Kitsap County Parks Advisory Board
Agenda
February 21, 2018
Eagle's Nest
1195 NW Fairgrounds Rd., Bremerton, WA

Welcome & Introductions

Adoption of the January 17, 2018 minutes

Nominating Committee – Election of Officers

North Kitsap Heritage Park – Land Classification

Opportunity for Public to Address the Board – 3 minute limit

Retreat Summary/Update

Director's Report

- Disney Trail

Sub Committee Reports

- Communications
- Parks & Property
- Forestry
- Visitor Services
- Forestry

Park Stewardship Reports

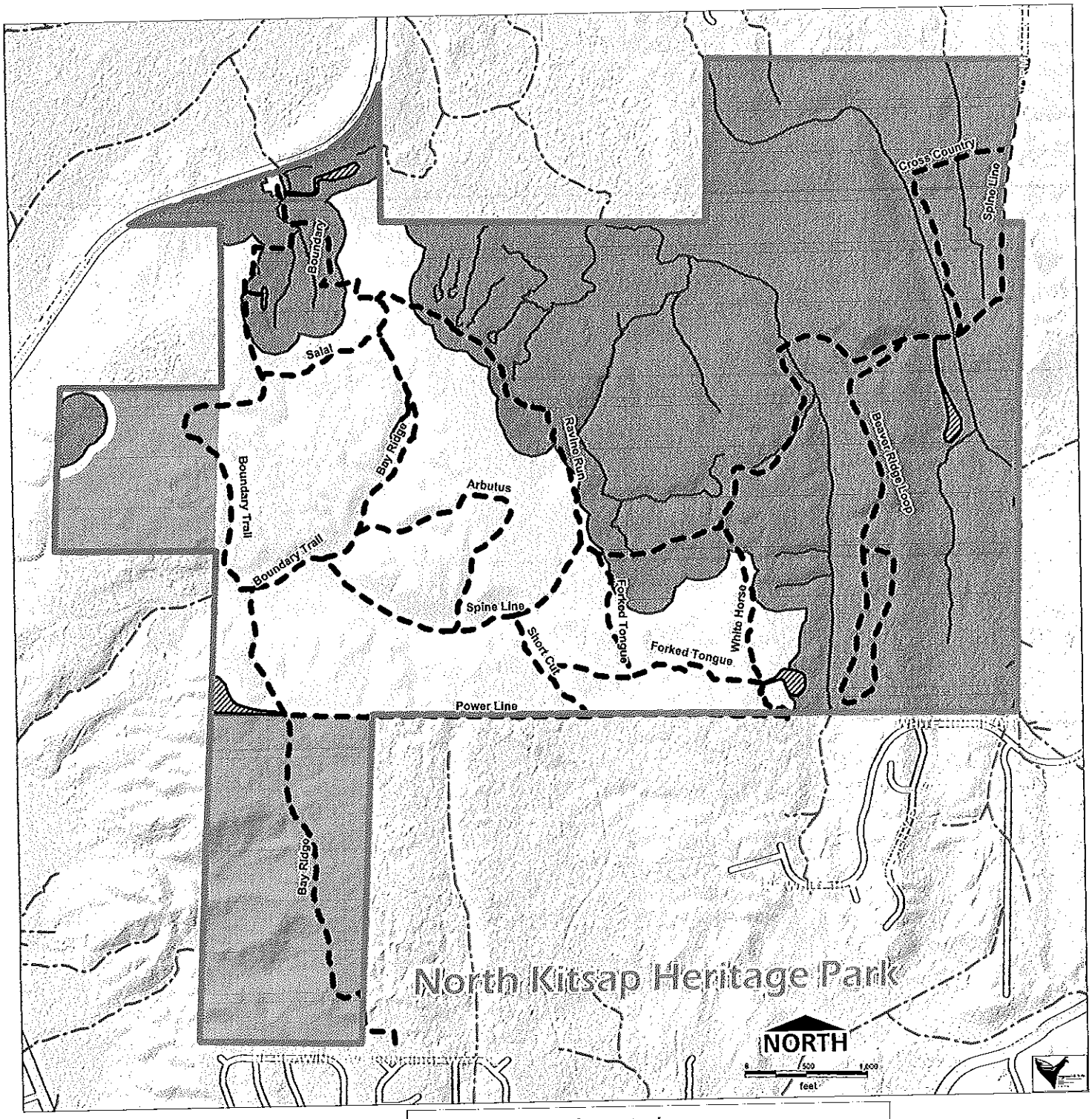
Old Business

- PROS Plan

New Business

Adjournment

NEXT MEETING
March 21, 2018 6:00pm
Long Lake Community Center
5448 Long Lake Road SE, Port Orchard, WA



North Kitsap Heritage Park
Draft Planning Designations

- North Kitsap Heritage Park boundary
- Contemplative Area
- Natural Area
- Conservation Area
- Active Recreation Area
- Trails
- Streams and Creeks within North Kitsap Heritage Park
- Streams and Creeks outside North Kitsap Heritage Park

February 20, 2018 Printed Scale: 1:3,000 or 1" = 450' (for 36x48 print size)

North Kitsap Heritage Park Wetlands and Streams

Source: 2014-2017 wetland delineations and stream channel locations

- Wetlands (determined in the field)
- Wetland/Stream Buffer
- Wetland Boundary Flagged in Field
- Park Boundary
- Streams - Perennial Fish-bearing
- Streams - Perennial Fish-bearing
- Streams - Seasonal
- Trails

February 15, 2018 Printed Scale: 1:2,000 at 11 x 25" (36 x 68)

Executive Summary

Issue Description: **Parks Department Briefing**

Meeting Date: February 21, 2018

Attendee: Jim Dunwiddie

Action Requested At This Meeting: Briefing of Parks Department projects and initiatives.

Partnerships

ILA with Ken Pen Parks for the shared maintenance responsibilities at Horseshoe Lake County Park for the 2018 season has been drafted, and being reviewed.

Central Kitsap School District contractor has mobilized on site for the renovation of Lobe Fields #2 and #3.

Discussion with Kitsap Youth Alliance exploring lease arrangements for athletic field renovations and operations.

Fair & Rodeo

Cassie O'Hara and Danise Barnes were elected President and Vice President, respectively, of the Fair & Rodeo Advisory Board. The Annual Retreat (February 7) and February 14th regular business meeting were postponed. The 2018 theme is *"Stirrup Some Fun!"* for the Fair scheduled August 22 - 26

PROS Plan Update

Department website has been updated to receive public comment through February 21. Recent comments pertaining to trail connections, shoreline access, and Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park has been incorporated in the document.

Public Hearing Comment regarding parking fees: "Recreation Immunity Act" per RCW 4.24.210 provides immunity from unintentional injury claims to property owners, including government entities, providing public and volunteer access to lands for recreational purposes. Those property owners requiring a "pass" is covered by the RCW, however, the collection of admission and entry fees removes such protection.

Annual Park Stewardship Meeting

The Parks Department's Annual Stewardship Meeting was held at Island Lake Park, February 8th, attended by 55 volunteers.

Parks Advisory Board

The Nominations Committee nominated Larry Walker and Ani Gatz to serve as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, for 2018. Elections are scheduled February 21.

The North Kitsap Heritage Park Stewardship Group will present their draft Land Classification report to the Parks Board in February.

The Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park, Bike Park subcommittee, will be scheduled for a March or April presentation and discussion.

Parks Advisory Board Retreat and 2018 Focus

The Parks Advisory Board held their retreat February 2 at the Eagles Nest.

- The Board acknowledged the collective participation in the development of the Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS).
- A Funding Alternative Committee was established to review all possible funding options. Committee to report top 3-5 options, based on SWAT analysis, to Parks Board by May 2018
- The following Committees were re-affirmed
    - Parks & Property – Focus on parcel reviews, park connectivity, and funding requirements. The Forest Stewardship Committee will function within this group.
    - Visitor Services – Focus on Park Code, cost analysis, policy development, and increasing positive presence in parks.
    - Communications – Focus on public education & awareness, internal communication, and opportunities with County Commissioners. A Marketing Committee is working with Parks and County staff in developing one, three, and five year plans. Report anticipated May 2018.

Status of Park Projects

- Anderson Hill – Restrooms *(attachment - page 3)*
- Fairgrounds Event Center - Boand Arena *(attachment - page 4)*
- Wildcat Lake – Picnic Shelter*(attachment - page 5)*
- Fairgrounds Event Center – Lobe Field #1 Press Box *(attachment - page 6)*
- South Kitsap Regional Park – Restrooms *(attachment - page 7)*
- Howe Farm Barn Door – Bid received. Contract drafted.

PARKS DEPARTMENT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT: **Anderson Hill Restrooms**

DATE: January 31, 2018

LAST REPORT: January 2, 2018

PURPOSE: Modular Restroom

BUDGET: $152,000

EXPENDED TO DATE: $42,914.53

FUNDING SOURCE: Capital

SUCCESSES: Restroom and required silt fence have been installed.

OPPORTUNITIES: N/A

REVISIONS: N/A

NEXT STEPS: Parks crew to re-grade back of slope, per DCD request. Door handles have been ordered and to be installed.

NEEDED RESOURCES: Grading to be done as a training exercise.

NOTABLE 2017 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT TIMELINE

1ST QUARTER 2017	2ND QUARTER 2017	3RD QUARTER 2017	4TH QUARTER 2017
N/A	County Administrator approval.	Permit review and approvals.	Restroom installed.
1st Quarter 2018	**2nd Quarter 2018**		
Complete grading. DCD Permit finaled.	Open Restroom		

PARKS DEPARTMENT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT: **Boand Arena Septic to Sewer**

DATE: January 29, 2018

LAST REPORT: December 27, 2017

PURPOSE: Address restroom permanency

BUDGET: Estimate: $10,000 for construction, $2,500-$5,000 for engineered drawings

EXPENDED TO-DATE: Click here to enter text

FUNDING SOURCE: Parks Revenue Account

SUCCESSES: Engineering contract process

OPPORTUNITIES:

REVISIONS: Sewer hookup less expensive option than providing new septic field

NEXT STEPS: Complete Engineer contract process. Obtain drawings. Bid and contract construction. Construction.

NEEDED RESOURCES: Funding. Civil Engineer. Purchasing. Contractor.

NOTABLE PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT TIMELINE 2017/2018

		3RD QUARTER 2017	**4TH QUARTER 2017**
		Obtain options and estimates for project and engineered drawings.	Submit bid for engineer
1ST QUARTER 2018	**2ND QUARTER 2018**	**3rd QUARTER 2018**	**4th QUARTER 2018**
Contract with engineer Staff work on getting restroom water winter protected for use year round	• Get drawings • Bid project	• Contract Construction contractor • Construction	• Open restrooms

PARKS DEPARTMENT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT: **Wildcat Lake Picnic Shelter**

DATE: January 31, 2018

LAST REPORT: January 3, 2018

PURPOSE: Group Picnic Shelter

BUDGET: $50,000 + $9,805 Tri-Babes Donation

EXPENDED TO DATE: $43,365.11

FUNDING SOURCE: Capital + Tri Babes

SUCCESSES: Project went out for initial Contractor Bid.

OPPORTUNITIES: Bids exceeded Budget amount.

REVISIONS: Project has been re-scoped and will be put out to Bid again.

NEXT STEPS: Purchasing to Re-Bid, due February 21.

NEEDED RESOURCES: Donation of concrete was been secured to reduce costs. Co

NOTABLE 2017-2018 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT TIMELINE

1ST QUARTER 2017	2ND QUARTER 2017	3RD QUARTER 2017	4TH QUARTER 2017
N/Shelter kit advertised. Notice of Award issued by Purchasing.	Stamped, Engineer Plans arrived for Permits.	Indigo Designs prepared drain field map. Construction signs ordered.	Permits approved. Project advertised for Contractor.
1st Quarter 2018	**2nd Quarter 2018**	**3rd Quarter 2018**	
Project Re-Bid. Concrete donation - March	Construction	Completion	

PARKS DEPARTMENT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT: **Fairgrounds Concession Upgrade (Lobe Press Box)**

DATE: January 31, 2018

LAST REPORT: December 27, 2017

PURPOSE: Upgrade Concession Building/Press Box in Lobe Field#1

BUDGET: $100,000

EXPENDED TO DATE: $0

FUNDING SOURCE: Capital Funding

SUCCESSES: Concrete poured into forms for footings. Inspected and passed. Contractor has ordered all materials.

OPPORTUNITIES: Foundation concrete pour waiting on better weather (less rain) per contractor. Contractor waiting for materials to be delivered.

REVISIONS DCD requested spiral staircase. Approved.

NEXT STEPS: Construction. Inspections.

NEEDED RESOURCES: Contractor. DCD.

NOTABLE 2017 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT TIMELINE

1ST QUARTER 2017	2ND QUARTER 2017	3RD QUARTER 2017	4TH QUARTER 2017
Use existing Boand Arena booth drawings and re-bid. Secure Contractor after no bids submitted.	Award contract. Notice to Proceed.	Permitting	• Permitting completed • Purchase supplies • Begin construction
1st QUARTER 2018	**2nd QUARTER 2018**		
• Construction • Foundation • Supports • Building • Inspections	Open		

PARKS DEPARTMENT STATUS REPORT

PROJECT: **South Kitsap Regional Park Restrooms**

DATE: January 31, 2018

LAST REPORT: January 2, 2018

PURPOSE: Permanent restroom facility

BUDGET: $167,000

EXPENDED TO DATE: $ 77,065.5

FUNDING SOURCE: Capital

SUCCESSES: Low Bid of $75,144.60.

OPPORTUNITIES: N/A

REVISIONS: Submitted **C**hange Order for frost-proof drinking fountain.

NEXT STEPS: Draft Contract has been mailed to Contractor for signature, then routed through County leading to BoCC approval

NEEDED RESOURCES: N/A

NOTABLE 2017 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT TIMELINE

1ST QUARTER 2017	2ND QUARTER 2017	3RD QUARTER 2017	4TH QUARTER 2017
Engineer hired, purchase of restroom kit.	Stamped Plans received from Romtec.	Plans submitted for Permits.	Permits approved.
1st Quarter 2018	**2nd Quarter 2018**	**3rd Quarter 2018**	
Approval of construction contract.	Begin Construction	Complete Construction	

KITSAP COUNTY PARKS
PRESENTS:

the FOREST EXPLORER TRAIL

An Outdoor Play Experience Sponsored By:

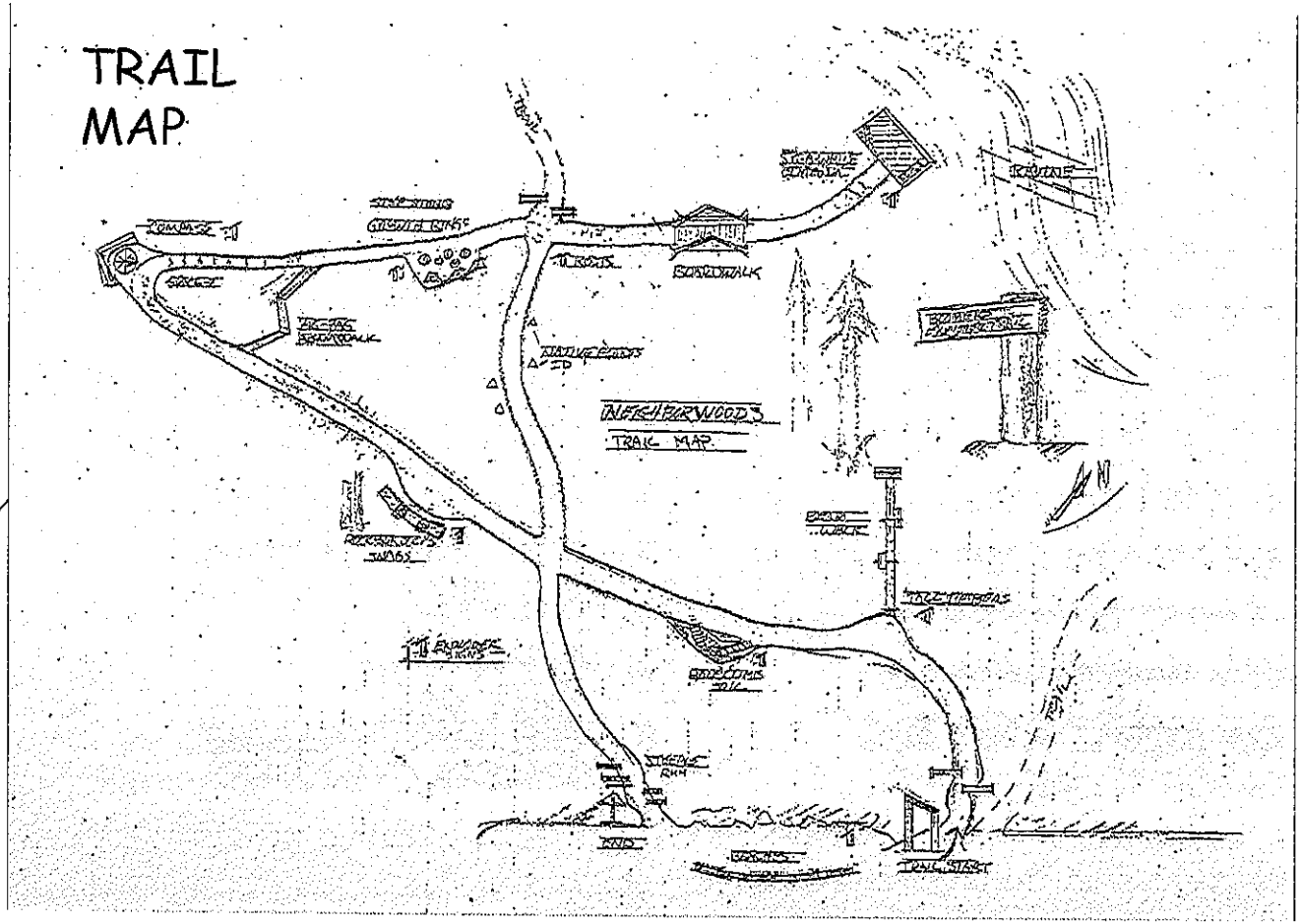
the **National Recreation and Parks Association**

&

Disney

"PLAY in the outdoors draws a closer relationship with NATURE."

TRAIL MAP



Artistic Illustration TBD

INTRODUCTION ENTRANCE SIGN (KIOSK)

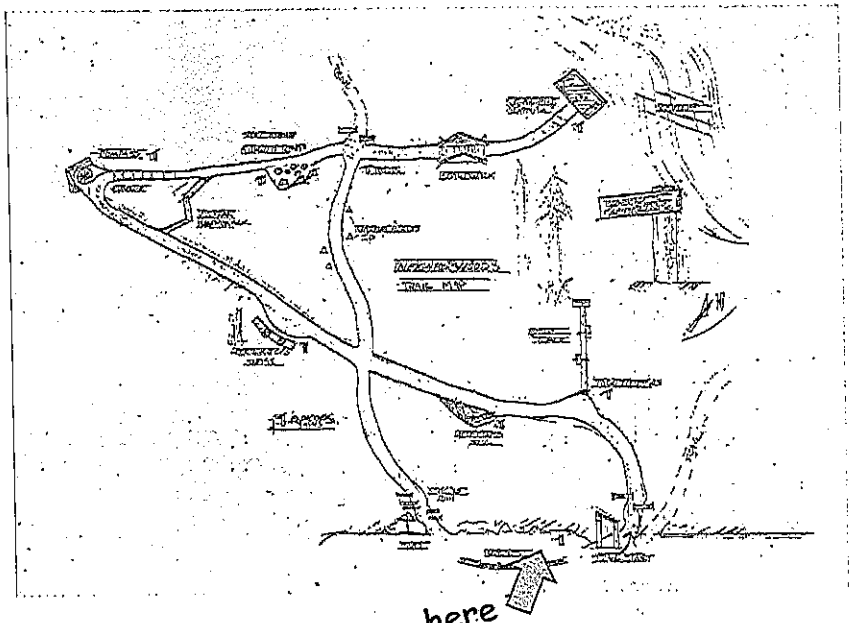
Forest Explorer Trail

Guided by Boomer:

Welcome to the NeighborWoods!

"Take a hike with me! I'll share secrets of the forest. You'll discover new ways to see and learn, and there are Trail Explorer challenges along the path."

Test your Explorer Skills...if you are ready.



SPONSORS:

- CIVIC GROUP
- BUSINESS
- SCOUTS
- SCHOOLS

Supported and Inspired: the **National Park and Recreation Association** & Disney

Trail Structures: Entrance / Exit Posts & Boardwalk

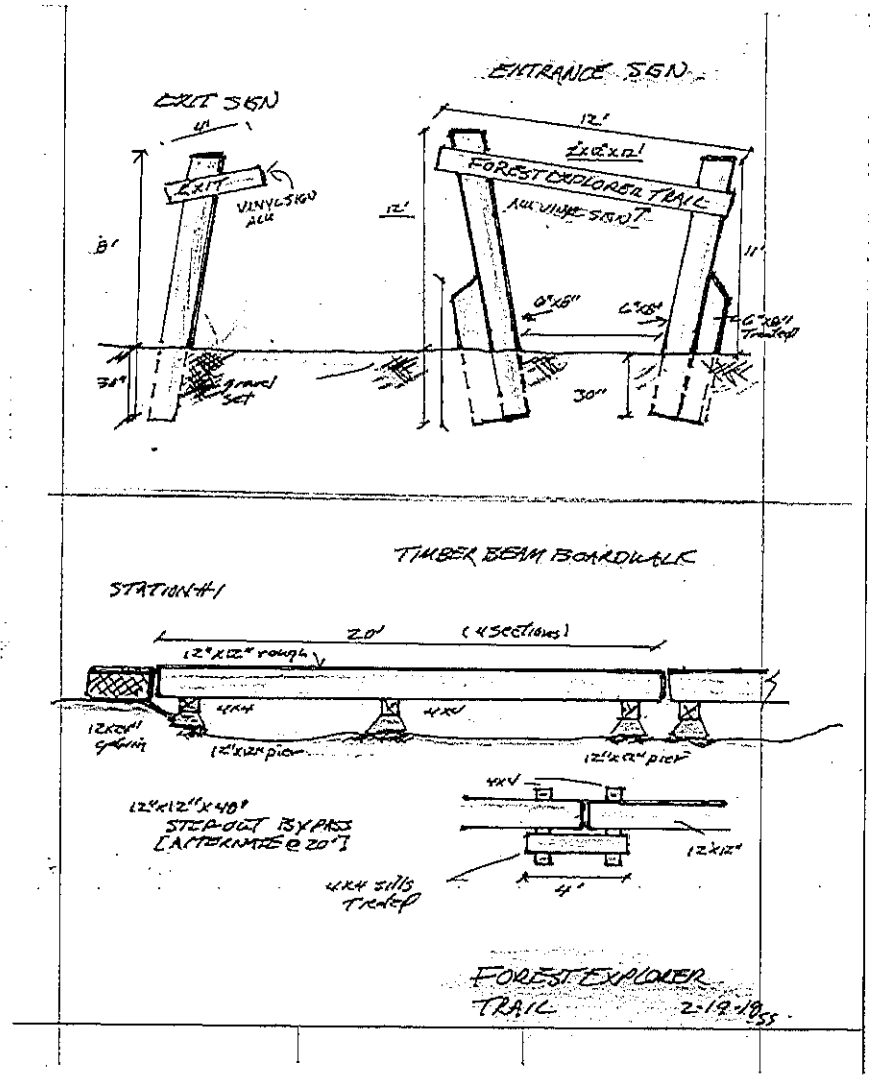
Construction Materials

Entrance Posts:

1) 6"x8"x12ft. treated lumber
2) 6"x8"x 12ft. treated lumber
2) 2"x12"x 12ft. treated lumber
6) ½" x 8" carriage bolts

Boardwalk:

3) 12"x12"x 20ft. rough-cut timbers
3) 4"x4"x 8ft. treated
18) 12" sq. concrete pier blocks
16) 16" steel rebar
18) 3" galv. lag screws
4) 4"x4"x 6ft. treated



Trail Structure: beam walk

#1 tall timbers

Boomer: *"It strains my short neck to look up, up, up, to the top of those fir trees. I wonder how long they've lived here?"*

Forest History:

- 100 years ago, a quiet woods with huge trees, >150ft. tall, 6 ft. diameter was "clearcut" - only big stumps were left.
- A new forest sprouted from seed. Some credit goes to rodents who hid tree cones, and seeds in the ground.
- In 2007, 180 acres became a County Park. In 2017, root-diseased trees were cut out. Tree seedlings were replanted by volunteers, with a mix of tree species.

Now, a restored forest community (native flowers, shrubs, trees) will be left alone to age naturally.

Good News!

HOW HIGH ARE TALL TREES?

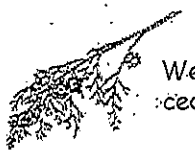
How High? Answer: Douglas fir trees >110 ft. tall in 2018

Lower branches die when trees grow too close. Windstorms snap them off.

Douglas fir

Beam Walk = 60 ft.

Western white pine



Western red cedar

Western hemlock

A Trail Explorer

Knows Big Trees

Locate and name 3 evergreen trees.

= 2 pts

Stretches Tall

Reach, reach your arms to the sky.

=2 pts.

Trail Structure: Hole Climb/Stairs

Construction Materials:

Landing:

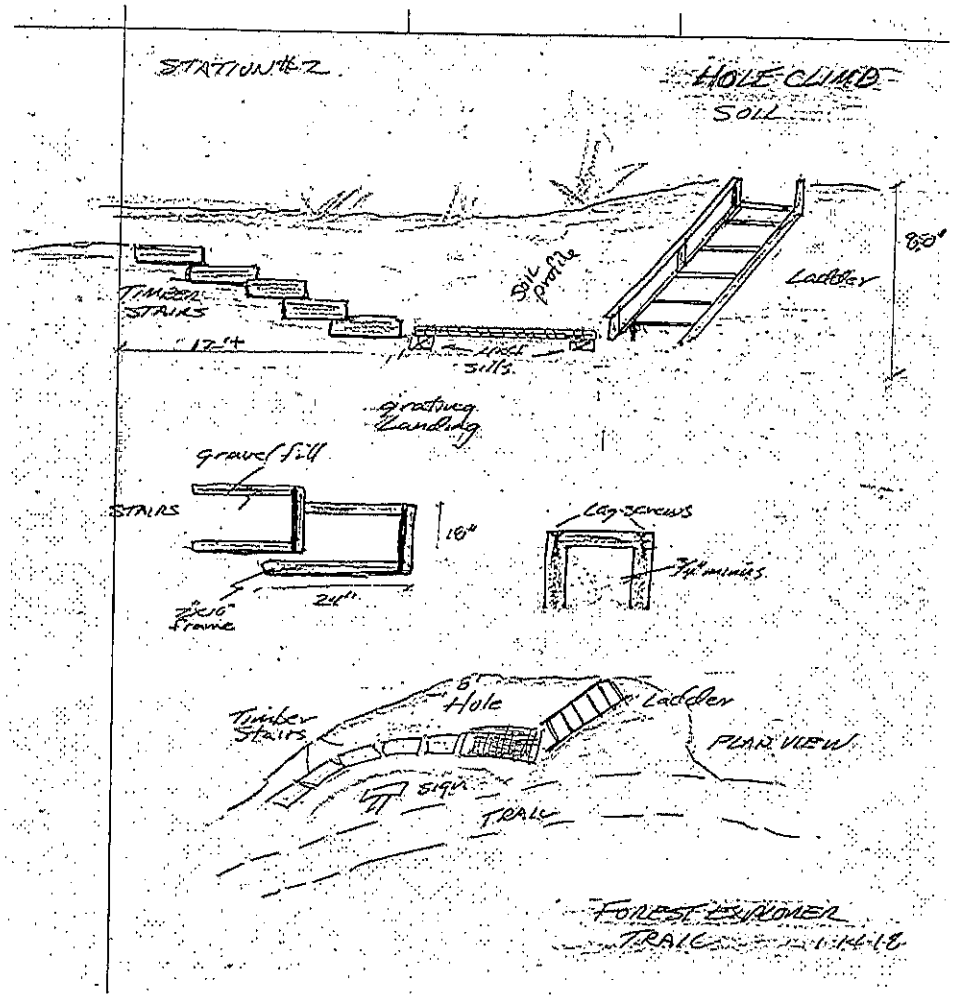
1) 4ft wide x5ft. fiberglass grating
2) 4"x4"x8 ft. treated

Ladder:

3) 2"x12"x 12ft. treated
3) 2"x12"x 8ft. treated
2) 2"x6"x12ft. treated
4) 4"x4"x8ft. treated lumber
24) 2x10" galv. step brackets

Bench Steps:

5) 2"x12"x8ft. treated
40) 4" galv. lag screws
3) yds. crushed rock



Trail structure: stairs/ladder into hole

#2 *Soil --the Hole Truth*

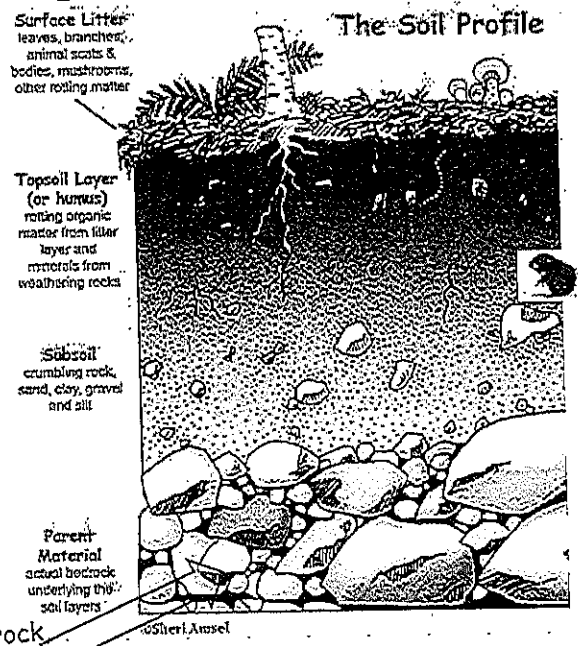
Boomer: *"Our forest floor looks messy. Something tells me there's a lot happening on the ground, and underground."*

Forest Secret: Natural "litter" is Good!
Billions of bits and pieces of sticks, needles, and leaves, break up and decay, with help from some eager fungi and bacteria.

A tiny mite chews on bits of branches, spider eats the mite, bird eats the spider. A squirrel eats some fungus. Bird droppings, dead bugs, and an occasional bird feather falls onto the forest floor. --That's nature!

Tons of forest "litter" are on their way to become humus, -- rich soil available for the big trees.

"A cleaned-up-park is good for grassy lawns. Not much use in the woods!"



Mile-high Ice Age glaciers pulverized rock and dragged all this sand and gravel here, some 15,000 years ago.

A TRAIL EXPLORER

Understands how forest litter and mineral dirt becomes usable forest soil.
=2 pts

Climbs around in the woods.
It takes steady footwork and balance. Go slow.
=2 pts

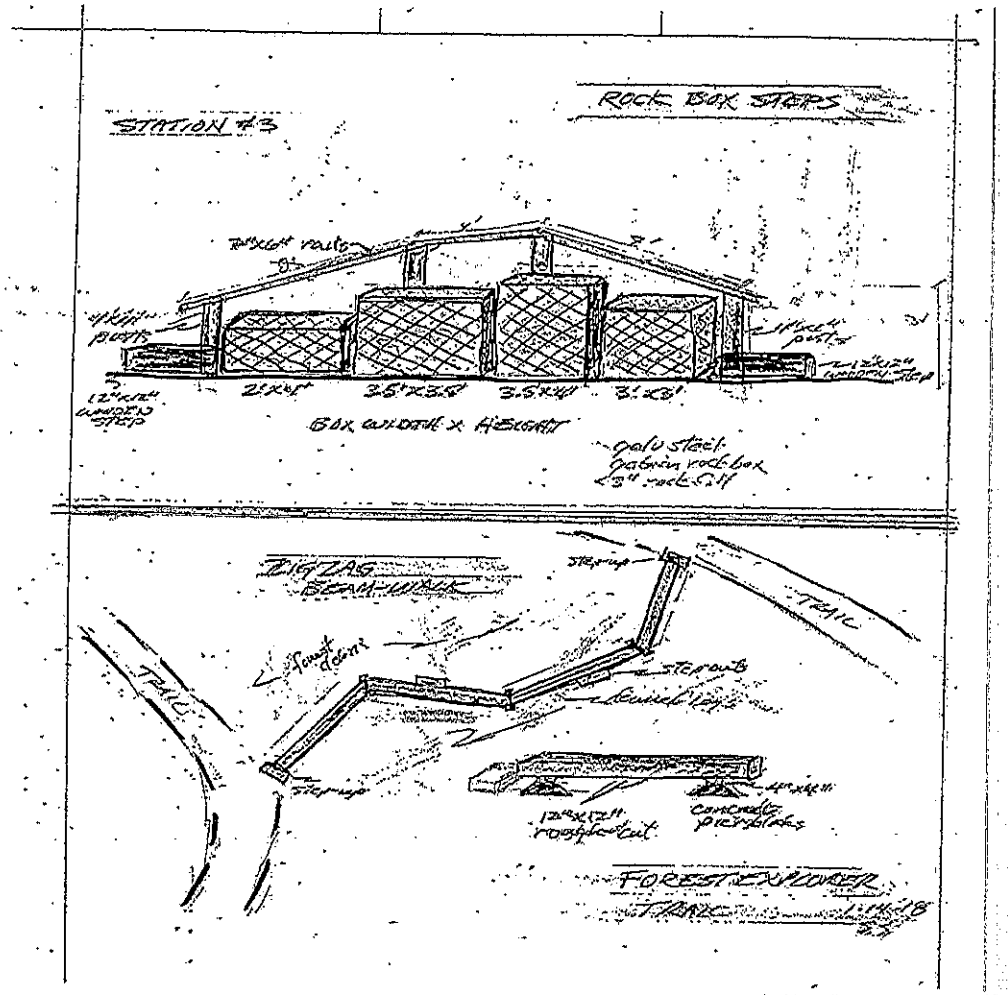
Trail Structure:
Step Up & Zig-Zag Beamwalk

Construction Materials:

2) 2ftx2ftx4ft. Galv. steel rock gabions
1) 3FT.X4FT.X4FT. Galv. Steel rock gabion
2) 4ft.x4ft.x4ft. Galv. steel rock gabions
3) 1) 4"x12"x8ft. treated lumber
3) 4"x4"x8ft. treated lumber
3) Yds. rock 2"-3"
12) 6" galv. lag screws

Beamwalk:

25) 12" concrete piers
3) 4"x4"x 8ft. treated
20) 18" steel rebar



Trail Structure: gabion step climb

#3 dead wood music

Boomer: *"Nestled in my underground burrow, I awoke this morning to loud music in my woods. Everybody's getting busy."*

Secret Messages: A woodpecker is tapping, drumming: rat-a-tat-tat-tat, tat, waking up insects up and down a dead tree trunk. Then, chick-a-dee-dee-dee, and chit, chit, chit, as smaller birds locate insect breakfasts, and call out intruder alerts.

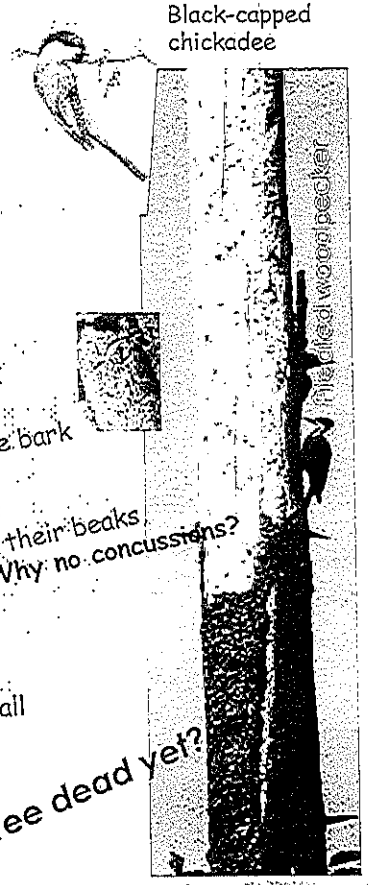
First the Beetles burrow into the tree bark and chomp up dead wood.

Wood peckers hammer holes with their beaks searching for a meal of insects. Why no concussions?

Dug-out holes are perfect cavity-nests. Not early risers, small birds awake when the sun reaches their cave.

A winter wren warns: chit, chit, chit!

Answer #1: *Curiously, wood pecker's tongues extend back around their brain to cushion the pounding.*



Answer #2: When a tree is dead or lies like a log on the ground, it is actually teeming with life!

A Trail Explorer

Looks Around:
Find 3 snags, or downed logs.
= 2 pts.

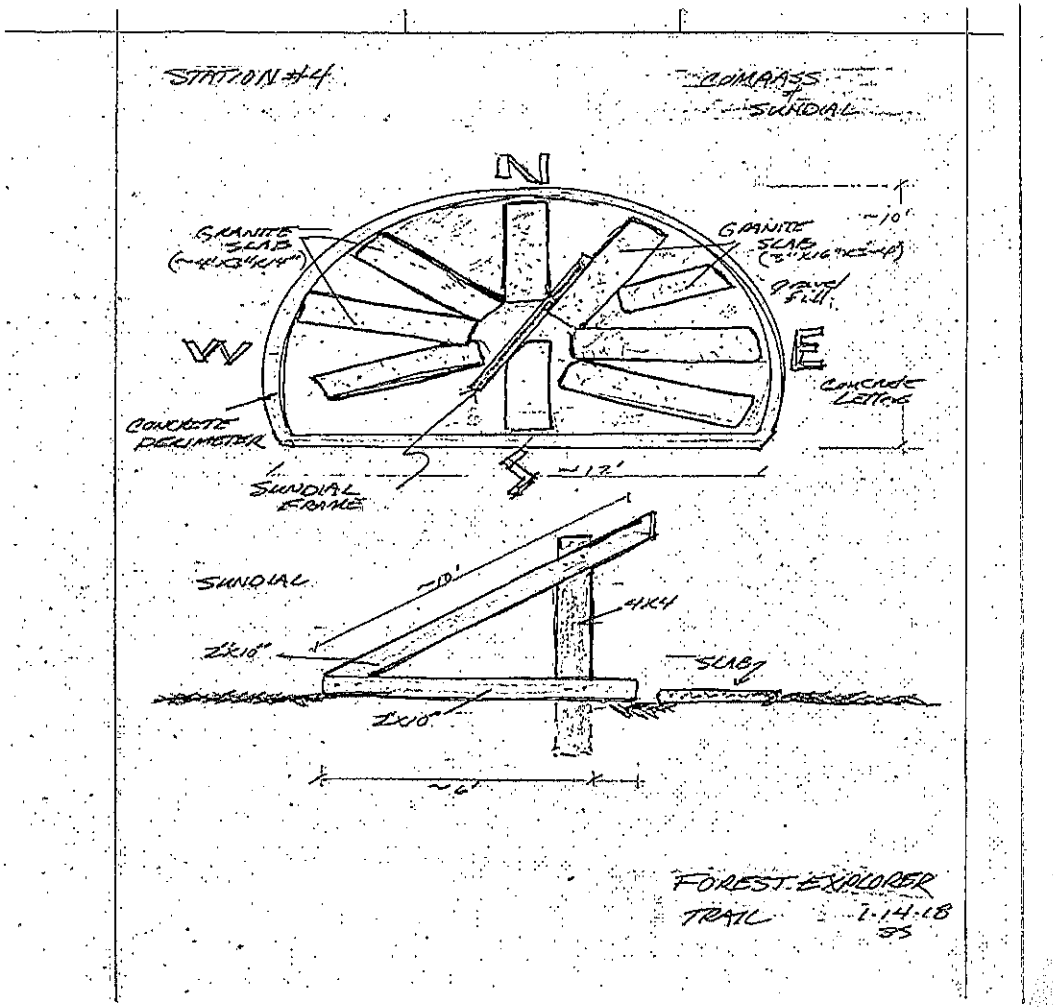
Is Nimble:
Climb & Scramble:
Crouch down, step up.
[careful each step!]
= 2 pts.

Move On to Trail Compass

Trail Structure: Compass / Sundial

Construction Materials:

1) 2"x12"x12ft. treated lumber
1) 2"x10"x8ft. treated lumber
1) 4"x6"x8ft. treated lumber
2) Yds. crush rock
12) 6" galv. lag screws
15) Bags concrete premix.
30) lin. ft. ½ "x6" cedar



#4 Which Way is North?

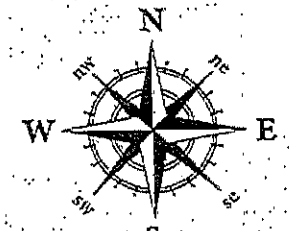
Boomer: *"Who needs to know directions?"*

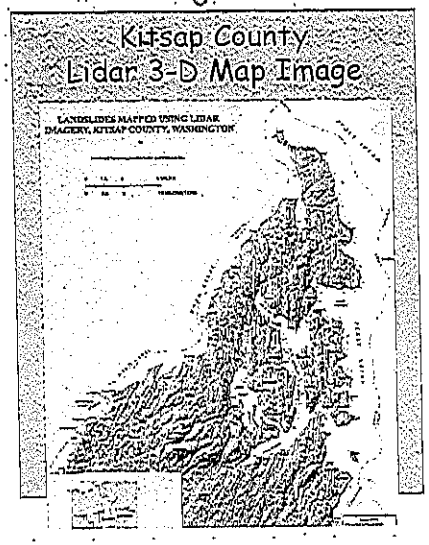
Non-humans must learn and remember directions. Which way is home, food, water, weather, safety, and shelter?

- Pollinators (like bees) follow "landing" patterns (color stripes) on flowers to find nectar food and pollen.
- Migrating birds follow wind "flyways" to navigate between nesting (south) and wintering areas.
- Fish find stream spawning and nursery grounds with sensory memory; magnetic imprints, and streambed scents.
- Ground animals follow other creature paths, smelling out food, listening for water, and searching for hidden nesting areas.

People, as it seems, need roads, signs, and maps to get home, or anywhere. Knowing Compass Directions can help.

"As a mountain beaver, I seek sheltered hillsides to burrow into. I watch the angle and height of the sun, and watch winds for storms. Each day and every season is a different course for my daily deeds and neighborwood travel."





A Trail Explorer

Knows which way is North.
Which compass direction from here is your home, school? = 2 pts.

Measures ground distance with their individual "pace".
Walk 50 ft. on the trail. Count how many strides it takes. Divide 50 by # of strides = your average stride, your pace.
= 2 pts.

Advanced: Make a map of your territory. = 2 pts.

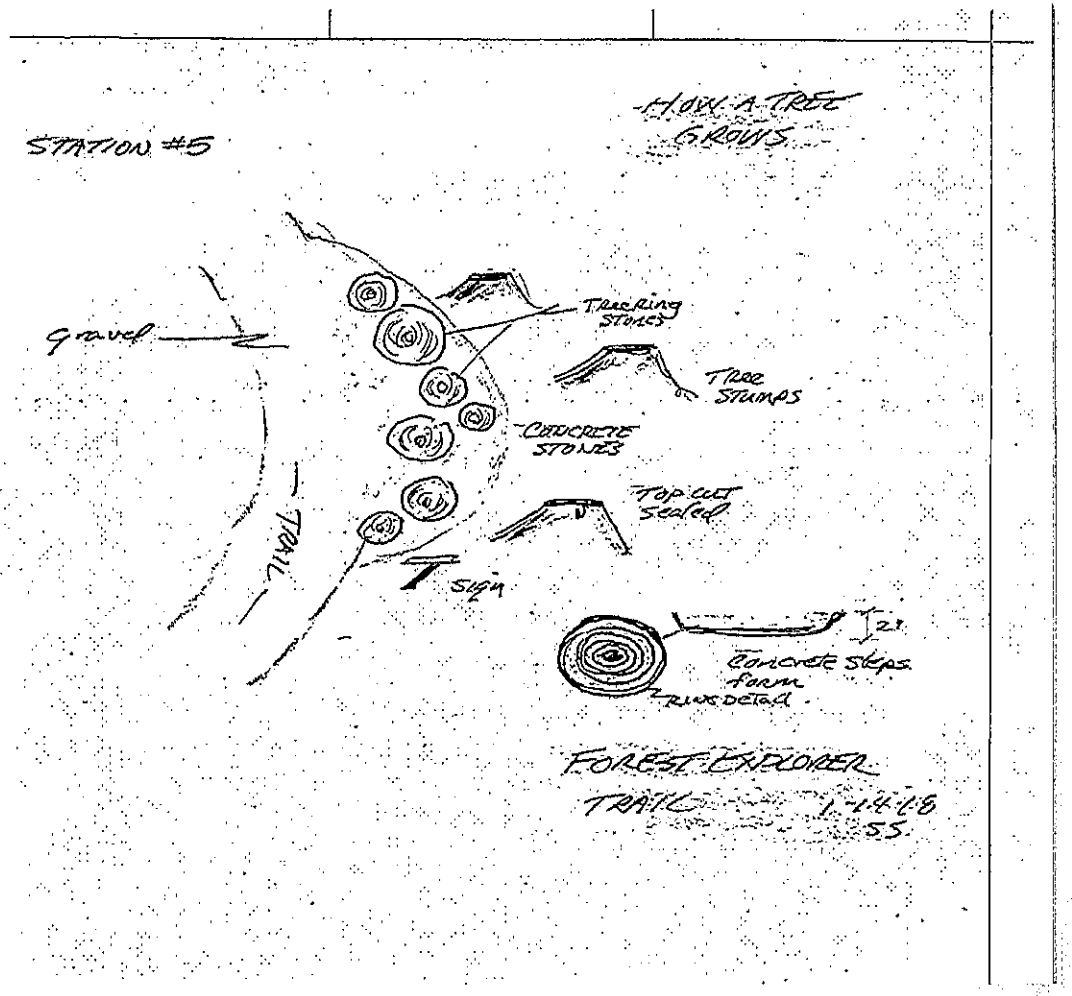
"If you don't know where you're from, you'll have a hard time saying where you're going." — Wendell Berry (poet)

Trail Structure: Step Stones

Construction Materials:

6) Bags of concrete premix

10) 18" steel rebar



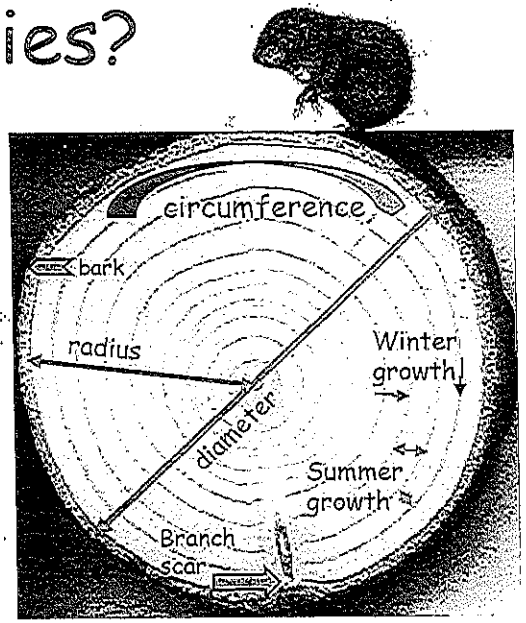
#5 Trees Tell Stories?

Boomer: *"Trees can tell you their age and life history, when you know how to read the "rings" on a log or cut stump."*

Tree Secrets:

- Growth rings reveal a tree's age at the base. Each ring is a growth width for one summer and winter season.
  - Summer months reaps wide, light-colored rings. Winter rings are darker, narrower = slower growth.
- Crowded trees will have rings tight, where they were close to each other.
- Trees in the northwest need to grow tall, over 100 ft. They will require a trunk storage of water during our "drought" - July - October.

How old will a conifer (cone-bearing) forest grow to be? 100, 500, maybe 1,000 years old?



rings = years of growth = age

Answer: In the Pacific Northwest, an old-growth forest, dominated by Douglas-firs and Western hemlocks, generally age to 350--750 years old, and the oldest are over 1,000 years old.

A TRAIL EXPLORER

Understands how to tell a trees age. Estimate the number of growth years (rings) on one of these cut stumps.

= 2 pts.

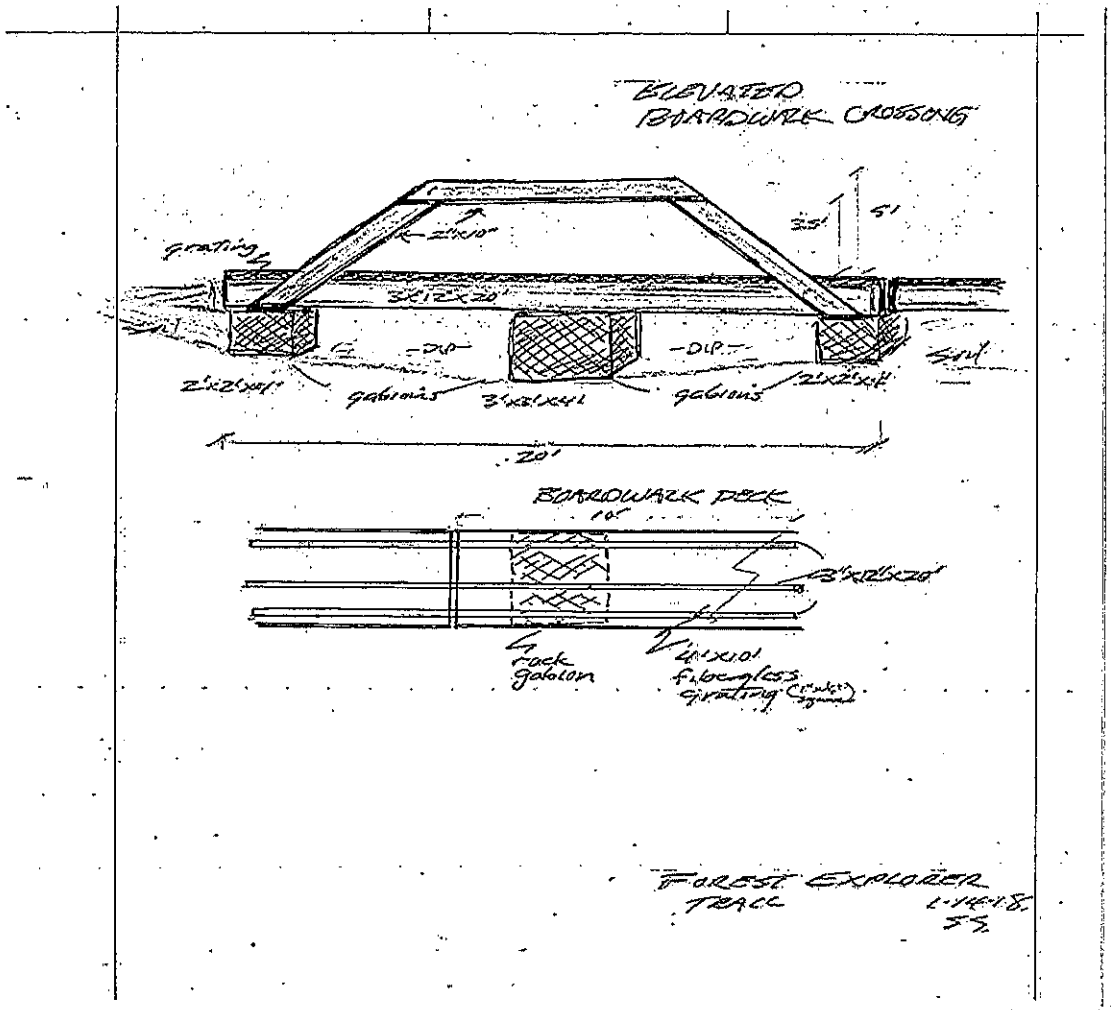
How fat (diameter) was this tree at your age?

Confidently learns to move among downed logs and leap step stones.

Go Slow to go Fast.

=2 pts.

Trail Structure: Elevated Boardwalk



#6 UPROOTED - more to see

Boomer: *"Underground, tis a tangle and a weave. Tough to burrow next to the 'root wad' of a big tree. What's up with all those roots?"*

Forest Secret:

- About ½ of any living tree is unseen, underground, a growing and branching, and reaching system. It's the Roots!

  Roots and root hairs are the most industrious piece of a tree, probing nooks and crannies, worming between stones, even lifting great rocks, and even concrete, to get where it needs to grow. Tiny root-hairs search out dissolved nutrients, and transport them up the trees' capillary system.

- Roots weave a mat with other nearby trees. When storms blast through the upper canopy — they keep swaying tree tops tethered to the earth.

Trail structure: elev. boardwalk

A TRAIL EXPLORER

Understands root functions, root hairs, and why they all grow twisted, as they do. What do you suppose caused this "blowdown" tree?

= 2 pts.

An Explorer is stable in the wind.

Spread your feet wide. Sway to right, left, reach your knees and toes, as you can.

= 2 pts.

Trail Structure: View Platform

Construction Materials:

Deck:

3) 4"x6"x10ft. treated lumber

1) 5ft.x 10 ft. fiberglass grating

Benches:

2) 2"x12"x 8ft. cedar planks

Rails:

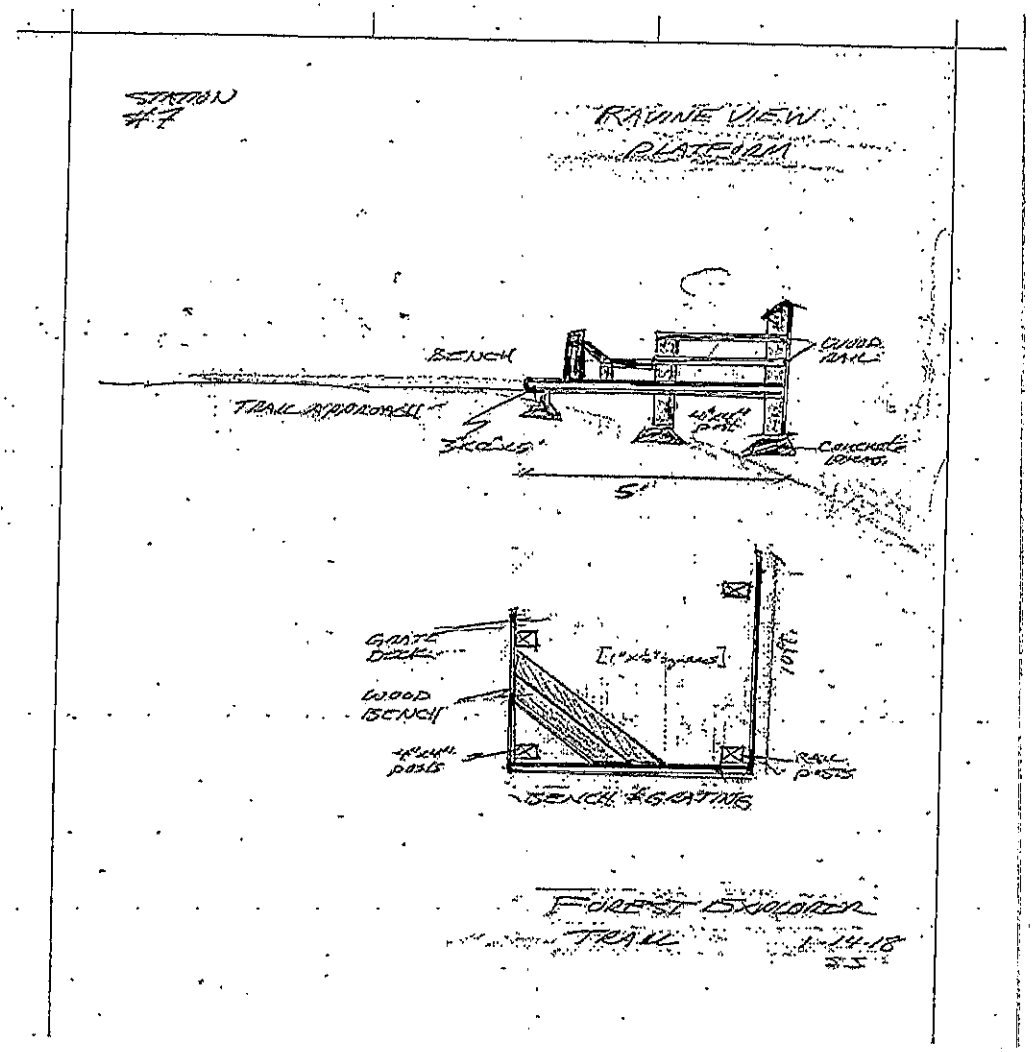
8) 4"x4"X8ft. treated lumber

8) 12" concrete pier blocks w/ brackets

8) 2"x6"x8ft. treated lumber

12) 6" galv. Lag screws

4) lbs. 3.5" outdoor screws



Trail Structure: ravine view platform

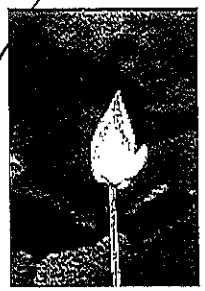
#7 QUIET ZONE

Boomer: *"I often sit still. In quiet, there's a lot to hear. Cupping your ears, like a deer's tall ears, can focus in on sounds in different directions.*

I see and smell better in quiet. Sweet spring fragrances reveal tasty plant shoots. A rush of wind foretells rains rolling in. An eagle's "screeeee"... on the hunt. Whew, after me!"

You can observe a lot by watching." -- Yogi Berra

Secrets Revealed: Sit a while, your space, quiet time.



"In the spring, at the end of the day, you should smell like dirt."
-- Margaret Atwood

You are braver than you believe, stronger than you seem, and smarter than you think. --
Christopher Robin, Winnie The Pooh

"I go among trees and sit still. All my stirring becomes quiet around me like circles on water."
-- Wendell Berry

A wise old owl lived in an oak,
The more he saw, the less he spoke
The less he spoke, the more he heard,
Now, wasn't he a wise old bird?
-- English nursery rhyme

Spend the afternoon. You can't take it with you. -- Annie Dillard

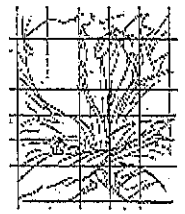
A Trail Explorer

Knows stillness and listening.
Hear that? Water flowing, wind coming form what direction, birds or deer near?

= 2 pts.

Explores imagination;
write journals, poems, outdoor stories, or draws.

= 2 pts.

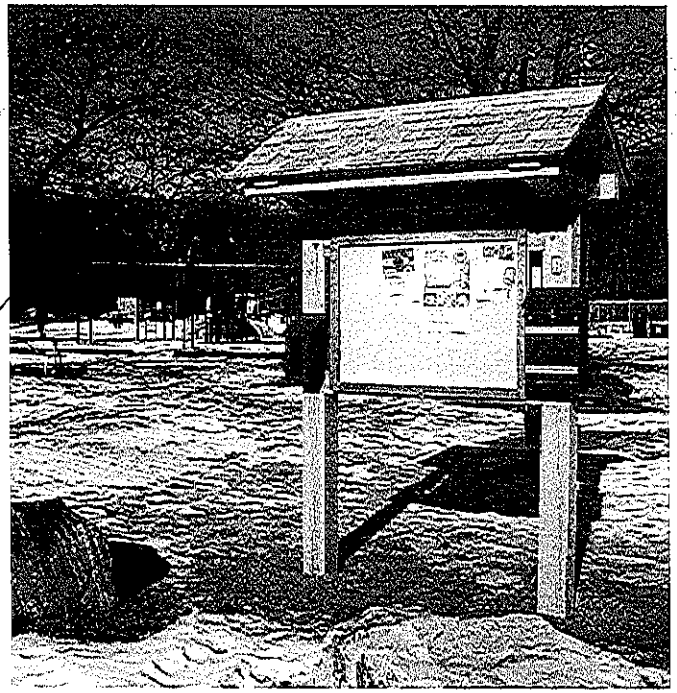


drawing grid

Advanced: Share a drawing or writing with friends.

= 2 pts.

STANDARD KIOSK –TRAILS END DISPLAY



Trail's End . . . Trail Exploring Continues

Boomer: *"For mountain beavers, every forest is a an adventure, a discovery of secret craggy places to peer into, and discover. We spend each season sniffing and searching for new food stuffs, and scrambling, and scuttling around for fun."*

and have

As a **Trail Explorer**...scramble around, and discover more, and more. Help someone else discover neighborwoods!

Go Explorer!

TRAIL EXPLORER CHALLENGE SCORES:

TINDERFOOT	4-10 PTS.
TRAIL BLAZER	12-18 PTS.
FIRST-RATE EXPLORER	20-24 PTS.
TOPNOTCH EXPLORER	>26 PTS.

"We keep moving forward, ... doing new things, because we're curious and curiosity keep leading us down new paths."

"I like wild nature. It's just the wilderness instinct in me, I guess."

-- Walt Disney

Parks Report

February 2018

Marketing & Communications

Kitsap Parks Department Marketing Committee held meetings to work on branding Parks and Parks Foundation and to form strategic marketing plan.

Venue information notices sent to event planners from other venues

Information booth at Kitsap Wedding show planned

Village Greens Golf Course email sent out for the season opening

Returning staff positions at VGGC – decision needed by February 16th.

Stewardship/Volunteers

Silverdale Waterfront Park – staff working with donors on new benches.

Fairgrounds volunteer submitted for award.

Fairgrounds volunteer manufacturing longer gates for Boand Arena and will install once complete.

Projects

Wildcat Lake – Picnic Shelter. Site clearing and tree removal is near completion. Project has been rebid without electrical, water connections, and concrete slab work. Those construction elements will be completed with donated labor and materials, with staff.

Howe Farm – A construction contract has been awarded for the reconstruction of the 1920's barn's entry door.

Heritage Parks -- Rescue Trail Signage have been installed at Illahee, Newberry Hills, Banner, and ½ of trail signs (100+) installed at Port Gamble. Maps complete, and signs purchased for North Kitsap, Hansville, and Olympic View Heritage Parks. CENCOM has been alerted and sent completed GPS maps and trail sign numbers. Fire Rescue at Newberry Hills is scheduling a field test of this system.

South Kitsap Regional Park – Contract is awarded to install/construct the new Romtec restroom, adjacent to the Skate Park. Anticipate 2-months construction. Interior perimeter

trail completed. Two lockable bollards planned for installation at the trail head mid-February.

Anderson Hill Athletic Fields – contouring and back fill project complete at the CTX restroom.

Silverdale Waterfront Park - WDFW working with staff to permit the seawall erosion mitigation project.

Point No Point Lighthouse Park- Staff worked with Public Works staff to remove vegetation and spoils from the parks wetlands and surrounding ditches. This will improve water flow in the park wetlands and be added as annual maintenance. Staff is working with WDFW and Public works to mitigate the canal and ditch drainage issues that impact Point No Point Road.

Bill Bloomquist Rotary Park – staff in process of dead tree removal along the third base line of field #1. Staff to install drainage ditch along field #1 to improve field play.

Salsbury Point Park – repairs made to the playground boat – all playground structures are back online for public use. Floating dock repairs made to decking and diamond decking plants between all (6) floating dock sections.

Horseshoe Lake – Partnership with Key-Pen Parks anticipated to be in place for the upcoming park season.

Anderson Point Park – Staff performing annual Milihanna Road maintenance, will assess trail and add ¾ minus graver over larger rock where needed.

Parks Building – Re-Roof bids due March 6th.

Boand Arena Septic to Sewer Conversion –Engineer chosen.

Synthetic Turf - Lobe Field #1 presented to PFD. RCO grant application is in the works.

Lobe Field #1 Press Box – Foundations and footings have been poured.

Lobe Fields 2 & 3 - Synthetic Turf project pre- construction meetings held.

Maintenance Yard – intent is to add one location for maintenance vehicles and equipment. Office, restroom and break room for maintenance supervisor and crew is also planned.

Planning

2018 Parks and Open Space Plan (PROS) – Final Draft Plan is complete with BoCC public hearing on Feb. 12, 2018. Anticipated BoCC approval on Feb. 26 and submittal to WA State Recreation and Conservation Office by March 1.

North Kitsap Heritage Park – Volunteer Stewards have completed a Draft Landscape Classifications and Public Access Plan, designating; trail corridors, natural, conservation

and active recreation areas, wetland delineations, and proposed long-term park boundaries. Anticipating public review in March.

Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park – Final work with volunteers on the Beaver Pond viewing platform funded by REI Coop and Great Peninsula Conservancy.

Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park -- Preferred route for the Sound to Olympic Trail have been proposed by the County's STO Feasibility Study. Public Open House and review is Wednesday, March 28th, 6:30-8:00, Village Green, Kingston.

South Kitsap Regional Park – NRPA/Disney Forest Explorer Trail. Final trail path has been roughed in, awaiting crushed rock for the 4ft. wide surfacing. Story boards for the interpretive signage are in design and text review. Construction drawings are beginning for rustic trail structures; boardwalk, gabion stairs, balance beam-walks, and view platform. Parks is seeking volunteers to help construct the trail features. Trail Project is projected to be completed in May 2018.

Issues & Events

Events in February - PSNS Helper Trainee Interviews, Volleyball Tournament, Night to Shine (1500 attendees), Daddy Daughter Dance (1900 attendees), Quilters Show, Kitsap Wedding Expo, Cuddlip Dance Party, Antique Show, Awana Games, weekly Boand Arena events put on by Silver Spur Club.

Annual Kitsap County PRAB Retreat | MINUTES

February 2, 2018 | 9-12:30 | Eagle's Nest Community Center

Meeting called by	PRAB Chair Ani Gatz
Type of meeting	Retreat
Facilitator	Ani Gatz
Note taker	Ani Gatz
Timekeeper	Leigh Snyder

Jon Pearson Frank Stricklin Josh Hopp
John Grinter Kathryn Thompson Brian Higgins
Larry Walker Ani Gatz Joanne Clark
Jim Dunwiddie – Parks Director
Travis Buell – Asst. Parks Director
Leigh Snyder – Parks Staff

AGENDA TOPICS

Agenda topic *Vison For Parks 2018* | Jim Dunwiddie

Much discussion on various types of funding for Parks, as per handouts. Discussion centered around the idea for a Metropolitan Parks District and the feasibility of Bonds or Levy. Funding is of paramount importance in 2018. Public-Private-Partnerships were also heavily discussed. PRAB as a whole felt Public-Private-Partnerships, if properly executed would be a necessity for Parks and could be quite beneficial. More information is needed about other options such as Levy, Bond, and Met Parks Dist.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
A new committee for Funding was formed to review all possible options, narrow it down to the top 3-5 that would be most reasonable and present a SWAT analysis (or equivalent) to PRAB for each of those methods. The committee would work closely with Parks Department staff to determine financial and material goals.	Josh Hopp John Grinter Larry Walker	May 2018

Time allotted Agenda Topic *PROS Plan Implementation* | Jim Dunwiddie

Discussion revolved around local planning and management and policy gaps.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Existing committees will continue to work in their specified areas to implement the PROS plan.	PRAB at Large	ongoing

Agenda topic *Parks & Properties* | Jim Dunwiddie

Extensive discussion on resources, forestry, and parks planning. Coulter Creek figured heavily into the discussion, as did forestry in general. There was also extensive discussion regarding connectivity of parks, connecting recreation and transportation, and how this differed from and was similar to goals of the Non-Motorized Trail association where PRAB member Kathryn Thompson and formerly Jon Pearson represent(ed) PRAB. Heavy emphasis was placed on the Parks & Properties committee retaining the character of Kitsap's Parks while creating needed new amenities. Strong overlap exists with funding committee and the need for frequent collaboration was acknowledged.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Forestry committee will be officially rolled into Parks and Property committee. This committee will be focusing on identifying parks that can sustain creation of passive recreational facilities without harming the environment, wildlife habitat, or wilderness features of Kitsap Parks, strategically placing those amenities, and sourcing partnerships with both corporate and 501(c)(3) entities.	Frank Stricklin Larry Walker Kathryn Thompson Brian Higgins	May 2018 and ongoing

Agenda topic Visitor Services | Jim Dunwiddie

Extensive discussion regarding Park Policy & Review vs. Park Code review and whether it is wise to dive into a full Code review at this time. Opinion was split on the matter, but all agreed several policy issues that have been holding places in the background need to be brought to the forefront and PRAB needs to make recommendation on them in 2018. It was also agreed that a full cost analysis is imperative in order to make recommendation on whether fees and charges for amenities must be made as it is thought that certain amenities are not even charging enough to maintain them let alone improve them. Some discussion centered around types of improvements needed Extensive discussion centered around the department and stewards having a greater presence in parks in order to deter vandalism and how policy change might be able to assist in this, if at all. Cost of a parks ranger or policy enforcer is prohibitive and Sherriff's Department does not have staff to enforce parks code or policy.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Committee will begin working on recommendation and policies for issues such as night riding, drones, filming, special events, and concession stands. Committee will work to research ways policy enforcement can be accomplished	Ani Gatz Joanne Clark Brian Higgins	Ongoing

Agenda topic Communications | Ani Gatz, Jim Dunwiddie

Review of Communications protocol for internal and external communications. Discussion about how Communications can improve with the public as far as public education, including signage, liaising with stewardship groups, and other public outreach. Introduction of marketing team formed within Parks Department (not PRAB) and how strategic marketing plan was being developed and would be presented to PRAB for approval in May. Communications with County Commissioners was discussed and all of

PRAB would like more frequent and formalized communication with Commissioners regarding acquisitions, planning, and budgeting to maintain and improve parks. There was concern expressed that creating space without first collaborating on management costs and capabilities may be causing a drain on parks resources at this time.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Committee will continue to liaise with Parks Department and assist in implementing public education initiatives.	Ani Gatz Kathryn Thompson Josh Hopp John Grinter	Ongoing

Agenda topic Marketing Team | Travis Buell

Travis introduced marketing team including Billie Schmidt, Tamara Krueger, Travis Buell, Rebecca Pirtle, and Ani Gatz. Team will also work with consultant for necessary design work. Marketing team is hopeful they will have full plan for 1 year, 3 year, and 5 year goals to be presented to PRAB in May.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
None required by PRAB at this time		

Agenda topic Parks Department Initiatives | Jim Dunwiddie

PRAB was apprised of current initiatives within Parks Department that include Emphasis on Staff Development, Process Improvement, Operation Improvement, and Park Resource Facility Expansion. Parks/PRAB initiatives for 2018 were formalized. There was also discussion and review of Parks Inventory and Effectiveness Ratios.

Observers

District 2 Commissioner Charlotte Garrido was present for the final half hour of the retreat, and expressed gratitude for PRAB service as well as introducing a countywide neighborhood outreach program with whom it may be beneficial for PRAB to collaborate.

Meeting closed at 12:30

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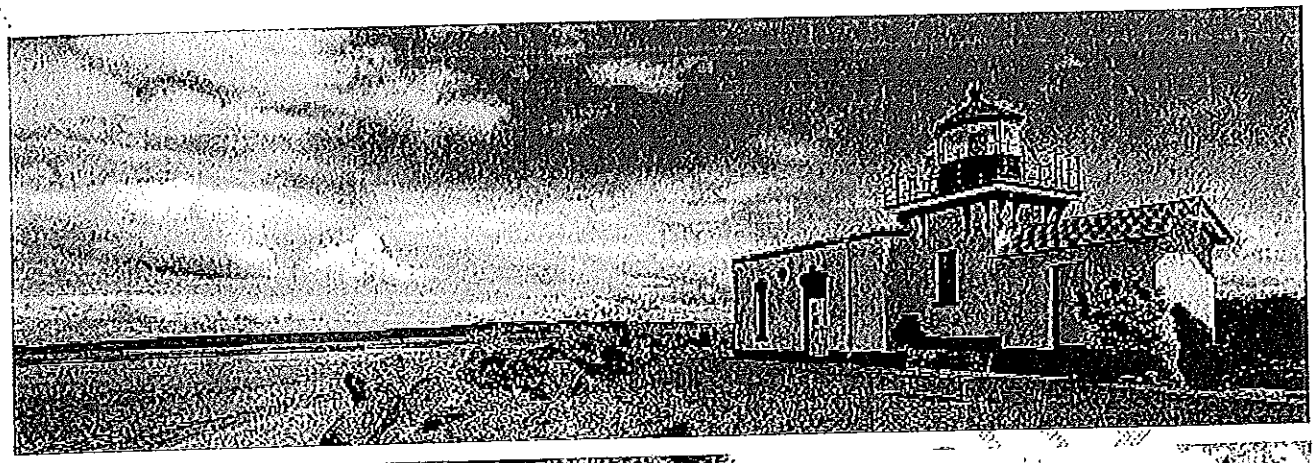

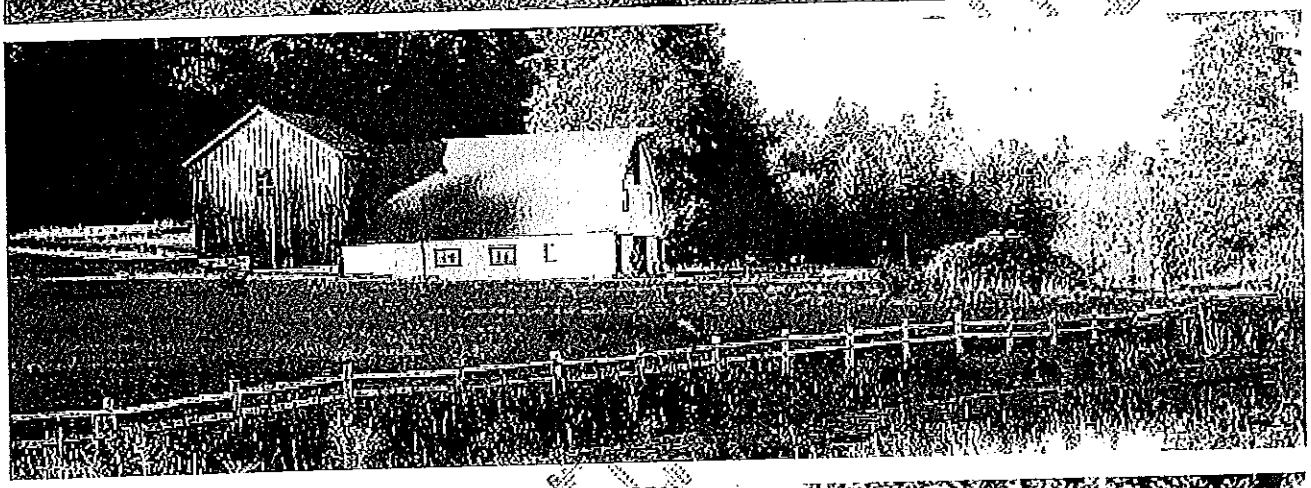

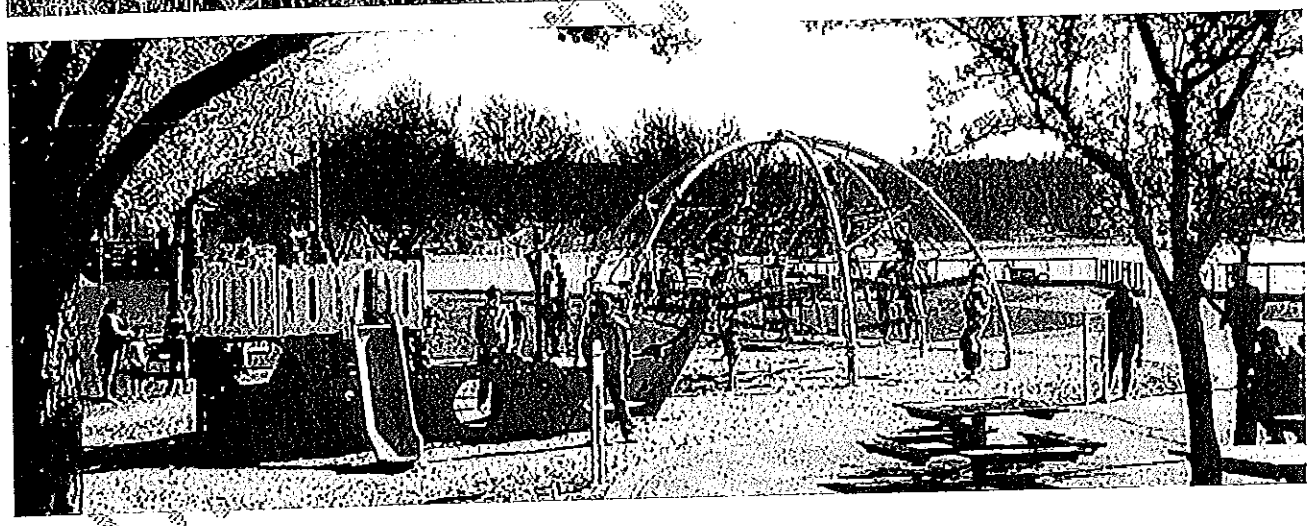

KITSAP COUNTY
2018 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

Draft - February 21, 2018

KITSAP COUNTY

2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Draft

DRAFT February 21, 2018

Kitsap County
Board of County Commissioners

Robert Gelder, Chair, District #1
Charlotte Garrido, District #2
Edward E. Wolfe, District #3

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DRAFT Updated 2.21.2018

PAGE RESERVED FOR REFERENCES AND APPENDIES INDEX

To be formatted and labeled after Public Comment period and Plan adoption

To date, 107 pages (pages 45-152).

DRAFT February 21, 2018

PREFACE

The 2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS) is intended to refresh and update the County's 2012 PROS Plan for adoption by the Board of Commissioners, to be amended into the County's Comprehensive Plan, and to be provided to Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) as a requirement for future grant funding opportunities.

This Plan, through public survey, open house forums, and other opportunities for public input, acknowledges strengths in our park operations and management, identifies areas for improvement, and presents new approaches and ideas. Supporting information from related agencies and organizations help to recognize and clarify the County's major role in providing outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Throughout the development of the Plan it has been evident that County Parks has a significant opportunity and responsibility for stewardship of natural resources beyond the provision of recreation facility development.

Based on our discussions, findings, and community recommendations, this document will serve as a foundation for developing strategic agency plans as Kitsap County Parks accepts a greater leadership role in natural resource management. Future successes will require the involvement of the community in crafting land management decisions based on achievable goals, objectives, and action plans.

PURPOSE

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS) is an element of the Kitsap County's Comprehensive Plan. The PROS plan provides a six-year plan and 20-year vision for the County's park system, the steps needed for developing and improving park facilities, acquiring f new park facilities, and expanding recreation opportunities on existing areas based on expressed public need.

Updating the 2012 PROS Plan is a requisite component of the Growth Management Act (GMA). The GMA promotes wise use of limited land and resources which helps conserve open space. TheGMA encourages the enhancement of recreational opportunities, and calls for the development of parks and recreation facilities, which adds to the quality of life in communities.

The PROS Plan is required for state and federal grant eligibility, which is administered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). Upon adoption by County Commissioners, the plan is submitted to the RCO for approval.

Public Review Draft

KITSAP COUNTY GOVERNANCE

KITSAP COUNTY MISSION

Kitsap County government's mission is to protect and promote the safety, health and welfare of our citizens in an efficient, accessible, and effective manner.

KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Kitsap County Board of Commissioners, which represents three geographical districts, oversees county operations, sets policies, enacts code provisions, and adopts budgets that guide the delivery of county services and support the County's mission and vision. The three member Board oversees four public-facing county departments; Community Development, Public Works, Human Services, and Parks. The 2018 Board of County Commissioners:

Robert Gelder, Chair, District #1
Charlotte Garrido, District #2
Edward E. Wolfe, District #3

PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

The Kitsap County Parks Advisory Board comprises nine County Commissioner appointees - three from each County Commissioner District. The Board functions as a link between the community and the County. The Board provides guidance to the Director of Parks concerning park planning, acquisition, development, and administration of parks and recreation facilities throughout the County.

District 1	District 2	District 3
John Grinter	Joanne Clark	Josh Hopp
Brian Higgins	Ani Gatz, Chari	Jon Pearson
Kathryn Thompson	Larry Walker, Vice Chair	Frank Stricklin

PARKS DEPARTMENT

The Mission of Kitsap County Parks Department is the commitment to provide quality of life-enhancing opportunities through the management of natural areas and specialized facilities, fostering community stewardship, and offering an outstanding service-oriented environment. The department's management team is:

Parks Director	James R. Dunwiddie
Assistant Director	Travis Buell
Parks Resource Superintendent	Dori Leckner
Parks Operations Superintendent	Billie Schmidt
Parks and Open Space Planner	Steven Starlund
Forester	Arno Bergstrom

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2018 PROS PLAN DEVELOPMENT

This Plan outlines policy directions, goals, objectives, implementation strategies, and capital improvements of the County Parks System. The updated 2018 PROS Plan:

Evaluates the need and demand for parks, recreational facilities, and open space throughout the County;

Identifies key issues, strengths, and opportunities required to improve the park system, and ensures the capacity to adequately plan, develop, and operate park properties and facilities;

Provides guidelines and policy direction for the County to acquire, develop, and preserve property with regional significance and recreation value;

Identifies the strategies and objectives needed to ensure that parks are an integral part of the County's economic development strategy; and assesses current funding mechanisms, partnerships, and potential funding strategies.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The updated 2018 PROS Plan is required to be eligible for state and federal grants administered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, and must be updated every six years. Parks Department staff, working with members of the Parks Advisory Board since July 2017, developed the plan outline and summary of policy directions, along with the public outreach strategy.

As a foundation of the PROS Plan, various community outreach opportunities for public comment have been provided to assess operational comments and identify community needs and concerns. The Kitsap County Parks Advisory Board and Parks Department hosted a series of public meetings, and participated in local community events. An online survey provided methodology to receive public feedback and ideas on the future direction of the county park system. More than 1,100 survey responses were received. Comment and survey results were posted on the Parks Department's website in November, 2017. As the final plan was being drafted, other opportunities for public comment and review were scheduled:

- Advancement of the plan included the posting of a preliminary draft plan for community and stakeholder review and comment. The working draft was available on the Parks Department website, and comments were accepted through January 5, 2018.
- The posting of the final draft PROS Plan was available for review on January 12 for 30 days.
- The Final PROS Plan was presented to the Board of County Commissioners February 12, 2018 via Public Hearing.
- The Final PROS Plan is reviewed and will be adopted by the Kitsap County Board of County Commissioners, after a period of regional public participation and review. Submittal to the WA State Recreation and Conservation Office is due March 1, 2018.

KEY INTERESTS - PUBLIC SURVEY AND STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

- **Open space for habitat, greenways, and trail recreation** continues to be a high priority for Kitsap citizens. Acquisition of new parklands is highly desired, with the caveat to effectively and responsibly manage those resources.

- Interest and demand for **developed recreation complexes** and improved field play areas are growing throughout the County.

- **Stewardship** of large-acreage Heritage Parks relies on a dedicated corps of volunteers. Training, retaining, and expanding this invaluable community resource is critical to management of those resources and opportunities.

- There is an expressed need to **provide safe and multi-accessible trails** (bike and pedestrian) throughout the County, and notably to connect parks, business centers and residential communities.

- **Sustainable funding base** for all park needs continues to be a challenge.

- Securing the capacity to effectively **manage, protect, and restore natural, cultural, and historic park resources** is clearly needed.

- **Parks and open space properties are a prime asset for County tourism, quality of life, and associated positive economic impacts.** Continued and expanded promotion of these County assets is of prime interest to a growing business and residential community.

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Kitsap County
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan
2018

BACKGROUND

"The Natural Side of Puget Sound" ™

Kitsap County is known for its many distinctive features including its glacier-carved rolling topography, evergreen forests, freshwater lakes, inlets, bays, and Puget Sound. The County's nature-oriented park system reflects this diversity of settings, and provides for developed recreation facilities to serve a population of diverse ages, ethnicities, abilities, and outdoor interests.

The County is relatively small in population, but is ranked as one of most-densely populated in the State. Although there are only four cities; Bremerton, Port Orchard, Bainbridge Island, and Poulsbo, the growing commuting-connection to King, Pierce, and Snohomish County populations, and the presence of the U.S. Navy adds significant needs for parks, facilities, and natural open space. There is increasing interest to provide wildlands for trails and outdoor adventures, in addition to active recreation areas.

Regional trends and surveys direct emphasis for land acquisition which combine adequate resources for management and stewardship. Different land characteristics serve different recreation and/or conservation purposes. Determining landscape classifications will guide resource protection while allowing appropriate public access and recreation impacts. A challenge lies in providing adequate resources to deliver a level of service, commensurate with the varied conservation areas and developed recreation facilities. Organizing cadres of volunteers has been critical to meet this stewardship need. As it is incumbent upon the County to be proactive in providing future parks and open space, the County recognizes the need to support levels of service for developed parks, including standards for maintenance of fields and facilities, to protect park assets, and provide safe and enjoyable park activities.

To meet growing expectations for park and outdoor recreation experiences, future directions are outlined in this (six-year) 2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS). The plan describes issues, concerns, and opportunities for planning, development, and park operations. It directs strategies and priorities, and explores options for sustainable funding and support.

A well-supported system of parks offering recreation opportunities is a quality-of-life factor, and a contributor to economic growth and attraction. As such, this PROS Plan directs attention to a system of parks, recreation, and open space that will grow with the varied needs of the population as the County develops.

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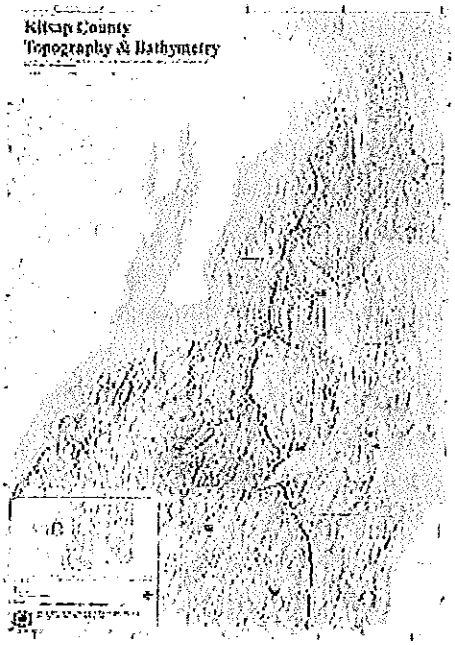
KITSAP COUNTY OVERVIEW

LOCATION & ACCESS

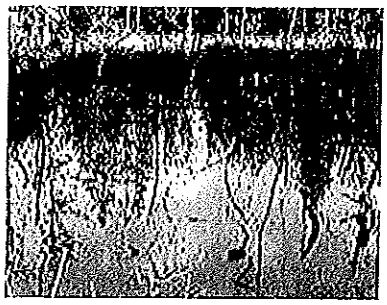


Kitsap County, 396 square miles in size, constitutes the majority of the Kitsap Peninsula. To the east is Puget Sound and beyond that, the Seattle - Everett - Tacoma Metropolitan area and the Cascade Mountains, which are accessible by five ferry routes and the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. To the north is Admiralty Inlet, the mouth of Puget Sound. To the west Kitsap County borders Hood Canal. Beyond that the Olympic Peninsula and the Olympic Mountains are accessible via the Hood Canal Bridge near Port Gamble in North Kitsap County. State Highway 3 connects to Highway 101 south of Kitsap, and it is the only non-bridged route to the peninsula. Kitsap County also includes Bainbridge and Blake Islands. Bainbridge Island is linked by bridge and Blake Island is a State Park accessible only by boat.

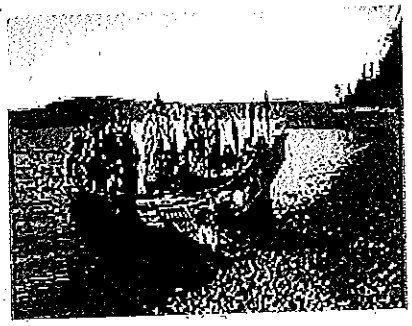
GEOMORPHOLOGY

Ten thousand years ago all of the Puget Sound Basin, including Kitsap County, was covered by the mile-high Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet. As the glaciers retreated, the shoreline of Puget Sound was scoured out, leaving behind a sculpted topography. The current landscape formed as glaciation deposited tills (unsorted mixtures of clay silts, sand, gravel and "erratic" boulders eroded by the glacier, carried in, on and under the ice, and deposited as the ice melted), with pockets of better sorted silts, sands and gravels to become the foundation for today's Kitsap County's soils.

The Ice Age is also the reason for the number of wetlands in the county. This effect of the glaciers over underlying basalt, created a ridged landscape, with Gold Mountain (1,761 feet in elevation) and Green Mountain (1,639 feet in elevation), as the highest points in Kitsap County. The land was depressed by the weight of the ice, and the "rebound" of the land, relative to sea level. As the ice melted, many of the valleys – now with streams became deeply incised and cut through the relatively light soils to reach sea level. Kitsap County has no major rivers, but does possess a number of small lakes, and approximately 228 miles of saltwater shoreline.

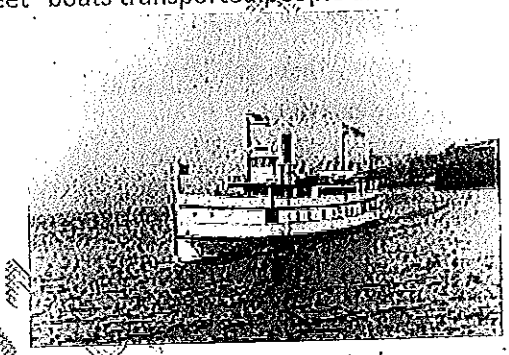


COUNTY HISTORY & DEVELOPEMENT



Kitsap County has long been home to the Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish Native American tribes. The extensive shoreline on Puget Sound and limited access by land, meant the Tribes and early non-native settlers had to access the area by water.

The small private "mosquito fleet" boats transported people and goods around Puget Sound from the 1850s through the 1930s, and visited at least 24 docks along the shoreline of Kitsap County. Subsequent development in Kitsap County has followed that pattern, with the population concentrations either on Puget Sound or emanating from the original Puget Sound settlements.



Since forming as a County in 1857, Kitsap County has been considered a rural community. Currently, 70 percent of County residents are living in unincorporated areas, a statistic relatively consistent over the past four decades. Development of the County has been spurred over time by several factors:

- It is a second home market for Seattle/Tacoma residents;
- The U.S. Navy has facilities throughout Kitsap, most notably Naval Base Kitsap;
- It is a retirement destination;
- It is a bedroom community for the Seattle/Everett/Tacoma metropolitan area.

According to the 2010 Census, Kitsap County is the fourth smallest County in Washington State, although it ranks sixth largest in population. Further, it hosts the third highest population density of Washington's 39 counties, with 642 people per square mile.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE HISTORY

Kitsap County's commitment to parks and open space acquisition has grown since 1960 when only a few properties had been accumulated through private donations. That year the Board of County Commissioners appointed a three-member Park Board and a Park and Recreation Administrator to oversee those lands. In the mid-1960s, the voters passed a bond issue to generate funds which were leveraged with the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation grants to acquire and develop waterfront parks at Buck Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Point No Point, and Wildcat Lake.

The Board of County Commissioners created the Parks Department in 1971 to develop and maintain the growing park system. Gordon Field at the Fairgrounds, Salsbury Point Park, Silverdale Waterfront Park, and Veteran's Memorial Park were subsequently acquired and developed, and Anderson Landing and Village Greens Golf Course were purchased in the mid 1970's.

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In 1991, the Board of County Commissioners enacted a Conservation Futures Levy, and Kitsap County began an aggressive acquisition program, using the levy fund to purchase valued open space and park lands throughout Kitsap. By 1994, the Kitsap County park system consisted of 1,251 acres with Guillemot Cove as the lone Conservation Futures property.

During the years of 1996 through 2000, fueled by Conservation Futures funds, regional heritage parks began to take form. The County purchased Howe Farm (1996), Anderson Point (1998), and Point No Point Park and Lighthouse. More than 1,000 acres were purchased in 2000, including Banner Forest, Carpenter Lake, Kingston Saltmarsh, Laughlin Cove, the Pratto property, and Stavis Estuary. With this increased attention to acquisition, the park system grew to 2,093 acres.

Kitsap County has successfully incorporated public-private partnerships in the acquisition and development of the park system, including a notable partnership with the Indianola Land Trust. This partnership encouraged the Board of County Commissioners to acquire several natural resource-based properties and collaborate with prioritizing acquisitions, obtaining grant-funding support.

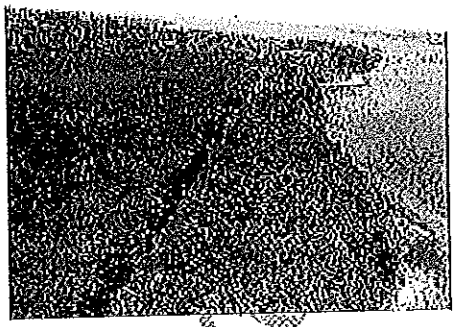
In addition to County-purchased lands, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources received Legislative funds to reconvey large parcels of County Trust Lands including; Newberry Hill Heritage Park, Olympic View Park, and Rude Road site, totaling 1,351 acres.

Plans for future parklands, prioritized through a regional "Forest and Bay Initiative" in 2014, began with the purchase of forested lands in the Port Gamble area. Multiple state and local grants, including a grant from the Washington State Department of Ecology, initiated the purchase of 535 acres of forested uplands, and more than a mile of Puget Sound shoreline. Continued support from the Kitsap Forest & Bay Coalition, a collaboration of community and business organizations, and a nonprofit fundraising leader (Forterra) intensified the efforts to conserve more lands in that area for conservation and outdoor recreation. The coalition rallied community support and statewide interest to acquire and preserve the land base, and participate in long-term natural resource stewardship.

More than 3 million dollars were raised to grow the Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park. In December 2017, 1,500 acres were added to the park, creating a single block of 3,500 acres of public parkland, making it the largest Heritage Park in the system. The latest acquisition brings Kitsap County park system to 73 individual sites, totaling over 10,400 acres.

PARK CATEGORY DESCRIPTOINS

HERITAGE PARKS

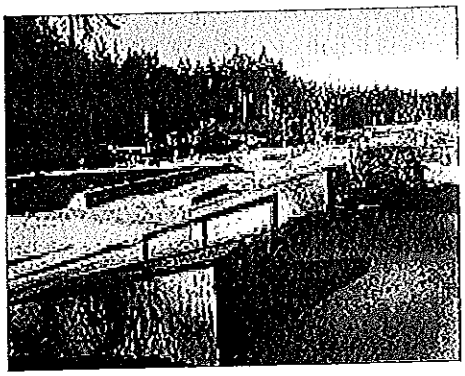


More than 75 percent of all park and open space acreage is located within the six heritage parks; Newberry Hill, Illahee Preserve, North Kitsap, Port Gamble, Banner Forest, and Coulter Creek. These substantial sites have become the foundation of Kitsap County's park system. With the exception of trails running through parts of the parks, these lands remain primarily undeveloped natural areas, with environmentally sensitive areas preserved or enhanced. The physical characteristics of these lands lend themselves to varied passive and conservation uses.

The Kitsap Forest and Bay Project, a collaborative planning effort by recreation and conservation interest groups, Tribes, and agencies, has worked to acquire open space lands in North Kitsap County, to date, has protected more than 4,000 acres. A unique partnership with Forterra and the Port Gamble/S'Klallam and Suquamish Tribes envisioned acquisition priority for five blocks of land, up to 7,000 acres in that northern district. These include Hansville, the North Kitsap Heritage Park Expansion, the Divide, Port Gamble Upland and Port Gamble Shoreline blocks. These large tracts of forestland contain ecologically important streams, wetlands, and forest habitat, more than two miles of shorelines, and tidelands. These lands typically serve the County for diverse and passive recreation opportunities.

COMMUNITY RECREATION COMPLEXES

South Kitsap Regional Park



Acquired from the former South Kitsap Park and Recreation District in 2008, this 204-acre park is becoming the crown jewel of County parks in south Kitsap. The park has long had soccer and baseball fields, along with tenants Casey's Batting Cage and the Kitsap Live Steamers. Recent improvements have been made to the playground, skatepark, and perimeter trails. Other enhancements include earth sculpting; removing visual barriers, improving pedestrian connections and circulation, and opening up the park for improved safety. Ecological forest thinning was undertaken in 2017 to further open the forest canopy and improve trail experiences.

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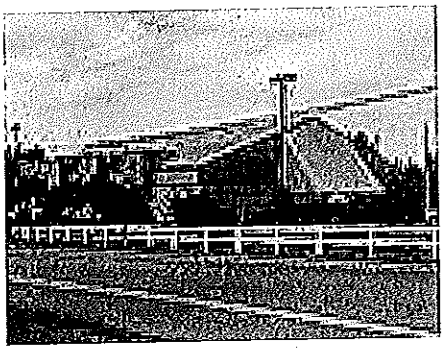
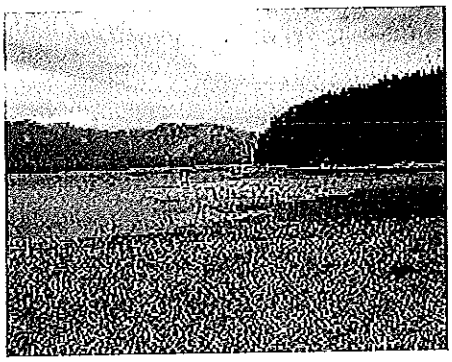
Fairgrounds & Events Center

The 130-acre Fairgrounds & Event Center near Silverdale is the most visited site in the park system. Kitsap Public Facilities District has renovated the athletic complex at the fairgrounds thanks to a major capital investment. The Pavilion has been renovated to enhance energy efficiency and to better accommodate active recreation and commercial uses. In 2017, the Boand Family Equestrian Arena, through private donation, was constructed to host equestrian activities year round. Also in 2017 the tennis court complex, adjacent to Olympic High School was refurbished, and is now maintained by the Central Kitsap School District. The County and Central Kitsap School District has approved an InterLocal Agreement for the District to convert two athletic fields to multi-use, artificial turf community facilities. The various on-site, fair-related buildings are heavily used for a variety of recreational purposes and rentals for private events and shows throughout the year, including the popular Haunted Fairgrounds attraction each Halloween season.

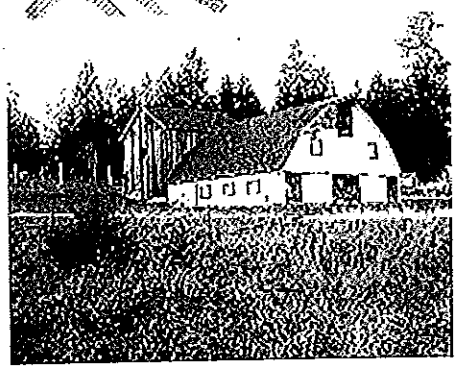


WATERWAYS AND WATERFRONT PARKS

Set on a beautiful peninsula, it is no wonder that the Kitsap County Parks is known for its waterfront parks. Freshwater lakeside parks; Buck Lake, Island Lake, Long Lake, Horseshoe Lake, and Wildcat Lake, along with saltwater favorites Point No Point, Norwegian Point, Salsbury Point, and even half-acre Arness Park in Kingston are packed on warm, summer weekends. Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park has 1.5 miles of undisturbed saltwater beach and shellfish beds, fronting Port Gamble Bay.



LEGACY PARKS & PROPERTIES



From the beginning, McPherson-Howe Farm, in Port Orchard, has been perceived as a unique park. A living-history, working or demonstration farm is envisioned; which would present the history of the property and how it reflected farming changes over time in the region. The Children's Garden and Veteran's Garden provide gardening opportunities for at-risk youth and our military communities. Other opportunities for conservation education highlight Salmonberry Stream and

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recent beaver dam and pond construction. Restoration of the 1920's barn and the attached 1946 barn is creating more interest in this historic farm-park.

Other legacy properties in this category include Harper Park, site of an old brick factory; the 1906 schoolhouse at Kola Kole Park in Kingston; and the Veteran's Memorial Park in Port Orchard.

SPECIALIZED-USE PARKS

Distributed throughout Kitsap County are "stand-alone" parks that provide recreation facilities for skateboards, dog-lovers, and golfers. These include the Rolling Hills and Village Greens golf courses, Bandix Dog Park, Silverdale Rotary Gateway Park, South Kitsap Regional Park Skate Park, and the Kingston Billie Johnson Skate Park.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES are county-owned park properties that are cooperatively managed and maintained with non-county partners. As such, each site may have different resource goals and objectives, and varying roles for department management with other organizations or agencies.

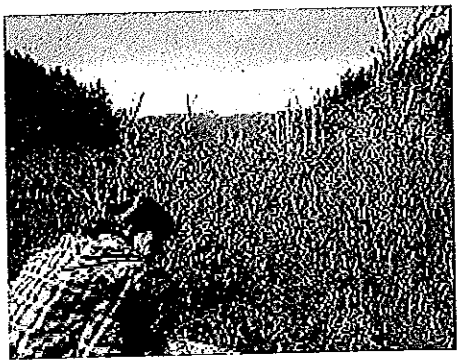
OTHER PARK SYSTEM PROPERTY ASSETS:

- **Trail Systems** provide for diverse recreation needs for outdoor exercise, adventure mode of park travel, and exploration within our larger park areas. They serve a wide range of trail users, including walkers, people with strollers, runners, hikers, dog walkers, equestrians, wildlife observers, and mountain bikers. Trails can be planned and designed for different use requirements, such as varying skill and challenge levels, and park setting experiences. Several trail systems within Heritage Parks amount to more than 30 miles of developed trail routes. Trail facilities including trailhead parking and trail infrastructures will complement the resource values.

- **Open Space and Greenbelts** are important contributions to the natural character of Kitsap County. These "parklands" are largely undeveloped and provide protection for regionally significant wildlife habitat, native vegetation, viewsheds, and greenbelts which buffer the impact of developing communities. These landscapes may offer limited public access and use, and are managed to maintain resource quality.

- **Sustainable Harvest Forest Lands** are large acreages (more than 100 acres) which are to be designated as intensively managed forests intended for propagation, growth, and sustainable harvest of renewable forest products. Regular maintenance, thinning, and replanting after selective harvest will be part of the sustainable-forest management. Certain recreation activities and facilities are suitable and compatible with long-term forest management strategies. Net revenues derived from harvested forest products are intended to support the County Park system and natural resource management needs. **Note:** Parklands for this management prescription have not yet been designated nor are they recommended for present parklands.

GENERAL POLICY DIRECTIONS



Historically, parks were thought of simply as places for recreation, preservation of open space, and social gatherings. However, the role of parks and civic spaces in developing areas has become much greater. They increase influences of attractive living settings, and support environmental health, economic development, personal physical and emotional health, sense of community place and integrity, and many other aspects of quality of life.

Policy Directions for Kitsap County Parks are characterized by the regional responsibility in meeting the park, recreation, and open space needs of County residents, as well as providing park facilities and recreation opportunities which are not commonly supplied by municipal park agencies. Policy Directions include:

Responsible Resource Management: Recognize the obligation, requirements, and resources needed to adequately manage natural, cultural, and historic resources of parks and open space lands.

Active Community Involvement and Partnerships: Continue to support and foster collaboration with citizen stewards, nonprofits, businesses, and other jurisdictions to adequately protect and maintain all County parks and open space parklands.

Sustainable Operations Support andFunding: Seek to adequately fund and staff the operations and maintenance of parks and open space lands with dedicated public funds, partnerships, and sustainable revenue sources.

Creating New Park, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities: Develop ongoing assessment of the County's needs and desires including the need for new or expanded recreational facilities, new recreational activities, and desired and available open space and natural resource assets.

Property Acquisitions: Develop strategies and priorities for additional property acquisitions that meet the needs of future park facilities, expand recreational opportunities, protect valued natural, historical and cultural resources, and provide for open space and parkland values.

Responsive Public Relations and Service: Increase effective communications, outreach, and service to the public.

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Kitsap County will continue to assume the role of providing regionally significant park facilities, open space, and special event venues in the County. Additionally, the Parks Department is focused on areas and facilities serving local neighborhoods and communities within unincorporated Kitsap County. The County will need to continue to cooperatively partner with cities, state, and other providers to complement park needs beyond the County's defined role and jurisdiction.

Kitsap County's goals for accomplishing those directions over the next six years include:

Goal: Maintain the system of regional parks, open space, and recreation venues.

Objective: Develop and maintain parks of regional significance and attraction.
Strategy:

- Regionally recognized parks attract visitors from the entire County, neighboring counties, and often a statewide draw. The natural amenities or attraction of the developed recreation facilities can generate widespread attraction and use.

Objective: Provide varying management goals and prescriptions for the different park categories designations.
Strategy:

- Based on the degree of public access, intensity of intended use, and recreation facility development, there is a responsibility for resource stewardship and public services regarding each park category distinction.

Resource management direction includes:

Heritage Parks- To conserve, protect or enhance the park's inherent attributes may limit public access and use, direct acceptable levels of activities and impacts, and determine appropriate support facilities.

Community Recreation Complexes - Developed areas and facilities, in each political County subdivision that may include; athletic field complexes, playgrounds, extensive trail systems, group picnic shelters and similar facilities.

Waterways and Waterfront Parks - Provide access to inlets and open waters of Puget Sound, streams, and lakes. Support water-based recreation opportunities, and the aesthetic appeal of waterfront resources, vistas and "Water Trail" sites around the Puget Sound.

Trail Systems (intra-park and regional) - Provide for diverse recreation needs for outdoor exercise, adventure mode of travel, and exploration within larger park areas. Plan and design for different use requirements including; varying skill and challenge levels, and park setting experiences. Trail facilities including trailhead parking and trail infrastructures should be considered

Specialized Use Parks -Provide specialized recreation activity support facilities such as skate park, model airplane fly field, outdoor skills-adventure park, or mountain bike "ride park". Specialized park facilities require specific design standards, development and maintenance requirements.

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Legacy Parks & Properties - Recognize the County's historical roots, significant events or locations, and protect the integrity of those inherent values. Specific management and operational requirement include; visual landscape plans, architectural protection guidelines, and public access and use prescriptions. Educational opportunities and/or interpretive facilities enhance the park's experience, where appropriate.

Partnership Properties -Properties that are owned by the Parks Department, but managed and maintained by non-county partners. As such they may have different park and resource goals and objectives, and varying roles for park facility management with other organizations or agencies.

Open Space and Greenbelts - Contribute to the natural character of Kitsap County by providing protection for regionally significant wildlife habitat, native vegetation, viewsheds, and greenbelts which buffer the impact of developing communities.

Sustainable Harvest Forest Lands - Managed forests intended for propagation, growth and sustainable harvest of renewable forest products. Part of the sustainable forest management will include regular maintenance, thinning, and replanting after selective harvest. Certain recreation activities, and facilities may be compatible with long-term forest management strategies. Net revenues derived from harvested forest products are intended to support the County park system and natural resource management needs. **Note:** Parklands for this management prescription have not yet been designated, nor is the recommendation to extend the concept to existing park inventory.

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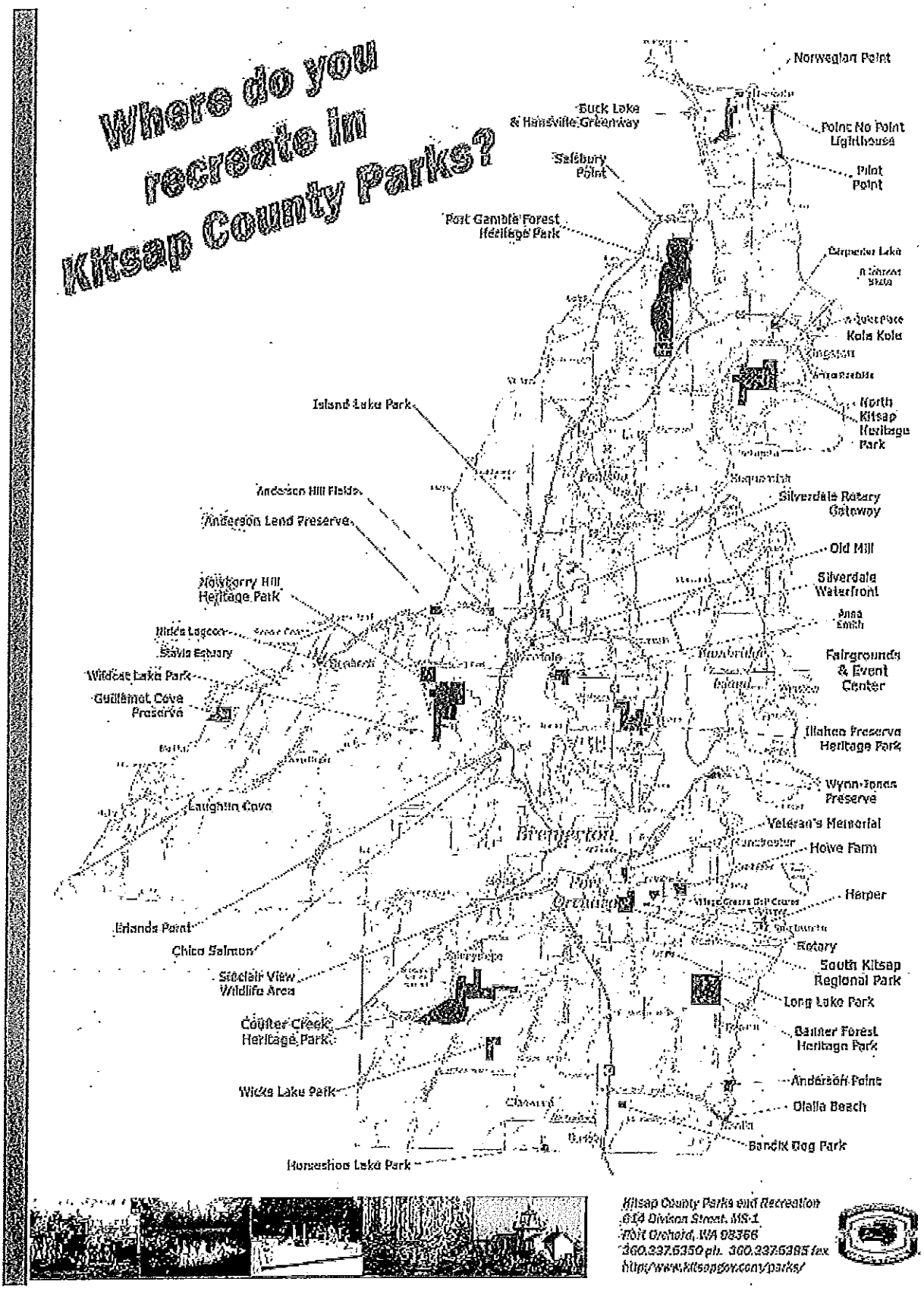
Where do you recreate in Kitsap County Parks?
Norwegian Point
Buck Lake & Hansville Greenway
Point No Point Lighthouse
Salsbury Point
Pilot Point
Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park
Carpenter Lake
Kola Kola
Island Lake Park
North Kitsap Heritage Park
Anderson Hill Fields
Anderson Land Preserve
Silverdale Rotary Gateway
Old Mill
Norrbarry Hill Heritage Park
Silverdale Waterfront
Fairgrounds & Event Center
Wildcat Lake Park
Guillemot Cove Preserve
Illahee Preserve Heritage Park
Wynn-Jones Preserve
Laughlin Cove
Veteran's Memorial
Howe Farm
Harper
Erlands Point
Chico Salmon
Rotary
South Kitsap Regional Park
Steelair View Wildlife Area
Long Lake Park
Gaither Forest Heritage Park
Anderson Point
Olalla Beach
Bandit Dog Park
Horseshoe Lake Park
Kitsap County Parks and Recreation
614 Division Street, MS-1
Port Orchard, WA 98366
360.337.5350 ph. 360.337.5385 fax
http://www.kitsapgov.com/parks/

County Parks Inventory by Category:

HERITAGE PARKS	ACRES	DISTRICT
Banner Forest	636	South
Coulter Creek	1,195	South
Illahee Preserve	462	Central
Newberry Hill	1,083	Central
North Kitsap	799	North
Port Gamble Forest	3,493	North
Total Heritage Parks	**7668**	

WATERWAYS AND WATERFRONT PARKS		
Anderson Point Park	66	South
Anna Smith Park	7	Central
Arness Roadside Park	1	North
Buck Lake County Park	155	North
Horseshoe Lake County Park	39	South
Keyport Saltwater Park	2	Central
Indianola Waterfront & Woodland	81	North
Island Lake County Park	23	North
Long Lake County Park	27	South
Norwegian Point Park	6	North
Olalla Beach	14	South
Old Mill Park	7	Central
Point No Point Lighthouse & Park	61	North
Salsbury Point County Park	7	North
Silverdale Waterfront Park	2	Central
Wildcat Lake County Park	11	Central
Total Waterways & Waterfront Parks	**509**	

COMMUNITY RECREATION COMPLEXES		
Kitsap Fairgrounds & Events Center	130	Central
South Kitsap Regional Park	209	South
Total Community Recreation Complex	**339**	

LEGACY PARKS AND PROPERTIES		
Harper Park	47	South
Howe Farm	83	South
Kola Kole Park	3	North
Veterans Memorial Park	48	South
Total Legacy Parks & Properties	**181**	

SPECIALIZED USE PARKS		
Bandix Dog Park	30	South
Billie Johnson Kingston Skate Park	1	North
Calvinwood	118	South
Rolling Hills Golf Course	104	Central
Silverdale Rotary Gateway Skate Park	12	Central
Village Greens Golf Course	46	South
Total Specialized Use Parks	**311**	

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OPEN SPACE AND GREENBELTS

Anderson Landing Preserve	82	Central
A Quiet Place Park	9	North
Barker Creek Corridor	44	South
Carpenter Lake/Carpenter Creek	67	North
Chico Creek Estuary	3	Central
Chief Chico Salmon	5	Central
Erlands Point Preserve	30	Central
Guillemot Cove Preserve	184	Central
Hansville Greenway	264	North
North Kingston Nike Site	10	North
Kingston Saltmarsh	14	North
Laughlin Cove	20	Central
Nick's Lagoon	35	Central
Olympic View	47	Central
Pilot Point	35	North
Schold Farm – Clear Creek	69	Central
Silverdale Wetlands – Clear Creek	15	Central
Sinclair Inlet Wildlife Restoration Area	18	South
Stavis Estuary	11	Central
Waterman Point Wetland, Tidelands	2	South
Wicks Lake	157	South
Wynn-Jones Preserve	55	South
Total Open Space and Greenbelts	**1,176**	

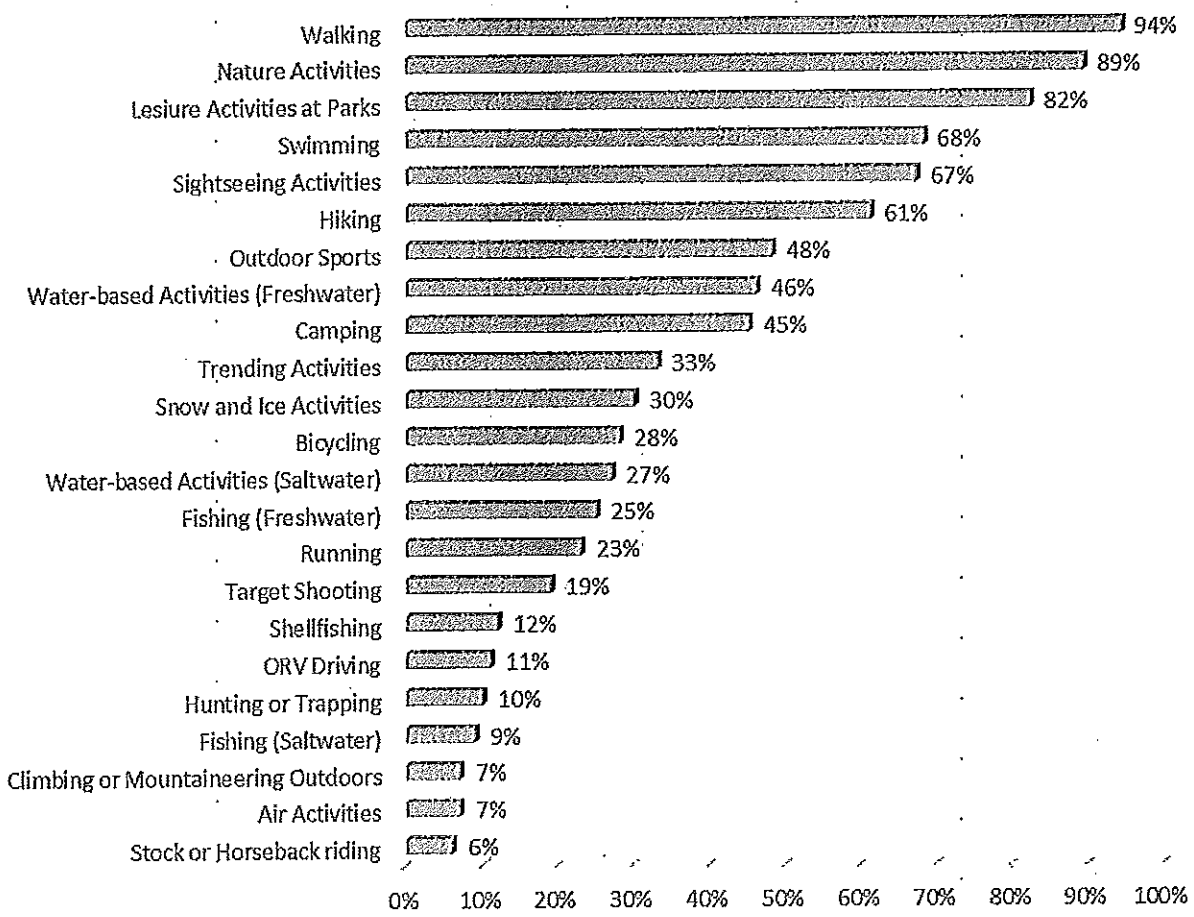
PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES

Anderson Hill Athletic Fields	19	Central
Bloomquist Rotary Park	12	South
Indianola Greenway	4	North
Keyport Saltwater	2	North
Navy Yard Open Space	24	South
Rude Road	203	North
Snyder Park	17	North
SK Little League Field	2	South
Southworth Open Space	2	South
Suquamish Nature Preserve	6	North
Suquamish Sports Court	1	North
View Point Park	2	South
Total Partnership Properties	**294**	

All PARK PROPERTIES TOTAL: 10,478 Acres

Exhibit 1 to Ord 21-2018

Ranked Recreation Activities – Ref. WA Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Statewide Plan
[This study closely correlates to Kitsap County residents.]



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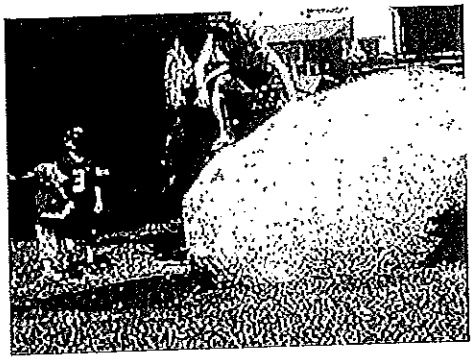
POLICY DIRECTIONS, GOALS, AND STRATEGIES

EQUITY OF PARKS, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE



Parks, trails, and open space lands offer health and activity benefits for the entire community. The design and function of those facilities and properties are to be available to the community equitably, and benefit all.

The National Recreation and Park Association's position on social equity states: ***"Our nation's public parks and recreation services should be equally accessible and available to all people regardless of income level, ethnicity, gender, ability, or age. Public parks, recreation services, and recreation programs including the maintenance, safety, and accessibility of parks and facilities, should be provided on an equitable basis to all citizens of communities served by public agencies."***

Studies find that park access, park distribution, type of park facilities, and park conditions all contribute to a community's health. However, not all Washingtonians participate in recreation outdoors with the same interest or expectation. Some populations are more likely to go to a park for leisure activities such as family gatherings, picnicking, or attending an outdoor event. Others are more likely to participate in an athletic activity or a nature-viewing experience.

People are encouraged to spend time recreating outdoors, more often, when the recreation facilities and open space lands are located close to their home and work. Walking, nature activities, leisure activities, and swimming are some of the most popular recreation activities for County residents. Support for these activities will reach the broadest segment of the population. These popular activities often occur simultaneously with other recreation activities such as hiking, walking at the beach or relaxing while viewing wildlife. Recreation opportunities that capitalize on more than one type of activity will have multiple benefits and reach more users.

The Governor's Task Force on Outdoor Recreation found that populations of low income, people of color, and persons with disabilities, are not getting outdoors as much as the rest of the population. Because the proximity to residential communities offers the enticement to enjoy outdoor recreation, the Parks Department looks to locate regional-scaled facilities close to population centers, yet equitably throughout the region.

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Goal: Enhance access for all park facilities and provide for diverse interests, populations, and abilities.

Objective: Locate and design recreation facilities for underserved populations, and strive for optimum accessibility, and a spectrum of park settings and facilities.

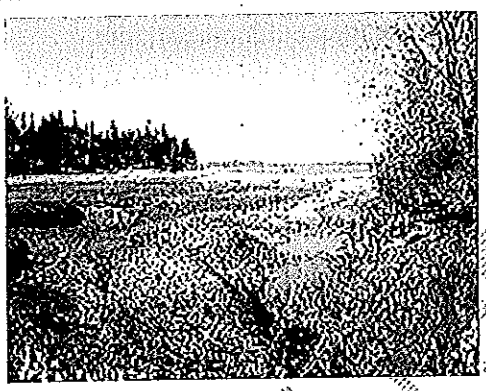
Goal: Support community health and safety in park environments.

Objective: Address safety concerns by locating and designing parks with safety elements and safety messages as a primary facility planning and design objective.

Strategies: Areas of improvement for safe outdoor experiences include:

- Implement emergency response alert systems (911) for trail locations in remote park areas.
- Create updated park orientations, way-finding signage, and e-maps.
- Provide safety and park behavior messages to educate and encourage proper park use.
- Design and build trail systems to minimize or avoid multi-use conflicts.
- Encourage citizen oversight and notification for resource protection and personal safety alerts.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



The 2016 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan (COMP) clearly outlines restoration and protection of the natural environment. The COMP Plan, through guiding directives, goals, policies, and strategies, demonstrates the County's deep commitment to maintaining and restoring ecosystems via habitat conservation, restoration of waterways, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This Plan also establishes broad requirements that encourage actions to support a healthy environment, which will remain intact for residents now and in the future. The Plan was updated based on residential and employment targets that align with VISION 2040. More specifically the Plan addresses each of the important policy areas in VISION 2040: habitat protection, water conservation, air quality, and climate change.

This Plan takes environmental protection very seriously, including the idea of the environment as an asset. The County, through the Plan, promotes environmentally sound development methods, such as low-impact landscaping, rain gardens, and permeable pavement.

Nearly three-quarters of all park and open space acreage is within six heritage parks. These include Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park, North Kitsap Heritage Park, Newberry Hill Heritage Park, Illahee Preserve Heritage Park, Coulter Creek Heritage Park, and Banner Forest Heritage Park. These heritage parks have become the foundation of Kitsap County's park system. They are large enough to retain undeveloped natural areas, with trails and environmentally sensitive areas preserved or enhanced. Some of these Heritage Parks may have a land base suitable to support more developed facilities and intense recreational use, while others encompass more natural, or historic-based resources and are more suitable for passive, less intrusive recreation and facilities.

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The County has utilized partnerships to further protect conservation lands and water resources. The Kitsap Forest and Bay Project is an ongoing priority for Kitsap County, which will involve collaborating with conservation groups and recreation interests, working together to protect forested landscapes and shoreline in the northern section of the County. Together they have raised awareness and private funds for acquisition of several thousand acres of forestlands for the Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park. Incorporating a near-term "timber deed" reserved for a final harvest rotation for the owner or timber company, has largely increased the available holdings for the County. These lands will be reforested with a more natural mixed species restoration scheme, and grow a future heritage forest, while providing for compatible recreational use of those lands. Within this new park environment are ecologically important streams, springs, wetlands, beaver ponds, and more than two miles of undeveloped shorelines and tidelands. The project is unique in that it brought many partners to the table including a private landowner, conservancy and trails groups, local government and both the Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish tribes.

Focusing on the inter-related nature of Parks and Open Space to other Comprehensive Plan elements provide the guidance to do the following:

- Provide parks, recreation, and open space facilities, and services in an efficient and economical manner, and manage and maintain park and open space lands,
- Incorporate a network of trails and greenways, working with cities, other communities, and conservation organizations, to connect population and employment centers, schools, and public facilities,
- Provide and manage parks in proximity to new and existing housing and manage environmental values,
- Identify lands for possible acquisition to the County Park System.

Goal: Support the protection of native wildlife and flora.

Objective: Plan and develop parks and recreation facilities with natural resource protection and enhancement.
Strategies: To be developed.
Objective: Recognize the importance and role of parklands, open space, and greenways as managed protection of endemic (native) species of plants, insects, amphibians, fish, birds, mammals, and even microorganisms.
Strategies:

- Implement the adopted Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan to guide, acquire, and protect open space, greenways, and wildlife habitat in conjunction with urban growth areas.
- Continue to implement the Landscape Classification and Public Access Planning System to decrease impact on habitat by identification of protected areas, while recognizing areas suitable for passive or active recreation activities.
- Coordinate with Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and local Tribes to ensure protection of treaty reserved natural and cultural resources when implementing the PROS plan.

- Continue to support educational efforts regarding the value of habitat preservation.
- Work with tourism and business entities to consider future opportunities for public access to natural recreation assets, and potential economic benefits.
- Encourage partnerships with formal park stewardship groups and other community groups to effectively delineate, protect, and maintain natural areas.
- Provide interpretive displays and on-site media to better introduce and educate park visitors regarding wildlife and natural environments.

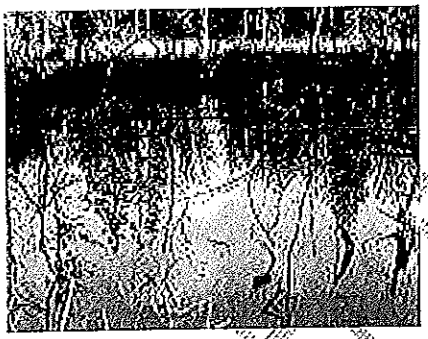
Goal: Provide physical and visual public access opportunities for water-oriented recreation with regard to protecting adjacent private property rights, as well as, stewardship of ecological functions and processes.

Objective: Identify opportunities to increase public access and foster environmental and economic benefits associated with Kitsap Peninsula National Water Trails, and the designation as part of the National Water Trails System.

Strategies:

- Prioritize the acquisition of properties that provide access to public tidelands to maximize public access.
- Denote public and private tidelands and shoreland ownership with signage to provide protection and respect for private shorelines.

WILDLIFE AND HABITAT PROTECTION



This plan addresses only a portion of the strategies necessary to successfully retain and maintain healthy populations of prioritized fish, wildlife, and plant species for watershed and habitat value in Kitsap County Parks. This plan addresses the acquisition of land and management of those lands by Kitsap County. Management includes stewardship of County-owned resources and, where appropriate, restoration of degraded habitat. Other voluntary, educational, and regulatory measures necessary to preserve key valued natural areas for future generations lies outside the responsibility of the Kitsap County's Parks Department.

Goal: Protect wildlife habitat and native flora areas through acquisition programs and park resource stewardship.

Objective: Assess the need and specific opportunities for habitat preservation following priority criteria for acquisition and protection.

Strategy:

- Identify areas that provide habitat benefits for species of concern, as listed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), or that address priority and sensitive habitats as defined by WDFW and reference those to park landscape holdings.

Objective: Maintain and restore areas of importance to species of concern, as identified by WDFW, through protection measures in existing Parks, greenbelts, and open space.

Strategy:

- Acquire, where feasible, remaining large blocks of habitat in the County.

Goal: Protect riparian corridors, watershed, and nearshore habitat.

Objective: Define the role of parklands, open space, and greenbelts to the overall protection of water resources; such as stream flow, groundwater, wetlands, aquifers, areas of recharge, and water quality throughout the County.

Strategies:

- Within stream and river systems, maintain connectivity between the main stems of the streams and principal tributaries, and between the upper watersheds and the estuaries.
- Protect natural hydrology, especially within the priority watersheds. Conserve headwater wetlands. Conserve native forest cover throughout the watershed and minimize the addition of impervious surface.
- Focus protection and restoration activities on critical watersheds, streams, or reaches that have the potential to protect and re-establish core plant and animal populations at strategic locations.
- Coordinate with Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects and the Washington State Department of Transportation's upcoming creek restoration work.
- Protect and enhance highest quality estuarine structure and function.
- Maintain connectivity with the adjacent marine nearshore.
- Coordinate marine nearshore and shoreline efforts with continuing efforts to obtain and provide more public access to the shorelines.
- Reinforce education and communication efforts to inform public about shellfish resources and legal harvest regulations.

Goal: Promote the creation of greenway corridors for the protection of native terrestrial species.

Objective: Identify priority landscapes that can be targeted for acquisition or other protective measures, with emphasis on the following criteria:

Strategies:

- Create major terrestrial linkages east to west and north to south across Kitsap County.
- Link large land-locked areas such as publicly owned lands or large interior wetlands from the interior to saltwater shorelines within those east/west and north/south corridors.
- Link large freshwater lakes and wetlands via stream corridors with saltwater shorelines.
- Use steep slopes, streams, wetlands, and WADNR mapped Priority Habitat areas as the backbone to establish the core alignments.
- Complete east/west and north/south alignments by connecting stream and wetland corridors via upland connectors.
- Include known public lands such as school properties, public parks, and areas identified as conservation easements or within conservation land trusts.

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- Include those streams with documented use by two or more salmonid species within primary corridors.
- Include any additional private lands where there are significant habitat features such as mature forests or standing dead trees, and where there is a willing property owner who agrees to participate in a type of conservation easement.

Goal: Leverage cooperative agreements with other jurisdictions, organizations, land trusts and private landowners, to help provide valued habitat and ecosystem functions.

Objective: Establish a formalized, coordinated, acquisition priority within Kitsap County, and with other resource management agencies in the region.

Strategies:

- Implementation of habitat planning should include the purchase or donation of easements, and the negotiation of cooperative management agreements, in addition to fee simple acquisitions.
- Manage, rehabilitate, and restore key degraded habitat as necessary to assist the recovery of priority populations, such as listed species of concern, and salmon populations.
- Continue to develop and maintain the Forest Stewardship Program to promote native forest restoration, and preservation of existing heritage stands.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP

The case for enhanced forested landscape stewardship: The forests of Kitsap County are an archetype of temperate coniferous forests throughout the world. Dominant and predominant tree species include Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar. Much of the forested stands are the result of clearing and repeated logging for commercial lumber products. Such stands, even as they approach mature age (more than 100 years) are referred to as "second growth" rather than "old growth". Most recent acquisitions have been populated with coniferous-dominated, commercial forests with limited tree species diversity.

The County's Forest Stewardship Program has begun to develop prescription stewardship of these former "tree-farms"; now Heritage Park forests, and is working toward intervention techniques to improve the forest health and biodiversity. In time, the results will produce a more diverse forest composition with mixed species of conifer and deciduous hardwoods, and a greatly enhanced wildlife habitat. This naturalized woodland community will continue to grow. The dominant trees will reach "old-growth" forest stature over time. Parks will continue to monitor tree health, invasive species, and disease and continue to mix a variety of northwest forest species. These future forest environments, equipped with protected wetlands, ponds, streams, and riparian environments, will create superlative habitat and "parkscapes" for all to enjoy.

The outcome of renewed forest for park patrons will be the experience of a natural "climax" forest, reminiscent of old-growth forest in composition and stature. Carefully-managed these park forests will provide safe and beautiful environments for recreation and outstanding scenic landscapes.

Goal: Further develop the parks' collaborative forest restoration and natural resource stewardship program.

Objective: Reduce overly dense forests on parklands, with cooperatively planned and implemented natural forest restoration plans and processes.

Strategies:

- Continue to develop forest stewardship plans cooperatively with park stewards, are based on best-management practices and best-available science (silviculture and forest ecology).
- Continually assess successes, challenges, and adjustments of restoration work.
- Research and evaluate the feasibility of creating new Community Working Forestlands, independent of traditional parklands. These forests would be managed for sustainable revenue-producing forest products, which will create a predictable revenue base dedicated to the park system, and provide for dispersed recreation opportunities in a well-managed forest ecosystem.

Objective: Develop and adopt a County-wide Integrated Forest Stewardship Program

Strategies:

- Develop and adopt Forest Stewardship Plans for Banner and Coulter Creek Heritage Parks and other forested lands as they are added to the County park inventory.
- Periodically review and update Heritage Park Forest Stewardship Plans including Newberry Hill, North Kitsap, and Port Gamble Forest.
- Expand policies and procedures to manage sustainable forest product harvesting potentials.
- Evaluate Sustainable Community Working Forest Models to create sustainable revenue streams from selective harvest of renewable forest products, creating a revenue source to supplement the Parks Department budget. Identify forestlands, to be acquired for implementation of such a program.
- Develop a decision-making matrix for evaluating forested lands (public and privately owned) that may contribute to the county's forest conservation and park priorities, and may be available for purchase, transfer or donation to the County for park or resource purposes.

PARK TRAILS AND REGIONAL TRAIL SYSTEMS

The demand for trail facilities and opportunities appears on surveys conducted as part of the County's Growth Management Plan 2016, and recent county parks' surveys. Citizens have asked for more trails that are easily accessed by developed communities, as well as, more remote nature-oriented trail systems. Park visitors use trails for all kinds of activities including running, dog walking, hiking, nature study, equestrian activity, and mountain biking. The County

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currently has more than 200 miles of trails suitable to meet this variety of trail locations, layouts, and design requirements.

Kitsap County parklands are highly suitable for an extensive trail system. Much of the County's 10,000+ acres of forested landscape were once private commercial forests, with miles of former gravel logging roads. These former roadways and "log-sort yards" have become through-trails, trailhead parking lots, add-on loop trails and spurs. Over the years, volunteers have built trails, with varying degrees of professional design and construction.

Developing new and improved trails in parks is dependent on several factors: understanding the needs of recreational use (passive or active), terrain, sensitive environmental and wildlife areas, and user impacts. Park staff work with volunteer groups to plan and in some cases, design trail routes and structures, according to recognized trail construction standards.

To best serve the different non-motorized trail users, such as pedestrians, bikers, and equestrians; trails are best designed to fit specific use needs, rather than "all trails for all uses". Whereas some trails are suitable for multi-use and shared use, the County is working to enhance trail experiences with designated trail use-classifications and improved visitor orientation, and trail signage. In addition, trail experiences can be enhanced with specialized facilities; such as the advanced mountain bike ride-park proposed for Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park.

Due to the remoteness of many forested trails, and the myriad trail routes within the Heritage Parks, it has become a challenge for emergency response units to locate and assist park visitors in case of emergencies. To create a more efficient and effective emergency response system for both the park user and local response units, the Parks Department implemented a "Trail Rescue Marker" program in 2017, to help locate trail emergencies (such as injury or fire), using the Global Positioning System (GPS) and trail markers. Park trail users can alert Kitsap 911 (CENCOM) operators and response units as to the location of their emergency.

PARK TRAILS

Goal: Improve public access, orientation, and user experience with existing trail systems.

Objective: Develop quality orientation, communication, and interpretative resources to enhance visitor enjoyment and safety.

Strategies:

- Provide for effective trail information and orientation for various users.
- Increase awareness of park rules and regulations through more effective signage and rule interpretation.
- Develop and maintain a mapped inventory of trails throughout the County and web-access to that data.
- Improve public information regarding trail types, locations, and condition updates through the County's website, electronic media links to other organization's trail data, and published references.
- Standardize park trail maps and on-trail signage.

Objective: Improve enforcement and public adherence to park rules and regulations.

Strategies:

- Establish a system of regular area patrol, utilizing citizen volunteers to communicate rules and regulation compliance.
- Post regulations emphasizing frequent situations created by trail use, including "dogs on leash", and pet waste, and garbage pickup.
- Develop interpretive displays and messaging to explain the park resources and encourage public pride.

Goal: Improve the quality of in-park trail planning, development, and stewardship.

Objective: Improve the overall system of trails, trail mapping, linkages to outside transportation systems, and enhance trail stewardship partnerships.

Strategies:

- Set standards for minimal acceptable trail-user facilities, such as trailhead parking capacity, restrooms, orientation maps, and trail signage and interpretation.
- Formalize and implement standards for trail planning, design and construction.
- Represent the true cost of developing and maintaining trail systems and trailhead facilities to meet recognized outdoor recreation standards, thus, ensuring safe and user-friendly experiences.

REGIONAL TRAILS

Goal: Improve coordination with other trail plans and trail management systems throughout the County.

Objective: Plan a coordinated, interconnected non-motorized trail system with parks and regional trail systems.

Strategies:

- Coordinate trail plans throughout the region (cities, ports, agencies, Tribes, and Military) to facilitate the development of trail linkages between parks and other trail systems (road and park). For example; include provisions for shared-use paths adjacent to roadways, for safe, multi-accessible trails (bike and pedestrian), and routes.
- Identify the potential for trail easement agreements and opportunities through private property and other agency's holdings. Consider incentives to provide for public trail use.
- Support the plans and development of the Sound to Olympics Regional Trail System, working with Kitsap County Public Works, State Department of Transportation and other jurisdictions and organizations.
- Support trail corridor plans and local initiatives that would connect new residential and business centers, schools, community centers and park trail systems.

Goal: Address trail needs for specialized users.

Objective: Develop innovative trail opportunities to address underserved populations and specialist trail user's needs.

Strategy:

- Develop trails and trail-training areas which would serve specific underserved or new user needs, such as bicycle safety training areas for kids on streets, trails for users with disabilities or limited abilities, exercise trails, mountain biking training areas, paddle boarding and kayaking training areas, and nature observation trails.

WATER TRAILS

The Kitsap Peninsula includes 371 miles of coastline on the Puget Sound in Washington State with spectacular marine environments. The Kitsap Peninsula is a destination for paddlers from around the globe because of its unique marine environments, the natural scenic beauty of the mountains and sound, migrating marine mammal populations, ports, and towns. Kitsap Peninsula Water Trail System is a recognized part of the National Water Trails Program and thereby increase the attraction for these sites. As a regional and national draw, this growing recreation will contribute to the recognized destination ecotourism industry and support economic development throughout our marine setting.

The trail is divided into segments that are no more than 15 miles long. Most paddlers paddle about as fast as they can walk; 12 miles distance equates to four hours of paddling, which is about a days' worth. Paddlers can combine segments in any way possible making it into a multi-day paddle of about a month. The trail is used by schools, tribes, and recreational departments for marine wildlife education.

Goal: Increase the availability and management of the developing water trails sites throughout the County.

Objective: Support the development and management of water trail sites and access to our waterways through the Regional Water Trails Alliance.

Strategies:

- Designate and sign water access parking areas for hand-launch vessels, and coordinate with Ports and other jurisdictions to expand this waterway recreation system.
- Work with the Water Trails Alliance to set standards for minimum required facilities at these destination day-use and launch sites.
- Develop a system of volunteer monitoring and maintenance of water trail day-use sites.
- Recognize opportunities for additional water access locations, water view trails and "watertrail" day-use sites within exiting County shoreline parks, such as the newly acquired Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park properties.

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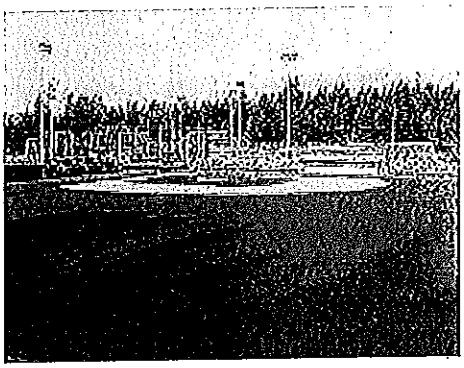
DEVELOPED EVENT AND ATHLETIC FACILITIES



Developed park facilities and the County Fairgrounds are ideal settings for group events, parties, family picnic gatherings, and athletic competitions. Many parks offer rentable picnic shelters, community meeting rooms and athletic venues. The requests for scheduled use requires a managed reservation system, including rental fees structure. Well-maintained venues attract regional and statewide events and contribute to the economic base of recreation-tourism and subsequent support to local businesses.

Managing rental structures and venues requires efficient services including building, grounds and equipment maintenance, and on-site event oversight. As a responsible park system consisting of revenue producing venues, it is essential to routinely evaluate the needs and services provided, review operational efficiencies, rate marketing and advertising strategies, update facility amenities, and evaluate cost-recovery data.

Goal: Enhance event and athletic facilities, provide quality visitor services, and ensure long-term sustainability of facilities.

Objective: Upgrade event and athletic facilities, and ensure sustainability of those facilities.

Strategies:

- Assess and evaluate regional needs and park-based community facility improvements of similar facilities offered by other jurisdictions.
- Assess cost/service effectiveness and efficiencies via contractual services or privatization.
- Assess potential for private "investors" of facility development.
- Establish Special Events policy guidelines and permit fees schedules to maximize use; cost efficiency, and cost recovery.
- Update Cost Analysis Study, re-examine costs associated with providing services, and update formulas to recover direct and indirect costs.
- Annually evaluate and improve facility rental services.
- Study and evaluate existing marketing/sponsorship strategies, and promotional costs to enhance opportunities and effectiveness.
- Explore software options to meet county financial reporting requirements.

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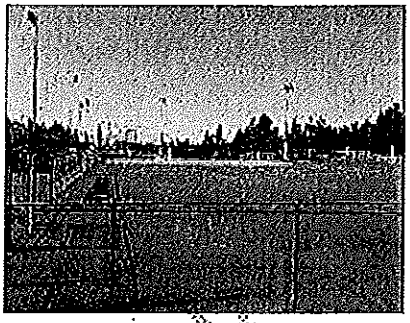
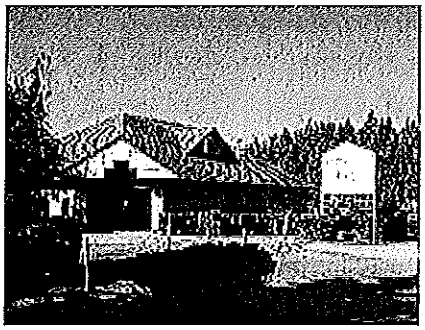
FAIRGROUNDS & EVENTS CENTER



The Kitsap County Fairgrounds & Events Center includes meeting rooms, event facilities, barns, arenas, large indoor and outdoor venues, multi-purpose athletic fields, picnic shelters, The Kitsap Kids "Castle" playground, an 18-hole disc golf course, and the 5,500 seat Thunderbird outdoor arena/ stadium. There are a variety of facility options for organized events such as parties, dances, sporting events, and trade shows. It is estimated that this regional-draw complex attracts more than 300,000 park users, annually, and has a significant positive impact to the local business economy.



The Fairgrounds facility hosts and schedules an average of 150 events throughout the year, such as; trade shows, animal shows, antique shows, receptions, banquets, fundraising events, graduations, rodeos, celebrations, rummage sales, athletic events and tournaments, demolition derbies, educational events, dances, haunted fairgrounds, and the Kitsap County Fajr and Stampede.

The Fairgrounds aging infrastructure; buildings, fields, parking, and electrical and water systems are in need of upgrades. Most of the barns were built in the 1940's. The "newer" facilities were built in 1989. The athletic fields are subject to intense seasonal use and require special attention from maintenance staff. Paved parking capacity is marginal and thereby limits the size of large venue events.

Maintenance for these highly-valued community events venues and athletic facilities, suffers from budget shortfalls which result in deferred maintenance and aging infrastructure.

Goal: Enhance the operations, marketing, and service levels of the event complex.

Objective: Streamline facility management through operations efficiency and optimizing revenues.

Strategies:

- Conduct a feasibility study to include contract facility management, leasing options, partnerships, venues "adoption", and business sponsorships.
- Assess advertising and marketing strategy effectiveness and costs.
- Continue to assess operational costs related to cost-recovery for venue operations.
- Pursue community/business donations of in-kind services and equipment needs.
- Pursue funding options (public, private, and grants) to update fields and facilities to best serve for the long-term.
- Secure funding to pave existing grass parking areas to maximize use.

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Objective: Expand the "footprint" of the Fairgrounds to include space to handle peak-season use demands.

Strategies:

- Study parking needs to meet peak attendance demands for field use and event center.
- Study long-term boundary acquisition opportunities.
- Research possibility of using adjacent properties for parking.

Objective: Increase efficiency and consistency in facility management.

Strategies:

- Continue to improve fairground facilities' reservation process.
- Research options to better manage events via software applications.
- Develop and update venue maintenance standards and operations manual.
- Evaluate the Fairgrounds operations and maintenance focused on waste-wise and water-wise efficiencies, and other environmental responsibilities.
- Update security assessment including; building security plans, pedestrian safety, equipment needs, and personnel support capacity.
- Assess overall fairgrounds layout and structure functions, evaluating excessive maintenance concerns, obsolete functions and potential risk or liability factors.
- Increase training opportunities to enhance operations and maintenance procedures.
- Assess low-use arena space and research options to increase use.

Objective: Update maintenance and facility replacement plan

Strategy:

- Further develop priority maintenance scheduling, and facility depreciation and replacement agenda, and include facility priorities in the six-year Capital Facilities Improvement Program Budget.

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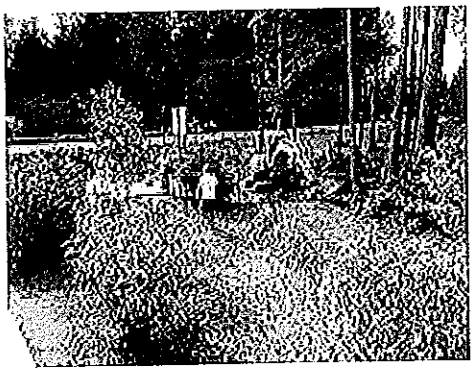
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS



Athletic fields, playgrounds, skate parks, boat launches, picnic areas and shelters, community rooms, dog parks, model air fields, historic sites, trails, swim beaches, landscaping, historic structures, restrooms, gates, kiosks, signs, fences, and internal roadways are all amenities of the County park system.

The County currently offers 25 developed athletic fields, 19 lake front and saltwater shoreline access areas, more than 200 miles of trails, and nearly 10,500 acres of "open space" (heritage parks and forests, wetlands, streams, ponds, and saltwater shores). The challenge of managing this wide range of areas and resources, has stretched the County's staffing and funding capacity.

Parks staff has the responsibility to effectively and efficiently manage those park facilities to ensure visitor health, safety and enjoyment, and to ensure the protection of natural, cultural and historic features.

Developed Parks: On-site management of a typical developed park facility includes: playfield and sports field turf management (mowing, fertilizing, and ball field prep.); landscaping (pruning, irrigation, planting, weed and disease control); play equipment maintenance (inspection, installation, and repair); public use management (garbage removal, restroom cleaning, signage, and gates); and shop, and equipment maintenance.

Open Space and Heritage Parks: Large scale landscapes are part of this County's Park inventory. The County is responsible for Heritage Parks, natural area preserves, and historic or legacy properties. On-site management includes: stewardship of natural, historic and cultural resources (vegetation and weed control, wetland and steam assessment and protection, landscape planning and plantings, historic structures protection); trail work (planning, signage, pruning, and trail structures construction and maintenance); and public information/education (signage, interpretation, maps and tours). Park volunteer stewards oversee and maintain thousands of acres of forested and waterfront landscape.

Management Standards: It is recommended to establish standard management practices adjusted for the complexity of recreational development, and levels of recreational use and trends as staff is responsible for diverse parklands and facilities. Management prescriptions are incorporated into staffing and funding levels. Maintenance and Operations Standards set benchmarks for optimal facility longevity and ensure that the public receives experiences that meet their needs and expectations.

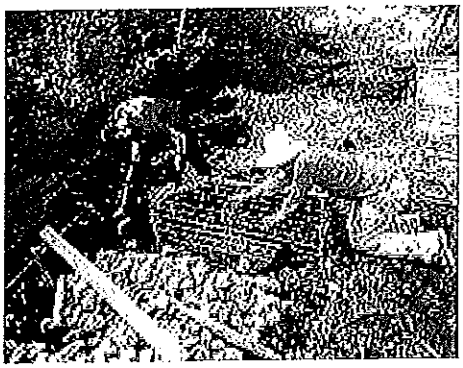
Goal: Ensure park maintenance and operations meet recognized standards for developed park facilities, and have appropriate resources to manage open space and legacy properties.

Objective: Set standards for the protection and responsible management of developed park facilities and undeveloped natural park settings.

Strategies:

- Undeveloped Properties -- Develop a Park Management Prospectus, identifying property assets and liabilities, public access and use determinations, and management and resource needs.
- Public Use -- Determine levels of public use, and develop concurrent management guidelines and standards for natural, cultural, and historic properties to meet those levels.
- Operation Manuals -- Further develop and update field manuals for operations and maintenance, based on best available standards and efficiencies.
- Green Infrastructure -- Seek expanded partnership with stormwater programs to facilitate green infrastructure to enhance amenities in parks.

VOLUNTEERS AND PARK STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



The Park Stewardship Program is designed to encourage and support community efforts to preserve, protect, and restore the natural and cultural resources within County Parks.

Since 2008, the Parks Department has provided staff to coordinate volunteer activities, provide oversight to formal Stewardship groups, and to provide guidance for other volunteer park activities.

Volunteers work with the Parks Department staff combine resources and energy that contribute to the quality of the parks and facilities. Community volunteers involvement helps to enrich programs, promote a positive environment stewardship, and foster community relations.

The majority of county parklands comprise natural forest environments. There is a need for volunteer stewards to care for those natural resources, in conjunction with county staff and address resource protection and appropriate levels of recreational activities and facilities.

The Stewardship Program creates a formal partnership with interested parties who work cooperatively with staff within designated Park areas. These Stewardship organizations develop and implement approved, annual work-plans. The organizations contribute to overall park stewardship plans, trail planning, construction and maintenance, natural restoration projects, invasive species removal, interpretation programs, mapping, and fundraising to support park functions and facilities. Within the large-scale parks, stewards handle much of the park maintenance, including landscaping and natural vegetation, and trail maintenance. They work with Park staff guidance and training, but often act independently, addressing approved park projects.

Successful stewardship organizations are currently organized for the Hansville Greenway, North Kitsap Heritage Park, Port Gamble Heritage Forest, Carpenter Lake, Silverdale Dog Park, Anderson Landing,

Illahee Preserve, Nick's Lagoon, Guillemot Cove, Newberry Hill Heritage Park, Chico Salmon Park, Howe Farm Dog Park, McPherson-Howe Farm, Harper Park, Banner Forest, and Bandix Dog Park.

The Stewardship program's success is largely due to the empowerment that the County gives to the volunteers within this program. Empowerment equates to trust, which equates to a positive working relationship between the volunteers and the agency. With an average of 15,000 work hours recorded each year, volunteer stewards have become an essential work-resource for the management and protection of the county's parklands. Kitsap County Parks' volunteerism is nearly four times the national average of all public park agencies and has been used to "set the bar" nationally.

Goal: Broaden and sustain the Volunteer Park Stewards Program.

Objective: Increase ways to broaden the capacity of this program, to recruit, train, support, and retain volunteers.

Strategies:

- Increase recruitment for new volunteers, methods to support volunteers, and expand opportunities for school-age participants.
- Provide staff capacity to effectively manage and support the program.
- Develop a collaborative stewardship training program with aligned agencies and organizations.
- Develop opportunities for corporate and community service organizations to adopt park areas and facilities.

Objective: Further develop and expand a park docent and interpretive program to enhance the public's awareness and enjoyment of natural, cultural, and historic sites.

Strategies:

- Recruit and train volunteers for existing docent programs.
- Develop collaborative volunteer "master park steward" training programs to maximize expertise and effective use of partnership organizations.
- Encourage other organizations to develop interpretive docent programs on park lands such as environmental education programs, historical society, farmer co-ops, and master gardeners.

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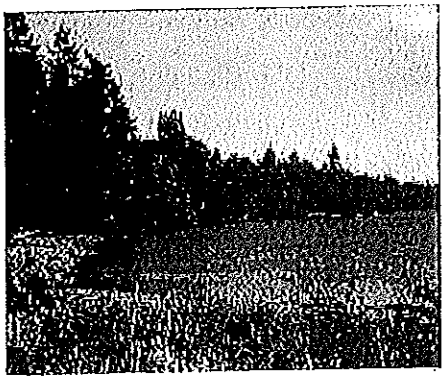
PARKLAND ACQUISITIONS



Understanding the need and opportunity for new parklands, recreation areas, and open space, requires a continuing awareness of development pressures, and growing recreational interests.

Assessing current County Park property holdings and forecasting the need and desire for future park properties will be based on several factors: conducting ongoing community recreation needs assessments, as the County grows and diversifies; updating ecological research to determine open space and environmental health goals; creating an agenda for cultural and natural heritage preservation; and determining the feasibility of County services to responsibly manage park facilities, and our cultural, historic, and natural resources.

Goal: Develop and implement land acquisition policies, and procedures to align with existing park priorities, support natural resource assets, and provide for anticipated new property management and stewardship needs.

Objective: Develop an evaluation process to assess the need and capacity for responsible management of undeveloped parklands.

Strategies:

- Prepare comprehensive assessments of undeveloped park properties.
- Determine priority acquisition needs to satisfy park expansion needs, park master plans, and open space interests of the County.
- Develop and establish a pre-acquisition assessment mechanism to evaluate potential parcels and sites being offered or considered for acquisition.
- Pursue a countywide inventory of publically-owned properties that may have value for park and open space needs.
- Evaluate existing Parks' properties that are not in public use, or are undeveloped to determine risk or liability.

Objective: Set Acquisition Priorities

Strategies: Priorities will assess current needs for public recreation opportunities, and preservation of significant open space landscapes including:

- Additions and expansions of existing parks;
- Additional properties that serve unfilled needs and desires for public access and recreation;
- Additional properties that serve to protect natural, historic and cultural resources.
- Divestiture of existing park-owned properties that do not adequately serve county-wide, park and recreation interests.

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CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

The six-year Kitsap County Parks Capital Facility Plan is the tool used to identify planning, facility enhancements, and public accommodations. Specific projects and cost estimates are presented. Outside of the 2018 project list, initiatives are presented which represent the estimate of County funds that are needed to match grants, and receive funding from various partners. To bring the plan to fruition, approximately two-thirds of the funding will need to be secured through successful grants and partnerships.

Historically, funding of Capital Facilities Plans comes from a host of sources; predominately from grants, General Obligation Bonds, special taxes, partnerships, and account cash balances. Based on the recovery of the past recession and bonding capacity of the County, local funding is expected to be limited to small one-time general fund allocations and Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) II. The Parks Department has been successful in building and maintaining positive relationships with funding partners in achieving improvements to community facilities. Partners such as the Kitsap Public Facilities District, local school boards, and non-profit organizations have parlayed funds with the County's to cover the full cost of a project or are used to match state and federal grants.

Annually, the Parks Department submits a six-year Parks Capital Facility Plan as a projection of projects and costs for the planning time period. However, due to the lack of a major funding source similar to a General Obligation Bond to finance long-term plans, only the first year of the plan is funded. Parks Department staff use this commitment in further pursuit of funding partnerships and grant opportunities. Grant awards are critical in achieving success in providing public areas and accommodations to meet public demand.

A structured plan is a method that considers other County and community plans, policies, goals, objectives, and an analysis of general County resources. Advance planning of departmental projects helps the Board of County Commissioners, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, Fair & Rodeo Advisory Board, and staff to make choices based on thoughtful decision-making. The comprehensive approach in crafting the plan provides for an efficient and effective means to utilize funding opportunities or restrictions.

Projects having grant potential are identified in the **Draft Capital Facility Plan, years 2018 – 2023:**

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KITSAP COUNTY PARKS CAPITAL PLAN 2018-2023 Adopted November 13, 2017

IMPROVEMENTS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Totals
ADA Review/Trail Guidelines	35,000						35,000
Pier Design - Norwegian Pt	99,000	25,000	825,000				949,000
Communication System - Events	20,000						20,000
Parking - North Kitsap Heritage	25,000			70,000			95,000
Parking/Drives- SKRP & NHHP	120,000						120,000
Playground - Buck Lake	205,000						205,000
Maintenance Yard - Fairgrounds	75,000						75,000
Shelters - SK Regional Park	82,000						82,000
Playground Improve - Silverdale Waterfront	115,000		150,000				265,000
Field Re-design - Kola Kole	55,000						55,000
Grant Development/Project Admin		40,000	50,000	42,000	55,000	44,000	231,000
Gates/Fences/Stobs/etc. - General		35,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	225,000
Playground - Long Lake		226,000					226,000
Bridge/Culvert Replace - NKHP		65,000					65,000
Trail Heads/Signage - General		15,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	25,000	100,000
Renovation McPherson-Howe Barn		153,000					153,000
Tennis Court Resurface - Indianola		29,000					29,000
Parking - Port Gamble		120,000	120,000				240,000
Picnic Area - Wildcat Lake		145,000					145,000
Playground - Island Lake		250,000					250,000
Restrooms - Newberry Hill		162,000					162,000
Artificial Turf Lobe #1 - Fairgrounds		305,000		400,000			705,000
Artificial Turf Field - SKRP		70,000			1,200,000		1,270,000
Water Trail Site - Waterfront Parks		10,000		10,000		20,000	40,000
Turf Field - Gordon #2 - Fairgrounds		850,000					850,000
Picnic Area - Horseshoe Lake			80,000				80,000
Picnic Area - Salsbury Point			36,000				36,000
Picnic Area - Silverdale Waterfront			140,000				140,000
Playground - Horseshoe Lake			215,000				215,000
Playground - Salsbury Point			185,000				185,000
Playground - Wildcat Lake			250,000				250,000
Restrooms - Coulter Creek			135,000				135,000
Restrooms - Port Gamble			180,000				180,000
Picnic Area - Buck Lake				100,000			100,000
Sports Courts - South Kitsap				200,000		300,000	500,000
Pavilion Renovation					1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
District Complex						1,000,000	1,000,000
Lighting Repair Fairgrounds	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	105,000
Roof Repairs - Eagles Nest	25,000						25,000
Roof Repairs - General		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
South County - Park Resource Bldg.	245,000						245,000
General - Utility Repair/Replace				50,000		50,000	100,000
Paving/Resurface - General		40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	240,000
Move Log Cabin - Fairgrounds		75,000					75,000
Replace Sprinkler Sys. - Pavilion		250,000					250,000
TOTALS	1,116,000	2,930,000	2,536,000	1,062,000	2,440,000	3,119,000	13,203,000

CAPITAL AND OPERATIONS FUNDING NEEDS

Goal: Provide appropriate and necessary funding to support high-quality maintenance of park landscapes, facilities, infrastructure, and public accommodation.

Objective: Establish funding needs, and projections based on minimum acceptable maintenance and operation standards.

Objective: Promote alternative funding approaches, and sources, to support expanding parkland acreage, existing park facilities, and to reduce the sole dependency on County's General Fund support.

Objective: Maximize grants and partnership contributions, to fully implement a 6-year capital facilities improvement program and new facilities investment program.

Objective: Support the growth and capacity of the new Kitsap Parks Foundation to raise awareness and financially add support for all park functions and facilities.

CAPITAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The funding sources identified in the 2018-2023 Capital Facility Plan include cost estimates of projects or anticipated share of County General funds. Successful delivery of park improvements and public accommodations will also depend on obtaining funding from other sources. These include:

Grants: The majority of grants secured for park acquisition and development projects are provided through the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the Department of Ecology (DOE) on a competitive basis.

Partnerships include land donations, funding from other organizations, and in some cases, volunteer hours provided by park stewardship groups. The value of land donated to Kitsap County can be used as a monetary match. A few grants accept the value of volunteer hours performed in parks as a match. The Kitsap Public Facilities District has been instrumental in upgrading the Fairgrounds Event Center athletic fields and exhibit spaces. The legislation enabling the PFD was recently approved by the State Legislature, providing a multi-year funding mechanism to further their objective of providing facilities used to attract regional attention and visitation to Kitsap County.

Impact fees: Collected from new county construction projects, with a percentage dedicated to park projects. Impact fees can only be used for park development projects; not land acquisition.

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Voter-approved bonds may also be considered as a funding source in future years. The majority of land acquisition initiatives outlined in the 1999 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan were achieved through the issuance of bonds. Projects identified in the updated 2006 Plan, were also achieved through bond-based funds.

Possible Grant Sources vs Match Requirements

The Parks Capital Project ending fund balance consists of a combination of sources including grant reimbursements, previous bond issue cash balance, monetary donations, and proceeds from a surplus land sale. This Fund Balance continues to diminish and has nearly reached a point that is unable to be used solely to meet grant match requirements and administrative expenditures.

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PROS PLAN APPROVALS AND SUBMITTAL

The PROS Plan is required for state and federal grant eligibility, which is administered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). Upon adoption by County Commissioners, the plan is submitted to the RCO for approval.

1. **Parks Director Approval**

2. **Parks Advisory Board Recommendation for Approval**

3. **Board of County Commissioners Resolution of Adoption**

4. **Letter of Submittal 2018 to WA Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)**

DRAFT February 21, 2018

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