Board members present: Michael Tucker, Frank Stowell, Jolene Palmer, Howard O'Brien, Don Martin, Karl Duff, Ken Houghton, Helen Daly. Department Staff present: Joseph Coppo, Rick Fackler, Mark Mauren, and Carly Siems.

I. Approval of Minutes

Board members took a few minutes to review minutes for the November 16th meeting and the January 18th meeting. No changes were made, all approved.

II. Officer's Reports
Michael recapped on the 10 year Comprehensive Plan Meeting. Thoughts on having a joint session with the 10 year Comprehensive Plan were discussed. It was decided that there is no need for us to have a joint session because we are on separate schedules.

III. Open Space Plan Update - Rick Fackler
Rick handed out summaries of the Focus Group Meetings and announced Friday's meeting with the Facility Providers. It will be held at 2:00pm at Island Lake Community Center. The goal for the meeting is to discuss working together and partnering to provide facilities for the user groups throughout the county. He said that we are starting to look at the final product as we pull all the information together. The final document needs to be short, solid, and to the point with all the detailed documents and background information in the appendix. Rick proposed an outline for the document to be reviewed by the board for comments with in the next two weeks. It acknowledges ideas on layout, organization, and content. Carly will be providing all the photography and layout design for the final document. Our next step is to identify the goals, policies, and objectives for the plan.

The Inventory project is on its way to completion. Jason King, the Intern, has been working hard collecting the information all the agencies in the county. Karl mentioned the inventory at Wynn Jones, 35 acres was given to the Kitsap Land Conservancy.

Rick also discussed the need to document the public involvement throughout this planning process. Carly, Rick, and Terri Lyman have done so by keeping records of emails, meeting notes, website updates, and clipping newspaper articles.

The Demand and Need Analysis is another part of the plan that needs to be completed. In order to do this Rick is looking at the levels of service required and the numbers from the 2000 Plan. Funding sources and strategies also need to be discussed at the next Parks Board meeting.

Rick announced the upcoming Public Workshops to be held on Feb 28th, March 1st, and March 2nd. Park Board members are encouraged to attend the meeting in their district.

To recap on a few of the focus group notes, Rick mentioned the ORV, Hunting/Shooting, and the Dog Park focus groups. The ORV's currently use Green Mountain and acknowledge the of space to expand. They want a motocross facility with areas divided by skill level. They need 5 acres for facility and acknowledge their impact on both noise and water pollution. Potentially, the NASCAR site could be an ideal location. The Hunting/Shooting group needs one additional indoor shooting range and help maintaining the facilities they have currently. They express concerns regarding thinning buffers and increasing property taxes. The Dog Park users need 12 off leash dog sites by 2025 to meet the levels of service. We currently have 5 so we need 7 additional parks.

Michael requested that we send out sections as they are completed for the Park Board to review, and also to send out the Appendix information to get the members up to speed on the background information.

IV. Directors Report - Mark Mauren

North Kitsap Events Center: The City of Poulsbo and the North Kitsap School District are looking the Public Facilities District to help fund the NK Events Center. This is falling thru and now they are asking Chris Endresen to transfer some funding from the North Kitsap Heritage Park to the Events Center. Our goal is to provide Regional Park Facilities that are located in larger, but fewer parcels. The NK Heritage Park is working towards this goal and will provide game fields for Baseball, Softball, Soccer, Rugby, and Lacrosse organizations. The Board wants to put big money into long lasting, low-maintenance facilities. Therefore wants to keep the money in the North Kitsap Heritage Park.

Funding for these regional facilities will come from user fees, bonds, and a reed account where we have about $9 million to invest in park development until 2014. We will be providing facilities at Veterans/Retsil park, Gordon Field, and the NK Heritage Park. These fields will be use primarily for games and tournaments, then practices. Mark met with the District 4 Soccer Club. They agree with our plan and are going to apply for additional grant funding. They also agree to pay the user fee of $15 per hour, increased from 75 cents. Frank said that it is worth the investment it do it right.

Capital Budget Reallocation: Major Maintenance Plan. The funds are currently distributed throughout the county, but where is the focus at? Mark would like to see the money consolidated and focused to complete projects, something for the public to see. We have three buckets of money: 1.) Ball fields 2.) Park Reconstruction - pick a park, per district, each year to allocate funding towards and look at involving organizations in each District to collaborate with. Make the projects publicly known to get more volunteers, and/or start an "Adopt A Park" program. 3.) Routine maintenance. Overall, it was stated that Kitsap County has a future based on Destination Recreation, rather than industry, so the money needs to stay in the parks.

Howe Farm: The Howe Farm plan is going to be tried out for one year, then the groups will have an opportunity to regroup and discuss what changes are necessary. This is going to take respect for one another and an effort to work together. The meeting is scheduled for March 8th. Park Board presence is suggested.

With time running short a brief update of meetings was shared by Joseph. The Kingston Community Meeting is Thursday, February 23rd. The Hansville meeting is scheduled for March 23rd. This meeting will discuss potential properties to use. The Newberry Hill property exchange will happen this year, adding up to 700 acres to create about a 1000 acre Heritage Park. The County purchased the Kingston Navy Housing Site, however further development is on hold until funding allows. There is a National Parks Conference scheduled for October 2006 in Seattle for 5 days. The County will send the Park Board Members if they wish to attend.

V. Tax Title Sale Requests
409-011-001-0005 (Kingston): This property is in tidelands and provides a public access to the water. The County needs to keep as much access to water as possible, while looking at maintaining road ends. Motion to not put up for auction: APPROVED.

92201-3-034-2004/2000 (both at Wicks Lake): Use this property for trade for waterfront. It is in the middle of Alpine Evergreen. Motion to not put up for auction: APPROVED.

42602-2-003-2001 and 42602-2-092-2003 (Indianola): These are part of unopened Rights of Way. The county should keep these as part of a trail system of walking trails. Motion to not put up for auction: APPROVED.

361-003-011-0303 (Indianola): Motion to auction: APPROVED.

NE Dronawood Drive (up Parcels Rd): A portion of the Cul-de-sac is wanted back for public access. This is a matter of exchanging the Rights of Way. Motion to approve the exchanging of the ROW's: APPROVED.

VI. Board Member Comments
Michael addressed concern towards the length of the Director's Report. Joseph assured that it will get shortened from here on out, once we address all the items on the Report. The next meeting is scheduled for the Wednesday, March 15th. A Funding Brainstorming session needs to be added to the agenda in discussion for the Open Space Plan.

Meeting Adjourned 7:00 PM

Respectfully Submitted,
Carly Siems

KITSAP COUNTY
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
Meeting at Givens Community Center
Wednesday, March 15, 2006, 5pm.

Meeting called to order at 5:02 pm.

Advisory Board Members present: Carl Tonge, Howard O'Brien, Helen Daly, Michael Tucker, Carl Duff, Donald Large, and Donald Martin.

Department Staff present: Joseph Coppo, Rick Fackler, and Carly Siems.

I. Approval of Minutes
There was no quorum so the approval of minutes will be forwarded to the next meeting.

II. Open Space Plan Update – Rick Fackler

Rick handed out a summary of the Park Board meeting held on June 28th, 2005. We will be including this in the appendix of the plan because it shows that the priorities of the Park Board and the Parks Department have remained constant over the last nine months

Rick has typed up the Goals and Objectives section in draft form and looks for any input or critiques. 90% of the content will be cut out in order to streamline the document as much as possible. Most of this information will carry over to the Strategic Plan

Carly and Rick are going to be working with various user groups to confirm the inventory collected, specifically related to field usage. The Demand and Need section will remain behind schedule until the inventory has been completed. The Draft Plan will be out at the end of next week.

The Planning Commission wants to have joint hearing with the park board. The date is to be determined; either the 18th or 19th of April at 7:00 pm. This gives us one month before the public hearing with the County Commissioners. Many want to hold an additional meeting to discuss changes proposed by the public. The Park Board needs to have their recommendations to the Commissioners prior to the work study session. Joseph will schedule a meeting for the Park Board the week of the 24th, following the joint public hearing with the Planning Commission.

Carl Tonge asked Rick to clarify the "Special Events" section in the Goals and Objectives section of the Plan. Should we be re-looking at our facilities by means of a recreational attraction? Rick stated that, as a form of economical development, we are definitely going to have to reevaluate the county's role in renting out its facilities. We have a lot of traditional users that we give our spaces away to. Facility rentals need to be on a level playing field with one standard fee.

Donald Large asked if we could bring large name performers here. What are the appropriate uses for our facilities? Joseph responded with evaluating the difference between economic events and community building events.

Michael Tucker states that the plan should reflect what the user groups need and want. Attracting outer regional users doesn't help the community users if the facilities are too over crowded for the locals to use. Aim for participation.
Carl Duff stated that the synergy with transportation is needed to enhance the participation.

Carl Duff would also like Underwater Parks added to the Plan, as stated in an earlier email. Howard O'Brien would also like them added, but noted the necessity of them not being located near boat launches.

III. Park Funding Brainstorming

Joseph sent out a spreadsheet of our current funding sources. They are as follows: Impact fees, Conservation Futures Fund, Real Estate Excise Tax (REET), County General Fund, Grants, Public Facilities District, Leases/User fees, Donations, Sponsorship/Ads, Volunteers, Partnerships. Joseph will talk to Ben Holland to get a better understanding of how the Conservation Futures Fund works, and will mail out the allocated funding from the REET.

Any other funding sources we want to add just depend on how we want to spend our time. A "Buy a Brick" campaign would take a lot of staff time to manage. We could increase user fees, not like the State Parks, but through field rentals, etc. Commercial sponsorships are great for the maintenance aspect of funds. Volunteer groups can also help with maintenance concerns. Diver groups are user consciences, and will have dive days just to pick up litter under the water. The Park Board requests a break down of the Leases/User fees category to see how these fees are distributed.

Howard O'Brien suggested the "Buy a Brick" campaign and a "Buy a Plank" campaign for the fishing piers. This would be a community building fundraiser. A gift catalog has been established but needs to be refined and easily accessible to the public. This is a place for people to give back to the parks whether they donate money, plant a tree, or build a bench.

Community Park Development can take place through focusing on one or two parks per year, per district, and working with community organizations and volunteers to get the work done. Creating a wish list would help bring in a lot of supplies and maintenance support through volunteerism.

Staffing some of these projects is limited to the size of the department and the time constraints they have.

Rick has a few suggestions: 1.) Raise taxes. 2.) Surplus small parks thru out County. Surplus these lands and put the money into an account to put towards maintenance costs. The money may get put back into the General Fund, and if so we would need a Commissioner Resolution to move the money. 3.) Increase habitat value in our large parks by thinning forests, with a bi-product of monetary income. To do this we would talk to foresters and get professional opinions on where this is needed and where it is not. Identify Root Rot, tree thinning areas, and areas of needed under-story development. A major thing to over come is our relationship with the press throughout this sort of project. The Park Board agrees that we should go straight to the Kitsap Sun to tell them what we are proposing before we did anything.

Other ideas suggested included: 1.) Kitsap Transit is largely funded. Put a Referendum in front of the voters to transfer some of the funding to the parks. 2.) Form into a Park District. There would be a need to identify the different types of Park Districts and which would best fit the needs of Kitsap County. 3.) Form a County Lottery. 4.) Create a "Buy a Tree" program.

IV. Director's Report

North Kitsap Heritage Park – A public meeting to discuss the drafted Master Plan is scheduled for Thursday, March 16th at 7:00pm, to be held at the Indianola Club House.

Hansville Community Meeting – The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, March 23rd at 7:00pm, to be held at the Kingston Community Center.

South Kitsap School District – The County is in the process of negotiating a property exchange with the School District at Banner Forest. The current parking lot is owned by the

school district, they would be exchange for a few acres out at the Coulter Creek Property. This still needs to go to their Board to get approved.

Silverdale Rotary Gateway Park – The parking lot at this park has been cleared of trees to help increase visibility to the trail entrance, as well as for security and safety reasons.

V. Officer Reports

Michael Tucker discussed the summer schedule, with options to change back to an every other month cycle. The Board agrees that the meetings held every month are more efficient in keeping the Board informed and up to date. Meetings will stay scheduled the third Wednesday of the month.

A meeting will be scheduled on Bainbridge to start the parks tour. The Bainbridge Island Parks department will be invited to this meeting as well.

For the month of April, we won't be meeting on our regular schedule, and May be off schedule as well due to the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Planning Schedule. Everything will be back on track in June.

The Board Retreat is scheduled for Saturday, June 17th from 10am – 2pm. The Board of County Commissioners will meet with part of the retreat.

Michael Tucker called the meeting adjourned at 7:03pm

Respectfully Submitted, Carly Siems

Kitsap County
Parks Advisory Board Meeting

Wednesday, April 26th, 2006 at 5:00 PM
Sidney Room, Givens Community Center, Port Orchard

Board Members Present: Jolene Palmer, Frank Stowell, Michael Tucker, Karl Duff, Donald Large, W. Howard O'Brien, Carl Tonge

Kitsap County Parks Staff Present: Rick Fackler, Joseph Coppo, Carly Siems

Members of the public present: Ron and Nadean Ross, Vivian Henderson

Meeting brought to order at 5:26pm with the arrival of a quorum.

Joseph: Recapped on the Planning Commission that was held Tuesday, April 25th at 9:00am. The Planning Commission accepted the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan with only a few recommendations that included:

1.) Add Sub-Area plans for Kingston, Silverdale, etc, in the Appendix of the Plan
2.) Add an Inventory of Cultural and Historical areas

3.) Add the statement on Page 42 regarding the increase of buffers as being "non-regulatory".
4.) List of Greenway Corridors (map)
5.) Add a Senior Center Inventory

Michael: Please forward grammatical and spelling errors/changes to Carly and Rick. We do not need to spend time mentioning them during the meeting.

Joseph: Briefed the Board on general procedures on approving the PROS Plan, including voting on each additional change.

Frank proposed to open the discussion. Jolene: 2nd

Changes needed on the Title Page:
Add Don Martin as a District 2 Park Board member, deleting the name Don Larson

Chapter One: Introduction
No changes noted.

Chapter Two: Public Involvement
Page 5 - Add a paragraph describing the public involvement for the Habitat Plan, indicating that it was introduced at the last moment.

The Board discussed the issues concerning the Habitat Plan and reviewed the following options:

Karl Duff: Add a paragraph to this section regarding the Habitat Plan and its limited availability to the public for comments.

Carl Tonge: What were our original intentions with the Habitat Plan back at the June 28th meeting?

Joseph: It is required to be included for purposes of Grant categories. It was drafted with the background information from the 2000 Open Space Plan, which was in turn drafted form the Greenways Plan.

Carl: What are the requirements of that section for Public Involvement?

Frank: Reminds the Board that the Staff definitely did not withhold the Habitat Plan from the public, it is simply unfortunate.

Joseph: GMA requires open and continuous involvement. There is not a set number stated such as "Ten days of public review".

Rick: The flaw in what we have done so far comes down to the Habitat Plan. The Plan has gone through a great amount of public comment and participation. It would be a shame to put and ugly tint on it with a questionable Habitat Plan. We have a couple options:

1.) Get a waiver from IAC in order to have the time to have quality public review and comment.
   a. The IAC would require a reason for it being delayed, the value of the additional information, etc...

b. If we decided to go this route, we need to apply as soon as possible.

2.) Pass the Plan with out a Habitat Section. With this option the County would lose three granting opportunities.

Karl: Requests the list of requirements set out by the IAC for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

The Board decides to come back to the comment after reviewing the rest of the plan before deciding on the state of the Habitat Plan.

Chapter Three: Inventory

Page 7

The last sentence on Page 1 and Page 2 are similar, only need one.

Page 8

Clarify the first sentence of paragraph 5.

Add a sentence to the 2nd paragraph: *A number of Kitsap County communities have prepared trail plans, including Hansville, Kingston, Indianola and Silverdale.*

Karl and Carl: Requests the identification of 6,850 acres of federal land. This could be shown in a bar chart and inserted into the Inventory Chapter.

Include a statement with the goal of creating an inventory of culturally and historically significant sites. The author can decide where to include this in the plan.

Page 9 (table)

Add *Figure 3-A* to the Inventory Spreadsheet inserted as page 9, and change the title to reflect "Open Space Ownership"

Add 3,852 lineal feet of swimming beaches, with 3,012' by the County, 780' on Port lands, and 60' private.

Page 10

Discuss separately all the facilities in the Kingston and Silverdale Urban Growth Areas (UGAs).

The Board approves to include these community plans in an Appendix. Also add this to the Table of Contents

Pages 11 through 13

Add a column showing any use restrictions on each property.

The Board approves to disregard this comment.

Remove the '*' from the Kitsap County Parks Facility table.

Chapter Four: Demand and Need Analysis

Page 17

Add a reference for the Demand and Need Summary sheet.

Page 18
Add a sentence to the Shoreline Access section which reads: "There are known to be a number of undeveloped road rights-of-way leading to Kitsap County shorelines which, if developed, could provide access to those shorelines."

Approved by the Board.

Page 19
Add "covered horse arenas" to the sentence listing possible facilities in regional parks.

Carl: Change the wording to say "covered arenas"

Frank: Does it need to be included?

Karl: Provides economical development for Kitsap County

The Board approved Carl's suggestion of "covered arenas".

Page 20
Add "Motocross Track" facility, located at Coulter Creek Heritage Park.

Add "Covered Arena" column, checked for North Kitsap Heritage Park, Fairgrounds and Coulter Creek Heritage Park.

The Board approved to neglect adding covered arenas at specific sites.

Page 21
Add a sentence to the first paragraph on Community Parks, reading: "The exception to this is the Kingston and Silverdale UGAs, where the County should take the lead in working with the communities to plan and acquire land for community parks to meet the needs of these communities."

Board approves this addition to the Plan.

Edit the last sentence of paragraph one.

Add a sentence to the Trails section which reads: "A number of communities throughout the County have prepared trail plans, which should be a foundation for and incorporated into a future county-wide trail system."

Board approves this addition to the Plan.

Page 23
Change disc golf to read '5 additional'

Page 25
Delete 'Region' in section eight.

Page 26
Amend the sentence listing other recreational activities in section 12 to read: "Examples of these activities or facilities include flying radio controlled model airplanes, rock climbing walls, bocci ball, archery, off-road vehicles, outdoor theaters and covered horse arenas."

Board approves this addition to the Plan.

Chapter Five: Strategies, Goals and Objectives

Page 28

Add an Objective under the County's Role Goal which reads: "Acquire and preserve an integrated system of open space lands which preserve valued wildlife habitat, historical and cultural lands."

Howie: Planning within the UGA's isn't different from the rest of the County; it is simply at different levels of planning. We need to identify the differences and add community Parks.

Board approves this addition to the Plan.

Add an Objective for the County's Role Goal which reads: "Plan, acquire land for and develop parks, trails and open space lands to meet identified needs within the Kingston and Silverdale UGAs."

The Board approves to disregard this comment.

Page 29

Add a reference to the studies that have already been done under OPEN SPACE, line 4.

The Board approves to add this wording.

Page 30

Add a qualifier to the first strategy under the Transition theme which reads: "...., with the exception of the Kingston and Silverdale UGAs."

The Board approves to disregard this comment.

Add a third Objective under the water access goal under Acquisition theme which reads: "Inventory and, where feasible, open access to the shoreline at existing undeveloped public road rights-of-way which lead to the water."

The Board approves this comment, but advises to insert it as a Strategy in this same section on page 31.

Howie moves to add the Hansville Greenway Phase 2 project under Section three, Goal #4. The Board approves.

Page 31

Add an Objective under the open Space goal which reads: "Retain an integrated open space network in the County which protects natural, cultural and historic resources, buffers land uses, provides recreational opportunities and enhances the quality of life of County residents."

The Board approves this comment to be inserted as Objective #2 under Goal #4.

"Work with the Kingston and Silverdale Communities to identify and acquire park and open space lands to meet identified needs within those areas."

The Board approves to disregard this comment.

Acquisition section: edit the wording and delete "off-road non-motorized" from bullet 3

Page 32

Amend the second Planning strategy to say: "The County Park Department will work with the County Public Works Department, user groups, community representatives, other agencies and the general public to prepare a comprehensive, county-wide trail plan. This plan will include, and be coordinated with existing community trails and trail plans."

The Board approves to add this wording to section ii.

Page 33
Add a clause to the first bulleted item under Management Strategies which reads: "...only after a well publicized public review process."

The Board approves to disregard this comment.

Under the Management strategies, add: "Employ best management practices for all County Parks and open space lands, including integrated pest management and noxious weed control."

Board approves this addition to the Plan

Amend the second bulleted item for management program strategies to read: "Manage lands for habitat value, forest health, safety and historic preservation."

Page 35
Amend the second Objective under Partnerships to read: "Collaborate with the cities and communities ...."

Board approves this addition to the Plan

Chapter Six: Habitat Plan
How are we going approve this plan tonight? What are the Board's objections? The Board discussed whether or not we can work to approve the Plan or to throw out. The Board voted 5 to 2 to attempt to work through the Habitat Plan in its current state and make the necessary recommendations to get it where it needs to be.

Karl: We could possibly integrate the Habitat Plan into the other chapters.

We could cut down the verbiage by inserting visual aids instead.

Look at the title of the "Habitat Plan", how about "Habitat Section"?

The Board has agreed to reconvene next Wednesday, May 3rd at 5:00pm solely to discuss the necessary improvements of the Habitat Plan. Edits and suggested corrections should be emailed out throughout the next week.

The following notes will also be looked at in making the corrections for the Habitat Plan:

Page 40
Amend the second bulleted Acquisition Strategy by adding: "... (I.e. Barker and Illahee Creeks)."

Page 42
Add a bulleted strategy under Riparian Corridors/Watersheds to read: "Continue acquisition along the Illahee and Barker Creek corridors."

Delete the final Objective under Greenway Corridors and amend the now last Objective to read: "Include any additional lands adjacent to an identified or established corridor to include nearby significant habitat, and where there is a willing property owner...."

Page 45
Add a paragraph at the end of the Central County section to read: "Illahee Creek and Barker Creek corridors are secondary corridors in the Central Kitsap area. They are both isolated undeveloped areas within the most intensively developed part of the County, and serve buffer as well as wildlife functions."

Motion to approve chapters one thru five and seven of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space plan with the above recommendations. 2nd.

Adjourned: 8:12pm

Minutes respectfully submitted by: Carly Siems

KITSAP COUNTY

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
Meeting at Silverdale Community Center, Coho Room
Wednesday, May 3, 2006, 5pm

Meeting started at 5:00pm. Advisory Board members present: Joleen Palmer, Frank Stowell, Michael Tucker, Howard O'Brien, Karl Duff, Don Martin and Carl Tonge. Department staff present: Rick Fackler, Terri Lyman and Angie Hauschel

Rick briefly summarized the 3 categories in the habitat plan. He explained that there is approximately 50 thousand acres in Kitsap County (forest & open space) and stated that DNR owns and manages Green Mountain and Kitsap Forest. Rick stated the plan includes all lands in inventory that are for public use and open space and the same criteria was used in 2002 plan. Rick explained that the verbiage regarding other lands was removed from current plan.

Karl stated that with the old plan, a member of the general public could easily add up all open space in inventory to see the total amount of open space we have. Karl stated his concerns with previous plans including categories of land that we are not including. The new plan which includes deletions cannot be easily calculated. Karl stated the reader should have access to calculate total land inventory. He suggested a paragraph with that information. Howie suggested a pie chart. Frank agreed with the need for something visual. He feels the public would benefit. Joleen stated that all 3 areas needed to have a visual.

Rick briefly reviewed 3 maps (Greenways, watersheds, wildlife cooridors, DNR lands). Joleen inquired if the map was included in the habitat plan and if the commissioner district boundaries could be identified on the map. Rick stated yes, that could be included.

Rick reported that Cris Gears has received approval to submit the plan on 7/1/06 instead of 6/1/06. The plan draft will be ready for public comment so they can make recommendations before 6/26/06 when it will presented to the board.

Michael asked if anyone had any concerns or issues on the habitat plan.

Karl stated that the verbiage regarding rehabilitation and restoration needs to be removed. Rick briefly explained the Parks Department description of what restoration would be. (ie-improving habitat of streams or land by adding trees, shrubs, snags) Rick stated if there is better verbiage to use, he is open to suggestions.

Don stated his concerns with maintaining properties. Rick stated that the plan addresses the need for maintenance.

Karl stated there is a capital maintenance plan as part of the habitat plan and inquired if we will have one. Rick confirmed that we will have one.

Howie addressed a typing error in the plan. Rick stated he will add a sentence to the paragraph including restoration definition.

Frank pointed out a sentence that needs to be re-worded.

Karl asked for clarification with some verbiage. Rick explained his definition.

Rick stated there will be a map as part of the plan, most likely in 2 pages. (Too much information for 1 page)

Frank mad a motion to approve the habitat plan.
Karl 2nd
All apporoved.

Road Vacation-

All park board members reviewed the information on the property. Michael asked for recommendations.

Frank made a motion to recommend vacation of the property.
Don 2nd
All approved

Rick stated he will make changes and email to the park board before he leaves on vacation.

Michael adjourned the meeting at 6:05pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Angie Hauschel

Aquatic Centers Focus Group - February 14, 2006

There are currently seven swimming pools in Kitsap County. North, Central and South Kitsap School Districts each have one at high schools, Bainbridge and Bremerton have municipal pools, there is a small private pool at the Parkwood Community Center in Port Orchard and there is a large pool at Bangor. The School District pools are managed primarily for school uses. Many opportunities for aquatic recreational and therapeutic activities for other than school purposes are going unrealized. The need was expressed for one additional pool, operated by an agency dedicated to providing programs and pool time for all the public. The idea of school pools being programmed and operated by other agencies was also discussed, but the feasibility of that scenario was unknown.

Existing Pools – all have lockers, showers, and 6 lanes

Jarstaad – Bremerton

- Slide, 1m board, 25yd
- The Y (next door) has hot tub, 10x10 shallow area
- Efficiently run – in full use all hours of the day, best county example
- Exercise programs
- Built in late 70's

Olympic High School

- Same as Jarstaad, only no slide
- Up to 800 competitors per weekend
- In Central Kitsap, there are 3 high schools using one pool – not enough time!
- Not efficiently run – lots of dead time, should be fully utilized
    - Closed holidays, weekends, inconsistently operated
- Klahowya should also have a pool
- Built in 1980, recently renovated

Bainbridge

- Has it all: 2 pools, 1 & 3 meter board
- Built 2002

South Kitsap High School

- 50m pool
- 1m & 3m boards
- Only pool close to being large enough to accommodate a typical PNS sanctioned event.
- Built in late 70's

North Kitsap High School

- L-shaped, 25yd pool
- Built in 1974

Parkwood Community Center – Port Orchard

- Small, requires membership dues

Bangor/PSNS

- Larger, 10 lanes

Life Guarding Outdoor Sites

Lutherhaven – Wildcat Lake
Camp on Horseshoe Lake
Crista Camp – Island Lake
Camp McKean – Kitsap Lake
County Lakes:

- Buck, Wildcat, Island, Long, and Horseshoe
- County Life Guarding – 15-20 guards per season @ 3 parks (Buck, Wildcat, Horseshoe)

Bremerton – Kitsap Lake

Comments

- If larger facilities were available in Kitsap County, more large meets would be scheduled here.
- All facilities are at capacity now
  - Ex: trying to establish a high school water polo team – only pool time available is 8:30-10:00 pm… too late for high school!
  - No pool time for new programs: seniors, water polo, exercise, therapy, etc
  - Open Swims are at inconvenient times and are under utilized
- How pools are used now: *pools are classrooms*
  - School programs – high school classes, guarding classes
    - Levy failure – school programs cut, no more 4th/5th grade lessons
    - School funding bears too great an influence on pool operations
  - High school teams
  - Club teams – teens
  - Scuba, Kayak classes
  - Water aerobics – offered currently at Jarstaad only
  - Lap Swims – offered only really early, or really late
  - Open Swims
  - Swim Lessons
- Costs for pool usage:
  - $600/month for 6 lanes, 2 hours, 5-6 days per week
- Olympic Aquatic Club uses Olympic HS and Jarstaad
  - 91 members
  - Dues: $60 entry (youth), $80 novice, $90 age group, $115 seniors
  - Swim 11 months out of the year
- Potential Programs – great potential if the facilities were available
  - Seniors, water aerobics, stretching, diving, water polo, rehabilitation, water walking…
- NEED at least one more pool: Community Pool, not managed primarily for the schools
  - 50 meter
  - dive tank (30x20m – shared use with water polo)
  - covered (with bubble at least)
  - water play park features, Bainbridge like
  - this facility would increase usage and popularity
- Management/Partnerships
  - High school pool are not managed efficiently for all users (public)
  - Can we bring others in to manage better?
- Values
  - Pools are classrooms
  - Water safety is important – especially for outdoor swimming in the Sound where no life guards are available
  - Training programs available – water safety instructors, life guard
  - Team sports instill a lifetime of quality values

Courts Focus Group - February 15, 2006

Representatives of volleyball, basketball, squash/racquetball/handball and table tennis attended this focus group meeting. Other court activities not represented include gymnastics, wrestling, badminton and dancing. Most of the indoor courts in the County are provided by school districts, and they are being used to capacity, with many needs going unmet for lack of space. Renovation

of the Pavilion at the Fairgrounds has provided much needed new space, but it has rapidly filled, and needs are still unmet. There is need for additional indoor court space, operated for public use, in all parts of the County.

Meeting Notes:

Outdoor:

Tot Lots – Playground, Pickle ball, Basketball (1/2 court), 4square
Community Parks – Tennis for general use, Pickle ball, Basketball, Volleyball (30x30)
Regional Parks – Need Tennis Courts?, Volleyball courts, and all of the above
Heritage Parks – Unstructured open fields, Can be used for volleyball, soccer, Frisbee.... Bring your own equipment
Support Facilities – Drinking fountains, restrooms, parking

Indoor:

Volleyball –
- Junior girls only for now, 10 teams, 12-18 yrs old
- Practice 2hrs, 2x per week
- Games on weekends only, all day event
- Demand growing, dependant on facility availability (using Pavilion – 6 court facility)
- Season: Sept - June
- One Adult co-ed Friday PM league (seasonal) in Bremerton
- School gyms are being used by school basketball, wrestling, volleyball teams
- Temporary Sport Courts can provide more courts
- Need 20-23' above net height clearance

Table Tennis –
- 6 tables @ Pavilion now, 12 tables would meet the need
- Scattered in other places
- 25-30 players sometimes
- Seasonal use – no summers

Basketball –
- Saturated now – need more facilities to grow
- No room for adult programs
- Gyms full Sept- March, now
- Using all school gyms
- NK Need: double court, non-school facility to handle current needs
- CK Need: same as NK, re-do barns at Fairgrounds to accommodate court uses
- SK Need: greatest, (fewest facilities). Possible space – National Guard Armory

Squash/Handball/Racquetball –
- 2 courts in Poulsbo: FULL

Other Facilities:
- OC – 2 court facility
- Bremerton – 4 court facility
- NEED: Good facilities & well organized events, can build tournament schedules – Bring more people/money to the county

Storage for equipment for volleyball, wrestling, etc...

Missed groups:
- SK representatives, gymnastics, wrestlers, badminton, dance

Dog Park Focus Group - February 2, 2006

There are currently four designated off-leash dog areas in Kitsap County. Two are on County Park lands, at the 30 acre Bandix Road site, and a 14 acre portion of Howe Farm. There are also smaller designated off-leash dog areas at Sherman Heights Park in Bremerton, and at Raab Park

in Poulsbo. Other, privately owned forest lands in the county are, by policy, available for off-leash dog use.

Ideal off-leash dog areas are at least 20 acres in size; are on well drained soils; have a mixture of open fields and forested paths; have water which dogs can at least drink, and ideally play in; are fenced or have impenetrable natural barriers on their perimeters; are available year-round; have scoop bags, trash containers, parking, restrooms, open sided shelters, and consistently enforced, posted rules. Dog owner volunteers can help design and develop the sites, perform day-to-day maintenance, and manage the sites. Public agency partners are relied upon to do construction requiring heavy equipment, and to pick up trash regularly.

The identified need is for twelve off-leash dog parks in the County by 2025. The sites should be equitably geographically distributed, with three sites in Bremerton. Possible sites discussed include: existing sites at Bandix Road and Howe Farm, Coulter Creek Heritage Park, Manchester State Park, Anderson Point, NAD Park and the open area near the YMCA in Bremerton, Illahee Forest, the Fairgrounds, Newberry Hill Heritage Park, Schold Farm, North Beach and Arness Park in Kingston, North Kitsap Heritage Park, Buck Lake Park and Point No Point.

Meeting Notes:

Existing Facilities

- Bandix – 30 acres, open center, wooded perimeter
- Howe – 14 acres: 5 acres open + 9 acres wooded
- Bremerton – Sherman Heights (small)
- Raab Park – Poulsbo
- Olympic Resource Group lands – very large (100's + acres)
- DNR lands?
- Consideration – when forest lands are closed, will need to replace that space that is being used currently for off leash areas (i.e. Olympic Resource Group Lands)
- Consider vacant non-park lands for future off-leash areas

Needed Facilities

- 20 acres ideal minimum for dog parks
- Water for dogs to swim and drink – create water on sites?
- Needs to be fenced or have a natural barrier – to keep dogs in and out
- Need scoop bags, litter containers, & water
- Need managed sites with appropriate facilities, rules, & stewardship groups
- Signing & Public education, especially at entrances
- Consistent rules & management county wide – at all the parks
- Use www.kitsapdogparks.org for sample dog park rules
- Consider holding agility events at the dog parks
- Wooded (w/trails) & open fields both good
- Don't reinvent the wheel – use Bandix, OSPAG, and other dog park plan ideas
- Smaller parks in Urban Areas (1+ acres)
- Open sided shelters desirable (for owners), maintenance & design concerns: wear and tear
- Well drained soils, or use limits/management to prevent soil/turf wear
- Parking, restrooms, water needed, picnic tables
- County role: take care of the big jobs, heavy equipment, etc
- Volunteer role: take care of maintenance, management, etc.
- Dogs often accompany horse riders (horse/dog trails)
- Need geographic distribution
- Get year-round use: no wetland areas that can't be used in winter months

- Potential sites:
  - OPSPAG report
  - NAD Park
  - Open area near YMCA in Bremerton
  - Kingston – North Beach, Arness
  - Anderson Point, Point No Point beach access
  - Manchester State Park
  - Coulter Creek/ Calvinwood/ Square Lake
  - Buck Lake
- No food/ dog proof garbage containers necessary
- Garbage pick-up critical
- Future needs – 12 parks county wide by 2025 (3 in Bremerton)

Field Sports Focus Group - January 17, 2006

Soccer, baseball, fast-pitch, slow-pitch, football, rugby and lacrosse advocates participated in the field sports focus group. All groups expressed the need for additional facilities. Facilities can be shared, to some extent. Soccer fields can be created in the outfields of two adjacent baseball/softball fields. Football, rugby and lacrosse can all use soccer fields. All these users rely primarily on school district facilities. School uses have priority, and wet weather results in fields being closed in order to Needs expressed by soccer advocates were for at least two lighted, artificial "field turf" fields each in South, Central, North Kitsap and on Bainbridge Island. These fields would also meet the needs for football, rugby and lacrosse. These would serve as game fields, freeing the school fields, which would be used only for practice.

Baseball, fast-pitch and slow-pitch needs were identified as lighted "field turf" field complexes for softball and baseball in North and South Kitsap, and a baseball field in Central Kitsap. Nearby restrooms and water fountains, electrical outlets, scoreboards, storage facilities and ideally showers/changing rooms, umpires' rooms, meeting rooms, concession stands, benches or dugouts, fencing around the fields, seating areas and parking were amenities requested by all users. Warm-up space was also requested, as was a place with power for tournament announcers. Covered kiosks for posting scores, tournament brackets, etc are also desirable.

Meeting Notes:
Soccer:

Need	SK	CK, Tracyton	NK	Bainbridge	FC Kitsap (select)
Size - Practice	Use SKSD, Vets	Use 7 schools, Gordon Field		Use Battlepoint, Hidden Cove, Schools	
# practices/ week	2	2	2 to 3	2	
Season	August - May	August - May	August - May	August - May	All year
# Teams	150 Teams	800, 1000 players	105 Teams 1800 Fall players 350 Spring players	1150 Fall players 350 Spring players	360-380 players
Size - Games	Use SKSD, Vets	Use 7 schools, Gordon Field		Use Battlepoint, Hidden Cove, Schools	

Practice Times	Dependent on SKSD		Dependent on NKSD		Fit in where can
# games/week	2	2	2	2	
Game times		Saturdays			
Current Needs	At full capacity, all fields weather dependent		Use 8-10 fields, at capacity	Need 6 new grass or 2 turf fields	At capacity
Future needs	• 14-16 fields (complex) • Some turf and lights @ Coulter CK HP or Banner • Upgrade Veterans – 3 turf fields with lights • 2 turf, lighted fields	• Add 6 more practice fields • Turf Gordon • Add 3 fields with lights • Turf Howerton or Anderson • 2 turf, lit fields	• 12 fields 2 lighted, turf	• 2 turf fields @ Battlepoint	• 2 more lighted fields

Amenities

- Field (youth size) - 55-60 yd x 110 yd with 10yd buffer, (Allows rotations and divisions)
- Field (adult size) 70-75 yd x 110 yd with 10 yd buffer
- 8.75 a for 4 fields, 150 parking
- Turf fields will allow adult leagues (only one 8 team league in NK now)
- Clubhouses
  - Especially for older F.C. and adult players
  - Storage, meeting space, showers, & changing room
- Restrooms at fields

Issues & Concerns

- User Agreement
  - NKSD closes fields 46% of time
- Poor design at Fairgrounds softball fields for multiple (soccer) use.
- User fees okay for good fields made available
- Scheduling – needs to be fair
- Field owners need to work cooperatively with user groups

Partnerships

- Tracyton – Gordon Field
- SK
  - Some $, lots of volunteers, $225k for the right project
  - $13-15 k/yr Total for Maintenance
- Bainbridge
  - BI Metro $200K
  - BI YSC $200K in bank
  - Metro will maintain
  - Working on grants, fundraising plan
- NK – Similar to SK
  - $200K Now
  - $13-15 k/yr maintenance

- ALL:
  - Own goals, nets, lining
  - rent port-o-potties
    - $5 or 6 k/yr each area
- FC Kitsap
  - $60 K field development (Prendergast)
  - $8,600 field rental

Seasons

- Youth Recreation – Primarily August thru December
- Youth Select – March thru February
- Your Recreation Spring – March thru May
- Lacrosse & Baseball at schools displaces spring youth soccer leagues

Baseball/Fastpitch

Need	Baseball	Softball
Size - Practice	Infield, backstop, 90' bases, batting cage, 300' fence	No-grass infield, Backstop, 60' bases
#practices/week	3	3
Season	April – July	March - July
# Teams	CK – 14 teams	SK – 25 teams Silverdale – 15 teams NKLL – 7 teams Slowpitch – 20 teams?
Size - Games	350ft to center field, backstop, 90' bases	
Practice Times	Evenings, weekends	Evenings, weekends
# games/week	5-9yrs: 2 games/wk 10-12yrs : 2-3 g/wk 13-15yrs: 2 g/wk 16-18yrs: 2 g/wk	2
Game times	Evenings, weekends	Evenings, weekends
Current Needs	At full capacity, all fields weather dependant; CK – has no field	SK needs a complex for both Baseball and Fastpitch

Future Needs

- Lighted Fields ($25-80 K)
- Turf fields
- Sports complex
- Covered fields
- Indoor/off-season practice space/field
- Consistent scheduling plan
  - "One-Stop-Shop"
  - Everyone uses the same Calendar system so everyone knows when all fields are going to be in use or are available
- Military
  - Granted needs
  - Share fields
  - Military kids make up almost 50% of the registered players

        - Make agreements with base to use their facilities
- Tarps

Amenities

- Restrooms
    - Permanent structures with running water
    - Currently port-o-potties are funded by the organizations
    - Visible and in close vicinity
        - Problems with placing them too far away from fields, can't be seen by coaches or parents when kids use them
- Access to Schools (gates/fields)
- Dugouts
    - Covered from rain/sun
    - Benches
- Water Fountain for players and fans to use
- Electrical outlets for equipment (i.e. pitching machine)
- Stands/Bleachers
    - 2 sets on each side (50-100) people
    - Use lions field as an example
    - Covered
- Warm-up space
    - Pitching space
    - Batting practice
    - Batting cages
- Score board (think Tournaments)
- Space for announcer to sit (think Tournaments)
- Covered Area (Kiosk)
    - A central area to keep postings of brackets, schedules, info, etc...
    - Schedule of field usage, events, tournaments
    - Building would include:
        - Concessions
        - Power
        - Meeting house/ Club house
        - Umpires room
        - Equipment storage for teams and maintenance
- Tarps
- Movable fencing that provide the fields with multiple uses
- County contact = controlling all the fields
    - To increase communications
- Playgrounds
- Track – Placed around field for use in warming up, parents walking, etc.
- Picnic Tables
- Make a preference to the non-profit organizations rather than the select teams.

Issues and Concerns

- Maintenance Concerns with all the school district fields
- Select vs. Organization Teams
    - Kids have to go across the bridge to get on a team
    - Cost more money
    - No fields to provide these programs
        - To ages 15+
- Schools
    - Enhance communication with the school districts

    - Failing levies are closing fields due to lack of maintenance
        - In turn, the club orgs are maintaining the fields before use.
        - Hauling in their own dirt, cutting the grass, etc...
- Think safety and first aid
    - Have kits accessible
    - Standard phone to use at each facility for emergency calls
- Internet Website
    - Based off the state park website
    - Postings, all ORG sign-ups, information, etc.

Partnerships

- Group together responsibilities – work together County wide
- # of kids represented by each Org varies.
- Dependant upon location and equal usage by each group
    - Made available to each group equally
- Design fields to be used my multiple sports
    - Year-round
    - Full use of park
- Make note of talented players, scholarships
    - Use to bring people back to this area
- Nicer facilities bring more $ to the area
- County Contact parent organizations (State, etc.)
    - Bringing more tournaments and teams to this side, but make Kitsap Co teams a priority as far as field usage.

Rugby, Lacrosse and Football

Needs

Need	Football	Rugby	Lacrosse
Size - Practice	50yd x 20 yards	60meters x 30 m	60yds x 60 yards
# practices/week	2	2	2 to 3
Season	Mid Aug- mid Nov	Jan-May, Sept-Dec	March-May
# Teams	6 teams/club 7-Clubs	1 adult – 1 High Sch	6-Boys, ? Girls
Size Games	Pee Wee-90 yards High School – 120yds	120 meters x 60m	110yds x 60 yards
Practice Times	Mon-Sat 4 to 8pm	T & Th 4-6pm M & W 4-6pm	Mon- Fri 4-7pm
# games/week	1	1	1
Game times	Sat 9-Dusk	Sat 1-3	Sat – 9-Dusk
Future needs	County growth rate plus a 7th grade team	Add 1 high school team	County growth rate plus 2 Jr High and 1 High School

Amenities/Preferences/Comments

1) Football – Sand or Field Turf (Need good drainage)
2) Rugby – Grass or Field Turf
3) Lacrosse – Prefer Field Turf but grass ok
4) All three would like to have access to a lighted field
5) No drinking fountain
6) Benches

7) Rugby – Need ability to put up goals (Slip in type)
8) Lacrosse – Need fence on the outside perimeter to stop balls. Fence can be 30 to 40 feet away, 2" mesh and 6 feet tall
9) Concession stands
10) Bathrooms
11) Adequate parking
12) Lacrosse has portable goals
13) Warm up area. Lacrosse two fences that are 6ft by 30ftx50 ft for warm up
14) Need to think through lining the fields for different sports.
15) Ross Field could be used after mid July for other uses if maintained

Gardening Focus Group - January 31, 2006

The Master Gardeners Program, administered through Washington State University Agricultural Extension Service, and other gardening and horticultural and educational interests have at least four dozen projects under way around Kitsap County. They range from environmental learning centers to native plant sanctuaries, to dahlia and rose gardens, pea patches, bonsai and rhododendron gardens, water wise educational gardens, compost sites, historical orchards and interpretive trails. There is a large and active community of volunteers involved in these projects. Most of the projects identified were in North and Central Kitsap County, with a striking dearth in South Kitsap.

Opportunities exist in every existing and future park for agricultural/environmental education and habitat enhancement. Ideas for additional projects include: landscaping with native plants in new parks; providing space for pea patch gardens at parks and school sites, especially at Howe Farm and Coulter Creek Heritage Park in South Kitsap; landscape new parks with themes – xeroscape gardens, rose gardens, dahlia gardens, water gardens, wildlife enhancement; create fun kids gardens around themes – mazes, pizza gardens, ABC gardens, sensory gardens, sunflower gardens, "silly" gardens. Other groups, such as the Audubon Society, 4-H groups, garden clubs, food banks, Scouts, etc should be recruited as partners in these projects.

Meeting Notes:
Existing Facilities and Amenities

- Raab Park – Community Gardens (Pea Patch, Youth Gardens, Native Plants, composting)
- Buck Lake – Native Plant Sanctuary
- Stillwaters – Environmental learning center, Native plant sanctuary
- Fish Park – environmental learning, Suquamish & other partners
- Islandwood – Private environmental learning center
- Bainbridge Youth Farm planned
- Bloedel Reserve – demonstration/ educational
- Silverdale Post Office – dahlia display
- Clear Creek Trail – educational learning, fruit trees
- Silverdale Library – rose garden
- Fairgrounds – beautification, educational learning
- Anna Smith – learning garden, environmental learning center
- Silverdale Sheriff Precinct – dahlia garden
- CK water/ Fire districts – learning display
- Silverwood Elementary School – heritage tree program
- West Sound Academy – educational center
- Suquamish Elementary – educational center
- NKHS, Kingston Middle School – Horticultural programs, green houses
- Fairview Junior High – Green house

- Blueberry Patch – pea patch
- Battle Point – Pea patch
- Anderson Cove, Bremerton (Matan Garden) – urban garden, phasing out
- Anderson Landing – environmental learning, interpretive displays
- Guillemot Cove – environmental learning, preserve opportunity: orchard
- Nick's Lagoon – environmental education
- Old Mill Park – environmental education
- West Park, Bremerton – pea patch
- Mountaineers property – Rhododendron garden
- Kitsap Forest NAP
- State Parks – interpretive trails
- Jarstaad Park – environmental learning
- Elandan Gardens – bonsai garden (private)
- Retsil Veterans Home/Cemetery – water wise, horticultural therapy
- Port Orchard Visitor's Center – herb & fruit gardens
- SKHS – horticultural site
- Orchard Heights – compost site
- KCPW Annex – water wise garden
- South Kitsap Community Park – freedom garden, native species
- Norm Dicks Building – landscaping
- NAD park – native plants, 4H interpretive trail

Proposed Facilities

- There are no standard sizes – gardens can fit in any sized space…
- Howe Farm – pea patches, youth gardens, small orchard w/historical heirloom trees, wetlands, native plants, historical displays, compost education
- Port Orchard Care Center – add pea patch to existing garden
- Long Lake Park – wetland native planting, educational displays on noxious weeds
- Orchards & Gardens (pea patches) on park & school lands for food for poor.
- SK Pea patches – Howe Farm and Coulter Creek
- Arboretum @ Coulter Creek
- Educational gardens needed in the far South end of County
- Educational Garden @ Long Lake – pesticide use, plant selection, debris disposal)
- Work with Pierce County – their new Pinckney garden
- Master Gardener advisors to parks – Guillemot Cove, Nick's Lagoon, Anderson Landing
- Illahee – interpretative trails within nature preserve
- Noxious weed displays – plant containers, whisky barrels
- Fun Kids Gardens – (Anna Smith + new @ SK)
    - Mazes, pizza gardens, literary gardens (Peter Rabbit)
    - ABC Gardens, sensory gardens, sunflowers, "Silly Gardens"
- Demonstration Farms – Heritage working, Legacy Farms
    - Howe Farm, Peterson Farm
- Green houses & large classroom facility @ Fairgrounds and Howe Farm
    - Commercial kitchen with restrooms, classrooms, etc
- Building @ Guillemot Cove for education
- Landscape Parks with themes – rose garden, dahlia display, xeroscape, water gardens, wildlife enhancement (Audubon)
- Forage grasses @ Howe Farm – pasture renovation
- Demonstration Farms in NK, CK, SK with heritage orchards, demonstration orchards
- Use native plants for landscaping new parks (NKHP)
    - Work with Suquamish Tribe – ethno botany displays

Issues and Concerns

- Much going on now:
    - W/Howe farm & doing better in existing locations, enough for now & future.
- Population growth is going to affect the necessity of these gardens and educational areas: preserve as many as we can now.
- Involve other groups to develop and maintain – School kids, 4h, scouts, etc...
- Missing at the meeting:
    - Schools, Garden Clubs, 4H, Scouts, Aid groups (food bank), Pogie club (fish).
    - All potential partners for the county and Master Gardeners

Hunting and Shooting Focus Group - February 8, 2006

There are currently five non-military shooting locations in Kitsap County – Poulsbo Sportsman Club, Kitsap Rifle and Revolver range, Bremerton Skeet & Trap, Kingston Junior Marksmen and Bainbridge. The Kitsap Bow Hunters have a range in Belfair, just outside the County. Demand for such facilities is relatively high in Kitsap, due to the strong military presence. The existing facilities are at capacity, but it is difficult to find locations for and develop new ranges due to noise and safety considerations. Permitting is particularly difficult. A need was expressed for an additional indoor facility and a range for high powered rifles. Locations for such facilities need to be isolated for safety and noise concerns, possibly near NASCAR or Motor-cross facilities.

Hunting is very limited in the county, due to the population density and development patterns. Some timber companies allow hunting on their large holdings in western Kitsap County. Opportunities may exist for a duck hunting lake, if an entire lake can be available, with a large buffer area. Opportunities may exist for working with Ducks Unlimited to secure and develop duck habitat.

Meeting Notes:

Gun Clubs/Shooting Locations

- Poulsbo Sportsman Club
    - 25, 50, 100, 200 yd
    - Black Powder
    - Trap
    - Provide safety and protection education
    - Open to Public daily ($10/day) – 9am – 4pm
    - Police Officers shoot for free
    - 517 paid members
    - Peak season – 50 users/day
- Kitsap Riffle & Revolver
    - Pistol
    - Riffle up to 300 yd
    - Open to public part time
- Bremerton Trap and Skeet
    - Trap and Skeet
    - Sporting Clays
    - 5 Stand
- Drykes (Sequim)
    - Sporting Clays
- Kingston Marksman
    - Indoor – still open?
- Bainbridge

    - Pistol
    - Trap
    - Bow
    - 100yd riffle
- Kitsap Bow hunters – Belfair Hwy
- NRA Members – get a manual
    - How many in county? – getting #'s from Ken Houghton

Shooting Facilities

- Potential to share with Motor-cross facilities – both loud activities
- Major safety concerns with shared space
- Secluded areas still need a large buffer – clubs have to purchase surrounding to keep buffer from developments
- High powered rounds can travel miles
- Minimum 5 acres to build a private facility – permits are a major barrier
- The County is at current capacity

Need:

- Additional facilities
- Capacity for high powered riffles
- Reserve space in North Kitsap
- Indoor Pistol Range
- Indoor training facilities – consider ventilation
- Use rubber bullets
- Navy has limited places to train in Kitsap

Hunting

- Locations – very very few
    - Pope Resources
    - Alpine Evergreen
    - Pt. Gamble
- Belfair going to get clear-cut… then where do you go?
- Release site in Kitsap County? – Talk to Jesse Sims with DNR
    - Need open areas – 400 yards
    - Newberry?
    - Green Mtn?
        - Shared use with dirt bikes and brush/mushroom pickers
        - DANGEROUS without restricted areas
- Falconers – look up website
- No safe opportunities – little hunting available
- East side of Hwy – no shooting (general rule w/exceptions)
- Existing sites need to stay
- Provide tax breaks for existing ranges
- Enhance the buffers surrounding the shooting ranges/hunting sites
    - Add into zoning requirements

Ducks – fall season

- Square Lake – possible location
- Needs to have offset usage – can be hunting while swimmers are out in the lake
- Duck blinds
- Steel shot issues
- Need a 30acre, private lake
- Look to "Ducks Unlimited" - grants for developing duck habitats

Dog Hunting/Training

- Field trials – beginning to advanced courses
- 150-200 participants at events

- Need large area to run 3 events at a time (3 trial systems)
- 40 Acre minimum
- Located at a Heritage Park, Calvinwood?

Granting Opportunities

- National Shooting Foundation
- Ducks Unlimited
- IDPA and IPSIC
- Practical shooting & Commercial events can bring in money as well
- Provide Advertising Opportunities for Gun Clubs – promoting safety/education
- Get #'s from NRA – how many members in Kitsap, and who carries/uses guns
- Unrestricted/Uncontrolled shooting can be reduced if we provide facilities

Non-Traditional Focus Group - February 1, 2006

Representatives from three recreational activities attended this focus group. Skate boarders, miniature train enthusiasts and paintball users participated.

Skate Boarders explained that there are two basic styles of skate parks; street courses, with ledges, rails and other features similar to what is found in urban landscapes, and old school courses, which have bowls and natural terrain features. There are now six skate parks in the county: in Kingston, at Raab Park in Poulsbo, on Bainbridge Island, at Island Lake Church Camp (private), in Silverdale and a new park at Bremerton. South Kitsap is the only part of the county without a skate park, the one at South Kitsap Community Park having been removed. The Kingston and Silverdale skate parks are occasionally at capacity now. Most parks accommodate roller-blades, BMX bicycles and razor scooters as well as skate boards, which contributes to crowding, but is otherwise not a problem for the users. Desirable ancillary facilities include well secured, vandal resistant trash receptacles, water fountains, restrooms and benches. Art walls were suggested as a way to legitimize an activity associated with skate boarding, and to reduce vandalism of the skate park surface. It was suggested that, rather than isolating skate parks, to place them in Community parks with facilities for other family members.

A new skate park in South Kitsap and enlarging existing parks in Kingston and Silverdale would meet future needs.

Miniature Railroad enthusiasts have, since 1990, operated the only public track in the state at South Kitsap Community Park under a lease from the South Kitsap Park and Recreation District. They are a non-profit organization with 117 members. Miniature railroads are 1/8 the size of standard trains. The club owns four engines and over 20 cars, storage containers, a clubhouse with a kitchen and restrooms, transfer tables and steaming bays, a depot and a mile of track on about 11 acres. They are open to the general public 14 Saturdays a year, and hold special Easter and Halloween fund raising runs annually. They run four engines for six hours on Saturdays, and averaged 900-1,000 rides in 2005 (650-700 in 2004). With a suggested donation of $2.00 per ride, the club raised $2,700.00 for the Park District last Halloween. Monies earned on the Saturday runs are used by the club to upgrade their facilities. They provide rides for special needs people on call through the week. They place an emphasis on education and safety in their interactions with the general public. The club would like more room at current site, a more stable leaser, and possibly another site at Coulter Creek Heritage Park.

Paintball is practiced at five sites in Kitsap County now, all privately run businesses, with four on private land and one operating under a lease at South Kitsap Community Park. With the military presence in Kitsap County, paintball is a viable commercial enterprise at its current level. The sites are two to ten acres in size and need to be secure (fenced or isolated). They operate with

on-site generated power, and bottled water. Courses are rotated on the sites, either through wooded areas in which underbrush has been removed, or in open fields, using placed obstacles. They operate on weekends year round, charge $15.00 for a day without gear, $40.00 with full gear. Paint balls are sold separately. Referees and observation areas are provided. This activity is appropriately being provided for by the private sector, and that should continue.

Meeting Notes:
Skate Boarding
Two different styles:
- Street Course – has ledges, rails
- Old School Course – bowls, natural terrain

Existing Parks
- Raab Park Quarter pipe, modified
- Bremerton (YMCA) – street course
- Silverdale – mixed course (street and old school combo)
- Kingston – street course
- South Kitsap Community Park – removed
- Bainbridge – old school course
- Island Lake Church camp – covered, not public

Limitations:
- Weather, light, size
- Kingston sometimes full

Needs
- Lighting would increase capacity & discourage inappropriate use
- Art walls @ the skate parks – provides an outlet for graffiti artists, rather than vandalizing park amenities
- Shade trees @ Kingston (other than forest)
- Mixed use (bmx bikes, roller blades, razor scooters) works w/users, but makes it busier
- Restroom, litter container, benches, drinking fountain – have all been removed from Kingston due to vandalism
- Definite NEEDS: garbage containers, art wall, and larger park (at full capacity)
- Parks give skaters place to go & a legitimate place to skate
- Good if located in Community Park – more family orientated (playgrounds, picnic, trails, etc.)
- South Kitsap is only part of County w/o skate park

Miniature Trains
- Using 10-11 acres @ SK Community Park
- Facility has 5000 ft of track, two 25x35 storage containers, clubhouse with restrooms & kitchen, transfer tables, 25 steaming bays, depot
- Club owns 4 engines, 20+ cars, members bring others to serve public
    - Trains can cost $1,500 – $80,000
- Only public track in the state
    - At least 30-40 private (back yard) tracks in state
- Trains are 1:8 ratio (standard size) of actual size trains
- Usage: Open 14 Saturdays per year (April thru October)
    - Run 4 to 5 trains at a time
    - 2004: 650 -700 rides on a Saturday (10am – 4pm)
    - 2005: 900 – 1000 rides on a Saturday
    - Halloween Ghost Train: 1588 rides in 3 hours
        - 1350 people paid $2 donation – all donated to Parks District
- Easter and Halloween rides are fund raisers for the park

- All rides are suggested donation – providing revenue for track maintenance, etc.
- Special Needs rides done during week – on call
- Have been open since 1990
- Ridership has increased steadily since opening
- Track length has expanded, using revenues from 500 – 5000 feet
- Track width is 7.5 inches (Amusement park train track are 15")
- Minimal environmental impact
- Non-Profit Organization with 117 members
    - Widespread – most from Seattle area
- Members use track also under club rules.
- Provide education: history, safety
- Participate in shows, training all over
- Needs more storage for engines and cars
- Need more parking
- Expansion would draw more park users
- Lease agreement with Parks District:
    - Rent free lease renewable every five years
    - Railroader pay all own utility costs
- Interested in future expansion on site with larger meeting space
- Also possibility of moving to Coulter Creek – want to stay where they are, under new management

Paintball – fastest growing extreme sport for 14 years
Existing Facilities

- NW Paintball Park – Waaga Way
- Paradise Paintball – SK Community Park (on the down fall)
- Thunder Paintball – Seabeck
- Urban Myth – Port Orchard (New)
- P.J.'s paintball – Port Orchard (private?)

Comments

- Needs to 2 – 10 acres
- Need to be secure (fenced or isolated)
- For profit operations
    - $40 for full rental for all day
    - $15 for all day admission if you have your own gear
- 10 year age minimum
- Recreational and Competitive users – tournaments preclude recreational use.
- NW has 3 fields on 5 acres & provides refs
- Three active parks in Kitsap County now - demand supports these three businesses
- High maintenance activity to provide – weather sensitive business
- Northwest Paintball is open weekends year-round
- There is demand for an indoor facility, but not financially feasible.
- Must rotate course to keep it fun
- Underbrush "goes away" on paintball courses – wooded courses are trees and dirt
- Grass fields, but treed courses are preferred for recreational use
- Competitions are on open field courses w/placed obstacles
- Prior to Iraq deployment, 50% of users were military
- Wide demographics, but many 12-16 year olds w/parents, mostly boys
- NW Paintball running with no power, no H20 – typical, as most courses are in isolated locations
- Have observation areas

Archery

- Need more centrally located site in Kitsap County
- 1 acre site for range
- Larger (10 acres) for roving course
- Security necessary for safety precautions

Off Road Vehicle Focus Group - February 7, 2006

While riding off road vehicles (ORV) is a currently popular activity in the County, it was recognized that, given the noise of the sport and the length of trails needed to provide a quality experience, it is not reasonable to expect to have a trail system for ORVs as part of County plans. A track for motorcycles and motor-cross use, if located where noise does not disturb neighbors, is a possibility. If the proposed NASCAR track is built in the County, a motor-cross track could be considered in that part of the County. Such a facility would require at least 20 (ideally 50) acres to accommodate parking, restrooms and the track. If such a facility were developed, local ORV organizations have the interest and ability to partner in the design, development, maintenance and management of the site.

Meeting Notes:

Gray's Harbor/Thurston County – "Strattel Line Course"

- Hill Climbs, motor-cross, access to Capital forest, short track, youth course, racing, flat track, sand drag
- Potential to bring a facility like this to the fairgrounds

Look at Monroe

- Kids track, beginner track, advanced track – all less than an acre
- Sculpted tracks, 10ft wide, multiple riders could pass
- Whole facility could fit on 5 acres

Port of Bremerton Drag Strip

- Can rent and book every weekend – over used

ORV Facility – Thunderbird Stadium

- $1200 rented/day
- 250-500 users/day
- Booked solid Mar-Oct

Comments

- ORV – the new family sport activity
- Provides Alternative Sports Outlet -
    - Provides kids w/ outlet other than traditional sports, etc.
    - Family events/weekends
- Provide trail education to the youth.
- Users in Kitsap County have to leave county to use facilities – take money with them
- Tahuya in Mason Co. is over crowded: 300-800 users/weekend
- ORVs provide a year-round activity
- Two types of uses:
    - Trails –
    - Tracks –
- Minimal space needed for TOT parks – can go round in circles and be happy
- Intermediate riders (families) – can be out for 2-6 hours
- ATV/Quads Club– been around since 2002
- 4x4 Club – been around since 1984

- Cruisers Motorcycle club – been around since 60's
- Noisy activity – can't be in same location as Nature Reserves, bird-watchers, etc.
- Need remote locations
- Tracks put decibel limits – must be enforced (low 90's ideal), noise limits # of events

Facilities
- NASCAR could bring more attention – place facility next to NASCAR site
- Also looking at facility by Rifle Club, or Port Blakely?
- Motor-Cross and Jeep Facility: will bring money to the county
    - $50 per day per person on a Saturday
- Ideal size for full facility: minimum 20 acres, 50 acres to be comfortable
- Motor-Cross can use same track as motorcycles
    - Dirt can easily be moved around per event
- Provide a place and Volunteers will create. – look at topography and location
- Partnership = with private owners – brings liability, zoning restrictions
- Look at future deed restrictions
- Stadium development – Possibly dig down 15ft so sound goes up rather than out.
- Talk to Jefferson County
- Need to keep in *plan* to keep on track
- Look at "ORV maintenance crew" as a job possibility

Amenities
- Camping - $5/night, need a host, dry camping with Port O Potty and water faucet
- Restrooms
- Parking
- Tracks will have these amenities for campers to use as well.
- $$ goes into facility construction and maintenance and operations
- Private track facilities are more profitable
- User fees:
    - Will be paid for good facilities
    - $25-50 per person depending on event
    - $3-5 for 'open day'
- User groups have established own volunteer/maintenance programs – will make the trails at a new facility
- Mud "puddle" – 600ft

Open Fields Focus Group - January 26, 2006

Four different groups, representing five recreational activities, attended this meeting: kite fliers, dog agility advocates, disc golfers and the Society for Creative Anachronism, with archers among them.

Kite Fliers require large open areas with wind. Beach areas are good, and Silverdale Waterfront Park and Boat Launch area, Evergreen Park and Lions Field in Bremerton are favorite spots. School fields are also used now. Point No Point was discussed as a possible site.

Dog Agility events require relatively small open field areas. They require three fenced rings, each 100 feet square, on level, mowed grass. Parking, restrooms and a covered building (with concessions) nearby are ancillary facilities. There are two to three events a year, and they draw 200-300 dogs each. Training facilities are also needed. Large covered areas (60'x100', minimum) with natural surface, such as open horse arenas, are needed for practice.

Disc Golf is a 31 year old sport which has a wide demographic range of users. A new course has been built at NAD Park in Bremerton, and is used by an average of 36 people a day. Disc golf courses are similar to regular golf courses in many ways. There are typically 18 holes, with tee boxes and chain baskets as holes; holes range from 100 to over 300 feet in length; courses can be through wooded areas or along the edges of open areas, and; varied topography is desirable. Removal of trees in most cases is minimal, as courses are designed to use trees as part of the course. The area required for an 18 hole disc golf course is 25–30 acres. Competitive tournaments typically draw up to 700 people, but most play is recreational. Two to three nearby courses are required for tournaments. Disc golf courses can also serve as trails. The need expressed is for five courses in Kitsap, at Coulter Creek Heritage Park, NAD Park, the Fairgrounds, North Kitsap Heritage Park, and at another large park.

The Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA) is a forty year old organization of people who, for brief periods on a regular basis, adopt alternative identities and lifestyles of people who lived 2,500 to 1,000 years ago. They gather for well organized and policed weekend events several times a year, with smaller, local events involving 150 participants. They camp in field areas in the summer and hold feasts indoors in the winter. A large annual event is held for 2,000 participants, with 3,000 "moderns" visiting to observe the crafts and activities. They currently use the Port Orchard Saddle Club facilities for winter events, and hold their large summer event at Port Gamble, having outgrown the Kitsap County Fairgrounds. They would like to have a site in Central Kitsap County with a building that could hold 100 people eating, have a covered, lighted outdoor area, and have two ten acre open fields separated by a wooded area.

Meeting Notes:

Kite Fliers

- One line kites are for novices, Two line kites are more advanced
- Must be away from any power lines
- Open fields needed with no trees or building surrounding it.
- Larger fields better = less turbulence
- Open water good – Silverdale boat launch
- 100' lines used typically by two line flyers – or less with light wind
- One line flyers use longer lines
- There are no large kite flying groups in Kitsap County
    - Usually fly solitary or in a group of 2 or 3
- Fliers use Evergreen Park, Silverdale Boat launch, Lions field, soccer fields, and school fields
- Will drive to Pt Townsend, Fort Flagler, Battle Point
- Open areas best – no small trees
- Stunt flyers need open space, as they fly low to ground
- Need unobstructed level area - so you don't back into anything (i.e. stumps, etc)

Society for Creative Anachronism

- 40 year old, world wide organization
- long weekend or weekend camps
- 2-3,000 have used Port Gamble – 2000 campers, 3000 moderns
- Smaller events have about 150 campers
    - Use the Port Orchard Saddle Club – indoor events
    - Summer – Tourney season: longer, larger events with camping
    - Winter – Feast season: shorter, smaller events in doors
- SCA is NOT the Renaissance Fairs
- Archery:
    - Requires up to 200 yards – including overshoot area

    - Trail shoots – could be same course as disc golfers, mt. bikers, joggers, hikers… need to have designated times/signage for SAFETY
- 240 active SCA members in Kitsap now, growing steadily… about 20 years old
- Family activity – well organized and lawful
- Would like facilities in CK area:
    - Building to hold 100 people eating
    - Covered, lighted outdoor area
    - 10 acre field with parking and restroom facilities

Dog Agility

- 2 day events
- Nearby camping needed
- Need 3 rings: 100x100 feet each
    - Fenced, level, mowed grass areas
    - Each ring separates size of dogs and levels of difficulty
- Sponsored events by AKC or breed organizations
- Need restroom facilities, parking, covered building (food concessions typical)
- Obstacles and dog use do not harm turf
- 2-3 events/year (200-300) dogs per event – multiple dogs per family
- Need for training facilities – covered horse arena with storage

Disc Golf

- Wide Variety of users (age groups)
- 300-500 people have played in Kitsap County
- 36 people/day @ new NAD course
- 31 years old
- Use chain baskets as targets
- Played like golf
- Typically 18 hole courses
    - 100' – 300' long holes, 12 – 40 acres
    - ideally mixed open & wooded areas
- Courses can be along edge of open areas
- Can coexist w/traditional field uses & trails
- Can use Open Fields for night time glow-in-dark courses
- Semi-permanent "holes" set in concrete – Can remove to mow.
- Competitive Events are weekend affairs – can use multiple courses, multiple days
- Can be Pay-to-Play as use increases – if well done, could be huge regional draw
- Need variety of courses & holes. NAD is treed, would like more open fields
- For competitive events:
    - 2-3 18 hole courses, 25-30 acres/course
    - Varied topography ideal
    - Up to 700 people participate now… progressively increasing
- Fast growing sport
    - 1991 – 200 courses world wide
    - 2000 – 900 courses
    - 2005 – 1700+ courses
- Would like 5 courses in County –
    - South – Coulter Creek
    - CK – Fairgrounds, NAD
    - NK – NK Heritage Park
- Temporary courses @ schools
- More Rec. Players than tournament players

- Disc Golf Association is new with 50 members – want to help create & maintain courses

Other Festival Ideas
- Paper Lanterns/Hot Air Balloons
- Pow-Wow's

Performing Arts Focus Group - February 9, 2006

There are at least sixteen theaters currently in Kitsap County. There are at least eleven active theater groups, as well as school productions. Each group requires its own facility, as they are preparing for performances when they are not performing. Most theater groups require approximately 2,500 square feet of space for the theater, dressing rooms, restrooms, kitchen, lobby and storage. Theaters should have twelve to twenty foot ceilings. There is currently one homeless theater group, looking for an adequate space for their performances and preparations.

Event promoters identified a need for an outdoor amphitheater in Kitsap County for events for audiences of 3,000 to 10,000 people. The site should be convenient to major transportation corridors, with adequate road capacities to the site, have adequate space for parking, be acoustically acceptable, and be away from neighbors due to noise concerns. A 40'x60' concrete pad for the stage, security around the site (a fence), storage, power, restrooms and parking are necessary improvements. Grass seating is appropriate for outdoor amphitheaters.

Other facility needs discussed were for a dance performance facility. A performance stage should be wood and 20'x40'. A participatory dance site would be the size of half the President's Hall at the Fairgrounds, but with wood flooring. Such a facility could also serve fitness activities, weddings and other events.

A need was expressed for outdoor spaces for expressive arts. Small, isolated open areas along trails within large forest areas provide spaces for people to paint, practice meditative arts, play acoustic instruments and practice other solitary or small group activities.

Meeting Notes:
Facilities
- CSTOCK
- Bremerton High School
- South Kitsap High School
- North Kitsap High School
- Bremerton Community Theater
- Jewel Box
- Roving Players
- Changing Scene
- Western WA Center for Arts
- PAGSK
- IMG
- Admiral Theater – 800 Seats
- Mountaineers – outdoor
- BPA – Bainbridge
- Bainbridge High School
- Kitsap Opera

Rates
- $10/seat – community venues

- $600 costs for sets/costumes (minimum)

Space
- Pavilion – 3000 seats
- Issues with damaging the floor
- Flying things from ceiling isn't possible
- Acoustics

Theater Space
- 2500 sq ft – dressing room, kitchen, restroom, lobby, storage
- 12-20ft ceilings

Practice Facilities – shared and over used
- Load in, load out
- Limits set building
- Volunteer based – set development
- All groups have the same participants and volunteer base

Alternative Locations
- Port Orchard Active Club
- Churches
- Schools
- Retsil
- Community Clubs
- Admiral Theater

Outdoor
- 3000-10,000 seats venue needed
- Thunderbird Stadium – 6,500 seats
- Amphitheater
    - Look at White River
    - Locate near NASCAR – similar infrastructure
    - Plan for multi-use
    - Look at Coulter creek and North end
- Ingress/Egress issues –
    - Traffic issues, parking, transportation
- Perhaps plan as "evening out" next to restaurants
- Events Facility – w/B-Stage, rehearsal areas
- Renaissance Fairs – pierce county. – looking for other locations/facilities
- Partnerships with user groups – Land, lease, construction, etc...

Amenities
- Storage – indoor, for costumes and set designs
- Pad to put stage on
- Easy access – day and night
- Neighborhood Impact – consider with site specifics
- Security – provided by user groups
- We provide shell with a lot of power access
- Wolf trap – Virginia (use as an example for planning)
- Seating – grass is fine for outdoor
- Fixed facilities – back stage, 60' x 40' stage with roof
- Indoor – Fire safety, rehearsal space

Stadium
- Acoustical issues
- Outdoor children's theater
- Concerts:

- Thunderbird Stadium Useable
- Consider Noise interruption with the neighbors
- Needs to be renovated
- Traffic Control
- i.e. Howling Wolf was closed due to foul language

Strong potential usage for Outdoor Amphitheater facility

- Quality acts
- Build a market
  - Currently, mixed market (county-wide), but mainly people stay local
- Provide a facility to enhance the market
  - Provide and they will come…
- Land/grounds maintenance prevents venue usage
- Ideal grounds –
  - Concrete pad (indoor and outdoor)
  - Grass seating

Community Theater

- Need to build wood stage
- Different needs than concerts
- Need place to store
- Run 5/6 shows/year – with share spaces
- Potential facilities in future Silverdale and Kingston Community Centers

Need:

- Large Scale outdoor facility – look at White River, Ste Michelle Winery
- Include campground capabilities
  - PROS – generate substantial funds, provide avenue for the youth, family oriented events/concerts, outreach to all ages (all music genres w/exceptions)
  - CONS – security issues, drinking issues, violence (depends on the Act), space allotment (parking, transportation, road development), staffing a large event can be challenging/expensive
- Community Art Fairs – Pt Gamble

Coulter Creek:

- Partner – land/facility exchanges
- Facility would include indoor space, outdoor auditorium, & brew pub
- Provides a destination
- Look at Forbes Landing, Carnation

Dance

- Need performance facility
- 20' x 40' stage
- community dances
- size – ½ Presidents Hall
- wood floors
- fitness groups could share the same floor
- Multi use – weddings, dances, events, etc…

Expressive Arts

- Small spaces
- Acoustic instruments
- Meditative spaces – through trail systems, in parks, etc…

- View points – sheltered
- Burnaby – 'Central Park' example
- Group activity space – can hold classes, workshops outdoors
- Look at Calvinwood

Playground Focus Group - January 19, 2006

Playground facilities are in demand throughout the county, and should be included as a part of the development of all active park sites (but not open space areas). They should, as a rule, have two separate areas – one for children under the age of four, the other for older kids. Rubber matting is the preferred surfacing. Slides, especially enclosed tube slides, spring toys, swings and climbing walls are desirable features. A four foot high fence should be built around playground areas and landscaping should include trees, but no shrubs, for safety purposes. Two playgrounds, conveniently located, should be built with covers – roofs or awnings – for year round use.

Meeting Notes:
Pocket Parks/Tot Lots – Small Park (4000+ sq feet) located in or around a development

- Signage so people know it is a public facility
- Benches in open areas as well as shaded
- Want parks to be safely accessible by bike or walking
- Need parking
- Tube slides are best because they are dry and clean
- It is important that the site is well drained
- Trees but no brush
- Garbage cans
- Rubber matting is much better than gravel or wood chips
- Bridges are not a good amenity for play ground equipment
- Spring toys are great
- Teeter totter is great
- Slides of different sizes adjacent to each other
- Divide playground into 2 separate facilities
  - One for toddlers <4 years old
  - One for kids ages 4+
- Four foot fence around the site, if possible with the black coating
- Needs to be visible from the road
- Plastic climbing walls are good
- Need two to four swing sets. They like the red swing set at the fairgrounds
- Bench style swing so a bother can swing an infant
- Tire swing is good

Community Parks – 3 to 5 acres which services 5 – 10,000 people; they have tennis courts, pickle ball court with basket ball hoop, restroom, parking, and open grass field

- Same comments as the Pocket Parks
- Physically separate toddler playground (See above)
- Pavilion
- 1 or 2 covered play structures in the County (Silverdale, Bremerton)
- Bathroom/changing room
- Trees good - under brush bad
- Fence the playground and along roads or streams
- Paved trail around the perimeter and interior. This can be used for young kids learning to ride and adults walking or jogging

- Signage on play sets giving age limits
- Distance markings

Regional/Heritage Parks
- Same as above
- 2-3 miles of paved trails or a perimeter trail
- Playgrounds close to fields

Preservation Focus Group - January 24, 2006

Preservation of wildlife habitat, cultural/historical resources (including heritage trees), forest lands, agricultural lands and of views was advocated by this focus group, with a strong underlying theme of education. Recommendations were to use existing studies done at all levels, from Puget Sound Basin to a watershed level, to prioritize preservation efforts. Target species must first be identified for preservation efforts to be meaningful. An appropriate strategy for habitat preservation is a system of large parcel "nodes", connected by corridors.

Preservation should be practiced in all park and open space lands. Using appropriate native vegetation for landscaping, having environmental education (signing) at all sites, using environmentally friendly construction methods and designs, manage and maintain all parks and open spaces in environmentally appropriate ways, identify and preserve or enhance environmentally important resources in all County lands, use Stewardship Committees to maintain & manage park lands.

Meeting Notes:
Comments

Habitat Preservation:
- Small chunks of land are hard to manage for ecological purposes – Natural Process
- Department of Fish & Wildlife and Nature Conservancy have done large scale Eco Regional Planning, tied to Georgia Basin
- Need to have target species to adequately plan for & provide appropriate habitat (corridors and nodes)
    - Nodes – large areas, sized for targeted species, i.e. preserve black bears population: how, how much land and what type of features
    - Corridors – Identifying current wildlife use patterns can guide what is needed where
- Use wildlife corridors identified in the last planning process (Greenways)
- Need more open space land in North Kitsap
- Don't love our lands to death (overuse)
- Need to coordinate with Department of Community Development (DCD) Sub Area Plans, as regulation is part of the preservation toolbox
- Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to help identify what is needed/targeted
- Tie the growth in population over time with the above
- East Kitsap County has more than 25 small watersheds that play an important role in salmon recovery
- Preserve near shore habitat – access, habitat protection and restoration
- Near shore assessment - Kitsap County DCD Natural Resources Division
- Feeder bluffs are extremely important – good parcels to acquire, let do their thing
- Preserves need to be protected by zoning and building regulations
- Important Lands/Drainages
    Stavis Bay
    Big Beef creek

Barker Creek
Chico

Cultural/Historical Preservation:
- Heritage Trees – Bainbridge Island plan to protect trees – Kitsap County DCD should adopt similar program
- County required under growth management to identify cultural and Historic features
  - Need to identify resources
- Need to mark Kitsap County historical roads with a marker/sign
- Mosquito fleet trail – need to establish as historical trail to educated and allow people to recreate

Forest Land Preservation:
- Large forested areas could offer to preserve our forest to clean Seattle's air
  - Partnership: funding from Seattle in turn for clean air
- Need ability to purchase development rights or other creative tools like in King and Kittitas County – bring this issue back to DCD

Agricultural Land Preservation:
- Need to preserve farm land for ability to produce food in case of crisis
- Farms need to be located in right areas to minimize environmental impact
- Combining Agricultural and Environmental protection
  - Reduction in fossil fuels while we are feeding ourselves
- Preserve Japanese truck farms

View Preservation:
- Preservation of Scenic Views –
  - Purchase land
  - DCD:
    - Roads – Tree buffers
    - Views

Environmental Education:
- Use signs for education

Preservation Management Practices for:
Pocket Parks
- Location – stay away from sensitive areas; safety concerns
- Storm water detention - Habitat vs. Pit
  - Design basins to provide habitats
- Use native species
- Butterfly Gardens
- Adopt – a – Park, with guidelines (native species, etc)
- Environmental education @ parks – water conservation, etc
- Appropriate (non-poisonous) plants
- Swings & Slides – MOPS group
- Park/School association enhances educational opportunities

Community Parks (3-5 acres)
- @ sewage treatment facilities and other public facilities
- Use native materials for construction – native stone, placement, etc
- Use environmentally appropriate construction methods @ materials

- Environmentally appropriate management (let grass grow, let it get brown)
- Collect/use rain water
- "Water Oasis" = Parks
- Manage to reduce invasive species & domestic pets

Regional Parks
- Water conservation
- Shade areas @ ball fields

Heritage Parks
- Keep as parks, not roads
- Design based on environmental conditions (topography, hydrology, habitat...)
- Education re: life cycles
- Manage resources environmentally responsibly & use for environmental education.
- Use old road grades for trails which can accommodate environmental education.
- Adopt trail & signing standards
- Citizen led forest management to improve forest health & habitat value
- Manage for safety
- Preserved areas within heritage parks & preserves – strict management prohibiting dogs
- Large areas offer opportunity for environmental education.
- Buy large parcels now, while we can
- Identify & hold on to environmentally significant/sensitive interpretive areas
- Wind farm opportunities on select park lands

Environmental Preserves – Guillemot Cove, Big Beef, Anderson Landing, Stavis Creek
NRCA (Kitsap Forest NAP)
- Identify species to protect, then manage appropriately – No Dogs
- Consistent county wide policies needed
- Manage for multiple use when appropriate
- Preserve eelgrass at Guillemot Cove, Anderson Point, Anderson Landing – Manage to keep boats away

Environmentally Sensitive Lands
- Neighbors' Dogs (& Cats) need to be kept out.
- Also, keep dogs out of eelgrass beds – need signing & persistent education & enforcement
- Port Townsend – eelgrass protection example
- Limit use of Guillemot Cove
- New plantings will kill vine maples at Guillemot
- Purchasing large parcels is good, as is keeping dialogue with public about environmental value of preserving large parcels
- County needs to be example for environmentally appropriate management
- Use Stewardship Committees to plan & manage
- Need to allocate $$ for stewardship projects
- Need to use Conservation Easements more for preservation

Recreation Programmers Focus Group - February 23, 2006

A focus group meeting was held with recreation programmers from cities, school districts, non-profit organizations and the County Park Department. Participants included athletic programmers, cultural arts programmers, teen and senior citizen programmers and enrichment activity programmers.

The needs identified by these people, who work with all kinds of recreational interest groups, were for: more fields for organized field sports; more courts for indoor recreational athletic activities, and; more facilities for teen activities, including at least one teen center. The idea of creating a unified website for all recreational programs in the County, public and private, was also enthusiastically endorsed by those in attendance.

Meeting Notes:
Poulsbo:
Field usage/scheduling:

- All share School Fields
  - Little league & Babe Ruth
  - Poulsbo – Rec. Softball: 6u-16u, 10u and up need baseball fields, plus select teams
  - Soccer, school baseball
- Field shortage limits use – below demand
- Adults – summer leagues: use school fields and church co-op
- Adequate fields for summer use using restricted flight balls
- Short Babe Ruth fields
- Spring soccer/lacrosse creates filed shortages
- Short Softball fields – turf fields not ideal, but work
- Fall field needs greater than current supply → soccer

Programming:

- Many partnerships – non-profits, vendors
- Much coordination
- $ is always short & territorial jealousies (serving residents from outside the city)
- Fees pay 100% for each program
  - city pays 20% of entire program
  - charge 25% overhead on individual programs
- Sees county as 5 separate populations – by school district

NK Courts:

- Short courts September thru March

Bainbridge Island:

- Proposed new High School with "Cafetorium"
- **Fields** shortage (2 turf fields for soccer)
  - 2 Babe Ruth fields now – need 1 more, many partnerships available
  - Schools now scheduling gyms & fields for all organizations
  - Lighting fields would expand capacity, but politically tough
- **Teen Center** – only one in Kitsap County
  - Amenities: Spaces – Need own space/building; ownership by kids is important
  - 40-50 kids/weekend – mostly Bainbridge, some NK, some Seattle
  - For Kids:
    - Late night open gyms, lighted park areas
    - "Graffiti Walls" - where all can see, for art, not tagging
- **Cultural Arts**
  - Planning for facilities now
  - Manage concerts @ district – owned theater & in parks

- Collaborate w/other providers
- Poulsbo performing arts center is under-utilized
- Portable Stage ($100K +) allows for concerts wherever – best if purchased & used collaboratively
- Smaller outdoor concerts – 500 people attend weekly at BI waterfront

Girl Scouts: decentralized organization

- 180 small groups in Kitsap County (1800 girls)
- meet in churches, other spaces
- Volunteer organization
- Need: lager meeting spaces (200-300 girls occasionally)
  - Do not have free access to public buildings
  - Marketing is difficult, as a volunteer organization – looking for collaboration with other organizations.

NKSD:

- Pool – dramatically underutilized
  - Use dropping: parking limited, Bainbridge's pool is more desirable
- Auditorium – community facility, poor design, management headache for NKSD
- New High School – 9/07 opening
  - 200 person theater
  - 2 turf fields, 2 baseball/softball fields

SKSD:

Programming:

- 25 programs during school year run out of schools (1 elem., 1 Jr High, 1 HS, district office)
- Primarily adult enrichment classes
- Need for teen center

Facilities:

- Fields and gyms heavily used
- New facilities coordinator for SKSD – Ed Santos

Bremerton SD:

- Bremerton Junior High:
  - School is going to be removed, Gym will remain available for public use
  - Need Partner, staffing

CK Community Schools:

- 13 elementary, 3 junior high, 3 high schools
- Fee-based programs
- Quarterly brochure
- Primarily adult enrichment classes: language, special needs, youth sports cams, work w/athletic orgs
- Classes held at Jr. Highs – moves every 2 years
- Need in CK:
  - senior center, library, performing art center, teen center
  - more lighted fields, soccer fields, tennis courts in Silverdale
  - help operating CKSD pool
  - Boys/Girls club
  - Access to school gyms on Saturdays → costs to CKSD
  - daytime space for senior programs
  - Family friendly website centralized for county-wide Recreation

City of Bremerton:

- Senior Center – newsletter
    - Resident/non-resident fees: "break even"
    - Larger Senior trip program – surcharge to cover program costs
- Community Center
- Pool
- Skate Park
- Prendergast

Kitsap County:

- From specializing to enrichment classes to Special Events
    - Summer concerts in Park
    - Summer Camps
    - Holidazzle, etc.
- Hopes – shared brochure, common website (E-Government in King County)
- Teen Centers needed around the county with coordinated programming/facilities & transportation

Teen Focus Group - February 17, 2006

This meeting was with teenagers. The intent was to ascertain what facilities and programs they thought are needed in the County to meet their recreational needs. The response is that they want one centrally located teen center, not associated with a school, operated for teen activities. They would like it to accommodate both social and active recreational needs, with a dance floor, a multi-purpose theater, a gymnasium, arcades, pool tables, study/activity rooms with computers, batting cages, and places for activities such as paint ball, laser tag and go-carts. This facility should available and programmed throughout the day, with study time and tutors during the day and recreational activities, as well as study spaces, in the evenings.

Meeting Notes:
Need:
A centrally located TEEN CENTER for the entire County:

- ONLY ONE! – The teens don't want to segregate the county even more, bring ALL the teens to one place.
- Day Time Activities:
    - Study Time, Tutors
    - Computers
    - Game Room – Arcade or board games
    - Activity rooms with classrooms
- Evening Activities:
    - Dancing, dance competitions
    - Stage, Live music, Singing/Karaoke
    - Food, Non-alcoholic beverages
    - Pool Tables
    - Arcade
- Would need volunteer support, could run community service groups
- Located with in or next two community center/regional park – access to courts, volleyball, tennis, etc…
- Needs to be easily accessible, not affiliated with schools – Reasonable hours
- Provides an outlet for teenagers in our community
    - Alternative outreach to everyday peer pressures
- Sample Programs:

- BBQ Days – county wide Lawn Event
- Organized games – Intramurals

A TEEN ACTIVITY center: (could be one and the same as above)

- Indoor Recreational Basketball Courts (3 on 3 tournaments)
- Arcades
- Boxing ring – play gloves, not competition style, sumo suits
- Go carts, Paintball/Laser tag, Batting cages

Trails:

- Want safe walking trails.
- Most teens don't drive, depend on bus transportation.
- Having nice connector trails would definitely be used.

RED WOOD Theater:

- Have a place where you can show New Release movies
  - An alternative to going to a movie theater
  - Look at Pickford Theater in Bellingham
- Multi-use facility – have stage for Performing Artists, alternative arts, poetry readings, talent shows, etc.
  - Provide methods of competitions – would provide more of a draw.

Trails Focus Group - January 18, 2006

There are many kinds of trails, used by a wide range of users. Paved bicycle lanes and curbed sidewalks on the sides of roads; narrow, compacted earth trails through wooded areas, used by mountain bicyclists, hikers and/or horseback riders; systems, ten to twenty miles long, in wooded or rural areas, which provide mountain bicycling and/or horseback riding experiences; short pedestrian/bicycle connections within more densely developed areas which provide convenient, non-motorized access to schools, parks, residential and/or commercial areas; shorter, wider trails at special environmentally important sites, with hard, smooth surfaces and shallow grades and signing to provide universally accessible environmental education and trail experiences; beach walks, with legal and physical access, parking and restrooms; trails through natural areas near population centers for recreation, exercise and spiritual rejuvenation. And more. There is a dearth and demand for all of these types of trails in Kitsap County. And all of these types of trail experiences should be provided to adequately meet the trail needs of the citizens of the County.

There is a need for a comprehensive trail system in the County with a range of types of trails, integrated into the lives of the citizens. So people can safely and comfortably ride their bicycles to the park or grocery store; kids can walk or ride their bikes to school; people can exercise on trails within a convenient distance from their home; hikers, horseback riders and mountain bicyclists have places where they can appropriately spend a day pursuing their passions.

The County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department should work with the County Public Works Department to plan and develop an integrated network of trails, on-street and off, to meet the various needs throughout the County

Meeting Notes:
North Kitsap District

A. Single Track Non-Motorized
   a. Hiking/Mt. Bike
   b. 15" Wide – designed for Mt Bikes

c. 10-20 Mile length
d. within defined area (not place to place)

B. On or Off Road Connectivity to trial "islands"
   a. Horses – Separate System?
   b. 10-20 miles long – "Double Tracked"
   c. Connectivity

C. Off Road Paved Trails
   a. Road bikes, walkers, roller-bladers
   b. More Commuter – oriented
   c. 12' wide, lighted (ideally)
   d. 6% max grade

D. Back Country "Rec Trails" (more)
   a. 3-4' wide
   b. dirt surface
   c. loops/interconnected system
   d. in large natural areas
   e. contemplative/ wildlife observation
   f. wildlife corridors
   g. Ecotourism

E. Nature Trails
   a. Accessible
   b. Shorter
   c. Natural areas
   d. Interpretive signing
   e. Trailheads

F. Paved Shoulders
   a. 6' wide
   b. All types and Integrated
   c. Networks feed schools, parks, residential & commercial areas, and transportation over Agate Pass Bridge
   d. Paved bike lanes w/in freeway rights-of-way
   e. Volunteer maintenance "adopt-a-trail" programs
   f. Neighborhood trails
      i. In more urban areas
      ii. Short, connectors
   g. Needed planning resource: Mapped unopened Rights of way
   h. Integrated County-Wide System
   i. Mosquito Fleet Trail

G. Beach Trails

H. Beach access – short road end waterfront access
   a. Desperate need for bike lanes (shoulders) to Seabeck

I. Safe School Routes

J. Trail Design in critical

K. Many knowledgeable partners:
   Users
   DNR/Tribes/Department of Transportation
   Private Large landowners (Olympic Property Group)
   School District
   Private Developers

Central Kitsap District

Standards

- Spine
  - Mosquito Fleet Trail

        - Planning is done
        - Place to start
        - Plan for Secondary Trails
        - Add Horse access
    - Horse trail from Holly to Bangor
- Arterials
- Connecters
- Flexible
- Stages Development
- Access First (90% of solution)

Map
- County Right-of-Ways
- County Owned properties
- Incentive Program for private Developments
- Wildlife Corridors
    - Use for trails

How
- Community Groups
- Schools
- Adopt-a-trail/park
- Fund Volunteers (People program)
- Tap resources in Community
- Trail pass?

1. Local Trails
2. Collector Trails
3. Rural (Non-Paved) trails
4. Adequate signage

10 year need
- 6 Neighborhood trails
    a. i.e. Island lake to Trigger Ave to Clear Creek Ridgetop
    b. On Rights of way
    c. Separators on Rights of way
        i. Work with Public Works and schools

Amenities
- Locate where usage is high (are expensive)
- Need input/support from school & PTA & Military
- Lead by Community groups
- County receptive when asked for help
- Beach Access
- County ROW
    a. Lay Ground work
    b. Work with WSDOT
    c. Develop incentives for Property owners
    d. Paving shoulders
    e. County defend liability on private property
    f. Parking and trail access – surfaces
    g. Getting ready for help
    h. Get info out
    i. Support

- Beach access
- Water access
- Trails along beach
    a. Lions field to Tracyton
    b. Port Orchard to Manchester

South Kitsap District

Roads

- Paved shoulders – 3ft on both sides of street, far side of fog line
- Wider roads – designed for bikers, joggers, and walkers
- Continue Cushman – Hwy 16 to Gorst
    - Separate trail from road, use rail road grade that shipyard owns
        - State is willing to work on it
        - Shipyard will do engineering
        - Need to pay for constructing surface
- Trails surfacing to be designed so bikes can use too
- Separated trails need 8 – 12 feet wide
- Rumble strips need to be on the road side of the fog line
- Sign along road identify trail – safety
- Kiosks along trails – view along trails
    - Next rest stops
    - Solar powered pit toilets
    - Picnic sites
- Trash containers at rest stops
- Pamphlets - key locations
    - Map – color codes incorporated in to the signage
- Bike racks - schools, YMCA, stores, bus stops, etc
- Connections to bus routes
- Need to maintain bike path more often – swept of glass and waste
    - Gorst is done once a month
- Access from Gorst to Green Mountain State Forest
- Look at Pendergaast
- Look to over passes and under passes for safe bike crossings

Banner Park: Non-motorized uses:

Use	Width	Length of visit	Surface
Horse	6-8 feet	2 hours	Native
Mountain Bike	4 feet	2 – 4 hr depends on skill level	Native
Hikers	2-3 feet	1 – 2 hours	Native
Runners	2-3 feet	1 hour	Native - smoother

- Current Needs
    - Inventory Map
    - Long term plan for trails
    - Parking
    - Restrooms – compost toilets
    - Signs/Maps
    - Trash receptacles
    - Master Kiosk – trail info, etc
    - Mountain Bikers – advanced, intermediate, and beginning trails
    - Horses – Loop trails with cutoffs

- Hikers – side trails that you can sit and contemplate
  - Turnouts/overlooks, identify on map.
- Area for nature talks
- Disc golf – users provide side trails
- Think about access for preschoolers/strollers

Coulter Creek
- Generally the same as Banner Park
- Longer Trails – 4 hour time frame
- Separate trails
- Viewing opportunities
- Inventory - length, etc
- Relocate
- Tie to Gorst – NASCAR – Square Lake
- Preschoolers
- Green Lake type experience
- ADA accessible
- Wetlands
- Benches

Beach Access
- Maps and Signage

South Kitsap Park/ Pendergaast/ Veterans
- Exercise trails – stations – paved
- BMX Course
- Preschoolers – paved walkway
  - New bike riders, senior citizens
  - 6 – 12 ft walking path around perimeter
    - two way traffic
  - Trails – Bike, walk, jog, roller blade
  - Water, soda, bathrooms
  - Benches

Water Access Focus Group - January 19, 2006

This group included kayaking, power boating, fishing, SCUBA diving and "just getting to the water" interests. Sites were identified around Kitsap County's saltwater shoreline. Kayak sites were generally good, with a need identified for a launch/camp site at Point No Point. Kayakers indicated an ideal is to have launch/camp sites every five to eight miles along the shoreline. The need was identified for two launch sites for power boats on Hood Canal, and at Point White, Faye Bainbridge and at Eglon. Floats should be built at these launch sites, to allow boats to tie up as trailers are parked. The greatest need identified at this meeting was for pedestrian access to public tidelands around the peninsula.

Meeting Notes:

Location Name	Kayak Launch	Motorized Launch	Trail to Waterside	Non – Motorized	Fishing Pier	Road End	Tribal or Port
Salt Water Access							
Laughlin Cove	X		?				
Guillemot Cove Preserve	X						
Scenic Beach	X	X					
Misery Point	X	X					
Nick's Lagoon			X				
Seabeck			X				
Big Beef	X		X				
Anderson Landing	X	X	X				
Kitsap Memorial							
Salsbury Point Co. Park	X	X	X				
Port Gamble						X	
Hood Canal Rd						X	
Forbes Landing	X	X	?				
Point No Point	X	X	?				
Eglon	X	X	X				
Apple Tree Cove	X	X					X
Arness Roadside Park	X		X				
Port of Kingston	X	X					X
Indianola (Bloedel)	X						
Suquamish	X	X					X
Old Man State Park	X		X				X
Poulsbo - Anderson Park		X					
Poulsbo - Viking Way						X	
Poulsbo - Oyster Park							
Keyport							
Brownsville	X	X	X		X		X
Port of Illahee – limited	X				X		X
Illahee State Park	X		X				
Perry Ave/Gazebo	X		X				
Lions	X	X			X		
Port of WA/Evergreen	X	X			X		X
Tracyton	X	X					
Anna Smith	X		X				
Port of Silverdale	X	X	X				X
Chico	X	X					
Old Mill Park	X		X				
Jackson Park	X						
Sinclair Inlet			X				
Port Orchard	X	X					
Ross Point							
Marina Port Orchard							

Manchester State Park	X		X				
Wynn Jones/ Watauga	X		X				
Port of Manchester	X	X					X
Southworth Ferry	X		X				
Anderson Point			X				
Olalla	X	X	X				
Bainbridge Island							
Fay Bainbridge	X		X				
Rolling Bay Walk			X				
Manitou Beach			X				
Yeomalt			X				
Eagle Harbor	X		X				
Prichard Park	X		X				
Rockaway Beach	X		X				
Blakely Harbor	X		X				
Fort Ward	X	X	X				
Schel Eb							
Crystal Springs							
Fletcher Bay							
Battle Point			X				
Madrona Road							
Gazzam							
Hidden Cove	X		X				
Port Madison							
Fresh Water Access							
Buck Lake Co. Park	X	X					
Island Lake	X			X	X		
Wildcat	X	X		X			
Lake Symington							
Kitsap Lake	X	X		X	X		
Long Lake	X	X		X	X		
Wicks Lake	X			X			
Horse Shoe Lake	X			X			
Lake Tahuya				?			
Mission Lake	X			X			
Panther Lake	X	X		X			

Fishing Sites
- Squid – off docks
- Smelt – Ross Point

Diving Sites
- Blakely Rock
- Harper
- Misery Point
- Faye Bainbridge

Amenities – Marine/Motorized
- Pier
    - Floating – saltwater
    - 6 – 8 feet

    - accessible low tide
    - fishing
    - tie – up
- Restrooms
- Garbage or Pack-in/Pack-out
- Signage – hours, parking, rules, "public access", "loading zone parking", ADA
- Parking –
    - Block up from water way
    - Parking off shore okay
    - Load/Unload zone down on water way
    - ADA

Freshwater –
- Divers & Motorized vehicles – wash down boats and equipment
- Maintenance?
- Water run-off?
- Coin operated?
- Showers – divers

Amenities – Non Motorized
- Restrooms
- Graded launch site
- 12% or less
- Surface - sand, fine gravel, p-gravel,
- No Crushed Gravel
- Parking and/or good drop-off area
- Signs
- Signage – Public Access
- Map – launching sites, with amenities ID'd
- Website – provide information regarding launching sites, public beaches, amenities, etc...
- Design takeouts with weather/tides
- Separate motorized and non-motorized
- Floating dock
- Finger piers for kayaks
- Picnic tables
- Campsites – every 5 – 8 miles
- Campsites - 1000 sq ft minimum
- Non-motorized – year round usage
- County partnerships with the Ports
- Safe Legal access to and from the ports
- More Amenities = More use year round

Amenities – Trail Access
- Water access and/or view points
- Benches
- Gazebo – covered area
- More usable picnic area
- Guillemot Cove
- View Point Park
- Road ends Identified
- Kingston viewing platform
- ID types of trails – bike access, etc

- Make map of public owned tide lands – put on website

Inventory Project – ID road ends that provide public access to the water ways
Pubic Easements – develop relationships with neighboring private property owners
Launching Development – Pt White has potential, Faye Bainbridge, Eglon
Lake Access Potential – Miller Lake

Fields Feedback

"Val & Dave" **1/31/2006 3:44 PM**

Rick,
Thanks for the quick reply:) When I went by the field today, it was clear the community has not stepped up to the plate, as it were. I will ask the board what's the scoop since having fields is so necessary.

Also, I was unaware of the focus group for field sports otherwise I would've been there. I know I'm on Carly's list at this point, but boys & girls lacrosse are really 2 different sports so what they need is not necessarily what we need. They are also much harder on fields than us (ours is an aerial game). So, even though we both go by NK Lacrosse, we're 2 entities (maybe someday under 1 umbrella:>). Anyway, please continue to contact me re: girls lacrosse as needed. Thanks!
Val

Rick Fackler to: "Val & Dave" **1/31/2006 2:36 PM**

Hi, Val

The County intends to do what we can to help meet the needs for all kinds of recreational facilities in the County, including organized team field sports of all kinds. Our intention is to partner with other providers where possible, to stretch our collective resources farther. The focus groups are being held to help us get a better picture of the needs for various facilities, and we did have a focus group meeting with field users (soccer, slowpitch, fastpitch, baseball, football, LaCross, rugby,etc representatives).

The Edgewater field was originally built, then renovated, as a cooperative effort with the Edgewater Community. Evidently the demographics or, at least, the level of interest/committment by the Community has flagged over time. The County does still own the site. We are looking at how that property can best be used, ideally for field activities.

I hope this answers your questions. If not, or if you have more, please feel free to call or email me.

Rick Fackler
(360) 731-4095

> >>> "Val & Dave" <davidrusso@sprintmail.com> 1/30/2006 9:32 PM >>>
> Rick,
> Hi - I got the focus notes and saw the info re: use of parks for recreation. Is the county going to provide fields for use by various sports (soccer, lacrosse, etc) at all? I ask because fields are a critical issue, as I'm sure you're aware of, in the north end.
>
> Which reminds me - at one time the county worked with my community (Edgewater Estates) to create a ballfield at Lofall & Pioneer Way but I never see it used. Does it get used? Is it open to all or is there a sign-up for it? Or, does it no longer belong to the county? Maybe if there are more of these and are better used, it could help out.
>
> Please LMK what's up. Thanks!
> Val Torrens

Skelly Edward W CONT KPWA **Tuesday, November 29, 2005 1:57 PM**

Subject: Requesting Your Support for NK Sports Field Availability

Commissioner & City Council Members,

Please find the attached .PDF briefing from the North Kitsap Soccer Club (NKSC) for your review.

<<NKSC Familiarization & Issues - City Council & Co Commis 29 Nov 2005.pdf>>
It outlines our position and requests your support on several projects and issues which will make sports fields more available in North Kitsap.

NKSC is actively involved at the grass roots level of many of the current initiatives but seek your stronger voices, support and guidance.

Specifically, the first 6 slides outline, by project/issue, our request for your support along with rationale. The remaining slides provide good background information describing our club, NK field availability challenges, how NKSC contributes to the community and our goals with respect to NK field development.

As you know sports field availability in NK is bordering on critical. Increases in NK population, demands for increased programming, lack of city and county administered sports fields, dependence on NKSD to act as the area Fields Coordinator all create challenges and are quickly increasing everyone's frustrations. We are asking for you to help us, and our partner sports field user groups, so we can overcome these challenges.

Please forward within your respective organizations as appropriate.

Thank you.

Ed Skelly
NKSC
Select Program Coordinator

Water Access

"Reed Waite" **1/26/2006 2:43 PM**

Thank you for the minutes from the 1/19/06 meeting.

I'd just add one item under Campsites.

An additional requirement for ALL Cascadia Marine Trail water trail camping sites is a toilet or sanitary facility of some type. Puget Sound is a populated area and there's not sufficient land to accommodate buried untreated solid human waste. Rain runoff can wash pathogens directly into the Sound or into nearby streams that then drain into the Sound. All humans can use these sanitary facilities whether fishers, beachcombers, hikers, birdwatchers, or boater.

State Parks requirements for their Cascadia Marine Trail campsites are listed on our website:
http://www.wwta.org/trails/CMT/goals.asp

Reed Waite
Executive Director
Washington Water Trails Association
4649 Sunnyside Avenue N. #305
Seattle, WA 98103-6956
reed@wwta.org
206.545.9161 ext. 205
206.547.0350 (fax)
www.wwta.org

"Ultican, Shawn" **2/13/2006 4:17 PM**

Mark & Rick -

At the dog park meeting, Rick mentioned that one of the goals of the previous Open Space Plan that had not been accomplished was increasing the amount of public beach access in Kitsap County. I've been working closely with WDFW, and have recently printed out a map of the state-owned beaches in Kitsap. This gave me the idea that focusing on creating upland access to these public beaches would be the best way to increase public beach access without having to spend scarce funding on actually buying waterfront.

The state also has poor records on which beaches are publicly owned as county or city parks. They're interested in adding these sites to their GIS data. It seems like this is a good opportunity for some cross-pollination and maybe IAC funding to improve upland access to pre-existing public beaches.

Just wanted to share my brainstorm, small though it may be.

Shawn Ultican
Kitsap County Health District
Water Quality Program
TEL (360) 337-5622
FAX (360) 337-5291

> PUBLIC HEALTH - Always Working for a Safer and Healthier Community.

"Ken Attebery" **3/1/2006 3:33 PM**

A quick look at the PROS PDF led me to the water access page. I agree with the need for water access, ramps, on Hood Canal. I know that state fisheries is planning some improvements for Misery Pt.

My question/point is this, and time just does not allow me personally to participate directly in the work meetings, is an observation about another aspect of water access, that being recreational moorage. The Port of Bremerton had studies done over the past couple of years that suggests that the demand for recreational boating is on the rise and the prospects of new moorage, both permanent and guest or visitors, is

troublesome now and will only become more of a challenge in the future. We have data for the Kitsap market and for a larger sub area of Puget Sound.

It just seemed to me that adding recreational boating moorage to the list of water access needs may be appropriate.

Feel free to call.

Ken Attebery, CEO
360.674.2381 x21
fax: 360.674.2807

"Donald Larson" **3/4/2006 1:54 AM**

Kitsap County Parks, WA

Dear Carly & Rick:

Please consider having/adding Marine Protected Area Underwater Parks at public access beach areas somewhere along the some 240 miles of Kitsap County shoreline:

Thanks Jean!

There is certainly GREAT potential for Scuba Diving TOURISM in Kitsap County!

I can forward articles on the known Tourism impact to other areas, like British Columbia. There is a wealth of INFO available on the internet on what other marine/ocean waterfront communities have done:

http://www.coastalbc.com/dive/

Bremerton's NAVAL BASE KITSAP old Inactive Fleet ex-USS Oriskany aircraft carrier was moved to TEXAS and is about ready to be sunk (May 2006) for a TOURISM reef in FLORDIA, as one of the worlds largest shipwrecks purposely sunk for TOURISM http://www.ussoriskany.com/id18.html

Kitsap Diving Association (KDA) recommended saving a Bremerton Inactive Fleet aircraft carrier for SCUBA DIVERS in 1991 (EARTH DAY Proposal to Local & State Officials to create a Underwater PARK}, an article was written in Underwater USA newspaper & reprinted in a Central Kitsap Group Newspaper with permission, but neither Bremerton, Kitsap County or the US NAVY acted to save an aircraft carrier for Washington State.

Senator Bob Oke took ACTION to introduce and help pass Substitute Senate Bill #5332 - in 1993 for Underwater Parks in Washington State, that specically included shipwrecks, but that was an unfunded mandate for State Parks at the time. $250,000 was provided by the WA Legislative for funding in 1997 to 1999 for refurbishing Saltwater State Park Underwater Park in Des Moines,WA but failed to produce any on-site improvements because NMFS denied a WDFW approved quarry rock rubble reef, because of concerns that endangered salmon swimming to a nearby stream would be food for endangered bottomfish making a home on the new proposed rock rubble reef.

In 2006 Senator Oke (R-26th) and Senator Rockefeller (D-23rd) sponsored Senate Bill #6610 for Underwater Viewing
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/summary.aspx?bill=6610&year=2006

What's the TOURISM IMPACT of an sunken Aircraft Carrier, (compared to scrap metal)??? Read on.....

-NAVSEA- *FEB16-02:* * Oriskany to be Sunk Mid-May 2006 as Artificial Reef*
From Naval Sea Systems Public Affairs Office

WASHINGTON - The Navy announced today that it has received a risk-based Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) disposal approval from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV for the ex-Oriskany artificial reefing project. The risk-based PCB disposal approval was issued pursuant to EPA regulations and is based on

EPA's findings that the disposal action will not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This allows the Navy to sink the ex-Oriskany, a Korean War and Vietnam War era aircraft carrier, in May 2006 at an existing artificial reef site selected by the state of Florida, approximately 24 miles off the coast of Pensacola.

Capt. Larry Jones, the Navy's Inactive Ships Program Manager said, "I am thrilled with the EPA approval and look forward to the final preparations of the ship for sinking. It will be a momentous day for the Navy and the state of Florida when the ship is sunk as the first Navy warship transferred to a state under the authority provided under the fiscal year 2004 National Defense Authorization Act for use as an artificial reef."

After the vessel reaches the bottom, ownership of the vessel transfers to the state of Florida.

"The cooperation between Navy and EPA was extraordinary in this endeavor," Capt. Jones noted. "The Navy's seawater leaching studies and fate and transport models show that the ex-Oriskany reef will be safe for both people and marine life."

The Navy plans to tow ex-Oriskany from Beaumont, Texas, to the Naval Air Station Pensacola in early March using commercial tugs hired by the environmental remediation contractor Resolve Marine Group/ESCO Marine Joint Venture. The tow to Pensacola is expected to take approximately five days and the specific departure date is weather-dependent.

Most of the environmental preparation work per EPA guidance was completed in Corpus Christi, Texas, in 2004. The final phase of the environmental cleanup is being completed now in Beaumont in preparation for the tow to Pensacola. Upon arrival in Pensacola, the Navy's contractor will accomplish the sink preparations including removing or securing open all doors and hatches to allow air to vent from the ship during sinking, cutting openings decks and bulkheads to allow cross flooding, adding additional water ballast to tanks and voids, and removing the external hull blanks on sea connection openings to allow water into the sea chest piping up to a closed gate valve or internal blank.

A few days before the scuttling event, a Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal team will place explosives and detonation equipment on 22 sea chest piping and valves inside the ship, which will not be armed until after the ship is towed to the reef site. The Navy developed an engineered sink plan so that explosives fracture the sea chest piping, resulting with water flooding into the machinery spaces and then rising internally until the ship loses positive buoyancy and slips beneath the surface of the ocean. The Navy estimates that it will take approximately five hours for the ship to sink, and ideally result with the ship landing upright on the ocean floor, at a depth of approximately 212 feet.

The 32,000 ton, 888-foot ex-Oriskany will become the largest ship intentionally sunk as an artificial reef and will benefit marine life, sport
fishing and recreational diving off the coast of the Florida panhandle. A 2004 Florida State University study estimated Escambia County would see $92 million a year in economic benefits from an artificial reef. The Pensacola Bay Area Chamber of Commerce is planning a ceremony for veterans of ex-Oriskany in conjunction with the planned scuttling of the ship as an artificial reef.

Listed at http://www.earthday.net/default.aspx

Sinclair Inlet Shoreline & Underwater Cleanup, 4/15/06, 11 AM > meet downtown Bremerton, WA Boardwalk near Harborside Hotel parking garage > turnaround area.

Shoreline Cleanup sites include:

(1) Annapolis {Dock Area} - {Sign-in for Port Orchard Cleanup, 11am} Port Orchard Shoreline Cleanup Organizer: John Denis, 360-871-2571

(2) Gorst (SR-3) to Bremerton (SR-304)
(3) Downtown Bremerton Boardwalk - Underwater Marina cleanup & Shoreline Cleanup (Sign-in for Bremerton Cleanup near Boardwalk Pump House, 11am,

(4) Port Washington Narrows - Shoreline Cleanup from the Lebo Blvd Lions Field Boat Launch, west along the Tracyton Beach Road. Dumpster Services provided as a Community Service by Brem-Air Disposal, INC, Waste Management. Kitsap County Department of Community Development and Public Works Solid Waste Division helps as a cleanup sponsor. Scuba Divers with proper certification & gear may obtain free-air fills for participating in the U/W cleanup event at Sound Dive Center in Bremerton, WA.

Blue Sky Printing of Poulsbo, WA and PADI Project A.W.A.R.E. Foundation (www.projectaware.org) are longtime Sinclair Inlet Cleanup Sponsors.

"Karl Duff" **3/11/2006 12:48 PM**

Dear Rick,

This looks pretty good. Unfortunately, my copy has had several lines over printed on top of others, so there is a portion of it that I can't read. And there isn't enough time to send me a hard copy. So, I'll go over it again next week. However, there is one thing I think should be added as a specific draft goal. That is the addition of about a half dozen underwater parks similar to the one adjacent to the Edmonds ferry dock. Buoys and all! Both sides of the county. Possibly some underwater structure, where needed, to attract a variety of fish species. No fishing or boating allowed within the buoys. It might be helpful to try and locate one or two near to the boat ramps, but not really necessary in order to attract divers on boats who know what they 're doing. Hope this is helpful. Karl

Howard OBrien **3/12/2006 10:23 AM**

Hi Joseph,

I have to be in Winslow by 7:30 so won't be able to stay even until 7pm in Port Orchard on Wednesday. Also, I like Karl's idea on waterfront parks as a goal, but locations for these have to be chosen very carefully. Having them near boat launches is not a good idea as it poses a definite hazard to divers from boaters who don't understand or care about rules. Also there has to be a convenient and safe entry/exit point and interesting underwater topography.

See you Wednesday,
Howie

"Gail Fleming" **1/25/2006 4:10 PM**

Thank you I have now received this. We were having trouble with our email last week so that might have been the problem as well. I have on my calendar to come to the "Open Space" Focus group meeting tomorrow night. It looks like I might be late to the meeting. I have been trying to hire someone and the only time he can make it is at 6 pm. I will try to make it even if I have to come late. In case there is a problem I would like to contribute the following:

I represent a group of Kitsap County citizens who participate in the sport, dog agility. This sport involves one dog/one handler teams who run a course designed by a judge. The course is performed in a "ring" that is 100' x 100'. It requires that the land be as level as possible. Large equipment is brought in that makes up the obstacles that the dogs use in the course of play. Typically a competition trial utilizes two "rings" with space between the rings and around the rings. Presently there are two active clubs in Kitsap County which hold these competition trials. The trials are usually Friday thru Sunday. In addition, to accommodate the exhibitors who travel as far as Oregon and Canada, RV parking space is required for overnight stays. Water and power are also needed. Of course there are dogs present at these events but all must be on leash when they are not running the course. By and large these are very responsible dog owners who take special care of their team mates. Spectators often come and watch but we do not invite non-competitive dogs to be present. Food vendors are invited and sometimes retail vendors. Parking must be available for exhibitors, organizers, and spectators. Obviously those citizens who participate in this sport also need a place to practice. This is a constant problem. We do not necessarily need 100' x 100' but 7500 square feet should be the minimum. Since the equipment is heavy and bulky we need a place to have the equipment to remain in place. There are numerous instructors (approximately 4) and handlers (I might guess about 100 or more in the county) who would use the space year round. For year round use there should be a cover for the inclement weather conditions. Many of us beg and borrow time in horse arenas. The problem with this is that the equipment must be moved after each use. Because of this you need a team of people to move the equipment. Dog agility is the fastest growing dog sport in the United States. In the Puget Sound area there is one location that has been developed for this sport in Auburn. It is used every weekend for trials and every week day for practices. In Kitsap County a few equestrian properties are leased out on hourly basis to help with practice space. Trials are held all over the United States with large organizations such as AKC, NADAC, USDAA, CPE, and ASCA to name a few. National and international championships are held each year. Washington State is the home of several top dogs in the U.S. This is a sport that is open to people of all ages and sexes who compete directly with each other. I have competed with a child who is 10 years old and a woman who is in her 80's. This is truly a family sport. It would be great to see our county support this sport.

As I said I will try my hardest to be at the meeting tomorrow.

Gail

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Carly Siems
> Sent: Wednesday, January 25, 2006 2:51 PM
> To: Ken Shawcroft; Gail Fleming; Derek Schruhl; Karl Duff; Kenneth Houghton; Debi and Gordy Mattheson; Ellen Anderson; Charley McCabe; Tex Lewis; Jolene Palmer; Rick Smith
> Subject: 2006 Open Space Plan - Weekly Update 1.23.06
>
> This week's update was sent out at the beginning of the week. However your email address was bounced back to me. I have corrected the addresses, so hopefully you are reading this right now! Please let me know if you have any questions. I apologize for the delay!
>
> Carly Siems

John Durrell Conte **1/31/2006 8:40 AM**

RE: 2006 Open Space Plan - Weekly Update

Hi Carly Siems,

Re: Disc Golf in Kitsap Parks

The only other items to add to our list would be parking, bathrooms, picnics areas and or tables, maybe barbecue pits and camping (in the area or very near by). We know that Kitsap County Parks is not the camping parts department that is more in the State's domain, but its neat to have camping near a course. It helps when running regional tournaments. Again this area and county offer quite a lot of good sites to start with, so where ever courses get put in we have a good chance that camping will be also in that locale.

Thanks
John Conte

John Durrell Conte **2/9/2006 9:02 AM**

Hi Mark, Bret, Joseph, Beverly and Rick,

I just want to mention while the weather is so nice. Please go take a look at NAD Park and the disc golf course. Many of our board is still under the impression that the department might not know what a disc golf course looks like. Or might not know what the NAD Disc Golf Course looks like.

The NAD course is the measuring stick. The next public disc golf course here in Kitsap County has to be better than the NAD course. I know we are putting a lot of pressure on our Association, but all of us agree that we need to keep improving our designs, the look and then overall play.

So with that in mind. Its just a small suggestion and Not a request, but if any of you have the time please stop by and look at the NAD course. I think many of you will be surprised by what you see. This is the quality of course that we want to build next here in Kitsap.

Just off of SR-3 at the Austin Way exit. NAD is the park with the Jet parked in front. The course is just a few hundred feet back from the entrance. Thank you.

Sincerely, John D. Conte

Mary Bertrand **2/14/2006 6:39 AM**

Hi,
I don't know if additional comments includes responding to the ideas already presented. Anyway, it seems like there is a concept that the Fairgrounds has cazillions of acres for anything needed.i.e. off road vehicles...Do people realize that this is a residential neighborhood and they are already being impacted far too much because of poor planning, i.e. building a fairgrounds site, and then allowing neighborhoods to be built in every available surrounding acreage possible. secondly, do they realize that the Fairgrounds site is already on a very sensitive environmental site? I would invite anyone who wants to impact the Fairgrounds further to go down Barker Creek road and see the major landmovements that have taken place because of poor planning on the property above-i.e. the Fairgrounds site.

I would also like to suggest that the 15 acres along Tracyton Blvd and barker Creek Road that I think is now owned by public works be converted into an exercise path. At least the few acres along Tracyton Blvd that is already cleared... and leave the forested area alone.
Mary Bertrand

allan gainey **2/26/2006 8:45 AM**

To whom it may concern;

kitsap county needs a mx track. Motoland mx recently had a few races at the kitsap county fair grounds. I attended 2 of them and both times I bought gas and food in kitsap county and would not have if their wasn't a race there. There were hundreds of people there and I'm sure some of them did the same. Also the races were on saturday nights and I believe that this gave the younger people something productive to do and kept them from drinking and getting in trouble. Please open a track in kitsap county we really need one.

Sincerily,

Allan D Gainey

Danya Kelly **2/26/2006 11:04 AM**

RE: Kitsap mx Track

Hell,
I am a mother of a young motocross rider. He worked the OPMC track for two years before needing to move on. While he did this track we drove from Silverdale to Port Angeles everyother Sunday. This took alot of money and energy, but to see his face when he crossed the finish line definately made up for it. He is currently living in Sisters Oregon with his father. He rides in the Pac West series and the Washington State series each year. I would love for him to be able to ride in his home town. I firmly believe it is a wonderful sport that teaches kids about working as a team, friendly competition and is a great form of exercise. Kitsap county needs a track of its own for the up and coming stars we grew right here! Please help us build on the future of these kids.

Thank you,
Danya Kelly
360-698-2656
Silverdale

Kim Rumion **26/2006 7:02 PM**

RE: MX Racing

Just letting my voice be heard - I would really like to see a regular scheduled MX race. I attended the MX races put on by MOTOLAND at the fairgrounds (my 1st MX race) and was impressed with the age range of riderd. Whole families were involved with the racing, wether actually racing, or pit crewing, or cheering! What a great venue for family fun! "For the love of dirt" is their motto - and it seams to be good "clean" fun! More activities like this - maybe less time to get bored and get into lesser activities.
Kim Rumion, Port Orchard

Jonathan Needham **2/26/2006 8:06 PM**

Dear Carly Siems,

I read an article in the reported regarding motorcycle racing in Kitsap and the possibility of a permanent site. For whatever it's worth, I believe this would be an excellent idea. I must say that I am an avid motorcycle fan, both dirt and street. But that is not the only reason why I am so excited that an idea like this is being considered. As a "born and raised" Kitsap, I remember growing up with little do to for young people. In the long run, this actually contributed to trouble I got in as a teen. Motorcycle riding/racing is such a healthy event for young people to participate in. It teaches all sorts of practical skills as well as life skills. It's has been a great part of my life and I would to see Kitsap get behind an idea like this would provide events for young people to attend as well as to participate in. This is also a passion of mine. I am currently developing a non-profit to meet the needs of young people in Bremerton. My long term goal is to have a facility that offers an indoor skate park, a show venue for young bands, an after school tutoring/counseling/mentorship program and a computer training center. I would also like to offer out door adventures for under privileged young people. I believe that investing in young people today will make Bremerton a better city tomorrow.
That's what excites me about the idea of the motocross site. This could have a great impact on young people and ultimately make Bremerton a better city.

I also would like to share that I have connections with many other people who have the same vision who would not only support and idea like this, but make it happen. My brother owns a construction company and has access to heavy equipment that would be needed to build a track as well as connections for the soil. I realize this would be a huge project but with volunteers, this can happen, and I believe that Bremerton is worth it.

Please feel free to contact me any time if I can be of any service to you.

blessings,

Jon Needham
Pastor, Coram Deo Church
www.coramdeochurch.org
(360) 377-0526

"Jodi" **2/27/2006 12:37 PM**

RE: mx

Hi!
I would just like to say that I would love to have a motocross track in Kitsap County. I have lived here my whole life, as my husband has. He has ridden and raced motorcycles his whole life. Our boys ride and are now racing as well.

It's great exercise! It's a wonderful thing for kids to do outdoors, whether they are riding, or just enjoying watching the show. It keeps them out of trouble and gives them something to do and to look forward to doing. It will also bring people from other places, once the word gets out that there is a great track in Kitsap County! I think that it would benefit the county and the kids if we all had a track to go to and utilize.

Thank you so much for your time,
Jodi Milo

Jennifer Duer **2/27/2006 4:28 PM**

RE: mx

My dad grew up racing in Hawaii and now his love of bikes has been handed down to my son. Riding bikes and getting ready for races is on of the special moments they have together. It would be awesome if we had a track here in our own backyard.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Duer

KEVIN RUDE **2/27/2006 4:53 PM**
RE: mx

We love mx. The series at the Fairgrounds was awesome!! Many families here in the county are dirt bike riders. Our families ride together. My grandson is 4 years and he rode in the races at the Fairgrounds. I work at the The Brothers Powersports. The enthusiasm for local racing was overwhelming. One of our local racers from Poulsbo is catching the interest of many. Ryan Villopoto just turned pro and is now competing on the national scene. Having a mx track here in kitsap county would be a great addition to the community.

Kevin Rude
The Brothers Powersports
(360) 479-6943

Jeff Groller **2/27/2006 6:30 PM**

HELLO, I WOULD LIKE TO SHOW MY SUPPORT FOR MOTOCROSS RACING IN KITSAP COUNTY. I MYSELF DO NOT RACE BUT MY TWO CHILDREN AGES 7&9 RACE ON A REGULAR BASIS. WE HAVE A STRONG BELIEF THAT MOTOCROSS IS A GREAT FAMILY FUNCTION AND BELIEVE IT BENIFTS OUR CHILDREN IN MANY ASPECTS OF THEIR LIVES. THE CLOSEST PLACE TO RACE AT THIS TIME IS IN PORT ANGELES, WA, BUT THAT IS STILL A PRETTY LONG WAY FOR LOTS OF LOCAL RACERS TO TRAVEL. I BELIEVE A TRACK IN KITSAP COUNY WILL BE GREAT FOR LOCAL PEOPLE OF OUR COMUNITY WHO NOT ONLY RIDE BUT ALSO LIKE TO SPECTATE THE SPORT OF MOTOCROSS.

JEFFERY GROLLER

"ERICA WILSON" **2/27/2006 6:36 PM**

Kitsap county desperatly needs a motocross race track! As of right now, the closest race track there is is in either Arlington, or Port Angeles. That's just too far to drive. If there were a track in the Kitsap county area, I would surely make use of it. Especially an indoor track! That would mean that there could be racing year round with out freezing to death outdoors!! That would be just awesome. Please help it happen!

Erica Wilson

Stuck On Racing **2/28/2006 5:23 AM**
hello,

we are a family that travels all over washington to race motocross. my son has been racing for a little over two years now and loves the sport. we meet the nicest families and have established friendships throughout washington. it was great to race in kitsap county as this was 20 minutes from our house. the mcardles put on an awesome series which was handled very professional. we would love to see more racing and organized practices. thanks for considering more racing.

kirk
stuckonracing.com

Mandy Matan **2/28/2006 1:25 PM**
RE: Support for Kitsap Mx Track

To whom this regards,
I have been to one of the local meetings for open space plan and for the same non traditional activities. I own and operate Evans Board Shop in Kingston. My self and entire family have dirt bikes and ride whenever we can together almost all year long except in the rainy season. We want to show our support for kitsap to have its own track and place to ride. Feel free to contact us at any time if needed. Thank you for your time.

Mandy Matan

Kara J McEvoy **2/28/2006 8:49 PM**

REGULAR MX IN KITSAP WOULD BE GREAT.

A COUNTY SANCTIONED PLACE TO RIDE MX IS SOMETHING PEOPLE WOULD PAY FOR AND PROVIDE A HEALTHY OUTLET FOR THE YOUTH OF THE COUNTY. I PERSONALLY KNOW SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF A MOTOCROSS FACILITY. tHE INTEREST IS DEFINITELY THERE AND THE TRACK WOULD NOT GO UNUSED.
B .MCEVOY
KITSAP COUNTY RESIDENT

"James Foust II" **3/1/2006 7:46 AM**

RE: MX in Kitsap County

To Whom it may concern;

Rumor has it there is a chance that Motocross racing could come to Kitsap County. This stirs a lot of excitement among a large group of dedicated racers. I am writing in support of the track and hope that it will continue in that direction. Long gone are the days of bad boy dirt bikers, now it is more of a family event for all to enjoy and typically a group that has money to economically impact the area that the races are being held at. I strongly support the chance and hope it happens soon.

Thank You
Jim Foust

James Foust II

Shooting/Hunting

There is no email material for this section for this section.

"Kristina Kruzan" **3/11/2006 9:55 AM**
RE: Park needs

I am a facilitator for a group of moms who meet almost weekly for playdates. On cold or rainy days we are usually unable to meet, or relegated to one of our homes because there is no shielded or indoor play area for kids anywhere in Kitsap, other than the mall play area (not appropriate for older children), or McDonalds.

I would truly love to see the Parks department come up with an option for smaller children (8 and under) who need a safe place to play that is enclosed and covered.

Also. why, oh why. with all the new construction at the Silverdale park, would you guys put in prison-style toilets that require hands-on flushing? Also.. why wouldn't the bathroom doors face the park, so that moms could monitor who was going in/coming out with their children? I realize it's built, it's not going to change, but I wanted to throw out there how disappointed I was with that facet of the redesign. I love the new art, and I love the new play surface!

I am excited that this issue is being addressed!

Kristina Kruzan

<http://www.dynamicdoula.com> http://www.dynamicdoula.com <--Newly revised!

Birthing From Within Mentor Candidate
Editor - Birth Connections

"Melissa Barnum" **3/8/2006 2:06 PM**
RE: Port Orchard Parks

Hello Mr. Fackler,

My name is Melissa Barnum. I am the Secretary for the Port Orchard Moms Club. My husband and I moved our family here almost two years ago. We very much enjoy the area with all it has to offer. One thing it does not offer are safe, age appropriate parks in Port Orchard. The parks here in town are have broken sections, spaces that are much too high for toddlers/preschoolers, they are littered with cigarettes, broken glass, and condoms. As a temporary solution, we currently have a giant plastic climbing toy in our front room, we brought the park to us. As a member of the moms club and the mother of three young children, I would like to be able to get out to the park. I would like to be able to drive just a few minutes to spend the afternoon playing at the park. I'd love the chance to just go to the park for an hour, without having to drive at least a 1/2 hour just to get there.

I liked the idea of a covered park that was offered in the newspaper last weekend. I'd also like to suggest something which has become the trend where we used to live. With the population exploding in Kitsap County, many new housing developments are going in. What they did when this happened in Sonoma County, California was started requiring developers to install a playground for every so many houses that were approved. The playgrounds were NOT just for the development, but for the entire community. In Windsor, California alone they have had at least 35 parks installed this way. I do not know the logistics of the agreement, I just know the results were beneficial to everyone.

Some of the parks in Kitsap we would like to see duplicated around the County are Silverdale Waterfront Park and the Bremerton Fairgrounds park. Although it is in Pierce County, we also enjoy Kids Gig and the Gig Harbor City Park.

I do not believe in complaining without offering solutions or help. Please consider this an offer from myself to be of assistance in anyway that I can. Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you.

Melissa Barnum

3547 E Calistoga Ct

"Kissy Strombeck" **3/5/2006 3:29 PM**
RE: Kitsap Parks

Dear Mr. Fackler,
I am writing to you in regards to today's article in the Kitsap Sun. I am an interested parent regarding maintaining/building/rebuilding parks in the community of Port Orchard. Currently, I am Vice President of Mom's Club of Port Orchard. I chair and volunteer for Toddler Time, a small play group for toddlers, at the Givens Community Center. Toddler Time is a service project of Mom's Club because Bremerton Parks and Rec wanted to drop the program. In addition, I am an elementary school teacher but at home with my toddler.

I have asked the members of Mom's Club to write to you concerning their wishes for the future of our park system. At the beginning of the year our board discussed taking on another service project. We decided it might be beneficial to help raise funds for better park equipment. Often we leave Port Orchard to visit Bremerton, Silverdale, and Gig Harbor because their parks are safer and age appropriate. In addition, their play equipment is newer. This takes business from our city. I moved to Port Orchard approximately three years ago. The community has much to offer but I have been disappointed in the parks of Port Orchard. I come from an University town in which the Parks and Recreation department have an abundance of parks and activities. http://www.city.davis.ca.us/pcs/facility/ In addition, there are unlimited amount of paths for biking, walking, and/or jogging. I would like to see upgrading of our parks in Port Orchard, a summer water park, an aquatic center, bike paths, an outdoor/indoor pool, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, a playground similar to Bremerton Fairgrounds park and the Kids Gig in Gig Harbor. Also, a man named Chuck Jeu came to one of our meetings last year and gave a presentation about the plans for Jackson Park. Many of our members became excited about the plans but they never came to actualization.

Further more, Clayton City Park needs updating, it has metal play equipment, hot in the summer and dangerous slides and equipment that is broken. Long Lake park is wet most of the time and has play equipment that seems to be missing parts. Jackson Park has broken play equipment and their is a home on concrete blocks that is very dangerous for children to play around. I would like to be able to drive to Anderson Park (off Banner), getting to it is unsafe and difficult.

Thank you for taking the time to read my e-mail.
Sincerely,
Kissy Strombeck

Performing Arts

"Janice" **2/14/2006 1:58 PM**

Hello, Carly:

I have been working with the Bainbridge Island Arts and Humanities Council on a Cultural Facilities initiative for the past 18 months. I believe our Executive Director, Nancy Frey, forwarded to you copies of a Bainbridge Island Cultural Facilities Needs Assessment and a recently completed Cultural Facilities Feasibiltity Study Report. We are now involved in an economic impact study, to underscore the importance of the cultural sector as an economic community asset, and are laying groundwork for a future capital campaign feasibility study.

I've been away for two weeks, so I am not up to speed on what Kitsap County is looking at regarding facilities, although I was aware there was an effort underway that seems much broader than our scope in that Kitsap is addressing recreational as well as cultural needs.

At any rate, Nancy has asked me to attend a meeting on February 24, at 2pm. If you would like our participation, please send information and meeting details to me. I need a better understanding of what you are working toward, and how we fit into it. Driving directions would also be helpful.

Thank you,

Janice Shaw

"Hall, Laurette" **2/23/2006 4:48 PM**

Carly - thanks for sending the information!

SK pool no longer has a 3M board - both are 1M. We are a 50 meter pool with a movable wall and floor. This is a wonderful feature as it allows us to be much more versatile with programs. I also believe that I read somewhere that Jarstad pool was the only pool offering Water Aerobics and that is not true. PSNS, Bangor and SK all offer aerobics as far as I know.

Somewhere in the text of the info sheet I also read that HS pools were not managed well. Not sure why that comment is in there for ALL HS pools, but here we utilize all times and pool space for community and clubs. Sometimes I think local clubs would like to monopolize pool space/time to make more money for themselves. This does not benefit ALL community members.

An area I see that is underserved is our Disabled and senior population. Most pools in the area have some sort of competitive program happening in their pools and keep the temperature down to accommodate those swimmers (that and money). Disabled and seniors need a warmer more therapeutic pool where they can comfortably move about and exercise. I manage another pool just outside of Kitsap County (in Pierce Co.) on site of a local Camp (Camp Easter Seal) and operate programs during the day (lap, water walking, aerobics) for seniors and individual with disabilities. If I wanted, I could go all day long (and night). I keep the pool and a wonderful therapeutic 90 degrees. This allows the swimmers to exercise, swim and walk without being cold. It also offers a person with a disability the same thing. I also believe it allows for more social interaction which continues to bring this population to the pool too! The environment of warm water and smiles is very important to this population esp.

Any ways - I think that a warm pool which operates during the day time hours would greatly benefit this underserved population. I know the clubs will argue otherwise, but possibly a facility that has a competitive pool and a therapy pool in one building.

OK, I am done for now - sorry I was long winded and sorry I missed the meeting. If another is scheduled for aquatics I would like to attend as long as I have ample time to schedule myself out of work.

Laurie Hall
Assistant Pool Manager
SKHS Community Pool
360.874.5741

"Lahaie, Steve" **3/7/2006 8:44 AM**

RE: Aquatic Facilities

I was unable to attend your meeting last Thursday evening, but did attend the one prior with Bonnie Burmaster (OAC). As to your last note concerning the Aquatics Center, Keyport does NOT have a pool facility and nor does Lange's Ranch. Langes ranch was available at one time, but the facility is merely a recreational one due to the pool design.

Thanks,

Steve LaHaie

Teen Centers

There is no email material for this section for this section.

Rick Fackler to: **1/29/2006 6:51 PM**
Re: Northwest Paintball Park

Jim & Kim

Thank you for the background on paintball parks in Kitsap. And I want to reassure you that the County's motivation is not to compete with commercial enterprises in any way. We are doing a six year update of the County's Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan in order to help us determine what the County Park Department should be doing over the next six years to meet the needs for park, recreation and open space in the County. As part of the planning effort, we are holding a series of "focus group" meetings with representatives of as many different recreational pasttimes as we can think of. The purpose of those meetings is to learn from those people what they believe their needs are for facilities to serve their form of recreation. That said, we also recognize that there are way more needs than the County can, or should, try to meet. And, honsetly, activities who's needs can and are being met by the private sector are likely to be a low priority for the County. But we still want to learn about them. There may be a way the County can help meet some need without threatening existing or future buisinesses. We cannot know that without having the conversation. Thus, the meetings.

I look forward to meeting you Wednesday night at 7:00 Pm in the Apple Tree Room at Kingston Community Center. I've attached some information on the planning process for you. Feel free to call or email me if you have any more questions.

Rick

>>> James G Estes 01/27/06 5:46 PM >>>
Mr. Fackler,
Thank you for your call/invitation to next Wednesday's focus group in Kingston. As owners of the 5th most popular paintball park in the state, my wife and I will attend. With 16 years of experience in the 'business' of family amusement paintball, we consider ourselves professionals and may have something to offer.

However, we have some concerns about our response to your efforts which influence how we will provide input with the focus group. Perhaps I don't fully understand your goals and intentions, but, naturally, in defense of our very successful business, we can't help but have the feeling that our input 'might' encourage or promote efforts to build new paintball venues in Kitsap that could create 'competition' for us. I'm retired Navy disabled vet (relies on hearing aids, dysfunctional knees due to shipboard accident.) Northwest Paintball Park is an income source that we partially rely on for a living. We are here to help the sport grow and consider ourselves the local 'ambassadors' to the sport. Providing advice and guidance to a group that could eventually use that info to build a new paintball park that would cause us some hardship is just not a good idea.

If we are NOT thinking correctly on this, "PLEASE" let us know and we would be happy to dump our hearts and souls and experience into your efforts. Currently, Northwest Paintball Park is the only professionally operated park in Kitsap enjoying 12 times more customers that all the other Kitsap, Mason & Jefferson County parks 'combined'. The paintball playing community considers Paradise Paintball Park (Jackson Community Park) and Extreme Toys store both to be embarrassments to the sport. Both are currently 'black-balled' in the paintball business community and there are continued efforts to ensure the word is spread in this regard.

My wife and I helped build and operate Paradise Paintball when Ed & Margarette Woodd owned it. When it was the 'only' paintball park in Kitsap, it did great. However, eventually we learned that the potential to grow, gain community support and provide a high level of entertainment would always be 'very' limited at Paradise. It's simply a terrible location for a paintball park as it disrupts ALL other activities in the park. From a paintball player's point of view, this park is mundane at best because the game area provides no challenge or diversity. Customer service is none existent and serious safety issues have gone out of control. The owner of Extreme Toys paintball store in Chico/Kitsap Way is now the owner of Paradise Paintball Park. His name is Charles Davis and he has a long history of unstable behavior that quickly resulted in a huge 'black-eye' for the sport.

Thunder Paintball Park in Seabeck is a great place to play and is now well established. A new paintball park will be opening in Port Orchard called Urban Myth Paintball Park (UMP) near Sedgewick and Glenwood. The staff of Northwest Paintball Park (Bremerton) are very involved with UMP to ensure it's success and aleviate the very ugly problems associated wtih Paradise Paintball. UMP will provide South Kitsap with outstanding

and safety paintball games just as North Kitsap is enjoying one of the top rated paintball parks in the state. I would venture to say that Kitsap has all the paintball it needs and efforts to disolve Paradise Paintball Park should be made a priority.

Indoor or covered paintball is inheritly expensive to maintain, difficult to staff and offers very limited entertainment value. However, we would be interested in getting involved with indoor paintball if the game area was large enough to make it interesting. A small game area is 100' x 120'. Anything bigger has much higher potential. I could ramble on. We are here to help, especially if it means dissolving Paradise Paintball Park. We are so very tired of all the heartache that is generated from ET and Paradise. Time to get control.

Rick, we are here to help, but, only if it does NOT mean creating competition for ourselves.

Please respond.
Jim & Kim Estes

Estes James G PSNS **1/30/2006 9:07 PM**
To Rick Fackler
Thank you for your valued time and for your considerate and concise response. We would love to help. See you Wednesday. Mr. Ron Ross (senior) had some very positive comments about you and your efforts. He strongly recommended that Kim and I present our experience to you as the local 'pros' on the sport of family recreational paintball.

PS-Did you invite Extreme Toys/Charles Davis/Paradise Paintball to this focus group? We will be there no matter what, but, you can count on Charles Davis to immediately create friction or uprise a conflict of some sort. It's what he does.

Jim & Kim Estes

Estes James G PSNS **2/2/2006 7:09 AM**

Hello Mr. Fackler,

The rendezvous seemed to go well last night. The Live Steamers train thing is very interesting. Hope they are able to gather the support they need to expand at thier currently location. I'm going to get them hooked up with Ron Ross for a possible second location at the mini-golf course in the form of a 'business venture'. I know it got late and we were unable to talk about everything we needed to address. I'll be outlinining some facts about local paintball for you.

Looks like Kitsap has all the paintball parks it needs (minus Paradise). However, I will admit that Northwest Paintball could use some help in the form of materials for customer picnic type shelters, electricity, exposure/media....etc. If there is a covered/sheltered area big enough for a covered game area, we definately have the manpower and resources to support that.

More later. Thanks.

Jaymz

Kurt VanWyck **2/24/2006 1:57 PM**
Hi Carly,

I wanted to pass on a few thoughts regarding Climbing Walls. I have climbed at indoor and outdoor facilities and will try and summarize a spectrum of thoughts on the subject.

1. Indoor facilities are available at schools, health clubs, and dedicated gyms. They range in size from a small traverse wall (8' tall x 8' long) to an entire warehouse facility with multiple walls that are 40'+ tall. These walls range from forward slanting to overhung to challenge all climbing abilities. Traversing walls are not tall, but offer the challenge of moving down the wall with out falling off.

2. Climbs can range in difficulty to attract the beginner or advanced climber. The same wall section can accommodate all levels, if climbers selectively choose not to use the easier holds.

3. University of Washington has an outdoor climbing wall. It is a multi faced and pitched concrete structure, and from what I recall is about 15' tall x 20' wide x 30' long.

4. Marymoor Park in Redmond, WA has a wall that is a couple of times bigger than the UW wall.

5. In Cincinnati, Ohio there is an old reservoir that is built out of quarried rocks. It is up to 20' tall and several hundred feet long with multiple different walls available to climb.

6. Walls are typically free climbed, which means just using your hands and feet to move up the wall. If you use gear in free climbing, it is just to keep you from hitting the ground if you fall. In "Aid" climbing you use the gear to help you work your way up the wall.

7. Ropes are used on taller walls to keep you from falling all the way to the ground. Lead climbing and top roping a two different methods. Climbing walls often have anchors on the top or wall faces to hook the rope into.

8. The exterior of buildings can also be traversed or climbed.

9. Many of the outdoor walls that have been built are visually interesting and serve as art as well as a climbing surface.

10. A roof over a climbing wall would be attractive in this area.

11. Some climbing walls use permanent cast in holds. This is typical of the outdoor public walls. Indoor walls typically have bolt on holds that can be moved and changed to offer continually new routes.

12. A park in West Seattle has a variety of climbing walls and ramps that the Mountaineers use for training there students.

13. No special gear is needed to boulder on climbing walls. People that are into it typically have special shoes and a chalk bag to dip their hands in to keep them dry and improve their ability to hold onto small holds. They may also have ropes, harnesses, slings, and carabineers.

14. The Poulsbo waterfront park has a large boulder. It is polished smooth from all the kids and adults scrambling on it. It is a huge entertainment draw.

15. There are national organizations that promote accessibility to climbing areas. There are also sources to help design portable and permanent climbing wall structures.

16. There is an indoor climbing facility called Vertical World in East Bremerton. They have two other locations in Seattle. There are also a few other facilities in the general Seattle area.

17. There are climbing competitions held at climbing walls. Sometimes portable climbing walls are brought in for these events.

18. There is a fairly active group of climbers from the north side of the county with no close facility. They currently have to go to Bremerton. I think a wall would be well used in the new large park by Kingston.

Let me know if I can offer any other comments or insights.

Thanks, Kurt Van Wyck

"Jane Bedinger" **1/26/2006 11:39 PM**

I am very very very interested in working with this group but I cannot meet on Tuesday during the day because I work that day. I am available on Wednesdays and some Thursdays and Fridays.

I am particularly in favor of developing Howe Farm and strongly supported the original plan that was submitted before it "went to the dogs." By that I mean that it contained many excellent suggestions for how to use the park. It's perfectly situated to attract Port Orchard and South Kitsap families and it complements the other parks in the area..

I also think that community gardens and urban and semi-ruban horticulture are not only public services but add to a community's economic well being, attracting tourists and business. But just like a ball field, gardens require infrastructure, including shelters, places to store tools and supplies. As President of the Master Gardener Foundation of Kitsap County, I know that our 150 members will not only advocate for these facilities, they'll be willing to provide additional funds and labor to make them successful.

Jane Bedinger

----- Original Message -----
To:
Cc: "Rick Fackler"
Sent: Tuesday, January 24, 2006 3:02 PM
Subject: Kitsap County Open Space Planning

> The collective we (County and Cities) are putting together a 6 year
> Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. We want to make sure that we get
> input from our users about what their needs are today and in the future.
> To do this we are pulling together a number of Focus groups and I was
> hoping that you would be willing to participate in the"Garden Focus
> Group".
>
> Attached is probably more information then you care to absorb. The key
> document probably is the press release which explains what we are doing
> and why.
>
> The Gardners Focus group will be meeting at 11:00 AM on January 31 at
> the Eagles Nest at the County Fairgrounds.
>
> I have included directions to the Fairgrounds (Eagles Nest) and other
> community centers.
>
> The purpose of the meeting is to get your thoughts on what you see as
> the needs in the community for community gardens, pea patches,
> demonstration gardens, and education sites.
>
>
> Joseph Coppo
> Park Planner
> Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation
> 1200 NW Fairgrounds Rd.
> Bremerton, WA 98311

"Art Schick" **Tue, 31 Jan 2006 10:25:02 -0800**
To: "Jim Trainer"

Subject: *Medicine Creek Treaty seedling*

Medicine Creek Treaty seedling planted in symbolic tribute
Tree planted at Thurston Co. Courthouse represents tribal recognition
JOHN DODGE / 1/28/06 THE OLYMPIAN

A relationship built on trust and respect was reaffirmed between Thurston County and South Sound tribal governments Friday with the planting of a seedling from the Medicine Creek Treaty tree. The Douglas fir seedling — a direct descendant of a tree from the Nisqually Valley location where the treaty between the federal government and nine tribes and bands of Indians was signed in 1854 — was placed on the Thurston County Courthouse bluff overlooking downtown Olympia.

About 35 people, including county officials and members of the Nisqually and Squaxin Island tribes, braved the cold, driving rain to dedicate the tree and recognize the tribal rights the treaty represents. The treaty ceded 2.24 million acres of land to the United States. In return, three reservations were set aside for the Nisqually, Squaxin Island and Puyallup tribes and American Indian people were assured the right to hunt, fish and gather plants in their usual and accustomed places.

"We've had to fight for those rights," noted Nisqually tribal member Marlene Mercado. "It's an everlasting type of journey for all of the tribes."

The view from the planting site looks out over the Squaxin Island tribe's traditional fishing and shellfish gathering areas of South Sound, noted tribal member Charlene Krise.

"We were the ones who first received the early pioneers into this region," she said. "The tree is a symbol of the trust that needs to continue between tribal and nontribal people."

County Commissioner Diane Oberquell promised tribal members that the tree will be well-maintained, loved and respected. What is called the Medicine Creek Treaty tree is a Douglas fir snag still standing next to McAllister Creek near Interstate 5. It sits in a small grove of trees where the treaty was signed. The creek at the time was called She-nah-num, referring to as a sacred place where shamans could go to derive power from the water, according to an account of the treaty signing prepared for the Oregon Historical Quarterly. The American Indian name was translated as Medicine Creek by white settlers.

Seeds from the original trees in the treaty site grove were collected by state Department of Transportation landscape architect Bill Melton and planted on the slope adjacent to the freeway, creek and treaty site. The seedling planted Friday is from that planting. The top of the snag is visible to southbound motorists as they cross the creek, which is now named after early Nisqually Valley pioneer and sawmill operator James McAllister. The treaty tree and grove sit on DOT land leased to the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, refuge manager Jean Takekawa said.

Occasional guided walks to the treaty tree site are offered.

Karl **1/31/2006 12:47 PM**

Thank you Carly for the minutes!
I was not able to be at the meeting and your minutes are very helpful. When and where will the next meeting be?
Please include these two ideas for the focus group:
1. For the heritage parks: Establish 10 - 20 acre arboretums.
2. For the county parks: Establish a county wide heritage tree program.

I believe these two ideas will complement everyone's interests and visions for the future of our county and parks and open spaces as well as provide a wonderful legacy for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Karl Compton
Kingston Parks Trails and Open Space Committee member
PO Box 1328
Kingsotn, WA 98346

Donald Larson **1/30/2006 11:59 PM**

- Consider Thousand Trails RV Campgrounds in Kitsap County - as a "POTENTIAL" PARTNER to help - Buy large parcels now, while we can.....
- Identify & hold on to environmentally significant/sensitive interpretive areas
- Wind farm opportunities on select park lands

Environmental Preserves – Guillemot Cove, Big Beef, Anderson Landing, Stavis Creek, NRCA (Kitsap Forest NAP)

- Identify species to protect (Senate Bill #6610 for Underwater Viewing, 1-800-562-6000}, then manage appropriately....
- Consistent county wide policies needed
- Manage for multiple use when appropriate

See Attached pictures of LaConner, WA Thousand Trails RV campground with "log cabins" nestled among numerous trees and a family lodge overlooking the waterfront park.

Nothing new about log cabin ECO-TOURISM - Tennessee got started on a plan to create the Great Smokey Mountains National Park in 1923 and got through numerous problems to MAKE IT HAPPEN..... http://www.gsmnp.com/pages/history.html, with numerous log cabins now for rent.....http://www.gsmnp.com/pages/rental_cabins.html and a booming ECO-TOURISM INDUSTRY near Pidgeon Forge, TN. http://www.hideawayhills.com/

Senator Bob Oke (R-26th) & Senator Phil Rockefeller (D-23rd) have sponsored Senate Bill #6610 (Call 1-800-562-6000 to support) for SCUBA DIVER ECO-TOURISM. Some scuba divers enjoy RVing to waterfront dive sites and would appreciate more waterfront access in Kitsap County. Kitsap County with some 243 miles of shoreline should have some Marine Protected Area Underwater Parks for scuba divers with RV camping available near-by. Leave the concrete jungle to Seattle & Tacoma & plan for ECO-TOURISM CAMPING in Kitsap County, with plenty of trees saved for future generations to ENJOY!

Donald L. Larson
KITSAP TREES www.kitsaptrees.com
Kitsap Diving Association (KDA)
Washington SCUBA Alliance (WSA) http://www.wascubaalliance.org
PO Box 1302
Bremerton, WA 98337

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Donald Larson
Date: Jan 30, 2006 9:40 PM
Subject: Friends information
To: Thousand Trails-LaConner Sales-Nick VanJaarsveld

Nick:
Consider inviting the City of Bremerton folks in email below to check out your Thousand Trails RV Park at LaConner, WA!

City of Bremerton recently made a decision to purchase property from Chevron Oil Company, next to their existing Evergreen Waterfront Park on Port Washington Narrows that has good potential to be a future RV park, {if additional nearby property/(old houses) was purchased for more RVs to park, the park could expand!}. Property has sewer & water connections. Chevron Property is a brownfield from past oil spills, but can be capped with TAGRO and planted with trees, like the LA CONNER waterfront RV campsites & leveled gravel for RV parking!!
http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/articles.php?id=588&bremcity=b4a6d1143d07f30e27cf1a76add622ff

Donald L. Larson
KITSAP TREES www.kitsaptrees.com
Kitsap Diving Association (KDA)
Washington SCUBA Alliance (WSA) http://www.wascubaalliance.org
PO Box 1302
Bremerton, WA 98337
360-373-7593

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: LaConner Sales
Date: Jan 30, 2006 12:51 PM
Subject: Friends information
To:
Hi there,

This is Nick VanJaarsveld at the Thousand Trails in La Conner. I was just looking over the names of people that you thought might also be interested and I noticed that I was missing the phone numbers for Andy and Amy Lloyd and Woody Woodside. I'm going to be contacting them to see when a good time would be for them to come out and see us. I also wanted to remind you that after the first person that you refer joins, you will get free 2007dues!! You can either e-mail me back or give me a call at 1-800-884-1113. Look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Nick VanJaarsveld

Subject: Consider Thousand Trails RV Resort Log Cabins for Chevron Property near Evergreen Park (2nd Set of Photos)

Consider a co-operative agreement with "Thousand Trails" to create a new "RV Resort Campground" in Bremerton, WA, similar to a "forested reserve" near LaConner, WA, for the newly acquired Chevron "Brownfield" Property near Evergreen Park!

Thousand Trails campground near LaConner, has some log cabins nestled in the woods (pictures 87 & 88) that they rent to members (sleep 6) without RVs, or there are also a few trailers they rent and also tent campsites.

Thousand Trails stated they are on the look-out for possible new RV Resort campgrounds, like Leavenworth, Birch Bay/Blaine, WA & Seaside, Oregon already have!!

Contact:
Membership Director
Mr. Nick VanJaarsveld,
LaConner Preserve,
16362 Snee-Oosh Rd.,
LaConner, WA 98257,
OR
Ms. Merle McBride,
Preserve Sales & Marketing Director

Thousand Trails campground near LaConner has a couple large multi-use buildings (Picture 84), overlooking the waterfront, with a big screen TV, ping-pong tables, a spa/hot tub & laundry/store at the Family Center. Nearby on the camp site are 3 playgrounds for kids, a mini-golf area, tennis courts, large family/group picnic areas. It's a neat park, nestled in the trees!

Recommend a TAGRO compost ground cover for the Chevron Property, like SR-303, Andrew Owen's Eagle Scout Enhancement Project on the NW side of the Warren Avenue Bridge, that now has healthy rich green grass, compared to elsewhere in the area that still has poor glacial soils brown weeds/grass. TAGRO is available at a current "SPECIAL PRICE" of $90 per dump truck load (24,000 lbs each). Kitsap Trees could help provide trees, with advice on planting from Community Forester Jim Trainer.

PLAN FOR "ECO-TOURISM" (WA Senate Bill #6610, Call 1-800-562-6000 to support):
Divers in RVs could camp near Evergreen Park, do a current run in Port Washington Narrows and possibly do a dive at a "proposed" Marine Conservation Area Underwater Park on the North side of the ex-USS Turner Joy tourist ship, with artificial habitat added to provide habitat for endangered marine life. A restaurant and grocery store are already nearby for convenience.

Consider Mosquito Fleet Bike trials along the Bremerton waterfront, connecting downtown Bremerton, with the RV Resort Park for easy bicycle commuting! http://www.kitsapgov.com/mosquito/default.htm

Join Thousand Trails for a free weekend getaway and fall in love with the outdoors all over again.....

Be Thousand Trails Guest for three days and two nights of complimentary RV Camping by calling *800-205-0606* A Video Tour is available at: http://www.1000trails.com/site/page/pg3488-as91.html

Donald L. Larson
KITSAP TREES www.kitsaptrees.com
Kitsap Diving Association (KDA)
Washington SCUBA Alliance (WSA) http://www.wascubaalliance.org
PO Box 1302
Bremerton, WA 98337

April 21, 2006

Kitsap County
Department of Community Development
614 Division Street, MS-36
Port Orchard, WA 98366

Subject: Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Input

Enclosures: (1) Open Space Plan Omissions
(2) DFW Wildlife Corridor Correspondence

Dear Mr. Brynan Pierce:

In response to the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Draft Plan of 4/17/2006, omissions of existing open space areas and habitat and cultural restoration efforts in the Illahee area need to be factored into the subject plan. The items and areas omitted are provided as enclosures (1) and (2).

These documents note that adjustments are needed to more accurately reflect the Illahee Area within the Parks Open Space Plan, and ultimately in the 2006 Comprehensive Plan Update.

Your attention to this omission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

James Aho

Copies:
Port of Illahee
Suquamish Tribe

Courts

Howard OBrien **2/15/2006 9:31 AM**

Hi Carly,
I regret that due to an awful cold I won't be able to make the Fields meeting this evening. I did want to give some input for volleyball. Outdoor sand courts are becoming more popular and are relatively inexpensive to provide. But the sand used has to be a very fine grade, not what is used in construction. The whole idea is that you can play barefoot and be able to dive into the sand while playing the balls. We tried this a couple of years ago at the court at Buck Lake and people went home with raw feet and abrasions all over their bodies.

Howie O'Brien

Ronn Griffin **1/27/2006 12:43 PM**

Comments regarding North End Parcel Road Trailhead Project:
Email comments to:
From: Ronn & Debbie Griffin phone: 297-3101

Comments regarding North End Parcel Road Trailhead Project

We support the concept of a trailhead at the end of Parcells Road. We believe maintaining the DNR land as public land and promoting recreational use is a benefit to the neighborhood and community. The issues are adequate parking, road maintenance and providing any needed public needs like trash pickup.

As I understand the current proposal a parking strip 20 feet wide and 200 feet long will be developed at the "T" intersection on the gravel portion of Parcel road. This strip will be on the South East corner of the "T" intersection. My understanding is that the county plans to continue with its current interpretation that the gravel portion of Parcells Road is an "unmaintained county right-of-way" and does not propose to maintain the road.

My questions and concerns are follows:

Location: It would seem to make more sense to locate the parking area near the blue gate. The blue gate is where people currently park and where the trailhead is located. Moving the parking area a block from the trailhead means horses, pedestrians, etc. will be walking on a narrow dirt road that is already difficult for passing vehicles to navigate safely.

Road Maintenance: This is already a major issue for those of us living on the gravel portion of Parcells Road. There is no written road maintenance agreement covering all the neighbors. I believe those living on the spur road heading east from the T may have a written road maintenance agreement but there is not one for those of us living north of the "T". IF THE COUNTY IS GOING TO DEVELOP A PARKING FACILITY I BELIEVE IT SHOULD ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE. At a minimum the county could facilitate a road maintenance agreement that distributes maintenance cost based on use, i.e. some % for the county and some % for each household and business located on the road based on the traffic each user generates and perhaps a way to collect the funds.

Define the road easement/right-of-way: There seems to be some question regarding the location of the easement/right-of-way. Does the county only have easement /right-of-way privileges on the DNR side (east) of gravel portion of Parcells Road or does the easement/right-of way extent onto the west side of the existing gravel road? Where is the property line along the road? Are the fence posts placed in the road edge in the fall of 2003/4 supposed to be there?

My communications with DNR personnel indicate that a commercial thinning will occur in the near term on this land. I would hope there is some coordination between the county and DNR that may benefit the trail and parking and road when the thinning operation happens. I also understand that DNR may not be interested in maintaining long-term ownership of this land. I hope that the county is maintaining a dialog and will be in a position to acquire this land as open space/timberland should DNR ever chose to sell it.

Ronn Griffin

Doug and Linda Maraist **01/18 9:54 AM**

Re: Planning for trails in Kitsap County

Hi Mark,
Thanks for getting back to me. Unfortunately the attachment of additional meeting times did not come through. Could you please try to send it again. Also, my husband Doug Maraist may try to come to tonights meeting but we are scrambling for babysitters as we've got young kids.

Thanks, LInda Berry-Maraist

Mark Mauren < > wrote:
Hi Linda

Great input.

This isl not the only opportunity to provide input, in fact, once we have meet with all the focus grous we will hold three public workshops to review the information that we gathered and to get additional input.

We will then be meeting with the other recreational providers in the County (Cities, State Parks, Ports, school districts, etc) to discuss coordination, partnerships and how we can deal with the short falls. We will then draft a plan based on this input then hold a series of public hearings.

I have also talked with all four cities and we have agreed to try and do a joint plan. The plan will need o be signed by each entity but if we are successful we will have a common vision, minimized duplication and maximized partnerships.

I have attached a list of the meetings that we have set o date.

Again thanks for your input!

Mark
:)

>>> Doug and Linda Maraist 01/17 2:04 PM >>>

To Rick Fackler and Mark Mauren,
Feedback for Trails Focus Group
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan 2006
1/17/06

Hi Rick and Mark,

Unfortunately I cannot make tomorrow's meeting regarding trails. I think it is unfortunate that there is only one opportunity for input. However, I will send my feedback by email. This is my own opinion, I am not officially representing any board.

1) I think the County should prioritize projects by the ability to add to existing trails and linking to existing and planned parks. Trails are unique in that they are not stand alone projects and I believe a longer trail network and trails going somewhere are intrinsically more valuable than little tiny projects that go nowhere. However, for balance we also need to prioritize providing walking trails where people live and work, to make it convenient for people to use without having to drive. Shorter trails in population centers, which can be the start of longer trails in the future would be extremely valuable. I live along the Liberty Bay Trail in Poulsbo, and on days like today where we have a break from the deluge, there is a parade of people walking on the trail (retired people, mom's with strollers, workers on their lunch break..) because it is accessible from where they live and work and has beautiful views along the waterfront.

2) The County and cities need to join forces with trail advocates, bicyclists, environmentalists and their public works depts. to try and develop a well thought out strategy for adding trails along our waterfront roads. The Liberty Bay Trail was very poorly implemented, created animosity unnecessarily and is already creating erosion problems along the bank beside the road. We need to learn from those mistakes so that we can do it better next time and provide for: a)Pedestrian safety with some type of separation from the roadway.
b)Deal with runoff in a careful way so as not to increase erosion and minimize oily water into our waterways. New projects should not make the situation worse nor should the be responsible to curing existing problems.
c) Plan for a mix of fast moving adult bicyclists and slower wobbly kids on bikes. d) Explore integrating some roadside trails with traffic calming projects so that the increased asphalt of a shoulder extension doesn't function as a traffic accelerating project. e) Look at ways trails can change to fit existing conditions and be cost effective to maximize the amount of new trails we can provide. f) Find ways to do attractive roadside trails that do not look like what was built beside Kingston Jr. High. (An enormous quantity of asphalt with little paint stripes that looks horrible and speeds up traffic!)

3) County parks planners should partner with the cities to provide trails that cross boundaries, link up to parks and schools and work for both city and county residents.

4) The County should fund a position to plan for trails and apply for grants. Kitsap County does not have the resource of abandoned train routes that many other areas have used to provide trails but our county has spectacular assets with its quantities of waterfront and stream beds. I believe that trails along our watersheds could provide a unique and valuable asset to our community and since nobody can build on them anyway, developing trails would be wonderful, but not easy. It would be more time intensive than money intensive and would require significant public education to have people realize that a trail going through their property could increase their property values. It would also require lots of small agreements with separate property owners to provide for continuity (time intensive and good PR skills needed!).

5) The County should explore reducing property taxes for property owners that are willing to let a trail go through their property. This needs to be easy, not cost them any money and not diminish the future or present value of their property. For example, currently to get reduced taxes by putting land in green space, it costs time, $(fees + engineering) and could devalue property in the future because it would count against a future developer by reducing the overall allowed density of a project. For most people with creek-side property considering just putting in a greenbelt beside the creek, it would take many years, to recoup the costs of having their property become a greenbelt. If the trail were an easement, or the county/cities guaranteed that allowing trails across property would not reduce the future allowed density, more people might consider agreeing to it.

6) Lets learn from what we and others have done right and wrong! Bainbridge has been successful at obtaining cross island links with a mix of different approaches and using some of their open space money. We need to find out what has worked well for them and what hasn't. Clallam county has developed a lengthy bike/walking trails that many of us in this County drive 40 miles to use....maybe we can learn from them as well as King County. Kitsap County has a dismal lack of trails and I believe that it should be a top priority which will need continuous ongoing funding, not one time funding, as most projects will require years in the planning, much less time in the making.

7) Distribute funding for trails for geographical balance to provide assets throughout the county but also prioritize larger trail networks that provide a destination for walking, such as the trails in Hansville.

I don't know all of the trails available throughout the county but the following are some key locations I think we should add to:

1) Liberty Bay trail heading south from Poulsbo towards Lemolo should be extended and eventually could link over Totten Rd to Suquamish and Old Man House Park and on to the NK Heritage Park. Poulsbo's downtown boardwalk could also continue around Liberty Bay and potentially link up though Johnson Creek, and perhaps eventually to the Clear Creek Trail in Silverdale.

2) Hansville Greenway, Buck Lake and Point No Point trails should be linked and eventually be connected to Kingston, the Heritage Park, Indianola and the Nature Conservancy trail.

3)Bainbridge: Fort Ward to Port Blakely connection bike trail/roadside path north and south from Fort Ward along Crystal Springs and Beans Bight.

4) Connect the Bainbridge Grand Forest trail with other trails and Battlepoint Park.

5) Connect the City of Bremerton's proposed waterfront boardwalk with other trails and parks as well as by boat to Port Orchard and south.

6) Create a waterfront roadside path between Port Orchard south to Vashon ferry terminal.

7) Create safer bike paths to key destinations such as ferry terminals and into cities to encourage safer bicycle commuting.

8) Add to the existing Clear Creek trail continue it to the old town park and port and eventually extend it as a link to Downtown Bremerton via Tracyton and to Poulsbo.

9) Provide someplace (or 2) in this county, a destination that people can bring their young children to ride several few miles. Needs to fairly level, asphalt (or packed fine gravel), out of traffic and end at a park or playground. (Currently only destination I know of is Fort Ward Park or Port Angeles).

10) Link the Heritage Parks up to adjacent communities and population areas.

11) Provide Historical markers along paths and parks to highlight the history of our county.

12) Indianola paths to connect to Heritage park and a link directly to Kingston.

I know this is a vast project list, I think the top priorities should be a staff person to start and continue working on these projects, and apply for grants. Eventually extensive trail projects could provide a significant tourist draw to bring people into our county where they can spend lots of money patronizing our businesses!.

Thanks for listening!

Linda Berry-Maraist
17960 Fjord Dr. NE
Pouslbo, WA 98370

>>From: Chris Endresen 1/19/2006 11:29:02 PM

Hi Linda,
Thank you for taking time to give us your input and suggestions. You are correct and you will be glad to know that Mark Mauren is a coordinating kind of guy! We are having lots of discussions about trails, what department should be responsible for trails and how to get people involved in maintenance and building. (like Bainbridge and Kingston)

I hope that we will have more information for you in a couple of months.

Thanks again,
Chris

ps Rick and I are going to London on Monday afternoon and will return on the 7th. Quinn will be staying with Charlie and Judy. If you see anything unusual will you call them?

Chris Endresen
Kitsap County Commissioner

Larson Donald L PSNS 1/19/2006 2:50:26 PM
Experts: Bikes help Oregon check obesity

State is only one in U.S. to not increase rate of obesity
Wednesday, August 24, 2005; Posted: 10:17 a.m. EDT (14:17 GMT)

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) -- To shed the pounds that crept around her waistline, Linda Ginenthal began riding her bike to work -- an easy 3 1/2-mile trip. It's not a marathon, nor is it a grueling hike. Yet diet experts say it's the kind of daily activity that could hold the secret to why Oregon is the only state in the nation where the obesity rate did not increase in the past year. According to a study released Tuesday by the Washington, D.C.-based Trust for America's Health, the percentage of overweight Oregonians held steady at 21 percent last year, a sharp contrast to Alabama, where the rate of obesity increased 1.5 percentage points to 27.7 percent. What makes Oregon different is its emphasis on urban design, which encourages outdoor activities like biking to work, the study's authors said.

Ten percent of Portland residents pedal to the office on a system of bike paths that crisscross the city like arteries, just as they do in Boulder, Colorado -- another bike-friendly metropolis, located in the leanest state

in the nation. Only 16.4 percent of Coloradans are obese, according to the study. "The solution to obesity is not that everyone should run a marathon," said Michael Earls, co-author of the study. "It's the little things that begin to make a dent in the problem, like taking the stairs instead of the elevator or riding your bike to work."
If a city or town is built in such a way that it forces residents to drive long distances [Larson, Donald L CIV Code 2310] (i.e.like Gorst-SR-3 to BremertonSR-304} , instead of walking or cycling, then physical activity becomes something that has to be planned rather than an activity which can be woven into the fabric of everyday life, he said. Obesity expert Tom Farley, the author of "Prescription for a Healthy Nation," said research in the field has moved away from the notion of personal responsibility to the idea of creating environments that foster healthy living. "Physical activity has been engineered out of our world," he said. "It should be natural and normal to be physically active, instead of having to go to the gym."
For Ginenthal, Portland's layout has made it convenient for her to ride to work following a familiar path of arching trees. Moreover, her employer, the City of Portland, provides financial incentives, such as a $25 bonus each month for riding her bike to work at least 80 percent of the time. "It means I get 45 minutes of activity every single day without even thinking about it," said Ginenthal, who dropped 25 pounds since she began riding to work in the 1990s.

Another factor that might explain Oregon's stagnant obesity rate is healthier eating. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the number of farms in Oregon increased by about 50 percent from 1974 to 2002, a period when many farms across the country were going up on the auction block. As a result, Oregon's cities have seen a mushrooming of farmer's markets -- "from just one tiny Saturday market tucked away in a corner of Portland, to one for practically every day of the week," said organic farmer Shari Raider, who delivers a bounty of fresh greens to area restaurants. The study, however, has its critics, including state epidemiologist Melvin Kohn, who said that while the findings look impressive on paper, nearly 59 percent of adult Oregonians are classified as either "obese" or "overweight." "That's almost two-thirds of Oregonians," said Kohn. "I don't think we can rest on our laurels and say we don't have a problem."

And others say that the study -- which compared two three-year intervals, 2001 through 2003 and 2002 through 2004 -- is not long enough to be significant. "Why would Washington state be that different from Oregon?" said obesity surgeon Peter LePort, the medical director of the Center for Obesity in Fountain Valley, Calif. "The fact that it didn't increase over one period could be a statistical fluke." The obesity rate in neighboring Washington is 21.7 percent, up 1 percentage point, according to the survey.

Recreational Programming

There is no email material for this section for this section.

Dog Park Feedback

From: "Danny" **1/17/2006 8:24 PM**

Dear KDP Board and Ken Houghton:

Kitsap County Parks and Rec has a new director, Mark Mauren.

I met with him a few weeks ago and Parks is going to hold a meeting February 2nd on what in general it takes to create a dog park, what they are, and what the policy for them ought to be. They would like to limit it to folks who have a interest and knowledge about dog parks in general and it is not meant to be a debate about Howe Farm or any specific issue.

They have asked for email addresses and some background info. I've included the last meeting notes I had on my hard disk and the last OSPAG sub-group proposal plus some email. (I know there is a newer meeting notes from the last annual meeting but it isn't on my hard disk). Mark has asked Rick Fackler to coordinate this meeting. Rick is a retired Kitsap Parks Dept. Planner-- you'll recognize his name on some of the previous park plans like the Banner Forest Plan.

If you can think of other folks who like to participate, please let Rick know. I think they want to keep it smaller rather than larger. Ken, if there are other participants from the OSPAG group who might want to come that would be good too. If there is some more background information that you can think to email Rick-- maybe our articles of incorporation, other meeting notes, policy etc-- that would be good too. A lot of this is already on the KitsapDogParks.org web site.

The meeting will be at the Long Lake Community Center where we had our last Board Meeting:
Feb 2, 2006 7:00pm at Long Lake Community Center.

Please let Rick and I know who will be able to attend. It would be very helpful to have at least one of the Board that has been active at Bandix attend since their practical knowledge would be valuable to share. Below is an email from Mark and I have more details from Rick but they must be in my Outlook at work. I'll forward that along tomorrow.

(For Mark and Rick here is some contact information:

KitsapDogParks, Inc. can be reached at:
dogpark@vici.com

The KDP web site is:
http://www.kitsapdogparks.org/
Bandix park has a discussion group at
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/bones_dog_park/
Howe has a discussion group at:
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/howefarmpets)

Proposed Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Off Leash Policy - Second Draft

Locations for off-leash area:
The county parks should incorporate off leash dog activity in two ways-

1. Off-leash usage permitted: Allows dogs to be off leash in well delineated sections of existing parks. In these areas dogs would be allowed off leash in conjunction with other park activities in a multi-use environment. This usage may be subject to restrictions. i.e. time of day, areas where dogs should be leashed etc.

2. Designated Dog Park: A park or portion of a park set aside primarily for off-leash activity. This area should be posted and have either natural or physical boundaries to keep the dogs within the dog-park area. There should be a users' group to sponsor and oversee dog parks. This includes providing pick-up bags, pubic education and periodic cleanup of unremoved feces.

Policy/regulatory issues-
1. No one under 12 allowed in a off leash area with out being accompanied by an adult.

2. Owners should clean up after their dogs. Dog parks should have pick up bag dispensers (sponsored by users' group), waste disposal cans and a source of fresh water.

3. Dogs in heat are prohibited.

4. Owners should have a leash with them at all times in off leash usage areas, strongly suggested in off leash parks.

5. When possible, fresh water should be available for the dogs in new designated dog parks. (Optional for off leash usage). Ideally there would be enough water for dogs to swim in.

Locations:
We have identified seven initial sites for potential and current dog park locations. They are:

Bandix Dog Park
Coulter Creek Heritage Park (may include the Clavinwood property as well).
Howe Farm
Illahee Forest
Kingston Heritage Park
Newberry Hill Property (this property not yet acquired by the county).
Schold Farm.

It is recommended that Dog parks within the Heritage Park areas be no less than 20 acres. It is also recommended that dog parks and off-leash activity within urban areas be no less than 1 acre.

Please note that with the exception of Bandix and Howe Farm, these sites are not definite. The various stakeholder groups for these properties have not yet been consulted, and their input will be needed for the suitability and siting of Dog Parks in these areas.

We have identified one potential site for an Off-leash usage area, which is Point-No-Point Beach. In addition, Banner Forrest and Anderson Point have been discussed as potential sites for Off-leash usage areas. Again, we need further discussion with local stakeholders before decisions are made in regards to these properties.

Other Issues-
Before creating or expanding off leash facilities within the county parks system, stakeholders need to be identified, and should be prepared to contribute significant effort to the creation and maintenance of these facilities. The contributions may be in the form of volunteer labor, donations of material for construction (fencing, water piping, etc.), or financial support through donations or fund raising activity. This will not only help defray the costs to the county, but will ensure that the parks are used frequently and for their designated purpose. The Bandix Dog Park is a great example of the type of partnership activity needed to successfully implement these types of facilities.

KITSAP DOG PARK – BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors of Kitsap Dog Park Inc. met at 7:00 December 3, 2004. In attendance were President Judy Stearns, Vice President David Salge, Secretary Rochelle Whitney and board of directors Stan Stearns, Danny Horovitz and Mark Dozier. Laura Murphy was unable to attend.

The board voted to approve the minutes of the August board meeting, which were sent out on E-mail.
The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $3,662.45 through December 3, 2004.

Motion made, seconded and passed to appoint Rochelle Whitney as secretary and Mark Dozier as board member to fill two vacancies.

General Discussion Items:

A. Stray dogs on premises: After discussion – Danny moved to propose thinking about the stray dog problem. Need to establish clear board policy with steps to resolve issues. Motion made, seconded and passed

B. Rule enforcement: Do not want to enforce rules, only implied enforcement. Want to encourage rules through education/ Enforcement – no, Educate – yes.

C. Future projects:
1) Covered pavilion 2) Scotch broom – mow each year? Plant shade trees. 3) Post ideas for dog activities around the park. 4) PVC dispensers for bags. 5) Move picnic table to higher ground, away from water, possibly stake down. 6) Train people to pick-up after dogs, need a few simple messages – cute and cartoonish – make it humorous. Rebecca? 7) Ultimately need better fencing – for now, do escape areas only.

D. Howe Farm: Dennis Ost , Chief Architect for Kitsap County Parks gave a presentation of the current plans for the dog park at Howe Farm. The design and construction for the park has been approved.
--Parks Department to fence entire park and will pay for all materials and labor.
--Motion made, seconded and passed that Danny Horovitz is appointed to head a sub-committee for Howe Farm
--rules for park – want minimal rules, propose that local user groups make rules.
--Bandix possibly to be put in county budget for next year.
--Need to establish name for Howe Farm dog area.

E. Other: Term limits for board members established by drawing. Judy, 3yrs, Stan, 1yr, Mark, 2 yrs, Danny 1yr, David 2yrs, Laura 3yrs, Rochelle 3 yrs.

Membership Update: No recent new members. Per Stan, dog pick up is low – are people picking up or is attendance down?

Future fund raising: Membership drive in spring.
Encourage Howe Farm/Bandix memberships
Parking fees to raise funds?

Update on liability insurance: We have no liability insurance now. $800 to $900 per year is needed. Need letter of determining Non-Profit status for IRS.

Sunday December 5, 2004 work party. Fence escape routes, more grass seed, general stubble removed.
Next work party: January 15, 2005. New trail to be marked, covered pavilion

Respectfully submitted, Rochelle Whitney

From: Bobbie Moore **Tuesday, January 11, 2005 6:01 PM**
Subject: Re: Dog park level of service

Yes, please accept my apologies for being dilatory on this. My input was to be the recommendations for the urban areas. I web crawled
on this and the only LOS found was a recommendation in an Oregon county of one park per 85,000. This numeric approach seems unwieldy however for our situation so here's my recommendation based on talking to a number of people:

Dog Parks/Off leash areas
There be three "dog parks" of 20 acres minimum with 40 acres desired in the north, central and south Kitsap Heritage Parks or an equivalent large county park. There be four water access areas in dog parks or off leash areas: north,central east, south and Hood canal.

Urban Dog Park/Off Leash Areas
It is recommend that there be at least one dog park or off leash area in or adjacent to each of the County's designated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). These urban dog park/off-leash areas should be at least one acre. The entire acre may not be in use at a given time allowing for a portion of the park area to recover vegetative cover. For larger UGAs it is recommend that there be a minimum of one park/off-leash area per 15,000 population with a desired level of one park per 10,000 population.

Heritage Parks and water-access parks in or adjacent to UGAs may satisfy both recommendations.

"Ken Houghton" **11/23/2004 12:18 PM**
Subject: OSPAG Dog park sub-committee meeting

Hi Folks-

Below are some points that we been asked to work on for the off leash policy. The first two points relate to Level of Service (LOS) requirements that the county uses to prioritize recreational uses for county parks. I know we talked about this a little bit at our first meeting. I would appreciate any further input you guys would like to provide in these issues.

I would like to get everyone together for a meeting, Dec. 6 or 7 to discuss this and hammer out a final policy draft. If this would work for everyone, please let me know a time of day that would be best and I will figure out a location.

Thanks- Ken Houghton

1. How many facilities should the County provide to serve existing (and future) park users? For example: Do we need one off-leash area for every 10,000 residents...or one for every 20,000?

2. How should we "distribute" off-leash facilities throughout the county? For example: Should we assign a fixed number of sites in each Commissioner district, or should there be some correlation to urban growth boundaries?

3. How large should the sites be...and should we establish a variety of sizes for different needs?

4. Are there certain types of park properties that are...or are not...suitable for off-leash activity? For example: Are certain existing park uses incompatible with off-leash activity...and are certain environmental issues at odds with off-leash activity?

5. Should the County budget cover all costs for improvements and maintenance, or should we require a financial commitment from off-leash users?

Rick Fackler to: **1/29/2006 6:25 PM**
Hi, Lynne

Kitsap County is currently in the midst of updating our Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, determining what we will be doing for the next six years to meet the county's park, recreation and open space needs. As part of that effort, we are meeting with small "focus groups" comprised of passionate, knowledgeable, reasonable advocates of different types of recreational activities, to learn what they perceive their needs to be. We have a focus group meeting scheduled with dog park advocates this next Thursday, February 2. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 7:00 PM and will be at the Community Center in Long Lake County Park in south Kitsap County. You are more than welcome to attend that meeting.

Attached is some information about the plan, a draft agenda for the meeting, and directions to the various community centers in the county, including Long Lake.

I hope you can attend the meeting. Your experience and perspective will be helpful. If you need to talk with me, my phone number is .

Rick Fackler

>>> < > 01/27/06 10:09 PM >>>
Hi, My name is Lynne Elwell. I am a new resident of Kitsap county, a dog groomer for 42 years, dog owner, former dog trainer for several movies, former manager of a humane society, and involved with the original issues of Marymoor dog Park. I am very interested in dog parks and have been informed by a friend, Mary Tax that you are involved in this issue. Could you give me info on what is going on in Kitsap pertaining to dog parks. Thanks,
.....Lynne Elwell

Rick Fackler to: Mary **1/29/2006 6:29 PM**

Thanks, Mary

I have emailed Lynne, sending her more information than she wanted, I'm sure, but also inviting her to this week's dog park focus group meeting. Thanks for referring her. It seems she will have much to offer.

Rick

>>> < > 01/27/06 7:35 PM >>>
Hi Rick

Thank you for the phone message tonight. I will be out of town this next week, so unable to attend the meeting. This area continues to be of interest to me however, so please keep me posted on its progress. This is a huge project and I'm very impressed with the time and effort that you, Mark and staff are putting into it. I felt that the Water Focus meeting was very productive.

Recently, a woman by the name of Lynne Elwell moved to Manchester from Kirkland and she was one of the founding members of the SODA (Serve our Dog Area) group in Redmond, so I've encouraged her to contact you and to get involved.

Mary Tax

Ralph Rogers **1/24/2006 10:11:04 PM**
RE: Dogs-Wildlife Impacts

Mark - I've attached my article on wildlife impacts of unleashed dogs that I wrote on behalf of the Hansville Greenway Assoc. The second attachment is the version that was written for print in the Hansville Log. Finally, I thought you'd be interested in the article I wrote for EPA Region 10 Water Talk Bulletin on management of cemeteries (Naturescaping) as wildlife/greenways. Thanks for hosting the workshop this evening. I am encouraged by the active roll you are playing in the process.

Ralph Thomas Rogers
Regional Wetland Ecologist
EPA Region 10

Dogs Must Be Leashed on Hansville Greenway for the Sake of Wildlife and Other Users

By Ralph Thomas Rogers, Greenway Science and Education Specialist

The Hansville Greenway is the result of the vision and dedication of many local residents who recognized the value in preserving natural areas and wildlife for the benefit of present and future generations. While the Greenway is primarily managed as a nature preserve, low-impact recreation activities are allowed, including hiking, bird-watching, horseback riding and bicycling.

Off-leash dog use is never appropriate in natural areas where they may threaten wildlife, disturb sensitive habitats, and transmit diseases to and from wild animals. County ordinances require dogs to be leashed on the Greenway, but illegal off-leash use is common even though signs are posted at trail entrances. It is hoped that these violations can be eliminated if dog owners better understand the impacts. Following is a partial list of impacts caused by unleashed dogs:

- They scare and kill small mammals, amphibians and birds, stress wildlife and reduce breeding success. Birds chased off nests can lose eggs or young to other predators. Ground-nesting birds in meadows and along shorelines are especially vulnerable. Deer fawns are particularly vulnerable during spring.
- Animals – especially pregnant and newborn animals – that are chased by dogs expend significant energy getting away, which can cause malnutrition and make them vulnerable to other predators.

- During winter, when food supplies are diminished, wildlife that are chased by dogs cannot feed and their survival is threatened.
- Dogs that play in waterways harm fish habitat, cause erosion and sedimentation, stir sediment and kill fish and amphibian eggs. A brief romp through amphibian breeding areas at critical times of the year can dislodge and destroy egg masses, wiping out an entire annual population of amphibians.
- Dogs (leashed or unleashed) can transmit diseases to wildlife and people through feces.
- Unleashed dogs also impact other trail users who expect dogs to be leashed. While owners enjoy close contact with their own dogs, many people are immensely bothered when a dog approaches, sniffs, barks or jumps up on them. This is a particular concern with small children and older trail users.

Land management agencies are increasingly restricting or eliminating dog access to wildlife and nature refuges because of these types of conflicts. Please keep your dog leashed when visiting the Hansville Greenway to ensure a quiet, peaceful experience for both wildlife and people.

For a more detailed version of this article, go to Hansville.org, click on the "Hansville Greenway" page, then click on "Notes."

GENERAL

"Peggy Hall" **3/9/2006 2:59 PM**
Questions:

When you met with the SK Park folks, do they give information on the trail system?

Did you also know that they do not enforce off leash activities on their park and that many dog owners use that park off leash?

Would you count that park as one of the 12 off leash areas in the county? If not, why not? (that would be the 3rd in SK if you count Howe Farm)

Did you count the ball fields at SK Park?

Just thought I would ask. Should we ignore that these amenities exist even though they are not in county parks?

Sincerely,

Peggy Hall

"mark fisher" **3/8/2006 8:14 AM**
RE: follow up on meeting

Thanks to you, Mark, and Carly for the presentation last Thursday. Information was easy to review.
I would like to arrange a time when I can stop by the office and give you some books on trail design and a study on impact from user groups. Additionally would like to discuss what our forces can do to help put in a new parking area at Banner. Along with trail layour in other areas. I can also assist on what is in the deep reaches of areas like Newberry, Green, and Coulter. Thanks again for the efforts and look forward to the future. Cheers from Green.

"Gail Fleming" **3/6/2006 3:44 PM**
RE: Parks

Now that you have had meetings to determine resources and needs, what is the next step? For those groups who are looking for facilities, what are the chances of having their needs met? The citizens are concerned that housing and commerce will put pressure on the amount of available land. Costs are rising. Planning departments need to be aware of the needs of various interest groups and be supportive to incorporate a way to answer these needs. I am concerned that when a government entity approaches the community for input on various subjects, such as parks, you get the hopes up for the citizens. The next step should be what is realistic. What can we expect and when? If we need XYZ, is there hope in getting it. We have addressed the "what, where and why", now it all comes down to "when and how".

Gail Fleming
Drury Construction Co. Inc.
Principal

"Bryan & Heidi Bennett" **3/6/2006 1:05 PM**
RE: Parks

Hello! I am a resident of Olalla, and have some suggestions for facilities that my family (husband, wife, a 4 year old, and 1 year old) would appreciate having in South Kitsap.

1. Quality saltwater access. I'm happy to see that the Olalla boat launch/bridge area was acquired by the county at long last. It certainly is beautiful, but it is doubtful I'll take my little ones there for beach time as it is so close to a busy road. I understand there is another access up on Banner, but when I saw the location, it looked like it may have a long climb down to the water, and I didn't risk it with the little ones.

Currently, to do saltwater access, I take the kids down to Manchester City Park. It may be super small, but it has bathrooms and a sandy beach the kids can play on.

2. Improved playgrounds. There are a few playgrounds around town, but most are pretty paltry. Horseshoe Lake is decent, as is Long Lake Park. What I would love to see is a playground on the scale of the one there at the Fairgrounds in Bremerton. That one is great: fenced in, toys for many ages, clean, and safe. However, even this playground could use an improvement in shade for the summer and perhaps roofing some areas for winter/spring use. On the topic of Long Lake Park, I like the park.it is very usable in the summer, but has some major drainage issues most other times of the year. I can't take my kids there for fear of major mud issues. I am part of the Mom's Club of Port Orchard, and I know we have been considering raising money for remodeling of a park's playground area.

3. Mosquito Trail?? Is this still being considered? I haven't heard of the saltwater trail system in a while. I'd still love to see this happen, particularly if it included paved trails. Something the whole county needs are more paved trails for rollerblading and other activities (kids in the wagon, for instance).

4. I'm definitely for more dog parks as well. We don't have dogs, but I'm hoping if we have more dog parks, people will take their dogs there rather than to the "people" parks. Nothing like scraping dog droppings off your kids' shoes and knees on a trip to the park..

5. We are also in favor of more disc golf sites. This is something a lot of families would enjoy, I imagine, and is enjoyable for grade schoolers through adult. I read in the paper about an interest in Bocce. I hadn't heard of anyone else, but our family enjoys playing Bocce during the summer.

Thanks for listening. We look forward to more fun at the parks!

Heidi Bennett
13015 Gopher Hill Pl. SE
Olalla, WA 98359

"Gail Fleming" **2/14/2006 11:49 AM**

Thank you for keeping us all informed about the focus groups. I feel badly that I could not attend the meeting. I am still very interested and want to participate. If there is anything that I can do to stay involved please let me know.

Gail Fleming
Drury Construction Co. Inc.
Principal

"Fred" **1/23/2006 3:08 PM**

This looks like a GREAT project!

Feeney Richard P PSNS **1/19/2006 9:06 AM**

Mark, Rick, and Carla,
Thank you for allowing me to participate in the brainstorming session. It was well run and the energy there was exciting on this important issue. I'm glad Kitsap's heading in the right direction on this issue.

V/R,
Rick Feeney
Project Quality Engineer
USS HENRY M. JACKSON

1-8-06

Survey: Parks, Higher Taxes Don't Mix

A tilt toward less public support will influence county policy, programs.

BY CHRISTOPHER DUNAGAN
CDUNAGAN@KITSAPSUN.COM

Kitsap County residents seem less inclined to raise their taxes to buy or maintain parks than they were five years ago, according to a recent telephone survey.

The survey, conducted by Edge Communications in November and December, found that more people support collecting user fees or development impact fees than higher taxes to pay for parks. Comparing the results to a similar survey in 2000, respondents seemed to offer less overall support for any kind of parks funding.

The survey of more than 1,000 county residents gathered opinions about parks in advance of a new Kitsap County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The plan will help establish funding priorities for the next six years.

Mark Mauren, Kitsap County's parks director, said the "snapshot" of public opinion shows that the county probably would not be successful in pushing for higher sales or property taxes any time soon. Instead, the emphasis is likely to be on improving parks programs by combining resources with school districts, cities and other public and private entities.

"In a word, the public doesn't trust government," Mauren said. "We have to prove ourselves. We have some latitude in terms of other opportunities to generate monies."

Stretching dollars by working with other entities could result in increased recreation opportunities while generating greater support for parks programs, he added.

In 2002, voters rejected a countywide sales tax increase of a penny on a $10 purchase (0.1 percent). The money would have funded sports and recreation facilities throughout the county.

When it comes to spending priorities, the recent survey showed that people generally want to spend more on maintenance than anything else. In 2005, they wanted to spend an average of 18 percent of their parks dollars on maintenance, compared to 21 percent in 2000.

The most significant shift in perception is the idea that the county

SEE PARK | A8

1-8-06 Continued

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PARK | County to Focus on Shoring Up Existing Sites

FROM A1

needs more waterfront land. In 2005, respondents said they would spend 17 percent of their dollars on more beach/waterfront, compared to 11 percent in 2000.

A feeling that more land in general is needed declined over the past five years, a period in which the county purchased about 4,000 acres. In 2000, residents wanted to spend an average of 18 percent of their park dollars for buying land. Mauren found it significant that people still want to spend about 9 percent.

In 2000, the survey showed they wanted to spend 18 percent for more recreation centers. In 2005, that dropped to 12 percent.

In both surveys, people said they wanted to spend about 9 percent of the parks money on building more trails.

"Trails and waterfront were the dominant activities," Mauren said, "and maintenance was one of the high priorities."

He said some of the shift in perception might result from accomplishments since a 2000 parks plan became the guiding light.

"The plan really shows that the county stepped up to the plate and accomplished what those goals were," said Mauren, who came to Kitsap County last year. He succeeded Cris Gears, who became the county administrator.

Mauren said next week's meetings with area residents and later meetings with selected user groups will go a long way to setting priorities for the next six years. He stressed that the plan is designed to focus on the needs of city residents as well as those living in unincorporated areas.

"We're not looking at boundaries," Mauren said. "It is really exciting, having come from other communities where there are sometimes walls between different governments."

LOCAL CONTENT

In developing a new Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Kitsap County officials want to hear from local residents. Three public meetings are planned for next week. All will begin at 7 p.m.

South Kitsap: Tuesday, Long Lake Community Center, 9100 Long Lake Road SE.

Central Kitsap: Wednesday, Eagle's Nest, Kitsap County Fairgrounds, 7195 Fairgrounds Road.

North Kitsap: Thursday, Room 219, Olympic College Poulsbo Campus, 1000 Olympic College Place NW.

For information, including public opinion surveys, visit the county's Web site, www.kitsapgov.com/parks.

1-4-06

Parks Plan Update Slated

By CHRISTOPHER DUNAGAN
CDUNAGAN@KITSAPSUN.COM

Kitsap County has purchased about 4,000 acres of "open space" since 2000, when its newly adopted Open Space Plan concluded that the county was in dire need of more land for recreation.

Now, the county must update that plan before July to continue to qualify for state and federal parks grants. Kitsap County officials are beginning to assess whether the need for open space has been satisfied. If so, they must establish new priorities for parks and recreation.

Former parks planner Rick Fackler has been called out of retirement to lead the planning effort, which officially begins next week with three public meetings in South, Central and North Kitsap. Further meetings are planned with 15 user groups, followed by a meeting with facilities managers.

Members of the user groups are being selected to participate in smaller "focus groups" later this month and next month. Groups will be formed around the issues of trails, field sports, court sports and so on.

"We are trying to get a lot of people's opinions this time around," said Fackler, who expects to have a draft document before the end of March.

The 2000 Open Space Plan concluded that Kitsap County fell short for nearly every kind of recreation facility, from ballfields and

SEE PARKS | A6

Share Your Thoughts: Take an online poll on this story. | **kitsapsun.com**

PARKS | 1,000 Residents Surveyed

1-4-06, cont.

FROM A1

playgrounds, to picnic areas and trails. The plan called for a variety of public agencies to play a role in meeting the county's recreation needs.

Since the plan was adopted, the county has purchased regional "heritage" park sites in each part of the county, including Banner Forest and Coulter Creek Heritage Park in South Kitsap, Illahee Forest Preserve and Port Blakely lands in Central Kitsap, and North Kitsap Heritage Park and additions to Hansville Greenway in North Kitsap.

The 2000 plan also called for the county to acquire more waterfront sites, with a goal of gaining public access to 10 percent of saltwater shorelines throughout the county. While Kitsap has acquired several new waterfront sites, it remains far short of the 10-percent goal, said Fackler. It remains to be seen whether the public still supports that level of waterfront access, he said.

Development of ballfields, trails and other recreation facilities is likely to be a major part of the discussion over the next few months, he said. Several park properties have been developed over the last six years, but it will be increasingly important for people to take a stand on future needs.

HAVE YOUR SAY

In developing a new Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Kitsap County officials want to hear from local residents. Three public meetings are planned for next week. All will begin at 7 p.m.

- **South Kitsap:** Tuesday, Long Lake Community Center, 5100 Long Lake Road SE.
- **Central Kitsap:** Wednesday, Jan. 11, Eagle's Nest, Kitsap County Fairgrounds, 1195 Fairgrounds Road.
- **North Kitsap:** Thursday, Jan. 12, Room 219, Olympic College Poulsbo Campus, 1000 Olympic College Place NW.

"This plan is called the 'Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan,'" Fackler said. "The difference in name does represent somewhat a change in focus from the last plan."

Acquisition of park property requires a one-time commitment of capital funds, but maintenance and operation are ongoing issues. The county's annual budget and its allocation to parks must be considered strongly in the new plan, Fackler said.

A survey of 1,000 Kitsap County residents was designed to assess the public's attitude toward parks. The results were recently compiled, and Fackler said he hopes the findings will be posted the county's Web site, ww kitsapgov.com/parks, bef next week's meetings.

The county parks plan m be updated every six years comply with the Growth Ma agement Act and grant quirements of the Interagen Committee for Outdoor Re reation, which administe state funds for parks acqui tion and development.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 2006 • Central Kitsap Reporter

Open space plan discussion begins

▼ County must update policies to keep collecting state funding.

By CHARLIE BERMANT
Kitsap County Writer

Kitsap County began a dialogue about the future of its parks systems this week, with three regional meetings in Port Orchard, Silverdale and Poulsbo.

"You are the guinea pigs," said Facilities, Parks and Recreation Director Mark Mauren at the inaugural gathering on Tuesday night. "We want to see what you think about, what you want and what you want to create."

These meetings begin a six-month process that must be completed by June 1 in order for the county to receive state funding.

The process will proceed at a rapid pace. Following the initial meetings — which included a presentation before the Kitsap County Planning Commission and a meeting with facility providers — volunteers will be recruited to serve on 16 different focus groups concerning specific topics. These range from fields to master gardeners, with each group determining what they have now, what they want in the future and what niche they can serve.

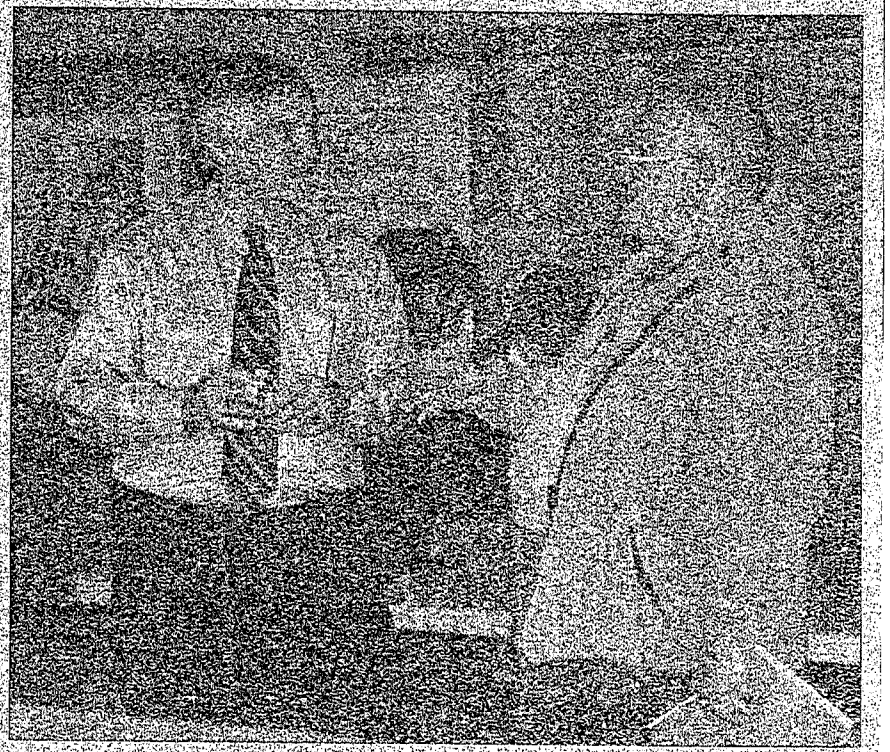
As the process continues, all of the information will be entered into a spreadsheet. Mauren said this will help planners spot overlaps and redundancies and determine how they can pool resources.

Mauren said he developed the spreadsheet strategy when he was working in Gig Harbor on its parks plan.

He also stressed the importance of collaboration. For example a field in Bremerton could conceivably serve the needs of the entire South Kitsap area. If Bremerton and Port Orchard each kick in a few hundred thousand dollars, neither city would need to construct its own $1 million facility.

"If we collaborate, we can construct fields that serve a broader community and renovate an existing complex," he said.

When the current process began, the county's goal was to develop a plan that could be used as a template for development of city parks. This has changed, with parks personnel in Poulsbo, Bainbridge Island, Bremerton and Port Orchard all contributing to the development of the master plan.



Charlie Bermant/Staff Photo

Parks Department head Mark Mauren, left, chats with Nelson Lanchester of Port Orchard at the first of three scheduled planning meetings this week.

Mauren, who began working in his current position in October, said Tuesday's gathering was the first significant public meeting he had conducted.

In order to preserve funding, a new parks and open space plan must be completed every six years. Mauren said the new strategy differs from the plan established in 2000, which directed the county to acquire as much appropriate park land as possible.

Having accomplished this, the next step is to develop and allocate the land purchased during this time.

The exception, he said, was shoreline. Less than 7 percent of the county's shoreline is accessible to the public.

"This strategy was controversial," Mauren said. "Some people said we were spending a lot of money on land and had nothing to show for it. But down the road, people will be very pleased about this, that we had the foresight to acquire these crown jewels."

About 25 people attended the first meeting, including local residents and former parks commissioners.

Also present was Vivian Henderson, executive director of the Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners. KAPO usually monitors land-planning meetings in order to protect what it considers the rights of its constituency.

Henderson said KAPO believes parks are an important part of the Kitsap County landscape, but not at the expense of development of land within the urban growth areas.

"We have very limited resources," she said. "So we should make sure that the people who are supposed to enjoy these new parks have an affordable place to live. And when the county buys land and turns it into a park, it takes it off of the tax rolls. We want to make sure that the people who make these decisions are considering all of the options."

A complete schedule of meetings, along with a weekly progress report and a full copy of the open space plan, is available at www.kitsapgov.com/parks/openspace.htm.

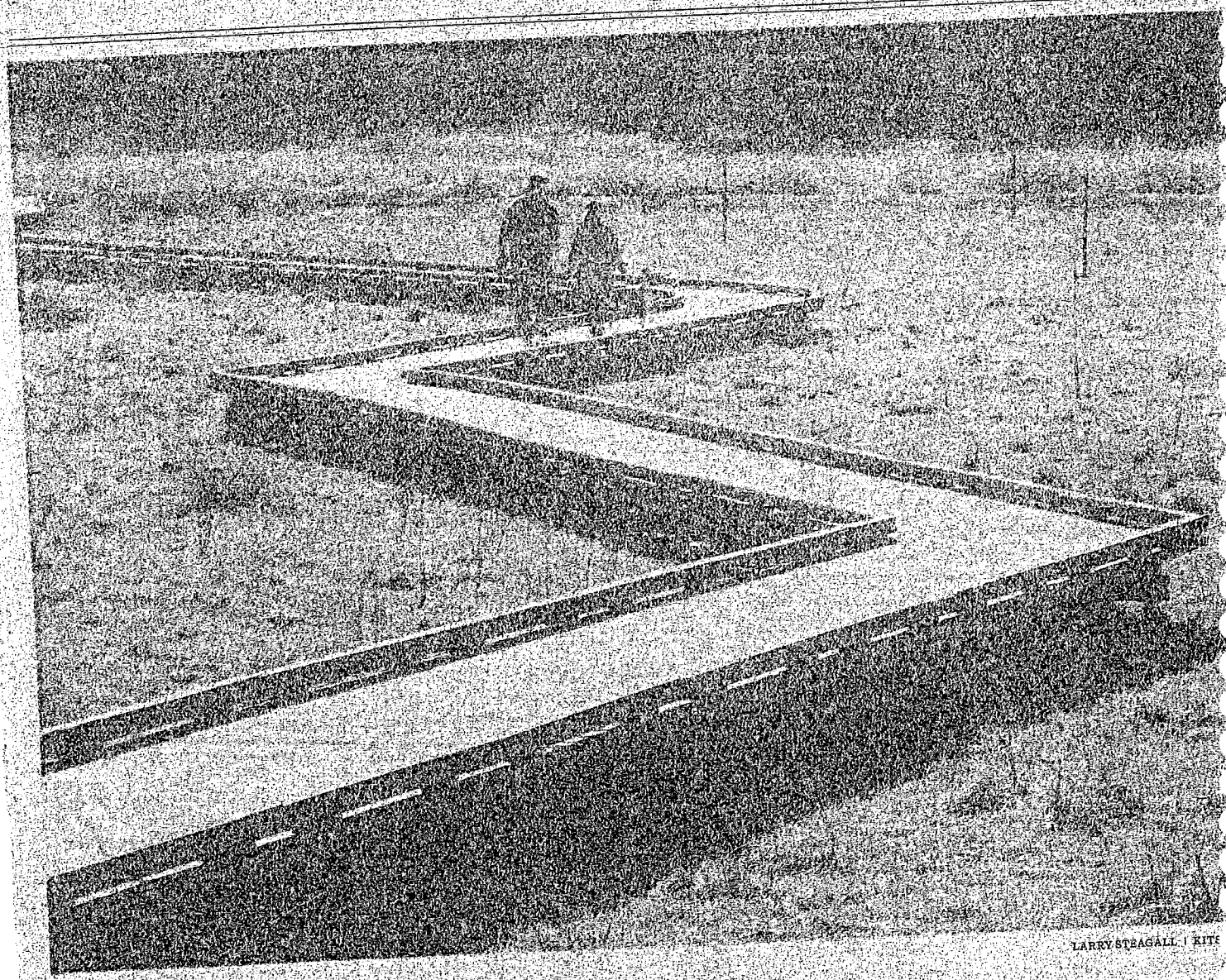
Since the county is attempting to keep the process as open as possible, the public is encouraged to contact Mauren at (360) 307-4252, or mmmauren@co.kitsap.wa.us, or park planner Rick Fackler, (206) 350-6549, rfackler@co.kitsap.wa.us, with questions or comments.

2-10-06

KITSAP SUN

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LARRY STEAGALL | KITS

The Winding Road | Dave and Margret Anderson of Silverdale stroll Thursday on the Z-shape section of the north end of Clear Creek Trail in Central Kitsap.

Citizens Provide Lengthy Wish List for Kitsap Parks

By TRAVIS BAKER
TBAKER@KITSAPSUN.COM

As the young mother loaded her restless kids into the car, out of the rain that had just chased them away from the playground, she had a thought: "What this place needs is a playground with a roof."

That was just one of the ideas Kitsap County Parks officials got over the past two months from more than a dozen interest groups that were polled about what should go into the updated county parks plan that's due to be completed in June.

The last of three public workshops on the plan took place Thursday night at Island Lake, and followed more than 20 other meetings with interest groups that included Mothers of Pre-Schoolers (MOPS). It was a MOPS member who put forth the idea of covering a couple of playgrounds in the central part of the county to allow their use in the rain.

Mark Mauren, parks director, and Rick Fackler, a park planner who came out of retirement to head the

SEE COUNTY | A6

PARKS PLAN

To add to the discussion of Kitsap County parks needs, call Rick Fackler at (360) 731-4095 or e-mail to rfackler@co.kitsap.wa.us. For detailed information about work on the park plan to date, visit kitsapgov.com/parks/openspace.htm.

Maren 3, 2006

COUNTY | Groups Air Wish Lists

FROM A1

park plan project, said Thursday, their question now is: "What have we missed?"

They already are aware of gaps. They didn't meet with any tennis players or BMX buffs, Fackler said. They became aware of, but have little information about, a niche interest in bocce ball. They need to learn more about the demand for RV parks.

Though the public workshops have passed, there's still lots of time for people to have their say, Fackler said.

Mauren said the 2000 plan that the new one will replace focused on acquisition of park land. Thousands of acres were acquired in the past five years, including property for massive "heritage parks" near Sunnyslope, Indianola and west of Silverdale.

Mauren expects the finished park plan this time to address development of those parks. One of them, North Kitsap's between Kingston and Indianola, will see work start this year and ball fields built next year, he said.

Fackler and those working with him will be paring down and organizing the large number of needs propounded in the meetings with the interest groups. They include:

- A teen center not associated with schools.
- 24 more soccer fields, some lighted, some with turf.
- 24 more baseball/soccer fields.
- A series of campsites on salt water for kayaker use.
- A total of 90 miles of trails for pedestrians, mountain bikes and horses, both alongside roads and inside parks, plus some connecting parks.
- An off-road vehicle park with water obstacles that don't harm wetlands.
- Land preserved for wildlife, views and history.
- More gardens for native plants, food and others.
- A South Kitsap skate park.
- Indoor and outdoor performance spaces. Planners were told to make sure that a NASCAR track, if it becomes a reality, allows for concerts.
- Another indoor shooting range.
- Seven more off-leash dog parks, some with water for dogs to play in.
- One more aquatic center, in Central Kitsap.
- 12 more courts for basketball, nine for volleyball, 18 ping pong tables and a dozen courts for pickleball.
- A field usable for football, rugby and lacrosse, probably one of the new soccer fields.
- An integrated Web site to learn about recreational facilities and programs inside the cities and out.

Development in the heritage parks, though wide expanses of them will be left natural, will meet many of the needs for fields and other improvements, Mauren said. Others can be added to existing parks.

Fackler wants to hear from those who see other needs, as well as organizations willing to provide some facilities or partner with the county or cities to provide facilities. Government entities can't do it all on their own, he said.

Completion of the plan by June is essential to the county's qualifying for development money from the state's Interagency Committee for recreation, Mauren said.

3-18-06

How Should County Use NK's New Heritage Park Land?

RECREATION | October groundbreaking hoped for on 450-acre property.

By DEREK SHEPPARD
DSHEPPARD@KITSAPSUN.COM

NORTH KITSAP

Entering the park, you might come upon a woodland cottage with a warm, cedar interior that sits in a rolling meadow near fishing ponds flanked by towering conifer trees.

South of the idyllic entrance to the North Kitsap Heritage Park would be nearly 450 acres of parkland, athletic fields, trails and open space.

That's a vision Kitsap County officials presented through rough drafts of what the park could look like. The county expects to break ground in October on the northern section of the park, which sits between Indianola and Kingston, and they want all the community feedback they can get.

The North Kitsap Heritage Park, which could grow to nearly 830 acres if the county buys 380 additional acres of land to the east, is part of a larger countywide effort that proves the county is thinking big when it comes to parks.

Really big.

During a community meeting Thursday night in Indianola, parks planner Joseph Coppo said county officials began working in 2000 to get more parkland because there wasn't nearly enough. Now, there are Heritage Parks planned for every region of the county, constituting at least 2,800 acres, or about 4.5 square miles of parkland.

The North Kitsap park is a component in a series of land-development

SEE PARK | A6

3-18-06

PARK | Official Eyes a Less-Crowded Point Defiance Look-alike

FROM A1

projects that will in a few short years shape a large chunk of North Kitsap that used to be largely empty land with park space and housing.

The North Kitsap Heritage Park, including the 380 extra acres currently owned by Olympic Property Group, lies west of the 715-home OPG housing development called Arborwood. Directly to the south of the park sits the exclusive 240-home golf community of White Horse, which is in its first phase of development. Farther to the north of all that is the site of the new Kingston High School.

Coppo likened the North Kitsap park to Point Defiance in Tacoma, with less development to allow visitors to enjoy more of the sites' natural beauty. Point Defiance, which includes a zoo, is in a more dense suburban area.

"It's really a lovely entrance to the park," said Jonathan Morley with The Berger Partnership, which is helping plan the park.

The plan has been in the works for a while, with one previous public meeting and more than 30 focus groups which helped shape what will be included in the park.

Ideas now are for lighted, artificial turf fields, grassy open space, horse, mountain bike and hiking trails, an off-leash dog park, disc golf and an outdoor arboretum.

Active-use fields would be clustered, preserving large portions of the park in its natural state.

Work on the entrance off Miller Bay Road is scheduled to start in October, with field work beginning next year.

But Coppo made clear the plan is still a rough draft. They hope to unveil more detailed plans at a tentatively scheduled meeting for May 1 in Kingston, when they also may have cost estimates. He added that they hope to get grant funding and partner with donors to fund some of the project.

The project then moves to the Parks Board and county commissioners. At both stages, the community can provide more input.

Until then, Coppo said he still wants to hear from people.

"What kind of park do you want out there?" he asked.

The primary concern voiced at the meeting in Indianola was directed at a proposed road that would cut through the park, connecting Miller Bay Road to South Kingston Road via the White Horse golf community.

Some fear the road will change the nature of the park, bringing unwanted traffic as people use it as a shortcut.

Commissioner Chris Endresen, who represents North Kitsap, said she didn't want the cut-through, either. But she said it had been planned for years and in 20 years will be needed to accommodate growth expected in the area.

"This is the best shot at having it be a nice road," she said.

Morley said the road will be designed to keep speeds down and make it feel connected to the natural surroundings.

Other community questions and concerns included:

- Building a concession stand for sports clubs to do fundraising.
- Separating horse, bike and hiking trails.
- Having wheelchair accessible trails.
- Creating more pedestrian access points to reduce car traffic.

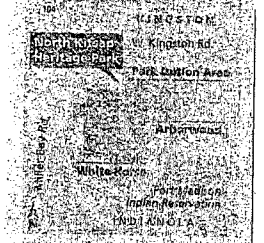
While there were concerns, there was also excitement about having such a large park project in the community.

When Coppo asked if they would be in favor of having festivals and cultural events at the park, nearly everyone answered "yes."

"I could see us having EcoFest there in another five years," said Naomi Maasberg, whose non-profit Stillwaters Environmental Education Center organizes the Earth Day event.

What Do You Want at Heritage Park?

County parks planners want to hear from the public on what it wants at a massive Heritage Park in North Kitsap. The county expects to break ground this year on the 450-acre park, and has an option to buy another 380 acres.



SUGGESTIONS?

To submit suggestions for the North Kitsap Heritage Park, contact Joseph Coppo with Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation. He can be reached at (360) 307-4122 or jcoppo@co.kitsap.wa.us.

4-3-06

NEIGHBORS



JAMES BRANAMAN | KITSAP SUN

April Fliers | Kyle Blake of Boise, Idaho, shoots from behind a tree on hole No. 8 during the Fools Weekend Open disc golf tournament on Sunday at NAD Park in Bremerton. More than 100 disc golfers showed up for the event, with some coming from as far away as Oregon, California and Idaho.

$36.9M Amount proposed to be spent on Kitsap County parks between now and 2011.

$2.9M Amount to be spent on North Kitsap Heritage Park, the largest sum for any park.

NEWS June 28th, 2006 KITSAP SUN

Commissioners Back Parks Plan

Several park advisers criticized changes made since the volunteer parks board cleared the plan.

By TRAVIS BAKER
TBAKER@KITSAPSUN.COM

Kitsap County commissioners accepted the proposed update of the county's six-year parks and open space plan this week, in time to meet a July 3 deadline for submitting it to the state.

The approval came despite criticism from some of their parks advisers over changes in the plan since it had cleared the volunteer parks board.

It proposes nearly $36.9 million in parks acquisitions and development between now and 2011.

Major expenditures in the plan include more than $5 million for a North Kitsap Heritage Park, nearly $4 million for improvements and expansion at the county fairgrounds and $2.44 million for a sport complex in South Kitsap.

Completion of the plan is required to tap into state funding sources for parks, and it is now a required part of the county comprehensive plan, itself undergoing a 10-year update due later this year.

The commissioners made a few minor changes to the document Monday and expect to sign a resolution adopting it later this week.

Rick Fackler, who directed completion of the document after parks director Mark Mauren left abruptly in April, said the plan can be revised at any time, including when the entire comprehensive plan is adopted.

One of the changes accepted Monday responded to a complaint from Eugene Brennan of the Illahee Forest stewardship committee. Noting that an off-leash dog park and disc golf course

SEE PARKS | A6



LARRY STEAGALL / KITSAP SUN

FC Crush Junior Academy player Alexis Conway-Newton, 8, chases the soccer ball during practice at Gordon Field on Tuesday afternoon. A six-year parks and open space plan proposes $2 million for artificial turf for the field.

KITSAP COUNTY PARK EXPENDITURES

The county's updated parks and open space plan calls for spending up to $36.9 million between now and 2011. The North Kitsap Heritage Park, located between Kingston and Indianola, will get the largest sum: $2.9 million in development of the existing acreage and $2.23 million to add 380 acres.

Other North Kitsap expenditures:

- $2 million to develop Kingston Village Green in passive and active recreation on property recently obtained from the Navy.
- $2 million for a park at Miller Lake.
- $1 million to develop Forbes Landing in Hansville.
- $1.5 million to acquire land in the Hansville Greenway and to build trails here.
- 2.5 million to build a new community center somewhere in Kingston.
- $500,000 in upgrades at Island Lake County Park.
- $300,000 contribution to the North Kitsap Event Center on school district property at Hostmark and Caldart.

In South Kitsap, the largest allocations earmark:

- $2.44 million for a sport complex at the South Kitsap Community Park if the county acquires it from the South Kitsap Park Board, elsewhere if not.
- $2.5 million for a community center at a site not yet determined.
- $1.3 million to develop the Gorst waterfront in passive recreation improvements.
- $550,000 to make improvements at the ball fields at Veterans Memorial Park on Retsil Road.
- $500,000 in upgrades at Horseshoe Lake County Park.
- $400,000 to develop Howe Farm Park.

In Central Kitsap, outlays of $300,000 or more include:

- $3.88 million for improvements and expansion at the county fairgrounds and event center.
- $2 million for installing artificial turf at Gordon Field.
- $1.75 million in a land trade with the state for park acreage near Klahowya Secondary School.
- $2.5 million for a community center in Silverdale.
- $510,000 more in land acquisition in the "Lost Continent of Illahee" adjacent to the Illahee Forest preserve.

Travis Baker

PARKS | Disc Golf, Dog Park Plan Deleted

FROM A1

were shown as coming to the forest, Brennan said the plan presumed county acquisition of the adjacent Rolling Hills Golf Course. Without the golf course property, there is no room for the dog park or disc golf while still maintaining it as a preserve, he said.

As it is, Brennan said, "We are approaching a Howe Farm-type situation with dogs off leash," referring to the two-year conflict over where and whether dogs should be allowed to run free at that South Kitsap park.

The commissioners deleted both the dog park and disc golf from the Illahee Forest part of the plan.

Park advisory board members Karl Duff, Don Large and Don Martin also were unhappy with changes made since the plan had cleared the board.

Duff said 20 percent of the plan's allocation of money to particular projects has been modified, largely benefiting the North Kitsap commissioner district, and leaving South Kitsap with only 20 percent of the proposed expenditures. Duff lives in South Kitsap.

He and Vivian Henderson of Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners both said the plan update got off to an excellent start in gathering public input until Mauren was "fired."

"When Mark got fired, so was the public," Henderson said. "Things got changed without public review."

The commissioners have never conceded that Mauren was fired, but didn't dispute the portrayal by Henderson and Duff on Monday.

A fourth park advisory board member, Frank Stowell, disagreed with the others. "I think it has been a model of openness," he said. "This does reflect what the park board wanted to be in there and staff has been good about keeping us informed."

continued from 6-28-06



Horseshoe Lake County Park

Appendix D: Funding Sources

PRESERVATION AND ACQUISITION TOOLS

As surveyed here, preservation and acquisition tools take a variety of forms. Taking advantage of a wide range of preservation and acquisition tools can maximize limited funds for acquisition and development. With this in mind, land can at times be preserved without public ownership using a variety of tools, including, but not limited to, tax incentives, development regulations and voluntary private land preservation. At other times, the acquisition of a full or partial interest in land is the optimum strategy to implement a land preservation program. The mechanism employed ultimately should be selected because it best preserves the park and open space values of the site or advances the ongoing stewardship of the property.

Whether or not a property interest is acquired will depend on a variety of considerations, including the level of management and administration the property requires, the degree of public access planned and the presence of sensitive resources on the property. Active park and recreation properties and facilities usually require some form of public ownership. Passive open space can often be preserved without public ownership of the site. The discussion below addresses the opportunities to meet County needs with and without the acquisition of additional properties and facilities. Figure 1, Implementation Strategies and Funding Alternatives, provides an overview of implementation strategies and funding alternatives available for open space and parks programs.

Property Acquisitions	Regulatory Protection	Tax Incentives	Partnerships	Density Transfers	Voter Approved Local Revenue Sources	Non-Voter Approved Local Revenue Sources	Special Jurisdictions for Open Space Funding	State Revenue Sources	Federal Funds	Alternative Funding Sources
Full Fee	Development Regulations/ Zoning/CAO / Planned Development	Current Use Taxation/ Public Benefit Rating System	Interlocal Agreements	Transfer of Development Rights	Bond Retirement Levy (General Obligation)	GMA .25% Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	Parks and Recreation Service Areas	Wildlife and Recreation Program	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Surplussing/ Land Exchange
Conservation Easement/ Less Than Fee	Mitigation Bank	Charitable Gifts	Agreements w/ Private Land Owners	Purchase of Development Rights	Levy Lid Lift	Impact Fees	Parks and Recreation Districts	National Recreational Trails Program	Transportation Enhancements TEA 21	Multiple Use of County Property
			Land Trusts and Nonprofits	Clustering/ Bonus Densities	Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	Councilmanic Bonds	Municipal Park Districts	Other IAC Grant Programs	Forest Legacy Program	Certificates of Participation
			Volunteers/ Parks Foundation			Conservation Futures Fund (CFF)	Public Facilities District	Salmon Recovery Funding Board	Community Development Block Grants	Concessionaires Corporate Sponsorships
						Hotel and Motel Tax		Coastal Zone Management Grant		Philanthropy
						User Fee Increases		Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account		Farm and Forest Revenue Bond
								Washington Revolving Fund		DNR Trades/ Reconveyances
								Railroad Right of Way Grants/ Rail Banking		Compensating Tax

Figure 1, Implementation Strategies and Funding Alternatives

1. PROPERTY ACQUISTION

Fee Simple Acquisition

Acquisition of a property in fee simple deeds every right associated with the property to the owner. Full-fee acquisition is warranted when the property contains a highly sensitive resource that would preclude any development, extensive public use of the property is anticipated, or intensive management or stewardship is required.

The County's Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan includes the acquisition of key natural and critical resource lands as well as regionally significant park sites. These lands include, but are not limited to, critical wildlife habitat, open space corridors, trails and shorelines, the protection of which are anticipated to require fee simple acquisition. Additions to Newberry Hill (Department of Natural Resources properties) and North Kitsap Heritage Park (Olympic Management Group land) are the acquisition opportunities to complete identified regional park needs.

Acquisition of Easements

An easement is a less-than-fee acquisition technique that provides the holder with some rights to the property, while the primary owner retains the remainder of the property rights. As an alternative to full-fee ownership, access easements can provide a cost effective means of securing the public use of a parcel when only limited public access is required, such as for trail use or for periodic maintenance or stewardship purposes. Typically, farm and forest resource lands are excellent candidates for conservation easements.

Conservation easements are appropriate when access is not desired but there is an interest in preserving certain characteristics of the property. For instance, the County may wish to prevent change to the existing structures, use or vegetative cover. Such easements are frequently valued from 50 percent to 90 percent of a property's total value.

2. REGULATORY PROTECTION

Land use regulations frequently protect a property's open space values as an ancillary benefit to the principal regulatory objective. Large lot zoning for farm and forest land, planned unit developments, subdivision standards and clustering can all preserve open space features and values in a rural area. In an urban setting, clustering and planned unit developments are generally the most applicable of these particular regulatory tools. In both urban and rural areas, development restrictions in steep slope and other critical areas can secondarily preserve the open space values of property within these sensitive areas. Regulation is not sufficient when access is desired or where a property requires intensive management or stewardship. For these reasons, regulatory preservation is usually not appropriate for active park and recreation uses or intensively stewarded open space.

Critical areas (wetlands, critical aquifer recharge zones, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas and geological hazardous areas) are private areas usually having ancillary open space, wildlife habitat and scenic benefits. Many of these lands are protected under the County's Critical Areas Ordinance and are effectively integral but passive links in the County's greenways, greenbelts, and urban separators. Incorporating known, environmentally critical areas into the park and open space planning process provides opportunities to link areas which are currently protected at the local, state or federal level by various land use regulations and form the logical initiation of a de facto network of habitat across the County. By linking these areas, natural networks of connectivity can be identified across the landscape.

3. TAX INCENTIVES

Tax incentives can encourage the preservation of private lands by providing property tax relief to private landowners agreeing to maintain the resource or open space values of their property. There are also tax benefits to private landowners donating a full or partial real property interest to the County or other qualified recipients.

Current Use Taxation/Public Benefit Rating System

The Open Space Taxation Act of 1970 provides property tax relief to owners of eligible open space, farms and timber lands. This relief is achieved by allowing the County Assessor to value property at its "current use" rather than its "highest and best use." The program is commonly referred to as the Current Use Taxation (CUT) Program. To receive property tax relief, the landowner must apply for and receive the appropriate current use classification and abide by the restrictions placed on the land in the classification.

A property's qualification for current use taxation as farmland or timber land depends on its size and the income earned from its resource. Kitsap County has also elected to tax property at its current use if it satisfies local open space definitions. Properties which satisfy the established open space definitions and are admitted into the Current Use Program are taxed at a percentage of their full rate, based on the scoring they received under the County's Public Benefit Rating System.

Lands that benefit from reduced property taxes by enrolling in the Current Use Program are required upon withdrawal to repay the deferred taxes with interest, and under certain circumstances, pay withdrawal penalties. A property must stay in the Current Use Program for at least a 10-year period and then must comply with a two-year withdrawal process in order to avoid liability for the withdrawal penalty. All properties that withdraw are required to reimburse the County for the prior seven years of deferred taxes, along with interest. A property withdrawn before the 10-year anniversary or without following the two-year withdrawal process also is required to pay a penalty for an additional 20 percent of the tax and interest charges.

At the end of 1999, the County had 193 parcels or 1824 acres in its Open Space Current Use Taxation Program. Opportunities to further refine the County's Public Benefit Rating System to target additional or different lands for preservation should be explored.

Charitable Gifts

There are a number of donation alternatives that could possibly convey a property interest to Kitsap County for park or open space purposes. These alternatives range from complete gifting of property to partial charitable gifts of property, such as conservation easements, that allow the landowner to continue to own, and possibly use or develop, the property. A landowner may also elect to sell park or open space property to Kitsap County at a price below its market value. The difference between the sale price and the property's market value potentially could be claimed as a gift by the seller and provide valuable tax benefits. In addition to the personal satisfaction a donor may realize by gifting an interest in his/her property, a donation to the County can result in a significant charitable income tax deduction. A property tax reduction may also be enjoyed by landowners donating a less-than-fee interest by reducing the assessed value of the property held.

4. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships are an important, yet often overlooked, tool for meeting park and open space needs. There are a number of public-private or public-public partnership opportunities that can enhance the County's ability to meet its parks and open space goals by cooperating in areas such as acquisition, stewardship and maintenance, infrastructure development, and management. Additional advantages include opportunities to reduce costs through the pooling of resources, avoiding inefficient duplication of services and enlarging the constituencies to the County park system.

Partnerships allow the County to focus on those areas where it has primary responsibility. The County should take the primary role in the preservation and management of critical resource lands and the provision of regionally important parks, recreation facilities and programs. It is also appropriate for the County to assume responsibility for those functions that other jurisdictions or agencies are unable to provide on a countywide or regional basis. For local or community-based parks and open space services where land and facilities can be provided by many other agencies, the County's preferred role is as a coordinator or facilitator of local interests. This strategic approach to the provision of park and recreation facilities and open space lands can effectively address many of the needs of the entire region, yet requires effective partnerships with cities, park districts, schools, and other public and private agencies.

Interlocal Agreements

Interlocal agreements are cooperative arrangements between jurisdictions to cooperate in the provision of services. They can take a variety of forms, from an agreement to provide a service for another jurisdiction to an agreement to

cooperatively deliver a service. Better or more effective use of facilities and land acquired by another jurisdiction or agency can enhance the park and open space values of land. The imaginative use of such agreements can maximize the parks and open space opportunities provided to the region's citizens.

The Interlocal Cooperation Act (Revised Code of Washington 39.34) provides broad authorization for public agencies to contract with other public agencies to perform any governmental activity or service that each agency is legally authorized to perform individually. Public agency is broadly defined to include, among others, municipal corporations, special purpose districts, state and federal agencies, and tribes.

Bremerton and Poulsbo Parks Departments, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Parks District, the City of Port Orchard and the South Kitsap Parks District all manage park facilities. The County should explore with these local jurisdictions opportunities for multiple and/or joint use. Joint planning and coordinated acquisition and development of parks and open space within urban growth areas are needed with Bremerton, Port Orchard and Poulsbo. Several of these local jurisdictions are currently involved in significant parks acquisition and development activity that can provide countywide benefit.

Use agreements with school districts are another frequent example of effective partnerships. There are five school districts in the County that provide a significant amount of the active park facilities on school grounds. School district recreational facilities include athletic fields and playgrounds, indoor gymnasiums and swimming pools that are generally available on an after-hour basis for public use or special public scheduling. The County has an important history of working with school districts for the benefit of both the student and general populations of the County. However, opportunities exist to better utilize school district facilities in many communities as illustrated by Pendergrast Regional Park in Bremerton. The County assisted lighting of that facility, greatly enhanced their hours of operation and recreational opportunities for the community. Interlocal agreements should be developed with the school districts to provide local park jurisdictions a right-of-first refusal when surplus school sites are available.

Interlocal agreements with State agencies can also benefit the public through more cost effective acquisition, development and/or management of lands. The Washington State Departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife and Parks all have significant holdings and interests in Kitsap County. The County can work with each of them on projects which enable each agency to assume responsibilities they are best suited to, providing a higher level of service to the public.

The potential to maximize the efficiency of the County's park or open space services through interagency agreements is not limited to partnerships with cities, parks and school districts and state agencies. Tribal lands within the County possess significant ecological and environmental characteristics. A use agreement may permit the tribal land to become available for recreational uses

that do not interfere with the tribe's primary use of the land. There are also opportunities for joint development of parks and open space land acquisition or infrastructure development.

Other public and private agencies, including the Port Districts, YMCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs and a variety of private commercial agencies, provide a variety of recreation and open space facilities in the County. There are also a number of active recreation and conservation non-profit organizations and land trusts that are organized to raise funds to provide stewardship and maintenance for an existing facility or resource. Some of these organizations may have also secured informal permission for the use of private property (i.e. unimproved roadways) that may lend itself to more permanent protection through County coordination.

Agreements with Private Land Owners

Various private entities own a considerable amount of land in the County. Some portions of these lands may be available for public use if the park or open space value does not interfere with the owner's primary use of the land. These lands can sometimes be made publicly accessible through the negotiation of use agreements or easements with a willing owner. Oftentimes, these arrangements require the payment of rents, but occasionally can be acquired at no cost, especially if the public interests increase the value or marketability of the land.

Land Trusts and Nonprofits

Private land trusts can often support the acquisition and stewardship of key open space lands for preservation. These groups frequently have access to funding sources, such as corporations and private foundations, which are unavailable to public agencies. Land trusts can also be powerful partners in encouraging charitable transactions.

For example, the Indianola Land Trust sponsored the planning of the first local greenway network in the County and is now involved in the land acquisitions and easement negotiations required to implement the plan.

Volunteers/Park Foundation

Volunteer programs provide opportunities for individuals to help improve and maintain parks. Through such programs, citizen involvement can be tapped for a wide variety of projects, including clean-up efforts, tree plantings, weeding and monitoring wildlife. Adopt-a-Park and Adopt-A-Trail are successful models of volunteer programs that have been implemented in other jurisdictions. In Kitsap County, Stewardship Programs have been formalized in many of the County's park and open space lands.

There are many levels of volunteering. Service organizations have raised funds for specific improvements in various County parks. Navy ships, youth organizations, church groups and many others volunteer their time - sometimes for a single event, sometimes over a period of years. Eagle Scout projects have enhanced many County parks. These efforts not only extend the County's ability

to develop or maintain elements of the parks, they also build ownership of and pride in the park system within the community.

Park foundations are a more formalized volunteer organization designed to provide a wide spectrum of support from advocacy to fundraising. Across the nation, parks foundations have demonstrated success in encouraging innovation in park and recreation programming, participating in the restoration of parks, enhancing environmental education, and targeting donors and major gifts. Park foundations that are most effective have a clear vision of their role and mandate. Funding for parks foundations are typically provided by private sector gifts and foundations. Park foundations operating in other jurisdictions typically target particular park system enhancements and successfully raise the capital, operation and programming funds for the enhancements.

As illustrated here, partnerships can involve the sharing of development or maintenance and operations costs, facilities, lands or volunteer resources. These are only a few of the innovative partnership opportunities potentially available.

5. DENSITY TRANSFERS

Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights Programs

Density transfer programs offer another alternative to protect critical areas and open space. They are rooted in the idea that an interest in the right to develop a parcel of land can be severed from the land itself and sold or transferred to another parcel. Typically, such programs are intended to shift density from areas where increased development is incompatible with the desired land use. As a planning tool, density transfer programs are increasingly being utilized to reduce development densities for a wide variety of objectives, including the preservation of open space and the protection of rural or environmentally sensitive lands. Correspondingly, density transfer programs may establish fixed "receiving areas" where development may be applied, to encourage additional development in those areas where it can be supported.

The first local Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program was authorized in Island County nearly ten years ago and has not generated significant transactions. Clark County, King County and cities ranging from Seattle to Black Diamond have since followed suit. It appears that TDR are truly coming into their own with significant transactions now starting to occur in those jurisdictions that have adopted the necessary local legislation. For instance, a $2,750,000 transaction took place transferring the development rights from 313 acres of property owned in King County by the McCormick Land Company to the Issaquah Highlands development.

A viable density transfer program will likely require significant involvement by the County to promulgate the necessary authority and then to encourage voluntary private transactions to support open space goals. Another feasible option is a

purchase of development rights program for the selected purchase of development rights from key parcels.

Clustering/Bonus Densities

Clustering of allowable development is another mechanism to retain rural open space. Clustering often retains the same average zoning density allowance but clusters several units together to preserve open space and reduce infrastructure costs. Prior to 1994, the County provided a density incentive of 250 percent, from one unit per two and one-half acres to one unit per one acre, for clustering that preserves 50-60 percent of the site in open space.

FUNDING SOURCES

This section surveys a number of revenue sources, state and federal grants, and special purpose districts that could potentially be used to fund the acquisition and /or development of park and recreation facilities and open space land. While the questionnaire survey done for this plan clearly reflected a lack of voter support for increasing taxes, these potential funding sources are included to complete the list.

1. VOTER-APPROVED LOCAL REVENUE SOURCES

Bond Retirement Levy

Subject to voter approval, a bond retirement levy would enable the County to issue a general obligation, unlimited bond and to retire the debt with an excess property tax levy. For general governmental services, which can include parks and open space acquisition, cities and counties may incur voter-approved debt up to 2.5 percent of the jurisdiction's assessed value. The debt limit for general services is 0.75 percent of assessed value for non-voter-approved debt, with an additional 1.75 percent of assessed value for voter-approved debt. Municipalities can also incur voter-approved debt specifically for parks and open space up to a level of 2.5 percent of their total assessed value.

Voter-approved bonds are a viable and frequently used option for funding open space acquisitions for several important reasons. One is that the special property tax levied to service the debt is not included within the regular property tax limitations of $1.80 per $1,000 of assessed value; nor is it considered when determining whether a jurisdiction's property tax revenue growth is within the 106 percent limitation. Voter-approved bonds have the potential to provide much greater sums for parks and open spaces than other alternatives. They also provide an excess levy of taxes to retire the debt so that parks and open space funding will not be competing with the capital needs of other programs.

The disadvantages of voter-approved bonds include the time and expense of holding an election and the difficulty of attaining the 60 percent super-majority of approval votes necessary for passage. Validation requires either a turnout of at least 40 percent of the number of votes cast in the last general election, or that the number of "yes" votes cast exceeds 24 percent of the total number of votes in

the last general election. An unsuccessful ballot measure can be resubmitted to the voters only once in the same year.

A ballot measure can either identify specific properties to acquire or it can propose a rigorous process to control how the requested funding, if approved, would be allocated to different open space acquisitions. The projects or process should be presented clearly to voters to demonstrate how the requested funds would improve the community.

Levy Lid Lift

A "levy lid lift" is a mechanism to raise a revenue stream for a designated governmental project or program. State law allows the County to raise funds in excess of the otherwise state-imposed limitations on how much it may increase property taxes over prior years' collections. In order to raise property taxes over 106 percent of the prior years' collections, the County must receive voter approval for a defined program and tax rate where: 1) the proposal is approved by a simple majority of the jurisdiction's voters, and 2) the total tax rate for regular tax levies (i.e., exclusive of voter-approved bond retirement levies) remains within the jurisdictional limits of $1.80 per $1,000 of assessed value, as well as the aggregate $5.90 per $1,000 assessed value limit. Debt serviced through a voter-approved levy lid is considered non-voter-approved debt for the purposes of determining a jurisdiction's debt capacity.

Unless the levy is to be used for bond debt retirement, state law does not set a limit to the duration of voter-approved levies. However, for a levy lid lift to succeed at the polls, it is considered politically important to present levies of limited duration. Most successful measures in this State have been for terms under ten years. Whether a levy lid lift is fiscally or politically viable in Kitsap County should be carefully evaluated because of the potential for the aggregate assessed value limit to be exceeded, requiring the affected junior taxing districts to reduce their levied property taxes.

Voter-Approved Conservation Areas Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

Since 1990, counties have been authorized to levy a 1 percent tax on property transfers to acquire conservation areas. The levy is a local option, requires voter approval and is placed on the purchaser of the property. The levy requires a simple majority for passage and there are no validation requirements. Since the levy is on real estate transactions rather than on the value of property, neither the property tax increase restrictions nor the jurisdictional limits for total tax rate for regular tax levies apply. The proceeds are to be used exclusively for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas. Conservation areas eligible for acquisition with this revenue source include land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations.

REET levies were placed on the ballot by six separate counties in 1990. They have proved difficult to pass and have only been successfully adopted in San Juan County.

2. NON-VOTER-APPROVED LOCAL REVENUE SOURCES

In addition to voter-approved funding sources, several revenue sources exist for open space acquisitions that do not require voter approval. The Growth Management Act (GMA) provides authority for two revenue sources that hold potential for open space preservation. There are several other revenue sources that can be implemented to provide additional funding for open space.

GMA 0.25 Percent Real Estate Excise Tax

Prior to the enactment of the Growth Management Act, cities and counties had authority to levy a 0.25 percent excise tax on the sale of real property. Jurisdictions now planning under the GMA are obliged to use this funding only for projects specified in their adopted capital facilities plan (CFP) of a comprehensive plan, and for housing and relocation assistance. Counties and cities that are subject to GMA's mandatory planning requirements also have authority to levy an additional 25 percent real estate tax without voter approval. The revenues from this portion must be placed in a separate account and are restricted as to use. The 1992 legislature further precluded the use of this "second" 25 percent of REET for parks and open space.

In 1987, the County Commissioners authorized use of the first increment of the REET at an effective rate of $0.025 per $1,000 assessed valuation. In 1990, the County Commissioners authorized use of the second increment of the REET at an effective rate of $0.025 per $1,000 assessed valuation. While there are approximately $8 million of REET funds in the County's reserve fund, the revenue stream is committed to bond redemption for the next ten years. Park and open space acquisition and development are not expected to receive significant funding from this source. Additional revenues are targeted for other potential capital projects, including administrative facilities.

Impact fees

Impact fees are charged against new development to offset the costs incurred by cities and counties for the additional public services needed to accommodate the growth. The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes local governments that are planning under the Act to charge impact fees. Impact fees are specifically authorized for publicly owned parks, open space and recreation facilities, among other public facilities. Use of fees collected under this provision must be "reasonably related" to the new development and must not exceed a "proportionate share" of the costs.

The County's collection of impact fees was suspended in 1995 pending review of the Comprehensive Plan for compliance with the GMA. The amount of impact fees collected between 1992 and 1994 ranged from approximately $440,000 to $799,000. Approximately $780,000 must be used by 2001. Smaller amounts of impact fees, averaging $240,000 per annum, were collected on a voluntary basis between 1996 and 1998. The County's Comprehensive Plan was found compliant in 2000 and growth impact fees could provide an important source of funding for the parks, recreational facilities and open space needs arising from

new development. The County is currently reevaluating its impact fee schedule based on a thorough analysis of the County's level of service and the cost of meeting the standard. This Open Space Plan will assist in evaluating the parks, recreational facilities or open space needed to serve future populations that can be expected to pay the fee, as well as assessing the availability of other funding sources.

Limited Tax General Obligation (Councilmanic) Bonds

The County may issue debt up to 75 percent of its total assessed value for general governmental services without voter approval. While this debt capacity is typically reserved for basic police, fire fighting and other such services, it also is available for parks and open space activities. However, the debt service must be paid directly from a dedicated or specially designated source from the annual proceeds of Kitsap County's general fund levy, subject to the statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate. As such, councilmanic bonds may reduce the amount of annual revenue available for current operating expenses.

Councilmanic bonds are best viewed as a mechanism to capitalize a dedicated income stream. Several Washington counties have used councilmanic bonds to capitalize on the revenue streams provide by REET and the Conservation Futures Fund. Councilmanic Bonds can also provide an important source of funds when acquisition costs are needed quickly or to provide matching funds for state or federal grants.

Kitsap County issued a councilmanic bond in 1992 for $5 million to acquire open space relying on conservation futures revenues. In 1999 Kitsap issued a second councilmanic bond for open space acquisition for another $5 million, again relying on conservation futures revenues.

Conservation Futures Fund

Counties currently are allowed to levy a tax up to .0625 cents per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Funds can be used solely for the purchase of easements, development rights and fee simple interest in open space and other suitable lands. The park and open space futures fund is a major source of open space acquisition for a number of counties.

In 1992, the County Commissioners authorized use of the Conservation Futures levy at an effective rate of .0625 cents per $1,000 assessed valuation. The yearly funds raised in the County range between $750,000 to $800,000 dollars per year. The levy pays for administration of the open space program and supports a 1999 $5 million bond. As of January 12, 2000, available funding from the bond was just over $4 million, which could potentially be used for park acquisition and development projects. Over the next five years, the projected growth rate of the Conservation Futures levy is projected to range between 2.5 and 6.2 percent per year based upon projected increases in assessed property values.

Hotel and Motel Tax

The County has hotel and motel tax revenues that have historically generated about $150,000 per year. However, these revenues have been used primarily to promote tourism. While the hotel and motel tax is a small source of revenue, the funds could also be used to acquire lands that are critical to tourism.

User Fee Increases

User fees and charges should be used to finance facility operating and maintenance costs to the maximum extent possible. User fees and charges may be difficult to impose for passive activities that lack a readily identifiable group of users. However, use fees are appropriate where there is a direct proportional benefit to facilities and services provided. Recreation program fees generate approximately $200,000 per year. Fees for use of fields by user groups should be examined and adjusted as necessary to bring them to "market rate, and the revenues should be used for maintenance and replacement costs.

3. SPECIAL JURISDICTIONS FOR OPEN SPACE FUNDING

Three special purpose districts can be established in Washington: Park and Recreation Service Areas (PRSAs), Park and Recreation Districts (PRDs), and Municipal Park Districts (MPDs).

All three are established upon voter approval. The three districts have somewhat different governance structures and taxing and bonding capacity. Municipal park districts may only be established within incorporated areas. Once established, they can be extended to adjacent unincorporated areas if local voters approve the action. See *Figure 13: Special Purpose District Options* for a comparison of special purpose districts.

Park and Recreation Service Areas

Park and Recreation Service Areas (PRSAs) are independent taxing districts created to fund parks and parks programs within incorporated and unincorporated areas. A PRSA can be formed to acquire, maintain or improve parks, senior centers, community centers, zoos, aquariums and recreational facilities. (RCW 36.68.400). The park and recreational purposes of a PRSA are broad and essentially identical to the projects and programs that a general local government can provide. The governing body of a PRSA is composed of the county commissioners, acting ex officio and independently. A PRSA may receive funding from the city or county governments within which its service area is located. It may also generate funding through facility charges and donations, or levy a regular, annual excess or bond retirement tax on the property within its boundaries. In each case, however, the levy is subject to a vote by the citizens within its boundaries. County action to place the issue on a ballot must be preceded by a resolution or petition and feasibility and cost study.

Park and Recreation Districts

Park and Recreation Districts (PRDs) are independent taxing districts created to fund parks and parks programs within unincorporated areas. A PRD may also include incorporated areas if the city approves its inclusion in the district by resolution. The permissible function of a PRD is to provide nonprofit leisure time activities and facilities, and recreational activities. A PRD is governed by a five member elected board of commissioners. The PRD governance structure is the most fundamental difference between it and a PRSA, which is governed by the county commissioners. It can only be initiated by voter petition of at least 15 percent of the registered voters residing within the proposed district. The formation of a PRD and its anticipated functions must be presented to the voters for majority approval. In addition to tax levies, user fees, and general obligation bonds, a PRD can also be financed through revenue bonds and local improvement districts.

Metropolitan Park Districts

A Metropolitan Park District (MPD) can be formed in code cities and in non-code cities with populations greater than 5,000 for the acquisition and management of parks, parkways and boulevards. Adjoining property in the unincorporated area and/or other cities may be annexed into the MPD subject to voter approval. An MPD can be initiated by city ordinance and ratified by a simple majority of the voters. An MPD can levy a tax of up to $.75 per $1,000 and may exceed that amount with voter approval, subject to conditions similar to those required of other jurisdictions. MPDs also may incur non-voter-approved debt up to .125 percent of the districts total assessed value. MPDs may incur greater amounts of debt subject to voter approval, with conditions similar to those required for ballot measures submitted by other special jurisdictions. An MPD's governing board is composed of a five-member elected board of commissioners.

A significant advantage of all three special jurisdictions is the ability to raise funds independently of the County, and to acquire, operate and maintain parks. However, in addition to the voter approval necessary for the formation of PRDs and PRSAs, an independent funding proposition must also be submitted to the voters for approval, with operating levies limited to 6 years before voter reauthorization is required. An MPD is authorized to impose two separate regular tax levies of up to $.75 per $1,000 assessed value without voter approval.

A principal advantage a PRSA affords is its ability to include incorporated and unincorporated areas. PRSA's governing body is comprised of county appointed commissioners which may represent a simpler form of government than that required for PRDs and MPDs.

Public Facilities District

Authorized by RCW 36.100, a public facilities district may be created in any county as a municipal corporation with independent taxing authority. The County Commissioners recently created a Public Facilities District (PFD) in 2000. The PFD significantly contributed toward the redevelopment of Kitsap County Fairgrounds to a multi-use outdoor sports complex, indoor multi-use field house

with improved parking and enhanced camping areas for event participants and spectators.

By resolution, the PFD is to initially focus on those projects that are well-suited for public/private partnerships, or on partnerships involving multiple public agencies. The public support for these projects should be in the form of providing public property for the facilities or public funding for the infrastructure, with the private sector providing capital for construction, as well as the ongoing responsibility for operations and maintenance. For those projects that require additional funding, the PFD is authorized to consider a voter-approved increase of 1/10 of 1 percent in the local sales tax, user fees, private investments, grants and revenues from the county hotel/motel tax.

Type	Creation	Boundaries	Annexation	Governance	Operating Levy	GO Debt (Capital Projects)	Revenue Debt	Proration
Park and Rec District No apparent overlapping jurisdiction issue.	After petition and hearing, County Commission places on ballot Requires 50% voter within proposed district boundaries.	May extend beyond city to include unincorporated area and other cities (with resolution from such cities).	Same process as original formation.	5 Commissioners elected at large (unpaid but reimbursed for expenses).	Up to $0.60/thousand regular 6 year levy. Requires 60% voter approval and validation. Annual excess levy also possible.	Non-voted 3/8% of Area A.V. Voted - requires 60% approval for bond retirement levy. Debt can be up to 2.5% of Area A.V.	Allowed	Yes - very junior RCW 36.68.525
Park and Rec Service Area No apparent overlapping jurisdiction issue.	After feasibility study, County Commission places on ballot. Requires 50% vote within area proposed.	May extend beyond city to include other cities and unincorporated areas.	N/A	Proposed membership typically identified in ballot. Can include county and city elected officials. Controlled by Interlocal Cooperation Act RCW 39.34	Up to $0.60/thousand regular 6 year levy. Requires 60% voter approval and validation. Annual excess levy also possible.	Non-voted 3/8% of Area A.V. (Note other than user fees, all major revenue sources voter approved.) Voted - requires 60% approval for bond retirement levy. Debt can be up to 2.5% of Area A.V.	Not provided for - but may charge user fees	Yes - very junior RCW 36.68.525
Metropolitan Park District RCW 35.61	May be initiated by a city by ordinance and ratified by a simple majority of voters.	Coterminous with city, district may annex areas outside city. May be subject to Boundary Review under RCW 36.93.	Subsequent election in areas proposed for annexation with 50% vote.	Five Commissioners elected at large (unpaid)	Up to $0.50/thousand regular levy, plus $0.25 thousand regular levy. Voted excess levy allowed.	Non-voted ¼% of District A.V. Voted - requires 60% approval for bond retirement levy. Debt can be up to 2.5% of A.V.	Allowed	1st $0.50 protected from proration under RCW 84.52.010.

Figure 13: Special Purpose District Options

4. STATE REVENUE SOURCES

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) administers a number of the state programs for parks and recreation funding. The IAC grant programs available beginning in 2000 are summarized below:

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) provides funding for the acquisition and development of important local parks, state parks, water access sites, trails, critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat. At least 50 percent of local park funds must be used for acquisitions. For the 2006 calendar year, WWRP applications are being accepted for all seven categories. While funding levels for the next biennium are currently unknown, appropriations for the previous two funding cycles were in the $45-50 million range. The funds are available to local governments and require a 50 percent match. In 2005, The Legislature added riparian corridor and agricultural lands categories, and opened the critical habitat category to local agencies.

National Recreational Trails Program

The National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP) is an IAC administered grant program to provide funds from federal gasoline tax revenues to maintain and rehabilitate recreational trails that provide a "backcountry experience". Funds are available for both development and education projects. However, most new trail construction projects are ineligible.

Other IAC Grant Programs

The Boating Facilities Program (BFP) provides funds for the planning, acquisition, development and renovation of areas for motorized recreational boating facilities and support elements. BFP grants are awarded on a competitive basis with a $750,000 maximum request. Funds awarded require a 33 percent match.

The Non-highway and Outdoor Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program provides funds to acquire, develop and manage recreation opportunities for off-road vehicle enthusiasts, hikers, equestrians, bicyclists and other users of non-highway roads. The non-highway road component of the program targets facilities for non-motorized recreation.

The Youth Athletic Facility Account (YAFA) Program provides grants for acquiring, developing, improving and maintaining "community athletic facilities." For the 2000 grant application cycle, no new monies are available.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

The state legislature created the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in 1999 to support habitat protection and restoration projects and related programs and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits for fish and their habitat.

Coastal Zone Management Grant

This Department of Ecology administered federal pass-through program supports the acquisition of wetlands that lie adjacent to, or immediately affect, marine waters. There are two types of Coastal Zone Management Grants: 1) planning grants; and 2) public access construction and acquisition grants. These grants provide a small amount of funding to local governments for the acquisition of land and require a local match.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account

The Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) was created in 1984 for the "purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes" and "for providing and improving access to such lands." Administered by the Department of Natural Resources, ALEA has historically funded non-motorized public access to shorelines. However, the emphasis is now moving towards projects emphasizing restoration and acquisition of high value habitat areas. While current funding availability is unknown, DNR typically allocates between $5-6 million every two years to projects within three project categories. Grant amounts in the range of $300,001 to $1 million are available for major aquatic habitat protection/restoration and/or new access acquisition and development.

In 1992, Kitsap County received $69,500 in ALEA funds for the acquisition of 8 acres of wetlands in the Gorst Creek estuary to provide public wildlife viewing access. In 1998 Kitsap County received $300,000 in ALEA funds for the acquisition of the 10-acre Old Mill site in Silverdale, and in 2005 the County was awarded a $1,000,000 grant to purchase waterfront land in Hansville.

Washington Revolving Fund

This Department of Ecology administered revolving loan fund was established to help local governments finance water quality projects. It provides low interest loans to local jurisdictions. Although the majority of these funds are used for wastewater treatment facilities, 10 percent are allocated to estuary management, which includes estuarine wetland acquisition.

Railroad Right of Way Grants/Rail Banking

Old or abandoned commercial and logging beds make ideal trail corridors when the railroad companies quit operations and surplus the property holdings.

Recent state legislation (RCW 64.104) provides local public agencies the right of first refusal on the proposed sale of surplus railroad lines. Using this provision, other counties recently acquired vacated portions of the Burlington Northern Railroad in Snohomish County, King County, Pierce County and the City of Seattle for multipurpose trails. The rail right-of-way provides a strategic link allowing the development of recreational hiking, biking and horse trail systems through historical, environmental and even developed urban areas.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission administers a grant program to fund projects that retain public ownership of former railroad corridors. Grant monies may be used to acquire all or portions of the original, continuous rights-of-way for the development of multipurpose recreational linear parks and trail plans.

A potential rail to trail opportunity is the Burlington Northern Railroad track section that extends west from the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton along Sinclair Inlet to Gorst Creek, then north along Kitsap Lake to Bangor. Trail opportunities should also be investigated along the numerous independent railroad lines that were developed throughout the County.

5. FEDERAL FUNDS

There are a number of federal funding opportunities for specific parks and recreation projects. Most federal programs have not received significant funding in current years and are not anticipated to provide a dependable funding source for parks and open space acquisition. Two important exceptions are the Land and Water Conservation Fund and TEA-21.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) historically provided the largest source of federal money for park and open space land acquisition. For a number of years there was a significant diminishment in the level of LWCF funding, with no federal appropriations for the state and local grant portion of the program from 1995 through 2000.

The National Park Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) have experienced a revival in the past five years. The Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) currently pending before Congress could provide nearly $3 billion a year for various conservation programs, including $900 million for the LWCF. LWCF funding estimates for Washington State that could potentially be provided by CARA range between $17 to $18 million for 2001. If CARA passes, LWCF can again become a significant source of funding for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor park facilities. Monies allocated to Washington State would be administered by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) that establishes criteria for project funding per a statewide recreation plan and awards grants on a competitive basis. Historically, LWCF grants have not exceeded $150,000 and require matching by the benefited local jurisdictions.

Transportation Enhancements (TEA-21)

Originally known as the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) when first authorized in 1991, these federal funds provide transportation enhancements for various park and recreation projects. In 1998, ISTEA was reauthorized and renamed the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century. Funding levels currently average about $630 million per year.

Forest Legacy Program

The Forest Legacy Program was authorized by Congress in 1990 to help preserve environmentally significant forest lands through the acquisition of conservation easements. The program, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, provides a small amount of federal funds for acquiring easements to forestlands. The funds are allocated through grants to the state's forestry departments.

Community Development Block Grants

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program dispenses discretionary funds to local governments for the development of local public facilities or services for low income or disadvantaged neighborhoods. Kitsap County receives CDBG funds under an entitlement that is recertified every 3 years. CDBG funds are primarily

intended for facility construction and may not be used to finance operations and maintenance costs. In Kitsap County few, if any, CDBG funds have been invested in park and recreational facilities historically.

6. ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES

Surplussing/Land Exchange

In some cases, due to the location, need site conditions or size of a property may make an existing park appropriate for surplussing or trade. Funds raised from surplussing could be used for property acquisition, development and in some cases for stewardship and maintenance.

Multiple-Use of County Owned Property

Publicly owned, undeveloped road ends, tax-title lands and rights-of-ways could be evaluated for potential use as trails, wildlife corridors, water access or other open space uses.

Certificates of Participation (COP)

Certificates of Participation (COP) are similar to lease-purchase arrangements that allow local governments to acquire and pay for property over time. COPs are not considered debt because payments are made year-to-year. COPs do not require voter approval and do not impact jurisdictional debt limits.

Concessionaires/Corporate Sponsorships

Private market concessionaires and sponsorships can support the development and/or operation of facilities that may be too specialized or capital-intensive to be financed or operated using public methods alone.

Concessionaires can operate specialized activities such as golf, marinas and shops. Outsourcing will require close attention to the details of a concession agreement, as well as continuing County oversight.

Corporate sponsorships can support both park and recreation programs and facilities. Sponsored programs can range from onetime events to ongoing promotional activities in exchange for money, goods or services. Corporations can also provide a significant level of support for the development or improvement of park facilities. In return, a corporate sponsor may seek the use of its name or logo, or installation of signage. Another form of corporate sponsorships is branded product sponsors where companies purchase a right to be used or sold exclusively in the park system. The balance must be weighed between commercializing County parks and recreation facilities and the value of corporate involvement and support.

Philanthropy

Private individuals, trusts, organizations and developers may donate property or improvements in fee simple, partial conveyance or in trust, easements or other specialized forms of contribution.

Farm and Forest Revenue Bond

The Farm and Forest Revenue Bond concept would enable qualified nonprofit organizations to acquire and manage working farms and forests through the use of tax-exempt revenue bonds issued by an appropriate government agency. The revenue to pay off the bonds would be generated by either the timber harvest or agricultural lease revenue from the land. The revenue bond concept is designed to facilitate the acquisition and conservation of resource lands and, for forestlands, to foster a less intensive, more environmentally sustainable form of forestry by lowering the cost of capital and reducing pressure for profit in the management of the lands.

The idea is being reviewed in several parts of the Country and most actively here in Washington. There is continuing interest by legislators to bring tax legislation to Congress that would allow nonprofit organizations to issue tax-exempt bonds - much like those currently authorized for hospital districts – for the acquisition and retention of farm and forestlands. Nonprofit organizations receiving such bonds on their behalf would be required to place a permanent conservation easement on the lands purchased. If Congress enacts the legislation, this tool could raise significant funds to preserve farm and forest lands in the County.

DNR Trades, Interfund Transfers and Reconveyances

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages approximately 12,240 acres of forest lands in the County. The DNR property at Newberry Hill, offers a significant opportunity for the completion of a Heritage park site. There may be cooperative opportunities to acquire DNR lands through land trades or sales, as DNR consolidates its land holding in the County. Some of these DNR lands could be traded for other public or private lands, particularly if the lands to be acquired would provide similar or greater revenue potential. Alternatively, certain Forest Reserve lands currently managed in trust for the County by DNR could be traded for the Newberry Hill or Pope Resources (to complete the North Kitsap Heritage Park) properties and could then be reconveyed to the County at no cost.

Compensating Tax

Lands that benefit from reduced property taxes by enrolling in a current use taxation program are required upon early withdrawal to repay the deferred taxes with interest and, under certain circumstances, penalties.

While the compensating tax has historically been returned to the general fund, a valid public policy argument can be made for the use of these funds for habitat enhancement programs when current use lands are converted to other uses. The tax could help to offset the loss of the habitat provided by lands when they were in the current use taxation program and publicly subsidized for their environmental benefits. There is symmetry in the use of the revenue from those properties withdrawing from the current use taxation program to assist in the conservation of new parcels.

CONCLUSION

As this appendix illustrates, there is a broad range of possible methods to meet parks and open space needs. The key is to find the most viable blend of these methods to address the parks and open space priorities of the County.

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Guillemot Cove 1

Appendix E: Community Plans

Appendix G includes the Unincorporated Community Plans that are referenced in the 2006 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The unincorporated communities include: Kingston, Suquamish, Silverdale, Illahee, Hansville, Indianola, Port Blakely, and Manchester.

Following are the Community Plans that include a Parks and Facilities component.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PARKS

1. EXISTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Fire Station No. 9

Fire Station No. 9 is located at 7433 SE Mile Hill Drive on the south boundary of the Manchester Village approximately 1.2 miles from downtown Manchester. Fire Station No. 9 is part of Fire District #7 and is staffed completely by volunteers on an on-call basis. The station houses a fire engine and an air support unit.

Manchester Elementary School

Manchester Elementary is located at 1901 California East on the west boundary of the Manchester Community approximately 0.7 miles from downtown Manchester. Manchester Elementary is part of South Kitsap School District No. 402. The school provides education for Kindergarten through 6th Grade. The school was first occupied in January 1979 and then expanded in 1989. The present capacity for Manchester Elementary is 550 students in the main building (15 classrooms) and five portables (7 classrooms). As of November 2000, the school's enrollment was 531 students. Students are accepted from the following geographic boundaries: Colchester Drive, south to Mile Hill Road, north to Woods Road, north to Hilldale Rd., west to Beach Drive including tip of peninsula. There are no future plans at this time to expand the school or construct additional schools in the area. Also on Manchester Elementary's 13.3 acres are recreational facilities that include a soccer and softball field, nature trails, a playground with play structures, a covered basketball court, and an indoor gymnasium.

The key issues identified by Principal A.J. Callan were the following:

- Congestion – Heavy traffic flows are created in the morning and afternoon hours due to the combination of school bus service and parents dropping off and picking up their children. Traffic flow is particularly an issue around California and Chester.
- Pedestrian Safety – These is very little room for the children to walk and there is no separation between them and the traffic. The majority of these children travel along California Ave. There are currently no crossing guards to oversee these students.
- Capacity – Although the school has fewer children than it did 2-3 years ago, the building is still over capacity.

Post Office

The post office is conveniently located in downtown Manchester at 2325 Colchester Drive East. The building has been leased at its current location since 1988. The post office offers 685 postal boxes, which are at full capacity. Peak hours tend to be around mid-morning and in the evening when most users return from work. There is currently only one entrance that opens towards Colchester Drive. No expansion or renovations are planned; however, users have stated the preference for an additional access. If an additional access were provided, a drive through mail drop could be provided, allowing for a smoother traffic flow during peak hours.

Manchester Library

The public library is located on Port of Manchester property at 8067 East Main Street in the heart of downtown Manchester. The library was built through a combination of donations, door-to-door solicitations, a rummage sale and a small loan. Through a collaboration of community efforts, the group was able to afford the $1,800 facility. Doors opened in October 1954, making it the only free regional library unit of the Bremerton Regional Library south of Port Orchard. The library serves the dual purpose of library and community center with a capacity of 23 in the library and 38 in the community center.

Churches

Manchester Community Church is located at 7545 East Madrone, approximately 0.5 miles from downtown Manchester. The church grounds include three buildings, large parking lot, and outdoor basketball court.

Private Schools

Manchester Christian Academy is located at 7545 East Madrone, approximately 0.5 miles from downtown Manchester. The Academy currently has 79 students and accepts students from both inside and outside the Manchester Village boundary.

2. PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Manchester Boat Dock

Located at the foot of Main Street, major improvements were completed in 1999 to provide one low tide boat launch, an additional dock and asphalt paved parking. The fishing Pier, as designated by Kitsap County, extends 180 feet into Puget Sound. Boats can moor at the pier during the day, but are prohibited from 10 PM to 4 AM. There are currently no utilities at the launch or the pier, though a floodlight and a handicapped-accessible portable are available for community benefit. The Port is currently in the early planning stages of an expansion that would add a proposed handicapped-accessible public restroom with running water, sewer connection, and electricity.

Pomeroy Park

Located at the east end of Main Street adjacent to the Manchester Boat Dock, Pomeroy Park has beach access to Puget Sound. The land was purchased from the Pomeroy estate with Port of Manchester funds and a grant from the State of Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation. It is a small landscaped park with three picnic tables, two benches, and one covered shelter. Utilities are currently unavailable. The Park is open during the day and closed from sunset to sunrise.

The Committee made several recommendations on how to improve the park and increase its functionality.

- Utilize passive design strategies
- Plant additional low-growing vegetation in clusters within the park
- Provide additional benches

- Install playground equipment and sandboxes
- Design these improvements to minimize vandalism and need for maintenance.
- Fund improvements through means other than additional taxation.

Colchester/Brooklyn Park

This park is located on the shoreline side of Colchester Dr. about .5 miles out of downtown Manchester. The existence of this park is largely unknown by the population of the Manchester Village and includes no signage or park amenities.

To improve the awareness and functionality of this park, the Committee made several recommendations.

- Add signage for community awareness
- Incorporate this park into the Mosquito Fleet Trail project
- Provide a system of walkways and stairways for beach access
- Provide a bicycle turn-off area to increase safety (No long term parking allowed)
- Allow no overnight camping on the site

Manchester State Park

Originally constructed as a harbor defense station, Manchester State Park covers 111 acres north of the Manchester Fuel Depot. The park includes 3,400 feet of saltwater shoreline and provides camping facilities. Other activities include hiking along 1.9 miles of trails, fishing, diving and bird watching. The park also includes 36 unsheltered picnic tables and two small picnic shelters. One large sheltered picnic shelter is also available for reservations. The park is open year round from 8:00 AM to dusk.

Mosquito Fleet Trail Plan

Created to service the County's recreational and non-motorized transportation needs, this system of lanes and off-road trails runs from Kingston to Southworth. A portion of this system includes improvements to downtown Manchester and Colchester Drive. A combination of bike lanes and separated paths are the primary proposals through these areas. The master plan for this system breaks the project into portions and each is prioritized for funding. The downtown Manchester and Colchester Drive improvements are both in the top six of the priority list.

Manchester Baseball Park

Designated as "Future Home of South Kitsap Eastern Little League", the Manchester Baseball Park is located at the entrance to Manchester State Park on Beach Drive East. The goal is to develop the site in four phases. Phase 1 will provide three fields while phase 2 will add two more and a clubhouse. Phases 3 and 4 will each add two additional fields for a total of nine. The first two fields are scheduled to open in Spring 2001.

3. MEETING FACILITIES

Three facilities are available for rent within the Manchester Village boundary.

Facility	Location	Meeting Accommodations
Manchester Community Church	7545 East Madrone *Phone: 871-4046*	Available by Appointment • Large Meetings • Small Meetings
Manchester Elementary	1901 California East *Phone: 876-7369*	Available after School Hours by Appointment • Large Meetings • Small Meetings
Manchester Library	8067 East Main *Phone: 871-3921*	Available by Appointment • Small Meetings

4. GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal PF-1 Maintain current public facilities and add new facilities when determined by the community.

Policy PF-1 Coordinate with the Manchester Village community on any development plans for public facility improvements and additions.

Goal PF-2 Provide facilities to serve the variety of ages and needs in the community.

Policy PF-2 Facilitate the planning and construction of a community center within the Manchester Village boundary.

Policy PF-3 Encourage the inclusion of community support agencies in all new public buildings.

Policy PF-4 The County should consider opportunities for multiple uses in construction of the Alaska Avenue Regional Detention Facility. These uses should be compatible with the neighborhood and the proposed facility. Site amenities should include, at the minimum, appropriate buffering and clusters of natural vegetation.

Policy NS-5 Develop strategies for balancing the private property rights of beachfront owners with the public interest.

II. THE CONTEXT

"Building Blocks" for the Vision Plan

Several prior planning and visioning efforts provide a foundation for this Plan, and reveal a number of recurrent themes upon which this Plan is based. These prior efforts include:

- The Silverdale Urban Design Study (SUDS) (1991);
- The Central Kitsap School District (CKSD) Youth Summit (1991); and
- Silverdale 2022 A Vision: Silverdale Long-Term Sub-Area Plan Preplanning Phase Final Report (2002) (prepared by the CKCC).

The substance and key findings of these prior efforts have been summarized in Appendix "A." The key findings of this year's visioning process are included in Appendix "B." Importantly, the "building blocks" broadly correspond to one another in a number of significant respects and also reflect many of the dreams and concerns voiced by citizens during this year's Silverdale visioning process. The common concepts found in the "building blocks" have been coalesced into seven (7) Plan objectives, which are set forth on pages 6 and 7.

"Silverdale 2052" - Visioning Process

INTRODUCTION

The level of citizen involvement in providing the input needed to craft this Plan has been considerable: surveys and interviews with community stakeholders, representing many key civic and business organizations, have been conducted; a series of Steering Group meetings has been held to solicit input from the CKCC and citizen volunteers; a student committee from Olympic High School actively participated and outreached to their peers; and hundreds of citizens have participated in three (3) community open house/workshop forums to discuss issues facing the community and express their preferences for Silverdale's future.

The process leading to the creation of this Vision Plan is detailed below.

PROCESS SUMMARY

In November of 2001, Pomegranate Center was selected by the Central Kitsap Community Council (CKCC) to work with the CKCC, staff and public to build upon the council's "pre-planning" efforts and assist in developing a community-based vision for a more livable and sustainable Silverdale. The objective was to produce this Plan, which sums up the conclusions of community discussions, and offers guidance on a range of issues important to the community. The Silverdale visioning process offered a range of opportunities for interested citizens to become involved, including:

- One-on-one interviews with randomly selected individuals from the community representing local business, community, and environmental interests;
- Working with the Steering Group (comprised of CKCC members, interested citizens and students) to ensure community input, serve as a sounding board, and provide local knowledge;

- Student participation and outreach efforts to ensure that the vision addresses the hopes and concerns of Silverdale's youth; and
- Holding widely advertised public meetings to solicit ideas and increase community ownership of the proposed vision.

The formal visioning process began on February 9, 2002 with a "Community Vision Kick-Off" meeting at Kitsap Mall, where interested citizens were provided with an overview of the purpose and anticipated process for the visioning effort and were offered visual examples of innovative urban growth concepts successfully implemented by other communities. The kick-off also involved the public in two different interactive exercises designed to learn what participants valued about Silverdale and what they desired for the future of their community.

Between February 11 and June 13, 2002, a series of five (5) Steering Group meetings was held to solicit more specific input on the vision. The Steering Group, which included CKCC members and interested citizen volunteers (invited to participate from a broad spectrum of business and civic interests), worked to discuss, amplify and refine the issues and ideas advanced in community meetings and the one-on-one interviews and surveys with community leaders.

Throughout the process, a committee of high school students from Olympic High School participated in Steering Group meetings, outreached to their peers at both Olympic and Central Kitsap High Schools with questionnaires and surveys, and participated in the visioning kick-off and community open house/workshops.

Twenty (20) one-on-one interviews and surveys were conducted with randomly selected members of the community in mid-April. These interviews and surveys helped identify a range of issues important to the community and which this Plan seeks to address. A list of the interviewees, including their titles and affiliations, is contained in Appendix "C."

Two additional community workshop meetings were held in April and June of 2002. The April workshop, entitled "Growing the Vision," provided a chance to report back to the community on the work accomplished to date, and to engage interested citizens in putting specific ideas down on maps for the CKCC, Steering Group, and County to consider. These mapping exercises helped identify sites residents consider to be "community treasures," potential future open space corridors, possible sites for a multi-use community campus facility, and transportation bottlenecks that require attention.

During the April workshop, students from Olympic High School reported back to the CKCC and community on a survey administered to students from Olympic and Central Kitsap High Schools. The survey sought student opinions on what ranked as Silverdale's best assets. 72% of the participants ranked Waterfront Park as the place that meant the most to teens. The results also showed that Silverdale's youth desire to have more gathering places in the community that do not require spending money. The student survey also reflected widespread concern over traffic congestion in the core area of Silverdale. The results of the student surveys are contained in Appendix "D."

On June 22, 2002 a community workshop entitled "Fine-Tuning the Vision" was held. This workshop focused on recapping the process thus far, detailing the preliminary conclusions reached by the CKCC, and providing citizens with a chance to weigh in on whether the preliminary findings accurately reflect widely held community values. The preliminary findings presented at the workshop are set forth in Appendix "B."

During the CKCC's regular meeting held on July 17, 2002, the County's consultants provided a "refresher" on sub-area planning in urban areas, and discussed the suggested Silverdale community boundary with the CKCC.

On August 8, 2002, the chairs of the Land Use and Transportation committees of the CKCC met with County staff and consultants to review a number of "conceptual alternatives" for the future of Silverdale. These alternatives were prepared at the request of the CKCC to help spark the CKCC's thinking and dialogue about how to interpret the results of the visioning effort to date, and which key themes of community input should receive the greatest emphasis. The general consensus of the CKCC members present was that a "Regional Center" concept alternative should serve as the basis for the Plan.

On August 17, 2002, the CKCC held a special workshop meeting to review the results of the visioning process and to determine the best strategy to move the process forward to a successful conclusion.

On September 11, 2002, the chairs of the CKCC's committees met with the DCD staff and consultant team to review a partial draft of this Plan and provide initial feedback. The committee chairs met again on September 26 and October 10, 2002 to review conceptual long-term (i.e., 50-year) boundaries for the community of Silverdale, and potential future land use intensities within those boundaries.

On October 16, 2002, the CKCC conducted a Town Hall meeting. A portion of the meeting was devoted to obtaining additional citizen input on Silverdale's long-term community boundary.

On December 4, 2002, the CKCC held a community open house and workshop to solicit additional public comment on the Final Draft of this Vision Plan. Fourteen (14) citizens provided oral comment on the Draft Plan during this meeting. At the close of the meeting, the CKCC elected to accept written comments through January 3, 2003. In total, nine (9) comment letters were received.

On January 9, 2003, the CKCC held a special meeting to deliberate upon the oral and written comments submitted by interested citizens, and to direct final revisions to the Vision Plan. During a regular meeting on January 15, 2003, the CKCC voted to recommend the Vision Plan to the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners to be used as a guide to assist the County in preparing the Silverdale Sub-Area Plan.

III. KEY OBJECTIVES

Input received from the Silverdale visioning process, along with a review of the "building blocks" discussed earlier, revealed a number of important areas of community agreement that have shaped this Plan. These key themes have been condensed into seven (7) basic objectives that provide the foundation for the Silverdale Vision Plan:

1. **Urban Form:** To encourage a compact growth pattern that makes wise use of available land and promotes sound investment throughout the community by encouraging infill, redevelopment, and building that goes "up, rather than out," while at the same time preserving marine and mountain vistas.
2. **Transportation:** To improve the convenience of our road system, reduce congestion, promote alternatives to reliance on the automobile, promote transit opportunities, and create environments that are inviting to pedestrian activity in selected areas of town.
3. **Community Gathering Places:** To develop and maintain urban gathering places that:
   - Provide a venue and focus for Silverdale's civic life and identity, which creates the "sense of community" that serves to anchor citizens.
   - Offer educational, recreational, entertainment, and cultural enrichment opportunities for residents of all ages.
4. **Quality of Life & Public Safety:** To promote quality housing and encourage the development of safe, distinctive, well-designed, pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods and districts which are provided with adequate public facilities.
5. **Economic Development:** To enhance the diversity and strength of Silverdale's economic and employment base, retain our youth, capitalize on our strategic location and promote technology based enterprises that provide good jobs while placing fewer demands on public facilities and services.
6. **Parks, Trails & Open Spaces:** To promote and enhance the beauty and "walkability" of Silverdale by protecting our tree cover, expanding our parks and scenic open spaces, and providing "non-motorized" links between the parks and greenways and surrounding neighborhoods and districts.
7. **Community Character & Design:** To build and enhance Silverdale's character and sense of community by setting standards for, and requiring, higher quality design and amenities (e.g., design review; development of pocket parks, courtyards, landscaping and public art).
8. **Environmentally Sensitive Areas:** To preserve and enhance Silverdale's high quality of life by ensuring that new urban development conserves wetlands. Fish and wildlife habitat and maintains surface and ground water quality.

IV. THE VISION PLAN

As noted earlier, this Plan is intended to serve as a "blueprint" for the future, and will help guide Kitsap County in the preparation of a formal GMA sub-area plan for the area. It contains vision-level guidance on a wide range of topics, and is organized into subsections that may correspond generally to chapters in the 2003 Silverdale Sub-Area Plan, including:

- Land Use;
- Housing;
- Transportation;
- Economic Development;
- Urban Design; and
- Community Campus.

Land Use

INTRODUCTION

This section of the Plan is intended to help guide the character, quality and pattern of the future physical development of Silverdale. It specifies the desired Silverdale boundary envisioned over the next 50 years, prioritizes future "growth tiers" within the ultimate community boundary, and describes some of the key land use characteristics of the Silverdale of 2052.

It makes a clear call for change to carry out the desires of residents and community leaders expressed through this year's visioning process. Overall, this Plan recognizes that future land use in our community needs to be carefully planned and balanced in order to provide more opportunities for residents to find meaningful employment and affordable housing, while preserving urban green spaces and fostering a unique community character.

COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES - 2052

This 50-year Plan suggests a future boundary for our community that is larger than the present Silverdale Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundary, encompassing a significant portion of Central Kitsap County (see Figure #1 on the following page). This boundary conceptually represents the possible extent of Silverdale 50 years into the future. This boundary would come to pass gradually over time as continued growth and development necessitate expansions to the current UGA. It is acknowledged that this boundary may take considerably longer than 50 years to achieve. Currently, all of Silverdale, including the Silverdale UGA, lies within unincorporated Kitsap County and falls under the jurisdiction of the County for land use and permit administration.

The CKCC factored a number of considerations in preparing the suggested community boundary, including:

- Feedback from citizens received during the visioning process;

- Existing development patterns and infrastructure (e.g., water, sewer, roads, etc.);
- Existing zoning;
- Ownership patterns;
- Physical boundaries (e.g., bodies of water);
- Streets and highways;
- Land forms and contours; and
- Preventing abnormally irregular boundaries.

It must be recognized that the current Silverdale UGA boundary, adopted in 1998, was sized to accommodate the urban population allocated to the area through 2012. An additional population allocation will occur in 2003 through the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC) that will address the period between 2013 and 2023. That population figure will provide an essential part of the foundation for the Silverdale Sub-Area Plan. However, it is not known at this time whether an allocation of substantial additional urban population will require an expansion to the existing Silverdale UGA boundary during the sub-area planning process.

PRIORITIZING FUTURE AREAS FOR GROWTH

Within the future community boundary discussed above, this Plan conceptually identifies and prioritizes areas for future growth that lie outside the boundary of the current Silverdale UGA (see Figure #2 on the following page). Prioritizing these areas for future growth is intended to provide conceptual guidance in identifying those areas that might be considered for potential future UGA expansions. However, it must be understood that any future UGA expansions undertaken by Kitsap County must be in compliance with the planning requirements of the GMA (see RCW 36.70A.110 set forth in Appendix "E"). Future analysis conducted at the sub-area plan stage may reveal that adjustments to the growth area priorities identified in this Plan are necessary. As part of the required analysis, these priority growth areas will be evaluated to determine whether environmental constraints (e.g., wetlands, sensitive watersheds, creeks, critical wildlife habitat areas, steep and unstable slopes, etc.) preclude them from being developed at urban densities.

In identifying these priority growth areas, the CKCC generally used the following approach:

- **Priority 1:** Areas with existing development that is "non-rural" in nature with some public services and utilities (e.g., public water and/or sewer) were generally included in "priority 1" areas; also, areas that have substantial development capability and which are reasonably close to public services and utilities were, by and large, included in "priority 1" areas;
- **Priority 2:** Areas with substantial development capability that are removed from public services and utilities were typically included in "priority 2" areas; and
- **Priority 3:** All other areas within the ultimate future community boundary were included in "priority 3" areas.

Kitsap County is urged to consider these growth area priorities when contemplating and evaluating potential expansions to the Silverdale UGA.

NEIGHBORHOODS

This Plan identifies twenty-two (22) distinct neighborhoods within the community boundary discussed earlier. (See Figure #3). These smaller neighborhood units should make Silverdale and its growth patterns easier to understand. Some of these neighborhoods will be the focus of neighborhood or community plans in the future.

KEY LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

Overview

This Plan recommends that Silverdale become a self-governing "regional center" of the west Puget Sound area (i.e., through incorporation or otherwise). By the year 2052, our community's population could potentially grow to 50,000 or more within the community boundary shown in Figure #1.

In keeping with Silverdale's future regional center status, this Plan also contemplates significant changes to existing land use and zoning in order to foster a more land efficient, urban form of development over time. Importantly, these changes should allow the creation of a number of new "urban mixed-use" areas in Silverdale's "core area" that combine commercial retail and service uses with housing. The new urban mixed-use areas would be pedestrian-friendly and based on a more traditional street grid pattern. Outside the core area, new urban residential neighborhoods would emerge, located around smaller-scale "mixed-use neighborhood centers" that a) serve as community gathering place, and b) provide localized shopping and services where people live.

Expanded urban open spaces, trails and recreational opportunities will be essential to maintaining and enhancing the livability and visual appeal of our community as we grow. Accordingly, this Plan recommends that park and open space acquisitions, public dedications and conservation easements be aggressively pursued to create seamless corridors of green spaces, trails and parks including:

- Clear Creek from the Trigger Avenue area south to Dyes Inlet; and
- A Dyes Inlet "water walk" from Waterfront Park around the head of the Inlet to Anna Smith Park, and eastwards to the Kitsap County Fairgrounds.

This Plan also recommends developing more urban pocket parks, courtyards and squares that provide opportunities for neighbors to gather and find refuge from the hubbub of urban life. These amenities could appropriately be incorporated in all new mixed-use development and redevelopment projects. Figure #4 illustrates how this type of development might appear.

Finally, in order to successfully serve future urban land uses, our community's transportation system should be made truly "multi-modal" to accommodate transit, bicycles, and pedestrians, as well as automobiles. Changes could include a combination of:

- Increased transit service (including Park-and-Ride lots and shuttle bus service in the "core area" of town); and
- Improved pedestrian and bike amenities to link commercial, civic and residential areas.

These suggested changes are discussed more fully in the "Transportation" section.

Characteristics of the "Core Area" Districts

Figure #5 identifies five (5) distinct districts within the "core area" of Silverdale, as follows:

- **Old Town District;**
- **West Hills View District;**
- **Retail Center District;**
- **Northeast Business Center District; and**
- **Waterfront District.**

This Plan envisions that each of these districts will develop land use characters and urban design identities of their own. This could be accomplished through a combination of changes in land use designations and zoning, and also through the application of specific "design standards" tailored to each district. The nature of these potential design standards is discussed in greater detail in the "Urban Design" component of this Plan. What follows is a description of the desired future land use and design character of each of the "core area" districts identified in Figure #4.

Old Town District: The Old Town area is presently comprised of a mix of commercial retail and service uses in smaller-scale one and two story buildings lining the primary streets. The Silverdale Waterfront Park and historic buildings define the waterfront area. The park provides access to Dyes Inlet and includes visitor moorage and a boat launch for recreational access.

Changes in zoning in this district should include the application of a "mixed-use/town center" designation to the Kitsap Mall area, as well as areas along the east side of Silverdale Way between Ridgetop Boulevard and Myhre Road. As redevelopment occurs over time, this will promote the character and vitality of the area, as well as a more pedestrian-friendly environment. A successful example of this type of development can be found in the recently completed Redmond
Town Center.

Northeast Business Center District: A mix of professional service businesses should characterize this district (e.g., "high-tech" companies, attorneys, architects, and financial offices and health care services). The Harrison Hospital Medical Facility is a focal point in this area. The Clear Creek corridor provides a natural division between this area and the area defined as the Retail Center District. This area should be considered for medium or high-rise buildings, based on market demand. Conceptually, these structures could include professional office uses in the first 3-4 stories, with residential units above.

There are opportunities for new and infill development within this district, primarily along Myhre Road. This area has good access to SR 303 and is within walking distance of the residential development along Ridgetop Blvd. The area north of Waaga Way/SR 303 and west of the Ridgetop residential area has potential for a variety of new housing opportunities. This Plan suggests that this area be examined for higher density residential housing. It is further suggested that the non-motorized links between the residential area to the north and the business area to the south be improved, along with improved shuttle bus connections to the commercial retail opportunities in the adjacent Retail Center district, in order to make this area more suitable for multi-family housing.

Waterfront District: The Waterfront District currently accommodates a mix of low-rise commercial development, and medium and low-density housing. It includes a senior housing complex, small strip commercial/office complexes and a single-family residential neighborhood. The limits of the Waterfront District are defined by Clear Creek to the west and Ridgetop Boulevard on the north. The east and south limits of this district follow Clipper Place NW south from the intersection with Ridgetop Boulevard to Bucklin Hill Road; west along Bucklin Hill Road to Tracyton Boulevard; south along Tracyton Boulevard to a point Mickelberry Road; west to Dyes Inlet.

The mix of uses envisioned for this area in the future includes professional offices, personal service businesses and high-density housing. It is also recommended that mixed-use development, with commercial/office space on the ground level and residential above, be encouraged in this area. In future, buildings in this district would be low-rise (1 to 4 stories) with on-site parking located at the interior of blocks. Off-street parking standards would include both minimum and maximum requirements that encourage non-motorized transportation options while providing adequate parking opportunities for business patrons. Joint use of parking facilities would also be strongly encouraged.

The north edge of this district is bounded by Ridegetop Boulevard, which could accommodate a transit shuttle service that provides access to the other districts within Silverdale's core area. Critical to the success of this district will be improvements in the transportation links from SR 3 that will divert traffic destined for the residential neighborhoods south of Bucklin Hill Road.

Community Campus

Kitsap County is undertaking planning for the phased development of the Silverdale Community Campus that will serve to establish a *sense of community* or *identity* for Silverdale. A community campus is much like a city center or "downtown" hub, serving as the heart of the community. This future mixed-use, public/private development could offer a number of cultural, educational and recreational opportunities within easy walking distance of new housing. The Community Campus could contain a broad array of uses, including:

- Library
- Senior Citizens Center & Housing
- Teen Center
- Performing Arts Center
- Playground
- Ball Field
- Transit Center
- Community Clinic
- Sheriff's Precinct Office
- Retail services & multi-family housing opportunities
- Community swimming pool

Currently, four (4) sites are being considered for the location of the campus:

- Anderson Hill
- Old Town, east of Silverdale Way
- Randall Way
- Myhre

Housing

INTRODUCTION

Decent and safe housing is a basic human need that has become increasingly unaffordable for many Americans. Unless we take steps to avert it now, Silverdale could share in this nation-wide trend as the supply of more desirable and easy to develop areas within our community decreases and land and housing values increase.

This Plan urges that we take steps now to ensure that Silverdale residents have a wide choice of housing types and prices for a diversity of lifestyles and incomes. It also suggests that new residential development be centered in distinct neighborhoods that are safe, secure and have characters of their own, and where opportunities for localized services and recreation are close at hand.

Poulsbo Sub-Area Plan

Providing County and/or City parks and recreation facilities is an important service that reflects and enhances a community's quality of life. Parklands provide a variety of recreation activities, including beach access, picnic facilities, athletic fields, playgrounds, and recreation centers. Approximately 89 percent of the County's park and recreational land inventory are regionally significant sites used by County and City residents alike.

The LOS for parks is of primary importance to determine whether the park to population ratio is not diminished to a degree that the City's park system becomes overburdened. The revised (July 21, 1999) Kitsap County Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) reflects the six-year (1999-2004) forecasted need for adequate public facilities to support the adopted level of service (LOS) for each capital facility including the park and recreation needs. This forecast includes the population allocated to the City of Poulsbo Urban Growth Area.

The CFP identified the current LOS for parks and proposed a higher LOS for the County's park system, which adopted the following: 6.0 acres per 1,000 population for regional parks, 1.2 acres per 1,000 for local parks, 5.9 acres per 1,000 for open space, and 0.065 miles of trails per 1,000 population.

The City's Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (May 17, 2000) states the City should provide 10.75 acres of park per 1,000 persons. This is greater than that required by the County. Currently the City provides 8.05 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents[1]. The City will need a total of 3.74 acres of new parks by 2004 to meet the LOS. The recently adopted Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan outlines how the City plans to keep up with the needs of its growing population.

The City has acquired property just south of the Viking Way and Lindvig Road intersection to develop Nelson Park and the City has entered into a purchase agreement for the Morris property off of 7th Avenue that could also partially serve as parkland for City residents. The City has also recently entertained developing a Metropolitan Park District. The Parks Department staff is studying this issue.

A list of approved capital improvements for the City's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is included in Table M-1 on page 3, along with potential funding sources.

[1] See Poulsbo Comprehensive Plan, pg. V-6.

Recommended Appendix to the Kingston Sub-Area Plan:

Appendix ( )

Kingston Community Trails Plan

Background

Pedestrians, bicycles, and horseback riders in the Kingston community have routinely used informal, unmarked trail routes. These informal routes serve to connect adjacent neighborhoods, provide recreation, and provide non-motorized commuter routes to school, town, parking areas, and bus stops. Land development and increased road traffic are putting increased pressure on the usability and safety of these informal routes. To ensure that community non-motorized transportation needs are met, the Kingston Sub-Area plan has set related goals, policies, and projects. This Appendix implements the Plan's goal for a resource oriented, inter-connected system of permanently protected and/or publicly owned trails.

Community Trails Needs

The trails in the following tables have been identified by the Kingston community as needed for the uses indicated. Both existing and needed future routes are listed. Given the evolving nature of community development, this list should be considered the first step in a continuing process of community trails identification. Completion of the "safe route to school" plan (Policy 1.2), the multi-modal circulation plan (Project 1.1.10), and the implementation of other related Kingston goals and policies will also add to this list. Trails listed are intended to be for use by pedestrians and bicyclists, and equestrians as indicated on the following table. No trails have been identified for motorized vehicles. Design standards for bicycle trails and shoulders should follow the standards adopted by Kitsap County's Bicycle Facilities Plan. Pedestrian routes in the Urban Village Center should follow the adopted village design standards. Where possible school and pedestrian commuter routes should have a hard, all weather surfaced. Development standards for all other off-road recreational routes should be tailored to the specific trail locations.

Kingston Community Trails Plan										
Trail Description		Type of trail			Trail users			Type of use		
Italicized entries include projected trails and existing trails where the community has identified a need for additional trail development or trail improvements.	Safety Need	On-road	Off-road	Park Loop	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Horse	School	Commuter	Recreation
North **(North of SR 104)**										
1. Eglon to Little Boston & Hansville route. *Improve shoulders and use off-road. resources for route from Parcell Rd-Eglon trail to Little Boston/Hansville including use of Hood Canal Drive*	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
2. Parcell Rd. to Eglon trail *Complete trail through to the Eglon end, establish trail head at the Parcell Rd.*			X		X	X	X		X	X
3. Trail Link between Parcell Rd. and Lindvog Rd. *This includes three public right-of way options, two near Berry Rd. and one at Shorty Campbell Rd.*	X		X		X	X	X		X	X
4. PUD trail system			X	X	X					X
5. Walking route to PUD trails from vicinity of the Kingston Thriftway			X		X					X
6. Quiet Place Park loop trail			X	X	X					X
7. Shorty Campbell Rd. to 272nd St. *The right-of-way needs significant development*			X		X	X	X		X	X
8. 272nd St. to Ohio Ave. *The right of way needs minor development*			X		X				X	X
9. Bayview Apartments &Princeton Point to Washington Ave. *The un-opened county right-of way needs minor development and a crosswalk*			X		X	X			X	X
10. Connect North Beach to PUD & Quiet Place Park *Improve road crossing and shoulders such as 3rd St. and Ohio Ave.*	X	X			X					X
11. Gamblewood to George's Corners: *Safe shoulders are needed connecting neighborhoods in the Gamblewood area and connecting those developments to the shopping areas at George's Corners.*	X	X			X	X			X	X
12. Ohio Ave. *Shoulders needed*	X	X			X	X			X	X
13. Parcell Rd. *Shoulders needed*	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X

Kingston Community Trails Plan										
Trail Description		Type of trail			Trail users			Type of use		
Italicized entries include projected trails and existing trails where the community has identified a need for additional trail development or trail improvements.	Safety Need	On-road	Off-road	Park Loop	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Horse	School	Commuter	Recreation
14. Lindvog Rd. *Continue sidewalk and bike lane from SR 104 north to the Apple Tree Point development.*	X	X			X	X			X	X
Central **(Between SR 104 and W. Kingston Rd./S. Kingston Rd. interchange)**										
15. *SR 104 East from Lindvog Rd. to West Kingston RD* *A marked, walkable shoulder is needed*	X	X			X	X			X	X
16. From West Kingston Rd. at Miller Bay Rd. *Development of right-of ways and secondary road routes to connect Wolfle Elementary School to the West Kingston Road bicycle route.*	X		X		X	X		X		
17. Nike Park trails			X	X	X					X
18. Trails linking the Kingston Jr. High, Sr. High, Gordon Elementary, and Spectrum Schools	X		X		X	X		X		X
19. Connecting Nike Park trails to the High School trail system			X		X			X		X
20. Carpenter Lake nature trail			X	X						X
21. Carpenter Lake to Barber Cutoff Rd. *Includes a crosswalk improvement across SR 104*	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
22. Stillwaters trails system			X	X	X			X		X
23. Salt marsh trail system			X	X	X					X
24. Kingston Hills to Gordon Elementary *Improvements needed to separate students from traffic*	X		X	X	X	X		X		X
25. Kingston Hills to Skatepark via Barrett Rd.			X		X	X		X	X	X
26. Village Green walking routes. *This includes connecting the trails within the park to the other trail routes in this plan*			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
27. W. Kingston Rd *The sidewalk needs to be extended to the Kingston Junior High School*	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
28. Norman Rd: This will be a part of the Kingston-Indianola trail system and will need appropriately marked shoulders.		X			X	X	X	X	X	X

Kingston Community Trails Plan										
Trail Description		Type of trail			Trail users			Type of use		
Italicized entries include projected trails and existing trails where the community has identified a need for additional trail development or trail improvements.	Safety Need	On-road	Off-road	Park Loop	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Horse	School	Commuter	Recreation
29. Barber Cutoff Rd. *A second shoulder is needed or an off-road route established*	X	X			X	X		X		X
30. Illinois Ave. NE/3rd St./Ohio Ave/1st St/Washington Blvd *Bicycle lane markings are needed*	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
South **(South of West Kingston Rd./South Kingston Rd. interchange)**										
31.Beach Route *Establish a means to formally allow beach travel from Arness Park to Jefferson Pt Rd access points and the Port of Kingston.*			X		X					X
32. Taree park to the beach (a private access path)			X		X					X
33. Seatter Lane to beach (a private access road)			X		X					X
34. Kingston-Indianola trail and connections to: *S Kingston Rd; Heritage Park (through White Horse and Arborwood developments where needed); Trails on Indianola Greenway plan*			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
35. Access into Heritage Park for residents from Miller Bay Estates Whitehorse and Arborwood			X		X	X				X
36. Access into Heritage park from S. Kingston Rd.		X	X		X	X				X
37. Bloedel to Kingston-Indianola trail via Carrier property			X		X	X	X			X
38. Seatter Rd. extension. *Through tribal land & camp land connecting to Indianola Rd.*			X		X		X			X
39. Jefferson Point Rd. *Pave and mark the remainder of shoulder to Jefferson Beach*	X	X			X	X			X	X
40. South Kingston Rd. *Shoulders are needed south of Jefferson Pt. Rd.*	X	X			X	X			X	X
41. Tulin Rd./Klabo Rd. *A shoulder iis needed to connect Jefferson Pt. Rd. and S. Kingston Rd.*	X	X			X	X			X	X

Community Waterfront Access

Goal 36 of the Sub Area Plan is to " Strive to provide more waterfront/beach access with managed, well-defined access points". This section identifies county right-of-ways which provide beach access and water view points that support this goal. To the maximum extent possible the community desires that public right-of-ways that end at the water be developed for public access. Such development includes posting, removal of encroachment that inhibits access, and making provisions for limited parking. Where feasible development should include public access to the water's edge and facilities such as picnic tables and shelters.

North (north of SR 104)

- Washington St. An undeveloped road right-of-way with high bank water views
- North Beach Park: A developed beachfront park with water access
- View Platform by the Ferry Holding Lanes: A public platform with water views

Central (between SR 104 and the W. Kingston Rd./S. Kingston Rd. interchange)

- Mike Wallace Park and the Kingston Marina: A developed waterfront park and boat launch
- Kingston Estuary Undeveloped wetland access with the potential for bird life viewing

South (south of the W. Kingston Rd./S. Kingston Rd. Interchange)

- Arness Park: A developed waterfront park
- Rosemond Drive: An undeveloped right-of-way road end with a medium bank water view
- Villa Drive: An undeveloped right-of way road end with potential water access
- James Way: An undeveloped right-of-way alongside a developed road with water view. Together with right-of-ways in the Mary Lou Lane area this also has the potential for beach access

In addition to the county right-of-ways identified above, public water access is desired by the community in several areas where county right-of-ways are not clearly defined. These areas should be explored for a suitable way of providing future water access. They include:

North:
Water access to Puget Sound from the Sandy Beach Lane/ Apple Cove Lane area

Central:
Water access to the north side of Apple Tree Cove from the vicinity of the future Village Green Park

South:
Water access to the south shore of Apple Tree Cove from Jefferson Point Road.

Barriers to use
A survey was made of the trails listed in the plan to assess barriers to use. These are characteristics that limit or restrict the usability of trails, water access, and roadway shoulders. The barriers found include:

- Lack of safe roadway crossings, particularly near schools and in areas of high traffic density such as SR 104.
- Lack of trail signage at trailheads to enable users to find public trails.
- Trails and access being overgrown by brush.
- Encroachment into public areas by landscaping from near-by homes and by man-made structures
- Steep terrain which requires trail re-routing, the bridging of ravines, and stairways for water access
- No road shoulders
- Narrow shoulders with adjacent slopes or steep drop-offs
- Inadequate marking of shoulders
- Washed out trail sections
- High traffic speeds with no pedestrian separation.
- Need to bridge wetlands
- Buffering needed from adjacent property to minimize the impact of trail use to property owners.
- Unrestrained dogs near or adjacent to trails.

Completion of the "safe route to school" plan and the "multi-modal circulation" plan should identify specific measures needed to remove these barriers. Future revision to this plan should include these recommendations and also identify other specific barriers which should be addressed for action on existing and future trails.

Attachment

The Kingston Community Trails Plan Development Process

The Kingston Sub-Area Plan adopted in 2004 set detailed goals and policies for establishing a network of pathways, bike lanes and sidewalks in the Kingston community. In support of this, the Kingston Citizens' Advisory Committee, Parks Trails and Open Space Sub-Committee was tasked to:

> "prepare a plan for a resource oriented, inter connected system of permanently protected and/or publicly owned open space and park lands and trails and other public lands and/or easements for use in developing the trail and open space network."

This proposed Appendix is the first step in this project. The completion of a "safe route to school" plan (Policy 1.2) and a multi-modal circulation plan (Project 1.1.10) should provide for future revisions to this Appendix.

In 2003 the Kingston Parks Trails and Open Space Sub-Committee of the Kingston Citizen's Advisory Committee conducted a community-wide survey of community needs in the Kingston ZIP code. By far the highest community priority was safe places to walk, jog and to ride a bicycle. In response to these survey results, the sub-committee initiated a process to solicit the community's specific needs for on-road and off-road trails. The committee and others verified each trail recommendation and walked the proposed routes to the extent feasible. The community survey effort included setting up a manned information booth with area maps and questionnaires on which community members were asked to describe their trails preferences. A map of the routes in this proposal was publicly displayed on these occasions. Information booths were available at the following venues:

Kingston Market, summer of 2003 and 2004
Kingston Town Hall meeting in 2003 and 2004
Earth Day celebration at Stillwaters Environmental Education Center 2004

TABLE 8: Preliminary Scope for Environmental Review – Urban Services, Public Services and Utilities

Substantive Area of Environmental Review	Existing Environmental Analysis	Key Environmental Issues Requiring Further Analysis
1. PUBLIC SERVICE		♦ Evaluate the proposed project to ensure that the impacts (including impact fees) of the proposed project on the existing Level of Service (school, emergency, fire, police etc) is evaluated and addressed.
2. UTILITIES	• Preliminary Wastewater Assessment Technical Memorandum No. 1 & Addendum (Parametrix, April 29, 1997)	♦ Evaluate the proposed project to ensure that each proposed development phase shall provide infrastructure which accommodates the identified impacts of that phase.

5.0 CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

5.1 Introduction

This Capital Facilities Element (CFE) for the Port Blakely Sub-Area Plan identifies the capital improvements and services necessary to meet the goals of the Sub-Area Plan, while identifying funding to implement the planned facilities. The CFE evaluates the financial capability of the community to provide adequate public facilities and services that have been identified to handle expected growth. Capital facilities include city administrative facilities, law enforcement, parks, streets, water, sewer and solid waste, fire and emergency services, and schools. As part of the Sub-Area Plan adoption, the Capital Facilities element of the respective Comprehensive Plans of both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton are modified automatically to incorporate the analysis and data contained within this element.

5.2 Goal

Capital facilities and services should be available when needed as the Property is developed consistent with the Growth Management Act and the respective Comprehensive Plans of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton.

5.3 Policy

Describe the services and facilities needed to serve the Property consistent with the levels of service already established by the County and City in their respective Comprehensive Plans and identify the sources of funding and responsibility.

5.4 Growth Management Act Requirements

The Capital Facilities Plan is a mandatory component of the Comprehensive Plan. As required by the Growth Management Act, the Capital Facilities Plan must include:

- An inventory of existing public facilities;
- An identification of the public facilities that will be required during the six years following the adoption of the plan;
- The proposed location and cost of the facilities;
- A 6- year plan to finance the capital facilities that is financially feasible and identifies the expected sources of revenue; and

- A requirement to modify the land use element, reduce the level of service, or reduce costs if costs exceed revenue in order to balance development with affordable facilities. See Section 5.11 for the requirement to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed Capital Facilities consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e).

This Capital Facilities Element is to be integrated into and become part of the Capital Facilities Plans of both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton upon Sub-Area Plan adoption. The Property is currently undeveloped and used as a tree farm with no requirement of any public utilities or services. After adoption of the Sub-Area Plan, no additional demand for services is anticipated until after annexation and preparation of a site-specific Master Plan for future development. Transitional County zoning will maintain the Property consistent with the adjoining zoning in unincorporated Kitsap County. The urban level development called for in this Sub-Area Plan will require additional facilities and services which will only be provided after annexation into the City and completion of a master plan for the site-specific development.

5.5 Service Area Boundaries

This CFE examines the capital facility and service needs of development of the Port Blakely Sub-Area, the boundaries of which are shown in Figure 5, as well as the areas outside the Property boundaries which will require improvements to mitigate the impacts of the project.

5.6 Concurrency

One of the goals of the Growth Management Act is that capital facilities be provided concurrent with the new development so that sufficient capacity is available for handling the increased population. The principle of concurrency requires that facilities to serve a development must be in place at the time of the development or that there is a financial commitment to provide the services in a timely manner. These public facilities must have sufficient capacity to serve the development while maintaining the established level of service for the existing customer base.

5.7 Kitsap County Capital Facility Requirements (If Property Not Annexed)

Although the Property is intended by the County, City and owner to be developed at urban levels within the City after annexation pursuant to this Sub-Area Plan, for purposes of completeness the following information summarizes the capital facility and service requirements under Kitsap County's adopted Comprehensive Plan[12]. There are two potential circumstances when Kitsap County's standards would apply. First, after adoption of the Sub-Area Plan but prior to completion of annexation, the Property will be given a Transitional Zone that allows no residential use and otherwise precludes almost all types of development. Second, if for some reason the Property were not annexed, then the existing Kitsap County CFP would address rural development of the Property. If developed under the rural zoning applicable to the surrounding property (1 DU/20 acres) the Property (440 acres) would be authorized for 22 homes, or approximately 55 people. The existing Kitsap County CFP has adequately addressed the provision of services for potential rural development on the Property.

[12] All information is based on the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, Part II: Capital Facilities; May 7, 1998, revised July 21, 1999.

Kitsap County has established levels of service for the following areas as described in Table 9 below:

- **Administrative Facilities;**
- **Fire and Emergency Services;**
- **Law Enforcement;**
- **Parks & Recreation;**
- **Sanitary Sewer;**
- **Schools;**
- **Solid Waste;**
- **Stormwater;**
- **Roads; and**
- **Water.**

Upon annexation, urban services will be provided by the City of Bremerton, and no change in the overall county-wide demand for capital facilities or services associated with development of the Property is anticipated other than those associated with an overall increase in population as contemplated in the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan. Post-annexation impacts to regional facilities such as courthouses, correctional facilities and parks are a component of the County's planned population increase and are addressed accordingly (See Section 5.10).

TABLE 9: Impacts Based on County LOS Standards (If Property Not Annexed)[13]

Capital Facility Type	LOS Standard	Residential Impact Under Transition Zone	Residential Impact (55 people if rural)	Funding Source	Cost
Administrative Facilities	Admin. Offices (18.5 sqft/1000 pop); maintenance (3.5 sqft/1000 pop); courtrooms (0.003 district and 0.006 superior)/1000 pop; community centers (43.7 sqft/1000 pop)	No people, no impact. The current use (forestry) or agriculture are permitted uses; residential is only permitted as a conditional use – no impacts are anticipated	1 sq ft for Admin ofc; 0.2 sq ft for maint.; 2.4 sqft for comm.ctrs; Existing adequate capacity under rural designation.	See County Capital Facility Plan--pg.48, no funding needed since adequate capacity	See County Capital Facility Plan--pg. 48, no funding needed since adequate capacity
Fire & Emergency	Fire Dis't #1 (0.41 units in service/1000 pop)	No people, no impact	0.0226 fire units; No significant change to existing LOS deficiency of 1.9 additional fire units through year 2000.	See County Facility Plan Table FP-16– Fire District Levy	See County Capital Facility Plan Table FP-16--$1.565 million

[13] Any direct impacts to established County LOS standards would be funded by the development.

Capital Facility Type	LOS Standard	Residential Impact Under Transition Zone	Residential Impact (55 people if rural)	Funding Source	Cost
Law Enforcement	Sheriff Offices (1.51 sqft/1000 pop); correction facilities (1.45 beds/1000 pop); work release facility (39.9 sqft/1000 pop); juvenile facility (0.4 beds/1000 pop). Per existing Plan, adequate work release facilities; net deficiencies for Sheriff ofc of 7,780 sqft, correction facilities of 200 beds, and juven. fac. of 77 beds.	No people, no impact	8.3 sqft for Sheriff ofc; 0.08 bed for correct. fac.; 2.2 sqft for work release; 0.02 beds for juven. fac. No measurable impact on existing county LOS:	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table LE-10 for REET, property sale and bond issue	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table LE-10
Parks and Recreation	Regional parks (8.4 ac/1000 pop); open space (5.8 ac/1000 pop); local parks (1.83 ac/1000 pop) Existing County net deficiency of 1,658 ac for regional; 1,483 ac for open space; 7.5 ac for local.	No people, no impact	1.46 acre of regional park; .32 ac of open space; 0.1 ac of local parks. No measurable impact on existing LOS	See County Capital Facility Plan-- Table PR-8; Bond issues, grants, impact fees and donations	See County Capital Facility Plan–Table PR-8
Sewers	See County Capital Facility Plan	N/A	N/A – rural population would not use sewers	See County Capital Facility Plan Table PR-8	See County Capital Facility Plan Tab. PR-8
Schools	See Table 11 since Property would be served by Bremerton School District even if rural	No people, no impact	See Table 11	See Table 11	See Table 11
Solid Waste	5.92 lbs/cap/day. County has existing adequate capacity of 1.78 million cubic yards (2000)	No people, no impact	No measurable impact at 55 residents; 325lbs/day	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table SW-4	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table SW-4
Stormwater	Compliance with County's service and stormwater management program (based upon WSDOE Manual)	No people, no impact	No measurable impact; comply with County SWM program	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table SD-2	See County Capital Facility Plan–Table SD-2
Roads	See V/C ratios in County Capital Facility Plan--Table TR-1	No people, no impact	No measurable impact on road capacities	See County Capital Facility Plan--Table TR-7	See County Capital Facility Plan–Table TR-7
Water	800 gal/connection/day; Existing adequate capacity	No people, no impact	No measurable impact since no service deficiencies	See County Capital Facility Plan	See County Capital Facility Plan

5.8 City of Bremerton General Capital Facility Requirements (Sub-Area Post-Annexation)

The following information summarizes the current demand for services and the anticipated capital facility requirements necessary to serve the planned development within the Port Blakely Sub-Area upon annexation by the City of Bremerton[14]. The City of Bremerton has established levels of service for the following areas:

- **Emergency Services;**
- **Fire;**
- **Law Enforcement;**
- **Parks & Recreation;**
- **Sanitary Sewer;**
- **Stormwater;**
- **Schools;**
- **Roads; and**
- **Water.**

5.9 Representative Development Scenario – Post-Annexation

This CFE uses a representative development scenario under the Sub-Area Plan for the Property[15]. This allows for creation of a "project envelope," based on the maximum units and square feet of development allowed under the Sub-Area Plan, to identify capital facility and service needs. Although the final mix of uses will likely be different than the representative project envelope, the adoption and build out of the Master Plan will allow the City to compare the actual development with the project envelope and to refine the CFE if required. This CFE uses projections and assessments included in the 1995 City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan. The funding source(s) necessary to remedy deficiencies related to or attributable to the project envelope are discussed below.

TABLE 10: Representative Development Scenario

Use Type	Use Category	Units	Square Footage	Population[16]
Residential	Single Family: (300) 2-bedroom units, (300) 3-bedroom units	600	♦	1,362
	Multi-family (300) 1-bedroom units, (300) 2-bedroom units	600	♦	1,362
Industrial	Office Park Business Park Commercial	♦	1,112,500 sq.ft.	♦
	Light Manufacturing Assembly	♦	1,112,500 sq.ft.	♦

[14] All information is based on the City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element; April 5, 1995

[15] The representative scenario was provided by Port Blakely as a project envelope and not as a proposal or preferred alternative; the actual Master Plan finally adopted may be with a different mix of uses but within the maximum levels of development in the Sub-Area Plan.

[16] Based on 2.27 people per household – City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element projection for 2000; April 5, 1995.

	Warehouse & Dist.			
Retail	♦	♦	100,000 sq.ft.	♦

Based on the above scenario, the following tables identify the impacts on the City's identified Long Term Level of Service Standards from development of the Property pursuant to the Sub-Area Plan :[17]

TABLE 11: Project Impacts based on City LOS Standards

Capital Facility Type	LOS Standard	Residential Impact (2,724 people)	Non-residential Impact	Funding Source	Cost
Emergency Medical Svcs.	4.0 minute resp. time for BLS; 8.0 minute resp. time for ALS[18]	Fire Station No. 2 can serve the site and meet the LOS for fire and emergency services (per City Fire Chief). The station has capacity to add equipment and personnel as needed to serve the Property.		See City Comprehensive Plan--Table EM-3 and FR-3; Tax revenues (gen'l fund); EMS levy; bond issue; SEPA mitigation and developer contribution if warranted	See City Comprehensive Plan--Table EM-3
Fire	5.0 minute resp. time				See City Comprehensive Plan–Table FP-3
Law Enforcement	Office at 280 sq.ft./officer; 1.8 officers per 1,000[19]	4.9 officers; 1,372 sq.ft. new office space.	LOS is based on population; no additional impacts are calculated based on non-residential land uses	See City Comprehensive Plan–Tables LE-6 & 7; Tax revenues (gen'l fund); property sale; new bond issue, SEPA mitigation and developer contribution if warranted	See City Comprehensive Plan-- Tables LE-6 & 7
Parks - Local	0.0017 acres per capita	4.63 acres	LOS based on population; no additional impacts are calculated based on non-residential land uses	See City Comprehensive Plan – Tables PK9 & 10; REET; tax revenues; grants and bonds; SEPA mitigation and developer contribution if warranted	See City Comprehensive Plan – Table PK9 & 10

[17] City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element – Table CF-1; April 5, 1995
[18] BLS: Basic Life Support; ALS: Advanced Life Support.
[19] City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element – Table LE-2 (preferred LOS); April 5, 1995

Capital Facility Type	LOS Standard	Residential Impact (2,724 people)	Non-residential Impact	Funding Source	Cost
Parks – Regional	0.0139 acres per capita	See Sec. 5.10.20		See Sec. 5.10.20 below	See Sec. 5.10.20 below
Parks – Open Space	0.0014 acres per capita	3.81 acres		Developer Contribution (on-site)	Developer Cost
Sanitary Sewer	Residential: 80 gal/ capita/day[20] Non-Residential: 1,800 gal/acre/day	217,920 gal. per day; City issued conditional sewer availability letter dated May 17, 2000 for the Property[21]	Non-residential impact will be based on the actual area developed; City issued conditional sewer availability letter dated May 17, 2000[22]	See City Comprehensive Plan Table SS-6; see also Table 12 below	See City Comprehensive Plan Table SS-6; see also Table 12 below
Stormwater	Stormwater Mgt. Plan	Property will comply with adopted stormwater management plan	Property will comply with adopted stormwater management plan	See City Comprehensive Plan – Table SW-4; Developer Contribution	See City Comprehensive Plan – Table SW-4; see City Comprehensive Plan – Tables SC-7-9
Schools – Elementary	N/A	344 new students could be anticipated, based on ratios provided by the School District.[23]	Need is based on population; no additional impacts are calculated based on non-residential land uses.	Funding will be provided from a variety of sources as indicated above.	See City Comprehensive Plan – Tables SC-7-9;
Schools – Middle	1 school per 550 students				
Schools – High	1 school per 1,250 students				

[20] City of Bremerton Wastewater Comprehensive Plan, December, 1995. In addition to standards stated above, storm water infiltration would be on additional 500 gal./acre/day.
[21] Availability letter affirms capacity of source and supply and contains standard conditions of developer construction of necessary extensions or connections to City's existing system.
[22] Availability letter affirms capacity of source and supply and contains standard conditions of developer construction of necessary extensions or connections to City's existing system.
[23] City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element – Table SC-4; April 5, 1995

Capital Facility Type	LOS Standard	Residential Impact (2,724 people)	Non-residential Impact	Funding Source	Cost
Roads	See City Facility Plan – V/C ratio (LOS E for Kitsap Corridor)	Meet LOS D with scheduled improvements; See Table 12	Meet LOS D with scheduled improvements	See City Comprehensive Plan – Table TR-3	See City Comprehensive Plan – Table TR-3
Water	Sin. Fam.: 100 gal/cap/day; Multi-Fam: 70 gal/capita/day; Non-resid: 15 gals/200 sqft/ day[24]	Sin Fam: 136,200 gal/day Multi-Fam: 95,340 gal/day City issued conditional sewer availability letter dated May 17, 2000[25] for Property	Non-resid: 174,375 gal/day See Table 13; City issued conditional sewer availability letter dated May 17, 2000 for Property[26]	See City Comprehensive Plan Table WA-4 & 5; See also Table 13 below	See City Comprehensive Plan Table WA-4 & 5; See also Table 13 below

Table 12 identifies the roadway access figurations to serve the Property. The County, City and Property owner will enter into a Three-Party Agreement. that includes initial funding contributions by each party and provisions to develop, implement and fund an overall master transportation corridor plan ("MTP"). The initial funding under the Three-Party Agreement will evaluate the specific timing and alignment for the access points. During the initial six year CFP, only one of two access configurations (either the south access or the north access) will be required. Whichever access is chosen initially, the road improvements related to that access are listed in Table 12. For ultimate build-out of the Property under the Sub-Area Plan, the County, City and Property owner each is committed to expend $2.4 million (collectively $7.2 million), with the Three-Party Agreement to specify the sequencing and additional funding sources.

[24] Utility development and construction standards, 1991; City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element, Table CF-1

[25] Availability letter affirms capacity of source and supply and contains standard conditions of developer construction of necessary extensions or connections to City's existing system.

[26] Availability letter affirms capacity of source and supply and contains standard conditions of developer construction of necessary extensions or connections to City's existing system.

TABLE 12: Road Projects, Costs and Funding Sources (6 Year)

Roads ([27]) Description	Year[28]	Total Cost	*Construction Cost*	*R/W Cost*	Funding Sources[29]
SOUTH ACCESS					
South Access Road[30] (if constructed as 1st access rather than North Access Road)	2001	$10,000,000-$15,000,000	*$8,500,000 - $12,800,000*	*$1,500,000-$2,200,000*	3-Party Agreement funding by initial funding by County, City and Developer (total initial commitment of $7.2 million for additional funds determined through MTP
Kitsap Way (East of SR-3)	2003	$2,200,000	*$1,900,000*	*$300,000*	Developer Contribution per MTP; LID or Latecomer Fees; state and federal grants; City and County funding per MTP
Kitsap Way (East of National Avenue)	2006	$1,980,000	*$1,680,000*	*$300,000*	
Werner Road (West of Kean Avenue)[31]	2004	$3,060,000	*$2,600,000*	*$460,000*	
Werner Road (Kean Avenue to Auto Center Way)	2002	$1,000,000	*$840,000*	*$160,000*	
Werner Road (Auto Center Way to SR3)	2003	$900,000	*$700,000*	*$200,000*	

[27] Roadway capacity improvements are based on compliance with the Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton Concurrency thresholds. City and County LOS standard and analysis of the Property are set forth in Sub-Area Plan Vol. II, Appendix, Items 8, 9, and 12-18.

[28] Actual year of improvement shall be determined concurrent with final jurisdictional review and adoption of the MTA. Costs are based on 1999 as base year.

[29] Pursuant to the 3-Party Agreement, Kitsap County, the City of Bremerton and the Property owner identify additional funding and will cooperatively seek federal and state grant funding to assist in the implementation of these improvements.

[30] South access includes connections from the site to Werner Road. Figures do not include widening SR-3 overpass.

[31] Werner Road improvements are the Interim Improvements as shown in Werner Road Corridor Study for the Kean/Union Avenue to SR-3 segment.

TABLE 13: Wastewater and Water Projects, Costs and Funding Sources (6 Year)

Project Descriptions	Year	Total Cost	Funding Sources
WASTEWATER[36]			
Replace 725 LF of the Old Kitsap Lake Interceptor.[37]	2001	$120,000	Bremerton Utility Revenues/Rates; ULID; Developer Contribution
Pump Station KL-2 Upgrade from 525 gpm to 750 gpm	Phase 1 (2001)	$300,000	
Pump Station KL-1 Upgrade from 525 gpm to 770 gpm	Phase 1 (2001)	$250,000	
8" main west of Union (if KL-1 Interceptor is not constructed)	Phase 1 (2001)	$110,000	
Pump Station KL-2 Upgrade from 1,220 gpm to 3000 gpm	Phase II (2006)	$1,000,000	
Replace 10" force main between KL-2 and KL-1 with 12" force main	Phase II (2006)	$263,000	
Construct KL-1 interceptor, and replace existing sewer	Phase II (2006)	$2,210,000	
WATER[38]			
Extend Existing Mains	Phase I (2001)	$875,000	Bremerton Utility Revenues/Rates; ULIDs; Developer Contributions
Water Storage (771,900 gallons)	Phase I (2001)	$325,000	
Extend Existing Mains	Phase II (2006)	$300,000	
Water Storage (1,742,900 gallons)	Phase II	$750,000	

5.10 Kitsap County Services – Post-Annexation

5.10.10 Administrative Facilities

Kitsap County would continue to provide judicial services to the population after annexation. Based on the Level of Service described in Table 9, the estimated projected population of 2,724 would require .008 district court rooms and .016 superior court rooms. It is expected these would be paid for from tax revenues posted by the project.

[36] See Sub-Area Plan, Vol. II, Appendix, Item 10 for discussion of LOS and Property impacts.
[37] Represents current deficiency.
[38] See Sub-Area Plan, Vol. II, Appendix, Item 11 for LOS and analysis of Property.

5.10.20 Parks and Recreation

Kitsap County would continue to provide regional park and recreation facilities with or without the Sub-Area Plan. Since those facilities are provided to County residents regardless of what local municipal jurisdiction in which they reside, the County's adopted Capital Facilities Plan would cover development under the Sub-Area Plan. The County's inventory included regional parks in incorporated as well as unincorporated areas of the County. Based on the level of service for regional parks described in Table 9, the projected population of 2,724 under the Sub-Area Plan would require 22.9 acres of regional parks. It is expected that this would be paid for from tax revenues posted by the project and any bonds passed by the voters. The County's comprehensive plan indicates a deficit of parks for the current population and this condition would likely continue.

5.11 Available Revenues and Capital Facilities to Support Land Use

If the projected revenue sources and funding turn out to be inadequate to finance the needed Capital Facilities for the Sub-Area Plan, based upon adopted levels of service, then the City and County will make adjustments to the level of service, the land use element, the sources of revenue or any combination thereof, to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed Capital Facilities consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e).

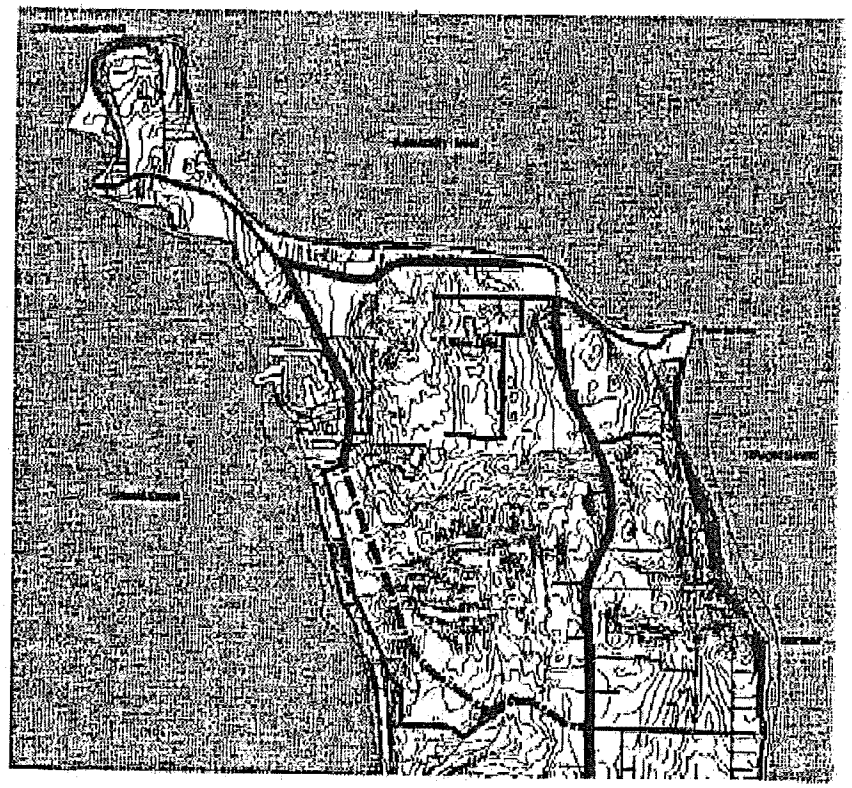
6.0 UTILITIES

The Growth Management Act requires a Utilities Element which outlines the general location and capacity of existing utilities, including electrical lines, telecommunications lines and natural gas lines. The existing facilities are described in both the City and County Comprehensive Plans.

Puget Sound Energy would provide electricity to the Property. According to PSE's project manager for new construction in Kitsap County, there is service in the area and capacity to serve the site. Costs to extend lines to the site would be paid for by the developer and the utility based on Schedule 85 of Puget Sound Energy's Tariff G.

Natural Gas to the Property would be provided by Cascade Natural Gas. According to the Utility, there is service in the area and capacity to serve the site. The cost to extend lines to the site would be shared between the developer and the utility according to "Rule 8 – Extension of Distribution Facilities." The contributions by each are largely based on a "rate of return analysis."

The Property is within the Bremerton Wire Exchange of U.S. West's service area. The engineer for that region indicated that there is capacity to serve the site and that fiber and redundancy would be available by the time construction occurred on the Property. The cost of extending service would be shared between the developer and the utility based on the tariff in effect at the time of construction.



On-Road Pathways

Existing Regional Road

New Regional Road

Rural Road

Rural Village Road

43

Overview of the Plan

The planning goals of the Hansville Community Plan respond to the community goals expressed by the people of Hansville. This plan further provides a framework for the creation of open space and the retention of rural character through the application of design guidelines and regulations.

Planning Goal 1

The plan shall establish Open Space corridors to support diversity and continuity of natural systems.

Stated Community Goals:

Establish a Continuous North South Corridor.

Encourage and maintain diversity and range of habitat to preserve wildlife, including large mammals.

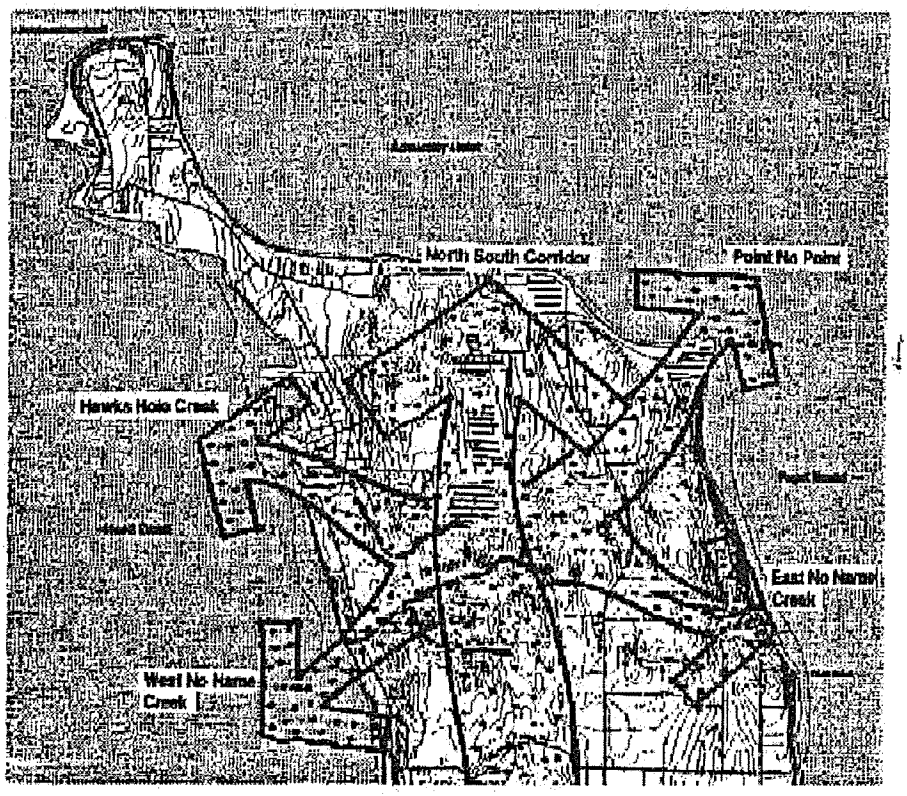
Identify and protect wildlife corridors of appropriate size and vegetative density.

Preserve, maintain and enhance stream corridors and habitat for fish.

Purchase and/or acquire viable pieces of land.

Concept

Hansville has an extensive variety of wildlife, each with its own habitat needs and range. It is the goal of this plan to provide a comprehensive wildlife corridor and open space system. One corridor will link Puget Sound with Hood Canal, and will include a number of stream beds and the county park and wetlands at Point No Point. Another corridor will reinforce the connection between the Beaver Ponds and the Buck Lake area and the complex geography and stream beds to the south. Through coordinated planning efforts, this north/south corridor should link up with a larger, countywide greenway corridor system . Open space corridors should follow natural edges such as fields, forests, streams and lake systems or contour levels, rather than political or ownership lines.



Preferred Alternative: Open Space Corridors

Wetland

Open Space Corridor

Stream

5

Planning Goal 2

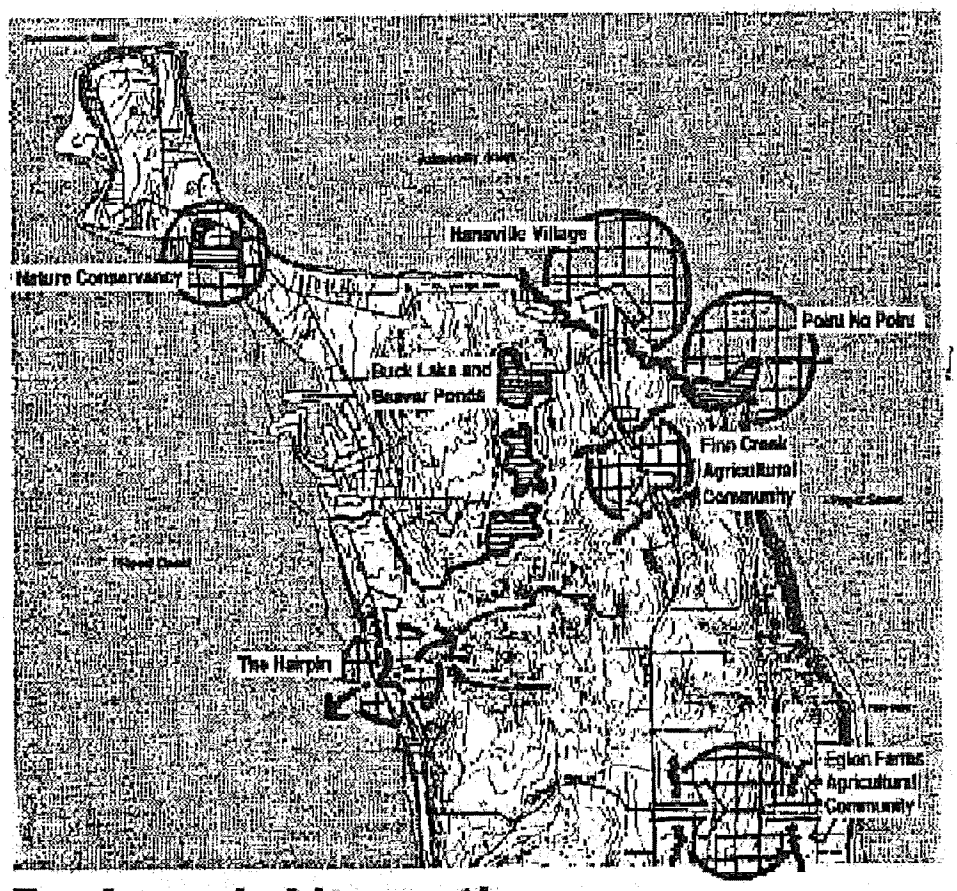
The Plan shall balance the creation of open space with the preservation of private property rights.

Stated Community Goals:

> Create a comprehensive open space system with all developments contributing to a collective and continuous system.
>
> Do not force people out for economic reasons.
>
> Promote cluster housing to preserve open space.
>
> No increase in current allowable development densities.
>
> Establish development guidelines which encourage preservation of rural character and natural systems with credits (bonus densities) for set-asides or other contributions.

Concept

If left unchecked, current development patterns could spell the end of the rural lifestyle which is so important to the residents of the Hansville Peninsula. The major goal of this plan is to preserve that rural character, while meeting the needs of both the human and wildlife inhabitants. Appropriate planning can encourage availability, affordability, and variety of housing types. Further, through a variety of mechanisms, including voluntary contributions, the Plan can create a comprehensive open space system. In all cases, the rights of private property owners to enjoy the use, privacy and value of their property, shall not be diminished.



Preferred Alternative: Significant Places

Wetland

Significant Place

Stream

7

Planning Goal 4

The Plan shall Interconnect the Hansville community with a Pathway Network consisting of both on-road and off-road pathways.

Stated Community Goals:

Establish broader shoulders for walking;

Create pathway systems to connect all sub-communities, roadways and natural areas;

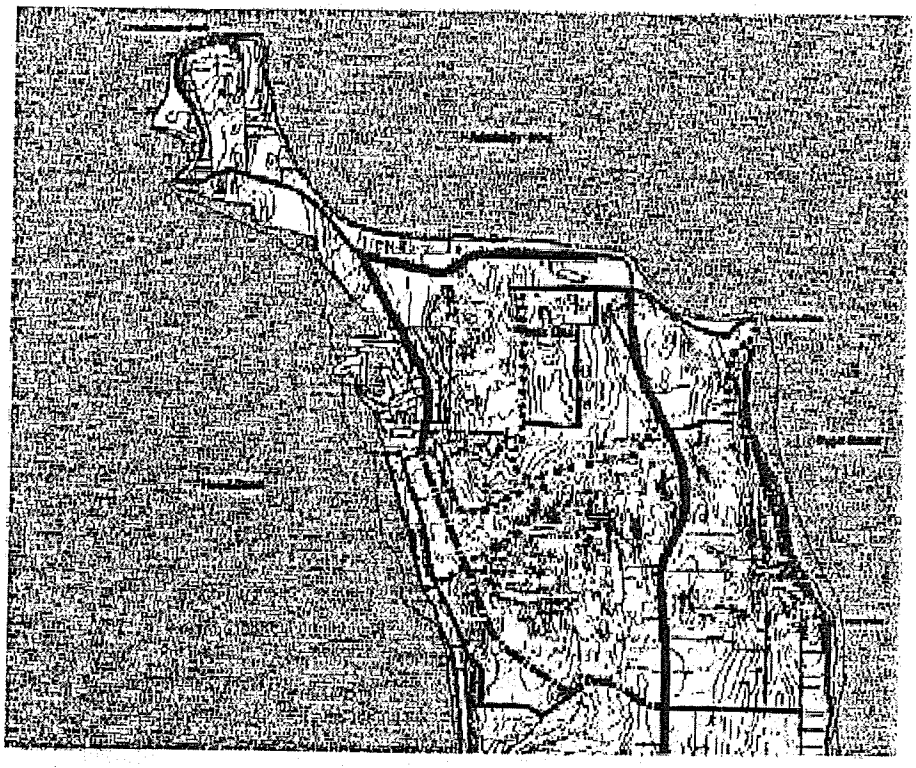
Design pathways to coexist with buffers and wildlife corridors, and provide linkage to other human systems;

Interconnect communities both within our area and to those to the south;

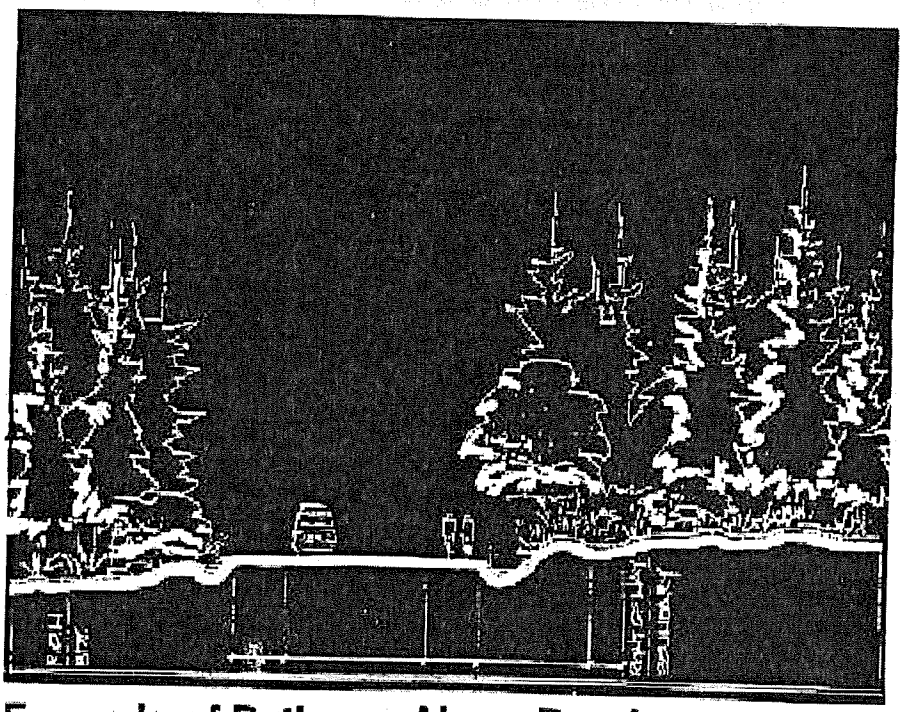
Establish new standards for roadway design.

Concept

Hansville is an aggregation of many settlements on the Peninsula. A goal of the Hansville Community Plan is to maintain and reinforce this concept by weaving the communities together with a web of pathways. This network will take advantage of partially completed on-road pathways which will be finished and improved. Additional off-road pathways will traverse the peninsula featuring views of Buck Lake, Upper and Lower Hawks Pond, and the Finn Creek Farm area.



Principal Connectors: Pathways



Example of Pathway Along Road

11

The Hansville Community Plan

The Plan has four principal components:

1. Open Space Corridors;
2. Balance between creation of open space and preservation of private property rights;
3. Preservation of rural character;
4. Network of connecting pathways.

Together, these four components constitute a comprehensive planning framework. This framework will allow private property owners and public agencies to pursue projects in a way which is responsive to the goals of the community. It is important to recognize that the greatest influence on the character of the community are the actions of individual property owners. Each owner has the power to add to or subtract from the rural character or open space on their property. It is clear from the community design process that the preservation and enhancement of rural character and open space are the over-riding goals of the community. There is equally strong sentiment that no property owner shall suffer the loss of use or value of their property. How then, do we balance these two, apparently conflicting, goals?

We can provide property owners with the tools to resolve this conflict by first understanding those qualities which give an area rural character, and then by writing development guidelines which specifically address the preservation of those qualities. Such guidelines will allow for use and development of property in a way which is supportive of community goals.

A full scale copy of the Hansville Community Plan is available for reference at the Kitsap County Department of Community Development, as well as through the Hansville Open Space Committee.

12

Hansville
Community
Plan 1993
Circulation System
Regional Road
New Regional Road
Rural Road
Rural Village Road
Off-Road Path
Open Space System
Wetlands
Existing Parks
Regulated Open Space
Recommended Open Space Dedications
Visual Resource Zone
Significant Tree Line
Beach Access Point
Admiralty Inlet
Foulweather Bluff
Nature Conservancy
Hansville Village
Point No Point
Finn Creek Agricultural Community
Puget Sound
East No Name Creek
Eglon Agricultural Community
Buck Lake
Upper Lower Carpenter Lake
Hood Canal
Hawks Hole Creek
The Hairpin
West No Name Creek

Section 1:
Open Space Corridors and Places

Open Space Corridors

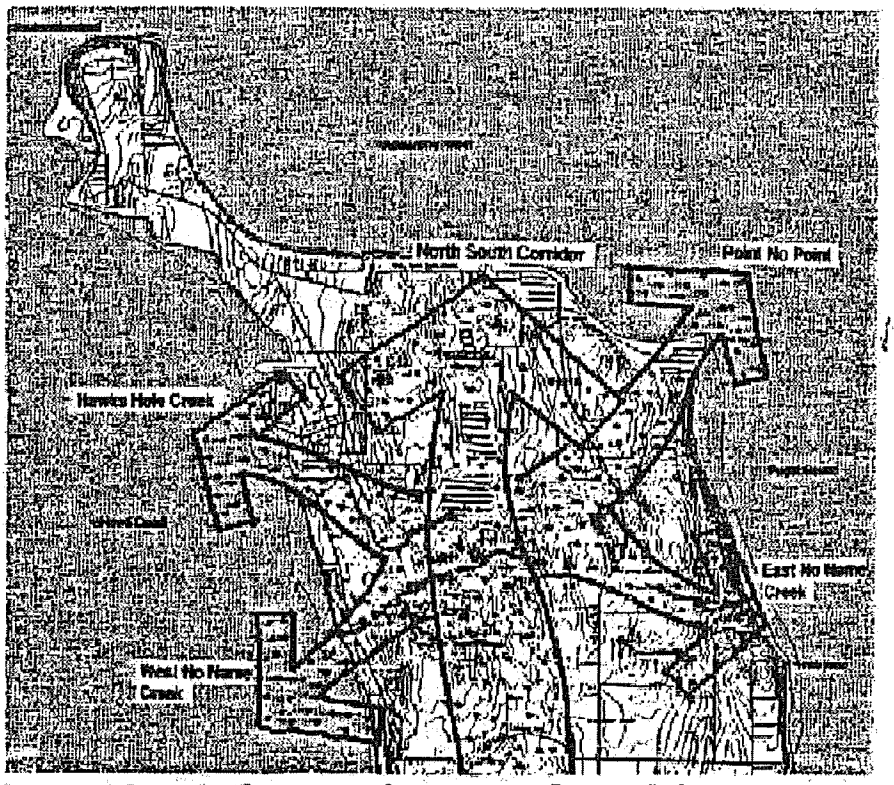
The intent of the open space system is to create large, contiguous areas of undeveloped land in order to preserve and protect wildlife and natural systems. This open space system will consist of a major north-south corridor linked to two east-west corridors. These corridors are formed primarily by encapsulating both existing sensitive and critical areas, such as wetlands, streams and steep slopes, and their required buffers. Further, the plan provides mechanisms for addition to these systems through donation, outright sale, density credit/transfer, or other means. It is important to remember that the creation of these larger open space systems does not automatically allow public access to private properties contributing to or adjacent to the system. The creation of an access system is discussed in the "Connecting Pathways" portion of this document.

These open space corridors are illustrated on the accompanying map. The specific locations and boundaries of these corridors must be established by the county and individual property owners. Open space corridors should follow natural edges such as fields, forests, streams and lake systems or contour levels, rather than political or ownership lines. Reference should be made to the mechanisms outlined in Appendix A, as well as to State and County regulations regarding sensitive area buffers and setbacks.

The open space corridors are generally described in the following sections. See full scale plan for further detail on these corridors.

North South Corridor

This corridor forms the central spine of the system. Starting at Little Boston Road NE, approximately 3000 feet west of Hansville Road, it will run generally north-north-west towards Lower Hawks Pond. From there it will continue north to Upper Hawks Pond, Buck Lake and finally, along the dry wash from Buck Lake to Admiralty Inlet. The southern end of this system can be established through negotiations of density transfers with the large land owner of this area. The wetlands associated with the ponds and lakes will be protected by regulation. Certain properties in section 21 are under consideration for possible acquisition through purchase with funds from conservation futures tax. Property owners will be encouraged to participate in the creation of this system through the mechanisms outlined in Appendices A and B.



Principal Open Space Corridors

Wetland

Open Space Corridor

Stream

15

North West Corridor

This corridor runs from Lower Hawks Pond along Hawks Hole Creek to its' outlet at Hood Canal in the Shorewoods development.

South West Corridor

This corridor runs from the North-South spine along West No Name Creek (drainage basin # 166) to the outfall at the "Hairpin" on Hood Canal. It includes an area of complex, possibly unstable slopes, centered approximately 3000 feet north-east of the "Hairpin".

South East Corridor

This corridor runs from the uppermost reaches of West No Name Creek (approximately 1000 feet west of Hansville Road at Weaver Pass) across Hansville Road and along East No Name Creek (drainage basin #171) to its' outfall at Puget Sound.

North East Corridor

This corridor runs from Lower Hawks Pond east along the northern boundary of section 28 to the Hansville Water District spring site # 1. From here it continues north easterly towards the County Park and Point No Point Wetlands. Continued agricultural use of the Finn Creek Agricultural area is strongly supported by this plan. Agricultural uses are seen as supportive of the intentions of this open space system. Again, the specific location of the corridor, as well as mechanisms for its' preservation and use by private owners, will be negotiated between the County and the property owners.

Open Space Places

In addition to the corridors previously discussed, the Hansville Community Plan identifies certain areas of principal significance to the quality and maintenance of rural character and natural systems. Where possible, these significant areas have been linked to the corridors in order to fully integrate places and connectors into a comprehensive and continuous system.

These significant places would be acquired, preserved or protected through a variety of mechanisms, some of which are outlined in Appendices A and B. The basic principle of preservation of private property rights is a central feature of these mechanisms. These places would be studied on a case-by-case basis in order to identify the correct mechanism for inclusion in the system. With the possible exception of the Hansville Village, studies of the impacts on wildlife should be an integral part of the decision-making process involved in the future use of each of these places.

The Nature Foulweather Bluff Preserve

This existing preserve is of great importance to the residents of Hansville. The Preserve needs to be linked to the overall pathway system in order to improve access for local residents.

Hansville Village

This existing center of commerce and community shall continue to serve as the "village center" for the residents of Hansville. Cottage industries should be encouraged to locate here, along with other support and service businesses. A study should be made of the design and character appropriate to a rural waterfront village, resulting in design guidelines which are responsive to the community goals. It is specified in this plan that the village not become a "destination" retail center, but remain primarily for the convenience of local residents.

Hansville Wetlands

These wetlands are directly adjacent to the Village of Hansville. As such, they are important in establishing the rural character of the village. Within the context of the evolution of the Village, these wetlands should be preserved and protected. It is important to stress that these wetlands can form a highly diverse and educational edge to the village. Rather than attempting to ignore or overprotect this area, the opportunity exists to integrate the wetlands into the design of the village by providing pedestrian access along their northeastern edge. This will allow for human observation and interpretation of this ecosystem, and establish a second public access system in the town, the other being along the beach.

Point No Point Area

Current negotiations between the County and the Coast Guard will result in the establishment of a park at the old Light House Station. In addition, there are significant wetlands in this area which should be actively protected under current and future regulations. The proximity of the County Park in the uplands suggests that integration of the wetlands into this public space system would be highly beneficial on several levels.

Buck Lake and Upper and Lower Hawks Ponds

These areas form the centerpiece for the wildlife habitat of the central peninsula area. By maintaining and preserving their connections with the uplands to the south, their beneficial effects on natural systems is greatly enhanced. Here again, negotiations with individual property owners to protect and preserve these areas beyond what is required by statute will be an early focus of the Plan.

The Finn Creek Agricultural Community

The agricultural lands in the Finn Creek Agricultural Community are a primary visual resource to all residents and visitors to Hansville. It is here that one "enters" Hansville. This area is clearly defined by stands of large trees which are essential to the sense of space captured within. The County and the property owners of this area should initiate discussions regarding the continued agricultural use of this land, the maintenance of the surrounding tree mass, and the impacts these actions may have on the owners. Creative means to ensure the continued agricultural use of the Finn Creek Agricultural Community are essential to the area's survival. Appendix A and B may form a point of departure for these discussions. It is important to note that the maintenance of these areas in an agricultural setting does not preclude the residential development of appropriate portions of the area (see recommended development response diagram on pages 34 and 36).

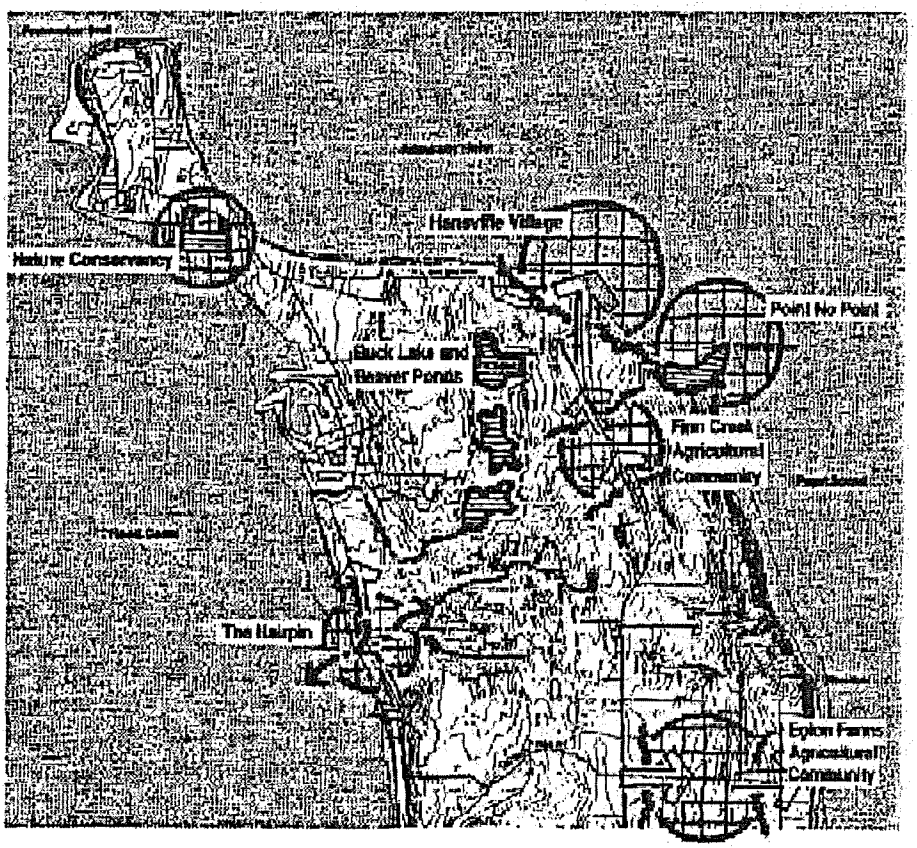
The Hairpin at West No Name Creek (drainage basin #166)

This is one of the few public access points along Hood Canal, and an important terminus of the open space corridor system. The roadway itself has been identified as dangerous, and may be re-configured in the future. This location should become a primary access point to the open space system for residents of Hansville. With the reconfiguration of the roadway it may be possible to re-establish the stream as an open (non-culverted) stream for the benefit of wildlife.

Eglon Agricultural Community

This area serves as a visual resource for the residents of Eglon. It is here that one "enters" Eglon. As with the Finn Creek Agricultural Community, this area is also clearly defined by stands of large trees. The County and

the Property owners of this area should initiate discussions regarding the continued agricultural use of this land, the maintenance of the surrounding tree mass, and the impacts these actions may have on the owners. Creative means to ensure the continued agricultural use of the Eglon Agricultural Community are essential to the area's survival. Appendix A and B may form a point of departure for these discussions. It is important to note that the maintenance of these areas in an agricultural setting does not preclude the residential development of appropriate portions of the area (see recommended development response diagram on pages 34 and 36). These discussions should be held with representatives from Eglon.



Principal Open Space Places

Wetland

Significant Place

Stream

Section 4:
Network of Pathways

The linkages between the various communities which make up the area known as Hansville are a central component of this plan. Just as corridors for wildlife and vegetation are important to the maintenance of the natural systems, so are connections which link the human and social systems. The ability to utilize and inhabit one's community, to visit one's neighbors, to enjoy the public recreation and outdoor areas of the community are central to the participation in community life. Most residents make their homes in Hansville because of it's proximity to nature and recreation, however, there has been no comprehensive approach to the creation of a public outdoor network which is accessible to all the residents of Hansville. This Plan outlines principal pathways which must be established to link the communities, provide recreational access, and complement the open space system as described earlier in this document. This pathway system has the support of the Hansville community, and shall serve as the basis for the Pathway and Greenway Plan for the Hansville area.

These pathways are of two basic types; on-road and off-road. The following pages describe the intentions and concepts associated with each. Again, this plan provides a framework based on community consensus, not specific designs. This pathway system will be developed over a period of time, conceivably associated with other design and development activities. The pathways will be created on public land such as road right of ways, public parks and open space. Some may be developed as part of a larger development such as a Planned Unit Development. Others may be created by mechanisms outlined in Attachment A such as donation, easement or dedication. Each segment of the system will require a specific design to ensure that it is compatible with the natural systems, ownership patterns, safety concerns and range of user type.

On-Road Pathways

The residents of Hansville walk on road shoulders for exercise, enjoyment of nature and visits with neighbors. In most cases, these shoulders are not specifically developed for walking which leads to unpleasant and often unsafe conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic. This plan recommends the gradual implementation of a dedicated pathway system along both existing and proposed roads, reducing dependence on automobiles, and increasing pedestrian safety. These pathways should be separated from the roadway by color, material, topography, or vegetation. They should be able to respond more specifically to localized conditions such as views, vegetation, and streams etc. Greater safety and interest in the walking experience can be achieved by clearly delineating the path from the road in both the horizontal and vertical planes. Pathways can be located between the edge of the travel lanes to the edge of the right of way at the property line. In most cases, the property owner will not be developing right to the property's edge. In addition to this, the guidelines regarding Visual Character Preservation Zone should make possible the full utilization of the right of way. When pathways are located away from the edge of a roadway, special safety consideration must be considered at crossings with roads or driveways. The following diagrams illustrate possible locations and design principles for on-road pathways.

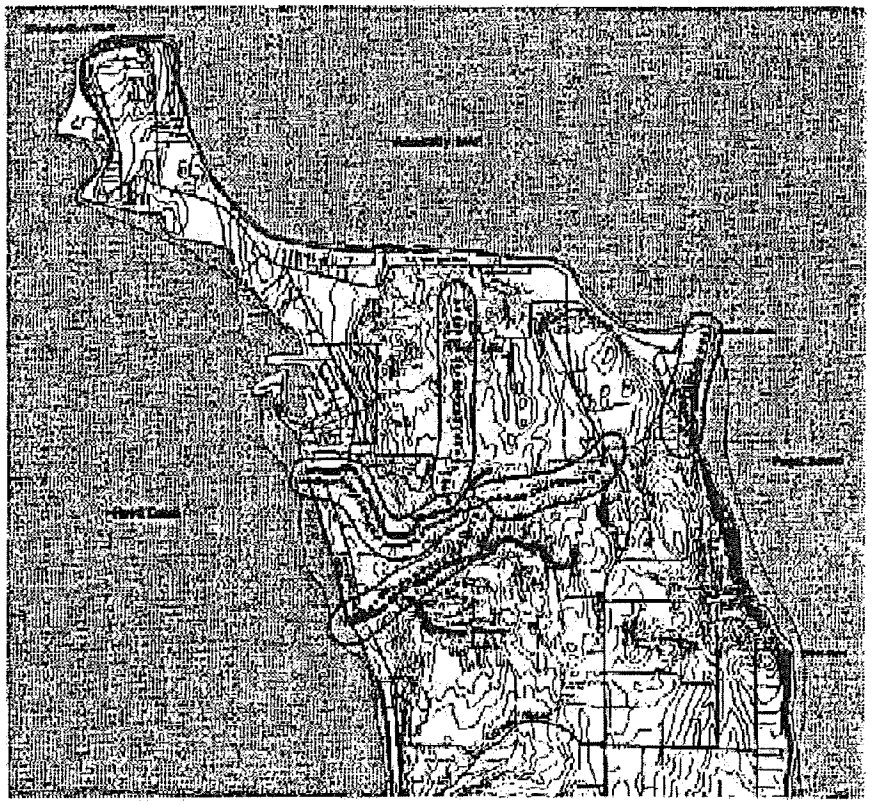
Off-Road Pathways

The second component of the overall pathway system will be the off-road network. This will allow residents to access and enjoy the natural and rural areas of the peninsula. The principal connectors are illustrated on the accompanying diagram. Many individual segments of the system will follow existing and recommended open space corridors and natural systems such as streams. Development regulations in the form of setbacks, buffers and character preservation zones can be used, with agreement of the property owner through easements or dedications, to establish the system. Planned Unit Developments can add to the system by attaching the open space and public access components of their projects to the emerging pathway system in order to form linkages with adjacent properties.

The off-road pathways are for the use and enjoyment of the residents of Hansville. There should be no indicators or signage to attract visitors to this part of the system. There should be no parking facilities at the paths' termini. The system should be maintained by local community groups. This will insure that the residents have responsibility for and control of the character and accessibility of the off-road system. These pathways should begin as pedestrian ways, although the considerable interest in bicycle, horse and llama trails indicates that a more detailed study should be conducted to allow a greater range of user groups in the future. The trail system would include unobtrusive signage to indicate which of these uses are permitted on specific trails.

An important aspect of this system is that it have a minimal impact on the rural or natural quality of the environments through which it passes. It is a pathway system which should blend and harmonize with its setting. It should change to meet its context, in this way providing diversity, interest and the ability to coexist with a variety of conditions. There should be frequent resting places with logs or stumps to sit on. There should be a coordinated sign system which is unobtrusive in its setting.

This system will be created by assembling land which can be purchased, with land which may be donated or dedicated, and linking these with lands already in public ownership. It will be a complex effort, and require pro-active, long-term leadership and management to assemble.

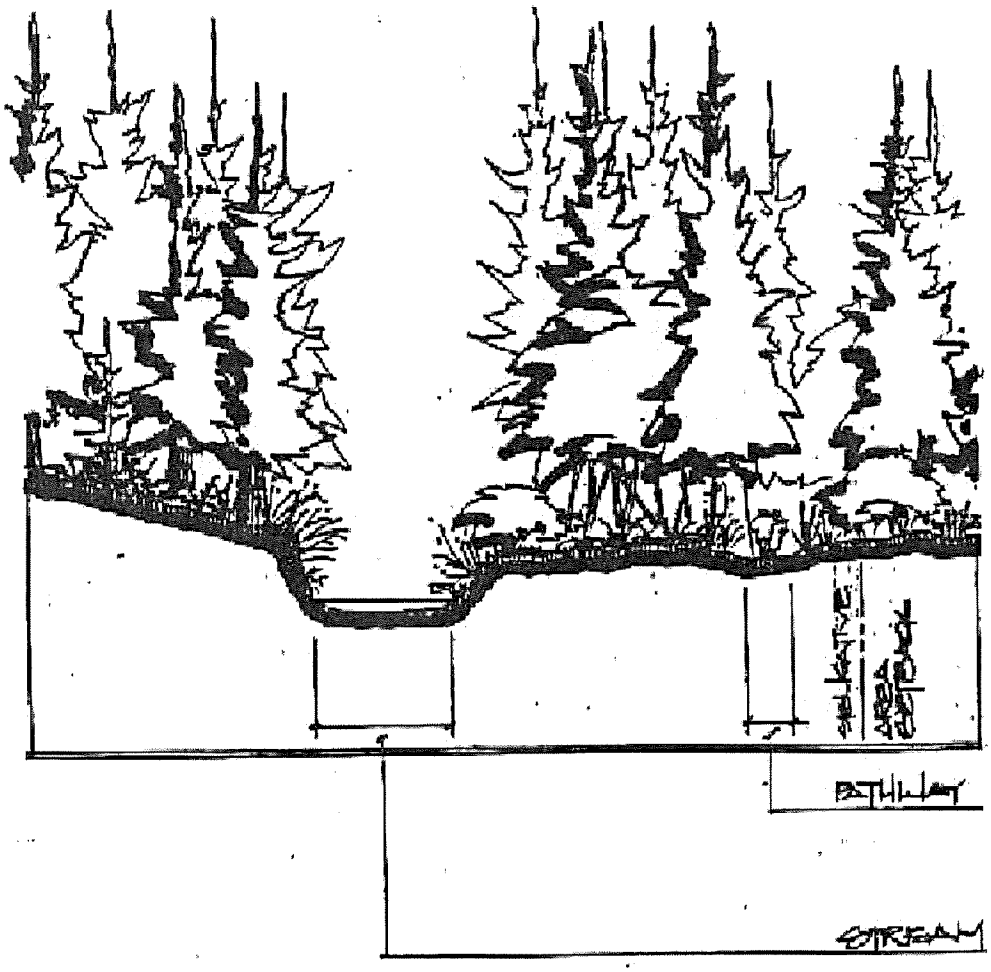


Off-Road Pathways

Off-Road Pathway Segment

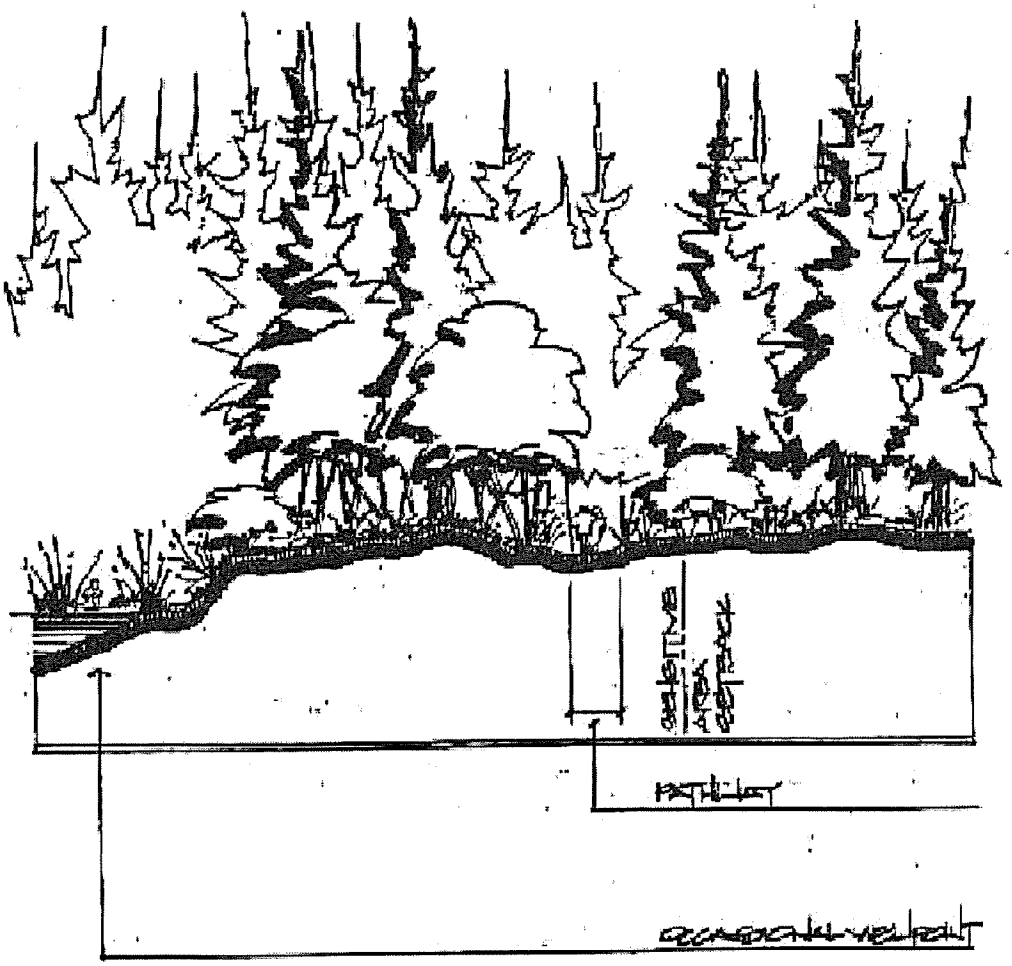
Stream

45



Pathways Along Streams

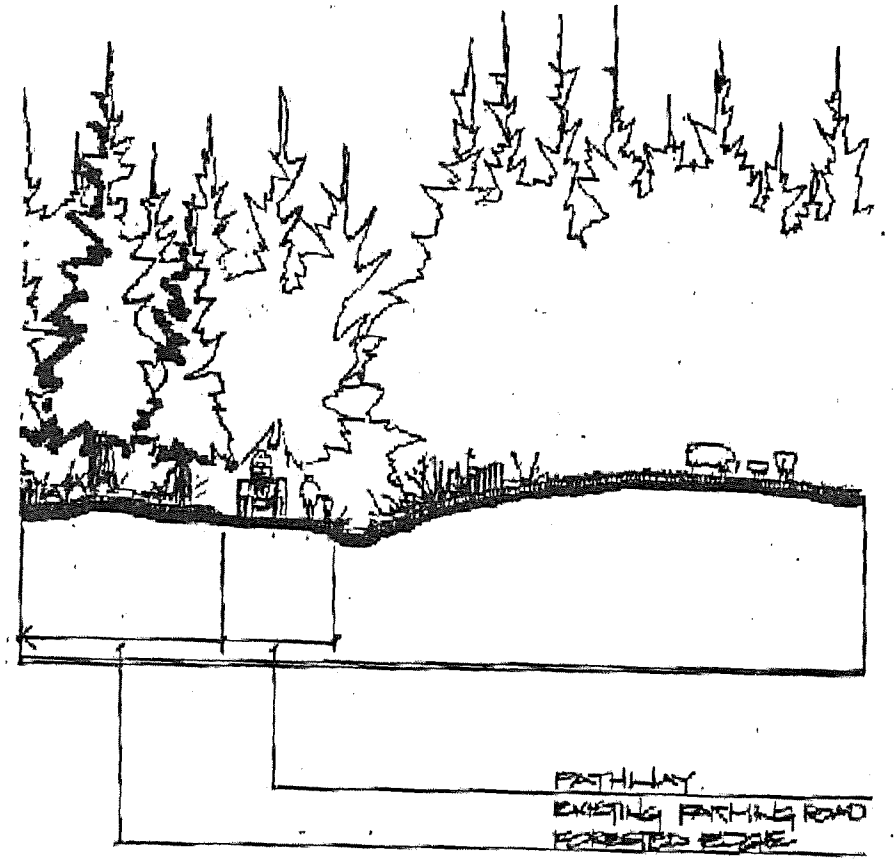
- Path construction, as opposed to simply clearing undergrowth, should be kept to a minimum incorporating natural materials such as split logs and wood chips to ease travel through wet areas.
- Whenever possible, the path should be located toward the outside edge of the required sensitive area setback.
- The path could occasionally produce an offshoot to dead end near the stream incorporating a viewing/resting area. These should be kept to a minimum and strategically placed so that the impact on the natural system is reduced.
- When absolutely required, the crossing of a stream should be done with the construction of a bridge constructed of a pair of logs.



Pathways Along Wetlands

- Path construction, as opposed to simply clearing undergrowth, should be kept to a minimum and utilize natural materials such as split logs and wood chips to ease travel through wet areas.
- Whenever possible, the path should be located toward the outside edge of the required sensitive area setback.
- The path could occasionally produce an offshoot to dead end near the wetland incorporating a viewing/resting area. These should be kept to a minimum and strategically placed so as to reduce the impact on the natural systems.

51



Pathways in Dedicated Open Space

- Path construction, as opposed to simply clearing undergrowth, should be kept to a minimum incorporating natural materials such as split logs and wood chips to ease travel through wet areas.
- Whenever possible, pathways should be located along existing private drives or existing farming and logging roads.
- When traversing through open meadows or agricultural areas, the path should be located along a forested edge.
- Pathway locations should be decided upon with primary input from the property owner to minimize impacts on privacy or use.
- Signage should clearly identify dedicated pathways and note that right of access is not granted to areas off of the pathway.
- Pathways must connect to the overall pathway network.

52

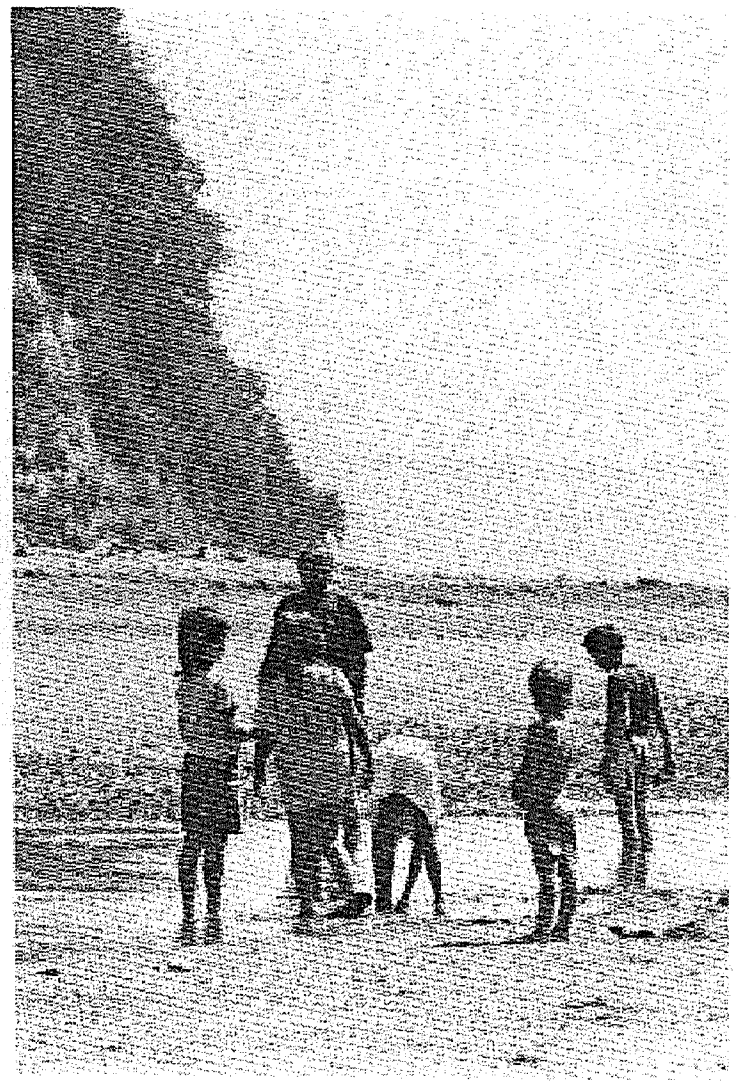
INTRODUCTION

One of the few human rights that isn't officially guaranteed in this country is an agreement that the places you grow up caring about will be there for you when you're ready to start a family of your own.

— Robert Yaro

The town of Indianola has remained a relatively quiet village for many years, and has maintained its character of rural resort-like charm and small-town friendliness for many generations of residents. The beach, the woods, the type and detailing of buildings, and the organization of the town itself and its institutions all have contributed to the perpetuation of that character. Increasing area growth rates are now putting mounting pressures on the community to grow and change, however, and there exists a genuine and perhaps justified concern on the part of residents that the town as it exists now is threatened by that growth.

The firm of MacLeod Reckord was retained in the spring of 1991 by the Indianola Land Trust to evaluate the town in terms of its physical character and to make recommendations regarding possible means of preserving the positive attributes of the town in the face of increasing growth pressures. Since that positive character depends to a great extent upon both the visual quality of the town and the types of activities enjoyed by the residents, a Greenway was envisioned as a potential tool for preserving the visual character of the town and helping to guide future growth in a positive way.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Greenways, as they have been developed around the country, are rich and diverse and have evolved for a variety of reasons. Some are for recreation, others mainly for ecological, aesthetic or environmental management purposes. The general idea, though, is a multi-purpose natural green way based upon protected (usually linear) corridors which will improve environmental quality, enhance aesthetics and provide for outdoor recreation.

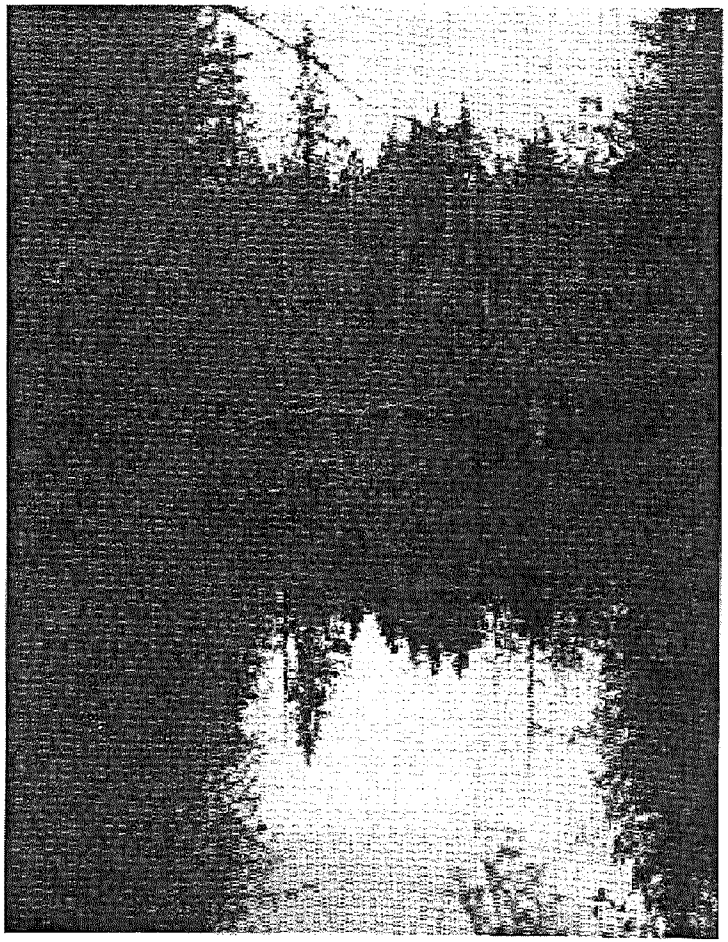
In discussions with residents and people concerned about the future of Indianola, it became clear that the Greenway plan represents an opportunity to accomplish several objectives, including ***protection*** of sensitive areas, ***preservation*** of town "character," partly by raising local consciousness regarding the quality of life in Indianola and its fragility, and provision of ***recreation***, all of which can contribute positively to the daily lives of the residents.

PROTECTION

We need intelligent handling of soils, streams, forests and wildlife.

— Marston Bates

The area's rural character and physical setting result in several identifiable physical elements that are sensitive to development and/or alteration. Waterways and wetlands, beaches, steep slopes, and sensitive vegetation and soil types all are vulnerable to development or overuse and are contributors to the physical character of the town. Many of these elements also represent sensitive habitat types for local species of wildlife.

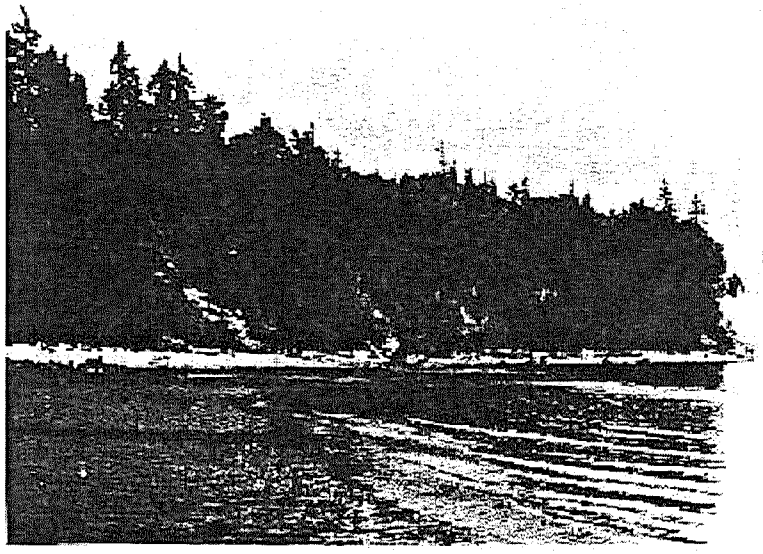


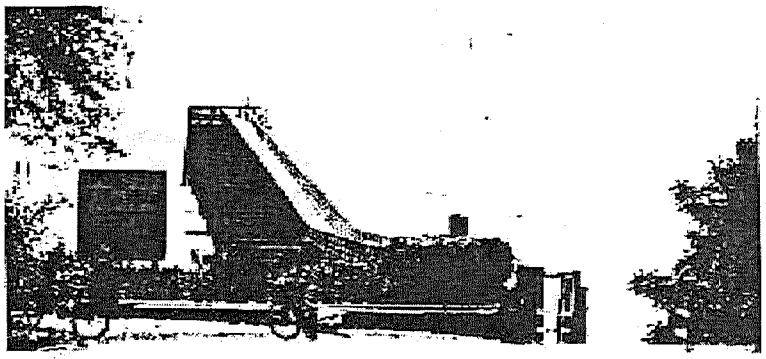
CHARACTER PRESERVATION

It is a puzzle to find some simple word for the sensed quality of a place. This...refers to what one can see, how it feels underfoot, the smell of the air, the sounds...how patterns of these sensations make up the quality of places, and how that quality affects our immediate well-being, our actions, our feelings, and our understandings.

— Kevin Lynch

Everyone involved has expressed a great affection for the "feel" of Indianola and a hope that the traits contributing to that character can be identified and preserved. There is a tremendous range in scale among the physical factors that contribute, from the overall physical setting on a south-facing slope above Puget Sound, the forests, narrow roads, ravines and the beach itself, down to small details such as the age and diversity of building types,





garden gates, beachrock fireplaces, paths and fences.

Roads, buildings, gardens...do not grow and organize themselves. They are placed and shaped by someone's decisions, however limited or careless or...obscured by the passage of time.

— Kevin Lynch

The Greenway plan can contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the town's character by recognizing and identifying the smaller contributors to character that occur on individual properties or are the product of individual decisions and actions, many of which may seem insignificant in themselves but the results of which, in the aggregate, have a great deal to do with the overall form and feel of Indianola. Beach and waterfront bank treatment, tree cutting, driveway types, fence detailing, lighting and landscaping are examples of elements which affect the town's identity and which, given proper consideration over time can do a great deal towards preserving the town's character.

Also contributing are such cultural and social factors as the diversity within the residential population, the town's location on the Port Madison Indian Reservation, the post office and its place as a social hub, the clubhouse and the town's social and organizational infrastructure.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Protection
Character preservation
Recreation

SETTING

Region
Indianola

PROCESS

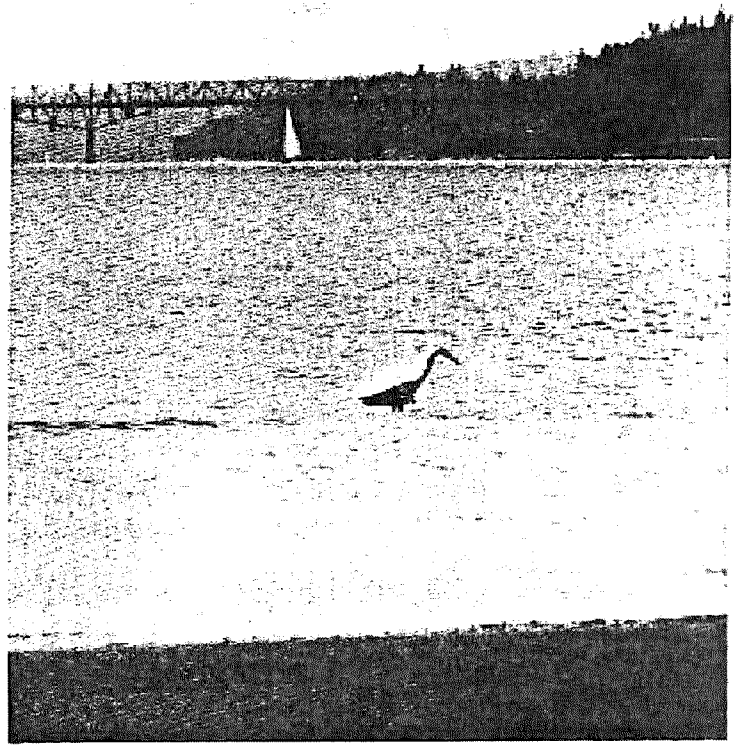
Determinants
Composite

PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations
Priorities
Implementation

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

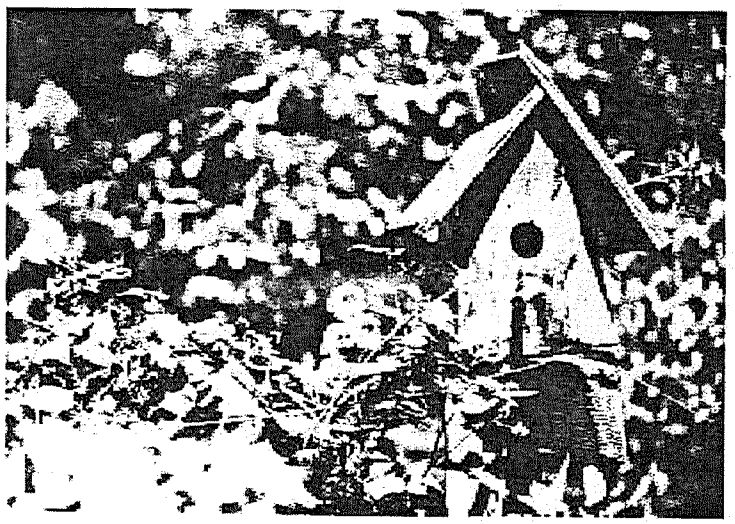


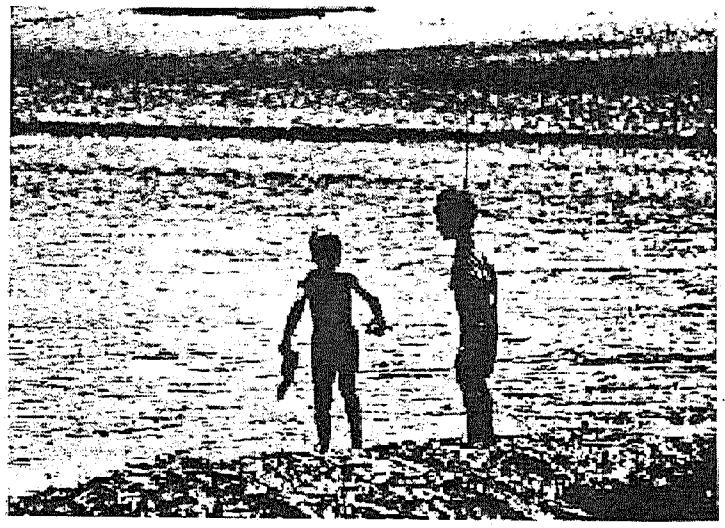
COMPOSITE

The task of conceiving and developing the Indianola Greenway is made somewhat more complicated than it might otherwise be by having a set of goals which is perhaps more ambitious and diverse than some others.

The Greenway plan envisioned here will not only create a system of linear green corridors for recreational/trail use, but is also intended to preserve sensitive habitat areas (with or *without* public access) and identify and preserve the town's "character."

The process used to establish priorities and determine the most desirable elements or corridors within Indianola is to (conceptually) *overlay* the various determinant factors (sensitive areas, visual buffers, parks, historic features, etc.) together. Some of the identified areas are desirable for only one of these reasons, but





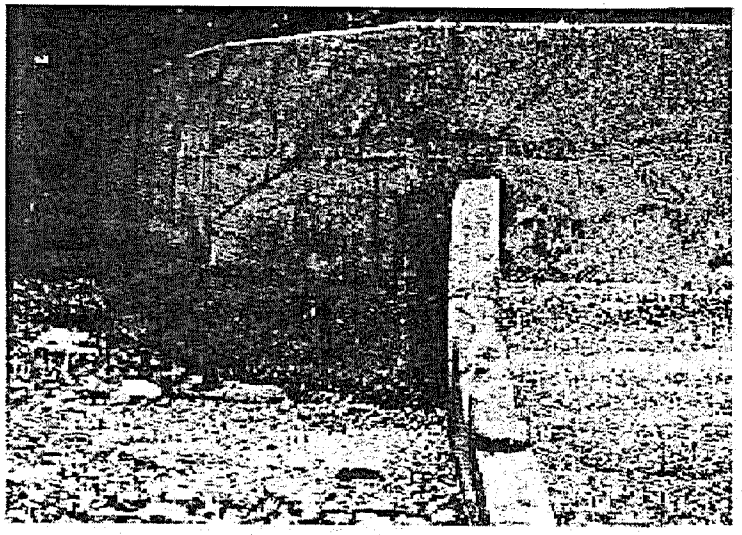
many others combine two or more and may thus be higher priority for inclusion in the Greenway plan. Linear elements such as streamways, for example, are valuable and perhaps of a higher priority because they are physically vulnerable, important as habitat, are heavily wooded and thus serve as a visual element, and contribute to the "feel" or character of the town by their very existence.

It may also be true that timing is important to the inclusion of some parcels in the Greenway plan. Market or political forces, or the inclinations of the current owner of a particular property, may indicate earlier inclusion into the Greenway than would otherwise be indicated by, say, the natural determinants.

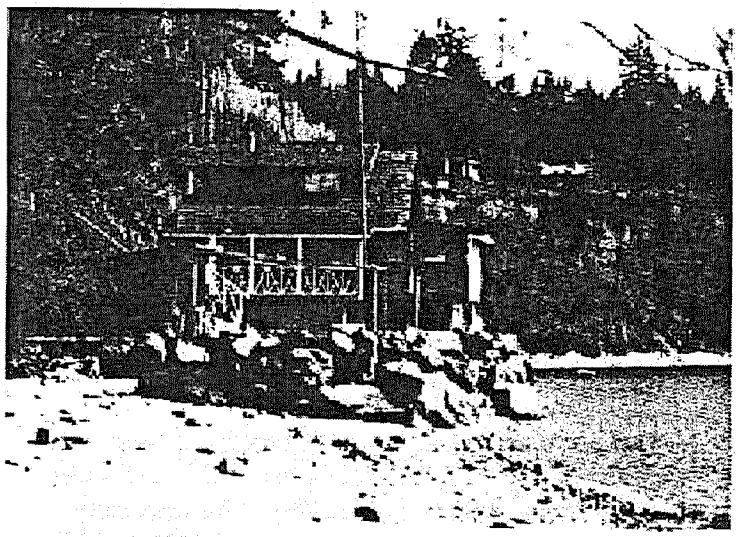
You can't always get what you want, but if you try sometimes, you just might find you get what you need.

— Mick Jagger

INDIANOLA
GREENWAY
NORTH
TO KINGSTON
TO JEFFERSON HEAD
ESTUARY
PINE
DIVISION
MIDWAY
BEACH
WILDWOOD
INDIANOLA DOCK
TIDELANDS
MILLER BAY
MILLER BAY ESTATES
TO SUQUAMISH
BALLFIELD
FIRE STATION
KITSAP CREEK & PONDS
S. KINGSTON RD.
INDIANOLA ROAD



tural engineer indicate that wave action may be a contributing factor in some areas, but more often bank slumping can be attributed to drainage and soil charac-



teristics above. These bulkheads and groins can change the beach characteristics for hundreds of yards in either direction by disrupting the littoral movement and distribution of sand along the beach. They also, by protruding beyond the mean high water line, interrupt the use of the beach as a walkway once the tide reaches the level of the bulkhead (a bulkhead at the 9-foot tide level, for example, makes the beach impassable approximately 25% of the time).

Views are also an important part of the "feel" of Indianola, and careful consideration of the potential visual impact of a new building is critical. A tall building or roofline close to the water, for example, can seriously degrade views from both public and private areas, while careful site planning which takes these impacts into consideration will have substantial long-term benefit for everyone.

Trees also are often cut to "improve" views, when in fact a commonly accepted credo of the design professions says that views are usually enhanced when "framed" by foreground trees.

Grading and Drainage work, given the previously discussed impacts of siltation and erosion, must be undertaken with the understanding that we <u>all</u> live downstream, and careless disposition of storm water or grading of unstable soils may have long-term negative effects.

It is also true that public works improvements, which are usually undertaken for good reasons and which in themselves may not seem significant, can in the aggregate add up to a substantially different physical char-



acter. Street widenings, sidewalk additions, road straightenings, street lighting and tree cutting for sight distance are all examples of incremental changes which, if undertaken carelessly or unnecessarily, can do more harm than good to the town.

PRIORITIES

As mentioned earlier, the various elements which comprise the Greenway Plan are included for different reasons, some of which indicate a higher priority for earlier inclusion in the Greenway than others (assuming that the implementation of the plan will be incremental).

A logical priority ranking would be as follows:

First Priority: Those areas that are most sensitive to change, which are at greatest risk from accelerating growth and/or imminent development and which, once lost, cannot readily be replaced or replicated (i.e. streamways, wetlands, steep slopes, estuaries and beaches and landmark trees and buffers).

Second Priority: Corridors or areas which can be included/designated as part of the Greenway fairly easily, with little or no cost, and which would thus establish the Greenway presence in the minds of residents and owners and create a base for expansion (i.e. existing streets, street rights-of-way, publicly-owned corridors or parcels owned by supportive individuals).

Third Priority: Those areas which are perhaps not at immediate risk or those which will require more effort in terms of acquisition and/or negotiation for inclusion in the Greenway Plan (i.e. private "buffers" or parcels not planned for immediate development).

IMPLEMENTATION

The adoption of the Greenway plan and its implementation are the next steps towards accomplishing long-term goals and objectives. Implementation will require a substantial expenditure of effort and energy, as well as an increased sensitivity and awareness on the part of both private landowners and public officials. Near term efforts should perhaps be aimed toward the inclusion in the plan of those types of elements described in the first and second priorities (threatened areas and easily-designated corridors or parcels) to immediately protect sensitive areas and establish a Greenway presence.

The Greenway plan, if implemented carefully and with consideration of the desires and needs of all concerned, can be of benefit to Indianola residents for generations to come.



Guillemot Cove 1

Appendix F:

Habitat Plan Background

The Setting: Kitsap Peninsula

The Kitsap Peninsula's physiographic and topographic features are similar to much of the area in the Puget Sound Lowland and were formed by the deposition of glacial drift. The most predominant deposit on the peninsula is glacial till; silts and clays were also deposited. The topography is moderately subdued and consists of flat-topped rolling hills and undulating uplands. Elevations range from 100 to 400 feet above mean sea level (MSL), with the exception of the Green and Gold mountains in the central portion of the peninsula which rise to approximately 1,700 feet MSL. The upland areas bordering the coastline are often steep or terminate with sea cliffs or bluffs, though low-bank shorelines are also common.

The Kitsap Peninsula has a temperate maritime climate and is typified by short, cool, dry summers and prolonged mild, wet winters. Precipitation supplies groundwater recharge and stream runoff throughout the peninsula. Because the Kitsap Peninsula is essentially bounded on all sides by marine water bodies and there are no water bodies flowing on to the peninsula (*i.e.*, there are no upstream watersheds) precipitation is the sole natural input of fresh water source for recharge and runoff. All water flowing out of the watershed eventually discharges to the surrounding marine waters of Puget Sound/Hood Canal.

The vegetation of the Peninsula is typified by the Douglas fir-western hemlock-western red cedar forest ecological system, with relatively small patches of dry evergreen forest and woodland mainly associated with localized prairie landscapes. Prairies and oak woodlands were historically common in local areas with coarse outwash around southern Puget Sound. Wetlands (including bogs and fens) and lakes are very frequent because of the glacial landscape. Extensive marine shorelines tend to have good development of intertidal marshes and other estuarine communities.

Habitat Types

Habitats are generally distinguished by their principal vegetation types and physical surroundings. Forest areas provide live trees with open or closed canopies, dead trees (snags) and logs, trees with broken tops, leaf litter and understory vegetation. Meadows are open areas with grasses or with other plant communities. Rock outcrops and beaches and sub-alpine areas provide locations where environmental stresses are greater. Habitats based on the presence of open water—streams and wetlands, riparian areas, ponds and lakes—are of particular importance because of the ongoing need of all life for water.

Individual habitats are grouped and evaluated together as communities. These communities and assemblages have a variety of plant and animal species in them which provide and consume different products. The interaction and relationship of these habitats and communities define the functional ecosystems. These communities and ecosystems are the focus for the assessment of the adequacy of habitat quantities, size and shape, and the distribution, association and connectivity of the habitat areas.

At an even higher scale these ecological communities can be viewed and evaluated as ecoregions. This level of analysis can give a broad scale view of habitat and its condition over large areas.

Plant associations are commonly used in order to define a set of ecosystems for an area, and for the Willamette Valley–Puget Trough–Georgia Basin Ecoregional Assessment (*see below*); the 204 recognized plant associations in the ecoregion were organized into 19 terrestrial ecological systems. These groupings were based on existing knowledge of characteristic spatial patterns, the environmental setting, and the driving ecological processes for the plant associations, where a "plant association" is a recurring plant community with a characteristic range in species composition, specific diagnostic species, and a defined range in habitat conditions and physiognomy or structure.

Developing habitat maps for individual wildlife species cannot be afforded for more than a few select species. Rather, the occurrence and use of different plant associations and habitat features (such as habitat block size, connectivity, and distribution) serve to represent the needs of most animal species.

Based on the ecoregion analysis, the habitat types and ecosystems that are in the Puget Sound area include the following (Table ##):

Table ##. Ecological Systems in Puget Sound.

Terrestrial Ecological System	Spatial Pattern*	Number of Plant Associations
Wetland		
Intertidal Salt Marshes	Small Patch	16
Tidally Influenced Freshwater Wetlands	Small Patch/Linear	10
Freshwater Marshes	Small Patch	22
Depressional Wetland Shrublands	Small Patch	9
Depressional Wetland Broadleaf Forests	Small Patch	11
Coniferous Forested Wetlands	Small Patch	3
Sphagnum Bogs and Fens	Small Patch	22
Meadow and Open Area		
Upland Prairies and Savannas	Large Patch	6
Herbaceous Balds and Bluffs	Small Patch	7
Forest		
Riparian Forests and Shrublands (including Marine Riparian)	Linear	44
Dry Evergreen Forests and Woodlands	Small/Large Patch	12
Douglas-Fir–Western Hemlock–Western Redcedar Forests	Matrix/Large Patch	13
Silver Fir–Western Hemlock Forests	Matrix/Large Patch	
Northern Oak Woodlands	Small Patch	7
Aquatic		
Freshwater Aquatic Beds, Ponds, Lakes	Small Patch/Large Patch	16
Autumnal Freshwater Mudflats	Small Patch	7

Marine Ecological System/Area
Estuaries, "Pocket Estuaries," and Lagoons
Marine Nearshore
Kelp and Macroalgae
Sea Grasses
Flats (sand, gravel, mud)
Shoreline
Beaches (sand, gravel, rocky)
Coastal Spits, Dunes, and Strand
Banks and Cliffs (Rock or Eroding)

*Linear—Communities or systems that occur as linear strips and are often transitional (ecotonal) between terrestrial and aquatic systems.

Small Patch—Communities or systems that form small, discrete areas of vegetation cover and typically are limited in distribution by localized environmental features.

Large Patch—Communities or systems that form large areas of interrupted cover and typically are not limited by localized environmental features.

Matrix—Communities or systems that form extensive and contiguous cover, occur on the most extensive landforms, and typically have relatively wide ecological tolerances.

Ecological Assessments

Kitsap County and others have prepared several kinds of countywide ecological assessments. Freshwater and nearshore habitat needs of salmonids, and priority locations of those habitats, were assessed and evaluated at the local level in the 2003 *Kitsap Salmonid Refugia Report*, and at the Puget Sound scale in the 2000 report, *Conservation Priorities: An Assessment of Freshwater Habitat for Puget Sound Salmon*. Terrestrial wildlife habitat suitability has been assessed by the Washington Department of Wildlife (draft, 2005). An ecoregional assessment of plant and animal habitat, the *Willamette Valley–Puget Trough–Georgia Basin Ecoregional Assessment*, was completed in 2004. The marine nearshore has been assessed for Puget Sound shoreline in Pierce County up to the Kitsap County line, and the City of Bainbridge Island has completed a nearshore assessment. An East Kitsap County assessment will be completed during 2006–7. The Lead Entities for salmon recovery in east and west Water Resource Inventory Area 15 (WRIA 15) have each produced a *Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy*, both updated to 2005. A *Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors Analysis* was also produced in 2000 for both east and west WRIA 15.

Ecoregional Assessment

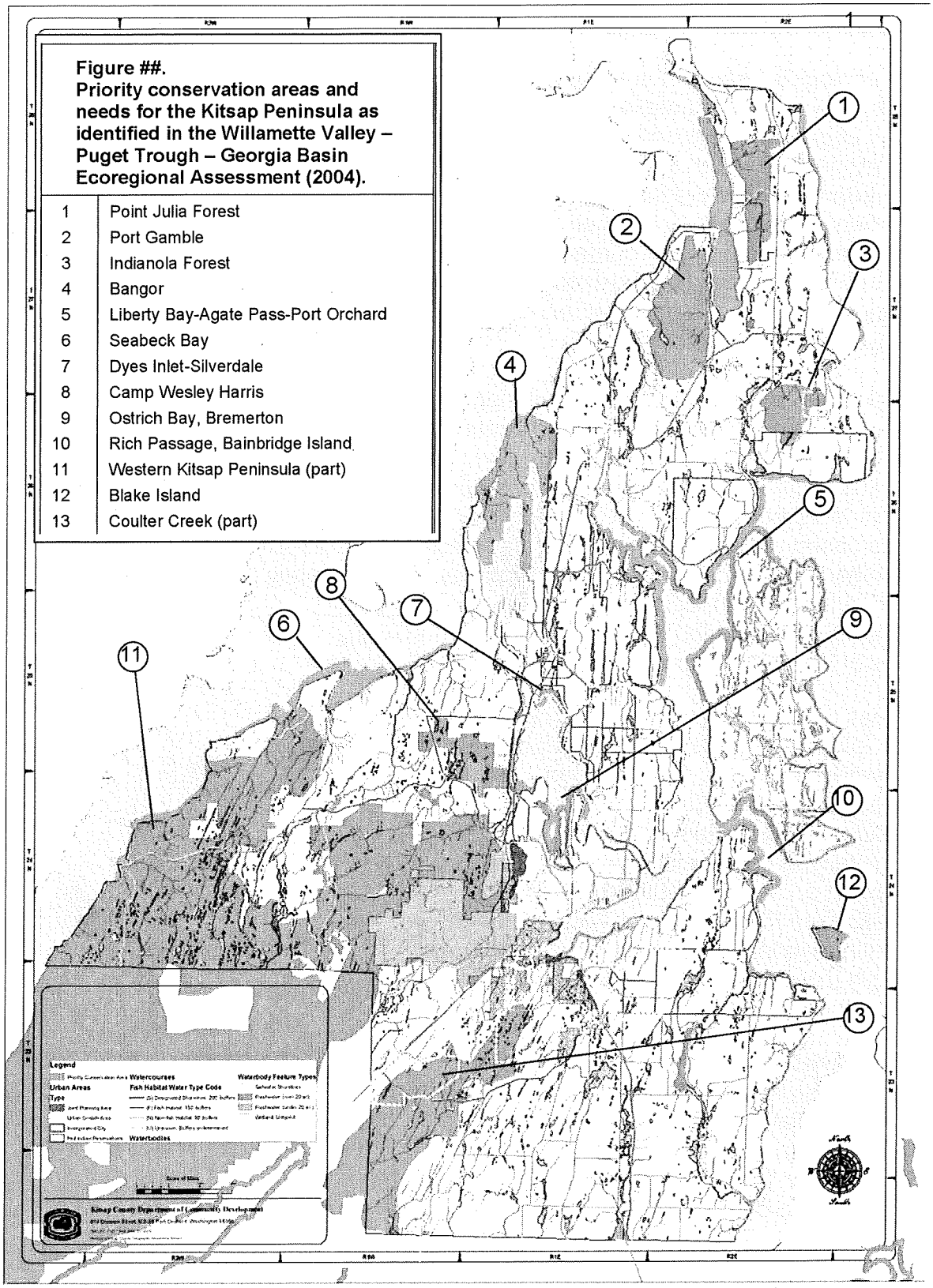
An *ecoregion* defines an area of general similarity in ecosystems and native species and in the type, quantity, and quality of environmental resources (climate, geology, landforms, *etc.*). It serves as a useful spatial framework for research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. Ecoregion boundaries are established using knowledge of regional-scaled patterns in climate, physiography, and biotic communities. Given the integrative character of ecoregions, defining their boundaries is interpretive science, and several interpretations exist for North American ecoregions.

A recent ecoregional assessment that includes the Kitsap area is the *Willamette Valley–Puget Trough–Georgia Basin Ecoregional Assessment* (2004). This ecoregion is comprised of a long ribbon of broad valley lowlands and inland sea that is flanked by the rugged Cascade and Coastal Ranges and which encompasses 21,000 square miles. The Puget Trough/Puget Sound Lowland is one section of that larger complex. Table ## represents the identification of ecological systems in the Puget Trough by this ecoregional assessment.

Figure ## represents the priority conservation areas and needs for the Kitsap Peninsula as identified in this study. The identified areas within Kitsap County include:

Point Julia Forest
Port Gamble
Indianola Forest
Bangor
Liberty Bay-Agate Pass-Port Orchard
Seabeck Bay
Dyes Inlet-Silverdale
Camp Wesley Harris
Ostrich Bay, Bremerton
Rich Passage, Bainbridge Island
Western Kitsap Peninsula (part)
Blake Island
Coulter Creek (part)

These are part of the portfolio of priority conservation areas that are identified in the assessment as being of exceptional biological value and which are the most likely places for conservation to succeed, based on their current condition, land use and other factors.


Figure ##.
Priority conservation areas and needs for the Kitsap Peninsula as identified in the Willamette Valley – Puget Trough – Georgia Basin Ecoregional Assessment (2004).
1 Point Julia Forest
2 Port Gamble
3 Indianola Forest
4 Bangor
5 Liberty Bay-Agate Pass-Port Orchard
6 Seabeck Bay
7 Dyes Inlet-Silverdale
8 Camp Wesley Harris
9 Ostrich Bay, Bremerton
10 Rich Passage, Bainbridge Island
11 Western Kitsap Peninsula (part)
12 Blake Island
13 Coulter Creek (part)
Legend
Watercourses
Waterbody Feature Types
Urban Areas
Fish Habitat Water Type Code
Type
Waterbodies
Kitsap County Department of Community Development

Streams and Refugia for Salmonids

An ecological *refugium* is an area where special environmental circumstances exist or which have enabled a species or community of species to survive after their decline or extinction in surrounding areas. It is therefore a refuge where conditions are good. *Salmonid refugia* can be defined as habitats or environmental factors that provide spatial and temporal resistance and/or resilience to aquatic communities and salmonid populations which have been impacted by natural and human-related disturbances. Refugia can be stream corridors, watersheds, or shoreline areas. No single factor leads an area to be designated as a refugium; rather, it is a convergence of several ecological (physical and biological) factors.

"Salmonid" means "of the salmon family," and the Pacific salmonids in our area include coho, chum, Chinook, and pink salmon, but also trout (steelhead and cutthroat) and char (Dolly Varden). The *Kitsap Salmonid Refugia Report* (2003) looked at all of these species, and was developed to try to meet the needs of them all without giving special consideration to any individual species. That is, it was based upon a "multi-species" approach. The approach of the East Kitsap Peninsula Lead Entity for salmon recovery, as provided in its *Habitat Strategy* and in the salmon recovery plans for Puget Sound and the Hood Canal, is also one of providing for multiple species.

Areas that qualify as *refugia* typically have habitat features such as intact streamside forests, undeveloped floodplains, wetlands, and natural shorelines. Refugia function by maintaining core populations that can support and restock outlying or satellite areas (*see* Figure ##). For wild salmon to continue to survive in our area and to begin to recover, these core populations (and their habitat) must remain viable.

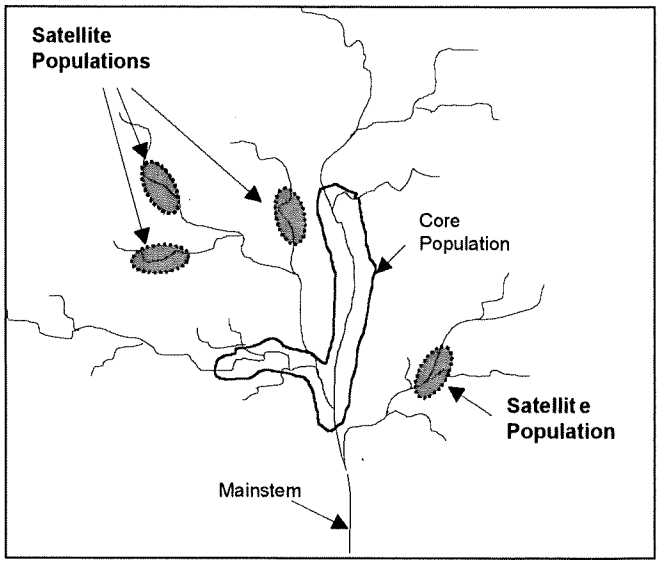


Figure ##: Refugium concept showing a core population and its satellite populations.

The assessment looked at a number of landscape and ecological factors in order to characterize watersheds and sub-watersheds, stream corridors and marine shorelines. These areas were then assigned to one of four categories.

Category A is "Priority refugia with natural ecological integrity." These areas are nearly intact and relatively undisturbed, and generally exhibit properly functioning conditions. These are generally in excellent condition (though not necessarily pristine).

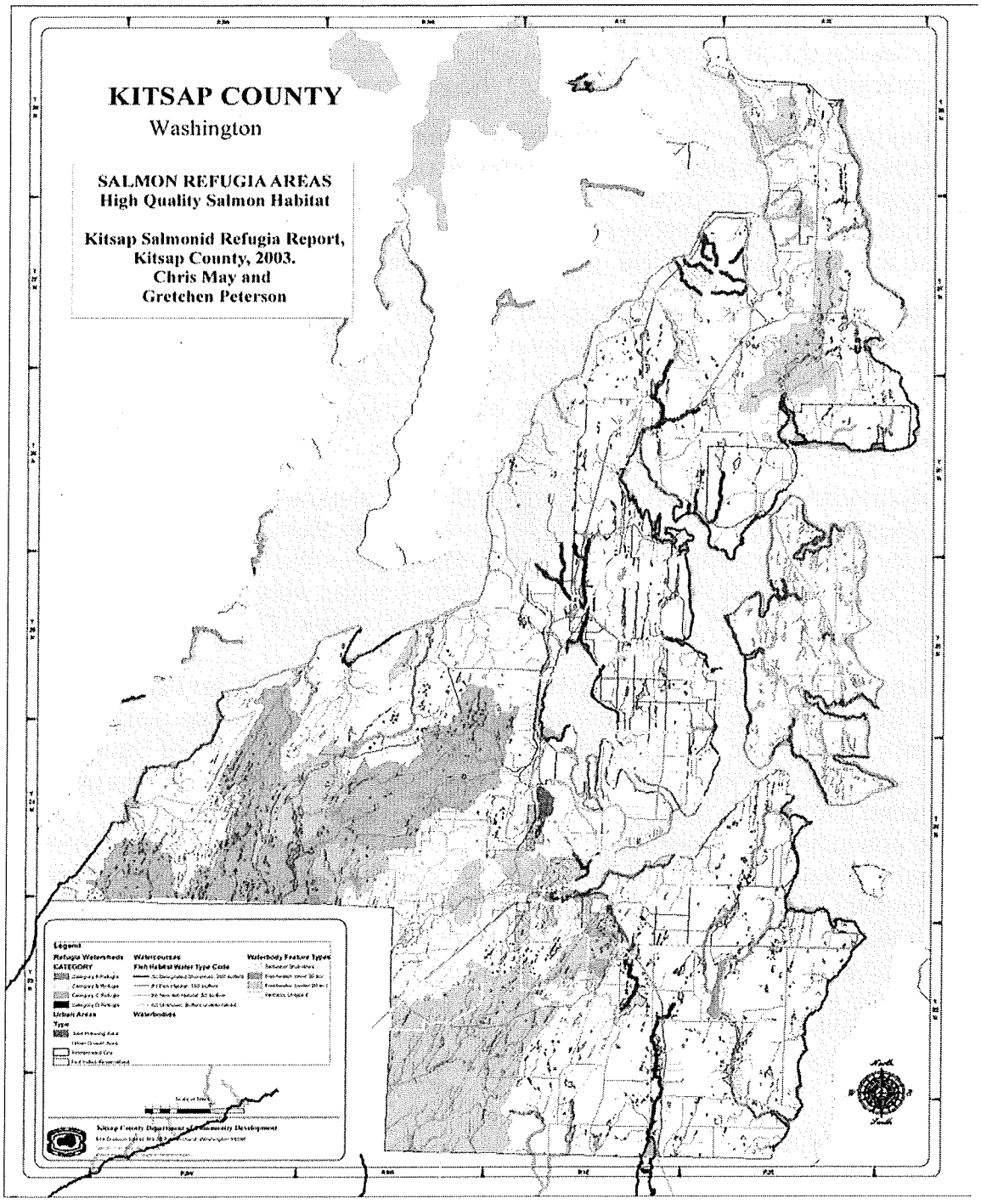


Figure ##. **Kitsap County Salmonid Refugia (Watershed, Riparian Corridor, and Nearshore-Estuarine).**

Category B is "Primary refugia with altered ecological conditions." These have somewhat disturbed conditions, but which still support natural assemblages of native salmon. These are generally in good condition.

Category C is "Secondary refugia with altered ecological integrity." These areas could be assigned to categories A or B if not for hatchery influences, migration barriers and/or degraded habitat. These are generally in fair condition. Also included were areas that were precluded from a higher rating due to a lack of quantitative data (*i.e.*, "possible refugia").

Category D is "Potential refugia with altered ecological integrity." These areas have significantly degraded habitat conditions: they were likely historically important for salmon, but today do not support anywhere near natural levels of salmon productivity. They could also be thought of as possible sites for restorative actions.

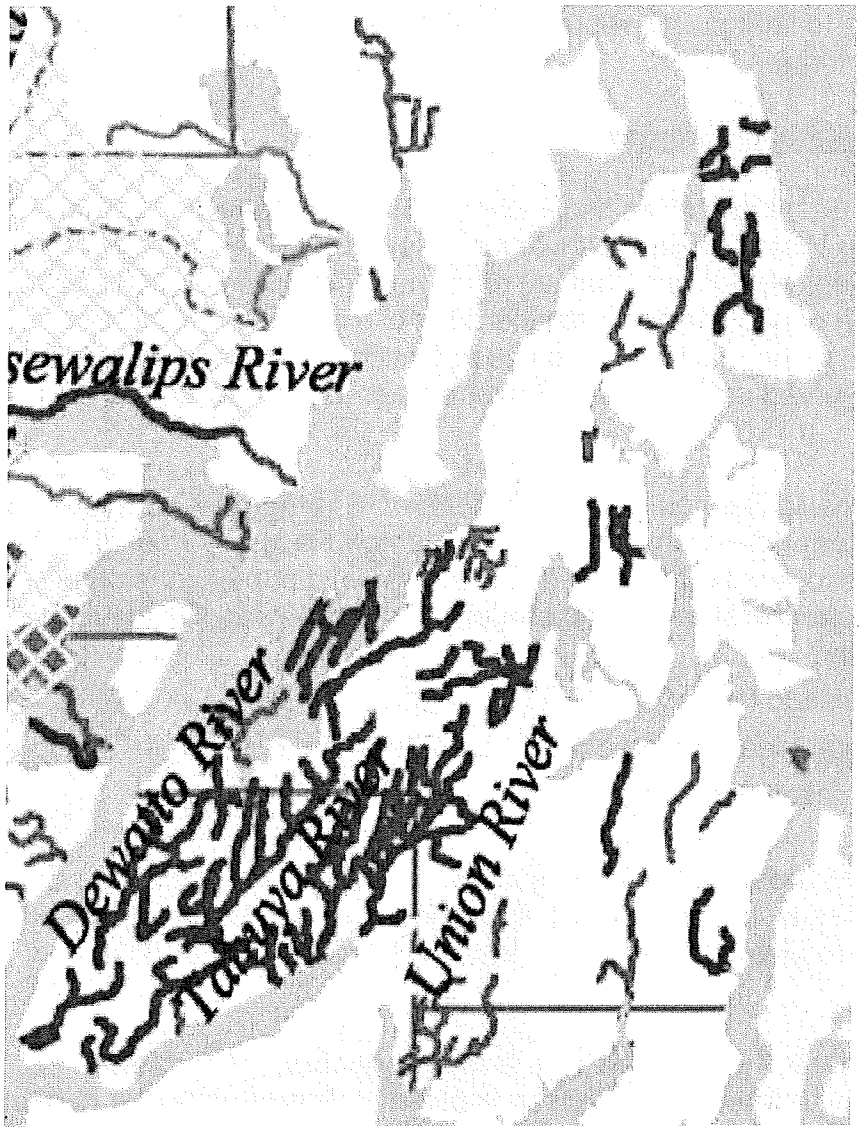
The report classified a total of 160 individual sub-watersheds, stream reaches, and nearshore areas as refugia, and 44 streams were analyzed and deemed not to qualify as refuge areas. The map in Figure ## shows the results of the assessment: a total of 26 streams and nearshore areas were assigned to Categories A and B, 31 in Category C, and 34 in Category D.

The report, *Conservation Priorities: An Assessment of Freshwater Habitat for Puget Sound Salmon* by the Trust for Public Lands (2000) provides a similar assessment of priority habitat and refugia for salmon, but on a Puget Sound regional basis. The assessment involved gathering and synthesizing a large body of existing information about salmon populations, habitat conditions and landscape influences, such as road density, for each of the region's Watershed Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs). One of its conclusions is that "The majority of the most productive areas for salmon—lowland river channels and tributaries—have been severely degraded, and the areas presently afforded most protection are higher elevation systems. These headwater areas hydrologically support the productivity of lowland streams, but historically did not include the most productive and diverse habitat and populations." Figure ## shows a summary of the priority streams and watersheds that were identified in this report.

Countywide Upland Wildlife Habitat Assessment

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has been mapping current habitat condition at a countywide and watershed scale. Using a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) platform, the Assessment combines regional biodiversity priorities with local indicators of habitat condition, such as land conversion, road density, and fish and wildlife priority areas. The Assessment uses pre-existing information and data from a variety of sources including: Ecoregional Assessments, WDFW Priority Habitats and Species Program,

WDNR Natural Heritage Program, statewide stream layers, land cover, state and county road layers, and local expert knowledge.



Frissell-Adams Stream Prioritization
- Areas of Highest Ecological Integrity
- Priority Refugia
- Possible Refugia
- Critical Contributing Area
- Potential Future Refugia
- Inaccessible Areas
- County Boundaries
- Cities
- Reservoirs and Lakes
- Rivers

Landscape Level Subwatershed Prioritization
- 0 - 10 (Low Ecological Integrity)
- 11 - 13
- 14 - 15 (Moderate Ecological Integrity)
- 16 - 18
- 19 - 24 (Very High Ecological Integrity)

Figure ##. Kitsap County Freshwater Habitat Priorities per the Assessment by the Trust for Public Lands (2000).

A series of maps has been produced that represents the relative condition of habitat across the landscape. On the map in Figure ##, areas in good condition are colored green and areas with poor habitat condition are colored dark purple. Areas from light green to light purple represent the gradient of habitat condition in between these two extremes.

Salmon Recovery Habitat Strategies

The Lead Entities for East Kitsap Peninsula WRIA 15 and for the Hood Canal (including West Kitsap Water Resource Inventory Area 15)(WRIA 15) have prepared habitat strategy documents that set forth the procedures and criteria for assessing and ranking projects for the consideration of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB). The mission of both Lead Entities is to ensure that local salmon habitat is preserved and restored to support salmon populations and human communities.

The *East Kitsap Peninsula Salmon Habitat Restoration Strategy* is a component of the E. Kitsap chapter of the draft *Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan*. The goal of the *Strategy* is to restore healthy self-sustaining wild populations of the salmon species native to the streams and shorelines of the Kitsap Peninsula. Four objectives include:

- Increase population levels
- Maintain geographically diverse populations
- Promote the preservation and restoration of healthy, functioning ecosystems
- Increase public understanding and support for salmon recovery

The *Strategy* addresses local habitat conditions and is therefore an integral part of the larger regional recovery effort for species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

The emphasis of the East Kitsap *Strategy* is a **multi-species, ecosystem approach**. The highest priority in East Kitsap is given to those freshwater habitat restoration and/or protection actions and projects that will benefit large numbers of salmon and multiple species.

The East Kitsap *Strategy* makes the following observations regarding limiting conditions in salmonid habitat:

The salmonid habitat in the streams of East Kitsap appears to be highly susceptible to changes in hydrology that result from stormwater runoff from development in the watersheds. The increase in impervious surfaces, associated with the conversion of vegetated areas to residential and commercial development, decreases evapotranspiration and the infiltration of precipitation into the soils and wetlands, and increases surface runoff and the frequency, duration and magnitude of peak stream flows. The result is that less water will be

available to sustain flows through the dry months, and the increased peak flows will result in increased bank and streambed instability, channel scour, and loss of instream habitat diversity, all of which adversely affect salmonid production.

The habitat quality and natural physical processes of estuarine and nearshore environments have been severely impacted throughout much of East Kitsap. Estuaries have been adversely affected by the encroachment on, and fill of, historic intertidal areas at the mouths of streams for roadways and other development. Nearshore habitat has been significantly altered due to the extensive armoring and alteration of the marine shoreline and associated alteration of the sediment supply and distribution. Roadways across or along the mouths of streams and marine shorelines have significantly altered or eliminated estuarine and nearshore function. Docks, groins, and other anthropomorphic structures have contributed to altered habitat conditions.

The resources that are available for salmon recovery activities are finite and should therefore be distributed strategically where they will preserve and restore the diversity and productive capacity of watersheds. To achieve this objective, the East Kitsap *Strategy* places the greatest priority on streams that have been identified as having the highest watershed integrity. Streams are ranked as Tier 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, with the highest priority assigned to Tier 1. These Tier-1 watersheds are each described in detail in the *East Kitsap Strategy*, Appendix B, which also includes a specific list of prioritized actions that are recommended for each watershed.

The Hood Canal and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca have somewhat different conditions and species to address than is the case for E. Kitsap, and therefore the *Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy for Hood Canal and the Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca* has some differences from the *Strategy* for E. Kitsap in its specific approaches and priorities. The *Strategy* prioritizes watersheds, stream reaches and selected estuary habitats based on their potential importance to Endangered Species Act and Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI)-critical salmonids.

The highest priority for the *Strategy* is to protect and restore what has been documented as the focal species' habitat and the watershed processes that support and maintain that habitat. Within watersheds, the *Strategy* prioritizes habitat supporting ESA-listed stocks, then habitats supporting other anadromous salmonids, followed by all other freshwater habitats. This approach outlines the Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3 Action Areas for watersheds in Tiers 1 through 5 (Table A). Priority habitat action areas within each watershed are defined by the d become more specific in our prioritization of these critical habitats. As with freshwater habitats, contributing marine habitat-forming processes such as riparian areas are ranked with the estuary and nearshore habitats they support.

Priority habitat action areas within each watershed are defined by the distribution of salmonid species and their supporting habitats and watershed processes.

Specific priority areas and areas of concern are described in more detail in the *Strategy*.

Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors

Two reports, one for the east (Puget Sound) and one for the west (Hood Canal) sides of the peninsula were completed in 2000. The purpose of the assessment was to identify conditions that limit the ability of habitat to fully sustain populations of salmon. The general findings are similar to those of the subsequent reports that are described above.

Marine Nearshore Assessments

The marine nearshore encompasses the interface between subtidal marine habitats and the upland watershed (including the riparian zone). Among the factors that shape it are the "alongshore" processes that affect sediment transport and aquatic species movement patterns. These shoreline processes must continue to function appropriately across the entire landscape in order for shoreline habitats and ecological functions to continue in a self-sustaining condition over the long term. In spite of the values of the nearshore, its biological functions remain largely unquantified. An attempt is being made throughout Puget Sound to complete assessments of the various nearshore reaches.

The nearshore estuaries deserve particular note. An estuary includes the area from the uppermost extent of tidal influence with a stream to the upper intertidal line on the delta face. The abundant food supply, wide salinity gradients, and diverse habitats make these areas particularly valuable to anadromous fish for rearing, feeding, and acclimation of young salmon ("fry") from freshwater to marine life. Worldwide, few other habitats are so valuable for fish production yet are so threatened.

Bainbridge Island

The nearshore ecosystems of Bainbridge Island provide support for an array of marine plants and animals native to Puget Sound. The study gathered data, and examined and interpreted them using a conceptual model that integrates the best available science for nearshore ecosystems in Puget Sound. The model organized the verified linkages between human actions, controlling factors, habitat structure, and ecological functions in nearshore habitats, and scored areas based on the status of nine measures of controlling factors in the nearshore.

The Bainbridge Island nearshore ecosystem is characterized by a wide range of conditions, ranging from fairly unmodified stretches of natural shoreline to private residences with associated armoring structures to highly developed industrial areas. The assessment found that Bainbridge Island's shoreline represents a

microcosm of what is found in Puget Sound, with moderate levels of impacts to nearshore resources being the norm, but with extreme examples of high and low impacts being found as well. Most management areas were considered moderately impacted by human activities.

Of 2,262 shoreline parcels on Bainbridge Island, over 82 percent have been developed, with single-family residential use representing the vast majority of these cases. According to the WDNR ShoreZone Inventory, approximately 52 percent of the Bainbridge Island shoreline has some type of armoring or modification.

Kitsap Peninsula Nearshore (Puget Sound and Hood Canal shores)

A nearshore assessment of the Puget Sound shoreline, similar to that of Bainbridge Island, is in progress, to be completed in late 2007. A Hood Canal assessment, to build upon initial work by the Point No Point Treaty Council, is proposed but not funded at present. A nearshore assessment, using different methodology, was completed for the Pierce County portion of the marine nearshore of the peninsula in 2003. Additional information for the Pierce County area, including upland habitats, is in the *Key Peninsula–Islands Basin Plan* (draft, Jan. 2006).

Watershed Assessments

Kitsap County has conducted two major watershed assessments—Chico Creek Watershed and the Upper Dyes Inlet/Barker Creek/Silverdale—that have had significant habitat evaluations associated with them. These assessments were conducted as part of "alternative futures" modeling and evaluation for these basins. In particular, the Chico Creek assessment identified two major wildlife travel and habitat connection corridors, and identified high-priority habitat areas for acquisition or restoration. Several of these identified have occurred or are in process, some through acquisition *via* the Open Space Program, some through Salmon Recovery Funding Board grants and others.

Current Condition of the Habitat / Habitat Needs

The several assessments of natural conditions and habitat in the Puget Sound area in general, and in Kitsap County, have reached similar conclusions in number of areas. In general, since the beginning of European settlement there has been a dramatic change on the Kitsap Peninsula in the quantity and quality of fish and wildlife habitat. The diverse composition and structure of old-growth conifer forests has been replaced by even-aged stands of small trees of a relatively few species and by pastures and open land, houses, roads, and commercial structures. Habitat areas are broken into smaller and smaller units by roads and developed areas. With this change and loss of habitat and of connectivity has come a consequent reduction and loss of many fish, wildlife, and animal populations.

- Natural stream ecological processes have been significantly altered due to the cumulative effects of watershed land-use practices and human encroachment into the stream-riparian ecosystem.

- There has been a significant shift in the natural hydrologic regime of many watersheds, especially those undergoing urbanization. This is characterized by increases in peak flow frequency, duration, and magnitude due to increased stormwater runoff from lands that have been converted from native forest and wetlands to developed landscapes dominated by impervious surfaces.

- Streambed stability and spawning gravel quality have been degraded by high stormflow scour and fine sediment deposition. Major fine sediment sources include logging roads, construction sites, and agricultural fields.

- Stream channel morphological changes have resulted from direct alterations such as agricultural channelization or floodplain diking. In addition, streambank erosion has increased in frequency and extent due to higher stormflows, loss of natural vegetation cover, and subsequent streambank armoring.

- There is a general lack of adequate large woody debris (LWD) in streams, particularly large, stable coniferous "key" pieces that are critical to forming pools, providing cover for juvenile fish, retaining organic matter, and maintaining instream habitat complexity. In addition, there is a general lack of adequate, high-quality rearing habitat (pools) for juvenile salmonids and the lack of deep "holding" pools for adult salmon migration.

- There has been a significant degradation and loss of natural floodplain processes in our rivers and larger stream systems, including the loss of functional off-channel wetland habitat. This is mainly due to dredging, bank armoring, and stream channelization. Past and current agricultural land-use has had a significant impact on floodplain and riparian processes in a number of lowland watersheds. In addition, development has also continued this process of stream channel manipulation.

- Almost all local streams have experienced a loss of natural riparian function due to removal or alteration of natural riparian forest vegetation. This degrades water quality, increases streambank erosion, reduces shade needed for water temperature regulation, and impacts instream habitat conditions through the decline in LWD recruitment.

- Stream-riparian corridor fragmentation is a major problem in many watersheds. This fragmentation has impacted the structure and function of our stream-riparian ecosystems. In addition, there are a significant number of culverts, diversion dams, and other fish passage barriers throughout these same watersheds.

- Estuarine and nearshore processes have been significantly impacted by physical alteration of nearshore ecological structure and function. These impacts include extensive shoreline bulkhead construction, loss of shoreline forest and large woody debris recruitment, loss of shoreline riparian cover and shade, and degraded water quality. In addition, natural sediment transport and beach nourishment processes have been disrupted as nearshore drift-cells have been altered by shoreline armoring, dock construction, and other human activities. All of these modifications have impacted salmonid habitat in the nearshore environment to some extent.

Habitat Descriptions

Intertidal Salt Marshes

Intertidal saltwater and brackish marshes are small patch systems, confined to specific environments defined by salinity gradient, tidal inundation regime, and soil texture. They usually occur as zonal mosaics of multiple communities. Low marshes are located in areas that flood every day and are dominated by a variety of low-growing forbs and low to medium-height graminoids, especially *Salicornia virginica, Distichlis spicata,* and *Carex lyngbyei.* High marshes are located in areas that flood infrequently and are dominated by medium-tall graminoids and low forbs, especially *Deschampsia cespitosa, Argentina egedii (Potentilla pacifica),* and *Juncus balticus.*

Coastal Spits, Dunes, and Strand

These are linear communities dependent upon longshore drift and wind. Most of these are spits or berms behind sandy beaches, dunes are very rare in this ecoregion. In their natural state these are dominated by short to medium-tall grasses, sedges, or forbs, often with abundant bare sandy or gravelly surface exposed. *Leymus mollis* and *Festuca rubra* are the two most common dominant species, and many other species are largely restricted to this environment.

Depressional Wetland Shrublands

These are medium to tall deciduous broadleaf shrub swamps that are located in depressions, or around lakes or ponds, where water tables fluctuate seasonally (seasonally to semi-permanently flooded). These are nutrient-rich systems that have muck or mineral soils. Various species of *Salix, Spirea douglasii, Malus fusca,* or *Cornus sericea* are typical. Some of these associations also occur in Sphagnum Bogs and Fens system or in Riparian Forests and Shrublands: fens

are distinguished by their peat soils and an abundance of brown mosses, riparian by their riverine setting.

Depresssional Wetland Broadleaf Forests
These are deciduous broadleaf forested wetlands that are located in depressions or around lakes or ponds where water tables fluctuate seasonally (mostly seasonally flooded regime). These are nutrient-rich systems that have muck or mineral soils. *Fraxinus latifolia* and *Alnus rubra* are the major dominant species. Some of these associations also may occur as Riparian Forests and Shrublands.

Riparian Forests and Shrublands
These forests and tall shrublands are linear in character, occurring on floodplains or terraces of rivers and streams. Riverine flooding and the succession that occurs after major flooding events are the major natural processes that drive this system. Very early successional stages can be sparsely vegetated or dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Conifers tend to increase with succession in the absence of major disturbance. Conifer-dominated types are now very rare and not well described, *Abies grandis, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Picea sitchensis,* and *Thuja plicata* are important. Major broadleaf dominant species are *Acer macrophyllum, Alnus rubra, Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa, Salix sitchensis, Salix lucida* ssp. *lasiandra, Cornus sericea,* and *Fraxinus latifolia.* Some of these associations may also occur as Depressional Wetland Broadleaf Forests, Coniferous Forested Wetlands, or Depressional Wetland Shrublands.

Coniferous Forested Wetlands
Conifer-dominated swamps are mostly small patch size, occurring sporadically in glacial depressions, in river valleys, around the edges of lakes and marshes, or on slopes with seeps that form subirrigated soils. They typically have muck or mineral soils and are seasonally flooded or permanently subirrigated. They were probably never common or extensive in the landscape of WPG. Major dominant species are *Tsuga heterophylla, Thuja plicata,* and *Picea sitchensis.* Some of these associations may also occur as Riparian Forests and Shrublands or Tidally-influenced Freshwater Wetlands.

Tidally-influenced Freshwater Wetlands
Tidally-influenced Freshwater Wetlands occur as narrow strips to more extensive patches along tidally influenced portions of rivers. This system is driven by daily tidal flooding of freshwater. Vegetation structure and composition is varied and depends on substrate characteristics and tidal flooding regime of particular sites. Many of these associations also occur in other systems including Autumnal Freshwater Mudflats, Freshwater Marshes, Intertidal Salt Marshes, Riparian Forests and Shrublands, and Coniferous Forested Wetlands. There has been little vegetation data collection in this type in this ecoregion.

Freshwater Aquatic Beds

Freshwater aquatic beds are small patch size, confined to lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. In large bodies of water, they are usually restricted to the littoral region where penetration of light is the limiting factor for growth. A variety of rooted or floating aquatic herbaceous species may dominate. These communities occur in water too deep for emergent vegetation.

Freshwater Marshes

Freshwater marshes are mostly small patch, confined to limited areas in suitable floodplain or basin topography. They are mostly seasonally to semi-permanently flooded. Soils are muck or mineral, and water is high nutrient. There is some compositional overlap with fens, which are distinguished by peat soils and an abundance of brown mosses, and with Tidally-influenced Freshwater wetlands, which differ by their tidal flooding regime. By definition, freshwater marshes are dominated by herbaceous species, mostly graminoids (*Carex, Scirpus, Eleocharis*, *Juncus*), but also some forbs (especially *Typha latifolia*). Marshes dominated by *Typha* or *Scirpus acutus* that occur in transition zones between salt and fresh marshes are included here in the freshwater marshes system. A few of these associations may also occur in Tidally-influenced Freshwater Wetlands or Intertidal Salt Marshes systems.

Autumnal Freshwater Mudflats

Autumnal freshwater mudflats are linear in nature along major rivers or in seasonally-flooded shallow lakebeds or floodplains that lack inflow and outflow where they may be small patch in character. They are flooded for significant portions during the wet season and exposed for significant portions of the dry season. They are dominated by a variety of forbs or graminoids. Some of these associations also occur in Tidally-influenced Freshwater Wetlands system.

Sphagnum Bogs and Fens

Sphagnum bogs and fens are distinguished from other wetlands by an abundance of sphagnum or brown mosses, and the presence of peat soils. Decomposition is so slow that peat accumulates, and the water ranges from very nutrient poor in bogs to rich in rich fens. Bogs tend to be influenced mostly by rainwater, whereas fens are significantly influenced by surface water or flowing ground water. Bogs and fens are often found together in the same wetland system. This system may be dominated by graminoids, evergreen or deciduous broadleaf shrubs, or evergreen needleleaf trees. Many plant species are confined to this system. Some of these associations, especially those in fens, also occur in Freshwater Marshes or Depressional Wetland Shrublands systems.

Upland Prairies and Savannas

During the pre-European settlement era in parts of the Puget Trough this ecosystem occurred as large patches in more forested landscapes, usually associated with deep, coarse outwash deposits. It occurs on well-drained soils and was maintained historically by frequent anthropogenic burning. In the absence of disturbance, many of them have succeeded to forest and others

continue to do so. Dominant vegetation is perennial bunchgrasses, especially *Festuca roemeri,* and to a lesser degree, *Danthonia californica,* with abundant and diverse forbs. Scattered deciduous (*Quercus garryana*) and/or conifer (*Pseudotsuga menziesii, Pinus ponderosa*) trees are rarely found now, but such savannas historically covered about 1/3 of the total acreage.

Herbaceous Balds and Bluffs

Herbaceous balds and bluffs occur in the driest environmental settings within the ecoregion that support continuous vegetation: generally south- to west-facing slopes on shallow or sandy/gravelly soils. They typically occur as isolated sites within a forest matrix or on coastal bluffs. Fire was probably an important process historically on most of these sites, and some of them are threatened by invasion of trees in the absence of disturbance. Vegetation is dominated by perennial bunchgrasses, forbs, and mosses. Scattered trees, especially *Pseudotsuga menziesii,* are often present.

Dry Evergreen Forests and Woodlands

This system occupies small to large patches associated with dry sites or prairie landscapes throughout the ecoregion. This system historically had moderate- to low-severity fires moderately frequently. Historically, these communities were either part of larger forested landscapes or occupied sheltered topographic positions in prairie-dominated landscapes. They now also occur on some sites that formerly supported prairies or tall shrublands (*Coylus cornuta*) with scattered trees. This is a forest or woodland primarily dominated by the long-lived conifer *Pseudotsuga menziesii.* The evergreen broadleaf *Arbutus menziesii*, the short-lived conifer *Pinus contorta*, the broadleaf deciduous *Acer macrophyllum*, and the shade-tolerant conifer *Abies grandis* are local dominant or co-dominant species. These sites are too dry and warm or have been too frequently and extensively burned for anything more than small amounts of *Tsuga heterophylla* or *Thuja plicata* present as regeneration.

Douglas-fir—Western Hemlock—Western Redcedar Forests

These communities together formed the matrix in much of the ecoregion, occurring on moderately dry to moist sites. Most of these associations occur as a mosaic of large patches across the landscape, differing in vegetation with their response to moisture and nutrient gradients. This system for the most part formerly supported a moderate-severity fire regime involving occasional stand-replacement fires and more frequent moderate-severity fires. This fire regime would create a complex mosaic of stand structures across the landscape. The dominant vegetation is evergreen conifer forest, especially the very long-lived seral *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and the shade-tolerant *Abies grandis, Tsuga heterophylla* and *Thuja plicata*. The deciduous broadleaf trees *Alnus rubra* and *Acer macrophyllum* are common but subordinate. The short-lived *Pinus contorta* can dominate on some sites after high-severity fires if an adequate seed source is present.

Northern Oak Woodlands

This small patch system is associated with dry sites and frequent pre-settlement fires from the Portland Basin north. It is typically found on either shallow bedrock soils or deep gravelly glacial outwash soils. Succession in the absence of fire tends to favor increased shrub dominance in the understory, increased tree density, and increased importance of conifers, with the end result being conversion to a conifer forest. The vegetation is a woodland or forest dominated by deciduous broadleaf trees, mostly *Quercus garryana*. Co-dominance by the evergreen conifer *Pseudotsuga menziesii* is common.

Source Documents

The following are among the sources consulted in the preparation of this chapter:

Bainbridge Island Nearshore Habitat Assessment, Management Strategy Prioritization, and Monitoring Recommendations. Williams, G. D., R. M. Thom and N. R. Evans. 2004

Chico Creek Mainstem: Connecting and Restoring. Draft Report. Myers Biodynamics and Chico Watershed Alliance. Aug. 2004.

Chico Watershed Alternative Futures Analysis. Final Report. Nelson, Paul, *et al.* 2003.

Conservation Priorities: An Assessment of Freshwater Habitat for Puget Sound Salmon. Frissell, C. A. *et al.* for the Trust for Public Lands. 2000.

East Kitsap Peninsula Salmon Habitat Restoration Strategy. East Kitsap Lead Entity. 2005.

Key Peninsula; Gig Harbor, and Islands Watershed Nearshore Salmon Habitat Assessment. Final Report. Houghton, J. *et al.* 2003.

Key Peninsula–Islands Basin Plan. Draft Report. 2006.

Kitsap County Greenways. Kitsap County Department of Public Works. 1996.

Kitsap County Open Space Plan. Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department. June 2000.

Kitsap Salmonid Refugia Report. May, C. 2003.

Local Habitat Assessment for Kitsap County (preliminary draft). Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. (Personal communication from Erik Neatherlin, March 22, 2006).

Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan (Draft). Shared Strategy Development Committee (ed.). June 2005.

Salmon Habitat Recovery Strategy for Hood Canal and the Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca. Hood Canal Coordinating Council. 2005.

Washington State Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI). Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, and western Washington Treaty Indian Tribes. 2002.

Habitat Addenda: Illahee Preserve

The following Illahee areas have significant open space, habitat, and cultural aspects that have not been addressed in the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan:

Illahee Creek
The Illahee Creek Stream Corridor, extending through the North and South Forks, and the North Tributary
The Illahee Creek Greater Watershed
Illahee State Park
Illahee State Park, with regards to its proximity to Illahee Preserve
Illahee Preserve
Illahee Creek Reservoir Salmon Restoration Project
Illahee Creek Coastal Protection Fund Grant Project
Illahee Surface Water Management Plan Project

The existing land formations and natural resources of the Illahee area form a rich and pristine habitat for fish, wildlife, and plant species in an area that is surrounded by urbanization. The natural terrain of this area, along with over 500 acres of primary habitat, make this a significant contribution to the habitat network in Kitsap County and as such need to be addressed in the Open Space Plan. The restoration and grant projects noted in the above list indicate ongoing efforts by local citizens, county, and state agencies to enhance the open space and habitat features of the area. The following entries correspond with the general themes noted in Chapter 6 "Habitat Plan" and further document these ongoing efforts and provide the rationale for the addition of Illahee to the Open Space Plan.

Acquisition

1. Illahee Preserve

In 2001 the Illahee Preserve, consisting of 352 acres of primarily second growth forest, was purchased from the DNR for approximately $5 Million. In 2003 the Stewardship Plan for the Preserve targeted private lands within the Illahee Creek corridor for purchase or conservation easements to expand the Preserve by taking in major portions of the Illahee Creek watershed. By 2006 the Preserve has grown to approximately 460 acres, with other grants being submitted to continue to purchase or obtain conservation easements on the remaining targeted acreage. The ultimate goal is to expand the Preserve to encompass the main stream corridors and undeveloped land, which will ultimately amount to over 600 acres. (Note that the original goal targeted approximately 700 acres, but this had to be reduced to suit the preferences of individual land owners to retain portions of their properties.)

2. Secondary Wildlife Corridors

Because of the relatively close proximity of Illahee State Park to the Illahee Preserve, the issue of secondary wildlife corridors has been pursued with Illahee State Park and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel. This item is further discussed in the Greenway Corridor section. The acquisition grant plans for this project are just beginning.

Threatened & Endangered

Illahee is home to a number of bald eagles. In 2006 four immature and four mature bald eagles have been seen making their homes in and around the Illahee area.

Islands - (This word refers to the goal of preserving the remaining large blocks of habitat in Kitsap County.)

While the Illahee area may not be as large a block of land as some of the other areas mentioned in this section, it has the distinction of being a large block of diverse habitat; having a virtually self contained salmon bearing stream and creek watershed in a nearly all natural setting, along with a relatively wooded saltwater shorelines. The natural settings extend through the stream corridor to an inland setting and the saltwater proximity make this an ideal habitat area for a wide variety of species.

Riparian Corridors/Watersheds

Illahee Creek is also a fish bearing stream supporting four types of salmonids, coho, chum, cutthroat, and steelhead. The viability of Illahee Creek to support salmon increased greatly in 1999 with the new fish friendly culvert that was installed by Kitsap County.

In 2005 a grant was obtained to begin plans to restore an old reservoir that was built in the 1930's to support increase salmon propagation. In 2006 another grant was approved to acquire property along the north tributary of Illahee Creek and restore that stretch of the creek.

Additionally, the Port of Illahee is expected to obtain grant funding to study how to resolve storm surge problems that began when developments at the far north end of the North Fork were not required to mitigate storm water flows.

Each of these items meets the goals and objectives outlined in the habitat portion of the Plan and as such Illahee Creek needs to be included and specifically mentioned in the Strategies section of the Plan

Greenway Corridors

The Illahee Creek corridor and the bulk of the Illahee Creek watershed are in their natural state. Additionally, a major portion of this area, along with the old Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land, was designated in 2003 as part of the Illahee Preserve, with the intent that the private property within the boundaries be purchased, or conservation easements obtained, so that the major watershed areas would comprise a wildlife preserve. This specifically dedicated wildlife area represents nearly 200 acres of the approximately 460 acres of the Illahee Preserve, which has been noted as a primary wildlife corridor and is a Kitsap County Heritage Park in its formation stage. The proximity of the Preserve with Illahee State Park, which is also designated as a primary wildlife corridor, makes it incumbent to try and connect two major wildlife areas with secondary wildlife corridors. A secondary corridor would pass through private property and a minimum of road surfaces. Grants are anticipated to purchase easements for secondary corridor accesses. The viability of this option has been verified by Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel and Illahee State Park, see enclosure (2).

Open Space Strategies General Comments

The following comes from Chapter 5 "Strategies, Goals, and Objectives"; Section 1. "County's Role"; Item B "Open Space", which states:

Open Space lands will be preserved to:

1) *Secure habitat for specific species such as riparian corridors and near shore fisheries habitat*
2) *Preserve important cultural, historic sites or features*
3) *Maintain lands which contribute significantly to the character of the County*
4) *Buffer urban areas. Acquisition programs should rely on existing studies for prioritizing acquisition.*

Responses have been made to each of the above items.

1. Secure habitat for specific species such as riparian corridors and near shore fisheries habitat. – This goal and strategy is still in the execution stage for the Illahee area. It began in 2001 with the purchase of the Illahee DNR land, and continues to this day, with active grants and specific plans. These prior accomplishments and ongoing efforts need to be reflected in the Open Space Plan.

2. Preserve important cultural, historic sites or features. – Pursuant to this item is Illahee Creek and the surrounding area, and in particular the existing fish rearing reservoir that will be restored using grant monies and local citizen manpower. Also of historic relevance is the La Mott house near the mouth of Illahee Creek and archeological sites reported to be in the area..

3. Maintain lands which contribute significantly to the character of the County. - The Illahee area lands, with all their natural resources and critical areas, provide a significant source of character to the area and Kitsap County and as such needs to be documented in the Open Space Plan and preserved.

3. Buffer urban areas. – The Illahee Preserve, and especially those areas specifically designated as wildlife preserve areas, need to have buffers established to protect the habitat efforts to date and those in the future.



Wicks Lake

APPENDIX G:

SEPA Checklist and Determination

KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
614 DIVISION STREET MS-36, PORT ORCHARD WASHINGTON 98366-4682
(360) 337-7181 FAX (360) 337-4925 HOME PAGE - www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

Description of Proposal: Six year plan for parks, recreation and open space for Kitsap County.

Proponent: Kitsap County Department of Facilities, Parks and Recreation.

Lead Agency: KITSAP COUNTY

Location of proposal, including street address, if any: Unincorporated Kitsap County

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

☐ There is no comment period for this DNS.

☐ This DNS is issued after using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.

X This DNS is issued under 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date below. Comments must be submitted by: Friday, May 19, 2006.

COMMENTS:
Note: This docomunt is being re-advertised with a new comment period due to some revisions to the draft plan. Pursuant to WAC 197-11-060(5)(c), this is a phased SEPA review. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is a "nonproject" document; site-specific SEPA review will occur as plans become available for specific projects. A copy of the draft plan is available on the web at www.kitsapgov.com (Department of Facilities, Parks, and Recreation), or by calling Joseph Coppo at 360-307-4222).

Responsible Official: David Greetham
Position/Title: Manager, Land Use and Environmental Review Phone: (360) 307-4225
Contact Person: David Greetham
Position/Title: SEPA Administrator, Dept. of Community Dev. Phone: (360) 307-4225
Address: 614 Division Street, Port Orchard, WA 98366

DATE: June 2, 2006 Signature:

You may appeal this determination to the Dept. of Community Development, at 614 Division Street, Port Orchard WA 98366, no later than (date) June 21, 2006 in writing, with a $200.00 appeal fee.

You should be prepared to make specific factual objections. Contact David Greetham to read or ask about the procedures for SEPA appeals.

TOLL FREE FROM: BAINBRIDGE IS. 842-2061 • OLALLA 851-4147



Erlands Point

APPENDIX H:

Resolution and Adoption

Resolution No. 122-2006

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE 2006 **PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN** (PROS PLAN) TO GUIDE ACTIONS OF THE FACILITIES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT AND IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Whereas, Kitsap County has met many of the goals adopted as part of the 2000 Open Space Plan, and;

Whereas, having met those goals, it is appropriate and necessary to now reevaluate the County's goals, priorities and programs for parks, recreation and open space, and;

Whereas, in order to maintain eligibility to apply for grants for the acquisition and development of park, recreational and open space lands and facilities, Kitsap County must submit an approved updated PROS Plan to the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) by July 3, 2006, and;

Whereas, Kitsap County is now required under the Growth Management Act of the State of Washington [RCW 36.70A.070(8)] to have a Park and Recreation Element as part of its Comprehensive Plan, and;

Whereas, Kitsap County has conducted a questionnaire survey of County residents and held more than forty public meetings during the preparation of the PROS Plan in an attempt to accurately determine the demands, needs and priorities of the citizens regarding parks, recreation and open space, and

Whereas, Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department staff has prepared a plan to best meet those identified needs, and;

Whereas, A checklist has been prepared and submitted and a determination of non-significance has been issued for the PROS Plan, in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA),

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of County commissioners of Kitsap County, Washington adopts the 2006 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

Passed this 26th day of June, 2006.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Jan Angel, Chairperson

Chris Endresen, Commissioner

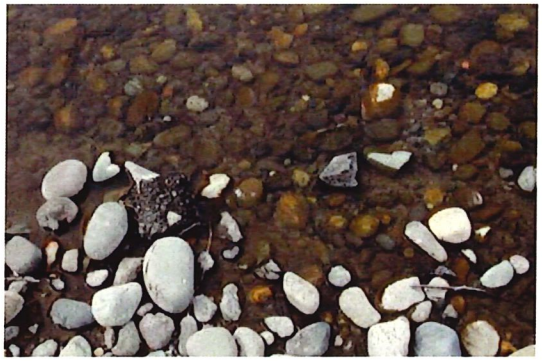
Patty Lent, Commissioner

ATTEST: for Opal Robertson
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STATE OF WASHINGTON KITSAP COUNTY

Approved as to form:

JACQUELYN AUFDERHEIDE
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney's Office



Erlands Point

APPENDIX I:

IAC Self Certification Form

Planning Process

SELF CERTIFICATION FORM

Use this form to certify that the need for your project(s) has been determined through an appropriate planning process. Attach the completed form to the subject plan(s) and provide to IAC.

Name and adoption date of documents submitted in fulfillment of this requirement:

- Kitsap County Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan
- June 26, 2006
-

Check/Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document/Page Number Location of Information
	1. *Goals, objectives:* The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) *and* measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives).	29
	2. *Inventory:* The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. *(THIS MAY BE DONE IN A QUANTITATIVE FORMAT, OR IN A QUALITATIVE/NARRATIVE FORMAT.)*	7
	3. *Public involvement:* The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	5
	4. *Demand and need analysis:* In the plan(s): • An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. • The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.).	16
	5. *Capital Improvement Program:* The plan(s) includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to IAC for funding.	47
	6. *Adoption:* The plan(s) and process has received formal governing body approval. *(THAT IS, CITY/COUNTY DEPARTMENT HEAD, DISTRICT RANGER, REGIONAL MANAGER/ SUPERVISOR, ETC., AS APPROPRIATE. ATTACH RESOLUTION, LETTER, OR OTHER ADOPTION INSTRUMENT.)*	Appendix H

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Jon Angel — Name

Chair Board of Commissioners — Title

6-26-06 — Date

Page 1 of 1
Planning Process Self-Certification