



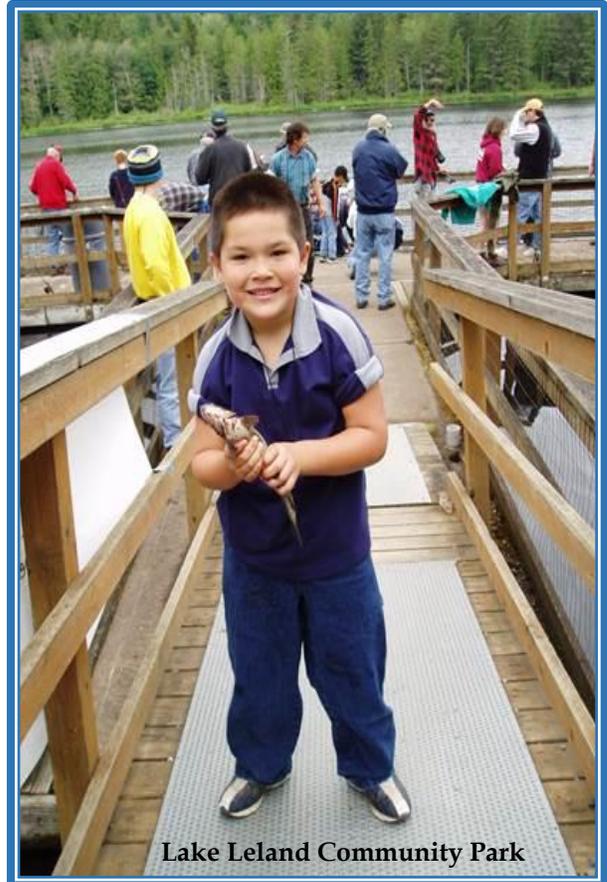
Jefferson County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update 2015

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Jefferson County
**Parks, Recreation &
Open Space Plan**
2015



Lake Leland Community Park

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Preface

On behalf of all the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Members that helped with its creation, I am pleased to present the 2015-2021 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

There have been changes throughout Jefferson County. Changing demographics, increasing expectations for service and new funding challenges have arisen since our last plan update. Despite this, our core purpose remains to lead towards cooperation and comprehensive community solutions. County Parks and Recreation exists **to build community to improve health, welfare, and safety of the citizens, protect the environment and promote economic prosperity through recreational and educational programs and facilities.**

This comprehensive plan has been developed to make sure that we focus our actions, efforts and resources so future generations will reap the “simple” benefits of beautiful public places, quality recreation programs and facilities; and opportunities for citizens and visitors to interact throughout the community.

The Plan is divided into seven chapters: Introduction, Goals and Objectives, Public Involvement, Inventory, Demand and Need Analysis, Recommendations & Action Plan, and Funding/Capital Improvements.

The Public Involvement Section includes: outreach to the community from the community questionnaire, trends identified by the parks and recreation profession and issues identified as high priorities. Existing parks, facilities and programs available throughout the County park system are contained within the Inventory. The Demands and Needs Analysis is the guiding framework. The Plan concludes with the Recommendations and Action plan. The final section contains the Funding and Capital Improvement Plan which identifies the current and future capital needs as well as the potential funding sources for future park, recreation and development projects.

As Washington State Governor Jay Inslee stated in the introduction of the 2014 **Governors Blue Ribbon Task Force Report on Parks & Outdoor Recreation** *“We want our children to experience, enjoy, learn about, and become lifetime stewards of Washington’s magnificent natural resources.”*- Governor Jay Inslee. Planning is vital to the future of parks and recreation for the citizens of Jefferson County. I look forward to your support in making this plan a reality for Jefferson County.

Matt Tyler
Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Manager
Jefferson County Public Works

Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is to establish a framework to guide the acquisition, development and improvement of park areas and facilities and the provision of recreational services throughout Jefferson County. It is designed to meet the County's recreational, social, and cultural needs now and into the future.

This is an update to the County's 2002 adopted plan and is consistent with the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the Growth Management Act (GMA) Comprehensive Plan Guidelines.

Parks and recreation facilities must be recognized as valuable not only to county residents, but also visitors. As Jefferson County grows in population, demands on parks and recreational facilities increase. Recreational opportunities are one important measurement of community livability in that they help to build strong neighborhoods and promote a high quality of life.

Parks and recreation planning should be flexible enough to meet the ever-changing demands of the community, yet comprehensive enough to assure that the needs of the community are consistently met. This plan examines and addresses current needs, desires and opportunities with an eye toward historical information relevant to parks and recreation development. Population factors, land use, and general geographic features of the county are also vital considerations within the plan.

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is adopted by reference as a part of the Jefferson County's Comprehensive Plan. This document provides an inventory of park and recreation facilities and programs under Jefferson County Parks and Recreation; outlines accepted standards for parks, open space, and recreation facilities; sets standards for such services; and presents a strategy for providing facilities and programs to meet the needs of the County's residents and visitors.

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Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION & COUNTY PROFILE



H.J. Carroll Regional Park

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION & COUNTY PROFILE

Introduction

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan is to provide comprehensive guidance on the development and management of Jefferson County's parklands, trails and open space as well as the recreation services. This plan, as a component of the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan links the elements within the larger County Comprehensive Plan. It serves to unite open space lands, parks and facilities into a coordinated network.

The Washington State Legislature prescribed land use planning guidelines for select cities and counties with the adoption of the Growth Management Act in 1991. This included Jefferson County. Thirteen goals were adopted to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans codified in Chapter 36.70A.040 of the Revised Code of Washington. Three of these goals directly affect the development and implementation of this plan, they are:

- RCW 36.70A.040 (9) guides recreation, parks and open space:

"Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities."

- RCW 36.70A.040 (10) covers the environment:

"Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water."

- RCW 36.70A.040 (13) pertains to historic preservation:

"Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical and archaeological significance."

Plan and Planning Area:

This Plan will serve as a strategy for sustaining and developing parks and recreation. It will be updated every six years. This update includes goals for short term improvements and mechanisms for funding them. It also articulates community priorities that will set the foundation for the next 15-20 years.

This plan provides the opportunity to solicit a number of grant opportunities from various sources including the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) under the Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP). WWRP contains categories for local park projects, conservation, open space lands, and trails. Other categories provide grant funding for boating facilities as well as off-road vehicle projects. Federal funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is also available. The 2014 Jefferson County Comprehensive Park and Recreation plan update will provide RCO eligibility from 2015-2021.

The RCO requires public and community input as part of the planning process. The Jefferson County Board of Commissioners appointed the Park and Recreation Advisory Board (JCPRAB) to work with the staff throughout the update process. The community was included in regular Park and Recreation

Advisory Board meetings throughout the preparation and completion of the draft plan. The draft plan was ultimately recommended for adoption by the Jefferson County Commissioners.

In 1992, Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend adopted a joint resolution establishing the County-wide Planning Policy (CWPP) as a policy framework to guide the development of comprehensive plans. The goal of the adopted County-wide Planning Policy is to ensure that local planning efforts will be consistent with each another and consistent with regional growth management planning. It recognizes the need for counties, cities, special purpose districts, and those agencies and jurisdictions involved in the delivery of public services, to coordinate the independent development of local Comprehensive Plans. This plan includes coordination in the siting of parkland and public facilities and it includes discussions on county-wide strategies for parks, facilities, open space and recreational services.

The purpose of the Jefferson County Parks Comprehensive Plan is to identify how park, recreation and open space needs should be addressed and implemented for the benefit of both County residents and visitors alike. Jefferson County manages 1,151.2 acres of parklands with 23 parks and 6 community centers that serve recreational interests.

Jefferson County contains many park and recreation assets. Approximately three-fourths of the 1,808 square miles of land area in the County is in public ownership. The two largest publicly owned areas are the Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest, comprising 539,000-166,000 acres, respectively.

County Profile

Jefferson County was one of the first counties organized by the Washington Territorial Legislature in 1852. The county was named after President Thomas Jefferson. It is located in the northwestern corner of the state bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west and the Puget Sound on the east. Jefferson County has been an inspiration to the generations who have called it home. The stories and legends of native tribes who inhabited the area speak eloquently of the spirit of this land. The journals of the early explorers are replete with description of the awesome beauty and bountiful natural resources found in the County.

Today, the county land area is 1,808 square miles, with a water area of 379 square miles. Jefferson County is the 18th largest county in the state with a population density of 16 people per square mile.

Jefferson County consists of three distinct geographic areas-the "West End" on the Pacific Ocean, the Olympic Mountains in the central region, and the Puget Lowlands in the eastern section. The Olympic Mountains are the dominate landform occupying more than 75% of the total area. Located within it are Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park. Jefferson County is located within the West Coast Marine Climatic Region with variations ranging from 200 inches of rainfall annually in the rain forest to 18 inches in Port Townsend. Low rainfall on the Eastern side of the County is caused by the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains.

Topography ranges from 0 to 7,965 feet above Puget Sound on the top of Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in the Olympic Mountains. Because the Olympics were uplifted as a dome, rather than a ridge, the river systems radiate out in all directions from the center.

Jefferson County is drained by 9 major rivers and 4 major creeks that flow west into the Pacific Ocean, north into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and east into Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal.

Principal rivers are: Hoh River, Clearwater River, Queets River, Elwah River, Dungeness River, Duckabush River, Dosewallips River, Big Quilcene River and Little Quilcene River.

The Principal creeks are: Snow Creek, Salmon Creek, Eagle Creek, Chimacum Creek, Thorndyke Creek and Fulton Creek.

Lakes in Jefferson County are: Tibbals Lake, Kah-Tai Lagoon, Anderson Lake, Beausite Lake, Gibbs Lake, Crocker Lake, Tarboo Lake and Leland Lake.

Wildlife habitats are generally classified as marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial categories. Many wildlife species rely upon most or even all, of these habitat categories for survival. Jefferson County has all four categories of wildlife habitat.

Marine habitat: In Jefferson County, the marine habitat zone encompasses County shoreline along the Pacific Ocean in the “West End,” the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Discovery Bay, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal and Dabob Bay.

Beach and Offshore Habitat: Beaches in Jefferson County provide near shore habitats for forage fish including surf smelt, sand lance and Pacific Herring. The richest near shore habitats are found in Discovery Bay, Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal. In Jefferson County burrowing creatures make their homes on the sea floor and tidelands. These include native and introduced species such as butter clams, cockles, horse clams, littleneck and manila clams. Commercial and/or harvested species include shrimp, Dungeness and Red Rock crab, oysters, and kelp. Geoduck tend to be abundant around Discovery Bay, Hood Canal and Dabob Bay. The deeper waters and narrow channel of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal produce a unique marine environment rich in nutrients hosting a remarkable diversity of fish and animal life including octopus, Ling cod, and Wolf eels.

Wildlife Species: Portions of the county that overlook the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal and Discovery and Dabob Bays provide habitat for the Bald Eagle and Osprey.

Anadromous game fish that have been identified in the area include Rainbow Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Eastern Brook Trout, Whitefish, and Largemouth Bass, perch, crappie and catfish. These species spawn and rear in medium sized gravel beds with medium water flow along creeks, channels, streams, swamps and marshes. Chimacum Creek is a typical lowland-type stream that gradually meanders through a wide valley habitat offering suitable spawning and rearing areas. Valuable habitat qualities exist in large undeveloped native vegetation tracts and around the remaining wetlands and riparian (streamside) forests along river and creek valleys. The wooded areas support a wide variety of large and small mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The most common mammals within the wooded areas include chipmunks, rabbits, marmots, skunks, and raccoons. A small number of larger mammals including Black-tailed Deer, Roosevelt Elk and coyote occur at the edge of the plateaus where large contiguous forested areas remain. Species may forage in all of the zones, particularly during the winter months, but retreat for night and seasonal cover into the upland wooded areas. Examples include a variety of game species such as pigeon, grouse, rabbit, deer, bear, bobcat and cougar.

Jefferson County Geological Features:

Jefferson County hosts an abundance of geological features, two of which are especially evident: the Crescent Formation east of the Olympics; and, the glacial debris, the sand and gravel shoreward of the Olympics.

The Crescent Formation, comprising ancient submarine and sub aerial lava flows and associated sediments, is well exposed on the east slopes of the Olympics, around Port Ludlow, near the junction of State Routes 19 and 104, and along U.S. Highway 101 to Brinnon and southward. This dark basalt is quarried for crushed rock and retaining walls.

Glacial debris covers the Crescent in the lower land east and west of the mountains. Glacial deposits include till laid down by glaciers and stream deposits that preceded and followed an ice sheet's visit.

Alpine glaciers and continental ice sheets have shaped the county's surface. Ice sheets advanced from coastal and interior mountains of British Columbia numerous times during the last million years. Alpine glaciers developed during those cold times and carved the county's interior and valleys of the Olympic Mountains. The ice sheets sculpted the east-side land below 3,500± feet elevation and the subsurface floor of Hood Canal and Puget Sound. The hills on either side of Chimacum and Center valleys were sculpted by the ice into north-south rounded drumlins or superflutes. The valleys themselves were pathways for melt water draining from the most recent ice. The area around Ludlow Bay also contains outwash channel(s) systems.

Between Quilcene and Discovery Bay is the Leland Creek Spillway, the drainage outlet for glacial Lake Bretz formed during the recession and stagnation of the ice sheet prior to the opening of Admiralty Inlet to marine waters at Port Townsend about 13,000 years ago.

While on the west side of Jefferson County, alpine glacial till of various ages predominate in the coastal area from sea level to around 750-1,000 feet; then the marine sedimentary rock composing the Olympic Mountains dominate the area above 1,000 feet between the Queets and Quillayute Rivers. The most recent ice sheet barely touched west Jefferson County. It terminated seven miles north, just above Forks in the neighborhood of US-101 and La Push Road, along the Calawah River - which is part of the Quillayute River complex in Clallam County.

Population Predictions and Demographics: Jefferson County has experienced steady population growth, a trend that is projected to continue through 2035 when the population is anticipated to reach 37,914.² The total projected growth (2025-2035) for the County, including the City of Port Townsend is 7,445. The County is predominantly (91.37%) Caucasian. The median resident age is 53-years as compared to the state-wide median age of 37-years. Over the last decade, aspects of growth have included an increased percentage of older adults. In Jefferson County, 30.5% of the population is 65 years and older as compared to 13.6% in Washington State.

The median household income from 2008-2012 for Jefferson County was \$46,870. This is lower than in the whole of Washington State which is \$59,374. There are 13.7% of Jefferson County residents that live below the poverty line compared to statewide (12.9%). This reflects a population, (including children), with acute need for County services.³ According to the statistical findings, the population within Jefferson County had socioeconomic characteristics that were significantly different than the averages typical of the state. The statistics indicate residents of Jefferson County are likely to be older and living in childless households with recreational interests that coincide with these characteristics.

Table 1.1⁴

Base Population 2012	Projected Population 2015	Projected Population 2025	Projected Population 2035	Projected Growth in Population 2015-2035
29,872	30,468	33,678	37,914	7,445

²Jefferson County Department of Community Development. Source: OFM

³ OFM last revised 7-8-2014

⁴ Jefferson County Department of Community Development. Source: OFM

Integration with Other Documents:

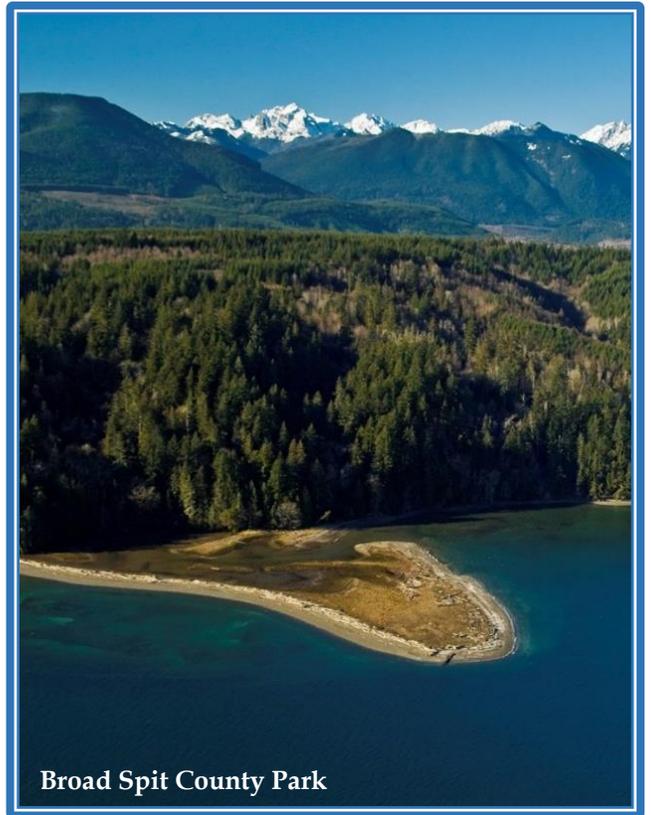
This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan provides a 20-year vision for providing parks and recreation in Jefferson County. This Plan is an update of the 2002 adopted plan.

The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan discusses parks, recreation and open space issues in Section 6. Planning documents and studies that influence park and recreation facilities and services within the County were reviewed for policies, guidelines and information relevant to the Park, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan. Those are:

- Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan revised by ORD #02-1104-13 and the current 2014 working draft changes in progress.
- US Census 2012 & Washington Office of Fiscal Management Population and Demographic Data.
- Jefferson County Non-Motorized Transportation & Recreation Trails Plan-2010

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Chapter 2
GOALS & OBJECTIVES



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CHAPTER 2

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Goals and Objectives are the framework of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. These Goals and Objectives guide the implementation of Jefferson County's vision for parks and recreation over the next six years.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is to improve and maintain the health, welfare, and safety of the citizenry; protect the environment, and promote economic development through state of the art recreational and educational programs and facilities supported by public tax revenue, fees, grants and private donations. The vision of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is not to serve every purpose, but to lead towards cooperation and comprehensive community solutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOAL

#1 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND COORDINATED MANAGEMENT: Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Financial Objectives:

- a. Investigate innovative available methods, such as growth impact fees, land set-a-side or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances, and inter-local agreements, for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.
- b. Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as Port Townsend, the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires, where feasible and desirable.

Public and private resource coordination:

- a. Create a comprehensive, balanced park, recreation, and open space system that integrates Jefferson County facilities and services with resources available from Port Townsend, the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that will best serve and provide for resident area interests.
- b. Cooperate with other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent area resident interests through joint planning and development efforts.

Cost Benefit Assessment Objective:

- a. Define existing and proposed land and facility levels-of-service that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts versus improved facility standards; neighborhood versus county nexus of benefit; city versus the combination of city, county, school, and other provider agency efforts. The ultimate goal is to effectively plan and program parks, recreation, and open space needs within the proposed urban growth area boundaries.
- b. Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and

private user interests-including the application of growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards.

- c. Develop and operate lifetime recreational programs that serve the broadest needs of the population recovering program and operating costs with a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.
- d. Where appropriate, provide recreational programs, like golf and archery ranges, for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts or other means and methods.

Professional Objectives:

- a. Develop, train, and support a professional parks, recreation and arts staff that effectively serves the county in the realization of the above listed goals and objectives.
- b. Employ a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and countywide goals.
- c. Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.
- d. Where appropriate, provide staff with education training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency and pride.

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAM GOAL

#1: COUNTY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES: Develop focused recreation programs that utilize and support existing facilities, provide the greatest benefit and generate the highest level of self-sustaining fee revenue.

Recreational Program Objectives:

- a. Focus on large scale programs serving the entire region.
- b. Emphasize programs that enhance, support and utilize our existing facilities to the highest degree possible.
- c. Where possible, provide passive historical and natural interpretive programs that benefit and support our existing facilities and parks.

#2: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Maintain and improve those resources currently in the system. When financially feasible and sustainable, develop a high quality, diversified recreation system that provides for all age and interest groups.

Waterfront Access and Facilities Objectives:

- a. Cooperate with Washington State parks and Recreation Commission, the Washington State Departments of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, and other related recreational activities and pursuits.
- b. Develop and maintain existing facilities that provide a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-power boating activities, especially on Puget Sound and Hood Canal shorelines.

Athletic Facilities Objectives:

- a. Develop athletic facilities that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.

- b. Concentrate on large scale activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, mountain biking, tennis, and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participants.
- c. Develop, where appropriate, a select number of facilities that provide the highest competitive playing standard, possibly in conjunctions with Port Townsend and the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other public and private agencies.

Indoor Facilities Objectives:

- a. Develop multiple use indoor county centers that provide arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, eating and health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens and seniors on a year-round basis.
- b. Maintain and expand multiple use indoor recreational centers that provide aquatic, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and county interests on a year-round basis.
- c. Support the continued development and diversification of special meeting, assembly, eating, health and other county facilities that provide general support to school age populations and the county at-large at elementary, middle, and high schools within the county by the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other organizations.
- d. Develop and operate special indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities that enhance and expand music, dance, drama and other audience and participatory opportunities for the county-at-large.

Wildlife Resources: Where financially feasible and sustainable, incorporate unique ecological features and resources into the park system to protect threatened species, preserve habitat, and retain migration corridors that are unique and important to local wildlife.

Wildlife habitat:

- a. Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and the developed urban areas.
- b. Preserve especially sensitive habitat sites that support threatened species and urban wildlife habitat - such as the Chimacum Creek corridor, Indian Island, Lake Leland, Quilcene River, and Oak Bay.

Natural areas:

- a. Preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect Jefferson resource heritage - such as the MSP&P Railroad line.
- b. Improve public access to environmentally sensitive areas and sites that are especially unique to the Jefferson County area - such as Gibbs and Beausite Lakes.

Open spaces and preserves: Work collaboratively with public and private agencies such as the Washington State DNR, the City of Port Townsend, Jefferson County Conservation Futures Program, the Jefferson Land Trust, the North Olympic Salmon Coalition and the Watershed Institute to develop a financially sustainable, high quality, diversified park system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and features.

Open spaces:

- a. Partner to define and conserve a sustainable system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses.
- b. Partner to increase natural area and open space linkages within the developed areas, particularly along the MSP&P Railroad and Chimacum Creek corridors.

- c. Partner to preserve environmentally sensitive areas as natural area linkages and urban separators, particularly along the steep hillsides that define both sides of the Chimacum Creek Valley.

Urban growth preserves and set-asides:

- a. When financially feasible, cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set-aside land and resources necessary to provide high quality, convenient park, recreation, and open space facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development - such as the undeveloped and sensitive lands around the Levinski and Winona Wetlands, Chimacum Creek, Quilcene and Dosewallips Rivers.
- b. Preserve unique environmental features or areas in future land developments and increase public use and access. Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set aside unique features or areas as publicly accessible resources – such as Port Ludlow’s Timberton Trail corridor.

Trail and Corridor Access Systems Objectives: Develop a high quality system of multipurpose park trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities and developed local neighborhoods and business districts.

Trail systems:

- a. Create a comprehensive system of multipurpose off-road trails using alignments through former MSP&P Railroad, Pope Resources, WSDOT, WDNR and USFS landholdings as well as cooperating private properties where appropriate.
- b. Create a comprehensive system of on-road bicycle routes for commuter, recreational, and touring enthusiasts using scenic, collector, and local road rights-of-way and alignments throughout Port Townsend and Jefferson County and between Jefferson, Clallam and Kitsap Counties.
- c. Link residential neighborhoods to county facilities like Port Townsend, Gardiner, Quilcene, and Tri-Area County Centers, the Fairgrounds, and HJ Carroll Park, among others.
- d. Work with Port Townsend, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation and other appropriate parties to link and extend trails along the Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and Strait of Juan de Fuca shorelines.
- e. Link trails with elementary and middle schools, downtown business districts as well as other commercial and retail activity centers in Port Townsend, Chimacum, Port Hadlock, Port Ludlow, Quilcene, and Brinnon.
- f. Extend trails through natural area corridors like Chimacum Creek, Discovery Bay, and Salmon Creek, Quilcene and Dosewallips Rivers that will provide a high quality, diverse sampling of area environmental resources.

Supporting furnishings and improvements:

- a. Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, and drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.
- b. Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other county facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.
- c. Install telephones, emergency call boxes, or other means by which trail users can summon fire, emergency aid, police, and other safety and security personnel should the need arise.
- d. Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to access and maintain by maintenance, security and other appropriate personnel, equipment and vehicles.

Special Purpose Facilities Objectives: Develop high quality facilities that meet the interests of all segments of the county

Special enterprises:

- a. Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), sponsor the development and operation of specialized and special interest recreational facilities like golf courses, swimming pools and aquatic centers, convention and theater facilities, and marinas for these interests in the general population
- b. Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine and provide for special activities like golf, water parks and marina, and camping on a regional basis.

#3: DESIGN AND ACCESS STANDARDS: Design and develop facilities that are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain, with life cycle features that account for long-term costs and benefits.

Accessibility Objectives:⁵

- a. Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income and activity interests.
- b. Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income and activity interests.
- c. Provide recreation opportunities for all people of all abilities. Design indoor and outdoor recreation programs and facilities to be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Have a plan in place to address existing sites for compliance and apply appropriate design standards for new sites.
- d. Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.
- e. Where appropriate, use low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.

Security and Safety Objectives:

- a. Implement the provisions and requirements of the Americans Disabilities with Act (ADA) and other design and development standards that will improve park facility safety and security features for park users, Parks and Rec personnel, and the general public.
- b. Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that will provide proper training and awareness for department personnel.
- c. Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that will protect user groups, department personnel and the public-at-large.
- d. Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.
- e. Where appropriate, use adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that will increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

⁵ www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/outdoor-development-areas

SPECIAL HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES/SPECIAL USE AREA GOAL

#1: HISTORICAL RESOURCES: As is feasible and sustainable, develop a high quality, diversified park system that preserves significant historical opportunity areas and features.

- a. Identify, preserve, and enhance Jefferson County's multicultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, building, artworks, views, and monuments within historical districts and park sites.
- b. Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience-such as the Jefferson County Historical Museum, Rothschild House State Park, and Fort Worden State Park museum.
- c. Work with the Jefferson County Historical Society, Point Hudson Maritime Museum, and other cultural groups to integrate their activities with the park and recreation programs.
- d. Work with the Jefferson Land Trust Geology Group to identify and incorporate geologically significant features and land that will help preserve those geological features for the future.

#2: MANMADE ENVIRONMENTS AND FEATURES:

- a. Incorporate interesting manmade environments, structures, activities and areas into the park system to preserve these features and provide a balanced park, recreation and open space experience-such as the MSP&P Railroad, Portage Canal, Irondale Beach Park, and other man-made elements
- b. Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.

#3: CULTURAL ARTS PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES: Provide high quality parks and facilities that can be utilized by existing organizations and schools in the implementation and provision of cultural programs.

Program Objectives:

- a. When appropriate, encourage or promote the use of our facilities by groups such as the Jefferson County Historical Society, Northwest Maritime Center, Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce, business and service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.
- b. Develop strategies that will support and assist local artists and art organizations. Where appropriate, support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within the county.

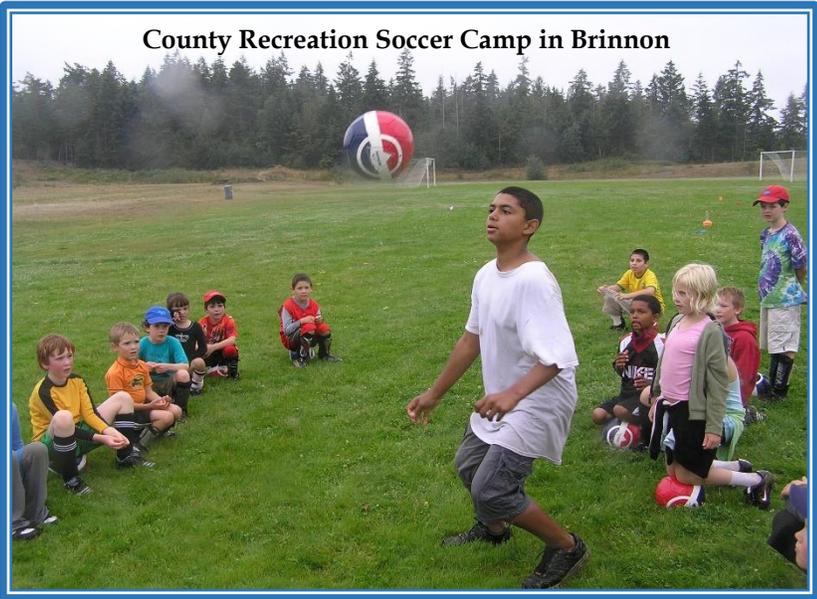
Artworks Objectives: When feasible and financial sustainable, acquire public art works including paintings, sculptures, exhibits and other media for indoor and outdoor display to expand resident access as appropriate and to furnish public places.

#4: CULTURAL HERITAGE: Natural resources play an important role in balancing the sustainable harvest of salmon, timber and other resources that can be productive for many generations to come.

Program Objectives:

- a. Recognizing the importance of government to government relationships with identified tribes, consult with recognized tribes when acquiring land or planning for the development of parks in and around Jefferson County as an advisory resource.
- b. Tribes in Jefferson County: Hoh Tribe and Quinault Nation.
- c. Tribes in Mason, Kitsap and Clallam counties: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Makah Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Skokomish and Suquamish Tribes. (Washington State Tribal Directory/Governor's Office of Indian Affairs)

Chapter 3
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



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CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Introduction

The nine citizen members of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (JCPRAB) represent the three geographic regions of East Jefferson County. Throughout this planning process the JCPRAB held meetings and provided input on the content and process of the plan. The JCPRAB was briefed regularly on the plan status, and progress. In addition, the JCPRAB reviewed chapter drafts, survey results, and other documents such as service area maps and capital plans. The culmination of this effort was final approval and their recommendation for final adoption of the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan by resolution of the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners.

A tour of 15 County parks was conducted on September 17, 2014. Participants included the parks and recreation manager and two members of the JCPRAB. Tour participants completed a written survey of each park. The survey was designed to document the condition and usage level of the park. The analysis rated the usage level against capacity, adequacy of day to day maintenance, as well as the capital facility repair and improvement needs. The full Park Tour Analysis report is included as part of Addendum B-1: *Public Involvement/Community Questionnaire*.

In September and October of 2011, Jefferson County conducted a **Community-wide Parks and Recreation Questionnaire**. MIG, Inc., professional Park and Recreation planners, administered the community questionnaire. The online and paper questionnaire was advertised throughout the County. The response level was high. Respondents provided input about current recreation participation, needs and participation in and prioritization of limited resources.

In 2010 the City of Port Townsend conducted a **Teen Opinion Survey**⁶ on the topic of public recreational facilities and programs with questions and results regarding their opinion on youth participation, adequacy of number of programs offered for youth and how youth is informed about recreation programs. Additionally a public survey was included in 2010 as part of the update of the **City of Port Townsend Draft Park and Recreational Functional Plan**. Key Finding from the survey was that respondents place a high value on parks and recreation services.

2011 ERPRC Community Questionnaire Summary:

The high number of responses (1,473), represents a substantial effort on the part of the volunteer ERPRC Exploratory Committee members, the staff of Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend, as well as other community members. The questionnaire was self-selecting and open to all interested parties. The community questionnaire was not random and therefore cannot be interpreted as representative of the entire population.

In addition to the quantitative results several questions allowed respondents to write-in another ("other") answer or a more extensive comment. The written comments were numerous. They are included in the Community Question Results Report. MIG, Inc. also provided a graphic representation

⁶ APPENDIX B-1: Public Involvement/Community Questionnaire

of the written responses: a word cloud program which shows each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to correspond with how frequently it was mentioned.

Given scarce resources it is critical to understand community priorities regarding parks and recreation. The priority setting question #23 rendered a clear consensus across each community in East Jefferson County. The first priority is "Maintaining existing parks and recreation facilities." The priority of maintaining existing parks and recreation facilities is also underlined by the responses to question 10, in which 74% indicated it was their number one priority.

The following is a summary of the observations by the MIG, Inc. planning team. They are listed in the Community Questionnaire Results Report (Appendix B-1) and are integrated below each question throughout the document. Observations in the report include the following:

- Responses matched list of zip code and self-identified community. They also closely matched to the percentage of the 2010 census population. (Q:2 comparison tabulation; report page 3)
- Fifty-six percent indicated that they have lived in Jefferson County for 10-20 years. (Q:3)
- Visitors indicated a wide range of reasons for visiting. (Q:4)
- There was a slight overrepresentation of females (females 58.8% vs. male 34.8%) which is common in survey efforts. (Q:5)
- Most age groups were well represented, when compared to the 2010 census data. (Q:6) Youth were under-represented but MIG, Inc. experience indicates that the percent was more than typically seen by youth responses in many other communities.
- When asked to list top two choices of "important benefit of parks, recreation and natural areas," natural environment (enjoy nature/outdoors) is a particular interest (59.7%).
- Printed materials (particularly newspapers and posters) are important sources of information for respondents. (Q:8)
- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County (Q:9)
- Most respondents indicated "Maintaining existing parks and facilities" as one of their two top choices (74% Q: 10). Providing programs and activities was also a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- When asked if they "seldom use or do-not use" parks, there were relatively few respondents to the question which could reflect the high level of "use" of parks.
- When asked "your favorite park or recreation facility" which was an open-ended write in response (Q:12), a quick *word cloud* analysis indicated that Fort Worden State Park, Chetzemoka (Port Townsend) and H.J. Carroll (Jefferson County) parks are the most frequently mentioned. In the next group are North Beach, the Mountain View Pool and the Port Townsend Community Center.
- Respondents were asked about trails in Q: 13-15. Just over half of the respondents indicated that "more trails" are needed in Jefferson County (52.7%). "Recreation" trails was the primary reason to develop more trails (26.4%) and they should be "unpaved for non-motorized use" (21.1%).
- When asked if they "participate in recreation" 43% answered yes (Q:16) which the MIG, Inc. planning team indicated is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities. This may also be the reason relatively few respondents answered "seldom/do not use" in Question 11, which could reflect the high level of use indicated in Question 16.
- The top reasons given for not participating (Q: 17 "no time, nothing of interest, not aware of programs" with a total of 42.8% for all three) indicates a need for targeting activities and marketing. It appears that the other choices in the question are not major issues.

- Based on the responses to the types of indoor recreation spaces desired (Q: 18), the indoor swimming pool is the most important indoor recreation space identified (46.9%). Following that, gym space and teen activity space are essentially tied (31.6% & 28.2%).
- When asked about additional recreation programs which does not prioritize existing programs, the top five responses (Outdoor/ Environmental; Aquatic; Before and After School; Fitness Classes and Special Events) are very close and should be considered essentially a tie. Few people believe that no new programs are needed.
- In Questions 20 and 21 respondents were asked what activities “have you done” and then five activities you “would like to do”. Responses were:
 - “Walking/running for pleasure” and “bicycling for pleasure” ranked first and second in both (Q: 20 & Q: 21). The MIG, Inc. planning team indicates that “walking” and “bicycling” are high ranking activities throughout the northwest and the country.
 - They also indicated that “fitness” (ranked third Q: 20/sixth Q: 21) and “swimming” (ranked fourth Q: 20 & Q: 21) ranked higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private).
- The shift from the bottom of the list (Q: 20 “have done”) to the middle (Q: 21 “would like to do”) for “Outdoor adventure programs” and “Horseback riding” could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed in the top five activities respondents would most “like to do.”
- The answers to the question (Q:22) asking if the “community should consider a Park & Recreation District” provides insight into the acceptance of a potential funding measure⁷, which are:
 - Forty-five percent (666) answered “Yes” and 21.3% (313) answered “No”. Three hundred fifty-three were “no answer” (24.0%).⁸ The answer to this question was cross-tabulated to “what community most closely identified with” (Q: 2), and “how long resided in Jefferson County” (Q: 3).
 - MIG, Inc. planning team indicates that the general nature of this question informs more about the negative response that could be expected. Twenty-one percent of respondents indicating a district should not be considered are a relative low number.
 - Overall results are fairly similar in the communities with larger numbers of respondents with less than 30% in the “No” category.
 - Responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County (cross-tabulation with Q: 3).
- Question 23 asks respondents how much would they spend of \$100.00 divided between types of projects, which were:
 - Maintaining the existing sites and facilities is the highest priority (47%).
 - Following this is a group of responses with similar support which is adding new facilities (play areas, sports fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing parkland (19%) making existing program entrance fees less expensive (13%) and offering new recreation programs (13%).
 - Purchasing new land was allocated the smallest amount of the budget.
 - When the answers were cross-tabulated by “what community do you most closely identify with” (Q-2), the results were essentially the same across all communities.
- When asked to rate overall satisfaction with the level of maintenance (Q: 24) 18% stated they were “very satisfied” and 34.1% rated it between “very satisfied and neutral” (total both 52.1%).

⁷ Because the questionnaire was self-selecting, this result should not be interpreted as representative of the entire community.

⁸ 141/9.6% were non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question.

Eleven percent indicated that they were “unsatisfied or between “unsatisfied and neutral.” 20.8% were “neutral” on the rating the level of maintenance.

Respondents seem to be satisfied with the level of maintenance in the Port Townsend and Jefferson County parks.

- The last question (Q: 25) was an open-ended question asking if there was “anything else” they would like to tell about the parks and recreation in Jefferson County.

To quickly analyze the responses to this question, a *word cloud* was created to show each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to indicate how frequently it was mentioned.

Themes drawn from full responses (Appendix A of the Questionnaire Report) were:

- Many mentions of the importance of a quality pool in the community.
- Frustration with the limited resources and resulting maintenance.
- Appreciation for what is accomplished with limited resources.
- Expressing the importance of parks and recreation to the community.
- Need to prioritize rather than just spreading resources thinner.
- Concern about the condition or plans for particular sites, such as Kah Tai Lagoon.
- Concern about the concentration of sites/effort around Port Townsend.
- Desire for more permanent restrooms in parks and better maintenance of existing restrooms.
- Bringing partnerships together, avoiding duplication of effort.

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey Summary:

The City of Port Townsend conducted a survey of youth on the topic of public recreational facilities and programs. Four hundred forty-two sixth through twelfth graders within the Port Townsend School District (Blue Heron Middle School and Port Townsend High School) completed the survey.

Questions were asked on frequency of youth participation in activities. Seventy-four percent stated that they participated in an activity “often”. When asked about the barriers to participation 54 youth said it was cost, 91 said it was difficulty in getting there, 188 said that they were not sure what it was and 386 youth stated it was lack of interest. When asked when programs and services should be offered 60.86% said after school was “best” and 68.55% said before school was “bad”. Forty-one percent said weekends were “okay” and 50.23% said summer was good.

In regard to the question of adequate number of programs being offered very few youth thought there were too many of any program, mostly indicating the number was just right or that they didn’t know. In general, females believe more activities are needed, with a significant number indicating the need for more individual sports (37%) and volunteer opportunities (33%). When asked what other programs and services should be offered the average youth wanted 4.7 of the activities suggested with a 24 hour internet café being the most desired by all grades. When asked to list other activities, athletics ranked first and clubs ranked second.

The students were asked about how they were informed of recreation programs. They indicated that primarily it was through school announcements (55.66%). Secondly the students also indicated that they used social-networking sites like MySpace and Facebook. To a lesser extent they indicated it was through email, flyers/posters and newspaper. The website and twitter ranked lowest.

In the “fill-in” comments, many youth noted that there seem to be very few activities for them and very few places they felt comfortable hanging out with friends. Several of them said they felt this town was

mainly for “old people” and that their thoughts and opinions were generally ignored by those in charge. Many also want the recreation center to be reopened.⁹

2010 City of Port Townsend Draft Park & Recreation Functional Plan Survey:

In 2010 the City of Port Townsend completed a public survey with 562 respondents which based on the current population of 9,113 the data collected yielded confidence that it represented an accurate representation of the entire population with an error level of +/- 5%.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents stated that parks and recreation services are important to the quality of life in Port Townsend.(Q:5)
- Ninety-five percent of the respondents stated that it is either important or very important that every household has reasonable access to parks/open space.(Q:16)

Ninety percent of the respondents would support some sort of dedicated tax increase to fund improvements or expansion of the parks and recreation system. (Q: 21)

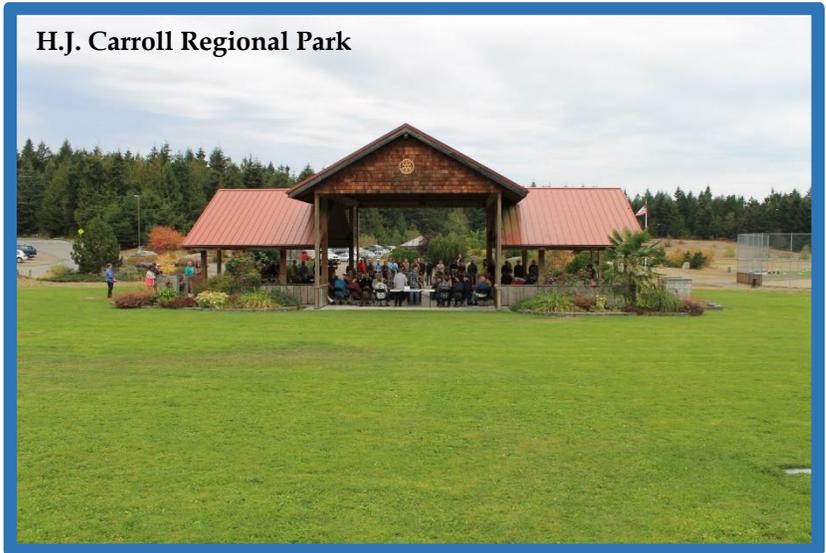
KEY FINDINGS: The survey respondents place a high value on parks and recreation services.

⁹ Assessment from FINAL: November 16, 2010

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Chapter 4
**EXISTING FACILITY &
PROGRAM INVENTORY**

H.J. Carroll Regional Park



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CHAPTER 4

EXISTING FACILITY & PROGRAM INVENTORY

Introduction

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation system consists of an impressive array of facilities, parks, natural areas, open spaces and community centers. These important public resources benefit both residents and visitors alike, and as studies show – also contribute to the local economy by attracting businesses, supporting workers, and raising property values. Other important benefits include public safety, clean air and water, habitat, community cohesion, health and fitness, and quality of life. This inventory lists the individual facilities, parks, sites and resources, splits them into classifications, and also rates them by their condition and level of utilization as compared to capacity.

Park classifications aids in understanding what each park provides and a specific type of recreation experience and opportunity that park visitors enjoy. Descriptions of each parks' classification are provided in the body of this inventory, which also assists in determining the level of maintenance and functional operation of the parks within the system. The classifications used in this inventory include:

1. Neighborhood Parks;
2. Community Parks;
3. Regional Parks;
4. Natural Open Space Parks;
5. And, Special Use Parks.

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation system is actually a subsystem of many other parks and recreation resources including the City of Port Townsend, Washington State, the National Parks, local schools and the private sector.

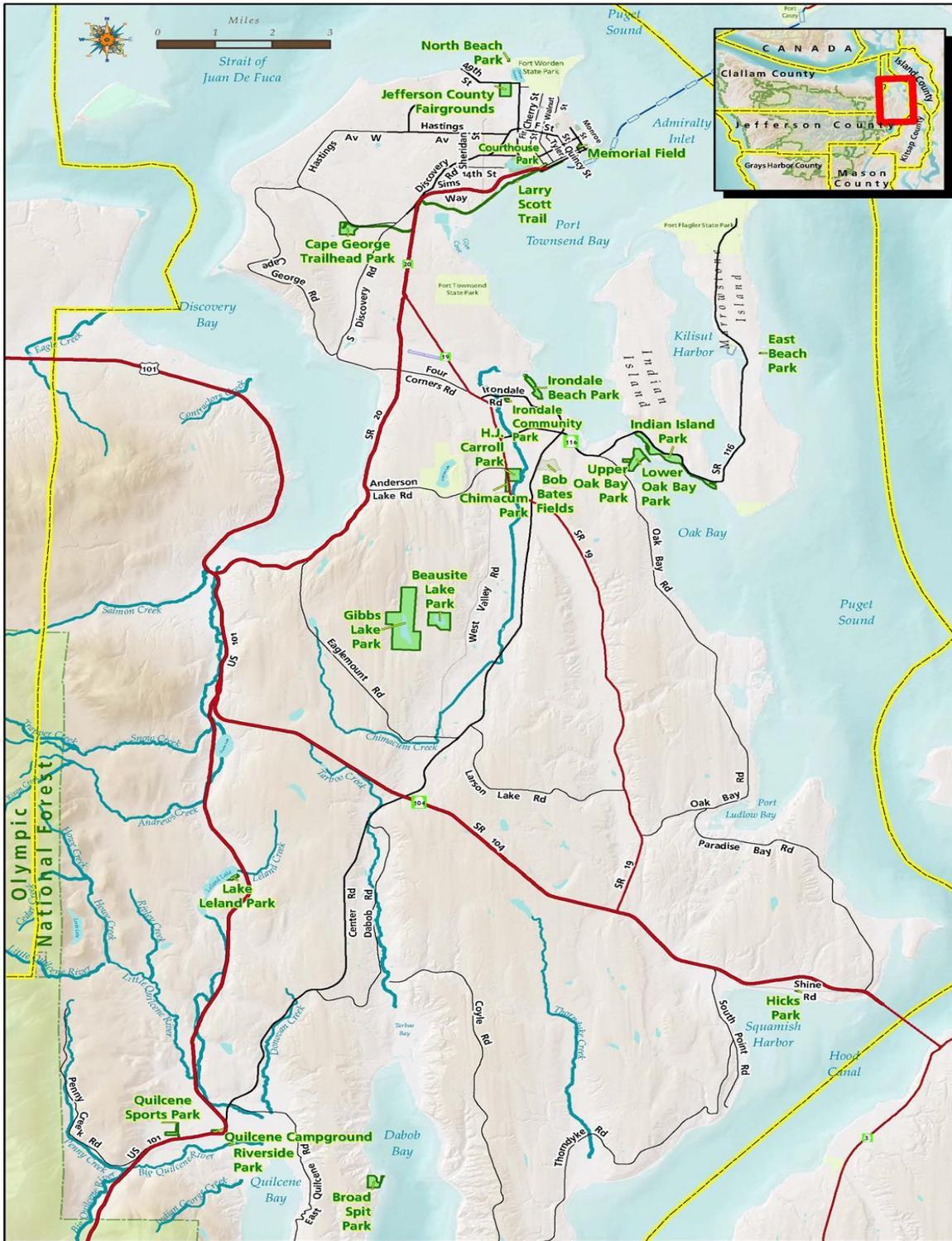
The citizens of Jefferson County benefit from the many parks and recreation assets beyond those owned and managed by the County. Approximately 75% of all land in Jefferson County is publically owned. The largest publicly owned areas are the Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest with 1,937,165 acres.

Washington State Parks, Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Natural Resources provide nearly 5,000 acres and nearly 10-miles of shoreline access. Descriptions and inventories of these resources are included in order to better understand the entire system.

Jefferson County's role within the system of recreational opportunities is to provide park and recreation assets managed to serve the community needs assessed and documented in this plan. Jefferson County, as a large, but still local, municipality play a unique roll by enhancing access, connecting resources, developing key facilities, and fulfilling unmet needs.

Table 4.1 summarizes the parks owned and managed by the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Department. The system provides a wide variety of parks that range from active to passive recreational use. The County has 23 parks and 6 community centers that include 1,151.2 acres that serve local needs.

Map 4.1



Join our Park Volunteer Corps!
360-385-9129

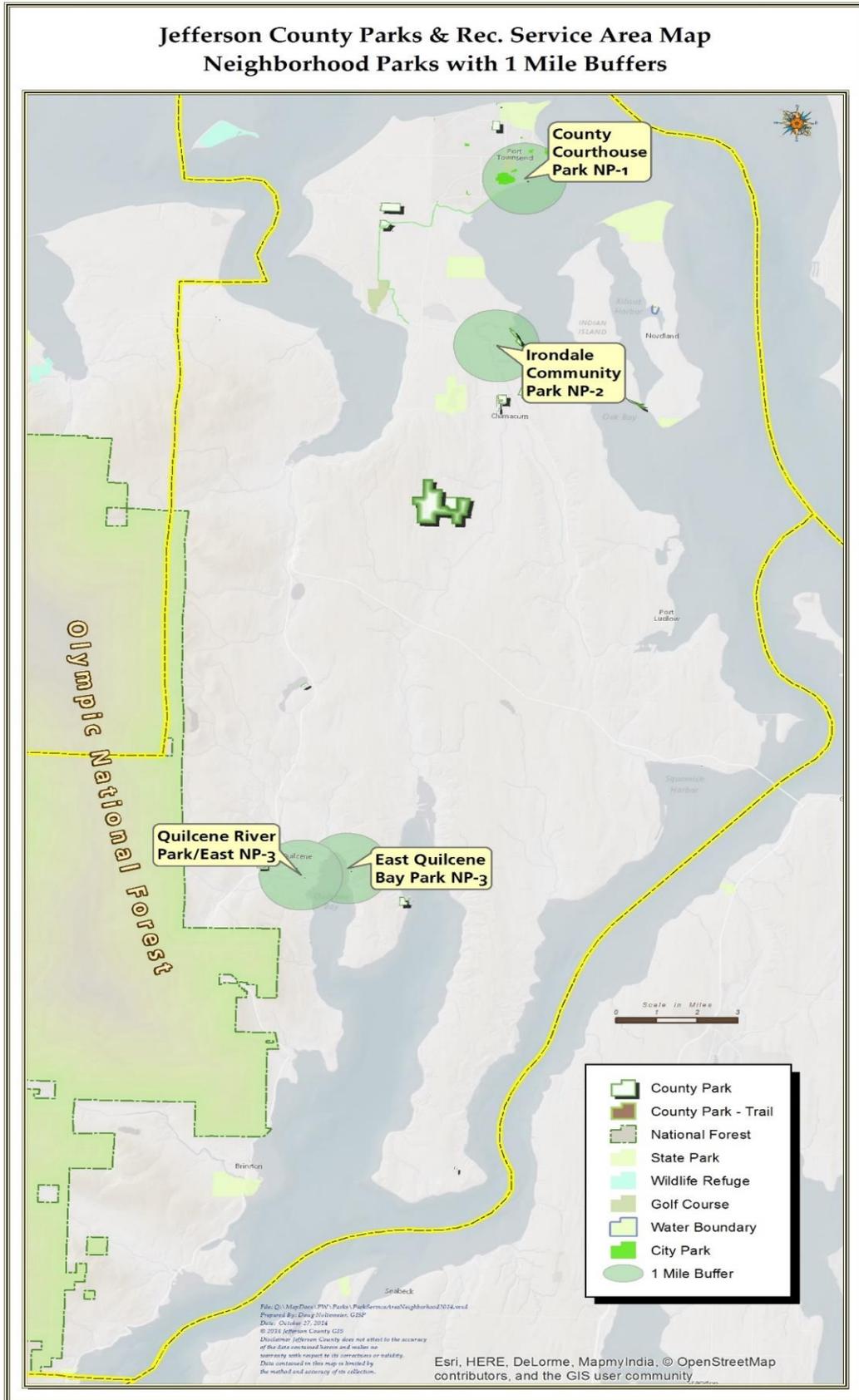
JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS

With your help, we will continue to maintain and improve this important public trust.

2014

Table 4.1 Jefferson County Parks	Acres	Planning Area	Geographic Location	Map
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS				Map 4.2
County Courthouse Park	2.0	6	Port Townsend	NP-1
Irondale Community Park	3.0	4	Port Hadlock	NP-2
Quilcene River & Bay Park East	2.0	10	Quilcene	NP-3
Sub-total	7.0			
COUNTY/COMMUNITY				Map 4.3
Bob Bates Field	12.0	6	Port Hadlock	C-1
Cape George Trailhead	43.0	2	Port Townsend	C-2
Chimacum County Park	14.0	6	Chimacum	C-3
East Beach County Park	1.0	3	Marrowstone Island	C-4
Hicks County Park in Shine	1.0	8A	Port Ludlow	C-5
Irondale Beach County Park	12.5	4	Port Hadlock	C-6
Lake Leland County Park	9.0	10A	Quilcene	C-7
North Beach County Park	1.0	1	Port Townsend	C-8
Quilcene County Park	8.0	10	Quilcene	C-9
Quilcene Sports Park/ Smackman Field	14.0	10	Quilcene	C-10
Sub-total	115.5			
REGIONAL				Map 4.4
Beausite Lake County Park & NW Kiwanis Camp	30.0	6	Chimacum	R-1
Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	6	Chimacum	R-2
H.J. Carroll County Park and Trail	50.0	6	Chimacum	R-3
Larry Scott Trail	7.0 (8.5 mi)	1	Port Townsend	R-4
Oak Bay County Park Lower	30.0	7	Port Ludlow	R-5
Oak Bay County Park Upper	5.0	7	Port Ludlow	R-6
Sub-total	723.0			
RESOURCE CONSERVANCY				
NATURAL OPEN SPACE				Map 4.4
Indian Island County Park & Trial	140.0	3	Port Hadlock	OS-1
Broad Spit County Park	43.8	10	Quilcene	OS-2
Total Conservancy	183.8			
RECREATION FACILITIES				
SPECIAL USE AREAS				Map 4.3/4.4
Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	1	Port Townsend	SU-1
Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	1	Port Townsend	SU-2
Jefferson County Horse Park	80.0	2	Quimper	SU-3
Community Centers				
Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	1	Port Townsend	SU-4
Brinnon Community Center	NA	11	Brinnon	SU-5
Coyle Community Center (Laurel B. Johnson)	1.0	9	South Toanodos	SU-6
Gardiner Community Center	2.0	5A	Gardner	SU-7
Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	4	Port Hadlock	SU-8
Quilcene Community Center	4.1	10	Quilcene	SU-9
Total Recreation Facilities	122.8			
TOTAL JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS	1,152.2			

Map 4.2



Neighborhood Parks:

Neighborhood parks are designed to serve citizens close to home. They are distributed throughout the County and are generally 3-5 acres in size. They are used for non-supervised or casually organized neighborhood recreation activities and generally benefit a square mile section (one-half mile radius). Typically a neighborhood park accommodates a variety of activities including children’s playground, restrooms, links to bike and walking trails, picnicking and picnic shelters, open grass for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and can include multi-use youth fields. Jefferson County has a total of seven acres at three Neighborhood Parks. The Jefferson County Neighborhood Parks and features are listed in Table 4.1 which are:

Table 4.2																
Neighborhood Parks General Inventory of Facilities																
	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields/Backstop	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Courts	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Courts	Picnic Reservation	Camping
Court House Park	2.0	x					x			x				x		x
Irondale Community Park	3.0	x	x				x			x	x	x				
Quilcene River & Bay Parks/East	2.0	x		x					x	x						
TOTAL Acreage Neighborhood Parks					7.0											

Community Parks:

Community Parks are larger than neighborhood parks but smaller than regional parks. Community Parks often include unique or specific uses with special features that are designed to serve as a focal point for community-wide or sub-urban and rural areas of the County. Some relatively small parks are included in the Community Parks category because they provide important access to very attractive saltwater beaches like North Beach in Port Townsend, as well as fishing lakes like Lake Leland near Quilcene. Generally community parks allow active recreation. Playgrounds, picnic areas, passive use areas, trails, boat launches, restroom and ball fields are all offered in the Jefferson County Community Parks. There are ten Community Parks with 115.5 acres in Jefferson County spread throughout the County Planning Areas and within the three Districts. Listed in Table 4.3 are the Jefferson County Community Parks’ acreage, features and locations.



Map 4.3

Jefferson County Parks & Rec. Service Area Map Community Parks & Community Centers with 3 Mile Buffers

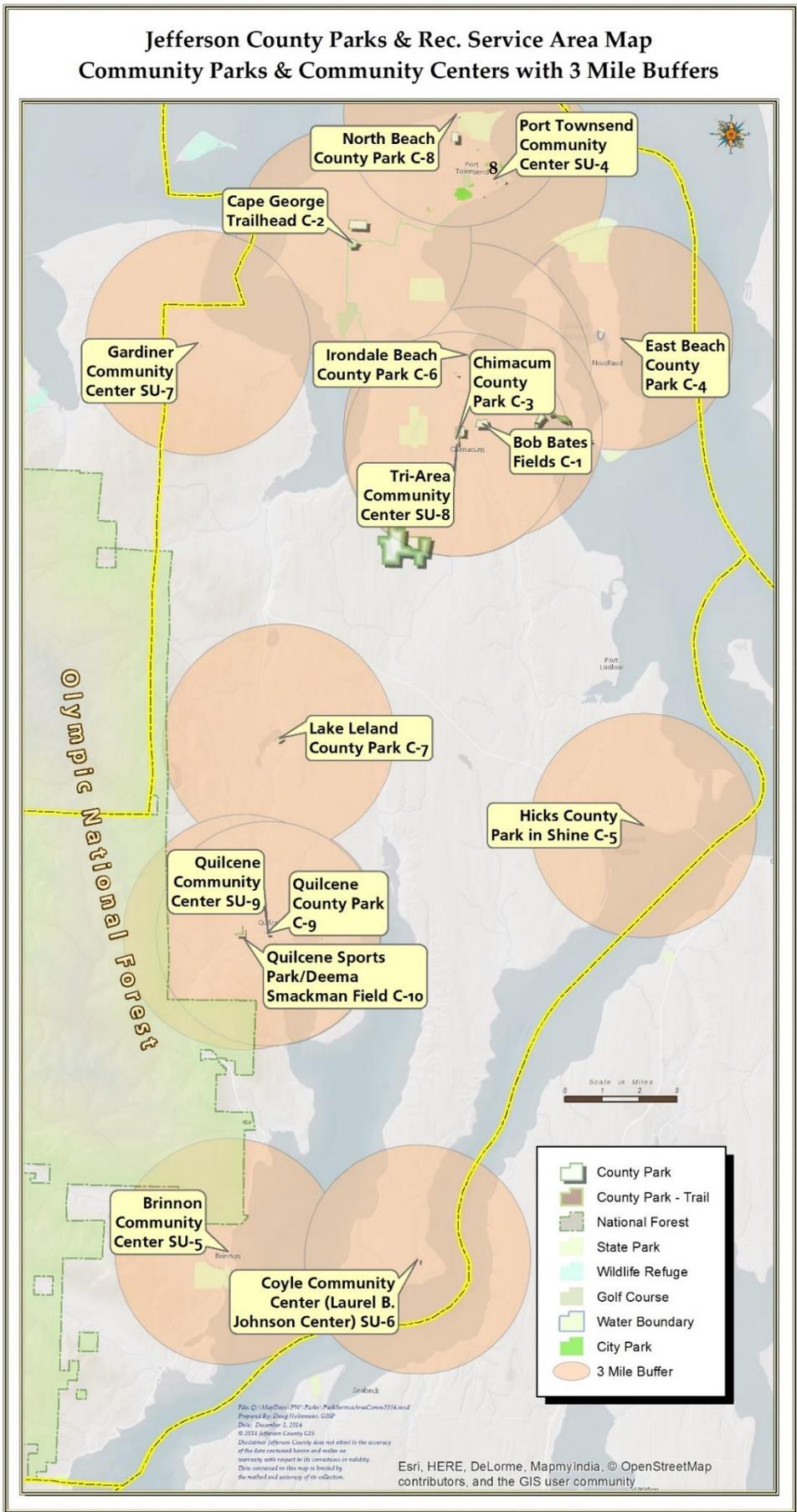
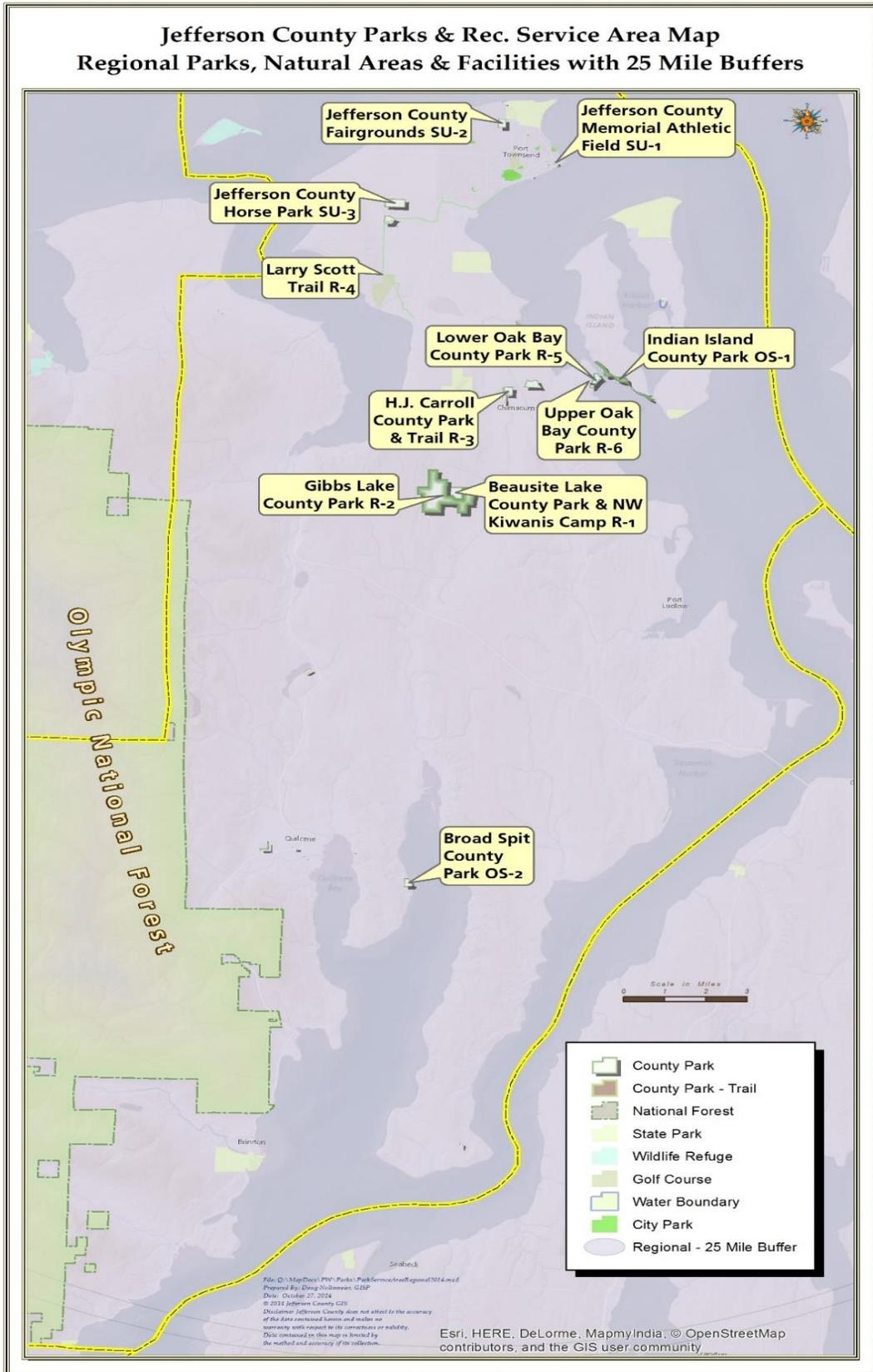


Table 4.3 Community Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium & or Bleachers
Bob Bates Field	12.0	x	x									x					
Cape George Trailhead	43.0	x							x				x				
Chimacum County Park	14.0	x				x			x			x					
East Beach County Park	1.0	x				x			x	x		x					
Hicks Co. Park Shine	1.0	x		x	x				x	x		x					
Irondale Beach Community Park	12.5	x							x	x		x					
Lake Leland Co. Park	9.0	x			x					x		x					
North Beach Community Park	1.0	x		x		x				x		x			x	x	
Quilcene County Park	8.0	x		x		x	x				x	x					
Quilcene Sports Park/Smackman Field	14.0	x	x														
TOTAL Acreage Community Parks	115.5																

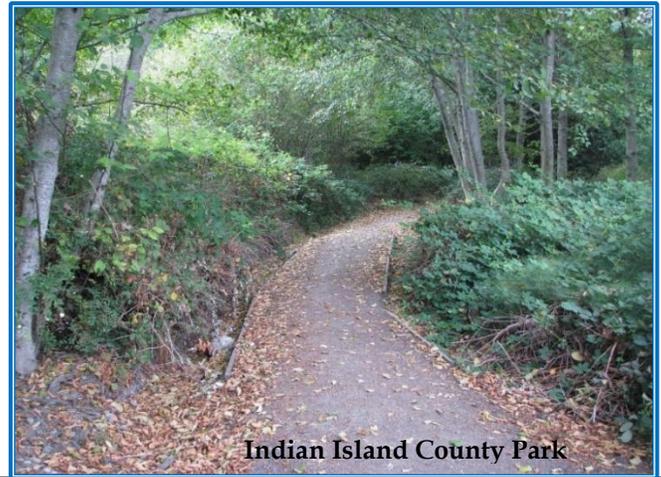


Map 4.4



Regional Parks:

Regional Parks with significant acreage have the ability to serve the entire County population and beyond. There are six significant sites that are Regional Parks in Jefferson County Typically they serve regional resources and focus on active and passive recreation, regional trails systems, access to significant waters, camping, fishing, hiking, boating, picnicking and in some cases recreation vehicle camping.



Indian Island County Park

Table 4.4 Regional Parks General Inventory of Facilities		Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium & or Bleachers
Beausite lake County Park & NW Kiwanis Camp	30.0	x								x								
Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	x							x	x	x		x					
H.J. Carroll County Park & Trail	50.0	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		
Larry Scott Trail	7.1-ac 8.5-mi	x								x			x	x				
Lower Oak Bay County Park	30.0	x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Upper Oak Bay County Park	5.0	x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
TOTAL Acreage Regional Parks	723.0																	

Resource Conservancy/Natural Open Space:

Open Space parks typically include significant acreage and feature access to lands and waters in their natural state. Left largely undeveloped, they serve as preservation areas for protected habitat and species. The waterfront parks are linked to the adopted Shoreline Master Plan. Passive recreation includes boating, fishing, picnicking, hiking, birding, beachcombing, wildlife viewing and other passive activities.

Table 4.5 Natural Open Space Parks General Inventory of Facilities		Acres	Ownership	Ballfields/Backstop	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium/Bleachers
Indian Island County Pk	140.0	x		x						x	x		x	x				
Broad Spit County Park	43.8	x																
TOTAL Acreage Natural Open Space Parks	183.8																	



Special Use Areas:

Special Use Areas are specialized facilities and parks with focused-interest recreation. Due to the wide variety of specialized functions for Special Use areas, there are no minimum sizes, but it is important that these parks are large enough to support the intended use.

Table 4.6 Special Use Area Parks General Inventory of Facilities		Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium & or Bleachers
Regional Facilities:																		
Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	x	x										x					x
Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	x					x				x	x	x	x				x
Jefferson County Horse Park	80.0	x							x									
Community Centers:																		
Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	x										x						
Brinnon Community Center	NA																	
Coyle Community Center(Laurel B Johnson)	1.0																	
Gardner Community Center	2.0	x																
Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	x																
Quilcene Community Center	4.1	x																
TOTAL Acreage Special Use Parks	122.8																	

County Recreation Facilities:

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation offers a number of recreation and sport facilities within its system which provides for the park site to add recreational programs and experiences for its citizens and visitors to the County. Table 4.7 provides a Facility Inventory Summary with a number of the primary facilities highlighted and described in the following summary table.

Table 4.7 Sport & Recreation Site Amenities		Parks & Facilities
SPORT FIELDS	Total Units	
Baseball Field 300+ youth grass lighted	2	Memorial & Bob Bates Field
Baseball Field 250+ grass	3	Memorial, Bob Bates & HJ Carroll
Fishing (1-dock)	5	Lake Leland County Park
Football Field	1	Memorial Field
Soccer Grass Field	2	HJ Carroll & Memorial Field
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Basketball Court outdoor uncovered	3	Courthouse Park, Irondale Park & HJ Carroll Park
Challenge Course/stations	1 (11-stations)	Gibbs Lake Park
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor	2	Courthouse Park & Quilcene Park
Trails [hiking]	2-miles	Gibbs Lake & Indian Island Park
INDOOR FACILITIES		
Arts/crafts/pottery room (sf)	2,000	PT Comm. Ctr/ Chimacum Ctr
Auditorium/staging/meeting facilities (sf)	13,500	Jefferson County Fair & Event Ctr
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	28,100	County-wide
Community Centers (sf)	14,000	PT Senior. Ctr (upstairs), Chimacum Tri-Area Center, Quilcene Comm. Ctr, Brinnon, Center & Gardiner Community Center
Conference Center	1	Beausite Lake County Park
Gym (sf)	3,400	Port Townsend Community Ctr
Interpretive Centers/Signs	NA	Larry Scott Trail, HJ Carroll Park & Lower Oak Bay Park
Museum	4,000	Jefferson County Museum
Recreation/Teen Center (sf)	2,000	Port Townsend Comm. Ctr
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES		
Boat Launch freshwater	1	Lake Leland
Boat Launch saltwater	2	Upper Oak Bay & Hicks Park
Boating Non-motorized	3	2-fresh: Gibbs & Leland Lake & 1-salt Lower Oak Bay
Campgrounds	5	County-wide
Disc Golf	1	HJ Carroll Park
Dog Park/Walk	1	Cape George Trailhead Park
Gardens	1	HJ Carroll Park
Historic Features	1	Irondale Beach Park
Horse Trails	1	Cape George Trailhead Park
Playground uncovered	4	Irondale Park; Upper Oak Bay Park, Quilcene Park & HJ Carroll Park
Picnic table w/o shelter	40	County-wide
Picnic shelter-group use	5	County-wide
Restroom permanent	53	County-wide
Stadium	1	Memorial Field
Swim Beach	3	1-fresh Gibbs Lake Park; 2-salt Hicks Park & Indian Island Park
Shellfish	1	Indian Island Park
Waterfront freshwater access	5	County-wide
Waterfront saltwater access	8	County-wide



H.J. Carroll Regional Park

Jefferson County Programs and Services

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation has historically offered a variety of recreational program opportunities throughout the year. These recreation programs are linked to the parks system. Each supports

and enhances the other. Youth sports leagues have been a long term focus of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation. The Port Townsend Recreation Center free drop in program supports youth afterschool, offers health and fitness classes, and is a focal point for kids and their families in the community. Jefferson County recreation programs, similar to its parks, operate within the context of a larger system.

The June 19, 2012 Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee’s report contained a thorough inventory of all recreation program providers in the area.

Table 4.8 provides the organizational provider in the public, non-profit and private sectors and the programs they provide to users of recreation services in East Jefferson County.

Key to Funding Source listed on Table 4.8:

Public Funding [PF] - Public funding includes public tax base dollars from federal, state, city, county, special tax districts and local sources. Funds come thorough congressional appropriation, state taxes or revenue sources and local taxes, assessments and fees.

Membership [M] - Funds are secured from individual members through fees, membership dues, contributions and gifts and are used to operate facilities, services and programs primarily for the use by the members. These can include private clubs, foundations, associations, faith-based groups, scouting organizations and quasi-public organizations.

Private [P] - Commercial businesses funded through fees and charges that provide programming and outdoor resource-based and user-oriented recreation in the private sector.

Table 4.8

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural and Community Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Indoor)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source:PF/public; M/membership/private
PUBLIC SECTOR																		
City of Port Townsend		X	X	X	X					X					X			PF
City of Port Townsend Events		X																PF
City of PT Library		X		X	X					X					X			PF
JC Health Department		X			X									X	X	X		PF
JC Juvenile Services														X	X			PF
JC Parks & Recreation		X	X	X	X	X		X							X	X		PF
JC Park & Recreation District 1		X											X					PF
JC Solid Waste Division of Public Works		X			X										X			PF
JC Sheriffs Dept		X			X									X	X			PF
Jefferson County Fairgrounds		X	X					X					X					PF
JC Library District		X		X	X					X								PF
Peninsula College		X			X										X			PF
Port of Port Townsend			X												x			PF
School - Brinnon S. D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
School - Quilcene S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
Schools - Chimacum S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
Schools - Port Townsend S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
State Park at Dosewallips		X																PF
State Park at Fort Flagler		X	X		X			X	X						X			PF
State Park at Fort Worden		X	X		X										X			PF
WSU Extension 4-H	X	X		X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	PF
NON PROFIT																		
Andy Mackie Music		X			X					X								PF P
Admiralty Audubon					X								X			X		M

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Indoor)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Port Townsend Swim Team	X		X		X		X	X										PF M
Backcountry Horsemen		X											X					M
Churches		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			M
PT Farmer' s Market		X																M
Chim Farmers Market		X																M
Quilcene Farmers Market		X																M
CARA				X	X													M
Jr. Football PT Braves					X		X											M
Jr. Football Chimacum					X		X											M
Little League East Jefferson					X		X											M
Little League- Port Townsend					X		X											M
Little League - South Jefferson					X		X											M
Make Waves		X		X										X				M
Marine Science Center (Burke Museum)		X			X			X	X	X								M
NANDA		X			X													
Key City Public Theatre		X																
The Chameleon Theater & School for Young Actors		X			X													
The Mandala Center		X			X									X		X		
The Paradise Theatre School and Artist Salon		x																
The School for Young Actors		X			X			x										P
Port Ludlow Hiking Club													X					M
Port Townsend Basketball Club			X				X											M
PT Running Club			X										X					M
Schools - Private		X	X	X	X			X	X						X			P
East Jefferson Rotary		X			X													M
Service Club- PT Kiwanis		X														X		M
Service Club- PT Rotary		X																M
Service Club- Quilcene Lions		X																M

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Games or Aquatics)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Service Club - Soroptimists		X																M
Special Olympics & Rec Clubs		X	X			X								X	X	X		M P
Teen Center at Chim. School				X							X	X		X	X			PF
Trails - Peninsula Trails Coalition		X	X															M
Trails - Quimper Trails Assn			X															M
OLYCAP C.C. Brinnon															X	X	X	PF
Gardiner Center		X			X										X		X	PF
OLYCAP C.C. Quilcene		X			X								X		X		X	PF
OLYCAP Tri Area		X			X										X		X	PF
Camp Beausite Kiwanis								X	X							X	X	M
PT Senior Association		X			X										X	X	X	M
Teen / Young Adult Boiler Room		X									X			X	X		X	PF
Jefferson Historical Society		X			X			X									X	PF M
NW Maritime Center, WBF	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X		X	X	M
YMCA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	PF M
Wooden Boat School		X			X				X					X			X	P
Centrum		X			X												X	P
Woodworking School Fort Worden		X			X			X									X	P
Rat Island Rowing Club	X		X				X											M
Recyclery		X	X		X				X					X	X	X		P
The Gathering Place		X			X								X			X		P
Environmental Camp Fort Flagler									X									PF
Boy Scouts of America	X				X								X	X				M
Camp Fire					X								X	X				M
Girl Scouts of America					X								X	X				M
PRIVATE SECTOR																		
PT Golf Course			X			X	X										X	P
Pre-Schools								X				X				X	X	P
Rose Theatre		X																P
Uptown Theatre and Drive In		X																P

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Games or Aquatics)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Evergreen Fitness					X							X			X			P
Gold's Gym					X													P
Port Townsend Athletic Club		X	X		X										X			P
Dance Studios					X		X											P
Martial Arts Studios					X		X											P
Broken Spoke Bicycle Shop		X	X															P
Outfitters - Kayaks					X													P
Outfitters - Scuba					X													P
Outfitters - Mountain Climbing					X													P
Outfitters - Horse Packing					X													P

Definitions of Programs provided to users of recreation services in East Jefferson County (Table 4.7 right column)

Water Based Programs:

Swim lessons and aquatics are given their own category in this inventory because they are so highly specialized, facility focused, and unique. Swim lessons usually prescribe to a specific curriculum, are based on levels, taught by highly skilled and trained instructors in controlled environments. Swim lessons are unique because of the focus on safety and life-long skills.

Cultural and Educational Community Special Events and Special Interest Classes:

Cultural and Educational Special Events-

Periodic events such as concerts, parades, dance, festivals, and shows with a cultural focus. Examples include but are not limited to the Rhody Festival, Concerts on the Dock, the Studio Tour, the Port Townsend Kinetic Sculpture Race, and the Centrum Acoustic Blues Festival.

Cultural and Educational Special Interest Classes-

Non-sporting educational enrichment classes and activities in groups or one-on-one, taught by an expert, that usually occur on a regular basis such as piano lessons, photography class, writers workshop, language, voice lessons, dance, martial arts, woodworking etc. Classes are usually for a fee and are often focused on training or developing a specific skill or knowledge base.

Sporting Special Events:

Non-interscholastic, periodic events such as races, tournaments, contests, or meets with a sporting focus. Examples include but are not limited to the Ranger Run, the 3 on 3 Basketball Tournament, the Rat Island Regatta, and fishing tournaments.

After-School Programs:

Regularly scheduled childcare, typically for ages pre-school to sixth grade that usually occurs at a dedicated facility, primarily so that the parents can work during the times before and after school.

Programs usually take place in an enriched environment with adult supervision in which the child can pursue his personal goals such as homework, casual sports, or arts and crafts. Food is usually provided. Some afterschool programs include structured educational or recreational classes or activities. The typical age for afterschool programs is pre-school up to sixth grade. After sixth grade many children are either: considered old enough to be home alone (a high risk choice for middle school and high school ages); are enrolled in more structured activities like sports or clubs; or go to free drop in locations such as the library or the recreation center. After-school programs are sometimes subsidized for those who cannot pay a fee, are often seen as a 'prevention' measure in the public health community, and are often formed in partnership with the public schools.

Special Interest Classes:

Sporting educational enrichment classes and activities such as swimming lessons, fencing lessons, sailing lessons, rowing lessons, or ski lessons. Such classes are often intended to overcome barriers to entry to a specific sport by safely orienting individuals to activities, equipment, facilities, while building needed skills.

Recreational Sports Leagues:

Non-interscholastic team sports leagues with game rules that emphasize recreational, cooperative, non-competitive, and community values over competition. Examples of recreational game rules include equal play time, no score kept, no standings kept; rules that increase scoring by lowering defense and increasing offense such as no double team or no goal keeper; off sides allowed, no tournament play, no uniforms, no try-outs, coaches not allowed to choose players, awards for teamwork or cooperation, and so on. Examples include the co-ed recreational adult softball, and co-ed recreational children's basketball and soccer.

Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic):

Interscholastic Sports-

Individual and team sports organized by schools usually starting in middle school that follows the rules of their state athletic association for competition purposes. Rules and requirements are strict and competition is held as the main goal. In most schools, interscholastic sports also includes science and cultural competition such as, knowledge bowl, odyssey of the mind etc.

Youth Competitive Club Sports-

Always organized in the private sector, competitive club sports for youth embrace competitive values and are available in almost every imaginable team or individual sport. Most common is baseball, football, and soccer. Competitive sports usually align themselves with district, state, and national associations that provide services such as rules, oversight and insurance. Examples are little league baseball, club soccer, and club football. Many competitive clubs focus on recreational values and development for younger players in order to have a pool of competitive players to draw from as the children get older.

Day and Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)

A category of childcare designed to follow the 'traditional camping model', usually for younger children grades kindergarten to 5th grade, provided so that parents can work while children can enjoy the values of the summer season such as being outside, exploring, understanding nature, pursuing skill based activities and so forth. Usually there are a wide variety of structured and semi-structured educational activities in which the children have an element of choice. For many parents, summer day camp is a replacement for school. In many locations, summer day camp is highly subsidized and is seen as critical to the functioning of the family. Summer day camp is different from sports camps

because it lasts all day, addresses a wide variety of the child's needs, and is not focused on a specific skill. Overnight camps are offered through the YMCA, NW Marine Center, Wood Boat and Recyclery. The Kiwanis offer overnight camps at Camp Beau for children with special needs.

Drop in Family Recreation (indoor):

Making a recreational facility available for anyone to use during specific hours. Typical activities include ping pong, pool, foosball, gymnasium play, climbing wall, video games and the like. Families often participate together, friends might meet at the facility, and all ages are welcomed. Supervision is usually provided, but pre-registration is not required.

Teen Center:

Enriched, choice focused, casual, social, facility based child care for teens to drop in during high risk times usually before and after school, but also sometimes weekend nights and summers. Teen centers are seen as safe 'hang-outs' and they feature music, food, games, television, recreational pick up sports, casual mentorship, role modeling adults, and a low level of supervision. Teen centers often promote cultural or sporting events like climbing competitions, talent shows, or concerts. Teen centers are often created to prevent health and safety problems such as drug and alcohol use, teen pregnancy, etc. Teen centers usually do not require registration or fees. Examples include the teen center in the Chimacum Schools and the free drop in recreation program at the Jefferson County Recreation Center in Port Townsend.

Infant and Pre-School Child Care:

Care for infants and very young children in a specially designed facility or by a private party in their home, usually for a fee, but often subsidized. Usually provided so that parents can work.

Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs:

Similar to a special interest class, except led by a volunteer lay-person not a paid expert, and organized in a group setting. The club usually focuses on an activity, a project, an event, preparation for a contest etc. The leader provides guidance, facilitation, and support to help the club organize. Special interest clubs span a huge range of activities for youth and adults and they include the extension programs of the land grant universities like 4-H, school based clubs that are organized by teachers, and clubs focused on values such as religion or service.

Mentorship:

Mentorship is partnering an adult with a child with the goal of forming a supportive relationship. The most common example is Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. Often, but not always, it is implied that the child needs more positive adult support, advocacy, relationship, and mentorship in his or her life. Increasingly mentorship programs are facility based in public locations such as schools or churches.

Health and Safety Programs:

Health and safety programs include a broad variety of services such as school nurses, police in schools, prevention curricula taught in schools, free clinics, nutritional programs, screening, education, free dental and health clinics and so on. They are included in this inventory because there are components of health and safety in many recreation programs.

Special Recreation Programs:

Special recreation is a category of services with the common goal of helping people with special needs to find, adapt, and access recreational and leisure activities. Examples include competitive sports such

as the Special Olympics, and recreational activities such as the special recreation club. Similar to educational integration that occurs in the public schools, a trend is recreational integration and inclusion of all people into existing programs. Inclusion is achieved by adaptation of rules and equipment, provision of special support, and assistance with access.

Public Private Partnerships:

A public private partnership is created when a government owned resource (such as recreation center or athletic field) or government funds (such as tax revenues) are used by an organization in the private sector, to provide a service. Justifications for public private partnership include: the service is needed but unfilled by government, the service has broad community benefits, the service is efficient, the service is temporary, the service is flexible, the service requires expertise or equipment government does not have, or the partnership creates leverage for other benefits such as fundraising. Public private partnerships are almost always based on legal agreements such as leases, contracts for services, licenses, concession agreements, etc. Key component of modern public/private partnerships are performance standards and transparency both of which are needed to insure accountability to the general public. Examples of public private partnership in recreation include leasing of public land to little league sports , granting a license to build a horse park on public land, contracting with a landscape company to care for Memorial Field, giving city tax funds to the YMCA to provide childcare programs, or rent free use of a school building by a gymnastics team.

Jefferson County Administration, Services, Park Operation, Maintenance and Budget

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is a division within the Jefferson County Public Works Department. The Parks and Rec offers a range of recreational programming opportunities throughout the year, in addition to several special events, ceremonies and seasonal activities. The County provides programs that include classes, drop-in youth programs, team sports, health and fitness as well as volunteer programs to maintain the quality of the park system. Recreational facilities include a variety of opportunities that includes campgrounds for campers, fishing access and boater launch facilities, beaches, picnicking, playground, disc golf and scenic trails throughout Jefferson County.

The County has a traditional recreation facility to provide programs at the Port Townsend Recreation Center. Additionally the Parks and Rec owns, maintains, operates and schedules events and activities at the Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field. To meet the need and demand, programs are offered at the various parks and facilities throughout the three County Districts.

Administration:

The Department serves as liaison to the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The JCPRAB members are appointed by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners and represent the three county commissioner districts within Jefferson County. In addition to the Parks and Recreation Department administrative responsibilities of capital planning/ projects, community program coordination and budget management, the Department manages two areas of responsibility which are (see organizational flow chart below) the recreation services and park maintenance operations.

Recreation Services: Recreation Services include a diverse range of community programming as well as special events and activities. Recreation services provide a seasonal link to the community to the recreational programs scheduled through the Jefferson County web-site www.countyrec.com . In addition to the access for online activities, the site provides information on upcoming events and activities and access to the various park sites with listing of facilities and amenities.

Parks Operations and Maintenance:

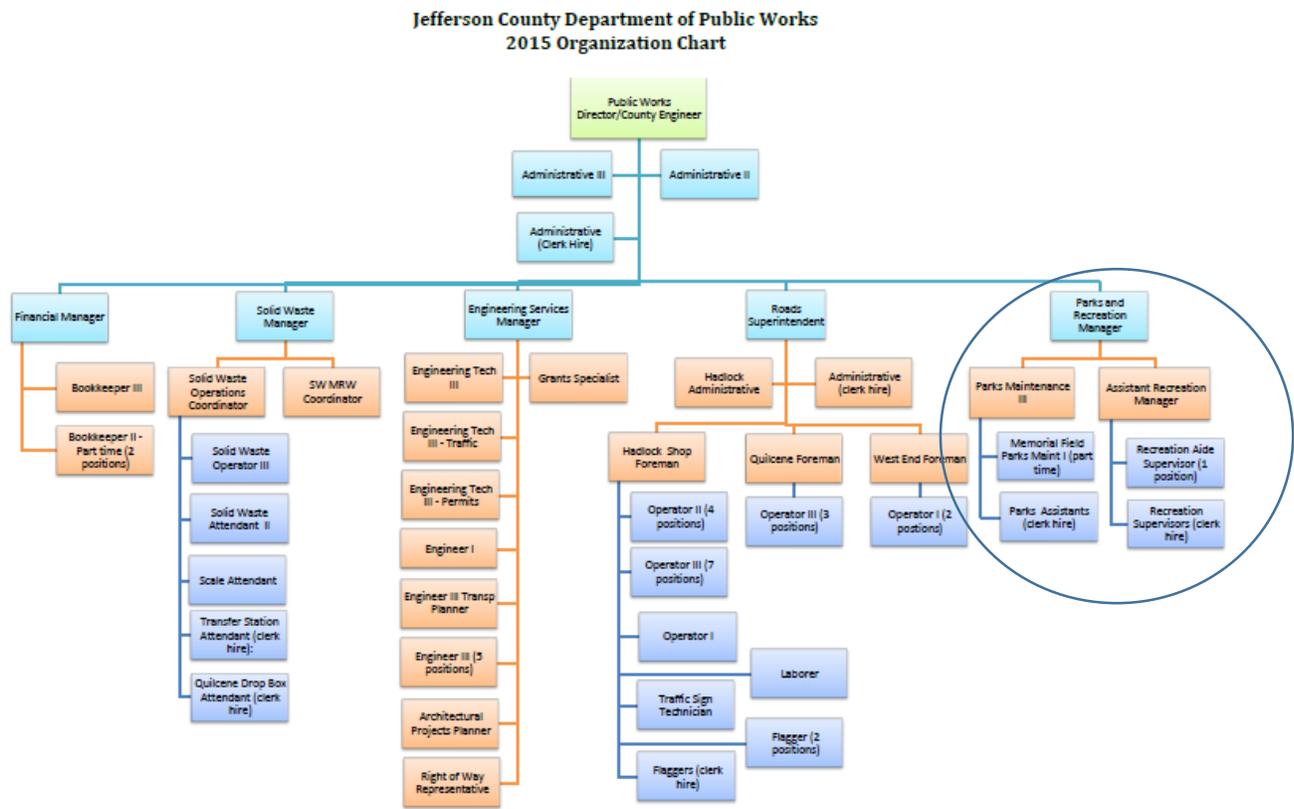
Park Maintenance is responsible for 1,151.2 acres of parkland at 24 parks and 6 community centers throughout East Jefferson County. The Parks and Recreation Department maintains lawns, landscaping, playgrounds, fields, courts, restrooms and picnic areas. They work in close coordination with those sites that have either a seasonal or extended caretaker services provided at the park. Parks operations and maintenance relies heavily on volunteer hours provided by citizen volunteers and service organizations who provide extensive help in maintaining the parks in the Jefferson County Park system. Volunteers provide significant maintenance resources at several parks through the Adopt-A-Park program that helps offset the limited professional staff capacity.

Annual Budget:

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation budget includes revenue and expenditures which provide the resources for the operation of the division. Additionally, the annual budget provides a special fund account for capital projects. Annual budget expenditures for 2015 are \$554,548.

Department Organization:

Figure 4.1 Organizational Flow chart



The Parks and Recreation Manager reports to the Public Works Director and is responsible for the management of the division’s daily operations and long range planning as well as supporting the work of the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The Parks and Recreation Division is part of the larger Public Works team which also includes Roads Maintenance, Solid Waste, Engineering Services, and Finance. Public Works staff provide a wide variety of support services such as finance, human resources, project management, and maintenance support to the Parks and Recreation Division.

Federal, State, City of Port Townsend, the School Districts and Special Districts

Recreation Resources:

Within Jefferson County and particularly in East Jefferson County, there are a number of other public agencies and special districts that are substantial and key to providing opportunities for public recreational enjoyment. These additional public lands provide a variety of parks, recreation facilities and open spaces.

Table 4.9			
East Jefferson Federal Agencies	Total Units	Geographic Location	
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES		Agency	Site
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Trails [hiking]	X	National Forest ¹⁰ National Park	Collins base camp to The Brothers Wilderness: Interrorem trails Dosewallips (walking)
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Cabin rental	1	National Forest	Interrorem
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Bird watching	X	National Forest	Seal Rock
Campgrounds	88	National Park National Forest ¹¹ National Park	Collins (15 sites) Fall View(30); Interrorem (3); Rainbow (group camp); Seal Rock (40) Dosewallips (33)
Fishing	2	National Forest National Park	Collins (fresh);Seal Rock (salt) Dosewallips (fresh)
Historic Features	1	National Park	Interrorem Ranger Cabin
Picnic table w/o shelter	55	National Park	Collins (15); Mount Walker (3);Seal Rock (40)
Picnic shelter-group use	1 Vault	National Forest	Collins (1)
Restroom	5	National Park	Collins (vault) Interrorem (vault); Mount Walker Viewpoint (vault); Rainbow (vault);Seal Rock (flush)
Shellfish	X	National Forest	Seal Rock
Waterfront freshwater access	X	National Forest National Park	Collins (Duckabush) Dosewallips River
Waterfront saltwater access	X	National Forest	Seal Rock (Hood Canal)

¹⁰ Source: Olympic National Forest Headquarters August 2011

¹¹ Elkhorn closed due to road washout

Federal agencies play a major role in the landscape of Jefferson County. **Olympic National Park** and the **Olympic National Forest** play a vital role for County residents as well as visitors to Jefferson County. State agencies that include the Washington Department of Natural Resources (**WDNR**), Department of Fish and Wildlife (**WDFW**) and Washington State Parks (**PARKS**) are a major footprint to the landscape of Jefferson County and the recreation facilities and opportunities are a major benefit for the recreating public.

Federal Inventory:

The **Olympic National Forest**, funded through the U.S. Congress, has seven sites for a total of 56-acres with a variety of camping opportunities, scenic view, hiking and access to the Olympic National Park as well as fresh and salt water access for public recreational use. The National Forest sites are Collins (6-acres), Elkhorn (7-acres), Falls View (7-acres), Interrorem (1-acre) Mount Walker Viewpoint (2-acres) Rainbow (3-acres) and Seal Rock (30-acres). The Elkhorn site is currently closed due to a road wash-out and the Rainbow site with group camping is currently closed.

In 1988, Congress designated 95% of Olympic National Park as Wilderness. The Olympic Wilderness is a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Portions of the **Olympic National Park** are located in both Jefferson and Clallam Counties. The National Park Service is funded through the U.S. Congress under the Department of the Interior. Five National Park campsites, with over 120 acres, are located in West Jefferson County they are: Kalalock (100-acres), Queets (3-acres), Hoh (5-acres), North Fork Quinault (2-acres), and Graves Lake (9-acres). These sites provided a variety of camping, fishing, hiking trail, water access and other recreational opportunities. In East Jefferson County the National Park Service provides the Dosewallips walk-in campgrounds.

Elkhorn is about one mile beyond the washout and is a primitive campground with no amenities and pack out. Dosewallips Walk-in is 5.5 miles from the washout and is primitive also. Rainbow is closed and not scheduled to reopen according to the Forest Service.

In East Jefferson County the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park provide hiking and camping opportunities. Along the Dosewallips River, in addition to the Dosewallips State Park at the mouth of the river, the Forest Service has Elkhorn primitive camp, and the National Park has the Dosewallips Walk-in. These camping areas can only be reached by foot trail from the washout on FS2510 about 9 miles from US101/Brinnon.

There are a number of rustic campsites or trail shelters in the backcountry. In the Jefferson County portion of the National Forest are Sink Lake, Camp Hardy, Boulder, Ten Mil and Tunnel Creek.

On the west side of Jefferson County other federal agencies have numerous campsites. These campsites include several along the Hoh River: Cottonwood (9), Hoh Oxbow (8), Willoughby Creek (3), and Minnie Peterson (8). Along the Clearwater River are: Coppermine Bottom (9) and Upper Clearwater (9). On a tributary to the Clearwater River is the Yahoo Lake (4) campground along Stequaleho Creek. The numbers in parenthesis are the number of designated campsites at each location.

National Park campsites on the coast include Kalaloch (175) and South Beach (50), while on the upper Queets River is the Queets campground (20). Along the upper Hoh River is the Hoh Rain Forest campground (88) and Visitor Center.

East Jefferson County State Agencies:

East Jefferson County is fortunate to have a variety of **Washington State Parks** that range from historic sites to salt and fresh water access points. State Parks are funded through the State general fund. There are 14 park sites that cover over 2,606-acres. There are eight sites available for camping and provide a number of recreational activities that include beach and water recreation, trails, field and team sports, interpretive activities, wildlife viewing, boating access and buoys and historic interpretation.

The sites that are available for reservation are:

Fort Flagler State Park a 784-acre marine camping park surrounded on three sides by 19,100 feet of saltwater shoreline. The park rests on a high bluff overlooking Puget Sound, with views of the Olympic and Cascade Mountains. Many historic buildings remain at this 19th-century-established military fort.

Fort Worden State Park and Conference Center a 434-acre multi-use park with over two miles of saltwater shoreline and a wide variety of services and facilities. The park rests on a high bluff overlooking Puget Sound. Many historic buildings remain at this 19th century military fort. The Fort Worden Collaborative, directed by Washington State Parks, have laid the groundwork to build a vital partnership economy that will preserve and enhance the extraordinary resource of Fort Worden State Park for generations to come. Fort Worden provides a calendar of workshops, performances, lectures, exhibitions, and other events open to the public.

Old Fort Townsend is a 367-acre marine camping park featuring 3,960 feet of saltwater shoreline on Port Townsend Bay. The heavily wooded park has a rich military history dating from pioneer days.

Mystery Bay Marine Park is a 10-acre park and reachable by car or boat. The park features 685 feet of saltwater shoreline and offers a spectacular view of the Olympic Mountains.

Anderson Lake State Park is a remote day use park of cedar, fir and alder forest mixed with freshwater marshes. Surrounded by 410 wooded and wetland acres, the park slopes down to the 70-acre lake and abounds with birds and wildlife. Unfortunately the lake suffers chronic toxic algae blooms and must be closed most summers.

Dosewallips State Park is a 425-acre, year-round camping park with 5,500 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal and 5,400 feet of freshwater shoreline on either side of the Dosewallips River. The park is unique in that it offers both freshwater and saltwater activities. All camp areas are grassy and located in scenic, rustic settings.

Pleasant Harbor State Park is an overnight moorage facility only. It features 120 feet of moorage dock, and boaters may stay up to three consecutive nights. Moorage is on a first-come, first-served basis. Visitors may enjoy fishing, rafting, motor boating and scuba diving. There are no services or potable water at the park.

Triton Cove State Park is a 29-acre day-use park with 555 feet of saltwater shore on Hood Canal. This small park provides an ADA-compliant boat launch with access to near-shore fishing. Future plans include possible camping facilities.

Five other state park sites are available for day-use with saltwater access for beach walking, clamming, scuba diving and fishing. The HJ Carroll property (560' of saltwater shoreline), Right Smart Cove State Park (200' saltwater shoreline), and Hood Canal State Park Tidelands (10,455' saltwater shoreline) and Toandos Tidelands (10,455' saltwater shoreline) are accessed by boat. The By water Bay State

Park/Wolfe Property with 16,092' of saltwater shoreline provides primitive campsites and interpretive signage.

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife provides ten public sites providing both fresh water and salt water access for fishing, boater access and shellfish gathering. Three sites providing fresh water lake access with boat launches for fishing are at Crocker Lake (1-acre), Tarboo Lake (1-acre) and Leland Lake. The Quilcene River Access (1-acre) provides river access and hiking trails. Point Whitney Tidelands (10-acres) with 2,000' of saltwater beach provide shellfish, boat launch, fishing pier and visitor center.

Washington Department of Natural Resources manages over 45 properties and 23,000 acres in East Jefferson County to provide important economic and environmental benefits for the County. In March 2011 the Public Lands Group prepared the draft *Forests for the Future: An Asset Management Strategy for State Forestlands in East Jefferson County*. As stated in the document, "these public lands become increasingly important for Forest Land Base, Timber Revenue, Recreation and Environment." The 45 DNR properties inventoried are Trust Lands managed for Common School, Forest Board, University or Natural Areas. As stated in the draft *Forests for the Future*, "due to the dispersed nature of the state timberlands, management for recreation in East Jefferson County provides accessible outdoor recreational opportunities close to most people who live in the county and near population centers, including Port Townsend, Chimacum, Port Ludlow and Quilcene. Many of these public lands are increasingly valued and used by the local citizens for hunting, fishing, walking, mountain biking and as open space." The summarized inventory is from the summarized spreadsheets from the *Forests for the Future* draft report.

In 2010, the Washington State Legislature initiated the Discover Pass which helps preserve public access to recreation lands managed by the Washington State Parks Commission, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Discover Pass revenues replace lost state General Fund support for these recreation lands.

East Jefferson State Inventory:

Table 4.10			
East Jefferson State Agencies	Total Units	Geographic Location	
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES		Agency	Site
SPORT FIELDS			
Softball field 60x250 grass	2	State Pks	Fort Worden & Old Fort Townsend
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Tennis Court grass lighted outdoor	2	State Pks	Fort Worden
Trails [hiking]	23.4-miles unknown	State Pks DNR	Fort Worden ,Fort Flagler & Bywater Bay/Wolfe Property Anderson Lake, Cape George, Dabob Bay Natural Area, Devils Lake, Gibbs-Beausite Lakes, Mt Jupiter, Tala Point 80,Teal Lake East, West Jacob Miller,Zelatched Point
Trails [ATV]	unknown	DNR	Beaver Valley & Egg and I
Trails [horse]	unknown	DNR	West Jacob Miller
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Auditorium/meeting facilities (sf)	1	State Pks	Fort Flagler & Fort Worden
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES			
	Total Units	Agency	Site
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	3	State Pks	Fort Flagler, Fort Worden & Marine Science Center (501c3)
Conference Center	2	State Pks	Fort Worden (75- person)
Gyms	1	State Pks	Fort Worden
Interpretive Centers	2	State Pks	Fort Worden & Bywater Bay/Wolfe
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Boat Launch freshwater	1 4	State Pks WDFW	Anderson Lake Crocker, Tarboo & Leland Lake, Quilcene River Access
Boat Launch saltwater	6	State Pks	Fort Worden (2w/ floats), Fort Flagler 2w/ dock, Mystery Bay Marine 1/ dock, & Triton Cove
Boating Buoys	29	State Pks	Fort Worden (8), Old Fort Townsend (7), Fort Flagler (7) & Mystery Bay (7)
Campgrounds	134 RV 273 Units 12 Primitive	State Pks	Fort Worden (80/25/3) Old Fort Townsend (0/40/3) Fort Flagler (14/120/4) Dosewallips (134/273/12)
Fishing	4 4 6	State Pks WDFW DNR	Fort Worden, Old Fort Townsend & Pleasant Harbor & Triton w/ dock Crocker, Tarboo, Leland & Quilcene River Camp Harmony, Devils Lake, Duckabush Upper, Gibbs-Beausite Lakes, Penny Creek, Silent Lake
Gardens	1	State Pks	Fort Worden
Historic Features	4	State Pks	Fort Worden, Rothchild House, Old Fort Townsend & Fort Flagler

City, Port and Schools

The **City of Port Townsend**, the **Port of Port Townsend** as well as the **East Jefferson County School Districts** plus other non-profit and private businesses and organizations, are major entities that provide a wide range of recreational opportunities.



City of Port Townsend Inventory: In 2014 the City of Port Townsend adopted their Parks, Recreation and Open Space Functional Plan that represents the city’s vision, goals and objectives for the development of parks and open space in Port Townsend for the next six years and beyond.

Several key themes emerged from the public involvement for improving and expanding park & recreation services which include trails (nature, hiking, walking), linear parks – connecting current inventory, additional park & open space on the west end of town, upgrading repairing facilities/properties that already exist, recreation programs for all ages (especially youth & teens), preserving habitat and wildlife corridors, development of a neighborhood park by 2025. The city currently has a park inventory of 117.35 acres of Urban Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Parks. Using 7.6 acres/1,000 people as the LOS development of a 1.0 acre parcel in inventory and acquisition of a 5-acre neighborhood park is anticipated by 2025.

Table 4.11 City of Port Townsend PARKS	Total Acreage
Urban Pocket Parks	
Adams Street Park	0.08
Bell Tower	0.07
City Entrance	0.59
Haller/Terrace	0.37
Pope/ Jackson	1.33
Rotary Park	0.34
T1 Dahila	0.13
T2 Gateway	0.21
T3 Intersection	0.19
Tyler Stairs	<u>0.08</u>
Sub-total	3.39
Neighborhood Parks	
13th & Hancock	1.00
Sather Park	6.6
35 th Street	13.96
Baker View	0.22
Bishop/Parkside	4.20
Bobby McGarraugh Park	2.03
Dog Park	0.60
Elmira Street	0.54
Golden Age	0.21
Sather	<u>6.72</u>
Sub-total	23.17
Community Parks	
Chetzemoka Park	6.53
Kah Tai Lagoon	75.86
Larry Scott	7.07
Skateboard Park	0.33
Sub-total	90.79
Total Parks	<u>117.35</u>
Facilities	
Mountain View Commons	(1 site)
Mountain View Pool	(1 site)
Port Townsend Golf Course	55.7
Trails	31 miles

Table 4.12		
City of Port Townsend Facilities	Total Units	Geographic Location
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES¹²		
SPORTS FIELDS		
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Skate park (Community Park)	1	Monroe Street
INDOOR FACILITIES		
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	17,900sf	6 City-wide ¹³ (6,000 sf) Mountain View Commons ¹⁴ (11,900sf)
Gym	4,000sf	Mountain View Commons (YMCA lease)
Interpretive Centers	6	Chetzemoka Park, Gateway/Triangle Mini-Park II, Triangle Mini-Park I, Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park & Port Townsend Municipal Course
Golf Course	1	Port Townsend Municipal Course
Swimming Pool (indoor)	1	Mountain View Commons
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor	2	Mountain View Commons
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES		
Waterfront saltwater access	15	City of Port Townsend ¹⁵
Picnic table w/o shelter	30	City wide ¹⁶
Picnic shelter-group use	3	Bobby McGarraugh Park, Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park & Chetzemoka Park
Playground uncovered	4	Chetzemoka Park; Pope Marine Park, Chetzemoka Park & Bobby McGarraugh

¹²Data included in 2002 Jefferson County Adopted Comprehensive Park Plan

¹³ Chetzemoka Park, Cotton Building, Pope Marine Park, Port Townsend Golf Course, The Pink House, Port Townsend City Hall.

¹⁴ Mountain View Commons is an approximate 45,000 sf former school leased from the school district that houses a variety of community organizations that have included the YMCA (15,000sf lease/includes 4,000 gym), Community Radio, Police Department, Food Bank, Red Cross and the Port Townsend Parks & Recreation. 900sf of community meeting rooms are used by the Parks Department.

¹⁵ County Plan List: page 163-164 (6,000sf)

¹⁶ Chetzemoka Park (& Dog Park), Rotary Park, Pope Jackson Park, Adams Street Park, and Kai Tai Lagoon Nature Park

East Jefferson County Schools Inventory:

Five public school districts are located within East Jefferson County. **Port Townsend School District** is the largest with 1,214 enrollment.¹⁷ Facilities include Grant Elementary School, Blue Herron Middle School and the Port Townsend High School. The school’s nearly 70-acres provide a variety of sports and recreational opportunities on a broad range of site amenities. As Table 4.13 depicts, the District has baseball, softball, soccer, football and multi-purpose fields as well as recreational and tennis courts. Indoor facilities provide meeting and multi-use rooms as well as auditoriums and gymnasiums. **Chimacum School District** serving grades K-12th has over 1,100 students and diverse site facilities providing ball fields, a 400-meter / 6-lane track and outdoor tennis courts. The Districts’ 60 acres provides additional indoor facilities with gyms, multi-purpose rooms and an auditorium. As with other local districts Chimacum provides a number of playgrounds at their facilities. In the southern portions of East Jefferson County is the **Quilcene School District** serving nearly 290 students and provides a football field, recreation play courts, soccer and softball field as well as gym and indoor activity rooms. Also in the south, one of the smallest school districts is the **Brinnon School District** that serves students from K-8th grade. Facilities include a playground, soccer and softball fields as well as a field house.

Priority of use of school fields and facilities remains with each school district but as a secondary use, the districts work with local sports and recreational groups to provide access to recreation facilities and fields to serve the greater community demand in Eastern Jefferson County.

Table 4.13:			
East Jefferson County Schools	Total Units	Geographic Location	
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES		District	School
SPORT FIELDS			
Baseball Field 300+ youth grass lighted	2	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) High School (1)
Fields Multi-purpose	1	Chimacum	ES/MS/HS
Football 60x360’ grass	3	Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	Grant ES (1) Blue Herron MS (1) K-12 th (1)
Recreation Play Courts	3	Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-2 nd Grade (1) Grant ES (1) K-12 th (1)
Soccer Grass Field 210x330’	4	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) K-2 nd Grade (1) Blue Herron MS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
Softball 60x250’ grass	6	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (2) Blue Herron MS (2) K-12 th Grade (1)

¹⁷ Port Townsend SD web home page enrollment total (updated: 6-10-2014)

Track 400-meter/ 6-lane	2	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS (1)
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES	Units	District	School
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor	8	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (4) Port Townsend HS (4)
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Arts/crafts/pottery room (sf)	4	Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS Port Townsend HS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
Auditorium/staging (sf)	3	Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS Port Townsend HS (1)
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	1	Port Townsend	Lincoln Bldg./ Adm
Gym (sf) [field house]	6	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (1) Grant ES (1) Blue Herron (1) Port Townsend HS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Playground uncovered	5	Brinnon Chimacum Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) K-2 nd Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (1) Grant ES (1) K-12 th Grade (1)

Special Purpose District’s Inventory:

There are a variety of special districts provided under Washington Statutes that exist statewide that provide infrastructure and services in a wide range of areas including fire control, libraries, ports and hospitals. In some cases, special districts play an expanded role in providing outdoor recreation opportunities, conservation and resource management services. The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation District #1 was formed in 1984 with the purpose of providing social, recreational, inspirational, economic development, safety and security needs for the Toandos Peninsula community. The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation District #2 (Brinnon) was voted into existence in 2012. In 1992 the Laurel B. Johnson Community Center building was dedicated and in 2002 the District was expanded. The Port of Port Townsend is a special purpose district created through Title 53 RCW and maintains and develops property and facilities to promote sustainable economic growth, provide community access to Port facilities and services, and to protect and maintain community resources and maritime heritage. The Port provides public use opportunities at many of their facilities for recreation. Other special purpose districts include the Jefferson Healthcare Hospital, the Jefferson County Library District and the Jefferson County Conservation District. These special Districts provide a wide-range of educational programs, workshops, classes and events. They provide support groups, community forums, seminars and symposiums. Table 4.14 identifies the sport and recreation site amenities of the Special Districts.

Table 4.14:			
Special Purpose Districts	Total Units		Geographic Location
SPORT & RECREATION SITE AMENITIES		Agency	
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Airport	1	Port of PT	Jefferson County Airport
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	1	JCP&R #1	
Community Centers (sf)	1	JCP&R #1	Laurel B. Johnson Community Center
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Boat Launch saltwater	5	Port of PT	Boat Haven, Gardner Launch Ramp, Port Hadlock Launch Ramp, Mat Mats Launch Ramp with dock, Quilcene Marina
Boat Marina	3 w/ 575 slips	Port of PT	Port Hudson (66 slips), Boat Haven (450 slips) & Quilcene Marina (50 slips)
Campgrounds [sites]	60	Port of PT	Point Hudson (RV sites)
Swim Beach	1	Port of PT	Quilcene Marina
Shellfish	2	Port of PT	Fort Worden Beach & Point Hudson
Waterfront saltwater access	2	Port of PT	Fort Worden Beach & Point Hudson
Boat Launch & saltwater moorage	2	Port of PT	City Dock & Union Wharf

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Chapter 5
**DEMAND &
NEEDS ANALYSIS**



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CHAPTER 5

DEMAND & NEEDS ANALYSIS

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

The purpose of the Needs Assessment is to evaluate, quantify and understand parks/facilities and recreational programming demand and identify existing and future needs for Jefferson County. The definition of needs includes both preservation of existing services and resources, and the need for additional ones.

When combined with State and National trends, an assessment of local needs and demands, provide information for meeting public demand and determining priorities. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013 (SCORP) as well as the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) serve as valid sources of information to help decision-makers better understand and prioritize recreation issues on the local level.

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN:

The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 provides funding to the states for planning, acquiring, and/or developing land and water facilities designed to encourage participation in outdoor recreation. The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)¹⁸ (completed in 2013) assesses current outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities and projects future needs. States are required to submit a SCORP to be eligible for LWCF grants. The public participated in the SCORP planning process through Advisory Group meetings open to the public, an online SCORP Town Hall, as well as a large-scale telephone survey. Recreation providers participated in the SCORP planning process through online recreation provider surveys conducted to obtain information about recreation supply and need.

The 2013 adopted SCORP addresses key issues related to outdoor recreation in Washington:

- Benefits of outdoor recreation
- Recreation participation
- Constraints to recreation participation
- Recreation equity
- Land supply and use
- Providing sustainable recreation opportunities
- Economics and funding
- Technology

Findings:

- Research suggests that the social elements of outdoor recreation are very important to residents, particularly among youth and young adults.
- Research has shown that natural areas and physical activities have a significant positive impact on human health, including both physical and mental health benefits.
- Washington's economy benefits from outdoor recreation: In 2011, outdoor recreation contributed more than \$22.5 billion in consumer spending to Washington's economy, as well as \$1.6 billion in state and local tax revenue.

¹⁸ RCO 2013 SCORP: <http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec-trends/2013-2018SCORP-fullrpt.pdf>

- Outdoor recreation promotes environmental stewardship and volunteerism, and research suggests that outdoor recreationists are more connected to natural resources and tend to have more care and concern for their environment.
- One of the greatest challenges among recreation providers over the next decade will be meeting the demands of an ever-increasing population in Washington, especially increases in urban residents, older residents, and minority residents.
- This SCORP is designed to help decision-makers better understand the most important recreation issues statewide and make funding decisions based on public priorities and expectations.

Other important trends that were highlighted in the 2013 SCORP are:

1. “The trend among all residents show a dramatic increase in many nature based activities, and a decline in team based sports, as one might expect with an aging population”
2. “The most notable increase in participation by activity is for picnicking, BBQing and cooking out which went from 9th ranked activity in 2012 to the top ranked activity in 2013”
3. “The top problems in Washington State are related to lack of facilities or closed facilities, access or travel distance, costs of recreation and poor quality of existing facilities.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION:

In 2014 the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Board of Trustees presented a report¹⁹ on trends influencing the field of Parks and Recreation in the next few years. The report provides a fascinating glimpse of where parks and recreation is heading in the near future. The NRPA Board *Trendswatch 2014* focused on five key trends; 1.) Human Capital. 2.) Green Infrastructure; 3.) Societal Piece; 4.) New Narrative/Reframing Our Proposition; and 5.) Economic Forecast.

The NRPA identified several trends that potentially will affect Jefferson County’s planning efforts for developing and maintaining parkland, recreation facilities and programs now and into the future:

Trendline:

HUMAN CAPITAL

Job classifications and employment types still predominate but new models are emerging rapidly which provide fewer benefits and less security for workers and require greater flexibility in job skills, training and education.

The definition of what park and recreation services are what skills and what new models are emerging rapidly is an important trend. Understanding the range of human-capital needs will be necessary, especially a better understanding of the role of contractual, seasonal and private-sector employees.

In addition, understanding the impact of this trend on the community fabric is key to understanding how to serve the communities needs. Traditional models of volunteers coaching, afterschool programing, educational components, challenges of child care, and programming for adult workers are changing.

Trendline:

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Parks play a key role in lessening and mitigating the environmental impacts of modern transportation, commercial, residential, storm water, and utility infrastructure.

¹⁹ NRPA 2014 Trendwatch Report 2014:NRPA Magazine: Lauren Hoffman and Richard J. Dolesh

Trendline:

SOCIETAL PIECE

It is becoming more important to recognize changing demographics. Therefore, parks and recreation must adopt new roles that focus on becoming facilitators and innovators in the larger social contexts. They will need to recognize the role parks and recreation will play in social innovation. In addition having a defined place in making and providing health, economic and safety solutions for ever changing communities is important.

Trendline:

NEW NARRATIVE/REFRAMING THE PROPOSITION

The basic value proposition that parks were created as a public “good” remains, but clearly, parks and recreation must evolve into something more to remain relevant in a dramatically changing society and environment.

Trendline:

ECONOMIC FORECAST FACTOR

The status and health of parks and recreation serves as a bellwether for the state of the economy.

However, perhaps more than any other public-sector service provider, parks and recreation agencies suffer direct consequences as a result of fluctuations in national and regional economies.

Evidence shows that park and recreation agencies receive cuts in greater proportion to any other public-service sectors when economies decline. The simple fact is that the state of the economy is always going to be a driving factor for park and recreation budgets. Even if that fact is a given, the Great Recession of 2008–2011 has had a greater and more long-lasting impact than any other recession of modern times. The events of the past few years have had major implications for how agencies operate now and how they will be funded in the future.

Many who are knowledgeable about funding for public parks and recreation believe that economic models for these areas are changing irrevocably, and not always for the better.

While recessionary pressures over the past few years led to greater efficiencies and greater adoption of business-oriented models, it also led to what many fear are permanent declines in tax-supported funding devoted to parks and recreation.

Moreover, new trends, such as the infusion of private capital into public parks, the growth of public-private partnerships, and the development of privately funded and managed parks and park systems through Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) or Tax-Increment Financing (TIF) mechanisms, have caused a re-evaluation of traditional methods of funding parks and recreation through tax-supported general funds.

Critical to the success and the future of public parks and recreation is engaging communities in understanding the benefits and value of parks and recreation. The greatest need to make the most compelling case for public parks and recreation is evidence-based research. The urgency level of understanding and responding to this trend is high.

NRPA LOOKING FORWARD:

In the **2014 PARKS AND RECREATION National Database Report**²⁰, NRPA’s research team constantly studies the PRORAGIS database to find shifts and changes in operations, services and development – trends that can help in planning for the future. They use extensive resources to determine the causes and meanings behind these trends and what they might mean for agencies and regions. For instance, in recent years, climate changes – including more frequent and intense natural storms – have affected the planning, design and materials used to build parks and facilities. In addition, these powerful storms have sometimes resulted in higher costs of development and maintenance for park facilities, while possibly reducing discretionary funds. Because of these reductions, there may be more public-private agreements to support programming, cultural events and upper-skill-level activities begin to emerge in the coming years.

Below (Figure 5.1) are the NRPA more current trends that may affect how the park and recreation field does business. “Opportunity” is defined as a trend that creates a win for both progressive departments and users. “Challenges” may present difficult decisions surrounding current operations, but with proper planning, can create benefits for everyone. “Conflicts” indicate that a trend runs counter to best practices, so options need to be carefully considered:

Figure 5.1

PAST AND CURRENT PRACTICES	FUTURE DIRECTION	PRESENTS...
Programming and Offerings		
Focus on service to users who seek their programs in their facilities.	Due to increasing isolation of people of all ages, ethnicities and locations, outreach programming to traditional nonparticipating groups may have significant health and social benefits for communities.	Opportunity
Increasing awareness of immediate health value from activity participation.	Growing awareness of long-term physical and mental health value from an active lifestyle.	Opportunity
Programming focus on organized team sports and activities.	Individualized sports, e.g., walking, running, swimming and biking, represent the top 10 activities participated in by active Americans.	Opportunity
Programming focus on organized team sports and activities.	Safety issues (concussions) may impact activities such as youth tackle football, resulting in options such as flag football leagues.	Challenge
Department roles: facility upkeep and recreational activities.	Community roles: public health, social transition for youth, conservation initiatives in addition to current roles.	Challenge
Capital Development and Maintenance		
Facilities and parks are viewed as costs to the budget.	Facilities and parks are viewed as long-term benefits to jurisdictions.	Opportunity
Reasonably stable national weather patterns in recent decades have dictated facility designs and types of materials.	The unstable weather patterns in recent years and the increased frequency of violent storm events may affect planning and design of parks and facilities as they increase costs.	Opportunity
Both large and small municipalities have been accruing maintenance deficits in all types of infrastructure (e.g., parks, recreation facilities, transportation, water and sewer systems, and similar).	Large amounts of infrastructure development were last funded 45 years ago; infrastructure renovation will make new development funds scarce.	Conflict
Environment		
Open space and natural areas of developed parks are considered valuable additions to the community.	The pervious surface of open space and undeveloped parkland has increasing value for mitigating stormwater runoff and flooding in communities.	Opportunity

²⁰ NRPA 2014 PARKS AND RECREATION National Database Report (Now in its 5th year the **PRORAGIS** database, NRPA tool, is the largest collection of detailed data on municipal, county and state park systems in the U.S.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION DEMAND & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Identification of the needs for parks, recreation facilities and program services is based on the community’s vision for the County Park and Recreation system. Interpreting this vision for Jefferson County involved multiple tasks, including identification of existing park and recreation inventory, public involvement, review of trends, geographic analysis, demand and standards analysis. Demand and needs are sometimes difficult to quantify. A numerical standard may not reflect the local priorities of a community, its economic situation, history, traditional recreation uses, or political environment. This report assesses the recreational needs of Jefferson County using national and state standards and trends, past levels of service standards, The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Level of Service Tool²¹, public involvement and identified community demands.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND PROJECTIONS

The total population of Jefferson County as of 2012 is 29,872²². Table 5.1 below lists the population projections under the Growth Management Act to accommodate growth over the next 20 years.

Table 5.1: Population

	2012 Census	2025 Projected	2035 Projected
Jefferson County	29,872	33,678	37,914

This report uses 29,872 as the population for level of service analysis, and 37,914 for future (2035) need standards.²³ The population per square mile is 16.6 as compared to the average population per square mile in Washington State of 101. There are proportionately more females in the county’s population at 50.6 percent compared to that of the state at 50.0 percent in 2013. The percentage of people 19 years of age or younger is 16.4% which is lower than the state average of 30%. The percentage of the population between the ages of 20-39 is 15.8%; 40-59 is 30.2%.²⁴

In Jefferson County, 30.5% of the population is 65 years and older as compared to 13.6% of the state’s population. The relatively older population of Jefferson County (when compared to the state average), is also reflected in the labor force figures. Over 31% of the workforce was age 55 or older in 2012. Baby boomers (the 76 million people born between 1946 and 1964) are rapidly hitting retirement age. The oldest boomers turned 65 in 2011, and for the next two decades the population will reach that age at a rate of 8,000 a day.²⁵ Developing recreation services, facilities and programs that reflect age demographics is an important way to create a standard for allocating resources that serve Jefferson County citizens.

²¹ RCO “Statewide Level of Service Recommendations: A Report on the Testing and Applicability of the RCO’s Proposed LOS Tools” November 2010 & RCO LOS Tools in Manual 2/Appendix C Planning Policies and Guidelines

²² Jefferson County Department of Community Development. Source: OFM

²³ For determining the existing ratio, the 2012 population (29,872) and the 2035 future population forecast (37,914) were used for the recommended adopted (Table 5.5) Planned Level of Service (PLOS)

²⁴ 2010 U.S. Census Bureau Jefferson County WA; by age. [under 10 yrs-7.3% / 10-19: 9.1% / 20-29:7.5% / 30-39:8.2% / 40-49:11.4% / 50-59:18.8% / 60-69:20.9% / 70-79 3.7% / 80 and older 5.9%

²⁵ GOVERNING GENERATIONS / Book 1: Baby Boomers by Neil Howe [2013 E.REPUBLIC] & Jefferson County Health District *Stay healthy...stay healthy* 2014 THE HEALTH OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, 2014 SUMMARY FACTORS

In Jefferson County the 2010 census shows race and ethnicity is primarily white persons (91%) which is higher than the state rate of 77.3%. Jefferson County population is 2.3% American Indians, the state wide average is 1.5%.

The 2010 census shows that 93.8% of the persons 25+ were high school graduates (state 89.4%) and 35.9% have received bachelor's degrees or higher as compared to the statewide average of 30.8%.

The County is mostly residential with 13,215 households and 16,439 existing housing units with a higher than state percentage (65.3%) rate of homeownership at 76.3%. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$296,800 versus the state which is \$277,600. The per capita income, (2009) was \$27,258 and the median household income was \$48,176 as compared to the state which is \$56,479. 13.7% of Jefferson County are below the poverty level, which is slightly higher the statewide percent of 12.3%.

In summary, the socio-demographic factors that will affect the demands and needs for park and recreation facilities and programs include national trends as outlined by NRPA, community makeup as to age and characteristics, influences from schools and non-profit agencies and potentially increased population from development.

The current changes in economics at the local and national level have the potential to alter the future direction of public parks and recreation services. The full effects of the current economic climate on the demands and needs for park and recreation, the provision of facilities and programs, and the conditions facing public parks and recreation are unknown at this time.

FACILITY DEMAND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS:

An inventory of parks, facilities, and recreation programs provided by public, non-profit and private providers was the first step in the process of updating the existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan for Jefferson County. Understanding what is in place is critical to the final recommendations of the Plan.

Development of the statement of need is dependent on local values, financial resources, and desired levels-of-service. The analysis represents a combination of results from the 2011 Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Community Questionnaire, the City of Port Townsend Youth and Park Plan surveys, state and national standards; trends, as well as current and future population demands.

Population Allocations / RCO Baseline Criteria:

Numerical level-of-service standards for parks and facilities are a traditional methodology that was originally advocated by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). The Level-of-Service (LOS) method is used nationally and in the Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (RCO SCORP 2013) planning process. The NRPA population ratio guidelines establish an overall parkland/open space guideline of 10 acres per 1,000 population (NRPA 1983, 1996). Additionally, it also provides guidelines for park types (e.g. Mini, Neighborhood, Community, and Regional) as well as recreation facilities (e.g. baseball, playground, pools, tennis).

In 2010 the RCO proposed a level-of-service (LOS) planning tool to help assess the provision of and need for park and recreation facilities. These preliminary LOS tools are recommended but not required at the local level. The RCO's LOS approach is an option for local governments; either for use as a

primary method or as an enhancement to their preferred planning methodology.²⁶ This plan will include the additional RCO assessment process as well as traditional sources of information to assess the quality and quantity of County parkland and facilities.

As stated by the RCO, the preliminary local agency LOS tool “reflects public input that just one indicator of need is not enough to adequately capture the complex nature of determining and providing access and recreation opportunities.” The tool is intended to meet the needs of local governments of differing sizes and varied planning capabilities. It includes three sets of guidelines. The first two are traditional NRPA population allocation analyses, (#1 Baseline Criteria Table 5.2) and the second is park geographic (GIS) LOS indicators (#2 Enhanced Criteria Table 5.3 & GIS Maps 4.2-4). The third guideline is an “In-Depth” criteria that is used for a self-assessment with indicators for Jefferson County Parks and Recreation as a local agency. The RCO/SCORP “In-Depth” assessment for Jefferson County Parks is attached in Appendix B-3.

Again, the RCO/SCORP identified guidelines, definitions and criteria that are used to complete a demand and needs analysis which as stated include:

1. **Baseline Criteria** (Population Allocations): Per capita participation (in outdoor recreation activities) indicators.
2. **Enhanced Criteria** (Park Geographic LOS): GIS-based travel distance/population density indicators.
3. **“In-Depth” Criteria:** Function-related indicators.²⁷
 - Quantity Criteria
 - Quality Criteria
 - Distribution and Access Criteria

Park Per Capita Level-Of-Service / RCO Baseline Criteria:

Table 5.2 is a listing of the NRPA guidelines with standard size in acres for 1,000 population. This guideline identifies the park type and the standard acres of need for each park. As previously stated, the following population allocations, provided by the Jefferson County Planning Department and the U.S. Census Bureau: City/County Facts 2012, will be used in the analysis:

- a. The current population is 29,872 County-wide
- b. The future population is estimated at 37,914 people by 2035

Table 5.2: NRPA Guideline Standards for Population/RCO Baseline Criteria

Park Type	Guideline
Mini Park	.25-.5 acres/1,000
Neighborhood Park	1-2/acres/1,000
Community Park	5-8/acres /1,000
Regional	5-10 acres/1,000
Resource Conservancy/Open Space	Variable
Special Use Areas	Variable
Recreation Facilities	

²⁶ 2010 Statewide LOS Recommendation: A Report on the Testing and Applicability of the RCO’s Proposed LOS Tools.

²⁷ The needs assessment will use one or all three as an indicator to address a specific planning need and/or may assess all applicable function-related indicators to inform the entire planning process.

Baseball/Softball Fields	1 field/5,000
Football Fields	1 field/20,000
Playgrounds	1/playground/3,000
Pools	1 pool/20,000
Soccer Fields	1 field/10,000
Tennis Courts	1 court/2,000
Trails (miles)	0.5 miles/1,000

Park Geographic Level-Of-Service / RCO Enhanced Criteria:

Appropriate distribution of parks throughout the County creates a more balanced system of parks and facilities county-wide. The geographic method of planning and identification of “service areas” relies on (GIS) mapping of existing parks and the associated distance and time of travel. Residents within the service area will have access to the parks and facilities while those outside the area of travel distance are identified as lacking opportunities. The use of the service area identification provides analysis of access gaps in the park system. NRPA also recommends service areas by park type and both location and percent of population served. These will be used in the analysis of the needs for Jefferson County.

Table 5.3: NRPA Service Area Guideline Recommendations / RCO Enhanced Criteria²⁸

Service Area Range	Neighborhood	Community Park	Regional Park
Recommended	½-mile	1-mile	15-miles
Acceptable	½ -mile	2-miles	20-miles
Minimum	1-mile	3-miles	25-miles

²⁸ Jefferson County is using the NRPA GIS/LOS guidelines.

PARKLAND AND OPEN SPACE:

The needs analysis defines the types of parks, recreation facilities and recreation programs/ services in the following grouped sections. The sections will identify existing and future needs for funding and administration of the Jefferson County parks and recreation system. The sections are:

5.1 PARKLAND AND OPENSACE

5.2 RECREATION FACILITIES

5.3 RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

5.1. PARKLAND AND OPEN SPACE

The 2002 Jefferson County Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan used non-traditional identification of parkland and listed all land for public and private agencies. They owned 710,395.7²⁹ acres and therefore the 2002 Plan listed an existing Level-of-Service of 27,372.39 acres per every 1,000 persons within the total county. It also listed the Level of Service of just the Jefferson County parkland at 27.47 acres per 1,000 population.

The NRPA definitions of parkland will be used in this Plan update report which reflects the definitions used in the November 2010 RCO Statewide LOS Recommendations Report.

In 1992, Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend adopted a joint resolution establishing the County-wide Planning Policy (CWPP) as a policy framework to guide the development of comprehensive plans. Therefore in Table 5.4 is a parkland summary table for the City of Port Townsend LOS and Table 5.5 lists the Jefferson County parkland by park type, parkland acres, the current and future need and adopted level-of-service.

The City of Port Townsend is the only incorporated city within Jefferson County. In 2014 the City of Port Townsend Park and Recreation Functional Plan identified existing parks and open space, as well as current deficiency and future need. The City of Port Townsend parks and recreation classifications are also based on the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) parkland types (Table 5.4).



²⁹ The 2002 PROS Plan included all public and private lands with a LOS of 27,372.39 acres per 1,000 (includes NPS Olympic National Park and Forest) for all parkland inventoried.

Table 5.4: Port Townsend Parkland Needs Analysis -LOS (acres per 1,000)

Year	City of Port Townsend Population	Acres needed at 7.6 per 1,000 people	Acres Available/Projected	Existing LOS	Net Reserve [deficiency] in Acres
1993	7,755	59	59	7.6/1000	0
2010	9,113	69.3	Total 74.6	8.2/1000	5.3
2015	9,578	72.8	Total 117.35 [Total water* 72.61]	12.3/1000 [7.5/1000]	44.6 [-0.2]
2025	10,580	80.4	Total 117.35 [Total water* 72.61]	11.6/1000 [7.3/1000]	37.0 [-7.8]
2035	11,687	88.8	Total 117.35 [Total water* 72.61]	105/1000 [6.6/1000]	28.5 [-16.2]

* Tot water in total park acreage excluding lagoon water acreage. Quote from the City of Port Townsend Plan: "Table 5.1 (of the Plan) reports historical acreage data for 1993 from the 1999 Functional Plan, which excludes the golf course. Since all acreage in Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park was transferred to the City in 2013, the total shown for 2015 is inclusive of all acreage. However, since 44.74 acres of KTLMP are lagoon and wetlands, totals in brackets show acreage excluding water for comparison. Although it is the integrity of the entire nature park that provides the functioning habitat and experiential benefit, it is relevant to note that water-inclusive acreage totals may over-represent access and distribution of parks throughout Port Townsend. The Table indicates that by historical NRPA standards and the City's own Comprehensive Plan LOS estimates, a deficit begins to show as early as 2015. In order to maintain the current level of service of 7.6 acres/1000 population, development of a 1.0 acre parcel in inventory and acquisition of a 5-acre neighborhood park is anticipated by 2025"

The 2014 City of Port Townsend Park and Recreation Functional Plan identified 74.6 total overall acres in 2010 of Urban Pocket, Neighborhood and Community parks which are listed in Table 5.4³⁰. Additionally they have a number of beautification areas and 31-miles of trails.



³⁰ Table 5.4 is copy of the City of Port Townsend Adopted 2014 PROS Plan parkland LOS

The updated Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan lists the existing adopted level-of-services (LOS) for county owned and managed parklands only. Although the citizens of Jefferson County and the visitors to the County enjoy many of the park and recreation assets county-wide provided by Federal and State agencies, comprehensive planning focuses on parklands controlled by Jefferson County as essential public facilities of the County. The updated plan standards for parkland service levels are expressed in acres per 1000 residents. The parks are defined by types of park which are: Neighborhood, Community, Regional, Natural Open Space, and Special Use Areas.

Table 5.5 is a summary of the parks in Jefferson County with existing acreage, the future need and adopted LOS, and the planned (PLOS) need versus the existing (ELOS). The County types of parks are then listed and defined in detail in the following sections. This detailed assessment of need includes existing inventory, GIS service area, demand and defined need, public input/trends and demand standard.

Table 5.5: County Needs and Demand:

Provider: Jefferson County GIS Service Area	Park Classification	Existing Acres	Future Need (2035)	Adopted PLOS	Future Need vs. ELOS
1-mile	Neighborhood	7.0	5 acres	0.16/1000	-1.0
3-mile	Community	115.5	91.0 acres	3.05/1000	-24.0
25-mile	Regional	723.0	570.0	19.07/1000	-153.0
25-mile	Open Space	183.8	145.0	4.85/1000	-39.0
25-mile ³¹	Special Use	122.8	97.0	3.24/1000	-.26.0
Jefferson County	Overall	1,152.2	908.0	30.4	-243

5.1.1 NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Inventory:

Currently there are three Neighborhood Parks (NP) within the County (7-acres) that serve local communities.³² On a per acre basis, Neighborhood Parks are more expensive to maintain than the larger Community Parks which are more efficient to operate, and serve a greater population of recreational users. Neighborhood Parks however are most important to small community areas. The service area for Neighborhood Parks is ½-mile to 1-mile.

At this time three Jefferson County parks provide three local communities with the benefit of facilities very close to home. The Neighborhood Parks are listed on the Inventory Table 4.1, the Needs and Demand Table 5.5 and on the Service Area GIS map, (Map 4.2) which displays the location of the following parks:

- County Courthouse Park
- Irondale Community Park
- Quilcene River Park & Bay/East

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Neighborhood Parks*

Jefferson County has a 1-mile service area for Neighborhood Parks (standard is ½-mile to 1-mile.) The three current Neighborhood Parks provide a current level of service of 0.20/1000 per population. Jefferson Counties Neighborhood Parks are distributed in three of the County population center: Port Townsend, the Tri-Area, and Quilcene.

Public Input/Trend for Neighborhood Parks:

³¹ Community Centers GIS LOS is 3-mile. The same GIS as Community Parks

³² The City of Port Townsend has eight Mini and Neighborhood Parks.

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input³³

- When asked the benefits of parks, recreation and natural areas (Q: 7) 59.7% indicated it provided opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and 29.4% said it was to promote youth development. Twenty-one percent said it was to connect people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents felt the City and County should focus their efforts upgrading existing parks (Q: 10).

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- By Gender: Both genders report parks, other than the skate park, as the location they visit with the highest frequency (i.e. weekly)³⁴.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked what they depended on parks and open space to provide (Q-6) 87% said a quiet place to relax, picnic or walk and 67% stated a place for children to play.
- The important park amenities and the top five priorities that they wanted to see were: nature path/trails, wildlife corridors, open grass areas, picnic tables, and play structures.

Trends

- In some communities playground sites at Neighborhood Parks are popular as they are relatively inexpensive to build and can serve a specific subdivision.
- However, on a per acres basis, Neighborhood Parks are very expensive to maintain and provide limited services, especially if they are located within a small community area which lacks easy access.
- The Neighborhood Parks located near residents provide the opportunity to get outside, be active and play within a park that is within close proximity to their homes.
- Neighborhood Parks have the same service area as playgrounds, therefore it is recommended that playgrounds be located at each of the park sites.
- In some communities with limited funds and available park acreage, a partnership with schools is created to help meet the need for Neighborhood Parks. The public park system and the schools coordinate in providing a neighborhood playground. This option in some cases though, does not meet the needs of the entire service area, as student safety is critical during school hours. Public access is therefore limited to after school hours, summers and weekend use.

Demand Standard: *Neighborhood Parks*

NRPA recommends 1-2 acres per 1,000 population as a standard for Neighborhood Parks. The three Jefferson County Neighborhood Parks are within this standard size. The existing 7 acres when divided by the future 2035 population (37,914) results in a demand standard of 0.16 per 1,000 population. If this is applied to the current population (29,872), the existing seven acres of Neighborhood Parks meets the current and the future need of five acres of Neighborhood Parks county-wide.

**Table 5.6
Recommended Demand Standard
Neighborhood Parks**

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	7 acres
Existing sites	3
Existing ratio ELOS	0.2/1,000
Adopted PLOS	0.16 / 1,000

³³ Full Report of 2011 Community Questionnaire Appendix B-1.

³⁴ *Teen Opinion Survey*: quote

5.1.2: COUNTY / COMMUNITY PARKS

Inventory:

Jefferson County has 10 County/Community Parks (See Inventory summary Table 4.1, the Needs and Demand Table 5.7) The Service Area GIS map, (Map 4.3) displays the location of the ten County Community Parks which are:

- Bob Bates Field
- Cape George Trailhead
- East Beach County Park
- Irondale Beach County Park
- North Beach County Park
- Quilcene Sports Park/Deema Smackman Field
- Chimacum Park
- Hicks County Park In Shine
- Lake Leland County Park
- Quilcene County Park

The Community Parks in Jefferson County provide fairly even coverage throughout the service areas. The existing developed sites serve a broad range of recreational opportunities. They provide athletic fields, fresh and salt water access, picnicking, trails, sport courts, playgrounds and group picnic shelters. A number of the Community Parks are small in size but are vital as they serve a greater value by providing shoreline access to regional saltwater and freshwater areas. One of Jefferson County's Community Park serves as trailhead for the Cape George Trail.

There are five Jefferson County Community Centers and one Parks and Recreation Service District #1 Community Center (Coyle Peninsula) throughout the County. The combination of the Community Parks and the Community Centers across the County are shown on Map 4.3. The Community Centers create opportunities for recreational activities, programs, events and social services that benefit citizens in the service area.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Community Parks*

The Community Park service area is recommended at between 1-3 mile radii. The GIS service area mapping (GIS Map 4.3) depicts the County service area of 3-miles for Community Parks and Community Centers. The park map also shows that the Community of Brinnon, is currently not being served by a County Community Park. However Brinnon has Dosewallips State Park as well as a Parks and Recreation District. The park maps also show that the Community of Port Ludlow is not being serviced by a County Community Park. However, Port Ludlow is a Master Planned Resort with significant recreation services and trails. In addition, the citizens of Port Ludlow have easy access to Oak Bay Park, Indian Island Park, HJ Carroll Park, and Gibbs Lake Park. Most areas of the County are within the service area that benefit from the Community Centers. The City of Port Townsend service area for Community Parks is ½-3 miles.

Public Input/Trends: *Community Parks*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Respondents in the questionnaire (Q: 4) who were visitors indicated that waterfront and beachfront activities (5.4%) as well as festivals, fairs or special events (4.4%) are why they visit Jefferson County.
- 64% of all respondents indicated that parks are "very important" (Q:9), but due to the number of responses with no answers to this question, the percentage could also be interpreted as, 79% of those who responded to this question indicated that parks and recreation and natural areas are very important to "quality of life".
- Maintaining (73%) of and upgrading (24.4%) of existing parks should be the County focus for its parks and recreation efforts (Q: 10).

- In listing their favorite park (Q: 12) the City of Port Townsend’s Chetzemoka Community Park appeared most often in this write-in response. In the next group Jefferson County’s North Beach Park was listed as their favorite.
- Questions regarding trails (Q: 13-15) indicated that they want more trails (57.7%) for recreation (26.4%) which are unpaved for non-motorized use (21.1%).

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- In general, the “activities with the strongest weekly” participation include team sports (42%)
- For respondents overall, 329 separate youth (74%) said they participated in an activity “often” and team sports was the highest response.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked to prioritize a list of suggested park improvements, second on the list was the community input regarding another Community park in the City and stated to “Develop a park on the west wide of the city similar in size to Chetzemoka Park (5-10) acres.”

Trends: Community Parks

- Community Parks provide a wider range of opportunities for activities and serve a larger multi-service in many communities.
- Counties are primary providers of County/Community Parks which are more efficient to maintain on a per-acre basis than the smaller Mini/Pocket or Neighborhood Parks.
- As population density increases, Community Parks will serve residents with a variety of functions, which include organized active recreation, spectator events and passive recreational opportunities.
- Parks and playgrounds are important spaces for children and adults for physical activity and are among ways to create or enhance access to physical activity for Americans.³⁵
- It is known that youth need to have greater opportunities to experience the outdoors and research has shown that kids are spending less time outdoors than they did 20-years ago.³⁶
- The Centers for Disease Control recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity most days of the week.

Demand Standard: *Community Parks*

The NRPA recommended guideline for Community Parks is 5-8 acres per 1,000 population. They are typically 15 acres in size. Jefferson County’s existing inventory is 115.5 acres. If this acreage is divided by the 2035 population (37,914), the demand standard is 3.05 acres per 1,000 population. If this LOS standard is applied to the existing population (29,872) Jefferson County meets the current need for Community Parks. In addition the six Community Centers contribute an additional 10.1 acres to serve Community needs throughout the County³⁷.

Table 5.7
Recommended Demand Standard Community Parks

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	115.5 acres
Existing sites	10
Existing ratio ELOS	3.09/1,000
Adopted PLOS	3.05/ 1,000

³⁵ *Let’s Go To A Park Today* www.dcpac.org & www.cdc.gov 2012 Report on addressing childhood obesity.

³⁶ 2014 Gov. Jay Inslee Blue Ribbon Task Force recommends that Washington’s Outdoor Recreation Goal is to have “no child left inside.” Richard Louv author of “*Last Child in the Woods*” coined the phrase the “Nature Deficit Disorder”.

³⁷ Recreation Centers: section 5.2.3. needs analysis

5.1.3: REGIONAL PARKS

Inventory:

Jefferson County has five Regional Parks. The 50-acre H.J. Carroll County Park and trail is one of the most heavily used parks in the system with a regional draw for recreational use. Gibbs Lake County Park site is 601 acres. This total includes the recent Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land transfer of 291.00 acres. The Larry Scott Trail is a Regional trail with over 8.5 miles of trails in the seven acre site. Lower and Upper Oak Bay County parks each provide a unique experience. Upper Oak Bay County Park has camping and picnicking and Lower Oak Bay County Park is a natural experience on the Oak Bay waterfront, as well as limited camping. (Map 4.4) Specifically the Regional Parks are:

- Beausite Lake County Park & NW Kiwanis Camp
- Gibbs Lake County Park
- H.J. Carroll County Park and Trail
- Larry Scott Trail
- Lower Oak Bay County Park
- Upper Oak Bay County Park

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Regional Parks*

Regional Parks provide outdoor recreational facilities with regional significance. They are generally 200+-acres and can serve several communities with natural qualities and outdoor recreation. Facilities at regional parks can include recreation sport facilities, boating, camping, water access and trail use. The service area for Regional Parks is defined under the NRPA guidelines as a park that is from 5-10-miles travel distance or located within one hour driving time.

Public Input/Trends: *Regional Parks*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- In listing their favorite park (Q: 12) the Jefferson County's H.J. Carroll Regional Park appeared most often in this write-in response.
- Questions regarding trails (Q: 13-15) indicated that they want more trails (57.7%) for recreation (26.4%) which are unpaved for non-motorized use (21.1%).
- Respondents (27.4%) indicated that sports (baseball, softball, soccer, basketball) (Q: 19) are types of additional recreation programs that should be offered.

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- Team sports remained the most popular activity for either gender, but females were more likely than males to participate in individual sports.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- 94% of the respondents stated that it is either important or very important that every household has reasonable access to parks/open space (Q:16)

Trends: Regional Parks

- The goal of the recently initiated program called "Let's Move", and specifically under their recommendation #5.13 is to "Increase the number of safe and accessible parks and playgrounds" The overall goal of the Let's Move program is to increase access to a park, a river, or an area of open space close to home.³⁸

³⁸ Increasing Physical Activity "Let's Move" www.letsmove.gov/sites/letsmove.gov/files/TFCO

- Kansas State University researcher Andrew Kaczynski’s 2010 research shows children living within a half-mile of a park or playground were five times more likely to be a healthy weight, rather than overweight, as compared to children who didn’t have a park with a playground nearby.³⁹
- Increased cost for vehicle travel and long auto-trips will create a demand for local Regional Park opportunities that provide less travel and localized access to regional facilities and trails.
- A minimum of 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity lowers the risk for heart disease and stroke, two of the leading causes of death in the United States.⁴⁰

Demand Standard: Regional Parks

The NRPA guideline for Regional Parks is 200 to 1000+ acres in size with potentially contiguous to or encompassing natural resources and an areas of natural quality for outdoor recreation. Jefferson County has a total of 723 acres of Regional parkland. These facilities include picnicking, camping and trail use, waterfront access as well as play areas, a group picnic shelter, and unique gardens. The six Regional Parks in Jefferson County currently meet the ELOS and PLOS. The regional trails (Larry Scott Trail and trails at H.J. Carroll Park) will continue to address current and future needs as defined in section 5.2.1: Pathways/Trails Demand and Need analysis.

**Table 5.8
Recommended Demand Standard
Regional Parks**

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	723.0 acres
Existing Sites	6
Existing Ratio ELOS	24.0/1,000
Adopted PLOS	19.0/1,000



Gibbs Lake County Park

³⁹ Andrew Kaczynski, Ph.D. currently is Assistant Professor and Director of the Built Environment and Community Health (BEACH) Laboratory in the Department of Health Promotion, Education and Behavior within the Arnold School of Public Health and CDC Prevention Research Center at the University of South Carolina.

⁴⁰ NRPA “Physical Activity: The Key to Good Health and Reducing Obesity” Issue Brief 2013 www.nrpa.org

5.1.4: NATURAL OPEN SPACE

Inventory:

Jefferson County has 183.8 acres of Resource Conservancy Natural Open Space parks⁴¹. (Map 4.4)The two sites are:

- Indian Island County Park
- Broad Spit County Park

Jefferson County citizens have a large number of acres of federal parkland available for public use in the Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park in East Jefferson County⁴². Additionally the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks and Department of Natural Resources provide additional natural open space sites for public recreation. Jefferson County also funds acquisition of natural open space through the levy of Conservation Futures Taxation for acquisition of natural open space.

On February 7, 2014 the Department of Ecology approved the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program (SMP) comprehensive update. The SMP and Critical Areas Ordinance include policy and planning guidance to protect and enhance natural resources, while encouraging educational interpretation and community stewardship.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Natural Open Space*

The NRPA guidelines do not specifically define the service area for Resource Conservancy/Natural Open Space parks. These sites are dedicated to protection, natural features, and historically significant sites and/or for habitat protection with minimal improvements. The Resource Conservancy/Natural Open Space sites provide benefit and value to the entire County.

Public Input/Trends: *Natural Open Space*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Benefits to the natural environment is a particular interest (Q: 7) with 57.7% responses.
- Protecting the natural environment (Q: 7) ranked third with 26.6% stating this is the benefit of parks, recreation and natural areas that are personally important.
- There is a high value (Q: 9) placed on parks, recreation and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County.
- Acquiring new lands for future parks ranked lower (12.2%) (Q: 10) than maintaining existing with 70.0%.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Recreation Functional Plan Public Survey:

- 87% of those responding with a 1-10 ranking indicated as #1 that they depend on parks and open space to provide a quiet place to relax, picnic or walk.
- 97% (#1 ranking) and 79% (#2 ranking) indicated that they participated in hiking/walking or wildlife observations.

Trends

- Research continues to confirm that well-tended natural resources attract businesses.
- Using parks, greenways and trails to connect to each other and to natural, recreational and heritage assets are unlocking or creating new economic development and revitalization opportunities.⁴³

⁴¹ The City of Port Townsend has identified five Natural Open Space Parks.

⁴² See Chapter 4 existing state and federal public lands inventory.

⁴³ *Using Conservation to Fuel Sustainable Communities and 21st Century Economies/2008 NRPA Congress*: Secretary Michael DiBerardinis, PA. Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

- The proximate principle states that the market value of properties located proximate to a park or open space (POS) are frequently higher than comparable properties located elsewhere.⁴⁴
- The National Park Service (NPS), a bureau within the Department of the Interior, manages 397 national parks, has over 17,000 miles of trails, employs 22,000 staff, has 221,000 volunteers, and offers activity opportunities and snacks and meals to over 280 million visitors annually, making the NPS a major employer and one of the largest tourist destinations and food providers in the United States.^{3,4} The NPS also provides technical assistance programs and pass-through funding to establish local, regional, and state parks, trails, and greenways in all 50 states.⁴⁵

Demand Standard: *Natural Open Space*

NRPA does not have a recommended standard for natural open space; however protection of natural resources to provide management for the natural/cultural environment is the primary Use with recreation use as secondary. There should be sufficient acreage to protect the resources while planning for passive recreational opportunities. The current ratio of 6.2 per 1,000 for natural open space for the County meets the recommended demand standard unless substantial resources are identified in need of protection. Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend continue to work to provide protected wildlife and natural habitat for maximum enjoyment with integrated users.

Table 5.9
Recommended Demand Standard
Resource Conservancy: Natural Open Space

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	183.8 acres
Existing Sites	2
Existing Ratio ELOS	24.0/1,000
Adopted PLOS	4.85/1,000



Indian Island County Park

⁴⁴ Dr. John Crompton Texas A&M University “*The impact of parks and open spaces on Property Values*”

⁴⁵ Health Promotion Branch, Office of Public Health, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

5.1.5: SPECIAL USE AREAS

Inventory:

Jefferson County's inventory of Special Use sites includes Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field (5 acres), the Jefferson County Fairgrounds (27.7 acres) and the Jefferson County Horse Park (80.0 acres). They also own five community centers that are leased to the OlyCap non-profit for provision of social services. The Coyle Community Center is operated by Park District #1. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation provides recreational programs at the Port Townsend Community Center which is also the site location for the Jefferson County Senior Citizen programs. There are a total of 122.8 acres of Special Use Areas within the County Park system. Map 4.4).

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Special Use Areas*

NRPA does not list a specific standard for Special Use Areas. Special Use Areas serve the County as a whole. Specific site facilities or recreational programs serve as the guideline standards for the specific activity or function provided to the citizens at the Special Use site. The Community Center service area is the GIS standard of 3-miles as Community Parks.

Public Input: *Special Use Areas*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Visitors (5.4%) indicated that they visit because of the "waterfront/beachfront activities" (Q:4) which could indicate visitor use of the fresh and saltier waterfront sites in the County park system as well as those waterfront sites located in the City of Port Townsend.
- When listing their favorite parks or recreation facility in Jefferson County (Q:12) in the write in responses two Special Use sites: Mountain View Pool, and the Jefferson County Port Townsend Community Center tied for second in the responses.
- Indoor swimming, multi-use gym and spaces for teens and seniors were the top four types of indoor recreation spaces that were most important when selecting two choices (Q:18).
- Responses to Questions 20 (activities have done) and 21 (activities would like to do) the shift from the bottom in "have done" (Q:20/ranked 23rd) to the middle of "would like to do" (Q:21/ranked 13) for "Outdoor Adventure" programs and "Horseback riding" could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Some of the "Other" responses (Q:20 & 21) that received multiple mentions include: Disc Golf, Dog Walking and Gardening which are all recreation facilities that can be sited in Parks.⁴⁶

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- 74% of the overall (329 separate youth) said they participated in an activity "often".
- Both genders report parks as the location they visit with the highest frequency.
- Pool attendance is highest in 6th and 7th grade (with 50% and 46% respectively reporting weekly to monthly attendance).
- Most youth said that they preferred activities and programs to be offered after school or in the summer.
- During the public workshops and when asked "what was needed" of a list of five priorities, the 4th item mentioned, was the need to "secure Mountain View Commons for long term".

⁴⁶ Jefferson County has a Disc Golf course and gardens in H.J.Carroll Park but within the park system does not have a designated Dog Park.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- The questionnaire asked the public “what they like to see the former “Golden Age Club” land to be used for in the future”. Twenty-percent indicated that they wanted to “replace it with a new building for the public”⁴⁷.

Demand Standard: *Special Use Areas*

To locate the identified special use facilities, parkland is needed to provide for the facilities and programs. Many of these facilities can be located in Community park acreage or as an amenity at existing parkland sites. Currently there are a total of 122.8 existing acres of Special Use Areas. The ELOS is 4.1 acres per 1,000 population. This level of service meets the existing need. In the future (2035 population 37,914) the PLOS current acreage meets the demand.

Table 5.10
Recommended Demand Standard
Special Use Areas

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	122.8 acres
Existing sites	9 ⁴⁸ sites
Existing ratio ELOS	4.1/1,000
Adopted PLOS	3.24/1,000



5.2 RECREATION FACILITIES

On the following pages, specific needs for a number of types of facilities were selected and highlighted. The types of facilities and the

demand for use was completed as part of the community June 19, 2012 ERPRC study, report and recommendations presented to the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners and the Port Townsend City Council. Table 5.11 introduces the needs and demands with the listing of facilities inventory that includes Jefferson County as well as the City of Port Townsend and the east Jefferson school district. This listing reflects the close partnership and shared use by these three entities for recreation facility services.

⁴⁷ A new community structure could be listed as facility or Community Center.

⁴⁸ The Coyle Community Center/Park District #1 additionally has the Laurel B. Johnson Center.

Table 5.11: Summary of Facilities Inventory: Jefferson County, Port Townsend, & schools.

FACILITIES	Existing Port Townsend	Existing Jefferson County	Total City & County	Existing School	Total City, County & use of schools	NRPA LOS Guidelines
Sports Fields						
Baseball Field 300+ youth lighted		2	2	2	4	1 per 30,000
Baseball Field 250+grass		5	5	1	6	1 per 5000
Fields Multi-purpose		1	1	1	2	
Fishing (1 dock)		5	5		5	
Football Field		1	1	3	4	1 per 20,000
Recreation Play courts				3	3	
Softball				6	6	1 per 5,000
Soccer Grass Field		2	2	4	6	1 per 10,000
Other Athletic						
Basketball Court outdoor		3	3		3	1 per 10,000
Challenge Course		1	1		1	
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor		2	2	8	12	1 court per 2000
Track (running) 1/2-mile				2	2	1 per 20,000
Trails (miles)	31.0	27.2	52.4		52.4	1 per system
Indoor Facilities						
Community Centers						
Arts/Craft Rooms sf.		2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	
Auditorium/staging/facilities sf.		13,500	13,500	10,000	23,000	
Classrooms/meeting rooms sf.	17,900	28,000	45,900	1,000	46,900	
Community Centers sf.		14,000	14,000		14,000	1 per 5000*
Gym sf.	4,000	34,000	38,000	20,400		1 per 5000
Gym & basketball	1	1	2	6	8	1 per 5,000
Rec/Teen Ctr.sf.		2,000	2,000			
Sub-Total	21,900	62,900	84,800			
Golf Course	1		1		1	1 per 50,000
Interpretive Centers/signs	6	1	7		7	
Museum		4,000	4,000		4000	
Rec/Teen Ctr. sf.		2,000	2,000		2000	1 per 5000*
Other Amenities						
Boat Launch freshwater		1	1		1	
Boat Launch saltwater		2	2		2	

FACILITIES	Existing Port Townsend	Existing Jefferson County	Total City & County	Existing School	Total City, County & use of	NRPA LOS Guidelines
Boating non-motorized		3	3		3	
Campgrounds		5	5		5	
Disc Golf		1	1		1	
Dog Park/Walk		1	1		1	
Gardens		1	1		1	
Historic Features		1	1		1	
Horse Trails (miles)		4.2	4.2		4.2	
Playground uncovered	4	4	8	5	13	
Picnic table w/o shelter	7	40	47		47	
Picnic shelter-group use	3	5	8		8	
Restroom permanent		53	53		53	
Skate Park	1	1	2		2	
Stadium		1	1		1	
Swim Beach		3	3		3	
Swim Pool sf.	2,500		1		1	1 per 20,000
Shellfish		1	1		1	
Waterfront Freshwater access	1	5	6		6	
Waterfront Saltwater access	15	8	23		23	

Recreation services and facility use is from each of the public entities. Citizens and visitors enjoy the facilities provided by the City, the County and the local School Districts. The assessed need reflects existing inventory, public input and priority interest from national or state trends. The following pages define specific needs for the following recreation facilities. Recreation facility and program categories include:

5.2.1 PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

5.2.2 CHILDREN’S PLAY AREAS

5.2.3 RECREATION CENTERS

5.2.4 SWIMMING POOLS

5.2.5 SPORTS FIELDS

5.2.6 RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

5.2.1: PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

Inventory:

Jefferson County adopted the 2010 update to the County-wide Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 5: *Non-Motorized Transportation and Recreation Trails Plan/NMT*. That Chapter defines the *Land and Facility Demand for Non-Motorized Transportation* and Chapter 9, the adopted *Development Plan Elements*.⁴⁹ The County considered standard measurements of demand for level-of-service (LOS) methodologies in the 2010 update to the NMT and retained the 2002 adopted level-of-service standards of 1.83 miles per 1,000 population.

The discussion of capacity-related and non-capacity-related needs for the non-motorized transportation system (Comprehensive Plan, Page 10-34) refers the reader to the Capital Facilities Element, Parks section, Trails subsection.

The County developed a priority list that had significant public support and presented the projects in Chapter 11 Implementation section of the (NMT) Plan. The discussion of capacity-related and non-capacity-related needs for the non-motorized transportation system (Comprehensive Plan, Page 10-34) refers the reader to the Capital Facilities Element, Parks section, Trails subsection.

Jefferson County has focused on the top priorities which are the Larry Scott Trail, the Rick Tollefson Trail and the Olympic Discovery Trail. The adoption of the 2010 County-wide Comprehensive Plan and the update of Chapter 5 NMT and the defined projects in Chapter 11 provides eligibility for Jefferson County as an applicant to the RCO for grant programs under the “trails” category from both the state and federal matching grant programs.⁵⁰

The County has constructed trail miles on the Larry Scott Multiple Purpose Trail. The trail extends from the Port Townsend Boat Haven to Four Corners (Milo Curry Trailhead). Jefferson County has added single track trail miles at Gibbs Lake, and multi-purpose trails at Indian Island Park and H.J. Carroll Park.

In 2008 the County began planning, design, easement acquisition and grant applications for the *Rick Tollefson Trail*. This trail serves as a non-motorized link between the residential and commercial center of Port Hadlock and H.J. Carroll Park, Chimacum School and the Tri-Area Community Center. In 2010, the County in partnership with the Chimacum School District and the Sheriff’s Department applied for a Safe-Routes-to-Schools grant to construct a specialized trail at the Chimacum School Campus and provide traffic safety and bicycle education programs.

The Olympic Discovery Trail will extend from the end of the Larry Scott Trail at Four Corners on SR 20 around the southern end of Discovery Bay to Clallam County. In 2010 Jefferson County initiated development of the Olympic Discovery Trail / Discovery Bay estuary connection on the abandoned railroad grade which develops a route connection around the southern end of Discovery Bay.

In 2014 Jefferson County applied for grant funding from the RCO under the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) for matching funds appropriated by the 2015 Legislature in their capital budget. Trail advocates have taken the lead on planning a back country segment from Four Corners through Anderson Lake State Park to Discovery Bay. This trail uses existing utility easement, logging roads and constructed trails.

⁴⁹ www.co.jefferson.wa.us/publicworks/pdf/non-motorized 2010 final page 6

⁵⁰ Refer to Funding/CIP Chapter 7 in this 2015 PROS; section 7.5.2.1

In 2009 the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNT) was established by Congress and the U.S. Forest Service. The USFS is designated as the agency responsible for scenic trail development. The PNT will extend from the Continental Divide in Montana to Cape Alava on Washington's Pacific Coast. It is anticipated that the route will use the Larry Scott Trail from the Port of Port Townsend to Four Corners and the Olympic Discovery route from Four Corners to Discovery Bay.

In June 2011, the City of Port Townsend adopted the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan Supplemental (NMTPS) to the Port Townsend 1998 Non-Motorized Transportation Plan.⁵¹ The 2011 plan affirms the importance of the existing plan elements. Port Townsend's Non-Motorized Transportation Plan seeks to strengthen the connection between County and City transportation networks.

The City of Port Townsend has over 31-miles of developed and undeveloped use pathways and 7.7 miles of bicycle lanes. The plan describes the various types of destinations (schools, parks and open space, commercial areas) and facilities (sidewalks, trails, road shoulders, bicycle facilities and non-motorized support facilities.) The plan identifies 8.7-miles of developed and 16.5 of undeveloped use paths with original surface. The plan identifies needs for direct, safe and simple routes to schools. It also identifies routes for separation from traffic or off-road access for parks and identifies that parks and open spaces are important destinations for pedestrians and bicyclists. The June 6, 2011 supplement to the 1998 plan affirms the importance of the existing plan elements and Port Townsend's NMTP Supplement seeks to strengthen the connection between County and City transportation networks.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Pathways & Trails*

East Jefferson County is the service area for Jefferson County Public Works Non-Motorized Transportation and Recreational Trails Planning. The Urban Growth Areas of the incorporated City of Port Townsend is the identified city service area.

Public Input/Trends: *Paths & Trails*

Between 2002 and 2010 the City of Port Townsend completed a number of surveys of bicycle and pedestrian use which included the bicycle parking survey, bicycle and pedestrian counts and K-8 student transportation mode tally.

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Just over half of the respondents indicated that more trails are needed in Jefferson County (Q: 13/52.7%).
- The largest portion of respondents (26.4%) feel that the primary reason to develop trails is for recreation purposes (Q: 14).
- When asked what type of trails or pathway were most needed in the County or City (Q: 15) 46.8% listed unpaved trails for non-motorized, off-street paved for bicycling or walking and community connections trails to link disconnected streets.
- Walking for pleasure ranked first and bicycling ranked second in both Question 20 "have done activity" and Question #21 "would like to do this activity."

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- In a number of questions in the public survey, "places for walking" and "use of nature paths and trails" were a continual supportive theme.
- When asked about additional amenities, 86% of respondents ranked nature paths/trails as the number one amenity and when asked to rank the priority of amenities 77% again ranked nature path/trails as a top priority.

⁵¹ City of Port Townsend Non-Motorized Plan

Trends

Trails Lead to a "Fit" Community: With the emphasis on health and fitness in today's society, trails are becoming just as important as streets and sidewalks in our communities.⁵²

Demand and Need: Pathways & Trails

Although it is not explicitly stated in the County Comprehensive Plan, it is evident from 2002 and 2010 discussion in the plans that the LOS for trails is a composite LOS for several types of non-motorized transportation and recreational trail facilities. Based on the projected 2035 County population of 37,914 and the adopted LOS⁵³ of 1.83 miles per 1,000 population there is a PLOS need of 69.0 miles of composite trails and an ELOS of 55.0 miles per 1,000 population.

Based on trails discussed in the adopted 2010 County-wide Comprehensive Plan under the Transportation Element the County process developed the following list of priority non-motorized transportation and multi-purpose trail projects that had significant public support and would achieve the goals and objectives of the Plan. These projects were presented in *Chapter 11 Implementation* of the 2002 Plan.

- **Larry Scott Trail** from the Port of Port Townsend to Four Corners on SR 20,
- **Olympic Discovery Trail** from Four Corners around Discovery Bay to Clallam County,
- **Chimacum Trail (now named the Rick Tollefson Trail)** from Port Hadlock across the Chimacum Creek valley and through HJ Carroll County Park to Chimacum School,
- **Quilcene Village Center sidewalks, crossing, and pedestrian route** to the Community Center,
- **Brinnon pedestrian route** from Brinnon School to Dosewallips State Park along County Roads and parallel to Highway 101,
- **Multi-purpose trail from H.J. Carroll Park and the Chimacum School campus to the Olympic Discovery Trail at Anderson Lake State Park,**
- **Larry Scott Trail Extension** from Four Corners to Port Hadlock via Irondale Road and to Glen Cove.
- **Construction of trailheads** with parking, benches, and restrooms to provide services to trail users.

The total Jefferson County trail inventory is 27.2 miles⁵⁴. Based on the existing 1.83 PLOS⁵⁵ population of 29,872 there is a current need for 55.0 miles of trails or the need for 29.8 additional miles. The future estimated 2035 population of 37,914 the PLOS need of 69.0 total trails. Therefore, Jefferson County currently needs 57.0 miles and 69.0 miles in the next 20 years. This PROS Plan does not propose to modify the existing Comprehensive Plan trail LOS standard or to adopt LOS standards for each specific type of non-motorized transportation facility and recreational trail.

Table 5.12
Recommended Demand Standard
Pathways & Trails

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	27.2 miles
Current Ratio	1.83/1,000

⁵² By Randy Martin Trailscape.net Hosted by: American Trails Association

⁵³ See *Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Element, Parks section, Trails subsection; Chapter 5, page 6*

⁵⁴ Current inventory for City and County: Jefferson County 27.2 miles. (Port Townsend has 31- miles of trails)

⁵⁵ PLOS of 1.83 miles per 1,000 adopted in the NMT Plan and Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan

5.2.2: CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS

Inventory:

There are eight children's play areas in the City of Port Townsend and in Jefferson County Parks. Additionally there are 5 additional school sites accessible to the public.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Children's Play Areas*

The service area for children's play areas is the same as that of a neighborhood park, or ½-mile radius.

Public Input/Trends: *Children's Play Areas*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Playground (visit/play) ranked 7th out of 25 listed activities (Q: 20) that "you have done" (9.84% participated annually) which indicates the importance and use of playgrounds to the respondents.
- "Promoting youth development" (29.4%) and "Providing opportunities to enjoy nature/outdoors" (59.7%) ranked highest in the two choices for the respondents (Q: 7).
- "Connecting people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods" (Q: 7) was also a priority (20.7%).

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked why they primarily depend on parks and open space (Q-6) fifth in priority was "a place for children to play" (67%), also fifth with 54% was "play structures" (Q-10) as an important amenity and when ranked for priority "play structures" (Q-11) was ranked fifth.
- When asked (Q-17) for suggested improvement, second on the list was "replace or add play equipment for children".

Trends: Children's Play Areas

- Active living and healthy lifestyles are one of the ways to address the important issue facing communities today with regard to the staggering increase in the rate of obesity and chronic disease.
- Obesity now affects 17% of all children and adolescents in the United States - triple the rate from just one generation ago.⁵⁶
- Ninety percent of students in Jefferson County do not participate in a daily physical education class, compared to 70% in WA.⁵⁷
- According to the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, children and adolescents should participate in physical activity for at least 60 minutes every day.⁵⁸

Demand and Need: *Children's Play Areas*

Jefferson County has four playgrounds throughout the system. The City of Port Townsend also has four. There are a total of five in the school districts. Using the total of the three public agencies there are 13 playgrounds county-wide. This meets the current and future need for playgrounds. It is important to understand that at times playgrounds are not accessible for public use on school grounds while the

⁵⁶ 2014 Preventing Childhood Obesity; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

⁵⁷ Jefferson County Health Care & Jefferson County Public Health May 2014

⁵⁸ CDC Childhood Obesity: www.cdc.gov/obesity/children/current_facts 2014

schools are in session. This limits public use to late afternoons, evenings and weekend use. Using the determined PLOS of .34 per 1,000 citizens calculated for just the eight County and City available playgrounds, the need would be for five additional playgrounds. Calculating the need with just the existing Jefferson County playgrounds, there is a current and future need for nine additional playgrounds on Jefferson County parkland.

Table 5.13
Recommended Demand Standard
Children’s Play Areas⁵⁹

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	4 sets
Current Ratio	0.3/1,000
Adopted PLOS	0.34 /1,000



H.J. Carroll Park Children’s Playground

⁵⁹ The City of Port Townsend LOS is 7.6/1000

5.2.3: RECREATION CENTERS

Inventory:

Jefferson County has 93,500 sf. of rooms for recreation, meetings, and community centers. Of the Jefferson County square footage, the six community centers make up 14,000 sf. or 15% of this total.

The City of Port Townsend has 17,900 sf. of classroom, teen center and meeting space and 4,000sf of gym space at the Mountain View Commons and the school districts have 11,000sf. of meeting rooms, auditorium and gymnasium space available for public use.

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation provides a number of traditional recreation programs at the *Port Townsend Community Center*. The primary County recreation programs focus on youth by providing summer and special interest camps as well as youth sports leagues and fitness programs. The grounds of the Port Townsend Community Center function as an important community park with playground, picnicking, and serves as home to the Farmers Market.



Jefferson County also leases community center facilities in Brinnon, Gardiner, Quilcene and Tri-Area. The *Brinnon Community Center* provides room rental space for programs and activities, commercial kitchen available for rent, open community forums and events, yoga classes, soup and dinners served through the Brinnon Senior Organization, public restrooms, pool table, visitor information, computer lab and FREE WIFI!

The *Quilcene Community Center* provides typical recreation center programs (activities, afterschool programs) which are primarily operated by WSU 4-H. Additionally, they have a computer lab available.

The *Tri-Area Community Center* mostly provides a food bank and senior services. The County contracts with non-profit organizations such as OLYCAP which program and manage the sites for community services.

The Jefferson County Park District #1 owns and operates the *Laurel B. Johnson Community Center*. They provide community based programming needs for the Coyle/ Toandos Peninsula service area.

The City of Port Townsend operates the *Mountain View Commons* and has contracted with the Jefferson County YMCA for use of recreation space and the gymnasium. The Mountain View Commons facility is owned by the Port Townsend School District and leased to the City under a 15 year lease, with a 15 year extension option. The YMCA and list partners are working to construct a new, full service facility. The facility plan includes an aquatic center, therapeutic facility, recreation space, and a gym. The estimated cost of the facility is \$13 million to \$15 million.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Recreation Centers*

The service area for Community Recreational Centers is generally a 1-3 mile radius which reflects the services area of County/Community Park service areas. If using either a 2-mile or a 3-mile service area (GIS Community Center map 4.3) the community centers provide a substantial benefit throughout the County. The two sites in Port Townsend, where county population is higher, provide the service area coverage to benefit the citizens.

Public Input/Trends: Recreation Centers

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Providing recreation programs and activities was a popular choice with over 43% of respondents selecting it (Q: 10).
- Forty-three percent is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities. (Q:16 re: “participate in recreation, cultural, senior or sports programs offered by the City or the County”)
- In answer to “why you do not participate in recreation or sports programs offered by the City or the County” (Q: 17) the top responses (too busy, no interesting activities, not aware of programs) indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.
- When asked about the types of indoor spaces (Q: 18) the respondents felt were most important (two choices) the pool was listed as most important but the next four responses which are essentially tied (multi-use gym, teen space, senior center, fitness and classrooms) all reflect the awareness that these are important indoor recreation spaces for activities.
- When asked what types of **additional** recreational programs to provide the top five responses are very close (Q: 19) (Outdoor Programs, Aquatic, Before and After school, Fitness and Special Events) and should be considered essentially a tie.
- In both Question 20 (activities you have done) and Question 21 (would like to do) “fitness & wellness programs” continued to rank in the top 25% ranking of activities.

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- When asking “what other activities did youth suggest?” the write-in suggestions for Q: 9 listed recreation center as one of the lowest categories.
- When asked about attendance by gender at locations, females list frequency of 20.60% (Total High Att. %) and males listed 28.15% (report page 18)
- In response to involvement in community centers was consistent from 6th through 11th grade (24.64% and 24.53%).

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- In answer to the question of recreation programs that should be provided (Q: 8) ranked number one as After-School Programs, (87%), 2nd were teen programs (83%), 3rd was Youth day camps (74%), 4th Youth/Teen enrichment classes, 5th Youth sports leagues (65%), 6th Senior programs (62%) then 7th, 8th, and 9th were Adult enrichment classes (53%), followed up by Outdoor adventure (47%) and Adult sports leagues (38%).

Trends

- One of the most important issues communities face today is a staggering increase in the rates of obesity, chronic disease and the pressing problems with inactivity.
- Federal and state programs (i.e. IMPACT Act, HeLP Act, Childhood Obesity Reduction Act) directs efforts to develop, implement and enforce policies to prevent obesity among children and youth providing grants to promote good nutrition and physical activity for youth.
- Facility operating costs can be off-set through revenue generating programs that are defined to meet the established core values of the public agency.

- Being physically active is one of the most important steps that you can take to improve your health. Bone-strengthening suggestions for youth include: running and sports such as gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, tennis.⁶⁰
- Stress relief, clearing one’s mind, and exercise were the most common benefits that older adults attributed to their parks and recreation visits.⁶¹

Demand and Need: Recreation Centers

The NRPA recommends 1 per 5,000 population as a guideline. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation has 93,500 s.f. of existing community center, recreation center and special centers (day care/gym /teen/senior center). The estimated future space demand of 94,500sf. reflects a need for an additional 1,000sf of recreation space for the future PLOS. The current inventory, estimates that there is a total of 14,000sf of space in the six Community Centers. Using the existing inventory 93,500sf divided by the future population (37,914) gives an ELOS of 3,130sf per 1000 which equals a current need for 94,500sf of Community Recreation Center space based on the inventory of County facilities.

Port Townsend has 17,900sf of existing classroom/meeting room space and a 4,000sf gym at the Mountain View Commons.

Adding the Port Townsend Community Center space to the Jefferson County space provides 115,400sf of existing space. If this total number is divided by the future population (37,914) a combined ELOS is 3,149sf/1,000 population. If this is applied to the current County population (29,872) there is a current demand of 94,067sf of space needed for the population. Applying the Planned Level-of-Service (PLOS) to the future population, the current space available (115,400sf.) will meet the future need for both the County and the City.

**Table 5.14
Recommended Demand Standard
Recreation Centers**

Existing Inventory Total	115,400sf ⁶²
Existing sites	7 <i>Port Townsend, Chimacum, Tri-Area, Quilcene, Brinnon, Gardiner and Mountain View</i>
Existing Ratio	3,863sf. per 1000 population
Adopted PLOS	3070 sf. / 1,000 population

5.2.4: SWIMMING POOLS

Inventory:

The Mountain View Indoor Pool was originally built by the Port Townsend School District in 1963. Over the years the pool was managed by Jefferson County but currently is operated by the City of Port Townsend. The L-shaped pool has a 60’ x28’ lap area and a deep water section off to the side that is 28’ x 28’. The holding capacity of the 20-yard pool is 2450sf with approximately 90-100,000 gallons of water. The facility provides locker rooms, restrooms, a sauna and public viewing areas. There are a number of privately owned pools throughout Jefferson County but the Mountain View Pool is the only public pool in the County.

⁶⁰ Center for Disease Control: Action Statement: *Aerobic, Muscle- and Bone-Strengthening: What Counts?*

⁶¹ <http://www.ind.state.edu/inrrdp/docs/health-benefits.pdf> & Godbey; *Final Report on the Health and Park Use Study*, NRPA

⁶² Jefferson County: 93,500sf & City of Port Townsend: 21,900sf

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Swimming Pools*

The service area for a swimming pool is 15-minutes to 30-minutes of travel time. Larger pools are often considered to be a more regional facility.

Public Input/Trends: *Swimming Pools*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- The Mountain View Pool and “indoor swimming pool” is the most important (46.9%) in the sub-set of indoor recreation space identified (Q:18)
- Ranked at the top of “additional” recreation programs (Q: 19) is “aquatic programs” (37.1%) and essentially tied with Outdoor/Environmental Programs (37.3%).
- In response to recreational activities, swimming continues to be an activity reflecting active participation in the questionnaire. Annually 12.85% of the respondents stated that they are swimming (Q20). When asked what they “preferred to do” as a recreational activity (Q: 21), swimming ranked 4th out of 25 recreation activity options.
- “Fitness” and “Swimming” rank higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private) (Q: 20 & 21).
- Most respondents indicated “Maintain existing parks and facilities” as one of their two choices (73%) (Q: 10).
- In Question 12 which was open-ended, they could list their favorite park, and the Mountain View Pool was frequently mentioned.
- When asked (Q:23) how much of \$100.00 they would spend on parks and recreation 47.0% listed maintaining existing sites and recreation facilities is the highest priority followed by a group of responses with similar support that includes “Adding new facilities”, “Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive” and “Offering new recreation programs.”
- Question 25 provided respondents an opportunity to tell other points about parks and recreation. Themes drawn from full responses were that many mentioned the importance of a “quality pool in the community.”

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- By Grade: Pool attendance is highest in 6th and 7th grade (with 50% and 46% respectively) reporting weekly to monthly attendance. Attendance declines to a low of 11.32% by 11th grade.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked what was their most used park facility, the Mountain View Pool was ranked 5th (30%) out of 15 facilities.
- In answer to the question of recreational activities they were involved in, 40% responded that they were involved in swimming ranking it 5th out of 13 activities.
- 65% of the survey respondents indicated that they, or someone in their household, had used the Mountain View Pool during the past year (Q:12)
- For those who indicated that no one in their household used the pool, the three top reasons were: 1. Other (The most popular “other” reasons were: don’t like chlorine or water too cold.) 2. Run down facility and 3. Doesn’t fit my schedule.

Trends: Swimming Pools

- On a national basis, swimming continues to be a very popular recreation activity.
 - Many communities are looking to adapt pool facilities with a variety of play amenities which provide enhanced revenue to off-set the annual cost of operation.
 - According to the 2013 RCO “State Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)”, citizens across the State were asked their interest on the States’ focus of increasing and / or improvement of recreation facilities that provide opportunities that support active recreation. Eighty three percent indicated that they want to have activities that included swimming. In Chapter 5 of

the SCORP, 54.04% listed active recreation as a need. (In the SCORP rating this preference from the citizens was listed as a “B score” on the Level-of-Service ranking⁶³)

Demand and Need: Swimming Pools

The NRPA standard is 1 pool per 20,000 population. For the purposes of this analysis, all swimming pools in private clubs have been excluded because of limited access and availability. In working with MIG, Inc. a demand model has been used for indoor swimming pools which were developed through their past research and a wide number of aquatic studies that they conducted. To help present a model for Jefferson County and using the MIG, Inc. formula and the existing attendance of 33,800 swimmers annually, it calculates to an average daily attendance of 103 swimmers or 137,056 swim occasions. MIG, Inc. know that 75% of the total swimming activity occurs in shallow water (5’ or less) with need for 12 sf. per swimmer in shallow water and 27 sf. for deep water and that winter peak months represent about 10% of the total demand. This then gives a peak demand of 13,700 occasions. Using the MIG, Inc. data the following example formula helps develop the demand model information:

Shallow Water Demand for Jefferson County

13,700 demand swims x 75% = 10,300 shallow swims
 Divide by average of 30 days per month = 340 daily swims
 Multiply by a 75% peak load estimate = 255 peak swimmers
 Multiply by 12 sf. per swimmer = **3,060 sf.** of water area demand

Deep Water Demand for Jefferson County

Multiply 13,700 peak demand by 25% = 3,425 deep water swims
 Divide by average of 30 days per month = 114 daily swims
 Multiply by the 75% peak load estimate = 86 peak swimmers
 Multiply by 27 sf. per swimmer = **2,310 sf.** water area demand

Based on the previous calculations

Total pool area demand: 5,370 sf. water area for residents

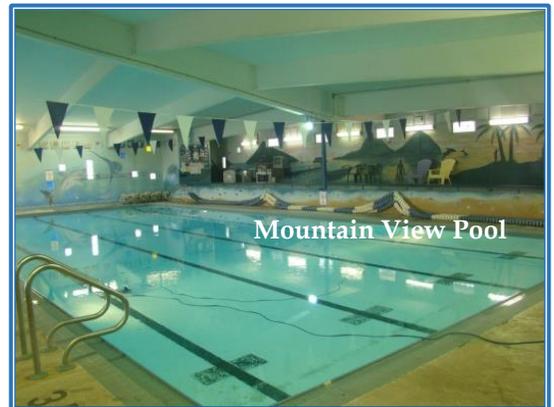
Mountain View Pool Existing sf. 2,450 sf.

Net Pool existing need demand +2,920 sf.

**Table 5.15 Recommended Demand Standard
Swimming Pools**

Existing Inventory	2,450 square feet*
Existing Ratio	1.2 square feet/1,000 population/one swim pool
Adopted PLOS	One - 5,370 square feet swim pool

*2002 Jefferson County Comprehensive Park Plan



⁶³ RCO Outdoor Recreation in Washington State; The “2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan”

5.2.5: SPORTS FIELDS

Inventory:

As identified in the Facilities Inventory on Table 5.11, there are 28 sports fields in Jefferson County parks and schools located at three parks, the fairgrounds and all four school districts. These fields include lighted/unlighted and grass baseball fields, multi-purpose fields, football fields and soccer fields.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Sports Fields*

The recommended NRPA service area guideline for sports fields is within one-mile distance of travel from the county and school district sports fields. Throughout the county, fields are located within a 1-3 mile range.

Public Input/Trends: *Sports Fields*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- In Question 7, “Youth development” is listed as a significant benefit valued by respondents.
- Providing programs and activities (Q: 10) was a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- H.J. Carroll Park was identified in the open-ended responses (Q: 12) as the most frequently mentioned County park.
- Forty-three percent indicated that they were involved in recreation, cultural and senior activities and in sports programs (Q: 16).
- When asked what additional programs should be offered, 27.4% stated that “Sports (baseball, softball, soccer, basketball) should be added.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed (Q: 21) in the top five activities respondents would like to do.
- The final open-ended question for allowing people to write in their responses one theme drawn from full responses. (Q: 25) The answers to this question (Appendix B-1 Community Questionnaire) indicated that “bringing partnerships together, avoiding duplication of effort” was mentioned.

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- Of the youth who had to write-in suggestions for Q: 9, most wanted athletic activity (7.69%). (Written response #34 of 164 suggestions)
- Very few youth thought there were too many of any program, mostly indicating the number was just right or that they didn’t know. In general, females believe more activities are needed, with a significant percent of female youth indicating the need for more individual sports (37%).
- When the question regarding weekly participation in *Team Sport-“often?”* was broken down by age, team sports was relatively high across all grades (mean of 42%). 6th graders have the lowest rate (38%) and several mention in comments that they felt there was a lack of opportunities for them to participate due to age.
- Q: 9 suggested several activities, by gender; males wanted an Ultimate Frisbee team (41%) with 11th graders in highest support for the activity.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked (Q:11) to list the top five of their choice of possible additional park amenities, sports fields ranked 10th out of 15 at 16%.
- When asked what recreational activities did you or someone in your household participate in within the last year (Q-20) out of 13 choices softball ranked 12th with 6% and baseball ranked 13th at 4%. Hiking/walking, wildlife observations and picnicking ranked highest.
- When asked what types of recreation programs should be provided 65% stated youth sports leagues and when asked if they were going to participate in the listed recreation programs what

ones would they likely take advantage of they ranked adult sport leagues as 4th and youth sport leagues as 5th out of 9 listed recreation programs.

Trends Sports Fields

- The 2013 RCO SCORP *Outdoor Recreation in Washington* key recommendations in Chapter 7 note that the promotion of outdoor recreation provides economic benefits and contributed 22.5 in consumer spending to Washington's economy. Chapter 1 shows that "outdoor recreation is a major economic engine that produces jobs and tax revenues, especially in local economies and in many instances in rural areas where these jobs and tax revenues are needed".
- As **Findings and Implications** in the 2013 RCO SCORP, the Plan noted that "An important approach to increasing participation among children and youth in outdoor recreation activities is providing opportunities for outdoor recreation and education in the classroom.
- According to the Sports Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA), the 2010 *US Trends in Team Sports Report* indicated that after two years of negative participation growth for most of the mainstream Team Sports, this past year they saw a turnaround in participation for sports like tackle football, soccer, basketball and baseball. While working from a small base in some cases, niche sports like lacrosse, rugby, track and field and ultimate Frisbee are seeing double digit increases in participation.
- SGMA also states that younger teens are a main driver for some of the double digit participation increases as they are gravitating to organized sports programs which will bode well for many of the local recreational oriented programs that are established throughout the county. As SGMA state, Recreation programs need to turn part of their attention to these early teens, to bring them back to Team Sports in some cases or keep them playing after their elementary school years.



Courts and Fields at H.J. Carroll Regional Park



Demand and Need: Sports Fields

The sports fields in Jefferson County function differently with regard to use. Competitive games which are scheduled and controlled occur on school fields, parks and also at the leased baseball sites. Examples of competitive fields in Jefferson County include Memorial Field, the Bob Bates fields and H.J. Carroll fields as well as fields located at the fairgrounds, high schools and middle schools. The recreation fields include informal use such as with afterschool programming, or family activities. Jefferson County collaborates with the various school districts on the utilization of Memorial Field for seasonal and year-around use as it serves as the major county-wide sports field facility.

**Table 5.16
Recommended Demand Standard
Sports Fields**

	Jefferson County	County & Schools	Current County & School Need
Existing Inventory	site	sites	
Baseball fields 300+	2	4	3 fields
Baseball grass 250+	5	6	5 fields
Football	1	4	3 fields
Multi-purpose fields	1	2	2 fields
Soccer Fields	2	6	5 fields
Current Ratio			
Baseball fields	0.3/5000	0.7/5000	
Baseball grass 250+	0.8/5000	0.3/5000	
Football	0.2/5000	0.2/5000	
Multi-purpose fields	0.2/5000	0.8/5,000	
Soccer Fields	0.3/5000	0.3/5000	
Adopted PLOS			
Baseball fields	0.3/5,000	0.5/5000	4 fields
Baseball grass 250+	0.8/5000	0.8/5000	6 fields
Football	0.2/5000	0.5/5000	4 fields
Multi-purpose fields	0.2/5000	0.8/5000	2 fields
Soccer Fields	0.3/5000	0.3/5000	6 fields

5.3: RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

There are a variety of recreation activities available throughout East Jefferson County. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation along with commercial businesses, community groups and youth sports groups, offer classes, sports leagues and special events. The City of Port Townsend provides aquatic recreation programming at the Mountain View Pool. At times the City and County have collaborated with a variety of community partners including the YMCA and the local school districts to provide events and recreation programs. In addition to the City and County offerings there are a number of private and non-profit organizations that provide recreational programming serving East Jefferson County (see Inventory Table 4.7). The most popular activities provided by the City and County include swimming, afterschool, camps and special events. Residents also participate in sports and fitness programs for youth and adults. County programs are also provided for special populations with clubs and sport activities.



Between the City of Port Townsend aquatics and Jefferson County recreation they provide programs in major recreation program areas. The areas include: Aquatics, Arts & Culture, Adult Sports & Recreation, Youth Sports/Fitness and Recreation, Camps, Afterschool Programs, Recreation Clubs, Special Recreation and Events & Activities. Annually there are fitness, sports and outdoor adventure camps, sports leagues, and fitness sessions for youth. Parks and Recreation provides different adult sport activities as well as a number of annual community events throughout the year.

LIST OF PROGRAMS *Examples of Traditional Programs at the Recreation Center*

Youth Programs:

- Social Engagement: games and socializing.
- Homework area.
- Gymnasium Use- basketball, indoor soccer, dodge ball, kickball
- Gym Stage - climbing wall and tumbling mats
- Preschool Playgroup (Bouncy Castle Fridays) Up to 25-30 participants each Friday.
- Lease agreement with Neighborhood School House Preschool- housed in multi- purpose room with gym and kitchen use.

Teen Programs:

- Open Hours for games room and gymnasium use.
- Entertainment and Social Engagement
- Board and card games
- Homework area
- Weight Room
- Junior Rowing Club, Rat Island Rowing Club
- Senior Projects: i.e.: Hip Hop Class
- Fundraisers
- Community Dances (monthly)
- Ping Pong Tournament (twice a year)
- Movie Night (monthly)



Family Programs:

- Holiday Parties
- Movie Night (monthly)
- Gymnasium Use- basketball, indoor soccer, dodge ball, kickball
- General Information Inquiries about the county and community.
- Fundraisers
- Facility Bookings for Special Events, family reunions, meetings (Sundays).
- Bouncy Castle/ Kid Fit B-day Party Packages (Sundays).

Adult Programs:

- Adult Men's Basketball: Drop in games on Thursday evenings at 8pm, 5-10 participants
- Adult Rowing Team: Daily use 10-20 participants
- Aerial Hoops: Classes held on Sunday at 8am and Mondays 7pm, 6-10 participants
- Badminton: Classes held on Tuesday evenings at 8pm, 6-10 participants
- Historical Fencing: Weekly classes held on Sundays from 6:30-8:00pm, 6-10 participants
- Olympic Fencing: Weekly classes held on Wednesday evenings from 7pm-9pm, 6-10 participants
- Xperience Fitness: Classes held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:00am, Saturday morning class held at 7:30am, 15-20 participants
- Zumba: Classes held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30pm-7:30pm, 10-20 participants
- 50 + Exercise: Classes held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:00am, 10- 15 participants

Countywide Youth and Family Programs

Rec Kid Fit:

Rec Kid Fit is a class designed to help students develop and improve basic physical fitness skills in a non-competitive setting. Curriculum includes ball handling, loco-motor movements, creative exploration, tumbling and kinesthetic awareness skills.

- Rec Center classes school year round for kids up to 8 years old.
- More than 75 registered participants in the program to date.

Rec Kid Fit Mobile:

- Mobile Rec Kid Program visits Quilcene, Brinnon and Blue Heron Middle Schools in PE classes.
- Students PreK-8th grade have had classes/camps during the school year.
- Equipment is portable and transported/set up easily on site.
- Collaboration with school districts, PE teachers, classroom teachers and Tumble Trak are beneficial.



Rec PLAY : Wednesday Early Release Program:

- Located conveniently at the ICE house, this after school program offers dynamic activity exploration with multi-media projects. Our friendly staff leads a variety of tactile and kinesthetic experiences in art, gardening, cooking, games and more!
- Wednesdays from 12:45-2:45 during the school year.
- More than 55 registered participants this year.
- Affordable, enriching activity for families during Grant Street Early Release.



- Also offered on Wednesday's, in partnership with Jefferson County Parks and Recreation :
~ After-School Art ~ ~ Sewing Circle ~

Rec Camps:

When school is out, the Rec is ready for action! Summer and Winter Camps offer flexible enrichment for families. Camp schedules are jam packed with action, creative outlet and outdoor fun!

Summer Camp/Winter Camp;

Week long, enrichment themed camps that keep kids active and entertained, providing:
Low camper to staff ratio which allows opportunities for great relationships.



Camps hosted at the Rec Center and beautiful H.J. Carroll Park.

Transportation via Jefferson Transit bus system is a great learning tool for campers.

Partnerships with local businesses, artists, programs help teach kids to connect with the community.

More than 175 campers each year!

Kinder Camp:

- A great introduction to the camp fun for preschool kids.
- Loads of summer fun and activity. Biking at HJ Carroll is a camp favorite!
- Staff provides nurturing, kind guidance for little ones first introduction to Rec camp programs!

Junior Counselor in Training Program (CIT):

Geared toward kids 11-14 years old, this program is a great opportunity for young adults to learn job skills and team building. Junior CIT's help campers and staff to make the camp experience rich and full of great energy!

- CIT's complete an application, interview and receive a full day of training!
- CIT's learn valuable skills of mentoring young campers.
- Campers often report that their favorite memories of camp involve a CIT.
- More than 25 Junior CIT's in the program.



Kinder Sports:

Designed for the 4-5 year old in mind, Kinder Sports offers young aspiring athletes a chance to "try out" their physical skills in a non-competitive, skills focused class.

- Classes held outdoors at beautiful HJ Carroll Park
- A great introduction to sports
- Focus on fundamental skills in sports, (t-ball, soccer, basketball, tennis,

Ranger Run:

In scenic Quilcene, this 2 mile – 4 mile walk/run in September is a great community event. Local sponsors and support from Friends of Parks and Recreation and Quilcene-Brinnon Dollars for Scholars help contribute proceeds to the Babik-Heinemann Scholarship Fund.

- Third weekend in September ~ Enjoy the Quilcene fair and parade on the same day!
- Fun for the whole family.
- Proceeds benefit the Heinemann – Babik Scholarship Fund.
- Join us this year for Ranger Run V.



Countywide Youth and Adult Sports Programs

Fall/Winter Sports Programs

- **Fall Soccer**
- 300 participants
- 50 volunteer coaches
- 25 teams Pre-K – 8th grade
- High School Girls soccer team mentoring program

- **Rec Pee-Wee and Jr. Hoops 30 teams**
- 44 volunteers
- 225 participants
- Pre-K – 6th grade
- Rec Gym, Mt View Gym, Blue Heron Gym, Grant Street Gym, Chimacum Primary school gym, MPR Gym Chimacum, Chim Middle School Gym, Chim High School gym, Quilcene Gym
- 4 PT High School Students/ 6 Chimacum high school Students



Spring Programs

- Brinnon camp
- Basketball Kindergarten through 8th grade K-2, 3-5, 6-8
- Soccer
- Kinder Sports
- Fundamentals of Soccer, T-Ball, and Basketball
- Pre-1st grade

HJC Park

- Spring Outdoor Soccer (NEW Program)
- Pre-K - 6th Grade

Memorial Field and HJC Field

220 participants

- Adult AM basketball- Blue Heron Gym
- Special Olympics basketball Wednesdays and Fridays
- Rowing room – rowing club

Summer Programs

- Adult Softball
- 12 teams – games played at Memorial Field, HJ Carroll, and Irondale Park
- Two games a week – plus tournament

Figure 5.1: Jefferson County Recreation Program Participant Hours by Activity Offered

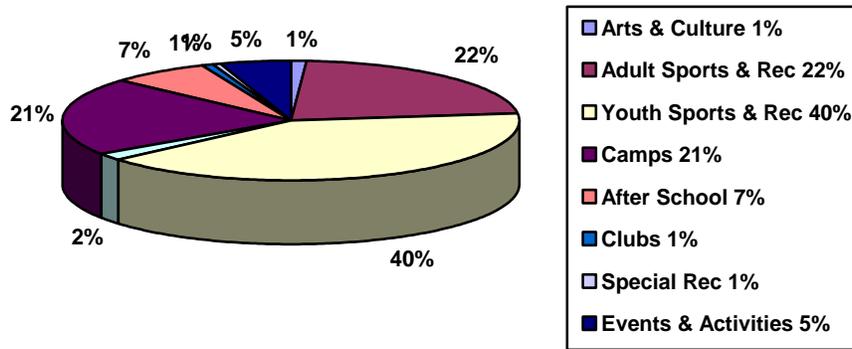


Figure 5.1 reflects the distribution of total participant hours by the categories of recreation programming provided by Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Department. Youth sports and recreation programs annually are 40% of the programs offered and the participant hours of activity. Parks and Rec also offers a variety of sports and specialized camps for youth which accounts for 21% of participant hours even though these programs are offered with a limited duration typically throughout the summer. Adult fitness, drop-in programs and leagues (21%) provide co-ed softball, basketball and indoor soccer, badminton and pickle ball. Parks and Rec also provides Special Olympics basketball and specialized Recreation Clubs. 7% of the participant hours provide recreation play with afterschool sessions at the Port Townsend Recreation Center.

Figure 5.2: City of Port Townsend Aquatics Participant Hours by Program

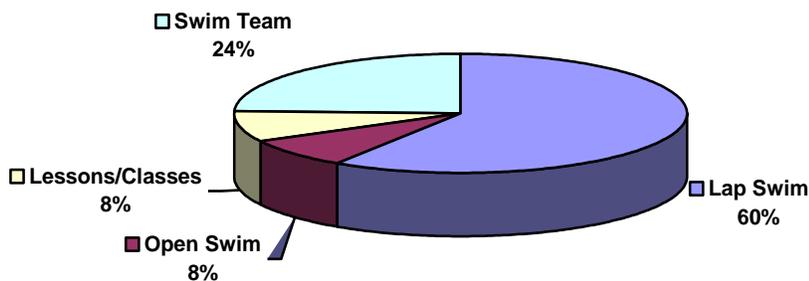


Figure 5.2 reflects participant hours of the aquatic programs provided by the City of Port Townsend at the Mountain View Pool. Repetitive programs such as lap swimming and swim team reflect the largest percent of hours. This points to the importance of these activities for fitness and youth recreational team competition. Swim fitness programs range from the daily lap swimming, water sports and games, synchronized swimming to water aerobics. Youth are involved in the swim lessons and pool programs. These provide the opportunity for young adults to advance through the junior lifeguard program to the lifeguard training classes to becoming a lifeguard at the facility.



County Rec Sports Programs

In addition to the City and County’s recreation program offerings, the inventory identifies a variety of public and private providers (see Table 4.7: Program Inventory 2011/ All Recreation Program Providers). There are programs provided by the public schools, library, WSU Extension Service (4-H) funded through separate identified public funding sources. The Jefferson County divisions of Public Works, Health, Sheriff, Juvenile, and Solid Waste also provide public programs. The Port of Port Townsend, the Fairground Board, State Parks and colleges were all accounted for due to their geographic overlap but also because of the more focused public

program services that they provide. Rounding out this analysis are the non-profit and private service providers that create options for users to complement the programming offered by public agencies.

The Inventory (Table 4.7⁶⁴) summarizes the programs provided, area served by a specific provider and funding sources (e.g. public funds, membership or private). Most providers, indicated that they were involved in Cultural Special Events which reflects the community dynamics. The Special Interest Classes provide programs in non-sporting/educational enrichment classes and activities focused on training or developing a specific skill or knowledge base. The inventory indicates that program categories are provided at the same level by both the public and private sector services.

Afterschool Programs and Day Camps were offered by both the City and County parks and public libraries. Public schools also indicated that they provide afterschool programs. Private schools, daycares, churches and non-profit organizations also provide afterschool and day camps programs for youth. The provision of afterschool programming and day camp options seemed to be balanced between the public and private providers.

Table 4.7 shows gaps in the provision of recreation programming in some program areas. Many programs are highly dependent on public agencies. Examples of program types are: Aquatic/swimming; Recreational Sports Leagues, Drop in Family Recreation and Teen Centers.

Public Input/Trends: Recreation Programs & Activities

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County (Q:9) with 79.0% of those who responded to the question indicating that they are “very important to quality of life.”
- Printed materials (particularly newspapers and posters) are important sources of information for respondents (Q: 8). Word of mouth is also a critical factor. Websites and electronic newsletters are reaching about ¼ of respondents.
- Forty percent of respondents indicated that “Providing programs and activities” was a focus area for parks and recreation (Q: 10).
- Responses to Question 16 (43%) indicates a high level of participation.
- Responses to Question 17 indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.

⁶⁴ Inventory of all recreation program providers in the area presented as part of the 6-10-12 Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee’s report to the Jefferson County BOCC and the Port Townsend City Council.

- Indoor swimming pool (46.9%) is the most important indoor recreation space identified (Q: 18) followed by gym space (31.6%) and teen activity space (28.2%) which are essentially tied.
- Additional recreation programs (Q:19) top five responses are very close and should be considered essentially a tie (Outdoor/Environmental Programs, Aquatics, Before and After School, Fitness Classes, Special Events) which can help focus programming decisions.
- Few people (Q: 19) believe that no new programs are needed.
- The top ranked activities (Q:20 & 21) centered on trial activities (walking/biking/hiking), wellness and fitness (swimming, exercise, dance).
- When asked about the long-term solution to funding recreation facilities and services (Q: 22) 45.2% listed a definite “Yes” and 21% a definite “No”. Twenty-four percent gave no answer. (Those listed as non-completed exited the questionnaire before reaching this question).
 - The cross-tabulated analysis (Q: 22 compared to Q: 2) which asked: “community most closely identified with” the overall results are fairly equal responders across those communities who had the larger numbers of respondents to the questionnaire. Less than 30% are in the “No” category.
 - Cross-tabulated with length of residency (Q: 22 by Q: 3) the responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County.
 - The MIG, Inc. planning staff looked at the general nature of this question. Twenty-one percent of respondents indicating a district should not be considered, which is considered a relatively low number.

2010 Port Townsend Teen Opinion Survey:

- Team sports were the highest in “weekly” participation and were popular for either gender and relatively high across all grades.
- The survey (Q-9) with several suggested activities the average youth wants 4.17 of the suggested activities, with a 24 hour internet café being the most desired by all grades.
- The youth activity advertising section in the newspaper was also strongly supported.
- In general, females want more activities than males and the most popular was an arts and crafts shop.
- Activities by grade differed; 6th graders/arts & crafts shop, 7th and 12th graders/youth advertising section of the newspaper, 8th graders another bookshop, 9th graders arts & crafts shop, and 10th and 11th graders Ultimate Frisbee team.
- The most frequently attended locations were parks (40.95%) and the pool second at 15.16% with pool attendance highest in 6th and 7th grades and declines to a low of 11.32% by 11th grade.

2010 City of Port Townsend Park & Rec Functional Plan Public Survey:

- When asked what types of programs the City should offer, the responses in descending order were: After-School Programs (87%), teen programs (83%), youth day camps (74%), youth/teen enrichment classes (71%), youth sports leagues (65%), senior programs (62%), Adult enrichment classes, outdoor adventure and adult sports leagues were other responses.
- When asked if they would likely take advantage of the programs offered, the order of the list changes to: Adult enrichment classes, senior programs, adult sports leagues, youth sports leagues, youth/teen enrichment classes, After-School Programs, youth day camps and teen programs.
- When asked (Q:12) about use of the Mountain View Pool and aquatic program involvement in order of priority they stated lap swim, aqua fitness class, swim lessons and then recreation/open swim.

Trends: Recreation Programs & Activities

- It is important to deliver benefits that address important community issues and meet fundamental human needs.
- For efficiency, it is important to develop outcome-oriented performance measures and to provide “evidence-based” justifications for budget requests.⁶⁵
- Providing assistance or resources to smaller towns or rural areas in planning, designing, building and marketing outdoor recreation opportunities in their area, in collaboration with non-governmental organization when appropriate.⁶⁶
- One of the greatest challenges among recreation providers over the next decade will be meeting the demands of an ever-increasing population in Washington, especially increases in urban residents, older residents, and minority residents.⁶⁷

Demand and Need: *Recreation Programs & Activities*

To meet the need for indoor recreation classes, gymnasium space, aquatics, sports, events, fitness, after-school programs and community meetings traditional recreation center space needs to be maintained. Demand for youth programming continues to be a need in Jefferson County. Interest in recreation programming continues to reflect a supportive interest by the citizens. The ability to meet the demand and needs is limited by the resources available to fund continuation at current levels. Knowing the support for programming, and with a commitment of resources, staff needs to continue to provide recreational programs and look at opportunities for partnerships for sustainability of year-round service levels.

⁶⁵ *Evolution and implications of a paradigm shift in the marketing of leisure services in the USA*; John L. Crompton, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, Texas A&M University, (final version January 2008)

⁶⁶ Governor’s Blue Ribbon Parks & Outdoor Recreation Task Force/ FINAL RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNOR INSLEE September 19, 2014

⁶⁷ 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: *Introduction Highlights*

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Chapter 6
**RECOMMENDATION/
ACTION PLAN**



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CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS / ACTION PLAN

Introduction

The Recommendations and Action Plan chapter of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan provides a summary of the recommendations for parkland, facilities and recreation programs in order to accomplish the implementation of the goals, policies, guidelines and standards adopted in the Jefferson County plan.

The following categories are addressed for recommendations

6.1: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

6.2: PARK FACILITIES

6.3: RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

6.4: ADMINISTRATION & OPERATIONS

6.1: PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Ideally a park system is made up of a variety of park types that serve the County. Each type of park or facility provides certain recreation or open space needs as discussed in Chapter 5. Each type serves a basic function and collectively the entire system serves the needs of Jefferson County⁶⁸.

The County parks system operates within a larger milieu of city parks, school grounds, state parks, and national parks. Jefferson County is fortunate to be surrounded by State and Federal recreational lands. The rural quality of life is what attracts many residents and tourists to the County and most residents want to protect it. The Jefferson County parks system is interconnected with the rural areas of the County.

The existing and planned Level-of Service (LOS) for Jefferson County Parks with 1,152.2 acres exceeds the demand for parks and open spaces. Additionally if acknowledging the National Park and Forest acreage of 1.9 million and State lands with 5,000 acres, the existing and future Level-of- Service (ELOS) & PLOS for parklands meets the current need and addresses the future demand⁶⁹.

In calculating the LOS and PLOS using a combination of state, federal and Jefferson County Park acreage (1,943,317 total acres) the ELOS is 63,782 acres per 1,000 citizens and the PLOS is the future acreage of 51,255 acres per 1,000 of citizens. This plan uses the NRPA recommended Level-of Service standard (Table 5-2) which is a more meaningful number of acres available per 1,000 population for those parks that are owned and managed in the unincorporated areas by the Jefferson County Park System.

General Parks and Open Space Recommendations and Action Plans

General Prioritization

1. The first priority is to retain, maintain, enhance, and optimize the current resources.

⁶⁸ The majority of the County's population, nearly 96 percent, resides in eastern Jefferson County. The National Park and Forest, which bisects the County into western and eastern halves, comprise approximately 65% of the County's 1.16 million acres of land. (Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan)

⁶⁹ ELOS: 63,782 acres/1,000 and PLOS: 51,255 acres/1,000

2. The second priority is to re-open closed parks, either as repurposed parks to serve community needs, or for their original purpose as new and improved campgrounds.
3. The third priority is to acquire new parks, properties and facilities either as land bank properties for future use, as opportunities to enhance services, or as partnerships.

General Approach to Capital Improvements

1. Use a creative approach based on partnerships, advocacy groups, non-traditional fundraising, and phases.
2. Update the six year CIP each year.
3. Develop projects and study project funding and construction feasibility.
4. Implement an organized and systematic program of capital improvements based on feasibility.

General Maintenance and Operations Planning

1. Retain, support, improve and enhance the excellent existing professional maintenance system using the best practices, equipment, training, organization, and management.
2. Retain and optimize the excellent existing system of camp hosts, caretakers, Adopt-A-Park groups, volunteer project donations, maintenance grants, and public private partnerships.

Specific Action Plans for Each Park: Appendix (A-Facility & Park Descriptions) provides detailed goals, needs, recommendations, and actions for each park.

6.1.1: NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS:

Assessed Need:

- Currently the three existing parks address the need and demand for Neighborhood Parks.

Based on the demand and needs analysis in Chapter 5, the need for Neighborhood Parks is met by the three parks and the existing 7 acres. The ELOS will continue to serve the need until 2035. Continued upkeep will maintain these important assets for the communities they serve.

Current funding: Neighborhood Parks

The Jefferson County 2014 general fund park maintenance budget was \$243,036. The maintenance budget includes the cost to maintain the three Neighborhood Parks (County Courthouse Park, Irondale Park and Quilcene River & Bay Parks). Presently Jefferson County Parks is in a partnership with Jefferson County Juvenile Services Department for volunteer maintenance of County Courthouse Park. Additionally, the local basketball advocacy group, the Port Townsend Basketball Club have dedicated resources and services to improve the outdoor basketball court and equipment, including a complete court rebuild donated in 2012. This improvement provides needed recreational opportunity. The trees at Courthouse Park are maintained through a partnership with the Washington State DNR Urban Tree Program.

Due to its importance to the ongoing vitality and health of the community, as well as a lack of volunteers, Irondale Community Park has remained under professional maintenance by parks staff. Keeping this park safe and functioning is a priority.

Riverside Park is maintained solely by volunteers in the Adopt-a-Park Program. The park provides needed access to the Big Quilcene River during salmon fishing season. During this season portable toilets and a dumpster are placed in the park through a partnership with Jefferson County and Washington State health departments.

Sustainability/Reliability: Neighborhood Parks

The sustainability plan for the neighborhood parks is to maintain and enhance community support and partnerships, use general fund monies strategically, and to address capital needs.

Table 6.1: Recommendations:

Map	Neighborhood Parks	Acres	Recommendations/Actions
			Appendix A Describes Specific Recommendations
NP-1	County Courthouse Park	2.0	Enhance partnership with Juvenile Services and Basketball Club recruit and organize neighbors, address capital projects.
NP-2	Irondale Community Park	3.0	Increase neighborhood volunteerism, retain professional maintenance, address capital program.
NP-3	Quilcene River & Bay Parks/East	<u>2.0</u>	Continue in Adopt-a-Park program, but improve level of service. Maintain partnership with health departments during salmon season.
	<i>Existing total</i>	7.0	
	Future Neighborhood Park Need 2035	5.0	Existing parks meet current & future demand

Observations: *Neighborhood Parks*

Jefferson County Park and Recreation staff will continue to work with the local citizens served by the three Neighborhood Parks. Future help through local service clubs or the Adopt-A-Park program can have positive benefits. Programming use of some of the park sites can also have positive outcomes with increased use and visits by local residents.

In the City of Port Townsend, there is a large portion of the city (west side) that is not served by a developed Neighborhood Park property. On “Castle Hill” specifically, there are housing developments and apartment complexes that are not served. Developing at least one Neighborhood Park has been identified as a need.⁷⁰



⁷⁰ City Neighborhood Park “need” was identified in the 2014 City of Port Townsend Park & Recreation Functional adopted Plan. I is anticipated the need for a 5-acre neighborhood park by 2025. The City and County have an adopted coordinated planning policy.

6.1.2: COMMUNITY PARKS

Assessed Need:

Projections indicate that Jefferson County's community parks will remain adequate for 20 years. If expansion is warranted beyond that timeframe, the nature and location of the expansion should be guided by geographic and demographic considerations.

The City of Port Townsend has identified the need for a future Community Park site over the next ten years.

Current funding: Community Parks

The community parks are funded primarily through the County General Fund and additionally maintained through donations of volunteer labor via the Adopt-A-Park program and through partnerships with non-profit youth sports clubs.



Sustainability/Reliability: Community Parks
An overreliance on either volunteer donations, partnerships, or General Fund tax support is not sustainable. The community parks need additional professional maintenance and capital repairs to continue functioning.

Most of the active use parks are the Community Parks. Jefferson County has a public/private partnerships through leases with the East Jefferson Little League Association, the Port Townsend Little League Association, and the South Jefferson Little

League Associations. Leases are used in the partnerships and the associations provide 100% of maintenance and operations.



Table 6.2: Recommendations:

Map	Community Parks	Acres	Recommendations/Actions Appendix A Describes Specific Recommendations
C-1	Bob Bates Field	12.0	<i>Maintained by East Jefferson Little League.</i>
C-2	Cape George Trailhead	43.0	Maintained by the Backcountry Horsemen through the Adopt-a-Park program.
C-3	Chimacum County Park	14.0	Currently Closed. Potential site for Dog Park
C-4	East Beach County Park	1.0	Receives professional maintenance, and is in good condition. Volunteers are available if needed. Monitor to retain good condition.
C-5	Hicks County Park in Shine	1.0	Action is required to repair the toilet and fix the parking lot. Park is in the Adopt-a-Park program, but increased supervision and support is needed.
C-6	Irondale Beach County Park	12.5	Park has the highest potential for grant funded improvements, and increased community benefits. Park is 100% volunteer maintained. A DNR grant has been received to provide invasive species removal. Additional professional maintenance and organized volunteer support is needed.
C-7	Lake Leland County Park	9.0	The campground is currently closed. It should be improved and re-opened using grants and volunteer donations. The day use park is a priority for grants for repairs to the docks. The park receives minimal professional maintenance that needs to be maintained.
C-8	North Beach County Park	1.0	This park is operated through a stable partnership with Fort Worden State Park, and a group of local volunteers. Replace shelter post, re-open restroom, grade & install stops in parking lot. Future: remove boat ramp & restore beach.
C-9	Quilcene County Park	8.0	Shelter roof repair, resurface & paint courts, safety light. Future: Install water & power and RV dump.
C-10	Quilcene Sports Park/Deema Smackman Field	<u>14.0</u>	Operated by South Jefferson Little League under a lease agreement.
	<i>Existing total</i>	115.5	
	Future Need Community Parks 2035	91.0	

Observations: Community Parks

Jefferson County's community parks are a critical part of the system, and are a priority for action. Two of them are closed (Lake Leland (camping area) and Chimacum County Park). The closed parks are an opportunity to create additional services with a relatively small investment. The closed parks could be re-opened as campgrounds, which was their original purpose; or they could be re-purposed as dog parks, picnic areas, or passive nature parks.

Quilcene Community Park is success story that demonstrates the importance of community parks. It was re-opened by a volunteer camp host, and continues to grow in revenue and use each year. The Community Parks like Quilcene Park, are dual purpose: they draw visitors from a large area, and they provide important local benefits. Addressing capital improvement needs, many of which are minor, is a critical action step. In addition, maintenance needs to be strengthened and improved in several locations.

6.1.3: REGIONAL PARKS

Assessed Need:

The existing 723 acres of Regional Parks in Jefferson County are significant facilities that draw both residents and visitors to the area. The six Regional parks provide freshwater and saltwater access, walking and biking trails, active sports activities and natural resources. They serve group gatherings, overnight and specialized camping, and provide scenic areas. The existing acreage meets the existing LOS and the needs and demand into the future.

Current funding: Regional Parks

The Jefferson County general fund provides the budget for the operation and maintenance of the six regional parks which include H.J. Carroll Park, Gibbs Lake, and Lower and Upper Oak Bay Parks, and also provides support for the regional trail system.

Sustainability/Reliability: Regional Parks

Regional parks are large, and elaborate. They serve many passive users, organized groups, and events. Maintaining regional parks in top condition is critical to the function and long term viability of the parks.



Upper Oak Bay County Park

As discussed with the various park sites, relying on General Fund tax supported funding is potentially not sustainable into the future. Continuing to work with partners including Kiwanis at Beausite Lake, the Jefferson County Roads Division for the Larry Scott Trail, and the Quimper Trails Association for Gibbs Lake is important.

The Caretaker and Camp Host system is vital for Regional Parks. A camp host provides maintenance and operations services seasonally at Oak Bay. A caretaker lives year round at Gibbs Lake and maintains the parking lots, challenge course, and other amenities. A caretaker

lives year round at HJ Carroll Park, and provides supervision and maintenance services to support the professional maintenance person.

Table 6.3: Recommendations:

Map	Regional	Acres	Recommendations/Actions <small>Appendix A Describes Specific Recommendations</small>
R-1	Beausite Lake County Park& NW Kiwanis Camp	30.0	Maintained and operated by Kiwanis volunteers through a lease agreement.
R-2	Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	Enhance caretaker program, support partnerships with Quimper Trails Association,
R-3	H.J. Carroll County Park and Trail	50.0	Quality maintenance of this park is one of the highest priorities of the division.
R-4	Larry Scott Trail	7.5	Operated and maintained by the Jefferson County Roads Division
R-5	Oak Bay County Park Lower	30.0	Invest to achieve higher revenue.
R-6	Oak Bay County Park Upper	5.0	Invest to achieve higher revenue.
	<i>Existing total</i>	723.0	
	Future Need Regional Parks 2035	570.0	

Observations: *Regional Parks*

Currently the County meets the existing and future needs for Regional Parks. Future regional trails will continue to be a need but can be provided through matching federal and state grants for construction.

6.1.4: NATURAL OPEN SPACE:

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Natural Open Space

Natural Open Space and Conservation Parks can be maintained at a lower cost than active use areas. The conservation futures program, organized in the Environmental Health Department is actively pursuing an open space program. Jefferson County Land Trust as well as other non-profits are also pursuing open space goals.

Sustainability/Reliability: Natural Open Space

Natural Open Space and Resource Conservancy public lands can be maintained through partnerships with non-profit organizations which supplement the dedicated public funds. As reflected in the inventory data, Jefferson County is fortunate to have state and federal agencies that provide natural open space as well as private resource companies like Olympic Properties Group /Pope Resources who commit to the preservation and protection of resource properties. Private partners can help preserve and provide continued benefit to the natural habitat and environments. Jefferson County Conservation Futures⁷¹ dedicated tax funding provides funds needed to match state and federal funds for the acquisition of conservation lands as well as the cost of operation and maintenance of those lands.

Table 6.4: Recommendations: *Natural Open Space*

Map	Natural Open Space	Acres	Recommendations/Actions Appendix A Describes Specific Recommendations
OS-1	Indian Island County Park	140.0	Maintain and improve access according to the lease from the DNR.
OS-2	Broad Spit County Park	<u>43.8</u>	Monitor and maintain pristine natural water access only site.
	<i>Existing total</i>	183.8	
	Future Need Natural Open Space Parks 2035	145.0	

Observations: *Natural Open Space*

Jefferson County is surrounded by, and made up of natural resources of diverse types. The City and County have addressed the need for natural open space within the urban and community areas of the County.

6.1.5: SPECIAL USE AREAS:

Assessed Need:

Current funding

There are three major special use facilities within the parks and recreation system: Jefferson County Memorial Field, the Port Townsend Community Center and the yet-to-be developed Jefferson County Horse Park. The City of Port Townsend and Jefferson County are currently in an agreement for the City transfer of approximately \$206,500 of sales tax revenue each year for four years (June 2011 to May 2015 (“Proposition One”). The purpose of the funding is to assist in the operation and improvement of the Port Townsend Recreation Center and Memorial Field. The County cost of operations/maintenance and recreation administration are funded through the Jefferson County general fund recreation budget.

⁷¹ The Jefferson County Conservation Futures Ordinance creates the Conservation Futures Fund to preserve a system of public open space lands in the county.

The Special Use sites also include the Community Centers in Gardner,⁷² Tri-Area, Quilcene and Brinnon. They are maintained and operated by public/private non-profit partnership agreement with Jefferson County. The major capital liability of the structures remains with the County. The Coyle Community Center facility and programming is funded through the Jefferson County Park District #1 taxing district.

Jefferson County Memorial Field (additional analysis: Chapter 5 section 5.2.5: sports fields), the Port Townsend Community Center (Chapter 5 section 5.2.3: recreation centers) and the City Mountain View Commons Pool (additional analysis: Chapter 5 section 5.2.4: swimming pools) are all designated as Special Use parkland areas for the City and County. Each facility is described in detail for assessed need is in Chapter 5. Public demand and identified community “need” for identified facilities can be cited in or designated as a Special Use Area, e.g. community gardens, disc golf or a dog park.

The Port Townsend Recreation Center was closed due to budget cuts in 2009. Memorial Field was put on ‘life support’ by volunteers in 2009. Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center are currently open and operating based on the funding by the City of Port Townsend Sales Tax Transfer to Jefferson County which expires in 2015.

Sustainability/Reliability

New facilities require an assessment to determine financial, programmatic and location feasibility. Existing facilities are generally assessed for reliability and for future use through an assessment of capital infrastructure and operational longevity. Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center were both built in the post WWII era, and have been sporadically updated and modified since. Parts of these two facilities are past their useful life and require major investments at this time.

Table 6.5: Recommendations: Special Use Areas

Map	Special Use Areas	Acres	Recommendations/Actions
	Regional Facilities		Appendix A Describes Specific Recommendations
SU-1	Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	Keep the facility operational through major and minor projects and dedicated professional maintenance.
SU-2	Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	Operated by the Jefferson County Fair Board ⁷³
SU-3	Jefferson County Horse Park	80.0	Operated by the Jefferson Equestrian Association
	Community Centers		
SU-4	Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	Keep the facility operational through major and minor projects and dedicated professional services.
SU-5	Brinnon Community Center	NA	Operated through partnership with OlyCap
SU-6	Coyle Community Center	1.0	Owned and Operated by Park District #1
SU-7	Gardiner Community Center	2.0	Operated through partnership with OlyCap
SU-8	Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	Operated through partnership with OlyCap
SU-9	Quilcene Community Center	4.1	Operated through partnership with OlyCap
	<i>Existing total</i>	122.8	
	Future Need Special Use Areas 2035	97.0	

⁷² The Gardner Community Center is operated by the non-profit members of the Community Center Board. Jefferson County owns the structure.

⁷³ Appendix A describes Fairgrounds site information

Observations: Special Use Areas: The most recent Jefferson County Memorial Field structure assessment identified the need for major improvements which include removal and replacement of the roof. In 2015 a new roof was completed on the stadium. Future funding to address the repair and replacement of the Port Townsend Community Center gymnasium roof is needed. The maintenance and operation costs of the Brinnon, Gardiner, Tri-Area and Quilcene Community Centers should continue with partnership with the non-profits to provide services to the public at these site.⁷⁴

6.2: PARK FACILITIES

The needs analysis in Chapter 5 includes the summary (Table 5.12) of county-wide facilities that reflects the partnership between the County, the City and the School Districts for existing and future facility use. The needs and demand for a number of different types of facilities were also assessed.

Recommendations and Actions are provided for the following facilities:

6.2.1: PATHWAYS / TRAILS

6.2.2: CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS

6.2.3: RECREATION CENTERS

6.2.4: SWIMMING POOLS

6.2.5: SPORTS FIELDS

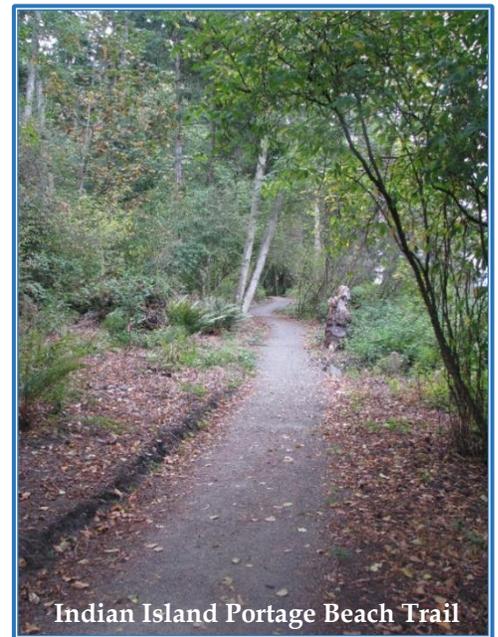
6.2.1: PATHWAYS / TRAILS

Assessed Need:

Current Funding: Pathways / Trails

As stated in the 2010 Jefferson County Non-Motorized Transportation and Recreation Trails Plan Update (NMTP)⁷⁵:

*"Jefferson County can neither maintain its ELOS nor implement significant components of the 20-Year Vision for non-motorized transportation and recreational trails with the resources currently available to it and Port Townsend, if each jurisdiction pursues an independent delivery approach or uses traditional methods of funding. Neither agency will be financially able to develop, manage, and maintain a comprehensive, independent non-motorized transportation and recreational trail system using traditional financing methods in light of the needs projected. These needs require an area-wide financing approach by Jefferson County, Port Townsend, and WSDOT. An area-wide approach may use a combination of shared road and vehicle fees and taxes, joint grant applications, impact fees, and a voter approved metropolitan park district levy to maintain and improve facilities in the face of continued Jefferson County population increases."*⁷⁶



The City and the County currently dedicate the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) funds to the acquisition and development of trails.

Sustainability/Reliability: Pathways / Trails:

As identified in the 2010 NMTP Supplemental, many of Port Townsend's trails are the product of volunteer efforts. The focus of trail construction and maintenance should continue to be to encourage neighborhood groups and work party efforts to establish new trail connections. The same neighborhood support should be solicited and encouraged for ongoing maintenance. The County

⁷⁴ The Laurel B. Johnson Center is funded through Park District #1

⁷⁵ NMTP is an element of the 2010 County-wide Comprehensive Plan update.

⁷⁶ Chapter 5 NMTP system demand; page 30

should continue to provide materials and tools needed to complete these tasks along with occasional engineering or design advice as needed.

Observations: *Pathways / Trails*

As described in the Pathway and Trails section of the facilities assessed need (Chapter 5, section 5.2.1), trails remain a significant recreation value to most citizens. The continued commitment by Jefferson County as well as the City of Port Townsend to the future options for increased trails will remain a priority. Securing grant funds is an opportunity to match local dedicated funds to provide trail needs.

6.2.2: CHILDREN’S PLAY AREAS

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Children’s Play Areas

Playground structure and their maintenance are funded through the “park maintenance” program of the Parks and Rec provided annually through funding from the general fund for Jefferson County or through the Park Improvement Fund.

Sustainability/Reliability: Children’s Play Areas

Children’s play areas require frequent maintenance and scheduled replacement. Safety surfacing must be maintained at an appropriate depth and facilities must meet the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) for access. Playgrounds are managed under the Playground Safety Standards with guidelines from the American Society of Testing Materials and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Maintenance staff must be trained and certified under the NRPA National Playground Safety-Training Program for completion of annual inspections.

Observations: *Children’s Play Areas*

Neighborhood (ref⁷⁷) and Community Parks (ref⁷⁸) as well as schools can provide playgrounds to accommodate the need for additional play equipment. In some communities service organizations have partnered with public agencies and schools to provide imaginative and accessible children’s play areas. When calculating the need for playgrounds or establishing the level-of-service, it is important to remember that the use of school playgrounds are limited during the school year while schools are in session at most school facilities.

6.2.3: RECREATION CENTERS

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Recreation Centers

Jefferson County partners with the Olympic Community Action Program (OlyCap) a non-profit social services organization. OlyCap provides community based programs at three of the community centers (Tri-Area, Brinnon and Quilcene). Funding of annual operations is through donations and contributions. The Gardiner Community Center is operated through a non-profit Board of Directors who fund programs and activities scheduled at the site. The community center buildings are listed as County capital structures. (Ref⁷⁹)

Port Townsend Community Center:

⁷⁷ Chapter 5/5.1.1 & Chapter 6.1.1

⁷⁸ Chapter 5/5.1.2 & Chapter 6.1.2

⁷⁹ Chapter 5 sections: 5.1.5 /5.2.3 /5.2.4

This Center located in Port Townsend includes a gymnasium, recreation center, meeting rooms, picnicking and a small play structure. The Center is operated by the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Division which provides recreation, sports, and special classes, as well as meeting space. The facility also houses the Port Townsend Cooperative Play School, a project of Peninsula College, and the Port Townsend Seniors Center, a non-profit program.

In 2010 the cost of operating and maintaining the center (\$169,000) was funded through the Jefferson County General Fund. In 2011, through an agreement with the City of Port Townsend under the Proposition One funding, the City agreed to provide additional funds for a total of \$404,000 on a time-limited basis (2011-2015) for the cost of recreation programming and capital costs at the Port Townsend Recreation Center.

Mountain View Commons:

The Mountain View Commons, formerly an elementary school, is operated by the City of Port Townsend under a 15 year lease with a 15 year extension from the Port Townsend School District. The Center houses a variety of community organizations including the YMCA, Community Radio, the Police Department, the Food Bank, Red Cross and the City Parks and Recreation Department. The total facility is 48,000sf and the recreational space available for typical recreation programming e.g. gym and meeting rooms is approximately 21,900sf. The Mountain View Pool is also located at this site. The City of Port Townsend General Fund supports the operation and maintenance of the Mountain View Commons. Revenue or lease agreements are included as general revenue in the overall City budget. The YMCA and the City of Port Townsend have had a public/ private partnership agreement for recreation program services. In 2011 the City provided \$128,000⁸⁰ to the YMCA for provision of recreation programs. The community organizations pay a subsidized lease payment for use of the facility. In February of 2015 the Port Townsend City Council passed Proposition 1 by 71%. The proposition authorized the City of Port Townsend to issue up to \$3.6 million in bonds for an energy retrofit and other building improvements at Mountain View Commons.

Sustainability/Reliability: Recreation Centers

Recreational programming provides a substantial community benefit. Jefferson County is the primary public recreational program provider serving east Jefferson County residents. The primary programming emphasis is on youth programs, sports and a variety of day camp opportunities. In the City of Port Townsend, the future of the public pool is at question.

Park District #1 provides funding for the Laurel B. Johnson Community Center on the Coyle Peninsula. Continued funding for the junior taxing district comes from voter approval for future services. Funding for the programs at the Community Centers (Gardiner, Quilcene, Tri-Area and Brinnon) are provided through non-profit organizations but the liability of the capital assets still remains with Jefferson County. (See complete analysis of Community Centers/Recreation Centers in Chapter 5: section 5.1.2 and 5.2.3)

Observations: *Recreation Centers*

The City of Port Townsend Parks and Recreation and the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation departments effectively complement each other by the provision of coordinated and complementary programming. The County provides recreation programming and the City provides aquatic services which benefit all citizens. The loss of either of these two services would create a deficit of programming

⁸⁰ In 2011 the City funded \$118,000 plus \$10,000 for Building Futures with a total of \$128,000.

and public recreational needs at both recreation centers (Mountain View Pool or Jefferson County Port Townsend Recreation Center) Community Centers located throughout eastern Jefferson County provide local community benefits. The cost of programming the centers in four of the outlying areas is provided through a public/private partnership with non-profit social service organizations. (Ref 6.1.5)

6.2.4: SWIMMING POOLS

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Swimming Pools

The City of Port Townsend operates the Mountain View Swimming Pool. In February of 2015 a \$3.6 million bond passed to fund repairs at the Mountain View Commons. The YMCA is considering building an expanded aquatic center, recreation and health facility at Mountain View Commons.

Sustainability/Reliability: Swimming Pools

Maintenance and operation costs of traditional swimming pool facilities are high compared to other types of recreation facilities. Leisure pools with water play elements provide revenue to help off-set a large percent of the cost of operations. The future of the Mountain View Pool is uncertain due to the age of the facilities and required maintenance and City of Port Townsend funding to sustain the facility. The City of Port Townsend Mountain View Pool serves all of the aquatic needs for East Jefferson County citizens and school districts.

Observations: *Swimming Pools*

Calculating the Port Townsend pool only, the existing level-of-service for pools county-wide is one pool for 29,872 persons. The current level-of-service is at the NRPA guideline of 1 pool for 29,000. As the population increases the current level-of-service will not be maintained into the future. It is estimated that an additional 2,920sf. of pool area, or a total pool area need of 5,370sf. will be needed for East Jefferson County citizens. The age of the Mountain View Swimming Pool needs to be factored into future decisions regarding the provision of a public pool. Jefferson County residents also travel out of the County to swim in either the Sequim swimming pool or to Kitsap County to swim at the private YMCA pool in Silverdale. (Ref 5.2.4)

6.2.5: SPORTS FIELDS

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Sports Fields

Jefferson County maintains sports fields at Memorial Field and H.J. Carroll Park and leases the Bob Bates Fields to the East Jefferson County Little League. Memorial Field is managed by Jefferson County and provides athletic field use for schools and non-profit associations. Under agreement with the Jefferson County Fair board Association the rental or lease of the baseball fields is managed by the Fair board who lease the two fields to the East Jefferson Little League also.

Sustainability/Reliability: Sports Fields

Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field is home field for Port Townsend High School football and girls and boys soccer games. Chimacum High School football designates the Field as their home field as well. Other field sport events include Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Soccer games; Port Townsend Youth Football Club games, and Port Townsend Braves Youth Football.

Observations: *Sports Fields*



Community organizations and partnerships have provided for field maintenance and met the demand when public funding has diminished. East Jefferson Little League is a primary provider of baseball with use under agreement with Jefferson County sports fields. Partnerships with non-profit youth sports organizations and school sites can provide opportunities to increase play capacity, instead of building new fields. However, there is a need for preserving existing facilities into the future to benefit long-term levels of service as population grows. (Ref 5.2.5)

6.3: RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Assessed Need:

Current funding: Recreation Programs and Activities

Recreation programming⁸¹ is funded from the Jefferson County general fund. In Jefferson County the adopted budget in 2014 for recreation was \$289,556 with a projected 2015 budget of \$240,578⁸². Recreation program fees provide approximately 15% revenue return through fees and charges.

Sustainability/Reliability: Recreation Programs and Activities

The end of the interlocal agreement for transfer of special sales tax funds from the City of Port Townsend (Prop One) will result in a decrease of funding and program offerings. The roof of the gymnasium at the Port Townsend Recreation Center has structural issues and cannot be used when winds exceed 60 miles per hour, or when there is snow on the roof. The roofing shingles cannot be replaced until a structural repair is completed.

The future of the Mountain View Pool could be improved if the 2015 citizen Bond issue passes. Repairs to the existing facility could be deferred if the YMCA expands the aquatic center and provides recreation and a health facility at the Mountain View Commons. The City and County provide coordinated and complimentary programming.

Observations: Recreation Programs and Activities

The demand for recreational programming continues to reflect a supportive interest by citizens. The Port Townsend Recreation Center is a focal point for relevant program offerings. This is especially true with regard to the identified commitment to youth programs. The availability of the gym is critical to programs that support physical activities, team sports and fitness programs. Without this traditional recreation facility, recreation programming opportunities would be impacted and/or eliminated. The programming inventory reflects service gaps which include areas of:

- Teen Center/Programming
- Specialized recreation for people with disabilities (primarily served by public agencies)
- Water Based Programs
- Recreational Sports Leagues
- Outdoor Recreation/Environmental Education

Community based private and publicly funded programs such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and WSU Extension 4-H, by program design, provide a key value for youth throughout the County.

⁸¹ Reference: Chapter 5. Section 5.3)

⁸² Includes 332,416 from "Proposition One" tax funds from the City of Port Townsend until May 2015.

6.4: ADMINISTRATION & OPERATIONS

*Park Philosophy*⁸³

1. The benefits of our parks are ecological, physical and mental health and vitality for all.
2. Parks and recreation builds social connections throughout the community.
3. The means of our parks are to provide facilities for active and passive recreation, as well as accessible, protected natural areas
4. Because we are a government agency, we create critical benefits for the whole of society that no one else can or will.
5. Parks and Recreation is proven to support workers, attract businesses, improve property values and contribute to the economic well-being of the community.

*Adaptive Park System*⁸⁴

“The Adaptive Park System provides regional elements serving a countywide audience, and strategic local park services in unincorporated areas”

1. Provide regional attractions that are interconnected to other parks and trails
2. Serve individual communities by providing local parks in unincorporated areas, both rural and urban
3. “Bank” land for future use as parks or open space in unincorporated areas, both rural and urban



6.4.1: ADMINISTRATION

Recommendations:

- Continue to provide annual reports to the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (JCPRAB) and during annual budget process.
- Establish annual goals working in partnership with the JCPRAB. Measure success at the end of each year.
- Continue to prepare the annual budget working with the JCPRAB in advance of county-wide budget deadlines.

⁸³ JCPRAB: Draft Parks & Recreation Plan, August 13, 2012

⁸⁴ Defined in Pierce County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan

- Increase awareness of County parks and encourage community support through heightened awareness and a positive and responsive vision.
- Pursue a variety of funding sources for new or improved facilities through options such as: public and private grants, user fees, volunteer stewards, donations, business partnerships, REET (real estate excise tax) contributions, bonds, levies and public and private partnerships.
- Develop a marketing “brand” for Jefferson County Parks and Recreation that serves as a portal for visitors to the parks’ gateways. This would include the website, collateral materials, public relations and visitor information kiosks.
- Improve sustainability through options such as partnerships with public and private sources, facility lease agreements, stewardship groups, volunteers and private business to reflect the economic value parks and recreation provides to the County.

*General Park Goals:*⁸⁵

1. Provide a quality, diversified parks and open space system that supports opportunities for active and passive recreation and conserves and enhances significant environmental or historical resources and features.
2. Provide a regional system of off street trails and corridors that links parks, open spaces, significant environmental features, public facilities, and areas of interest.
3. Provide a local parks system in unincorporated communities.

6.4.2: OPERATIONS

Recommendations:

- Maintain and enhance the current level of professional maintenance.
- Support and encourage volunteerism and retain the Adopt-a-Park and Park Host programs.
- Continue to address the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA 2010⁸⁶), to provide access within the parks for the disabled and senior population with reviews of sites and facilities.
- Address applicable safety standards in the design of park, trail and recreational facilities.
- Where feasible and as a cost savings, standardize signs, equipment and materials.
- Develop facilities which reduce maintenance costs, such as water reduction
- Encourage professional development by providing educational opportunities and staff training.

⁸⁵ JCPRAB: Draft Parks & Recreation Plan, August 13, 2012

⁸⁶ Park and recreation agencies provide recreation opportunities for ALL people of all abilities. Indoor and outdoor recreation programs and facilities must be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The mandate, effective on March 15, 2012 requires agencies to have completed accessibility audits on all existing sites and a plan to address the deficiencies. For a complete list of changes and regulations visit: www.ada.gov. You can read more about park accessibility [here](#). If you need help with accessibility audits, NRPA has a [member business solution](#) you may find helpful too.

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Chapter 7
**FUNDING /
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**



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CHAPTER 7

FUNDING / CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Introduction

The primary focus of Chapter 7 of the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is the identification of, and funding strategies for, specific capital improvement projects. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) focus is on the next six years (2015-2020) as well as the future in 20 years. Prioritization was completed through analysis of the park system inventory in Chapter 4, and the assessment needs and demand and recommendations in Chapters 5 and 6. It also utilizes research conducted for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP 2013) in the assessment of current outdoor recreation facilities and the projection of future needs for and challenges in providing County recreational services. As might be expected, the identified needs for Jefferson County parks and programming exceeds existing financial capabilities.

This Chapter also presents current and future annual department funding information and includes discussion of the annual operation and maintenance funding of the Parks and Recreation Parks and programs. In 2012, the ERPRC⁸⁷ evaluated and recommended new options for sustainable and coordinated service delivery as well as options for funding, including Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center. The ERPRC final report presented to the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners and the Port Townsend City Council on June 19, 2012 is attached in Appendix B-6.

7.1 FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OPTIONS

Jefferson County is governed by a Board of County Commissioners. The three commissioners appoint the county administrator as the Chief Executive. The Board of Commissioners, each of whom is nominated by district is elected by the voters of the entire county. The City of Port Townsend and the County can enter into Inter-local Agreements (ILA) with other governing bodies such as school districts and special districts to work cooperatively to provide park and recreation services. They can also approve contracts, lease agreements and memos of understanding (MOU) with private and non-profit partners to provide facilities, programs or park maintenance.

FUNDING

Changes in economics at the local and national level have created new challenges for public parks and recreation agencies and their constituencies. One criteria used in the 2013 SCORP was looking at regional levels of service and recreation needs. The SCORP looked at regional areas across the state of Washington. Jefferson County was combined in the “Peninsulas” (Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, and Clallam) Region.⁸⁸ They used measurement grades (A-B-C-D) for quantity, quality and access for the ten SCORP regions separately. Examples of some of the grades for the Peninsula Region are:

- Percent of unmet demand for the number of parks and recreation facilities: Peninsulas 24% “C” Grade. Of the responses provided, regions most commonly received a “C”, and the statewide median grade was “C”. Two regions, the Southwest and the Northeast, scored an “A”.

⁸⁷ Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee: This committee was tasked with providing the County and City with recommendations for long-term sustainability of facilities and programs. June 19, 2012 Recommendations: Appendix B-6.

⁸⁸ 2013 SCORP Appendix C: Tables C.2-5 page 167-171

- Percent of facilities that support active recreation: Peninsulas 45% “C”. All regions scored “C” or better. Three of these regions received an A (Islands, North Cascades, and South Central) and two received a “B” (Northeast and Palouse)
- Percent satisfied with park and recreation facilities distribution: Peninsulas 60% “B” grade which was the mean of all regions.

As noted in the implications of issues regarding economics and funding⁸⁹, SCORP Chapter 5 suggests, adequate funding for outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities as well as for maintenance of existing facilities is problematic. Local providers were asked about their agency’s funding goal for developing capital facilities for public outdoor recreation, and the mean percent of their responses regarding funding goals being met statewide was 27.1%.

It will be an ongoing challenge to ensure funding support during a period of limited grant funding in an era of budget cuts and renewed interest in austerity. All new mechanisms to fund the parks and recreation administration or public improvements beyond the current level of budget for Jefferson County will require legislative decisions and the will of the voters. The County itself cannot initiate or advocate for a ballot initiative, but residents and supporters of parks and recreation services have the opportunity to directly influence funding.

It will be important to employ public input as recommendations and decisions regarding the future of the County parks and recreation are made. Education, outreach and polling will be essential before any specific funding mechanism is attempted beyond the current funding levels. However, recent ballot initiatives in support of parks and recreation have been passed. It is encouraging that of the six parks and recreation measures before the voters in Washington State between 2012-2014, five passed for total funds of \$1,156,000.00. Funding sources included real estate transfer tax, property tax or bond measure funding mechanisms.⁹⁰ As stated in the SCORP, in the 2012 election, 46 of 57 issues in state, municipal and county ballot initiatives across the country concerning funding and support for conservation-related causes were approved, an 82% passage rate. In total, these ballot initiatives allocated about \$2 billion toward the health and availability of parks, open spaces, and water quality, of which nearly \$800 million was entirely new funding. SCORP goes on to say that “Given the continued support among Washington residents for mechanisms listed in the TPL Land Vote Database, it could prove critical in the future for increasing the percentage of funding goals met for land acquisition and capital facility improvement throughout the state.”⁹¹

PROJECT GUIDE TO CIP PRIORITIES

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation uses the parks and facilities Project Criteria Guide criteria in making decisions of prioritization. The Parks and Recreation staff and the Jefferson County Park and Recreation Advisory Board worked to complete the criteria for prioritization in 2012. The criteria include:

1. MAJOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS

- Improvements that preserve existing assets.
- Projects that improve public safety and accessibility.
- The maintenance of existing grant, deed restrictions, or use agreements.
- Projects that help maintain the existing level of service.

⁸⁹ SCORP page 142

⁹⁰ Trust For Public Lands: Land Vote Database 2014

⁹¹ 2013 SCORP page 143 (source: Wildlife Management Institute, 2012)

- Projects that reduce annual maintenance and operations costs.
 - Projects that increase maintenance and operation of parks and facilities by volunteers or partners.
 - Projects that mitigate hazards or attractive nuisances in the park.
2. *DEVELOPMENT OR IMPROVEMENT OF LAND OR PARKS ALREADY OWNED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY*
- Development of campgrounds in order to increase revenue.
 - Development of projects that meet accessibility (ADA) needs in all parks.
 - Projects identified by the public and in the 2011 public questionnaire.
 - Redevelopment, renovation and replacement at existing developed parks.
 - Changes or enhancements to existing developed parks that increase their capacity.
 - Development of existing undeveloped sites.
3. *STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS BASED ON IDENTIFIED FUTURE COUNTY NEEDS AND UNDERSERVED AREAS*
- In the future acquire new sites that serve the identified need or enhance geographic equity needs.
 - Sites that contain unique characteristics or help create a connected system.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT RELATED TO FUNDING

The results in the Community Questionnaire Results Report (Appendix B-1) reflects citizens input on satisfaction, participation, observation, and expressed current and future priorities for parks and recreation provided in Jefferson County. Public input received and points of prioritization include:

1. Additional trails (unpaved or non-motorized use) for walking, running, cycling and fitness.
2. Indoor swimming pool (existing City of Port Townsend facility).
3. Programs for outdoor/environmental adventure, horseback riding, before and after school activities, fitness and special events.

When asked “how much would they spend of \$100.00 divided between types of projects” the top three priorities were:

1. Maintain existing sites and facilities.
2. Support adding new facilities (play areas, sports fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing parkland.
3. Making existing program entrance fees less expensive and offering new recreation programs.

7.2: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The following Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a priority list and funding strategy for implementing the action plan outlined in Chapter 6. Proposed projects, estimated costs and potential revenue sources are shown in Table 7.1.

It is important to remember that over time priorities change, new funding sources become available and existing funding sources shift. Also, unplanned opportunities to develop a project or acquire land can arise. The parks projects, the timing of the projects and the funding of the projects found in this capital improvement plan will be considered in the context of the capital needs of the entire County before they are acted upon. These factors may change the proposed CIP. As a requirement under the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), the County identifies current and future acquisition and major capital improvements. Jefferson County annually updates the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan through adoption of the annual budget.

Table 7.1 CIP Proposed Projects for 2015-2020 & Future Years + ⁹²

Note: The timeline for projects is hypothetical

JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2015-2035										
Asset	Capital Maintenance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2035	FUNDING SOURCE
System Wide										
Comprehensive Signage	New Logo, Sign Replacement and Park Branding		24.0							Co. General Fund
North Beach Park										
Shelter	Replace 1 post, replace	0.5							45.0	Co. General Fund
Restroom	Restore and reopen, replace	3.0						50.0		Co. General Fund
Boat Ramp	Remove, restore beach								25.0	Co. General Fund donations & grants
Park Partitions	Replace				6.0					Co. General Fund & donations
Parking Lot	Grade + Install Stops	5.0								Co. General Fund
Memorial Field										
Stadium	Remove and Replace Roof	Completed in 2015								Co. General Fund & donations
Stadium	In - House Spalling Repair	2.0		2.0		2.0				Co. General Fund
Maintenance Shed	Paint, insulate, heater							8.0		Co. General Fund
Concession	Repair Siding and paint	2.0							20.0	Co. General Fund
Dugouts	In - House repairs			2.0				5.0		Co. General Fund
Wash St Fence	Replace Washington St		125.0							Co. General Fund & donations
Back Fence	Remove - use plants				75.0					Co. General Fund & donations
Field Lighting	Replace			400.0		25.0				Co. General Fund & donations
Courthouse Park										
Tennis Court	Resurface and Repair Fence				40.0					Co. General Fund & donations
Indian Island Park										
Shelter	Restore, then Replace	3.0						75.0		Co. General Fund & donations
Portage Parking Lot	Grade & Partition	-		4.0						Co. General Fund
Lagoon Parking Lot	Restore, modify access								250.0	Co. General Fund donations & grants
Toilet	Repair and paint	2.0								Co. General Fund

⁹² Note: Priorities will be weighed against other county-wide projects. Figures are listed times one thousand

<i>Asset</i>	<i>Capital Maintenance</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2035	FUNDING SOURCE
Irondale Community Park										
Toilet	Paint, repair door		0.5							Co. General Fund
Pump house	Paint and repair		0.5							Co. General Fund
Playground	Repair, then Replace	4.0	4.0					45.0		Co. General Fund donations & grants
B-Ball Court	Repair and re-surface		2.0				24.0			Co. General Fund donations & grants
Backstop	Repair	2.0								Co. General Fund
East Beach Park										
H.J. Carroll Park										
Restroom Building	Paint interiors		3.0							Donations
Courts	Repair tire damage, Resurface	1.4						45.0		Co. General Fund
Playground	Replace older elements				4.0					Donations
Athletic Field	Repair irrigation		2.5	2.5	2.5					Co. General Fund & grants
Perimeter Path	Gravel and grade		1.4		3.0					General Fund
BMX Track	Rebuild			3.5			5.0			Co. General Fund donations & grants
Third Field	Install							155.0		Co. General Fund donations & grants
Entrance Safety	Traffic Calming/Signage		35.0							General Fund
Park Specific Signage	Comprehensive update		4.0							Co. General Fund
ADA	Improve parking and paths	-			12.0					Co. General Fund
Oak Bay Park										
Lower Toilet	Paint inside	0.5								Co. General Fund
Electric	Safety, capacity, location		14.0			10.0				Co. General Fund
Water	Safety and capacity		14.0		4.0		5.0			General Fund
RV Dump	Install									Co. General Fund & donations
Landscape	Surfaces, plants, borders		22.0	2.0	2.0	2.0				General Fund
Furniture	Tables, grills, fire rings	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0			Co. General Fund donations & grants
Boat Ramp	Remove									Grants
Gibbs Lake Park										
Caretakers House	Electrical system repairs	4.0								Co. General Fund
Generator Building	Remove							4.0		Co. General Fund
Derelict Buildings	Remove				27.0					Co. General Fund
Existing Trails	Drainage, tread, layout	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				General Fund
New Trail Network	Build	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0				Co. General Fund donations & grants

<i>Asset</i>	<i>Capital Maintenance</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2035	FUNDING SOURCE
Park Specific Signage	Comprehensive update			4.0						Co. General Fund
Chimacum Park										
Forest Safety	Remove root rot firs							10.0		Co. General Fund
Grounds	Restore grounds/reconfigure							25.0		Co. General Fund & donations
Shelter	Clean/new tables									Co. General Fund & donations
Toilets	Remove derelict toilets	2.0								Co. General Fund
Lake Leland Park										
Grounds	Restore grounds/tables							19.0		Co. General Fund
Campground Utilities	Water and power							100.0		Co. General Fund donations & grants
Day Use Toilet	Clean and paint	1.0								Co. General Fund
Dock	Repair	2.0			23.0					Co. General Fund
Boat Ramp	Grade				1.0					Co. General Fund
Hicks Park										
Toilet	Door, roof, repair and paint	3.0								Co. General Fund
Parking Lot	Grade	0.5								Co. General Fund
Quilcene Camp Ground										
Shelter	Roof repair, treat for beetles	2.0		2.0			12.0			Co. General Fund
Courts	Resurface and paint			25.0						Co. General Fund
Playground	Wood Chips - then Replace	5.0						40.0		Co. General Fund & donations
RV Dump	Install			35.0						Co. General Fund & grants
Campground Utilities	Water and Power			20.0	20.0					Co. General Fund & grants
Safety Light	Repair, replace	0.3		1.5						Co. General Fund
Port Townsend Recreation Ctr.										
Gymnasium	Repair or Replace						125.0		1,500	Co. General Fund & donations
Gymnasium Roof	Replace Gym Roof									
Games Room	Paint, treat floor, equipment		12.0							General Fund
Playground	Fence, Maintain then replace	3.0				10.0		25.0		Co. General Fund & donations
Irondale Beach Park										
Native vegetation	Restore forest and shoreline	8.0	7.0	4.0						Co. General Fund & donations
Picnic	Tables/Shelter/Grills			-						Co. General Fund & donations

<i>Asset</i>	<i>Capital Maintenance</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2035	FUNDING SOURCE
Parking Lot	Grade/partition	-								Co. General Fund & donations
Interpretive	Signage, displays, trails		12.0		12.0					Co. General Fund & donations
Toilet	Vault toilet				-		10.0			Co. General Fund & donations
Paths	Build and improve park paths				4.0					Co. General Fund & donations
Landscaping	Drainage, walls, dirt					4.0				Co. General Fund & donations
Trailhead Park										
Forest	Release thin for park values	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0		Co. General Fund & donations
Trails and Skills	Bikes, horses, hikers		8.0	8.0						Donations
Equestrian Park										
Fencing and Trails	Install N. Perimeter + Trails		-							Donations & grants
Event Ring and Toilet	Install			-						Donations & grants
Race Course	Install			-	-					Donations & grants
TOTAL		\$73.2	\$277.9	\$526.5	\$246.5	\$64.0	\$66	\$610.0	\$1,840.0	
Six Year Total										
	\$1254.1									
Long Range Total										
	\$2450.0									
Grand Total										
	\$3,704.1									

In Washington State there are existing and potential funding and financing options for acquisition, development and maintaining of park, facilities, and recreational programs.

The following listing of existing and optional sources identifies and describes current and potential revenues sources which might be used to offset projected funding needs.

The park, facilities and programming needs assessment and as anticipated, the cost of meeting those parkland and recreation needs could exceed the anticipated financial capabilities looking into the future.

7.3 FUNDING OPTIONS

7.3.1 EXISTING FUNDING SOURCES

7.3.2 OPTIONAL FUNDING SOURCES TO MEET PROJECTS SHORTFALL

7.3.3 ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT & MAJOR CAPITAL

7.3.4 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

7.3.1: EXISTING FUNDING SOURCES

General Fund: The County's primary source of funding is operating revenue from the general fund. The general funds come from taxes levied on property and in addition is derived from the combination of special revenue, debt service, or enterprise funds. General funds are used to finance operations, staff, equipment, and maintenance. Fees collected through the park and recreation system, such as, recreation program fees or other facility rental fees are, also, returned to the general fund. These revenues are generally thought to return to the County park and recreation budget; but, in practice the revenue number is only a point of justification of the annual budget and has no direct connection to the level of funding. It is commonly termed as a "fee -reimbursed revenue" to justify the expenditures and costs in operating budget.

In some instances capital projects are funded through annual allocations of the General Fund. Table 7.1(CIP Proposed Projects for 2015-2020 & future years+) provides a listing of the anticipated capital funding needs for the next six years and beyond. It lists those projects with the General Fund identified as the funding source. In addition to the CIP, Appendix A of this plan provides description of each individual park and includes the Goals for the facility, Capital Improvements, and the Maintenance and Operation Plans for the site.

The annual budget for Jefferson County Parks and Recreation the annual budget for 2013 reflects actuals, while 2014 adopted and the 2015 is requested. These budgets are presented in Table 7.2. The Jefferson County 2015 proposed budget of \$591,921 includes \$88,540 from the City of Port Townsend Sales and Use Tax (Proposition One) which terminates May 31, 2015. The annual budget has declined over the past three years and this trend will continue with the loss of the Prop-One partnership funds.

Budget Goals for 2015 include:

- Implement the PROS Plan using grants, donations and local funds.
- Provide the services detailed in the amended Memorial Field and PT Rec Center Inter-local Agreement with the City of Port Townsend through the terminations of the agreement on May 31, 2015. The transition will be in a gradual manner with the least possible impact to the community.
- Increase alternative and fee revenue.
- Continue to support and utilize a high level of park maintenance by volunteers.
- Increase the sustainability of the volunteer system.
- Track and report use rates at both Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Encourage and support park repairs and projects by donations.
- Maintain and support efficient professional parks maintenance through funding changes to keep the current level of service.

Table 7.2 Parks & Recreation Budget 2013-2015

	2013 <i>Reflects Actual</i>	2014 <i>Was Adopted</i>	2015 <i>Is Requested</i>
REVENUE:			
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 45,325	\$ 104,607	\$ 107,029
Beginning Reserved Fund Balance	\$ 72,992	\$ 69,186	\$ 64,000
Recreation Programs	\$ 83,917	\$ 25,840	\$ 31,000
Parks Improvement Transfer ⁹³	\$ 35,000	20,000	\$ 20,000
General Fund Revenues	\$ 367,300	\$ 376,800	\$ 382,908
Intergov Rev-City of PT	\$254,170	\$ 212,500	\$ 88,840 ⁹⁴
Total Revenues	\$ 778,624	\$ 674,368	\$ 554,548
EXPENDITURES:			
By Object			
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 381,391	\$ 382,123	\$ 347,191
Supplies/Small Tools	\$ 32,744	\$ 44,400	\$ 30,517
Professional Services	\$ 42,234	\$ 6,900	\$ 4,000
Other Services/Charges	\$ 112,877	\$ 82,700	\$ 78,900
Capital Outlay	0	0	0
Inter-fund Payments	\$ 103,048	\$ 115,639	\$ 110,980
Transfer to Construction/Renovation	\$ 47,047	\$ 60,100	\$ 20,333
Total Parks & Recreation	\$ 719,341	\$ 691,862	\$ 591,921
By Program			
Recreation	\$ 322,635	\$ 289,556	\$ 240,578
Memorial Field	\$ 80,919	\$ 99,170	\$ 105,767
Parks Maintenance	\$ 268,740	\$ 243,036	\$ 225,243
Transfer to Construction/Renovation	\$ 47,047	\$ 60,100	\$ 20,333
Total Parks & Recreation	\$ 719,341	\$ 691,862	\$ 591,921
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 104,607	\$ 87,113	\$ 69,656
Ending Reserved Fund Balance	\$ 72,992	\$ 69,186	\$ 64,000
STAFFING	2013 Actual	2014 Adopted	2015 Request⁹⁵
Recreation	5.08	3.84	2.83
Memorial Field	0.33	1.18	1.19
Parks Maintenance	1.77	1.72	1.57
Total Parks & Recreation			
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
Number of Parks in Portfolio	23 parks	23 parks	23 parks
Acres of Parkland Protected	859 acres	859 acres	859 acres
Miles of Shoreline Protected	9.4 miles	9.4 miles	9.4 miles
Shoreline Access Areas Provided	11 acres	11 acres	11 acres
Miles of Trails Maintained	6.2 miles	6.2 miles	6.2 miles
Households with Website Memberships	2887	3471	3500
Total non-General Fund Revenue	\$398,224	\$ 349,488	\$ 169,642
Donations of Volunteer Labor	\$ 168,382	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000

⁹³ The County Parks Improvement Fund was established with revenues from overnight camping, federal entitlements, contributions from the General Fund and miscellaneous grants and donations. These revenues are the primary source for minor capital improvements to county parks.

⁹⁴ City Agreement/Prop-One. terminates May 31,2015

⁹⁵ Prop-One City funds end in May 2015. The fund totals for staff from city funds includes: Recreation 0.81, Memorial Field 0.50 and Park Maintenance 0.

7.3.2 OPTIONAL FUNDING SOURCES TO MEET PROJECTS SHORTFALL

The following Funding sources are presented to provide information and background for future analysis as potential options.

PROPERTY TAX: In the Revised Code of Washington state statute Section 84.52.043, the maximum levy limitations for taxing districts (state, county, city, fire districts and various junior taxing districts etc.) is established. The RCW 84.52.043 Limitations upon regular property tax levies upon real and personal property by the county may not exceed \$1.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. Any county can increase its tax to a maximum of \$2.247 per \$1,000 of assessed value for general county purposes if the total combined levies for general county purposes and the road district purpose do not exceed \$4.05 per \$1,000 of assessed value and no other taxing district has its levy reduced as a result of the increased county levy. Regular property tax levy increase requires 50% plus one; simple majority vote.

The regular property tax legal limitations are:

1. 101% revenue limit:⁹⁶
2. Constitutional Limitations: The total regular property tax levy may not exceed \$10.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value of property as per Article VII, Section 2(a), (b) or (c) of state constitution and RCW 84.52.050. Taxing limitations rarely approach the constitutional limitation.^{84.52.050.}⁹⁷
3. Aggregate levy Limit: The aggregate levies of junior and senior taxing districts may not exceed \$5.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value under the \$10.00 per \$1,000 limitation.⁹⁸ If this limit is exceeded, If this limit is exceeded, junior taxing districts are proportionally reduced or eliminated under a prioritized list.⁹⁹

The primary revenue source options for annual operating budget, major repairs, park development and capital acquisition are detailed and summarized for the following:

SALES AND USE TAX: Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend have levied the full one percent tax capacity. Out of 39 counties, 36 counties levy the full one percent tax, including Jefferson County.¹⁰⁰

REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX (REET) Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend have REET taxes which are dedicated to public works and trail projects. The City of Port Townsend Comprehensive Plan includes a policy that 35% of REET money be dedicated to non-motorized projects such as pedestrian and bicycle projects. In the past years the City has seen \$55,000 a year. The funds are performing very poorly for both the City and the County, which is reflected in home sales and real estate value, and therefore the funds are barely able to cover the annual existing bond payments.

CONSERVATION FUTURES: In July 2002, the county commissioners approved Conservation Futures Ordinance No. 06-07080-02, now codified as Jefferson County Code Section .08.030(7), in accordance with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 84.34. The ordinance establishes goals for the county's Conservation Futures Program and an allocation process for the conservation futures tax levy.

⁹⁶ RCW 84.55.010

⁹⁷ Washington Department of Revenue: Tax Reference Manual

⁹⁸ 84.52.043 Limitations upon regular property tax levies defined

⁹⁹ 84.52.010 Some jurisdictions have taken less than the maximum increase they could have in the past and have "banked" capacity that they can use. A jurisdiction that does not know whether it has banked capacity should as its county assessor.

¹⁰⁰ MSRC: Revenue Guide for Washington Counties

The purpose of the CF Program is to acquire open space lands, including green spaces, greenbelts, fish and wildlife habitat and trail rights-of-ways proposed for preservation for public use by municipalities, special purpose districts, and private non-profits corporations within the county. Each spring, the Conservation Futures Citizen Oversight Committee provides funding recommendations to the county commissioners who then decide which projects to fund. Projects may include fee-simple or any lesser interest or development right with respect to real property as well as operation and maintenance (O & M) activities. O & M projects must be linked to CF-funded acquisitions.

The *mission* of the Jefferson County Conservation Futures Program is: “*to provide a system of public open spaces, those open spaces being necessary for the health, welfare, benefit and safety of the residents of Jefferson County and the maintenance of Jefferson County as a desirable place to live, visit and locate businesses.*”

The Jefferson County Environmental Health Department manages the program and the annual tax revenue is \$220,000. Table 7.3 shows the current rate of .0479 and calculations of Tax Rate increases.

Table Example 7.3: Revenue and Existing Costs of Jefferson County-wide Conservation Futures Property Tax *				
Tax Rate	Assessed Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost/Avg House Median house value \$250,000	Median house value \$250,000
\$.0479	\$ 587,247,864	\$ 219,729	\$ 11.97	\$ 250,000
\$ 0.0625	\$ 4,587,247,864	\$ 286,703	\$ 15.63	\$ 250,000

*1% limit and capped by I-747 after 1st year; 15% revenue can be utilized for maintenance and operation of property acquired with the funds.

LEVY LID LIFT: One exception to the one percent rule is the levy lid lift.¹⁰¹ Taxing jurisdictions with a tax rate of less than their statutory taxing rate may ask the voters to “lift” the levy lid by increasing the tax rate to some amount equal to or less than their statutory maximum rate. The proposed tax rate must be stated in the ballot measure.¹⁰² A simple majority vote is required. A levy lift for the county levy may not exceed the maximum \$1.80 amount, meaning that Jefferson County potentially has the capacity for a lift of up to \$0.16 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.¹⁰³

The following tables provide examples of revenue and cost county-wide:

¹⁰¹ 84.55.050: Funds raised by a levy under this subsection may not supplant existing funds. For purposes of this subsection, existing funds means the actual operating expenditures for the calendar year in which the ballot measure is approved by voters.

¹⁰² 84.55.050 (1) and (2)(a)

**Table Example 7.4:
Estimated Revenue and Costs of Jefferson County-wide Property Tax Increase**

Tax Rate Increase	Assessed Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost/ Avg. House Median house value \$250,000	Median house value \$250,000
\$ 0.10	\$4,587,247,864	\$ 458,725	\$ 12.50	\$ 250,000
\$ 0.16	\$ 4,587,247,864	\$ 733,960	\$ 40.00	\$ 250,000

In the example, a \$0.16 per \$1,000 property tax levy increase would generate approximately \$73 thousand annually at a cost of \$40.00 per year to the average home owner in the County.

BONDS:

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS BONDS:

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds are Bonds that may be issued without voter approval by the Commission for any facility development purpose. The total amount of all outstanding non-voted general obligation debt may not exceed 1.5% of the assessed valuation of all city/county property. [RCW 39.36.020(2)(a)(ii)]

UNLIMITED TAX GENERAL (UTGO) BONDS:

Must be approved by at least 60% of resident voters during an election with a turnout of at least 40% of those who voted in the last general election. The bond may be repaid from a special levy, which is not governed by the one+-percent statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate.

Table example 7.5 provides borrowing rates, estimated average annual payments related to examples of 20-year bond size.

20-YEAR GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS						
Table Example 7.5	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	Non Bank-Qualified (over 10MM)	
					\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000
Bond Size:						
Estimated Total Interest (1):	\$729,112	\$1,094,253	\$1,825,543	\$3,645,316	\$6,048,731	\$8,070,103
Average Annual Payment:	\$136,456	\$204,713	\$341,277	\$682,266	\$1,052,437	\$1,403,505
Est. Net Borrowing Cost (1):	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.55%	3.55%

(1) Preliminary and subject to change.
Using the recent Shoreline Water District (AA-) Revenue Bond interest rate scale plus 0.20% for budgeting purposes.
For the Bond Sizes over \$10,000,000, we added 0.30% to the Net Borrowing Rate to reflect the "Non Bank-Qualified" status.
Prepared by: Martin Nelson and Company, Inc. - Public Finance Department - Phone 1-888-342-6864

Washington state statute has limited the total property tax levy amount to \$5.90 per \$1,000 in assessed valuation. Recent decreases in the assessed valuation of the County have increased the total tax levy amount in many areas. It is critical to be aware of this limitation and the impact any tax increase would have on all the taxing districts within Jefferson County

7.4: SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

In Washington State, separate from a city or county government, special purpose districts can be created as limited purpose local governments. They generally perform a limited number of functions or a single function purpose. Additionally there are Assessment Districts that are not political subdivisions. Special Purpose Districts provide a number of services which include those currently existing in Jefferson County such as fire and EMS, hospitals, parks and recreation, libraries, cemeteries, utilities as well as stadiums and conventions centers.

Special Districts, created by the Legislature enable nearly 100 special purpose districts to serve a specific need that may be new or a higher level of taxation of an existing service. These districts are quasi-municipal corporations, have narrowly defined purposes from the legislature and generally derive revenues from real property taxes (i.e. taxing districts).

There are three special purpose districts that provide an option for potential for developing a separate limited purpose local government for parks and recreation. They are a Parks and Recreation District (RCW Chapter 36.69), Park and Recreation Service Area (RCW 36.68.620) and a Metropolitan Park District (RCW Chapter 35.61).

The Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington (MRSC) provides a description comparison report of recreation districts.¹⁰⁴ MRSC comparisons in Table 7.6 below:

Table 7-6

Park and Recreation District	Park and Recreation Service Area	Metropolitan Park District
Ch 36.69 RCW	RCW 36.68.400 - .620	Ch. 35.61 RCW
<p>History</p> <p>Ch. 58 Laws of 1957 authorized class AA counties to establish Park and Recreation Districts. Second, eighth, and ninth-class counties were given similar authority in 1959. No districts were formed under the original Recreation District Act for Counties. According to a 1982 Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) survey 25 districts were formed after 1970 and ten after 1980. Most were formed to provide general recreation services or were formed solely to finance a new swimming pool or finance an existing one. <i>Recreation Resources: A Heritage for the Future</i>, IAC 1986. Number: 54/56</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Ch. 218 Laws of 1963 gave first class counties authority to establish park and recreation service areas in unincorporated areas within the county. In 1965 the authority to was extended to all counties. The ability to fund zoos and aquariums was added in 1985.</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Chapter 98, Laws of 1907 authorized cities of the first class to create metropolitan park districts (MPD). The statutes were amended by Chapter 88, Laws of 2002.</p> <p>Prior to 2002, cities under 5,000 and counties could not create metropolitan park districts. Now all cities and counties may form metropolitan park districts (MPDs) that include territory in portions of one or more cities or counties.</p> <p>The first MPD was formed by Tacoma in 1907. A second district was formed in Yakima around 1945 and functioned until 1969. After the 2002 amendments several MPD's were formed.</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide leisure time activities and facilities and recreational 	<p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finance, acquire construct, improve, maintain, or operate any 	<p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the management, control, improvement,

¹⁰⁴MRSC: <http://.www.mrsc.org/subjects/parks/prcompare.aspx>

<p>facilities, of a nonprofit nature as a public service to the residents of the geographical areas included within their boundaries (RCW 36.69.010).</p>	<p>park, senior citizen activities center, zoo, aquarium, and, or recreational facilities as defined in RCW 36.69.010 which shall be owned or leased, and administered by a city or town, or park and recreation service area (RCW 36.68.400);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a higher level of park service (RCW 36.68.590). 	<p>maintenance, and acquisition of parks, parkways, boulevards, and recreational facilities.</p>
<p>Government Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Corporation. (RCW 36.69.010). 	<p>Government Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quasi-municipal corporation and independent taxing authority and taxing district possessing all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes (RCW 36.68.400). 	<p>Government Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Corporation (RCW 35.61.040).
<p>Function and Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire and hold real and personal property; To dispose of real and personal property; To make contracts; To sue and be sued; To borrow money; To grant concessions; To make or establish charges, fees, rates, rentals and the like for the use of facilities (including recreational facilities) or for participation; To make and enforce rules and regulations governing the use of property, facilities or equipment and the conduct of persons thereon; To contract with any municipal corporation, governmental, or private agencies for the conduct of park and recreation programs; To operate jointly with other governmental units any facilities; or To hold in trust or manage public property; To establish cumulative reserve funds; To acquire, construct, reconstruct, maintain, repair, add to, and operate recreational facilities; and, To make improvements or to acquire property by the local improvement method. (RCW 36.69.130) 	<p>Function and Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire, construct, own or lease, operate parks, senior citizen activities centers, zoos, aquariums, and recreational facilities (RCW 36.68.400); To make contracts (RCW 36.68.400); To sue and be sued (RCW 36.68.400); May impose and collect charge use fees or other direct charges on facilities financed by the park & recreation area (RCW 36.68.550); Legislative authority may allow admission fees and charges on persons using facilities located within a park & recreation service area (RCW 36.68.550); May exercise any of the powers enumerated in Ch. 67.20 RCW (Parks, Bathing Beaches, Public Camps) (RCW 36.68.600); May enter into contract with any organization referred to in Ch. 67.20 RCW to conduct recreational program (RCW 67.20.020); Power to enact and enforce such police regulations not inconsistent with constitution and state laws as necessary for the government and control of the same (67.20.010 RCW); May accumulate reserves for stated capital purpose (RCW 36.68.530); May hire employees and may fund salaries and benefits of county, city, or town park employees who perform work within the service area (RCW 36.68.541); May exercise power of eminent domain (RCW 36.68.555). 	<p>Function and Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May purchase, acquire and condemn lands within or without the boundaries of park district; May issue and sell warrants, short-term obligations, or general obligation bonds; May issue revenue bonds; Can petition for the creation of local improvement districts; May employ counsel, provide for park police officers, secretary of the board, and all necessary employees; May establish civil service for employees; Has power to regulate, manage and control, improve, acquire, extend and maintain, open and lay out, parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds, within or without the park district; Has power to authorize, conduct and manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the letting of boats, or other amusement apparatus; the operation of bath houses, the purchase and sale of foodstuffs or other merchandise; the giving of vocal or instrumental concerts or other entertainments; the management and conduct of such forms of recreation or business as it shall judge desirable or beneficial for the public, or for the production of revenue for expenditure for park purposes. May sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of surplus property;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can annex territory.
Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By petition signed by not less than fifteen percent of the registered voters residing within the area. The petition shall designate the boundaries or describe the land to be included. It is to set forth the objective and state the benefit of the district (RCW 36.69.020); • Requires resolution of city or town approving inclusion of the area with the corporate limits of city or town (RCW 36.69.030). 	Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In any unincorporated area by resolution adopted by county legislative body or by petition of 10% of registered voters in area. (RCW 36.68.410); • Contents of petition or resolution to contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ boundaries of the service area ○ description of the purpose or purposes ○ an estimate of the initial cost of any capital improvements or services to be authorized in the service area (RCW 36.68.420); • May include incorporated cities or towns. Requires resolution of city or town approving inclusion of the area within the corporate limits of city or town (RCW 36.68.610); • Provision for verification of signatures are found in 36.68.430 RCW. 	Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May include territory located in portions or all of one or more cities or counties, or one or more cities and counties, when created or enlarged; • Can be initiated by petition of at least 15 percent of the registered in the area and submitted to the county auditor of each county in which all or a portion of the proposed district would be located (RCW 35.61.020); • Can be initiated by a resolution of the governing body or bodies of each city and/or county which includes a portion or all of the area in the district; • Petition or resolution submitting the question to the voters, shall indicate the choice and describe the composition of the initial board of commissioners of the district that is proposed under RCW 35.61.050 and shall list a name for the district (RCW 35.61.030).
Feasibility and Cost Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No requirements noted. 	Feasibility and Cost Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon accepting petition or on passage of resolution the county legislative body orders an investigation of the feasibility of the proposed service area and determines initial costs. A report is to be available within 80 days of accepting the petition (RCW 36.68.440). 	Feasibility and Cost Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review Since "creation of a district" is defined by SEPA regulations (WAC 197-11-704(2)(b)(iv)) as a "nonproject action," the proposed establishment of a park and recreation district is subject to SEPA review, which, at a minimum, requires a threshold determination under WAC 197-11-310(1) .	State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review Since "creation of a district" is defined by SEPA regulations (WAC 197-11-704(2)(b)(iv)) as a "nonproject action," the proposed establishment of a park and recreation service area is subject to SEPA review, which, at a minimum, requires a threshold determination under WAC 197-11-310(1) .	State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review Since "creation of a district" is defined by SEPA regulations (WAC 197-11-704(2)(b)(iv)) as a "nonproject action," the proposed establishment of a metropolitan park district is subject to SEPA review, which, at a minimum, requires a threshold determination under WAC 197-11-310(1) .
Hearing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board of County Commissioners holds a hearing on petition within 60 days of receipt (RCW 36.69.040); • Following the hearing, the Board designates a name or number of the district and fixes boundaries (RCW 36.69.050). 	Hearing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within twenty days after the report is available, the county is to hold a hearing on the findings and determine whether the petition is accepted or dismissed (RCW 36.68.460); • At the conclusion of the hearing, the County legislative body makes its determination for acceptance or dismissal based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether service areas objectives fit within framework of the county's park 	Hearing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required for formation; • Hearing is required for annexation.

	<p>comprehensive plan and general park policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exact boundaries of the service area; ○ Full definition or explanation of improvements to be financed; ○ Whether or not objectives of the service area are feasible; ○ Number or name of service area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If satisfactory findings are made by the board of county commissioners, orders an election. If satisfactory findings cannot be made the petition is dismissed. 	
<p>Resubmittal of Petition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No restrictions noted. 	<p>Resubmittal of Petition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If rejected a new petition for the same area cannot be submitted for two years (RCW 36.68.460). 	<p>Resubmittal of Petition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not addressed.
<p>Election to Form District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ballot proposition authorizing the park and recreation district is submitted to voters at next general state election occurring sixty or more days after board fixes boundaries; ● Initial park and recreation commissioners are elected at same election; ● Ballot proposition shall be stated in such manner that the voters may indicate yes or no upon the proposition forming the proposed park and recreation district (RCW 36.69.070); ● Proposition for initial capital or operational costs can be included at same general election (regular property text, excess levy or GO Bonds and bond retirement levy) to create district (RCW 36.69.070). 	<p>Election to Form District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If satisfactory findings are made as outlined in RCW 36.68.460, the county legislative authority orders an election of the voters in the proposed service area to take place at the next general election or at a special election held for such purpose (RCW 36.68.470); ● Ballot proposition form is in RCW 36.68.470; ● Proposition for initial capital or operational costs can be included at same general election (regular property text, excess levy or GO Bonds and bond retirement levy) to create district (RCW 36.68.480). 	<p>Election to Form District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Where No Boundary Review Board Exists</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposition authorizing creation of a MPD shall appear at the next general election, or at the next special election date specified under RCW 29A.04.330 occurring sixty or more days after the last resolution proposing the district is adopted, or the date the county auditor certifies the petition; ○ Where a petition is filed with two or more county auditors, the county auditors shall confer and issue a joint certification. ● <i>Where Boundary Review Board Exists</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notice of the proposal shall be filed with the boundary review board; ○ A special election is held on the date specified under RCW 29A.04.330 that is sixty or more days after approved by boundary review board; ○ No boundary review board review required if the proposed district only includes one or more cities. ● Ballot proposition to contain words: "For the formation of a metropolitan park district to be governed by [insert board composition described in ballot proposition]."

		<p>"Against the formation of a metropolitan park district."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Election of commissioners see Election of Five Commissioners at Formation.
<p>Passage of Proposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires approval by majority of all votes cast (RCW 36.69.080). 	<p>Passage of Proposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires approval by a majority of the voters voting (RCW 36.68.500). 	<p>Passage of Proposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires approval by a majority of the voters voting (RCW 35.61.040).
<p>Governing Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of five commissioners elected from designated districts for staggered, four year terms; election held in conjunction with general election in odd numbered years. (RCW 36.69.090); Duties are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elect chairman, secretary, and such other officers as it may determine it requires; Hold regular public meetings at least monthly; Adopt policies governing transaction of board business, keeping of records, resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which shall be of public record; Initiate, direct and administer district park and recreation activities, and select and employ such properly qualified employees as it may deem necessary (RCW 36.69.120). Vacancies filled in accordance with Ch. 42.12 RCW. 	<p>Governing Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of county legislative authority, acting ex officio if within county. If a city or town included, the Park & Recreation Service Area is governed by an interlocal cooperation agreement. If it is a multi-county area, it is governed by interlocal cooperation agreement (RCW 36.68.400). 	<p>Governing Body The metropolitan park board may be composed in any of the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five commissioners may be elected at the same election creating the district; For a district located entirely within one city or the unincorporated area of one county, the legislative authority of the city or county may act as the metropolitan park board; or For a district located in multiple cities or counties, each legislative authority may appoint one or more members to serve as the board; The governing structure of an existing (before June 13, 2002) metropolitan park district may not be changed without the approval of the voters (RCW 36.61.050); Vacancies filled in accordance with Ch. 42.12 RCW (RCW 35.61.050 (2)). If more than one city or county, may fill vacancy by terms of interlocal agreement (RCW 35.61.050 (4)).
<p>Finance - Revenue Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular property tax levy (maximum of \$0.60 per \$1000 assessed valuation) for a six-year period authorized when 60 percent of the voters in an election vote "yes" with a voter turnout equal at least to 40 percent of those voting in the last general election. Alternatively, as long as the number of "yes" votes is equal to at least 60 percent times 40 percent of the number of people voting in the last general election, the measure will pass (RCW 36.69.145). Limit on regular levy: Park and Recreation District will have levy capacity diminished if aggregate of junior and senior taxing district exceeds the \$5.90 limit. (RCW 84.52.043(2)(a)) 	<p>Finance - Revenue Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular property tax levy (maximum of \$0.60 per \$1000) for a six-year period authorized when 60 percent of the voters in an election vote "yes" with a voter turnout equal at least to 40 percent of those voting in the last general election. Alternatively, as long as the number of "yes" votes is equal to at least 60 percent times 40 percent of the number of people voting in the last general election, the measure will pass (RCW 36.68.525). Limit on regular levy: Park and Recreation Service Areas will have levy capacity diminished if aggregate of junior and senior taxing district exceeds the \$5.90 limit (RCW 84.52.043(2) (a)). 	<p>Finance - Revenue Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two regular property tax levies available - 50 cents/\$1000 assessed valuation and one of 25 cents. They are considered one levy for the purposes of the levy limits in Ch.84.55 RCW, but they have different rankings in the statute. Levy is permanent. (See Tax Authority on Metropolitan Park District Finance page) Conduct forms of recreation or business beneficial for the public, or for the production of revenue for expenditure for park purposes (RCW 35.61.130).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges, fees, rates, rentals and the like for the use of facilities (including recreational facilities) or for participation (RCW 36.69.130). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May charge fees or other direct charges on facilities (RCW 36.68.550). 	
<p>Excess Levies and Bonds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual excess tax levy proposition for operating funds, capital outlay funds, and cumulative reserve funds as authorized by RCW 84.52.052 (RCW 36.69.140); May issue general obligation debt, equal to one and one-fourth percent of the assessed valuation within the district. Of this 1 1/4 percent, 3/8 percent may be nonvoted (also called councilmanic) debt. The rest must be voted. Sixty percent of those voting must vote "yes" and the voter turnout must be at least 40 percent of that of the last general election (RCW 36.69.140); May issue LID bonds. (RCW 36.69.200) May issue revenue bonds (RCW 36.69.350). 	<p>Excess Levies and Bonds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual excess tax levy proposition for operating funds, capital outlay funds, and cumulative reserve funds as authorized by 84.52.052 RCW (RCW 36.68. 520); May issue voted general obligation debt equal to 2 1/2 of the assessed valuation within the service area. Of this 2 1/2 percent, 3/8 percent may be non-voted (also called councilmanic debt). The rest must be voted. Sixty percent of those voting must vote "yes" and the voter turnout must be at least 40 percent of that of the last general election (RCW 36.68.520). 	<p>Excess Levies and Bonds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized to levy general tax in excess of its regular property tax levy or levies when authorized to do so at a special election (RCW 35.61.210 and RCW 82.52.052); May issue general obligation debt in an amount equal to 2 1/2 percent of their assessed valuations. (RCW 35.61.110) Of this 2 1/2 percent, 1/4 percent may be nonvoted (also called councilmanic) debt; (RCW 35.61.100) The rest must be voted. (See Debt on Metropolitan Park District Finance page); Can petition city for LID improvements (RCW 36.61.220 - 240); May issue revenue bonds (RCW 35.61.116).
<p>Fiscal Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County treasurer is treasurer of district. (RCW 36.69.150); All expenditures are paid by warrants drawn by county auditor on county treasurer, pursuant to vouchers approved by the district board (RCW 36.69.150); District commissioners must compile an annual budget including all available funds and anticipated income for the ensuing year. Budget may include cumulative reserve for capital purposes (RCW 36.69.160); District commissioners must compile an annual budget including all available funds and anticipated income for the ensuing year. Budget may include cumulative reserve for capital purposes (RCW 36.69.160). 	<p>Fiscal Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County treasurer is treasurer of service area; Annual budget required in form prescribed by state auditor. May include cumulative reserve for capital purposes, all available funds and all anticipated income shall be included (RCW 36.68.530); May contract with county to administer purchasing (RCW 36.68.570); Legislative authority may transfer proceeds from concessions for food and other services accruing to the county from food and other services from park or park facility in park and recreation service area to service area budget (RCW 36.68.560); May reimburse county for charges incurred by county current expense fund for expense of service area (RCW 36.68.570). 	<p>Fiscal Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County treasurer of the county within which all, or the major portion, of the district lies is the ex officio treasurer the district. The district can designate someone else, if the board has received the approval of the county treasurer (RCW 35.61.180); Contracts are to be by competitive bidding or small works roster. (RCW 36.61.135).
<p>Adding area - Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same procedure as creating district and all electors of district and proposed additional territory vote (RCW 36.69.190). 	<p>Adding area - Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same procedure as creating the parks and recreation service area, by resolution or petition with vote of all electors in existing area plus proposed addition (RCW 36.68.620). 	<p>Adding Area - Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territory by virtue of its annexation to any city that lies entirely within a park district shall be deemed to be within the limits of the metropolitan park district; Such an extension of a park district's boundaries shall not be subject to review by a boundary review board independent of the board's review of the city

		<p>annexation of territory (<i>RCW 35.61.020</i>);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The territory adjoining a metropolitan park district may be annexed into the district upon petition and an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The petition shall define the territory proposed to be annexed and must be signed by twenty-five registered voters, resident within the territory proposed to be annexed; unless ○ The territory is within the limits of another city then it must be signed by twenty percent of the registered voters residing within the territory proposed to be annexed (<i>RCW 35.61.250</i>).
<p>Dissolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the manner provided in Ch. 53.48 RCW relating to port districts; • For county with population of 210,000 or more and inactive for five years see Ch. 57.90 RCW; • See procedures outlined in Ch. 36.96 RCW - Dissolution of inactive special purpose districts. 	<p>Dissolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the manner provided in Ch. 53.48 RCW relating to port districts; • See procedures outlined in Ch. 36.96 RCW - Dissolution of inactive special purpose districts. 	<p>Dissolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A district may be dissolved by majority vote of members; • Upon dissolution the district's liabilities are prorated, and turn over to the city and/or county to the extent the district was respectively located in each, when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (1) Such city and/or county, through its governing officials, agrees to, and petitions for, such dissolution and the assumption of such assets and liabilities, or; ○ (2) Ten percent of the voters of such city and/or county who voted at the last general election petition the governing officials for such a vote. (<i>RCW 35.61.310</i>). • Disincorporation of district located in county with a population of 210,000 or more and inactive for five years, see Chapter 57.90 RCW.
<p>For list of districts see Washington Park & Recreation Special Districts</p>		

7.4.1 SPECIAL PARK DISTRICT: The following funding tables 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9 provide examples to show a scenario using the entire geographic area of East Jefferson County to define the special district if they were considered for Jefferson County. Detail of a Park and Recreation District (PD), Park and Recreation Service Area (PSA) and a Metropolitan Park District (MPD) are described following the

funding table examples. Currently Park District #1 and #2 are the only special park districts in Jefferson County.

Table 7.7: Example Estimated Special District for the entire East Jefferson geographic area				
Tax Rate Increase	Assessed Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost/ Avg. House	Median house value \$250,000
\$0.15	\$4,556,651,121	\$683,498	\$37.50	\$250,000
\$0.25	\$4,556,651,121	\$1,139,163	\$62.50	\$250,000
\$0.35	\$4,556,651,121	\$1,597,828	\$87.50	\$250,000
\$0.45	\$4,556,651,121	\$2,050,490	\$112.50	\$250,000
\$0.55	\$4,556,651,121	\$2,506,158	\$137.50	\$250,000
\$0.65	\$4,556,651,121	\$2,961,823	\$162.50	\$250,000
\$0.75	\$4,556,651,121	\$3,417,488	\$187.50	\$250,000

In the example, a \$0.35 per \$1,000 of dedicated tax would generate approximately \$1.6 million annually at a cost of \$87.50 per year to the average home owner in East Jefferson County.

Table 7.8: Estimated Special District East Jefferson County w/out Port Ludlow AV (\$499,097,777) Example				
Tax Rate Increase	Assessed Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost/ Avg. House	Median house value \$250,000
\$0.15	\$4,057,533,344	\$608,633	\$37.50	\$250,000
\$0.25	\$4,057,533,344	\$1,014,388	\$62.50	\$250,000
\$0.35	\$4,057,533,344	\$1,420,144	\$87.50	\$250,000
\$0.45	\$4,057,533,344	\$1,825,899	\$112.50	\$250,000
\$0.55	\$4,057,533,344	\$2,231,654	\$137.50	\$250,000
\$0.65	\$4,057,533,344	\$2,637,410	\$162.50	\$250,000
\$0.75	\$4,057,533,344	\$3,043,165	\$187.50	\$250,000

Table 7.9: Estimated Special District East Jefferson County w/out Park District 1 &2 AV (423,787,504)				
Tax Rate Increase	Assessed Valuation	Annual Revenue	Cost/ Avg. House	Example Median house value \$250,000
\$0.10	\$4,132,863,617	\$376,867	\$25.00	\$250,000
\$0.20	\$4,132,863,617	\$753,733	\$50.00	\$250,000
\$0.30	\$4,132,863,617	\$1,130,600	\$75.00	\$250,000
\$0.40	\$4,132,863,617	\$1,507,467	\$100.00	\$250,000
\$0.50	\$4,132,863,617	\$1,884,333	\$125.00	\$250,000
\$0.60	\$4,132,863,617	\$2,261,200	\$150.00	\$250,000
\$0.75	\$4,132,863,617	\$2,826,500	\$187.50	\$250,000

7.4.2 STATUS QUO: City of Port Townsend and Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Departments:

Cities and counties can create departments of parks and recreation which are funded through the General Fund. Currently Port Townsend and Jefferson County function with Park and Recreation Departments/Divisions providing public programs and services. Maintaining the status quo is an option for funding and administrative analysis.

Function:

Some functions can be viewed through a prism of social, economic and management perspectives. The example bullet points listed below that National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recently profiled as a special report provides options across the field that can provide opportunities, challenges or conflicts:

- Departments can function as **providers** of programs, services, facilities and lands or P&R. Departments can function as **facilitators** of public, nonprofit and private recreation opportunities in the community.
- Department can use **public employees** to provide operations, maintenance and programming or Departments can use **non-profit, private vendors, and contractors** for the operation, maintenance and programming.
- For cost-effective operations and maintenance, Departments could **eliminate smaller parks** or for child health and obesity issues the goal is to eliminate transportation barriers by **creating smaller neighborhood parks**.
- Departments can provide **targeted programs and services for vulnerable populations**, such as senior and youth or continue **reduced federal, state and local funding** thus reducing department's ability to provide for vulnerable populations.

NRPA continues to look nationally on behalf of parks and recreation as programs and services that continue to be a major positive force in the local community's health, culture and economy.¹⁰⁵

7.5: WASHINGTON STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING OPTIONS & SOURCES

7.5.1 STATE FUNDING:

7.5.1.1: SPECIAL EXCISE TAX: This tax is levied as a special excise tax of 2% on lodging as allowed under RCW Chapter 82.08. The funds collected are placed in the "Tourism Activities Fund" to be used solely for tourist promotion, acquisition and operation of tourism-related facilities or all other uses authorized under RCW Chapter 67.28.

7.5.1.2: GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS: These are voter-approved or Councilmatic bonds with the assessment placed on real property. The money can only be used for capital improvements not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 20-30 years). Passage of a voter-ratified bond requires a 60%, majority vote, while Councilmatic bonds require only a majority of the elected City Council or Board of Commissioners. One disadvantage of using this type of levy may be the interest costs.

7.5.1.3 VOTER APPROVED UTILITY TAX INCREASE: Citizen voted increases in utility taxes are an option as a parks and recreation Facilities Funding Measure. The funds can provide an on-going funding source of dollars dedicated to specific capital funding projects, e.g. City of Olympia measure of 3% provides \$2,000,000 annually for park capital projects which includes trails.

7.5.1.4 GROWTH IMPACT FEES: Park Growth Impact Fees are fees imposed on new development to mitigate the impact of new development on the city or county park system. Impact fees can be used only for parkland acquisition and/or development. Cities and counties planning under the Growth Management Act, in title RCW 82.02.050 (2) can impose, collect and use impact fees.

7.5.1.5 CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION (COP): This is a lease-purchase approach where a city or county COP's to a lending institution and does not require a public vote. The governing body then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COP's are repaid.

¹⁰⁵ 2012 Parks and Recreation Special Report NRPA (www.nrpa.org)

7.5.1.6 HUD BLOCK GRANTS: Grants from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are available for a wide variety of park projects (5% of total). With existing lower income areas in the city and county, park improvements and facility upgrades can benefit from Community Development Block Grants. Grants can fund up to 100% of the project. Projects to improve access to parks and playgrounds to comply with The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are eligible for this funding.

7.5.1.7 DONATIONS: The donation of labor, land or cash by service agencies, private groups, or individuals is a popular way to raise small amounts of money or reduce the cost of capital development of a park. Under RCW 35.21.278, the community service organizations and associations providing service in the local area can provide, without regard for public bid, design plans, improvements to a park or public square, installing equipment or artworks, or providing maintenance services for the facility as a community or neighborhood project. Within one year, the cost cannot exceed \$25,000 or \$2.00 per resident. The contracting association may use volunteers in the project.

7.5.1.8 LIFE ESTATES: This is an agreement between a landowner and the city or county where the government buys or receives, through donation, a piece of land and they then give the owner the right to live on the site after it is sold for the lifetime of the owner.

7.5.1.9 PRIVATE GRANTS AND FOUNDATIONS: Private grants and foundations provide funds for a wide range of projects. In many instances the foundations are required to provide the grant funds through a non-profit entity. The City and County can establish a non-profit "Parks Foundation" with the purpose of securing capital funds from private foundations and trusts.

7.5.2 STATE GRANT FUNDING:

Washington State provides various grants for public recreation acquisition and development through the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) programs.

7.5.2.1 RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO): The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) administers several grant programs for recreation and habitat conservation purposes. Depending on the program, eligible project applicants can include municipal subdivisions of the state (cities, towns and counties, or port, utility, park and recreation, and school districts), Native American tribes, and state agencies and in some cases, federal agencies and nonprofit organizations. To be considered for funding assistance, most grant programs require that the proposed project will be operated and maintained in perpetuity for the purpose for which funding is sought. Most grant programs also require that sponsors complete a systematic planning process prior to seeking RCFB funding. Grants are awarded by the RCFB Board based on a public, competitive process which weighs the merits of proposed projects against established program criteria. <http://www.rco.wa.gov/>
The grant categories include:

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP): Funds the acquisition and development of conservation and recreation lands. The Outdoor Recreation Account of the WWRP provides matching grant funds for local and state park projects, which include active parks, playgrounds, sports fields, water access sites, trails, natural areas, urban wildlife habitat and farmland preservation. The RCO accepts grant applications by May 1st of each *even* year. The successfully scored projects are presented to the Governor, who recommends them to the legislature for capital funding the following year.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) Grant Program: This grant-in-aid program supports the purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes, and for providing and improving access to such lands. It is guided by concepts originally developed by Department of Natural Resources, including re-establishment of naturally self-sustaining ecological functions related to aquatic lands, providing or restoring public access to the water, and increasing public awareness of aquatic lands as a finite natural resource and irreplaceable public heritage.

Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF): The program was approved by Washington voters as part of Referendum 48, which provides funding for the Seattle Seahawks stadium. The purpose is for acquiring, developing, equipping, maintaining, and improving youth and community athletic facilities. Eligible grant recipients are cities, counties and qualified non-profit organizations. Grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. An initial \$10-million was contributed by the Seattle Seahawks “team affiliate” sources for the grant program.

Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program (FARR): This funding is used to acquire, develop and renovate public and private non-profit firearm range and archery training and practice facilities. To qualify for funding, ranges must be open on a regular basis to law enforcement personnel, hunter safety education classes, and the general public. Grant recipients must provide matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. Funding comes from \$3.00 for each concealed pistol license fee. Acquisition, development, renovation projects, capital equipment purchase, safety and environmental improvements, noise abatement and liability protection are all funded through this grant program.

Salmon Recovery Grant Program: Funding is for protection and/or restoration of salmon habitat. It also supports feasibility assessments for future projects and other activities. Applicants must provide at least 15% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. State funding has been provided through fund shifts from other funding accounts and general obligation bonds. Federal funds are appropriated through the Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries (NMFS). Working with the Watershed Resource Area (WRIA) 16/17 as lead agency, projects and funding can be identified for various salmon habitat projects.

7.5.2.2 WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

Building for the Arts: Building for the Arts awards grants to 501c3 nonprofit performing arts, art museums, and cultural organizations to defray up to 20 percent of eligible capital costs for the acquisition, construction and or major renovation of capital facilities. This is a reimbursement-style grant, and operating costs are ineligible.

Direct Appropriation: Direct appropriations are placed in the state budget by the Governor or legislature. The Department of Commerce Capital Programs has no role in the selection of grant recipients. These types of grants may be used by designated local governments, tribes, and nonprofit organizations throughout the state to acquire or construct a variety of capital projects. Each project funded under these programs stimulates the state and local economies by providing construction-related employment and associated revenues.

Humanities Washington: Humanities Washington supports public programs that have as their primary purpose the presentation of insights gained from the humanities. Humanities Washington offers two types of grants. Quick Grants are available year-round to small or rural organizations for program

planning or implementation. Project Grants are usually awarded twice a year through a competitive grant process for larger projects.

7.6 FEDERAL FUNDING:

On the Federal level, Congress appropriates funds through a variety of programs that may provide potential funding sources for various capital projects. These include the *Environmental Protection Act, Land and Water Conservation Fund Account, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Economic Development Funding (EDI), Community Block Grant HUD, Environmental Protection Act with Brownfield's clean-up funding, United States Department of Agriculture low interest loans* and through direct *Congressional Appropriation* (see specifics regarding each grant below). Links to government grant sources can be found at firstgov.com and grants.gov.

7.6.1 CONGRESSIONAL GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD INITIATIVES: These are received annually and are by invitation only through your congressional Representative or U.S. Senator. The FY 2013 invitations will come out in the spring and are administered under the Homes and Communities Division of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

7.6.2 FY 2015 CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION: Annually, U.S. Senators and House Members accept letters of proposals and applications for appropriation requests. Project descriptions and letters of request for appropriation are due March 1st.

7.6.3 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF): Program funds come through Congressional appropriation in recreation resources including, but not limited to parks, trails, wildlife lands and other lands and facilities desirable for individual active participation. Grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. A portion of the Federal revenue is derived from sale or lease of off-shore oil and gas resources and is re-appropriated to projects through the U.S. Congress to the Department of the Interior under the National Park Service (NPS). The program is administered in Washington State by the RCO. Sites purchased or developed with LWCF funds are deed protected for outdoor recreation purposes and are defined through the use of "6f" federal map delineation.

7.6.4 RIVERS, TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (RTCA): RTCA is a technical assistance program of the National Park Service (NPS) that implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of the NPS in cooperation with local communities and the state agencies for trail planning, greenways, water trails, and special recreation projects. Through the RTCA program, the National Park Service has launched nationwide a goal to encourage healthful outdoor physical activity in National Parks and in local communities to demonstrate practical approaches for public land managers and community leaders who want to encourage active lifestyles. The National Park Service promotes benefit support information through the NPS's *Pathways to Healthy Living: Promoting Physical Activity in Parks and Communities*. The data and support documentation reiterates the *close-to-home value of recreation on neighborhood trails and greenways that is vital for improving America's public health. Working with the National Park Service, grant seekers will realize the value of the current work and understand that as a value to local communities, the NPS is ideally positioned to respond to this urgent need to increase Americans' level of physical activity.*

7.6.4 NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS PROGRAM (NRTP): The National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP) provides funds to rehabilitate and maintain recreational trails and facilities that provide a backcountry experience. Eligible Projects: Maintenance of recreational trails, development of trail-side and trail-head facilities, construction of new trails, and operation of environmental education

and trails safety programs. Revenue Source: Federal gasoline taxes attributed to recreational non-highway uses. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation through the Federal Highway Administration and in Washington State by the RCO.

7.6.5 THE BOATING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM (BIG): This federal program provides funding for recreational transient boating facilities, targeting the needs of recreational boats 25-feet and larger. This program is administered through the RCO.

7.6.6 TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21st CENTURY: Enacted in 1998, provides funds for programs that increase alternative modes of transportation, enhance recreation, and protect the environment. The new "Transportation Alternatives" federal transportation funding authority recently passed by bi-partisan compromise. The issue of paying for long-term transportation improvements was left for the next Congress.

Transportation Alternatives:

Under the new agreement, funding for key bicycle and pedestrian programs such as Transportation Enhancements and Safe Routes To School is eliminated. A new program, "Transportation Alternatives," consolidates the current twelve eligible activities under six new headings.

These are the six eligible categories for types of projects (see details in the ["Transportation Alternatives" language from HR 4348 below](#)):

1. **"on-road and off-road trail facilities"** – Construction, planning, and design of bike/ped infrastructure
2. **"safe routes for non-drivers"** – Also bike/ped infrastructure, specifically mentioning children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities
3. **"abandoned railroad corridors for trails"** – Conversion of rail corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, or other non-motorized transportation users
4. **"turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas"** – Apparently roadside facilities previously included in the scenic byways program
5. **"community improvement activities"** – Rights-of-way improvements: billboards, historic and archeological preservation, and vegetation management and erosion control.
6. **"environmental mitigation"** – Storm water management, wildlife mortality, and "connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats"

Transportation Alternatives funding and administration: The new program will receive about \$780 million for Transportation Alternatives projects across the country, which is believed to be about a 26% reduction from the current \$1.2 billion spent on programs. Under the bill, states will sub-allocate 50% of their TA funds to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and communities for local project grants. States could use the remaining 50% for TA projects or could spend these dollars on other transportation priorities such as air quality improvement projects.

Section 1509 no longer exempts transportation alternatives from the transferability clause, so state DOTs may transfer their half of the reserved funding anywhere in the state to other programs, and MPOs and states can agree to transfer their portion as well. According to Tanya Snyder Editor of Streetsblog Capital Hill, "States that sit on their TA money long enough can use it for things like truck stop electrification systems, HOV lanes, turning lanes, and diesel retrofits."¹⁰⁶

The states and MPOs will continue to "develop a competitive process to allow eligible entities to submit projects for funding." Eligible applicants are defined as "any other local or regional governmental entity with responsibility for or oversight of transportation or recreational trails (other than a metropolitan planning organization or a State agency)." It is not clear whether this leaves out the ability of States to fund their own state park trail projects, for instance.

¹⁰⁶ <http://usa.streetsblog.org/author/tanyasnyder/>

See *State-specific maps of Transportation Management Agencies (TMAs) for MAP-21 funding implementation, by Rails to Trails Conservancy*

Funded Transportation Programs include:

Recreational Trails Program is continued at the current funding levels – \$ 85 million a year – through the end of fiscal year 2014. However, States may opt out of the recreational trails program by request of the governor.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program remains essentially intact, providing funding eligibility for a range of projects that may include bicycle and pedestrian improvements.

Wallop-Breaux sport fishing program, which some communities and States have used for trails along streams, lakes, and other water features where fishing access is a key benefit.

A new **Federal Lands Transportation Program** rolls all the transportation programs for the FWS, NPS, USFS, BLM, and Corps of Engineers into a \$300 million per year program. It allocates \$240 million to the NPS, \$30 million to the FWS, and lets the FS, BLM and COE compete for the remaining \$30 million. The Public Lands Highway Discretionary Program and the Forest Highway Program will be replaced by the \$250 million per year **Federal Lands Access Program**. Trails are eligible for funding under all the programs, but will need to compete with the infrastructure needs and deferred maintenance backlog pressures the Federal land management agencies are facing.

7.6.7 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Brownfield's Economic Development Initiative (BEDI): The BEDI program provides funding to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees to finance redevelopment of Brownfield's sites. Information about the program is available at:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/bedi/index.dfm>

Environmental Protection Agency: Brownfield's Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots: The BCRLF program allows states and local governments to receive loan funds for environmental clean-up of Brownfield's. The purpose of the program is to enable states and local governments to make low interest loans to facilitate the clean-up and re-development of Brownfield's properties. Contact:

www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/rlflst.htm or check for additional grants at

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/funding/governments.html>

National Endowment for the Arts Grant: In working with the Washington State Arts Commission, grants are available in January. Sign up notification from webmgr@arts.endow.gov

7.6.8 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES: /The NEH is an independent grant-making federal agency dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation and public programs in the humanities. View grant opportunities at <http://www.neh.gov>

7.6.9 NATIONAL TREE TRUST: National Tree Trust provides trees through two programs: *America's Tree Ways* and *Community Tree Planting*. These programs require trees to be planted by volunteers on public lands. Additionally, the America's Tree Way program requires a Minimum of 100 seedlings be planted along public highways.

7.6.10 THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA): EPA offers *Low Impact Development*

Storm Water Management Grants (LID) providing financial assistance through the Washington State Department of Ecology Water Quality Program <http://www.ecy.w.gov>. One of the most effective ways to manage storm water-runoff pollution is to Minimize how much run-off occurs in the first place. LID-designed sites have fewer impervious surfaces and use vegetation, healthy soils, small-scale storage and dispersion/infiltration techniques to manage storm water. This grant program began as a pilot in 2006. If successful and federal funds continue to support the program, park improvements such as shoreline enhancements, parking roadway and walkway replacement with pervious surfaces would all meet the criteria of the LID grant goals. An example of a successful LID waterfront park grant recipient is Lions Field Park located in the City of Bremerton which was an original LWCF federally funded development project. Contact: <http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/rlflst.htm>

7.6.11 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD): Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Economic Development Funding (EDI) program administers the Community

Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) which provides block grants to eligible local governments. Approximately \$100-million of CDBG funds are utilized annually for park and recreation projects which often are initiated along with more comprehensive community redevelopment initiatives. In addition to the sources for capital funding listed above, grant funding is also available from a variety of sources for community recreation programs. Special health and youth related grant information can be obtained from the National Center for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Nutrition Service.

7.7 PRIVATE FUNDING:

7.7.1 DONATIONS: The donation of labor, land or cash by service agencies, private clubs, corporations or individuals is a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. The private funds are critical to show commitment of non-government dollars and as a positive result can elevate the standing of the grant proposal. Such service agencies as the *Kiwanis* and *Rotary* often fund small project improvements in partnership or provide the donated labor match to bring the project to fruition. Environmental groups such as the *Trust for Public Lands* or *Cascade Land Conservancy* organize and in partnership provide volunteer labor for habitat restoration which can serve as a value for consideration toward the local match requirement on specific grants. Principle property tax payers in the city and County area such as Safeway or Kroger Foods are sources of local contributions for civic and environmental benefits. As a partnership opportunity they should be contacted, provided with collateral project information and approached with regard to an initial request for partnership support funding. As with all grant programs, grant agencies are looking to local communities to work with local advocates, sponsors and private partners to bring the project to a funding level. Community advocates can elevate the level of project scores in a competitive funding cycle. In some grant programs, grants require private partnerships as a condition of application.

7.7.2 CORPORATE FUNDING: Example: The Nick "*Let's Just Play Giveaway*": Nickelodeon is a unique grant-giving program that brings much needed dollars to enhance recreation. A community nominates and each month 20 winners receive a grant which includes funding to build playgrounds. Contact publicaffairs@nick.com. Also Kaboom.org/grants provides *Build it Yourself* grant and *Creative Play grants*.

7.7.3 FOUNDATIONS & GRANTS: Many private foundations provide money for a wide range of projects. Grants are available for children, cultural enrichment and heritage preservation. In many

cases, foundations require grant requests from non-profit 501c3 organizations. On all phases of park projects, staff should work with or create a partnership with private non-profit organizations and seek opportunities to secure grant funds from private non-profit foundations. There are over 100 IRS 990 non-profits listed in the Port Townsend area.

7.7.4 SUSTAINABILITY: The *Foundation for Sustainable Parks & Recreation* most recently announced that its Board of Governors approved to support *Save the Children's* efforts to help build parks and recreation's capacity to meet the needs of children and families before, during and after emergencies and to foster the development of resilient and ready communities. The most recent support from FSPR was awarded by means of \$50,000 grant. Contact: www.yourparksyourlegacy.com In Oregon, the Bend Park & Recreation District has been a leader in local environmentally sustainable practices by making decisions that help protect, maintain and preserve natural and developed resources. Contact: www.bendparksandrec.org/info/About_Us/sustainability

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APPENDIX A PARK & FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

This appendix section provides the history and describes the conditions and planned development for each of the Jefferson County Parks identified in the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Open Space Plan.

Park Concept

In Jefferson County the ideal park system is a collective of various park and facility types. Separately each park may serve a basic function, but together they provide a network serving the needs of the entire county. The system provides adequate opportunities for passive and active recreation.

This appendix offers an opportunity to consider how each individual park, and the system as a whole, fulfill the mission of the organization:

The Mission of the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is to improve and maintain the health, welfare, and safety of the citizenry; protect the environment, and promote economic development through state of the art recreational and educational programs and facilities supported by public tax revenue, fees, grants and private donations. The Vision of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is not to serve every purpose, but to lead towards cooperation and comprehensive community solutions.

Park History

Jefferson County has a rich history. Part of that history lives in its parks. This section provides a modest look at that history. The historical material in this section was written by, used by permission of, and with great appreciation for: Marge Samuelson, Port Townsend Leader Historical Blog writer.



Table A.1 Park Site Index <i>Existing Parks</i>	Park Name <i>Alphabetical</i>	Acreage	Map
Regional Park	Beausite Lake County Park & NW Kiwanis Camp	30.0	R-1
Community Park	Bob Bates Field	12.0	C-1
Natural Open Space	Broad Spit County Park	43.8	OS-2
Community Park	Cape George Trailhead Park	43.0	C-2
Community Park	Chimacum County Park	14.0	C-3
Neighborhood Park	County Courthouse Park	2.0	NP-1
Community Park	East Beach County Park	1.0	C-4
Regional Park	Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	R-2
Community Park	Hicks County Park in Shine	1.0	C-5
Regional Park	H.J. Carroll County Park and Trail	50.0	R-3
Natural Open Space	Indian Island County Park & Trail	140.0	OS-1
Community Park	Irondale Community Park	3.0	NP-2
Community Park	Irondale Beach County Park	12.5	C-6
Community Park	Lake Leland County Park	9.0	C-7
Regional Park	Larry Scott Trail	7.0 (8.5-mi)	R-4
Regional Park	Oak Bay Park Lower	30.0	R-5
Regional Park	Oak Bay Park Upper	5.0	R-6
Community Park	North Beach County Park	1.0	C-8
Neighborhood Park	Quilcene River & Bay Parks/East	2.0	NP-3
Community Park	Quilcene County Park	8.0	C-9
Community Park	Quilcene Sports Park/Smackman Deema Field	14.0	C-10
Recreation Facilities <i>Special Use Area</i>			
Special Use Area	Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	SU-1
Special Use Area	Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	SU-2
Special Use Area	Jefferson County Horse Park	80.0	SU-3
SUA: Community Center	Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	SU-4
SUA: Community Center	Brinnon Community Center	NA	SU-5
SUA: Community Center	Coyle Community Center (Laurel B. Johnson Ctr)	1.0	SU-6
SUA: Community Center	Gardiner Community Center	2.0	SU-7
SUA: Community Center	Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	SU-8
SUA: Community Center	Quilcene Community Center	4.1	SU-9
	TOTAL JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS	1,152.20	

Park Sites:

Beausite Lake Community Park & NW Kiwanis Camp Community Park (30AC)

Location: 510 Beausite Lake Road, Chimacum

Buildings and Facilities

1. Main house built in 1970 – converted for commercial use as dorm space, commercial kitchen, staff rooms, and meeting space in 1998
2. New restroom building – built in 2012, fully accessible commercial showers, changing, lockers and restroom facility
3. Caretakers area residence, older home in separate space to North, with outbuildings, driveway and parking
4. Riding ring with adaptive facilities
5. 12 fully accessible 10 x 20 tent platforms with covers and furniture
6. Main parking lot

Facility Goals

1. Provide a sustainable and accessible recreation facility dedicated to special recreation for the entire region
2. Serve as a County Park that the public has access to by advanced reservation only, per the lease agreement
3. Create and maintain respect for the natural and open space values of the site

Capital Improvements

1. Review and improve signage to make sure it reflects county park values, the opportunity for use by advance reservation, and the partnership of the lease with the County
2. Facility and building capital projects are deferred to the Kiwanis but partnership are an opportunity
3. Create an implement a forest management plan tied to the entire Gibbs/Beausite Park Complex

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Support the partnership with the Kiwanis (lease)
2. Visit and inspect the park with the Kiwanis once a year – hold a meeting there every year with the JCPRAB
3. Monitor use and promote availability to the public
4. Invite the Kiwanis to report to the JCPRAB annually per the lease agreement
5. Participate in Kiwanis events and planning processes



History of Beausite Lake Community Park:

Beausite comes from the French meaning "beautiful" or "handsome" place. This truly is a very special use through a private/public

partnership between Jefferson County Parks and Recreation and the Kiwanis Club.

One of the first owners of the property known as Beausite Lake, which was originally called Carp Lake, was Dr. Louis Maas and his wife Mamie. On the 1925 Metsker's map the property is identified as being owned by Mamie. Dr. Maas was the brother of Adele Maas Katz wife of the infamous Israel Katz, and came to Port Townsend in 1887 at the age of 16. He attended dental school in Chicago and returned to Port Townsend and set up a dental office. When he returned he married Mamie Meyerhoffer, tutor to the Katz children. In the June 27, 1912 Port Townsend Leader is an article about Dr. Maas putting in an irrigation system at his Beausite Ranch. Dr. Maas died in 1923 and his widow, Mamie rented the farmhouse to the William & Olga Anderson

family of Ballard. They lived on the farm in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1942 Mrs. Maas sold the property to Johnson & Gunstone who also owned land at Discovery Bay. The land was probably logged at that time.

In 1972 their son Robert Anderson bought the property and he and his family moved from Seattle back to the farm where he had grown up. In 1989 the Anderson's sold the property and moved to Brookings.

The Northwest Kiwanis Camp at Beausite Lake Community Park is born:

The county bought the land, probably in 1989, but definitely before 1994 when a fifty year lease was signed with Northwest Regional Kiwanis Clubs for use in August as a camp for people from six to sixty-five with a wide range of developmental and/or medical disabilities. Before this property was leased, the camps were held at Fort Worden and other facilities. A "quick remodel" on a large existing house, that serves as the camp lodge was done early on. Chuck Maiden of Quilcene provided a horse for campers to ride. The facility is also available for rent to non-profits, conferences, family reunions, meetings, camps, weddings, etc. during the rest of the year.

The plan for the camp has a three-phase building program. Phase I Building with bathroom, shower, and laundry facilities, completed in June of 2009; Phase II four, 16-

bed bunkhouses and activities pavilion with completion in 2011 and Phase III a therapeutic riding facility and administration building to be completed in 2014. By the time the facility is finished the organization will have spent over a million dollars. The agreement with the county stipulates that any improvements made by the club will revert to the county after the fifty year lease is up. There is probably an option to renew.

So what does the camp offer? Recreational activities such as arts and crafts, horseback riding, fishing, nature trail activities, talent shows, games, field trips, campfire entertainment by local musicians, all in a safe environment. The staff is a combination of paid counselors and volunteers. The camp is funded by Grants, service organizations, service fees, rental income and about 44% donations.

What does it give to campers? "It lets the kids forget about their disability. They're always classified in school, but here we let them have fun and just be campers." *Wendy Quesnel, head counselor at Kiwanis camp for disabled.* PTL Aug. 23, 1995.

Park Attractions and Key Information: Wonderful conference center is available for meetings, weddings, reunions etc. ADA Accessible. For reservation, contact the NW Kiwanis.

Location: 84 Elkins Road, Port Hadlock

Buildings and Facilities

1. Restroom, office and concession stand building
2. Maintenance shed and storage building
3. Four Jr. Sized baseball fields
4. One full size Sr. baseball field
5. Parking area

Facility Goals

1. Provide competitive youth athletic fields primarily for East Jefferson Little League Baseball
2. When possible, allowing casual day use of the park is a goal

Capital Improvements

1. Improve signage so that it indicates the existing partnership with Jefferson County Parks and Recreation per the lease agreement.
2. Capital improvements to buildings and fields are deferred to the East Jefferson Little League. Partnerships with Jefferson County are possible when feasible and resources allow.

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. M & O is the responsibility of East Jefferson Little League.



Park Attractions and Key Information: Owned by Jefferson County. Used exclusively by East Jefferson Little League; ejlittleleague.com

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Location: Dabob Bay; Boat Access Only

Buildings and Facilities

1. There are no buildings or facilities in the park

Facility Goals

1. To preserve and protect a world class boat-in only nature park in a stunning setting
2. Offer 'Wilderness-style' camping by motorized and non-motorized boaters
3. Provide a place for swimming, exploring the water, and enjoying the Hood Canal
4. Conserve and respect the natural values of the site while promoting responsible use and access by the general public

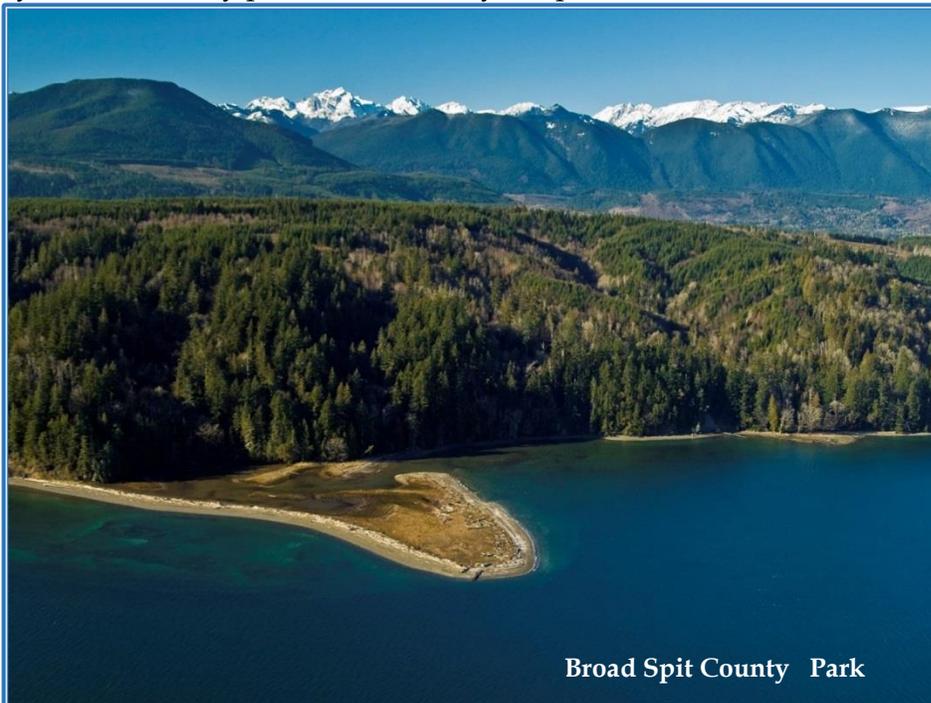
Capital Improvements

1. Create and install a sign that both attracts and educates visitors to the park

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Create and implement a site monitoring plan.
2. Publicize the site for day use and camping, and educate the public about using appropriate sanitation, garbage and other environmental use factors such as 'Leave-no-Trace.'
3. Visit the site using overland access. Establish right to use overland access for maintenance and monitoring only
4. Regularly talk to the neighbors to support the volunteer maintenance and monitoring they do

Park Attractions and Key Information: A pristine wilderness park on Tarboo Bay. Accessible only by boat. Take only pictures, leave only footprints.



Broad Spit County Park

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Cape George Trailhead Park

40 Acre Regional Park

Location: From Discovery Road, take Cape George Road to the west 1-mile. Look for signs.

Buildings and Facilities

1. Larry Scott Trail traverses the park (provided by the County Roads Department)
2. Numerous single track trails for hikers, mountain bikers and horses
3. Landscaped parking lot – with portable toilet, water supply, and kiosk (provided by the County Roads Department)

Facility Goals

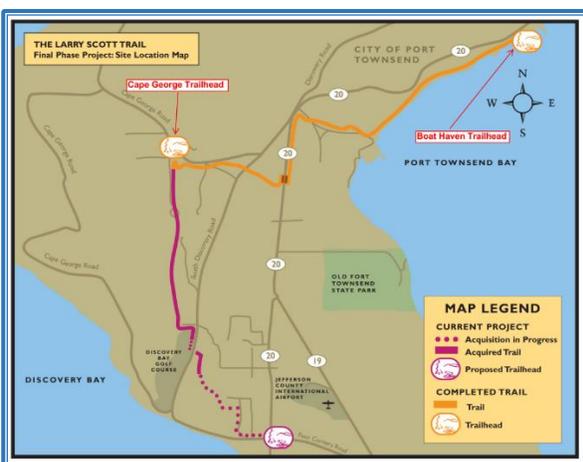
1. Serve as the backdrop and surroundings of the Larry Scott Trail
2. Grow a healthy, and beautiful park forest
3. Offer and market an exciting active use destination with single track trails for hikers, mountain bikers and horseback riders to enjoy as side trips during an outing on the Larry Scott Trail, or as a destination which is accessible via the Larry Scott Trail
4. Develop and sustain a bicycle skills park area
5. Support the partnership with the Jefferson County Roads Department

Capital Improvements

1. Work with the Quimper Trails Association, or other bicycle group to build the bicycle skills park.
2. Work with the Backcountry Horsemen Club to develop skill building horse trails for local riders.
3. Conduct major forestry project to reduce fire risk and improve forest growth in 'dog hair forest' which currently has very low productivity

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Maintenance and operations of the Larry Scott Trail, and parking lot area is a Jefferson County Roads responsibility
2. Develop relationship with the Backcountry Horsemen to sustain and increase single track trail maintenance
3. Publicize and sign the single track trails so people know they are open and multi-purpose, not just horses



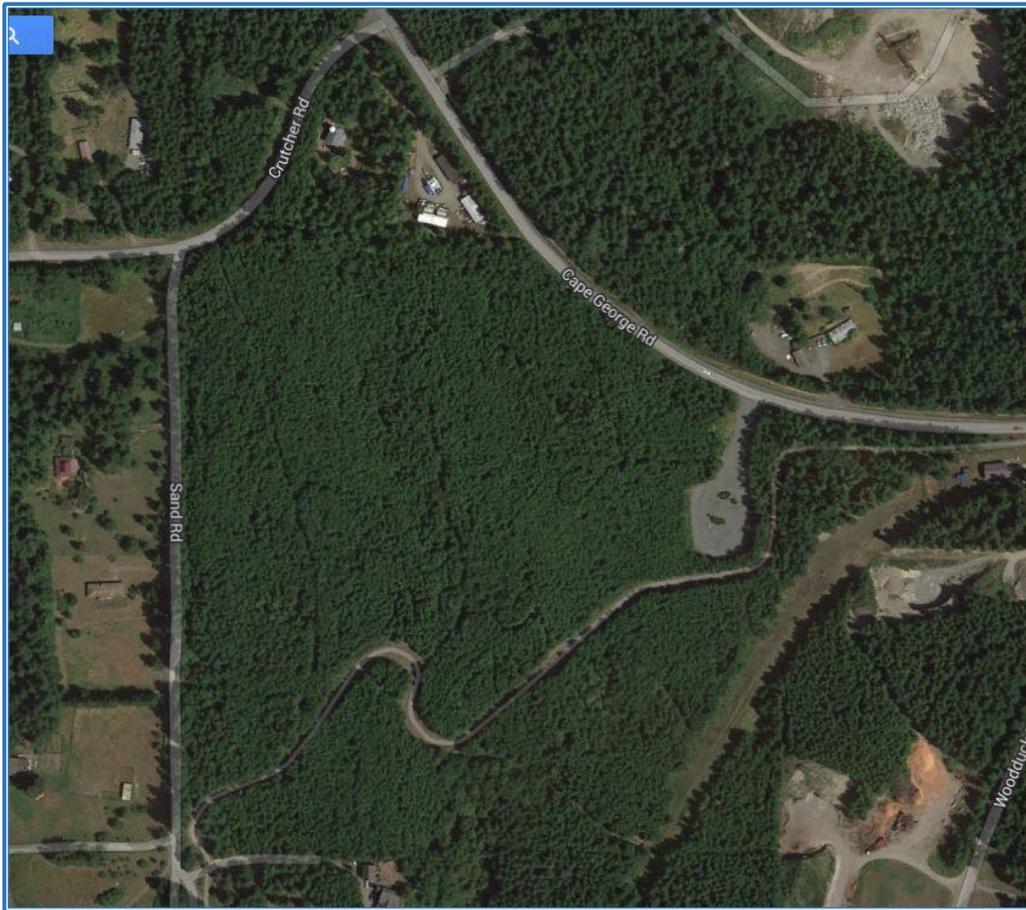
Deed Restrictions:

The Larry Scott Trail was acquired and developed with matching grant funds from the Recreation and Conservation Office under the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program in the trails

category. Jefferson County is under contract agreement with the State of Washington to protect and retain the trails for public

access and recreational use in perpetuity. (RCO # 08-1773)

Park Attractions and Key Information: The trail starts in Port Townsend and travels approximately 6 miles south and west towards Four Corners. It is a part of the Olympic Discovery Trail and the Pacific Northwest Trail. Trailhead access also at Boat Haven. Visit Trailhead Park for Bicycle Single Track. The Trail was beautifully built and is available for non-motorized transportation and recreational purposes including walking, bicycling, wheeling and horseback riding.



Location: 9635 State Route 19, Chimacum

Buildings and Facilities (Currently Closed)

1. 26 primitive campsites with fire rings and picnic tables
2. Two vault toilets
3. Picnic shelter with pedestal grill and tables
4. Security lighting
5. Drinking and irrigation water, frost free hydrant near picnic shelter
6. Parking areas, turn around areas, access roads, and informal trails

Facility Goals

1. Offer a safe and clean pass through trail area used by the local school children and the community.
2. Grow a beautiful and safe forested area with mature cedar, fir, and hemlock trees
3. Re-open the facility, either as a revenue generating, new and improved campground, or as a re-purposed picnic, rest area and passive use area such as a dog park or visitors center.

Capital Improvements

1. Remove or repair the currently closed vault toilets. This is a priority for safety and sanitation
2. Clean up the signs in the Kiosk and remove the picnic tables
3. Other capital improvement projects depend on the future purpose of the park

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Re-open the park in some fashion - a priority given the location near the school, in the community
2. Create a system of garbage pick-up and removal by partnering with the schools, volunteers, staff, and or the caretakers and HJ Carroll Park.

History of Chimacum County Park:

Chimacum Residents are asked to turn out in full force next Wed...PTL May 21, 1942...Although the land the park is on is owned by the county, permission was given in 1924 for a park but it wasn't built until the 1940s. In May of 1942 the community was asked to volunteer to clear ground for a park across the road from

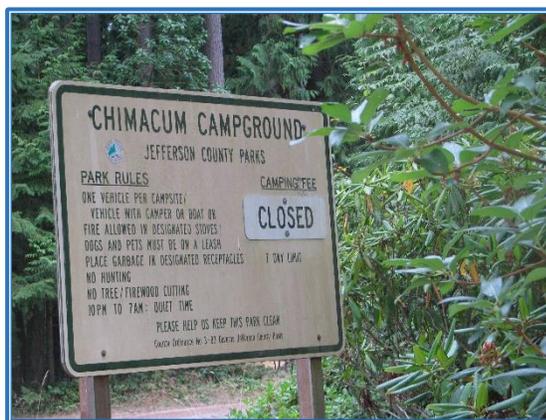
the Chimacum Grange Hall. "Public spirited citizens attending should bring basket lunches and tools with which to carry on the work." Timber was cut and provided for the erection of a park kitchen and the area generally cleaned up. Some of those on the committee in charge were Hugh Nesbitt, county commissioner, Gus Erickson, grange master; Dave Bengston, Mrs. Oscar Erickson and Mrs. Forrest Horton.

A Labor Day event that year had 67 men, women and children assembling, armed with various improvements and beautifying the grounds. The Bishop farm was represented by William &

Stephen Bishop their wives and children, others arrived providing equipment and wood. At one time the park included the entire corner of West Valley Road and Rhody drive but in 1977 the Tri Area Community Center was built on the corner of Rhody Drive and West Valley Road. Currently, the building is available for meetings, provides senior meals, and houses the food bank.



At one time Noquiklos the dragon a sculpture by Sarah Mall Johani was at the park where the Olympic Wild Salmon Festival was held but it was later moved to H.J. Carroll Park. The Wild Olympic Salmon organization also has a picnic shelter at H.J. Carroll. I remember as a child in the 1950s going to the county dump which was located behind where the park is, but I don't really remember the park, although I attended Chimacum School through 3rd grade.



Park Attractions and Key Information: Easy access picnic shelter and restrooms, frequently used as a rest stop and meeting area. Great place to walk your dog. No camping as the park is permanently closed at this time.

Location: 1830 Jefferson Street, Port Townsend

Buildings and Facilities

- Tennis court with fence and backstop area
- Basketball court with 6 goals
- Water fountain
- Irrigation water
- Parking, streetscapes, planting beds
- Open grass field with established maple trees in perimeter
- Garbage can, and dog waste bag dispenser
- Two picnic tables and two benches

Facility Goals

1. Offer a safe neighborhood park for tennis, basketball, dog walking, Frisbee, picnicking etc.
2. Support the longstanding tradition of use of the park for youth playing basketball
3. Provide a neighborhood gathering area for the local residents
4. Preserve and sustain the setting and foreground for the historic Jefferson County Courthouse
5. Maintain and beautiful trees and open grass area with views
6. Supply attractive street-scaped parking with bump outs, shrubs and planters

Capital Improvements

1. Resurface tennis court and repair fencing
2. Install historical interpretation signage of the courthouse and the area

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Maintain partnership with the Juvenile Services Division for most day to day maintenance
2. Continue working with the neighbors, who have volunteered to provide trash service and dog waste bags
3. Provide limited professional maintenance support to increase mowing frequency and care of shrubs and trees as needed Prune trees working with the DNR Urban Landscaping Program

History of County Courthouse Park

A grassy field before 1940, this park has become one of the most photographed parks in Jefferson County. Block 66, L.B. Hastings First Addition, the little park, tennis, basketball and grassy area on Washington Street across from the county courthouse was a vacant lot in 1940.

In December of 1940, the Jefferson County Commissioners met to listen to interested

citizens to voice objections to the proposed park project. Because the county was selling a great deal of its property, mostly foreclosed for nonpayment of property taxes, this block was set aside from sale by the county. The meeting was to let those opposed to it being withheld for a park to meet on the 21st of December at 10 a.m. to express any objections.

The vision for the park was a tennis court, recreation equipment, also a public park and playground. Evidently there were no objections for it was announced on December 26th the commissioners were to go ahead with their park plan.

They budgeted \$1,000 for the park, another \$2,000 to \$2500 would be needed to build the tennis courts. In January of 1941 the playfield was begun.

Tennis has been popular in Port Townsend for a long time, in 1899 the courts were by the Redmen's Hall on Maple Avenue [Tyler Street]. A club was organized in 1913 and another court was available at Taylor and Lincoln [Littlefield's

Field] by 1919, and the Fort Worden courts were opened in 1922. A new county tennis club was formed in 1940.

In April of 1941 it was announced that the Courthouse Park tennis courts would be built. In April the concrete was poured and by June they were opened to the public. The wire fence was replaced and new lines were painted in May of 1947.

The Park, located at 1820 Jefferson St. is part maintained by the Juvenile Services Division of Jefferson County. It is one of the most photographed parks, popular with tennis players, basketball players, dog walkers and picnic goers.



Park Attractions and Key Information: Maple trees, grass, tennis and regulation basketball court new in 2013. Park provides open space in front of the historic Jefferson County Courthouse.

Location: 330 East Beach Road, Nordland

Buildings and Facilities

1. Historic picnic shelter with Rumford fireplace and tables
2. Two vault toilets with privacy fence
3. Road and parking lot with concrete retaining wall
4. Two concrete picnic tables, one with a beach side fire-ring
5. Pedestal cooking grill located near shelter
6. Garbage and recycling cans with dog waste bag dispenser

Facility Goals

1. To provide critical water and beach access on Admiralty Inlet
2. Offer a scenic and historic setting for picnics in a shelter with a warming fireplace and a grill
3. Serve as a neighborhood gathering spot for local neighbors
4. Preserve an important piece of history, the preserved WCC picnic shelter

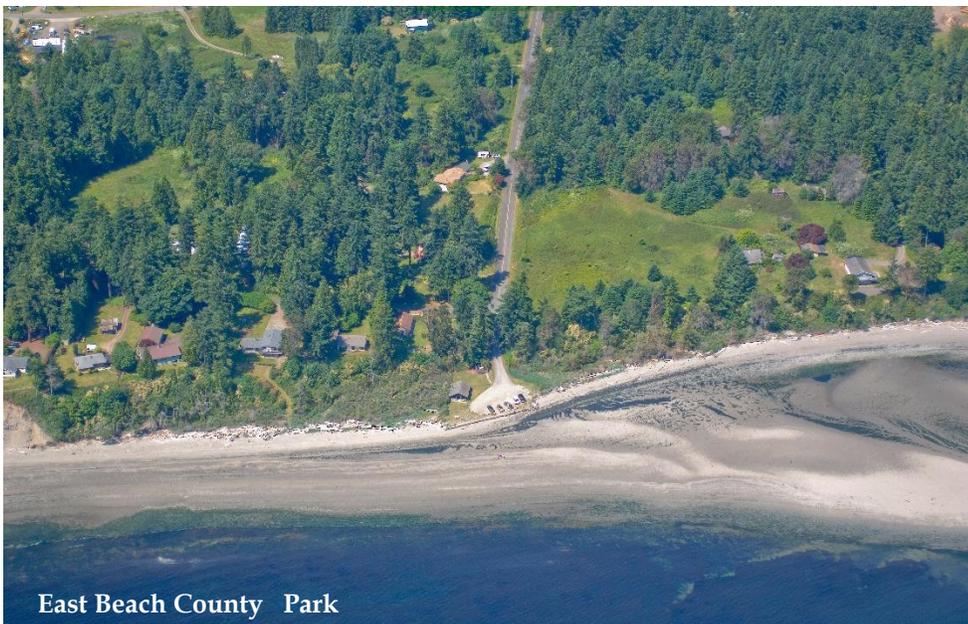
Capital Improvements

1. Improve signage, and add interpretive elements
2. Install drinking water using tap to PUD water that has already been paid for
3. Grade and improve the parking lot
4. Remove Ivy from trees on South side of access road

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Provide professional maintenance, maintain to high standards to preserve the resource

Park Attractions and Key Information: Beautiful sandy beach, walking, historic picnic shelter, restrooms, fireplace to warm you. Views of Admiralty Inlet.



East Beach County Park

History of East Beach County Park, Marrowstone Island

One of the earliest, and one of four built with money from the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s is a lovely little park on Marrowstone Island just a mile or so from Nordland on the east side of the Island. The money and workers were provided by the government and a picnickers' shelter of logs, a bathhouse, outhouses and several outdoor cooking grills were built along with a low bulkhead to protect the shelter from high tides and winter winds. According to Karen Russell & Jeanne Bean's book Marrowstone "When the tide was very low in the summer, the men used the hard flat beach for a baseball field. The Nordland Garden Club assumed the responsibility of cleaning up the beach grounds and planted roses and shrubs around the log shelter and bathhouse."

Letters at the Jefferson County Research Center from the Nordland Community Club reveal the clubs participation. In December of 1950 a bill for \$74.96 was submitted for material & labor for pouring a concrete floor in the building used for the cooking and shelter. A May 16, 1957 letter to Mr. Lyle Arey, Chairman of the Board of County Commissions submits a bill for labor extended by members with the repairs and improvements made to the buildings and other installations at East Beach Park for the year 1957 in the amount of \$75. The labor included, cleaning the park, buildings cleaned, brush cut and trash barrels emptied. A request was made in 1959 for some 50 gallon open barrels that were available at Indian Island for which the club requested three or four for use at the beach and also some floats.

In 1962 the club requested the county commissioners to put up a sign stating "No Overnight Camping, For Day Use Only." The small park had become a favorite place for

campers in trailers and tents to set up camp, but the park was too small to accommodate them.

By 1964 the county was doing maintenance and in May the club requested repairs to the fence, new outhouses and holes, tables, stove top for the community kitchen, rock stone fireplace repair, well repair, a light covering of gravel in the parking area and the grass and brush cut. In June, Lyall Arey replied that they had installed toilets, roof repairs and general cleanup. The county grader smoothed out the parking area. The club was asked to help by policing the area occasionally and alert them to what repairs were needed and to discourage damage to facilities.

In the 1950s my parents and brother and sisters spent many a pleasant day at the park, swimming and picnicking. In the 60s, 70s, and 80s it was with my own children and since the mid-1990s with my two grandchildren. The park is part of the Adopt a Park program and has been adopted by the Friends of East Beach Park. They have made many improvements including rebuilding the stone fireplace and repairing the picnic shelter. You can rent the park for \$25 plus .25 cents per person for four hours. Remember both sides of the park are private property.

It truly is one of the treasures of Jefferson County and a good example of government and private citizens working together.

Location: 130 Gibbs Lake Road, Chimacum

Buildings and Facilities

1. Main parking lot with trailhead kiosk
2. Beach swimming area with picnic tables
3. Fishing area with small boat launch
4. Caretakers residence with garage, shed, generator building, dock and boathouse
5. Challenge course with 12 elements
6. 7 miles of hiking, horseback and mountain bike trails
7. Vault toilet, located near the main
8. Derelict Boy scout buildings - mess hall, two dorm style buildings, multiple staff cabins

Facility Goals

1. Serve as a year round regional attraction with: an abundance of single track trails, views, pristine nature, fishing, boating, challenge course, picnic sites, boat launch, swimming beach, parking and toilets
2. Create, expand, and sustain a regional mountain biking single track trail area, a mountain bike skills area, horseback riding trails, and hiking area with a growing network of trails
3. Develop an economic driver to attract tourists from all over the region
4. Preserve nature park providing important habitat in a mature forest and lake
5. Protect the natural and open space values of the site
6. Follow and support the existing master plan, update the existing plan to include new DNR property

Capital Improvements

1. Install a new, comprehensive signage system
2. Expand existing parking to accommodate more vehicles when needed for events
3. Invest in and maintain the challenge course as needed
4. Build new single track trails and a mountain bike skills areas in the additional DNR property
5. Remove the derelict buildings
6. Create and implement a forest management plan focused on the additional DNR property
7. Build an accessible multiple purpose trail connecting Gibbs Lake and Beausite Lake Kiwanis Camp.

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Support partnership with caretakers for maintenance and supervision of the park
2. Support partnership with Quimper Trails Association for trail maintenance and construction
3. Support partnership with WSU Cooperative Extension for the challenge course
4. Provide limited professional maintenance to help the volunteers

History of Gibbs Lake Park

From a private lake used for a summer home by a family that enjoyed the solitude to a lively place for hundreds of Boy Scouts, the history of its addition as a Jefferson County Park was bumpy.

Discovering who or what Gibbs Lake was named for has proven to be difficult to say the least. A plat map of the Quimper Peninsula from 1889 gives the name E. Gibbs as owning the property. There was an Edward Gibbs who lived at Port Ludlow in 1880 and worked as a laborer at the sawmill, perhaps that is the answer. By 1925 the property was owned by Oren W. Brown. He first came to Jefferson County in 1915 and logged near Quilcene, later dividing his time between Seattle and Quilcene. He established his home at Gibbs Lake during the depression in 1932. A promoter of the area, his interests included timber and land usage.

In 1950 Dr. Adrian Werner a local dentist and his wife bought the Lake property and land surrounding it. According to Port Townsend Leader Articles of the 1940s the doctor was an avid hunter and fisherman and bought the lake for fishing, ducks and eagles that visited the lake. Werner's homestead had a primitive cabin built in 1949 with a kitchen section added in 1956. In June of 1956 the Olympic Area Council was formed and worked toward establishing a Scout camp for Olympic Peninsula Scouts. Dr. Werner was approached by the council about buying Gibbs Lake, and on June 15, 1959 an agreement was reached whereby the lake and surrounding land was sold to the Boy Scouts of America. The price was \$65,000 with a down payment of \$10,500 and a mortgage for \$54,500. It was agreed the camp would be named Camp Werner and the doctor

was allowed to live on the property until his death. A fence was built to give him some privacy from the general public.

Encompassing an area of 270 acres which included the 45 acre lake, it was to be a primitive Scout camp. Twelve troops participated in that first summer as the boys prepared their camp on the hillside overlooking the lake.

A shallow well was dug in the meadow at the North end of the camp and a water tank installed. Generators were installed to provide electricity and run the water pump. Because of financial difficulties camp Werner was closed in 1974. A donation to pay back bills enabled the scouts to dig a new well, which was done in 1978. Electricity was installed by Puget Sound Power and Light and a septic tank and drain



field added. When the big blow that sank the Hood Canal Bridge came through it knocked down trees at the camp which were cut and sold, which provided money for a mobile home that was purchased in 1981 for a caretaker's home. In 1983 the camp was designated a surplus camp by the Chief Seattle Council, the mobile home was sold and the camp soon followed.

Manke Lumber Company of Tacoma purchased the land in June of 1989 for \$675,000, the

money being put into trust for the support of three other camps including Camp Parson's on Hood Canal. There was a great deal of controversy over the sale and many local people involved in the Boy Scouts worked to save the camp.

The good news that the Manke Lumber Company had suspended logging operations at Gibbs & Beausite Lake to negotiate trading 669 acres owned by them for an equal value of timber on state managed lands within Jefferson County was greeted with great relief. The company clear cutting never happened as Bryan Boyle, State Land Commissioner determined Gibbs Lake was a sensitive body of water and should be saved. A land swap with the DNR was arranged in 1990 and the property became a County Park.

The camp is located on West Valley Road from Highway 19 (by Chimacum School) five miles from the intersection. Part of the park is the Jefferson County Extension 4-H "Challenge Programs" fostering team development and personal growth through group outdoor educational experiences. The camp serves youths 10-19 and adults who participate.

In 2010 the DNR planned to log its parcels located between Beausite Lake and Gibbs Lake. Citizens intervened and a

transfer to Jefferson County was arranged. The transfer of 300 additional acres from the DNR was completed in 2014.

The park now includes 600 acres of natural forest area with lake, seven miles of multiple purpose single track trail, mountain bike jumps, balance logs, built structures for tricks, hiking, horseback riding, 45 acre lake, a boat launch area, fishing and a beautiful 100 year old forest.



Park Attractions and Key Information: Trout catch and release fishing, miles of gorgeous single track mountain biking and hiking trails, 40-acre Lake, cliffs, restrooms, bicycle log rides and challenges, canoeing, birding, swimming beach.

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Location: 1090 Shine Road, Port Ludlow

Buildings and Facilities

1. Concrete boat ramp
2. Vault toilet
3. Picnic table and grill, near boat ramp
4. Picnic table and fire ring, near south end of the park
5. Parking lot with trailer turn around area
6. Garbage can

Facility Goals

7. Provide an accessible neighborhood park for local residents
8. Offer a boat ramp for small boats, and water access to Hood Canal and beyond
9. Maintain a crabbing, fishing and shrimping access point
10. Promote and sustain a scenic sea kayak launch point
11. Supply a place for picnics and small gatherings by the Hood Canal

Capital Improvements

1. Install a new signage system
2. Clean, paint and roof the vault toilet and replace door
3. Maintain and keep the boat ramp open
4. Restore the shoreline habitat and protect the park from erosion

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Renew the existing Adopt-a-Park agreement
2. Provide limited professional maintenance support to the volunteers
3. Retain professional support to pursue the beach restoration/shoreline stabilization



Park Attractions and Key Information: Boat ramp on Hood Canal. Restroom, parking, picnic area, calm water, swimming.

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Location: 9884 State Route 19, Chimacum

Buildings and Facilities

- Two full size soccer fields, plus small sided fields
- Softball field
- Playground
- Creek access trail and shoreline area
- Perimeter Path – 1 KM
- Picnic Area
- Kul Kah Han Native Plant Gardens
- Wild Olympic Salmon Shelter
- Rotary Pavilion – large event shelter
- Maintenance Shed with fenced storage and gate
- Caretakers Area with utilities and fence
- Dragon Track display
- Park history display in covered kiosk
- Restroom building with concession stand and office/storage area
- Labyrinth for meditation
- Horseshoes pits - 2
- Elaborate landscaping throughout
- 9 hole disc golf course
- BMX Track – practice only
- Unfinished ‘third field area’
- Bus stop
- County road
- Multiple parking areas
- Large outdoor basketball areas with two full sized courts and four goals

Facility Goals

1. Sustain and maintain as the County Flagship park, keep as our best park
2. Attractive active day use for multiple activities, to serve the entire county, and beyond
3. Provide excellent home athletic field for Senior Softball, Rec Soccer, Club Soccer, Rec Softball, and Chimacum HS Boys Soccer
4. Maintain the tradition of a community built, and community supported park
5. Host community events of all kinds from the All County Picnic, to weddings, family reunions, birthday parties, business picnics, and so forth, in the various shelters and facilities.
6. Support the addition of the Rick Tollefson Trail

Capital Improvements

1. Improve access for ADA
2. Build additional soccer and softball fields in the third field area
3. Resurface Basketball Court as needed
4. Rebuild and enhance the BMX track, – work with Recyclery, other bicycle organizations
5. Make adaptations needed for the new Rick Tollefson Trail planned from HJ Carroll Park to Port Hadlock – by County Roads Dept.
6. Build traffic calming system at entry road
7. Improve park signage throughout the park
8. Place additional drainage in athletic fields, rebuild the fields as needed
9. Repair irrigation system

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Most maintenance is provided by an experienced professional
2. Back-up maintenance and supervision by caretakers and many other volunteers

3. Support partnerships with Native Plant Gardens, Rotary, Disc Golf, and Chimacum Schools
4. Maintain highest possible maintenance standards in order to keep this as our best kept park
5. Improve the information found on the signboards re volunteers, officials, projects, etc.

History of H.J. Carroll Park

The Carroll family have been residents of Jefferson County for many years, involved in various businesses as well as county government. H.J. Carroll a real estate magnate gave the seed money for this wonderful facility.



According to his Oral History the idea for the park took shape after some rather complicated land deals. Here's how he explained it:

"I gave land on Dabob Bay to the Boy Scouts to be used for Scout purposes which was tax-free. I took all the land and I talked to other friends of mine into givin' it to the Elks and the Scouts in trust; I used the Elks Club as a trustee for the Boy Scouts, and I gave this land to the Boy Scouts through this trust to be used for park purposes. (I knew if I gave it to the Boy Scouts directly that Seattle [Boy Scout Council] would be over there, grabbin' it and sellin' it like they did with Camp Werner [Gibbs Lake] when they sold it to Manke Lumber. Manke logged that and

then sold the land to the county for six-hundred thousand dollars.)

Well, after about fifteen years or so I knew that the "wetlands" [Nature Conservancy] wanted it and I told 'em that they couldn't have it because it was a nice piece of property. I think it was twenty or thirty acres or something to that extend. It had a very nice stream runnin' through it and it had good clear tested water on it. A couple years later the State of Washington added the tax back on it. When I hired an attorney to check into it, he said, "We've got over that now. We don't have to worry about it." Then, a couple years later, they're [the taxes] on again. The Boy Scouts slipped in [not saying] two years taxes which made them owing about thirteen thousand dollars.

I must not have been in a mood to pay it for the Scouts. So what I did: I talked to some friends of mine [Olive Paddock, William White] and the Elks to take the land and deed it to the county for park purposes.

Then what happened, they wanted to sell it to the Washington Department of Natural Resources and I said, "No, because I gave it

to you for park purposes," [which meant that the title was clouded.]

Then the question is asked, So then you went around the county looking for other areas where a park could be developed and agreed with William White and Dave Gooding that the county's forty acres that are in Port Hadlock (on land formerly owned by the county for gravel) would work.

Yes, Dave Gooding had a couple of kids that played soccer and football and he was interested. [In the idea of building a multi-purpose recreational facility.] So, we made a deal [with the county] for me to remove the "For Park Purposes" restriction on the Dabob property [so it could be sold to DNR]. But that money had to be used for a park somewhere else in the county. Question: The county already had forty acres and now they have over three-hundred thousand dollars (including the interest) to use for seed money for developing this park.

They agreed to place the funds from the sale of the Dabob property in a separate fund designated for the development of a single multi-purpose recreational facility?

Yes, that was "seed money," and I asked Dave to protect the money. I said, "Well now, here-you have three hundred thousand that you can't touch for planning. That can be used for the development of a football field and a couple of soccer fields." That's the three-hundred thousand dollars that they're working' on now [1996]. They planned for a couple of toilets and they hired some planner in Seattle and give him twenty-four thousand dollars to draw the plans."



Over the years other improvements have been made to the facility. The East Jefferson Rotary Club members built a 1,720 square-foot pavilion at the park using all volunteer labor. It is used for Weddings, parties, family reunions and class reunions. Those involved in the project included many local businesses, Hadlock Building Supply, Boise Cascade, Frederickson Electric, equipment provided by Ryan Tillman and Shannon Kane, Carl's building Supply, and Glenn Davis who built the picnic tables. A barbecue grill was built and landscaping done. The park had a county budget for 2011 of a little over \$50,000.



Park Attractions and Key Information:
Regional athletic center with multiple attractions and facilities for events and community gatherings.



Indian Island County Park & Trail Natural Open Space (140 AC)

Location: 3456 Fort Flagler Road, Port Hadlock

Buildings and Facilities

1. Vault toilet, located at Lagoon Beach
2. County Road, leading to Lagoon Beach
3. Picnic tables at Lagoon Beach
4. Picnic shelter, tables, and grill and portable toilet at Portage Beach
5. 2 miles of multiple purpose trail, with 4' wide tread, signage, trailheads, and excellent views
6. Access points, parking lots and pull outs located at Portage Beach, Lagoon Beach, Lagoon Beach South, and Isthmus Beach, each of these with views and water access trails

Facility Goals

1. Offer a regional salt water access area with beaches, uplands, tidelands, forests, lagoons in stunning shoreline environment for day use
2. Promote an economic driver for the community, attracting visitors from the entire region for a variety of activities
3. Provide easy access for beaches, shell fishing, sight-seeing, birding, walking on trails with views, and kayaking
4. Protect the natural values of the site and preserve the stand of rare Garry Oak trees at south Isthmus Trail parking area
5. Develop a means to link Lagoon and Isthmus trails to provide a continuous off road walkway from the Government Cut bridge to Marrowstone Island
6. Respect the terms of the lease from DNR
7. Renew the lease from DNR, or seek ownership if possible

Capital Improvements

1. Install interpretive signs for natural and human history
2. Lagoon Beach: either relocate the facilities in a higher area or restore the parking lot and restroom area with sustainable erosion control
3. Roof, paint, and repair the toilet at Lagoon Beach
4. Replace picnic shelter at Portage Beach
5. Install a new BBQ at Portage Beach
6. Plant new trees or prune old trees at Portage Beach
7. Put new parking lot boundary logs at Portage Beach
8. Build a vault toilet at Portage Beach

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Support existing Adopt-a-Park agreements
2. Provide limited professional maintenance to support volunteers
3. Support partnerships with DNR and WDFW
4. Maintain existing signage system
5. Prune trees

Location: 61 Alma Street, Port Hadlock

Buildings and Facilities

1. Basketball court with six goals
2. Playground
3. Picnic area with permanent tables around playground
4. Irrigation and storage shed
5. Parking lot
6. Perimeter fence
7. Softball diamond with backstop, small bleachers
8. Small athletic field, for small sided soccer or informal use
9. Info kiosk

Facility Goals

1. Provide a neighborhood day use park with athletic fields, playground, parking basketball courts, picnic areas, toilet and kiosk
2. Serve as an important 'anchor' for the community – vital to community health
3. Offer an athletic facility used by Chimacum Youth Football, Rec Soccer, Club Soccer, Coed Rec Softball, important as overflow and for small sided soccer
4. Maintain a community safety net for healthy gatherings of neighbors and families

Capital Improvements

1. Improve signage
2. Resurface basketball court
3. Vacate right of way to the north of the park
4. Build a taller backstop and larger fence to prevent so many lost balls
5. Replace irrigation system

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Continue professional maintenance
2. Seek adopt-a-park group to provide volunteer maintenance
3. Continue to hold as many games and other events as possible at this park
4. Repair door on irrigation shed.
5. ADA Access to play area,
6. Open buffers for better visibility and supervision



Park Attractions and Key Information: Soccer, football, baseball, playground, basketball courts, restrooms, water, picnic areas. A family place.



Irondale Community Park Playground Dedication

Location: 562 Moore Street, Port Hadlock

Buildings and Facilities

1. Access roads, and informal trails
2. Open spaces, reflecting and showcasing historic ruins

Facility Goals

1. Understand and follow the existing master plan for this park
2. Follow the existing Cultural Resources Management Plan
3. Provide world class beach access on Port Townsend Bay
4. Offer access for hand boat launching
5. Build and maintain a regionally attractive historic beach park and economic driver



Capital Improvements

1. Build vault toilet or restroom
2. Install in-depth historical interpretive signage and trails
3. Install historical kiosk and entry area
4. Restore native vegetation to park setting
5. Build picnic facilities

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Support existing Adopt-a-Park agreement
2. Work with DNR on Urban Forestry Restoration Program to restore forest
3. Partner with various groups including NOSC, the Jefferson Historical Society, the Jefferson Land Trust, the Friends of Chimacum Creek, and the tribes
4. Provide limited professional maintenance as needed
5. Increase park supervision at South end of the park to discourage overnight use, unsanitary conditions, garbage, dumping and so forth from people mooring boats in the bay and using the park as a logistics area
6. Eliminate blackberries and other invasive species – especially those blocking the view of the park

Park Attractions and Key Information: Historic site of Irondale Mill, beautiful sandy beach, mouth of Chimacum Creek, views of Port Townsend Bay.



Historic picture of former Irondale Mill, at existing County Park

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Location: 165 Leland Valley Road W., Quilcene

Buildings and Facilities

1. Fishing dock
2. Gravel boat ramp area
3. Toilets – one in day use area and two in Campground
4. Closed primitive campground area with fire rings and picnic tables
5. Parking areas in day use park
6. Picnic areas and shoreline fishing areas

Facility Goals

1. Offer a day use area focused on fishing, canoeing, small boat launching, and picnicking
2. Maintain an economic driver which draws visitors from the entire area.
3. Redevelop and re-open the campground to provide a regionally attractive fresh water fishing, swimming, and canoeing destination
4. Continue partnership with WDFW (lease)

Capital Improvements

1. Clean, paint, and improve the day use vault toilet
2. Install water, electric, and septic utilities in the campground
3. Create a camp-host site
4. Replace the signs at campground and day use park
5. Make a place for and install a picnic table and grill at the day-use park area
6. Move concrete blocks, add picnic tables, create a swimming hole
7. Get equipment shed
8. Grade parking lot
9. Prune Trees
10. Establish campsite parking area
11. Install water system,
12. Improve drainage of the parking lot

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Limited professional maintenance for day use only
2. Support from volunteers when possible
3. When possible, enhance maintenance and re-open the campground



Park Attractions and Key Information: Boat ramp, fishing, dock, restrooms, kayaking, picnic areas and beauty of Lake Leland. No camping at this time.

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Location: 5880 Kuhn Street, Port Townsend

Buildings and Facilities

1. Restroom buildings with men's and women's sides – currently closed. Portable toilets in place.
2. Picnic shelter
3. BBQ grills and picnic tables
4. Parking lot
5. Grass areas
6. Beach access
7. Derelict boat ramp – not in use

Facility Goals

1. Provide beach access to one of the most beautiful beaches in the area, adjacent to Fort Worden State Park and easily accessible
2. Provide a community gathering spot, used by neighbors, locals, and out of town visitors alike
3. Offer a picnic shelter, garbage service, hand boat launch, toilet, parking, and info kiosk

Capital Improvements

1. Comprehensive signage program
2. Repair and restore the restrooms to service during the non-freezing months
3. Repair and restore the water service
4. Fix the parking lot and the bollards
5. Place dog waste bags dispenser

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Provide professional maintenance of the restroom and re-open it
2. Cut back brush
3. Prune all trees
4. Keep existing volunteer adopt-a-park team in place for mowing
5. Maintain partnership with Fort Worden State Park for garbage service and supervision



History North Beach County Park

Once the site of the Port Townsend City Garbage dump, North Beach Park is one of the county's most popular destinations for picnics, beach walking and bird watching.

A residential area that faces on the Straits west of Fort Worden, the name North Beach refers to the northern shore of Kah Tai

Valley across which coastal Indians used to portage their canoes to Port Townsend Bay. The early settlers referred to it as West Beach, perhaps because it was west as well as north of the early town. [City of Dreams]

In the 1880s Lawrence Smith purchased 100 acres at North Beach, improved the drainage system, and added a cistern and clay pipes.

Smith was a butcher not a farmer and leased the swampy area east of the park to a group of Chinese. The area became known as the Chinese Gardens. The Chinese built a tide gate that allowed water from underground sources to run off at low tide, shutting out the saltwater thus draining the area and making it useful for agriculture. During the late 1890s it was rumored it was a place for illegal Chinese to stay when they came from Canada. They would work there for a short time and would eventually become part of the Chinese community, working mostly as laborers.

In 1904 Smith built a house across the street from what is now the park. The Chinese continued to run the farm, selling their produce to local people. According to James McCurdy in his book "By Juan de Fuca's Strait" in 1925 Lawrence Smith fell into a cistern, caught cold and barricaded himself inside his house, McCurdy and a neighbor found him and broke in to take him to the hospital. Smith had never married and lived a hermit's life, but McCurdy, a banker, had transacted business for him and knew he had bonds hidden in the house. He found them plus some cash and notes, and turned them over to the bank. Smith died the next morning and his estate in the sum of \$106,500 went to his heirs in Kentucky, not an insignificant sum for a man who was so uneducated he could not read and could barely write his own name.

In 1938 there was money allotted to build new parks in Jefferson County and North Beach was eligible through the WPA, but the park was never built. The city garbage dump which had been there for many years had been moved to Middle Point [McCurdy Point]

shortly before this. The land was originally owned by the city but by 1955 when Glen Lopeman and Byron Ruby helped to start the North Beach Community Club, the land was owned by the County. This group cleared the land, built restrooms and made the park so it was usable by the public. A surplus building from Fort Worden was obtained and used for a clubhouse. As a kid I spent many hours at North Beach walking the beach, swimming [brr!] and picnicking with my family and with my own children and grandchildren.

The park is currently part of the Adopt-a-park program and has been adopted by the North Beach community and Fort Worden State Park. The community mows the park, cleans the garbage and makes repairs, and Fort Worden State Park monitors usage and removes the garbage.

There is a picnic shelter with two picnic tables, two barbecue grills, three benches, toilet and water. There is also access to the beach for Kayakers.

This is a popular place for beach combers to walk along the beach to Middle Point where the garbage dump was moved and search for treasure at what is now known as "Glass Beach."

Park Attractions and Key Information: Best local beach park in Port Townsend, access sandy beach, Fort Worden, views of San Juan Islands, picnic shelter, restroom.

Oak Bay Park Lower & Upper Regional Parks (Upper 7.0 AC & 8.5 miles of trail Lower 30.0 AC waterfront)

Location: 301 Portage Way, Port Ludlow

Buildings and Facilities

1. Campground with 36 total campsites, 6 with electric service and water
2. Playground
3. Two vault toilets
4. Two information kiosks
5. Camp Host Campsite
6. Water supply in both upper and lower

Facility Goals

1. Maintain a world class regional shoreline day use, and campground destination site
2. Offer a neighborhood park and playground for local users
3. Provide quiet, safe and scenic family camping with lots of nearby activities
4. Respect natural and cultural values of the site
5. Market as combined with Indian Island Park – a regional shoreline attraction

Capital Improvements

1. Improve signage at both parks
2. Paint and reroof vault toilet in lower park
3. Install septic system at Upper Campground
4. Upgrade electric and water hook ups in Upper Campground by extending water to each site and increasing power supply
5. Improve campsite surfaces – priority
6. Clean and repair the picnic tables
7. Improve access between Upper Oak Bay Park and Indian Island Park and trail system.

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Primarily professional maintenance with support from camp host and others
2. Winter closure of the Lower Oak Bay Spit to traffic – continue to close and reopen as long as feasible
3. Phased removal of campsites from spit as necessitated by erosion, rising sea level, and safety.
4. Provide programmatic ties to Indian Island Park to create a larger recreation area and attract more people
5. ADA Access to play area
6. Prune trees
7. Remove brush in certain places



History of Oak Bay Park

Another WPA project, the Oak Bay Park was started in 1939.

Oak Bay Park is located east of Port Hadlock on Portage Way rd. There is an upper and lower campground. The park was built on county land on or near Joe Wah's place at Oak Bay. Joe Wah was an early Chinese immigrant who came to this country to build a new life for himself and his family. At first he worked at the Washington Mill Company and later ran the Merchant's Cafe in Port Townsend. He also had a farm at Oak Bay which had a picnic area and a beer hall. Families would come out and picnic and drink beer, dig clams, fish etc.

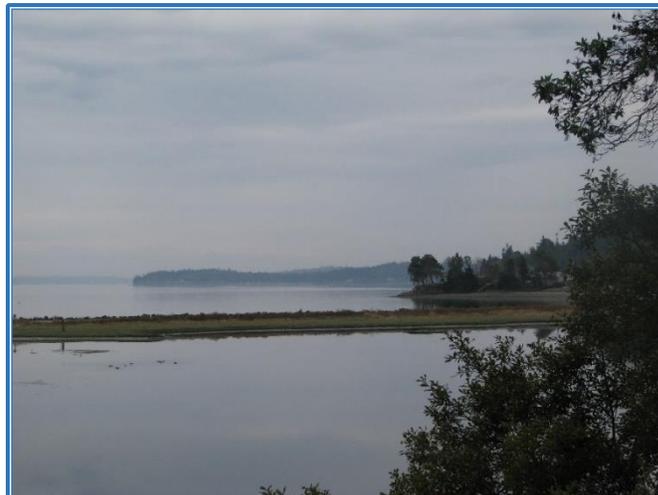
In March of 1939 construction of a community picnic ground was started. A Port Townsend Leader article from the period stated "...started this week under the direction of Elmer Hughes, foreman, who had a crew of about 12 WPA workmen on the job. The project calls for a total expenditure of about \$5,000 in federal funds and sponsors contributions..." The project was part of a county wide park program started in 1938 by the county commissioners. The beach and grounds were cleared, but local plants remained. A well was dug, gravel walks, bathrooms, a community kitchen and picnic tables were built. A pontoon bridge was built from the mainland to the spit.

This too was a favorite place to go when I was a child. As an adult I remember fishing with my father from a small boat. When something started pulling my pole

over I became very excited and thought I must have the biggest Salmon ever but alas it was a six foot dog fish that scared me so badly I threw the pole in the water to get rid of it. My father was not happy about that. My own children and grandchildren enjoy this park for picnics, walking dogs, and throwing rocks [there are plenty of them], and bird watching. I noticed when I was there with my granddaughter the other day there is a boat launch, but the cement slab was broken so it is probably not used anymore, we were amazed at the number of seagulls in the pools behind the spit.

Today there is camping on a first come, first serve basis. Camping is limited on the lower Oak Bay Park. It costs \$18 for a site without electricity and \$20 with. There is a campground host that lives at the park. The park is closed from November 31st to March 31st. The lower park contains an estuary with amazing bird watching from all areas. There is also the view of Oak Bay and Mount Rainier. There are lots of homes along this stretch of beach so it is not very isolated, but is a beautiful spot for a family picnic and lazy

days in the sun.



Park Attractions and Key Information: Sand spit with lagoon, bird watching, fishing, restrooms, kayaking, picnic areas, and views of Oak Bay. Campground Open April 1-October 31, 2014. 6 campsites. \$20 per night Maximum vehicle length: 30 ft. No alcohol.

Quilcene River & Bay Parks East Neighborhood Park (1 AC each 2.0 total)

Location: 41 Muncie Avenue, Quilcene

Buildings and Facilities

1. Quilcene River Park has picnic tables and BBQ grills

Facility Goals

1. Offer day use park for locals, visitors and especially fisherman visiting the Big Quilcene River
2. Provide safe and sanitary access to the Big Quilcene River, especially for fishermen
3. Help support the neighborhoods by providing clean, well-kept day use areas

Capital Improvements

1. Remove brush and danger trees as needed
2. Create a place for a portable toilet and dumpster
3. Place additional signs

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Keep and support our current volunteers – build ties to Adopt a Park Program
2. Provide limited professional maintenance support for volunteers as needed, especially during the fishing season
3. Work with other agencies to place a dumpster and portable toilets during the fishing season



Park Attractions and Key Information: Neighborhood Park on the Big Quilcene River, Check out the river, have a picnic and do some fishing.

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Location: 294964 Hwy 101, Quilcene

Buildings and Facilities

1. Historic picnic shelter, near historic Best Crawler
2. Two day use picnic areas with BBQ grills, tables, and bike rack
3. Security light
4. Water supply
5. 12 campsites with fire rings and picnic table
6. Pump house
7. Kiosk and community information sign
8. Tennis court and full sized basketball court
9. Playground
10. Building landscaping, horseshoe pit
11. Vault toilet

Facility Goals

1. Provide an attractive, viable and functional campground to attract and serve visitors to Quilcene
2. Maintain a campground that serves as a 'base camp' for the many exciting attractions in Quilcene such as backpacking, boating, hiking, mountain biking, fishing and other trips
3. Create a campground especially friendly to bicyclists traveling 101
4. Offer safe and attractive day use park for children families, and the whole community, both visitors and locals

Capital Improvements

1. Revise signage
2. Repair the picnic shelter roof, and treat for powder post beetles
3. Repair the fence around the courts
4. Resurface the courts
5. Replace tennis net
6. Install septic system for camp host and install utilities in the campground – get an estimate to start
7. Selectively remove and prune trees to improve light and safety
8. Install RV hookups throughout campground including electric, water, and septic
9. Build site for camp host

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Maintain existing Adopt-a-Park agreement
2. Provide some professional park maintenance to support the volunteers
3. Mitigate parking impacts from community center, use signage and access restrictions at entry
4. Install new 'iron ranger' camp fee receptacle to reduce need for money pick up
5. Continue strict enforcement of no alcohol, no loitering and no drugging
6. Work with community to develop another free water source somewhere else if possible
7. Signage – new comprehensive signage program
8. Note – thousands of cars travel 101 every day – a signage opportunity
9. Replace number of posts at campsites where rotted or broken
10. Remove moss from picnic building roof
11. Finish painting exterior of vault toilet when weather gets better

Park Attractions and Key Information: Nice playground, basketball and tennis courts, picnic shelter, Skate Park, restrooms. Campground open January 1 to December 31, 2014. 12 campsites. \$12 per night. Maximum vehicle length 30 feet. No alcohol.



Quilcene Sports Park/Smackman Field Community Park

Location: Deema Smakman Road, Quilcene

Buildings and Facilities

1. Three youth sized baseball fields with backstops and small bleachers
2. Restroom, concession stand, and announcers building
3. Maintenance shed
4. Parking lot

Facility Goals Deeman Smackman Field

1. Provide competitive youth athletic fields for South Jefferson Little League
2. When possible, allow casual day use of the park
3. Support existing partnership with South Jefferson Little League (lease agreement)

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. M & O is primarily the responsibility of SJLL
2. Improve signage to indicate the partnership with Jefferson County

Park Attractions and Key Information: Owned by Jefferson County. Used exclusively by South Jefferson Little League



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Recreation Facilities:

Jefferson County Fairgrounds

Special Use Area

Location: 4907 Landes Street, Port Townsend

Buildings and Facilities

1. The fairgrounds provides a large number of indoor and outdoor facilities to suit the needs of the traditional county fair, and many other events such as sales, shows, and so on.
2. The fairgrounds is also home to the Port Townsend Little League fields – with one youth size baseball field, one full sized senior baseball field, and a fast pitch softball field.
3. For a complete inventory of facilities and amenities please see the fairgrounds website at: www.jefcofairgrounds.com



Park Attractions and Key Information: The Jefferson County Fair Association provides wholesome entertainment and competition for those who live in, and around, Port Townsend, Washington – a quaint Victorian seaport located on the beautiful Olympic Peninsula. The Jefferson County Fair is held annually, during the second week of August. Throughout the year, we offer our facilities to a wide variety of organizations seeking to enrich the lives of local residents and guests.

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Location: 550 Washington Street, Port Townsend

Buildings and Facilities

1. 700 person grandstand with steel roof, locker rooms, showers, public restrooms, 2 smaller restrooms, storage, ticket booths, electrical room, and announcers booth.
2. Maintenance shed
3. Concessions stand
4. Full size baseball backstop with dugouts and three 10 row bleachers
5. Softball field, full size soccer and football field with goals
6. Perimeter fence – 7.5 feet tall

Facility Goals

1. Respect the important Memorial for Veterans of WWII and Vietnam Wars
2. Promote and further the historic nature of the site through preservation, programming and increased access by the general public
3. Provide a flexible multiple purpose facility that can be adapted for community events as needed
4. Provide occasional parking for very large events such as the Wooden Boat Festival
5. Maintain home field for Port Townsend High School boys and girls soccer and football, Chimacum High School Football, little league youth football, Jefferson County Rec Soccer, and Coed Recreational Softball League
6. Host Quilcene football whenever possible
7. Sustain a key resource for informal recreational sports such as softball and ultimate Frisbee, and for local schools
8. Serve as the only non - school athletic field facility in Port Townsend, and the only lighted one in the County

Capital Improvements

1. Replace field lights
2. Replace stadium roof and repair steel frame and concrete structure
3. Stabilize embankment on Quincy Street and rebuild fence
4. Rebuild other fence sections, replace back fence with a vegetation fence
5. Install new scoreboard
6. Rebuild the athletic field for flat grade and better drainage
7. Fix ADA Access
8. Install a sign near the entrance and inside that tells about the history, ownership and use of the field.
9. Paint, insulate and heat the maintenance shed
10. Repair siding and paint the concession stand
11. Repair roofs of the dugouts

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Provide professional maintenance throughout the facility
2. Provide high level of customer service, maintenance and promote maximum use of the facility
3. Partner closely with users for maintenance and operations

History of Jefferson County Parks: Memorial Athletic Field:

A Jefferson County property inside the Port Townsend City limits, Memorial Field at one time was a lagoon.

When the first white settlers arrived in Port Townsend and staked their claims, the area they platted for a city had two portions, a flat, composed of beach and rather marshy ground, backed by a plateau that could be reached by scaling a bluff. The flat area where the present Memorial Field is was at that time cut in two by a lagoon. S'Klallam & Chimakum Indians numbering about five hundred were living on the beach above high tide. Their homes were built of cedar planks fastened to uprights, with native rope made from sapling roots. Woven mats were used for doors. As they moved along the Straits following the fish, this was a temporary village, traditional used each year as the Salmon returned to the streams.

The city grew and its need for more downtown land just before the "boom days" became important for the development. At some point between 1880 and 1890 the bluff was removed and added as fill in the lagoon area. St. John's Episcopal Church, which had been on the bank for many years was removed to its present location on Jefferson & Tyler in 1885. By 1890 the Chinese Community, various saloons and a house of ill repute occupied the property, but in 1900 the buildings were destroyed in a serious fire. In later years a small area was used for baseball games, and was called Norby Field.

In 1935 a Port Townsend Leader editorial appeared, "Natural Athletic Area Proposed"; Coincident with the development of the block north of the Eagles' Hall [Now Jefferson School] on Washington Street comes a new proposal that merits more investigation. This is the cutting away of Quincy Street grade between Washington & Jefferson streets so the present field can be extended through two blocks. It is believed by the conceivers of the idea that sufficient room can be obtained to allow any kind of sport to be played on this enlarged area and that the entire boundaries may be made into whatever bleachers,

grandstand, or parking space is needed to make of the tract a natural amphitheater.

Such dirt as is in the Quincy Street fill could be put over the floor of the area to raise it above the point where seepage water would interfere. Adequate drainage can easily be provided. "It is said that owners of lots in the area, including the county owned portions, would listen favorable to such a program of civic improvement. The popularity of such a place is foreordained. One has but to visit the lot the nights of softball games to see what possibilities exist for this improvement."

The city planning commission considered the project in November of 1935 with the idea that it could be a WPA [Works Progress Administration] project which would be a dual purpose development, one to beautify that portion of the downtown district and the other for public entertainment such as athletic events of all kinds. The land included three blocks, Nos. 53, 54 and 92, Original Townsite, lying between Washington Street and the bluff between Quincy and Monroe Streets. The deal



involved vacation of some and regarding of other parts of the streets in the area, the grade of the field was raised two feet by the regrading work, without involving serious curtailment of street service. Madison Street was vacated under the preliminary plan between Jefferson and Washington Streets.

The majority of the lots in the block were held by Jefferson County on tax foreclosures. It was hoped that lots owned by private interest could be purchased for a nominal sum. In May of 1936 the Leader ran an article, "Players

Urged to Help Clear Softball Field" The request was for softball players to put the field in condition for the coming season. In 1940 a request for the creation of a civic field was asked, and in 1946 the Junior Chamber of Commerce met with city council and Jefferson County Board of Commissioners to discuss plans for the new ballpark and events field. It was proposed that the field be in honor to the men and women of Jefferson County who had served in the military, the county tagged \$4,750 for the project. By this time WPA funds were no longer available.

In 1946 Construction of Memorial Field was started. Port Townsend Leader September 12, 1946 "Under direction of County Engineer Jack Lay, a crew was on the site Monday cleaning out old bulk heading located at various places around edges of the two block area. A county bulldozer was on the job this week removing the Madison Street fill. Earth removed from the fill is being spread over the area and will raise the floor of the field an average of about 18 inches. The fill contains about 5,000 yards of earth and Lay expected the earth moving project and bringing the area to grade level will involve about three weeks work. A crew of about seven men was on the job. While the work is going on no part of the field will be usable, the engineer said. During the past few months one block was used as the city softball field. Immediate plans for the park's development call for removing the Madison Street fill between Washington and Jefferson and bringing to grade the two-block continuous area thus created. The floor of the field will be 500 feet in length and 200 feet in width. The field will have a 12-inch crown. Installation of drains is expected to get under way after grading is completed. Storm sewers will be located along both Jefferson and Monroe streets to tidewater to carry off drainage that now flows into the field area from higher adjacent ground. The city council approved a \$1,600 emergency appropriation to cover expenses of installing the drains. The actual appropriation is subject to an emergency resolution."

Park Attractions and Key Information: Stadium, sports events including football and soccer, community events. This historic site in downtown Port Townsend is a piece of living history.

By March of 1947 a grant was approved for the Memorial Field project. In September of 1947 Cotton corporation won the bid for bleachers at a cost of \$25,443, lights were added and the first game under the lights was the Port Townsend High School vs Port Angeles, which Townsend won 7-0. There were 1500 fans who paid \$865.36. The use of the field was \$70, Federal and city admission tax was \$172.85. Admission paid for lighting and the high school collected more than \$600. Another source of income was advertisement on the fence, \$50 for a portion of the fence. It must have been an exciting time for Jefferson County residents.

There is a plaque at Memorial Field giving the names of World War I & II veterans that the field was meant to honor, sons, brother, uncles, cousins, friends lost in the wars. Two cannons stand at the entrance of Memorial Field the names listed alphabetically, names of men gone to war for their country, never expecting that their home town would one day honor them. A state of the art in ground automatic irrigation system, was donated and installed in 2010 by a group led by Rich Stapf Construction, and Roger Hall of Discovery Bay Landscaping. The labor for the work was donated by the firefighters of East Jefferson County Fire and Rescue. Rich Stapf Jr., Roger Hall and the Roger Hall with help from the Port Townsend School District, along with a group of volunteers maintained the field for 18 months when there was no funding for it, from January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

Today, field maintenance is paid for by funds from Jefferson County, from fees for field use, and by the City of Port Townsend, using revenue from the new .3 of one percent sales tax that past as Proposition One in November of 2010, funding began in June of 2011 and is scheduled to last as long as May of 2015.

The field is used for many events besides Jefferson County sports, the Rhododendron Carnival, Kiwanis Car Show, Rakers Car Show, and other events make use of the facility.

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Location: 1172 Cape George Road, Port Townsend

Buildings and Facilities

1. Various primitive roads and trails
2. Large parking lot, and entrance road
3. Entrance gate

Facility Goals

1. Licensed to the JEA (Jefferson Equestrian Association) to develop a county horse park
2. Provide a regionally attractive active use facility for horse events
3. Offer a public County park that is accessible to all when not in use for events
4. Maintain a multiple purpose park for passive use, bicycles, and other types of non-motorized events

Capital Improvements

1. Provide administrative support to the JEA as they build the park
2. Capital improvements are the responsibility of the JEA
3. Provide an update on progress

Maintenance and Operations Plan

1. Understand and actively work with the existing license with the JEA
2. Invite the JEA to present to the JCPRAB – schedule a meeting, but wait until winter of 2012/2013
3. Attend JEA events
4. Support JEA events by helping with special event permits
5. Insure the terms of the license are met by using a checklist



Park Attractions and Key Information:

The Jefferson County Equestrian Association Vision: *The long-term vision of JEA and the Horse Park involves balancing the needs of the community and Horse Park users while addressing environmental*

issues and developing the local economy. It will be a local recreational destination as a public park with a regional component with equestrian facilities for education, training, competition and events. A key part of our vision entails becoming thoughtful stewards of this valuable land. Only by laying this solid foundation first can we then realize our vision for a top-quality facility with:

- Top quality cross country course
- Covered arena with exceptional footing
- Two outdoor arenas with all-weather footing and fencing
- Trails for horses, pedestrians, bicyclists
- Round pen
- Public parking
- Perimeter fencing

The Focus

The Jefferson Horse Park will encompass three core aspects:

- Building community
- Stewardship of the land
- Economic development

The Community Partnership Program

The Community Partnership Program is designed to be just that – a partnership between JEA and various organizations within the local community, with a special focus on youth. It's envisioned to be a great melting pot of resources, ideas and educational opportunities for a variety of ages with adults helping kids at every turn. And of course horses are at the center of it all.

The program will work with community youth groups to develop curriculum which can bring youth and qualified JEA members together to allow more of the community to experience our amazing equine friends. The foundation for the Community Partnership Program is its Educational Center. Professionals from various equine disciplines will work to establish courses to qualify volunteers to insure safety standards for any and all activities within the program.

The goal is for our youth to have the experience of having fun outdoors, whether it is with a horse or another animal, a friend, a teacher, a parent, or a trained JEA volunteer. It is our opportunity to bring our community outside on a large expanse of land and together, to share our resources, for the fortunate to give back, for the distressed to find opportunity, and for a child to find a smile.

Youth Groups

- **Pony Clubs and • 4-H**
- **After-School Programs and High School Equestrian Teams**
- **Youth at Risk (could be called Horses and Youth at risk – HAY!)**
- **Handicapped and Disabled**

Partnerships and Affiliates

- **Jefferson County 4-H**
- **Pony Clubs on the Olympic Peninsula: Equitese, Discovery Bay, Equimasters and?**
- **Jumping Mouse, • Big Brothers Big Sisters, • Skookum, and • The Gathering Place,**
- **Camp Beausite NW (Kiwanis)**
- **Jefferson Teen Center.**
- **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault (DVSA)**

Port Townsend Community Center Special Use Area (1.0AC)

Location: 620 Tyler Street, Port Townsend

PORT TOWNSEND RECREATION CENTER, INTERIOR SPACES

Buildings and Facilities

- Gymnasium with stage and small climbing wall
- Rec Center with restrooms, games room, kitchen, pre-school, offices, storage and workout area
- Upstairs Seniors Center with kitchen, dining hall, meeting rooms, offices, restrooms
- Facility Goals
- A multiple purpose gym for the entire County to enjoy for a variety of programs and to rent for events
- A free drop in supervised games room, gym, and activity area for families, children, teens, youth, with programs
- A child care center operated by public/private partnership
- A center for structured fee based recreation programs like Day Camp, Kid Fit and Basketball
- The offices of the Recreation Program Staff Team
- The logistics center for the Recreation Program Team
- A low cost workout area for the rowing club and drop-in patrons
- Restrooms and other support for the P.T. Farmers Market



Facility Goals

1. Serve as a comprehensive community recreation center providing a variety of drop in, passive, active, and organized recreational activities
2. Provide a free drop in afterschool program for all ages
3. Serve as the base of operations for the recreation program team
4. Rent spaces for a variety of recreation classes and programs to outside providers
5. Rent spaces for a number of private activities including meetings, parties, and events
6. Provide space for the Port Townsend Cooperative Playschool program
7. Serve a wide variety of age groups with programming
8. Promote the health and well-being of the entire community

Capital Improvements

1. Renovate or replace the gym including roof, flooring, equipment and so forth
2. Restore the games room with new paint, floors, kitchen, and equipment
3. Maintenance and Operations Plan
4. Continue the free open drop-in recreation program on a more focused basis
5. Find ways to connect the kids more formally with the center such as membership cards, service projects, more events, text messages, posters, social media, special hours etcetera

6. Continue and increase programming related to the free drop in rec program such as table tennis tournaments and dances
7. Install video security system to monitor the 'blind' areas
8. Provide restrooms and passive family activities for PT Farmers Market
9. Support and maintain the pre-school partnership
10. Enhance and expand facility rentals for specialized programs such as Zumba

PORT TOWNSEND RECREATION CENTER EXTERIOR SPACES

Buildings and Facilities

1. Playground with surfacing, curbs, grass areas, picnic tables and perimeter fence
2. Recycling and garbage areas used by Seniors Center, Rec Center, and Farmers Market
3. Sidewalks, parking lots, elaborate landscaping
4. Grassy areas with picnic tables
5. Streetscapes with parking

Facility Goals

1. Serve as one of the most heavily used neighborhood parks in the City of Port Townsend
2. Act as an economic driver supporting major business enterprises such as the Farmers Market and Uptown Shops and businesses
3. Provide bus stop and transportation center for young and old alike
4. Serve as home to the Port Townsend Farmers Market - supporting farmers throughout the County
5. Provide a playground area, picnic tables, grass areas, bus stop, extra parking, and entrances/exits
6. Provide a safe place for families and children to play, socialize, and exercise outdoors
7. Develop and maintain parking and landscaping for buildings

Capital Improvements

1. Replace the fence around the playground
2. Review and improve signage
3. Monitor the playground surfacing, curbs, and equipment, replace as needed
4. Maintenance and Operations Plan
5. Continue professional maintenance of these high maintenance grounds
6. Playground inspected and repaired by Molly Hilt -high level of service
7. Prune all trees
8. Increase partnership with Farmers Market

History of Jefferson County Port Townsend Recreation Center

The property where the Port Townsend Recreation Center is located was first owned by Captain Enoch S. Fowler who in 1867, donated lots six and eight of block one hundred thirty-six of the original town site, a central location, where a suitable school building could be erected. The land was donated to School District number one, of Jefferson County. In 1884 the remainder of the block was bought from various individuals, \$1,950 was the cost for the remaining six lots. The old building was sold and removed, and an eight-room, two-story frame structure replaced it. George E. Starrett, local builder, did the work. The building was provided with a lofty bell tower and four spiral stairways. It was called Central School. The school was used as a High School until Lincoln School was built in the early 1890s. In the 1930s the Central school building was used temporarily during repairs at Lincoln.

In the early 1940s it was used by the Office of Price Administration a program started during World War II and was called the War Agencies Building and housed practically all of Jefferson County's war time activities. The building burned in September of 1943, all that was saved was the gymnasium. The old building had been remodeled several years earlier by the National Youth Administration and was valued at \$7,150. The insurance settlement was \$7,983 after deducting the value of the gymnasium which was \$2,470.

In January of 1944 it was announced that pending approval, work would begin within 60 days on a one-story structure to be used as a community recreation center. Funding for the project included \$5,000 of local money, \$3400 from School District #43 and \$16,000 from the city of Port Townsend. The Federal Works Agency was asked to contribute \$25,000.

Plans called for the utilization of the main floor of the fire-swept old high school building, inspectors had determined that damage to the floor was not severe and the boiler was unharmed. The Gymnasium was miraculously saved and plans called to re-floor and re-roof the building and install showers and dressing rooms for athletic purposes.

The plans called for a single large community room with several smaller rooms around two sides of it, a kitchen was included. The smaller rooms were to be used for care of children and other activities. The tentative plans called for the construction of tennis courts and a wading pool for youngsters on the grounds adjacent to the building.

In November of 1944 a contract was let for the New Care Center, and William Gorseger, a Port Angeles contractor was awarded the contract with a low bid of \$31,600. Construction had to be started by November 27 in order to get the \$20,000 in government funds which covered about two thirds of the cost.

The facility was to provide day care for eighty children. Slightly more than \$10,000 was received from the federal government for operation of the center and to provide instructors.

In March of 1945 the building was dedicated as a living memorial to the veterans of World War II. Through the years changes have been made, the child care center was discontinued after World War II ended and women left the work force to become stay at home moms again.

The Community Center is housed in the upper part of the building and is used for many activities including parties, dances, sports events, meetings, classes and more. The Recreation Center is the bottom floor and the Gymnasium. It is home to the offices of the Jefferson County Recreation programs, gymnastic area and outdoor playground. The center was closed due to budget constraints for a short time and reopened July 5, 2011, check their website for open/closed times. It is located at 620 Tyler Street in Port Townsend.

The youth of Port Townsend have used this facility for dances, sports, and a friendly place to get together for many years. I remember in the late 1950s attending a dance there with my first boyfriend. My children played recreation sports there and took advantage of the foosball table along with their friends. Now it is my grandchildren's turn, I am glad it is still there for today's youth.

Park Attractions and Key Information: Birthday rentals, summer camps afterschool programs, and the offices of the Parks and Recreation program staff. Senior Center is upstairs, Lids recreation center is downstairs. The facility also provides the opportunity to book a party. There are three picnic areas around the Recreation Center.

Brinnon Community Center
Special Use Area

Location: 306144 Hwy 101, Brinnon

Attractions & Key Information:

Senior Nutrition program, kitchen & room rentals. Meeting room space for programs and activities of informational, cultural and civic nature primarily. The Center is a hub of meaningful programs and interesting activities. Services provided by:

“OlyCAP who are partners that lead and engage the community to promote self-reliance on behalf of those they serve while embracing innovation and collaboration with the determination and commitment to build a healthier community”

History of Brinnon Community Center

The Brinnon Community Center was a privately owned furniture store and hotel prior to 1986 when it was purchased by Jefferson County and converted to a community center. The hotel function was maintained and used as a revenue generating facility. The facility was initially operated by Jefferson County Parks and Recreation but was taken over by OlyCap. The hotel function was closed and is currently in use for many community activities including health and fitness activities, senior meals, senior center, and a commercial kitchen.



Coyle Community Center Laurel B. Johnson
Special Use Area

Location: 923 Hazel Point Road, Coyle

Attractions & Key Information:

Community Meals, Music Concerts, Coyle Women's' Club Pea-Patch Community Garden, free internet, Festive meals and Holiday events and Rental venue. It is a certified emergency site. Funded through Parks & Recreation District #1. Located on the Toardos Peninsula or "Coyle Peninsula" or occasionally referred to as the "Dabob Peninsula" as it separates Dabob Bay from the Hood Canal.

History of Coyle Community Center

The location of the Coyle Laurel B. Johnson Community Center was a gathering place, picnic ground and polling place prior to the construction of the center. The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation District #1 was formed in 1984. The district built the community center in 1992 and has operated it ever since.



Gardiner Community Center
Special Use Area

Location: 980 Old Gardiner Road, Sequim
Attractions & Key Information:
Multiuse center with kitchen and meeting rooms and facility rentals. Non-Operated by the non-profit Community Center Board Members. Site owned by Jefferson County.
Beautiful view of the San Juan's, Beckett Point, Diamond Point and Discovery Bay.

History of Gardiner Community Center

The property for the Gardiner Community Center was purchased in 1976. The facility was designed by Johnson Associates Architecture Firm and was built in 1979. This beautiful facility proclaims to have the 'best view of any community center in the country". It has received several remodels since it was built. Many of these remodels were completed by volunteers and community members.



Tri-Area Community Center
Special Use Area

Location: 10 West Valley Road, Chimacum
Attractions & Key Information:
Computer lab & classes, Senior Nutrition, kitchen and meeting room rentals, community meetings. Community services provided by Oly CAP with employment opportunities, thrift store benefits, Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) and volunteer opportunities.

History of the Tri-Area Community Center

The land upon which the Tri-Area Community Center is built was originally part of Chimacum County Park. Chimacum County Park, construction of which was begun by the community in May of 1942. The Tri-Area Community Center was built in 1977 for recreation and community uses. Initially facility was operated by Jefferson County. Currently the facility is operated through an agreement with the Olympic Community Action Program (OlyCap).

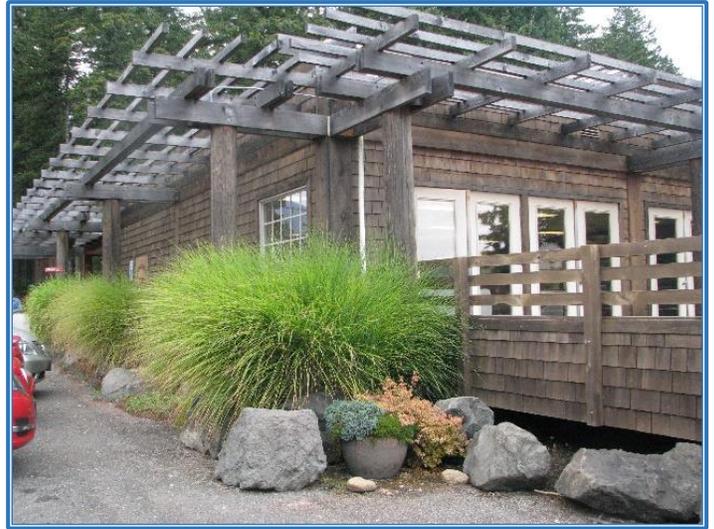


Quilcene Community Center
Special Use Area

Location: 294952 Hwy 101. Quilcene

Attractions & Key Information:

Managed through OlyCAP. Site has computer lab with internet classes, room rental space and food bank available. Meeting room space. County Park amenities with tennis courts and sport court and adjacent Quilcene Community Park with overnight camping and children's playground. Within close proximity is the Quilcene River and Bay Parks providing boater access and the Deema Smackman sports field at the Quilcene Sports Park. Extensive renovation and beautification of the Center with hours and funds provided by lead volunteer Bob Rosen, Home Depot, and OlyCAP. Also find two "super volunteers: Bob Bergeron & Jerry Tingelstad who deserve a big "thanks."



History of Quilcene Community Center

The facility that currently houses the Quilcene Community Center was originally built for the Quilcene Youth and was dedicated in Oct/Nov of 1956. It was changed to the Quilcene Community Center in 1983 and was operated by Clallam/Jefferson County Action Council. The facility is currently owned by Jefferson County and operated through agreement with Olympic Community Action Program (OlyCap). The center has been remodeled several times since 1983. The most recent and one of the most successful remodels was initiated by Bob Rosen, facility manager in 2011. Bob Rosen, working with many community groups including the Boeing Blue Bills, raised funds and volunteers in the local community and completed a complete update and modernization of the kitchen, offices, and meetings space. The exterior of the building was redesigned and remodeled and a large arbor was built along the basketball courts. A new horse shoe pit was built.

APPENDIX B (#1-#6):

B-1: Public Involvement / Community Questionnaire:

Jefferson County, the City of Port Townsend and the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee have been working to develop a park and recreation plan for the community that addresses some of the unique issues faced by park and recreation providers in the area. From September 19th through October 19th, 2011, the planning team assisting the County administered an online and paper questionnaire to collect input from the community about current recreation participation, needs and prioritization of limited resources.

The total number of responses, 1,473, represents substantial effort on the part of Jefferson County and City of Port Townsend staff, volunteer Exploratory Committee members and other community members to reach out to as many respondents as possible.

Methodology: This questionnaire was available online and on paper for one month and was extensively advertised throughout the County. The questionnaire was open to all interested parties and was therefore self-selecting and non-random. The large number of results provides many points of input, but without random distribution, these results cannot be interpreted to represent the entire population. Online results were monitored and analyzed by MIG, Inc. Responses were monitored for multiple entries by checking timestamps and IP addresses.

This summary includes the tabular results, presented as counts and as the percentage of the total number of respondents, as well as observations and analysis by the planning team. In some cases, the data is also presented in chart form to illustrate findings that stood out as important in preliminary analysis. The results are presented in the order questions were asked. Answer choices are sorted to highlight the top responses, except where sorting would confuse the order of responses. The original position of sorted answer choices is included in parentheses.

Several questions were open-ended, allowing respondents to write in an “other” answer or a more extensive comment. The complete list of these responses is included in Appendix A of this summary. Observations by the planning team are integrated below each question throughout the document.

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE (APPENDIX B-1 FULL REPORT) Q-1: PLEASE ENTER YOUR HOME ZIP CODE

	Count	Percentage	2010 Census
98368 Adelpma Beach, Beckett Point, Discovery Bay, Fort Worden, Glen Cove, Leland, Mats, Port Townsend, Protection Island, Townsend	667	45.3%	49.4%
98365 Port Hadlock (portion), Port Ludlow	81	5.5%	14.7%
98339 Irondale, Oak Bay, Port Hadlock (portion)	74	5.0%	13.6%
98376 Center, Dabob, East Quilcene, Quilcene	66	4.5%	6.8%
98325 Chimacum, Shine	56	3.8%	5.5%
98320 Brinnon	32	2.2%	4.2%
98358 Fort Flagler, Indian Island, Marrowstone Island, Nordland	24	1.6%	2.9%
Other Zip Codes	32	2.2%	4.3%
Unrecognized	8	0.5%	N/A
Blank	433	29.4%	N/A
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	100.0%

- The responses listed are matched with the community names within each code according to the USPS.
- The percentage of responses that identified 98368 is a very close match to the percentage of the 2010 census population within that zip code.
- A large number of people opted to not respond to this question.

WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATE WITH?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Port Townsend (10)	871	59.1%
Chimacum (4)	106	7.2%
Port Hadlock (5)	100	6.8%
Quilcene (2)	93	6.3%
Port Ludlow (3)	92	6.3%
Brinnon (1)	53	3.6%
Marrowstone Island (9)	35	3.1%
Discovery Bay (7)	20	2.4%
Irondale (6)	8	1.4%
Gardiner (8)	3	0.5%
I live outside of Jefferson County	24	0.2%
None of the above.	22	1.6%
No answer	46	1.5%
Non completed	0	0.0%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

- This alternative to asking the participant's zip code was requested to provide a second look at the location of respondents.
- An additional comment box was provided for people to clarify their response. In addition to a few locations outside of Jefferson County or in unincorporated areas, a number of people commented that they don't differentiate between Irondale, Port Hadlock and Chimacum because they are all very close together.

Comparison of ZIP codes to Self-Identified Communities

	ZIP Code (Question 1)		Self-Identification (Question 2)	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
98368 Port Townsend, Discovery Bay, Gardiner	667	45.3%	894	60.7%
98376 Quilcene	66	4.5%	93	6.3%
98325 Chimacum	56	3.8%	106	7.2%
98339 Port Hadlock, Irondale, Oak Bay	74	5.0%	108	7.3%
98365 Port Ludlow	81	5.5%	92	6.2%
98358 Marrowstone Island	24	1.6%	35	2.4%
98320 Brinnon	32	2.2%	53	3.6%
No Answer/Non Complete	473	32.1%	46	1.5%

- The table above matches the zip code responses with the communities listed in Question 2, allowing people to self-identify.
- The distribution of respondents is very similar, meaning that respondents generally identify as living in a community within their zip code.
- Self-identification added to the responses from 98325 (Chimacum) and 98339 (Port Hadlock, Irondale, Oak Bay) that were low when compared to the 2010 Census population and to the number from 98368 (Port Townsend)
- Most of the difference is probably accounted for in the non-responses to the first question about zip code.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU RESIDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
3 years or less	132	9.0%
4-6 years	196	13.3%
7-10 years	242	16.4%
11-19 years	346	23.5%
20+ years	480	32.6%
No answer	77	5.2%
Non completed	0	0.0%

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

IF YOU ARE A VISITOR TO JEFFERSON COUNTY, WHY DO YOU VISIT? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Waterfront/beachfront activities (1)	80	5.4%
Festivals, fairs or special events (4)	65	4.4%
Restaurants and shops (5)	54	3.7%
Boating or fishing (2)	50	3.4%
Visiting friends or relatives (6)	50	3.4%
Camping (3)	45	3.1%
Work (7)	27	1.8%
Don't know (8)	11	0.8%
Other	52	3.5%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Multiple responses allowed, most respondents are not visitors

- Visitors indicated a wide range of reasons for visiting.

MALE OR FEMALE?

Answer	Count	Percentage	Census 2010
Female	866	58.8%	50.5%
Male	513	34.8%	49.5%
No answer	94	6.4%	N/A
Non completed	0	0.0%	N/A

- The relatively slight overrepresentation of females is common in survey efforts.

WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

Answer	Count	Percentage	Census 2010
10-17	39	2.7%	7.5%
18-24	20	1.4%	5.3%
25-34	110	7.5%	7.8%
35-44	221	15.0%	9.1%
45-54	286	19.4%	15.1%
55-64	419	28.5%	21.6%
65+	315	21.4%	26.3%
No answer	63	4.3%	N/A
Non completed	0	0.0%	N/A

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- Most age groups were well represented, when compared to 2010 Census data.
- Youth were under represented, but more completed this questionnaire than in many other communities.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREAS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU? (CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Provide opportunities to enjoy nature/outdoors (1)	880	59.7%
Promote youth development (2)	433	29.4%
Protect the natural environment (4)	392	26.6%
Connect people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods (8)	305	20.7%
Improve health and wellness (3)	264	17.9%
Enhance community image and sense of place (9)	129	8.8%
Help seniors and disabled people remain active (7)	103	7.0%
Provide opportunities for lifelong learning (5)	51	3.5%
Provide cultural opportunities (6)	28	1.9%
Other	47	3.2%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%

Question 7: Most Important Benefits of Parks and Recreation



- Youth Development is also a significant benefit valued by respondents.
- The most common “Other” response was a frustration with only being able to select two choices, a decision made to force respondents to prioritize and not select all of the responses.

WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY GET INFORMATION ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION

Answer	Count	Percentage
Local newspapers (5)	865	58.7%
Word of mouth (7)	687	46.6%
Posters/flyers at parks and facilities I visit (1)	519	35.2%
Online at the City, County or other website (2)	396	26.9%
Electronic newsletters from agencies/organizations (3)	316	21.5%
Printed maps and brochures (4)	224	15.2%
Online social networks (such as Facebook) (6)	100	6.8%
Other (Included in Appendix A)	63	4.3%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*

- Word of mouth is also a critical factor.
- Websites and electronic newsletters are reaching about ¼ of respondents.

HOW IMPORTANT ARE PARKS, RECREATION PROGRAMS AND NATURAL AREAS TO JEFFERSON COUNTY'S QUALITY OF LIFE?

1	2	3	4	5
□	□	□	□	□
Not Important	-	Important	-	Very Important
13	21	97	69	949
0.9%	1.4%	6.6%	4.7%	64.4%

6. Don't know: 2 (0.14%)
No Answer: 268 (18.19%)

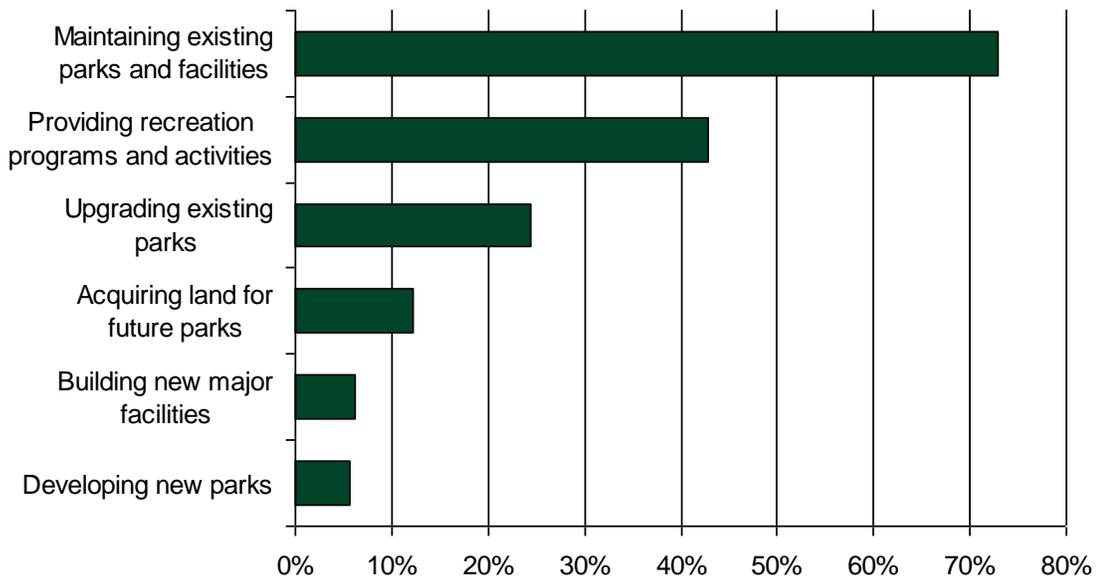
- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County.
- 64% of all respondents indicated that it is very important, but due to the number of responses with no answers to this question, the percentage could also be interpreted as, "79% of those who responded to this question indicated that parks recreation programs and natural areas are very important to quality of life."

IN WHICH AREA SHOULD THE CITY AND COUNTY FOCUS ITS PARK AND RECREATION EFFORTS? (PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Maintaining existing parks and facilities (4)	1075	73.0%
Providing recreation programs and activities (6)	630	42.8%
Upgrading existing parks (3)	359	24.4%
Acquiring land for future parks (1)	180	12.2%
Building new major facilities (5)	90	6.1%
Developing new parks (2)	84	5.7%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*

Question 10: Where Should the City and County Focus Efforts



- Providing programs and activities was also a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- Building new facilities and developing new parks were each selected by less than 10% of respondents.

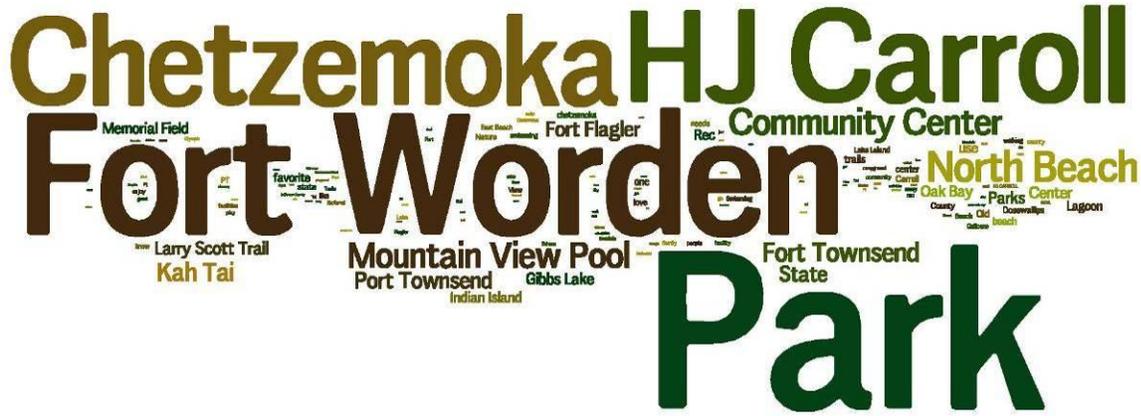
IF YOU SELDOM USE OR DO NOT USE THE PARKS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY OR PORT TOWNSEND, WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS? (PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Not interested/No time (1)	103	7.0%
Lack of facilities (3)	86	5.8%
Don't know what's available (8)	85	5.8%
Too far away; not conveniently located (5)	79	5.4%
Poorly maintained (4)	64	4.3%
Don't know where they are (7)	46	3.1%
Feel unsafe (2)	26	1.8%
Do not have transportation (6)	14	1.0%
Too crowded (9)	9	0.6%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, INCLUDING PORT TOWNSEND?

- This question was open-ended allowing people to write in their own response.
- To quickly analyze the responses to this question, a word cloud has been created that shows each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to indicate how frequently it was mentioned.



- Fort Worden State Park, Chetzemoka (Port Townsend) and HJ Carroll (Jefferson County) parks are the most frequently mentioned.
- In the next group are North Beach, the Mountain View Pool and the Community Center.

ARE MORE TRAILS NEEDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	776	52.7%
No (IF NO, SKIP TO 16)	297	20.2%
No opinion	229	15.6%
No answer	105	7.1%
Non completed	66	4.5%

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON TO DEVELOP MORE TRAILS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY AND THE CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND? (PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE CHOICE)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Recreation (walking, dog walking, biking, horse riding) (4)	389	26.4%
Support non-motorized transportation (1)	248	16.8%
Experience nature (e.g. hiking, interpretation, bird watching) (2)	210	14.3%
Exercise (3)	91	6.2%
No answer	469	31.8%
Non completed	66	4.5%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

**WHAT TYPE OF PATHWAY OR TRAIL IS MOST NEEDED IN THE COUNTY AND CITY?
(PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE CHOICE)**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Unpaved trails for non-motorized use (hiking, mountain bike, equestrian) (5)	311	21.1%
Off-street paved trails for bicycling, walking, rollerblading, etc. (2)	244	16.6%
Community connection trails (linking disconnected streets) (3)	161	10.9%
On-street commuter bicycle lanes (1)	110	7.5%
Nature/interpretive trails (4)	85	5.8%
Unpaved trails for motorized use (ATV, motorbikes) (6)	36	2.4%
No answer	460	31.2%
Non completed	66	4.5%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- Just over half of respondents indicated that more trails are needed in Jefferson County.
- The largest portion of respondents feel that the primary reason to develop trails is for recreation reasons.

DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION, CULTURAL, SENIOR OR SPORTS PROGRAMS OFFERED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY OR THE CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	639	43.4%
No	592	40.2%
No answer	164	11.1%
Non completed	78	5.3%

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- 43% is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities.

IF YOU DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION OR SPORTS PROGRAMS OFFERED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY OR PORT TOWNSEND, WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Too busy; no time (8)	218	14.8%
Don't have activities I'm interested in (2)	213	14.5%
Not aware of programs (1)	194	13.2%
Held at inconvenient times (4)	73	5.0%
Held at inconvenient locations (5)	68	4.6%
Too expensive (10)	62	4.2%
Need child care in order to participate (7)	30	2.0%
Poor quality of programs (3)	25	1.7%
Lack of transportation (9)	10	0.7%
Classes or programs are full (6)	5	0.3%
Other (Included in Appendix A)	136	9.2%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

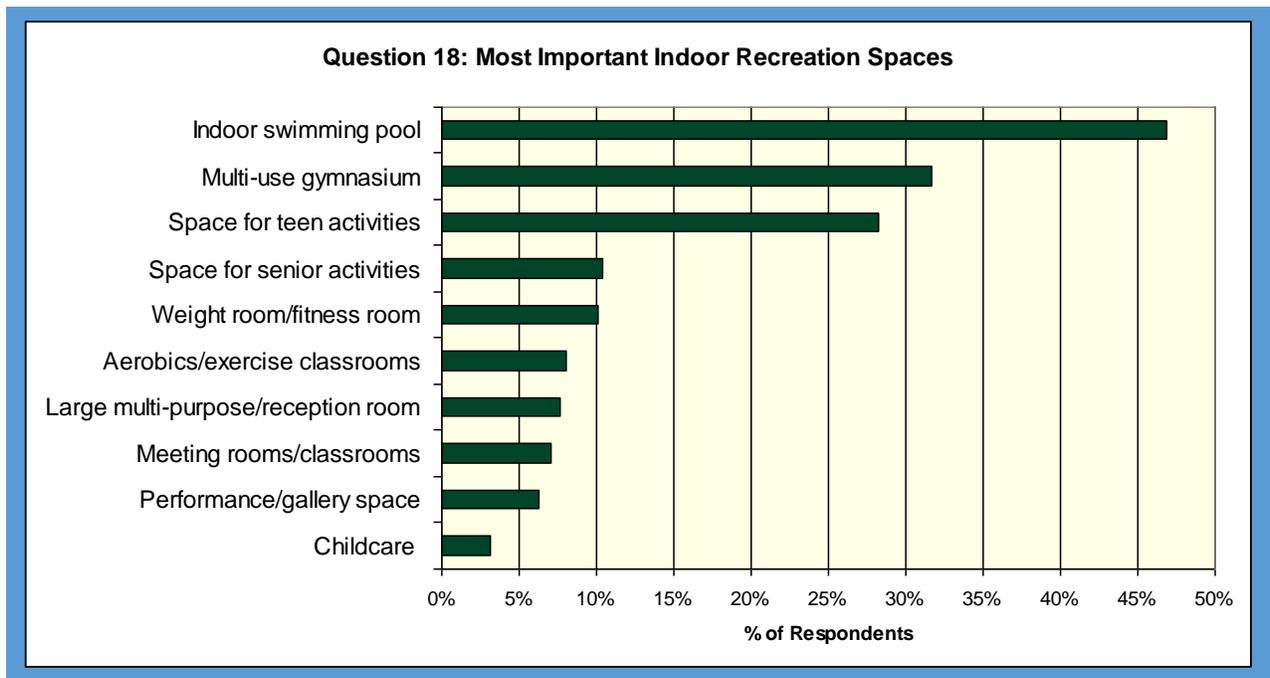
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%

- The top responses here indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.
- Other choices do not appear to be major issues.

**WHAT TYPES OF INDOOR RECREATION SPACES ARE MOST IMPORTANT?
(PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Indoor swimming pool (4)	691	46.9%
Multi-use gymnasium (1)	466	31.6%
Space for teen activities (6)	416	28.2%
Space for senior activities (7)	153	10.4%
Weight room/fitness room (2)	148	10.0%
Aerobics/exercise classrooms (3)	118	8.0%
Large multi-purpose/reception room (5)	113	7.7%
Meeting rooms/classrooms (10)	104	7.1%
Performance/gallery space (9)	93	6.3%
Childcare (8)	46	3.1%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*

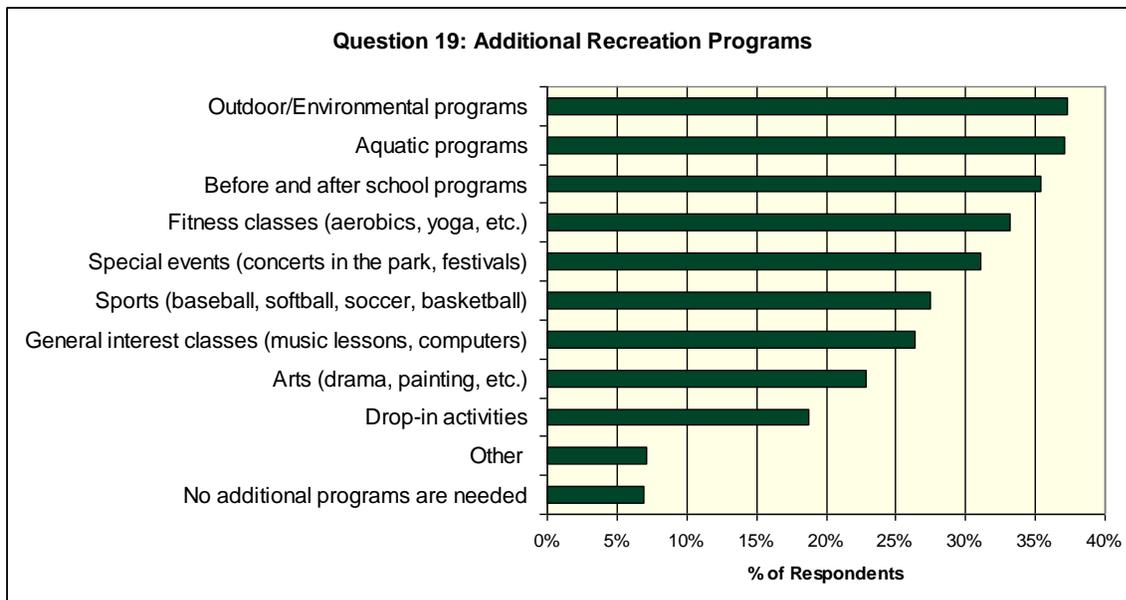


- Following that, gym space and teen activity space are essentially tied.

WHAT TYPES OF ADDITIONAL RECREATION PROGRAMS SHOULD BE OFFERED IN THE COMMUNITY? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Outdoor/Environmental programs (1)	550	37.3%
Aquatic programs (2)	546	37.1%
Before and After-School Programs (7)	521	35.4%
Fitness classes (aerobics, yoga, etc.) (8)	489	33.2%
Special events (concerts in the park, festivals) (4)	458	31.1%
Sports (baseball, softball, soccer, basketball) (5)	404	27.4%
General interest classes (music lessons, computers) (3)	388	26.3%
Arts (drama, painting, etc.) (6)	337	22.9%
Drop-in activities (9)	276	18.7%
No additional programs are needed (10)	102	6.9%
Other (Included in Appendix A)	105	7.1%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*



- This question is worded to inquire about additional programs and does not prioritize existing programs.
- The top five responses are very close and should be considered essentially a tie.
- “Other” results included a range of ideas from boating to group hikes.
- Few people believe that no new programs are needed.

WHAT ACTIVITIES HAVE YOU DONE IN THE PAST 2 YEARS? PLEASE CHECK THE BOX THAT MOST CLOSELY REPRESENTS HOW OFTEN YOU PARTICIPATE WHEN THE ACTIVITY IS IN SEASON.
CHECK 5 OF THESE ACTIVITIES YOU WOULD LIKE TO DO MOST. ASSUME YOU HAVE THE TIME, MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION TO DO WHICHEVER 5 ACTIVITIES YOU WANT.

Activity	Question 20		Question 21		Difference in Ranked Order
	Average Participation Annually	Rank (Annual)	Preferred Count	Preferred Rank	
Walking/running for Pleasure	46.80	1	639	1	0
Bicycling for pleasure	21.35	2	520	2	0
Fitness & wellness programs	20.27	3	434	6	-3
Swimming (pool/lessons, fitness, fun)	12.85	4	488	4	0
Hiking/backpacking	11.82	5	495	3	2
Art, dance, performing arts	9.84	6	396	8	-2
Playground (visit/play)	9.64	7	124	16	-9
Soccer	8.58	8	102	17	-9
Boating (sail, kayak, canoe)	8.55	9	435	5	4
Special events & festivals	6.92	10	317	10	0
Swimming (lake, river, beach)	5.68	12	125	15	-3
Baseball/softball	5.40	13	93	19	-6
Fishing	4.88	14	227	11	3
Camping	4.58	15	426	7	8
Nature/environmental programs	4.54	16	340	9	7
Basketball	4.30	17	98	18	-1
Pre-school programs	3.72	18	35	23	-5
Boating (power)	3.60	19	132	13	6
Before & After-School Programs	3.38	20	77	20	0
Youth summer camp programs	3.00	21	70	21	0
Outdoor adventure programs	2.40	22	149	12	10

Activity	Question 20		Question 21		Difference in Ranked Order
	Average Participation Annually	Rank (Annual)	Preferred Count	Preferred Rank	
Horseback riding	2.12	23	132	13	10
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	2.10	24	48	22	2
Football	1.94	25	35	23	2
Other (Included in Appendix A)	6.53	11	0	25	-14

- Responses were weighted to represent the number of times respondents indicated they participated in each activity. This weighted average allowed the activities to be ranked in order of popularity.
- Question 21 requested the top five activities (if limitations did not exist).
- The final column compares the ranking of activities to indicate how much change occurred between the lists.
- “Walking” and “Bicycling” are high ranking activities throughout the northwest and the country.
- “Fitness” and “Swimming” rank higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private)
- The shift from the bottom of the list to the middle for “Outdoor adventure programs” and “Horseback riding” could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed in the top five activities respondents would most like to do.
- Some of the “Other” responses that received multiple mentions include:
Disc golf; Yoga; Dog walking; Gardening; ATV/Off-road motorcycling; Tennis

BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR QUESTIONS 22 and 23:

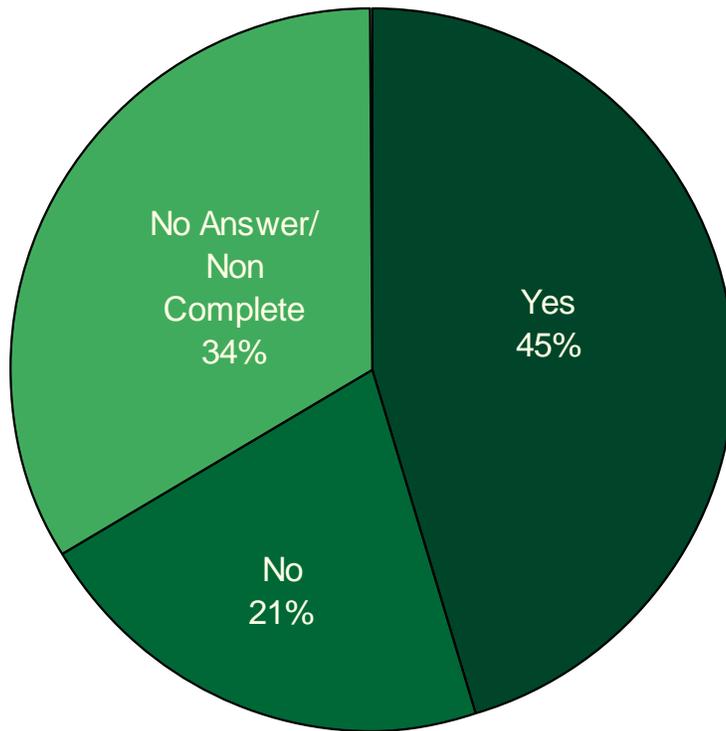
Because of funding limitations, key community facilities, including the Memorial Field and Recreation Center, have recently faced closure. The November 2010 Proposition 1 vote secured four years of funding to support operations and maintenance of these facilities. The City and County are currently working together to determine the long-term solution to funding recreation facilities and services.

SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT (GOVERNED BY AN INDEPENDENT BOARD WITH DEDICATED FUNDING) BE CREATED TO SUPPORT PARK FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN PORT TOWNSEND AND JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%
No	313	21.3%
No answer	353	24.0%
Non completed	141	9.6%

Non completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

Question 22: Should the Community Consider a Park and Recreation District?



- This question provides insight into the acceptance of a potential funding measure. Because the questionnaire was self-selecting, this result should not be interpreted as representative of the entire community.
- The general nature of this question informs more about the negative response that could be expected. 21% of respondents indicating a district should not be considered is a relatively low number.

22. SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT?
 CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 2, "WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY IDENTIFY WITH?"

	Grand Total	Percentage	Brinnon	Percentage	Chimacum	Percentage	Discovery Bay	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%	18	34.0%	46	43.4%	5	25.0%
No	313	21.3%	19	35.9%	22	20.8%	10	50.0%
N/A	494	33.5%	16	30.2%	38	35.9%	5	25.0%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	53	100.0%	106	100.0%	20	100.0%

	Grand Total	Percentage	Gardiner	Percentage	Irondale	Percentage	Marrowstone Island	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%		0.0%	5	62.5%	13	37.1%
No	313	21.3%	2	66.7%	1	12.5%	9	25.7%
N/A	494	33.5%	1	33.3%	2	25.0%	13	37.1%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	3	100.0%	8	100.0%	35	100.0%

	Grand Total	Percentage	Port Hadlock	Percentage	Port Ludlow	Percentage	Port Townsend	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%	39	39.0%	35	38.0%	446	51.2%
No	313	21.3%	30	30.0%	26	28.3%	154	17.7%
N/A	494	33.5%	31	31.0%	31	33.7%	271	31.1%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	100	100.0%	92	100.0%	871	100.0%

	Quilcene	Percentage	I live outside of	Percentage	None of the above.	Percentage	(blank)	Percentage
Yes	34	36.6%	9	37.5%	13	59.1%	3	6.5%
No	26	28.0%	4	16.7%	6	27.3%	4	8.7%
N/A	33	35.5%	11	45.8%	3	13.6%	39	84.8%
Grand Total	93	100.0%	24	100.0%	22	100.0%	46	100.0%

- When interpreting these results, breakdowns that involve low numbers of responses (especially those with fewer than 50 responses) should not be considered.
- Overall results are fairly similar in the communities with larger numbers of respondents. Less than 30% are in the No category.
-

22. SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT?

Cross-tabulated by Question 3, "How long have you resided in Jefferson County?"

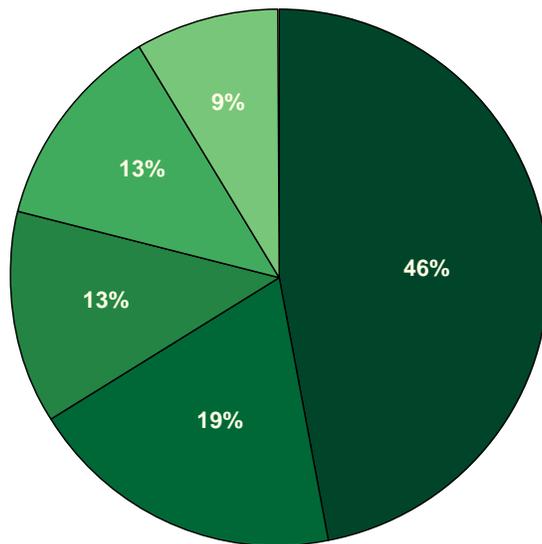
	3 years or less	4-6 years	7-10 years	11-19 years	20+ years	(blank)	Grand Total
Yes	39.4%	54.6%	45.5%	50.6%	43.3%	18.2%	45.2%
No	20.5%	15.8%	19.0%	22.8%	26.0%	6.5%	21.2%
N/A	40.2%	29.6%	35.5%	26.6%	30.6%	75.3%	33.5%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County.

IF YOU WERE IN CHARGE OF PARKS AND RECREATION SPENDING, HOW MUCH OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD YOU DIVIDE AND SPEND BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROJECTS? (PLEASE MAKE SURE YOUR ANSWERS ADD UP TO \$100)

Data	Total
Number of Responses (To this question)	1203
Maintaining existing parks, natural areas and recreation facilities	47.0
Adding new facilities (play areas, sport fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing park land	19.1
Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive	12.9
Offering new recreation programs	12.6
Purchasing new park or natural area land	8.5
Total	100.0

Question 23: How Would You Divide Funding?



- Maintaining existing parks, natural areas and recreation facilities
- Adding new facilities (play areas, sport fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing park land
- Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive
- Offering new recreation programs
- Purchasing new park or natural area land

- Results to this question have been normalized (forced to add up to 100) and averaged to produce the table above.
- Maintaining the existing sites and facilities is the highest priority
- Following this is a group of responses with similar support that includes “Adding new facilities”, “Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive” and “Offering new recreation programs.”
- Purchasing new land was allocated the smallest amount of the budget.

23. HOW MUCH OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD YOU DIVIDE AND SPEND BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROJECTS? CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 2 “WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY IDENTIFY WITH?”

	Brinnon	Chimacum	Discovery Bay	Gardiner	Irondale	Marrowstone Island	Port Hadlock	Port Ludlow	Port Townsend	Quilcene	None of the above.
Number of Responses (To this question)	39	80	15	3	7	30	77	75	748	79	22
Maintaining existing parks, natural areas and recreation facilities	54.5	47.2	54.0	33.3	35.0	49.2	48.5	47.2	45.9	49.9	54.4
Adding new facilities (play areas, sport fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing park land	10.6	18.0	8.0	41.7	22.1	20.5	21.0	19.9	20.0	14.4	17.9
Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive	18.8	12.6	22.7	8.3	15.7	14.2	13.2	14.4	12.0	14.8	10.9
Offering new recreation programs	8.5	13.3	11.3	16.7	17.9	6.5	9.9	11.0	13.4	12.1	9.0
Purchasing new park or natural area land	7.6	8.9	4.0	0.0	9.3	9.7	7.4	7.5	8.7	8.8	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Results were essentially the same across all communities.



Recreation Participation Breakdowns-Length of Residency

Length of Residency	Total			3 Years of Less			4-6 Years			7-10 Years			11-19 Years			20+ Years		
	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order	Current Rank	Preferred Rank	Difference in Ranked Order
Activity																		
Walking/ running for Pleasure	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bicycling for pleasure	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	(3)	3	2	1	3	4	(1)	2	2	0
Fitness & wellness programs	3	6	(3)	3	5	(2)	3	8	(5)	2	4	(2)	2	5	(3)	3	8	(5)
Swimming (pool / lessons, fitness, fun)	4	4	0	5	7	(2)	5	2	3	5	2	3	4	3	1	4	4	0
Hiking/backpacking	5	3	2	6	4	2	6	3	3	4	5	(1)	5	2	3	6	5	1
Art, dance, performing arts	6	8	(2)	16	9	7	7	6	1	8	6	2	7	8	(1)	5	7	(2)
Playground (visit/play)	7	16	(9)	4	13	(9)	4	11	(7)	6	14	(8)	1	17	(7)	10	17	(7)
Soccer	8	17	(9)	10	21	(11)	8	16	(8)	7	13	(6)	6	17	(11)	9	18	(9)
Boating (sail, kayak, canoe)	9	5	4	7	3	4	10	4	6	9	7	2	8	7	1	7	6	1
Special events & festivals	10	10	0	11	6	5	9	10	(1)	1	10	0	9	10	(1)	15	9	6
Swimming (lake, river, beach)	12	15	(3)	15	15	0	13	15	(2)	1	17	(5)	1	13	0	14	15	(1)
Baseball/ softball	13	19	(6)	17	18	(1)	14	20	(6)	1	22	(7)	1	16	(4)	13	16	(3)
Fishing	14	11	3	13	11	2	20	12	8	1	11	8	4	11	3	11	10	1
Camping	15	7	8	18	9	9	17	9	8	2	8	12	1	6	11	12	3	9
Nature/environmental programs	16	9	7	19	8	11	15	6	9	1	9	2	1	9	7	18	11	7
Basketball	17	18	(1)	23	22	1	18	16	2	1	21	(5)	1	19	(4)	17	14	3
Pre-school programs	18	23	(5)	9	18	(9)	12	21	(9)	1	24	(11)	2	23	(1)	24	24	0
Boating (power)	19	13	6	20	14	6	22	21	1	2	15	8	2	15	5	16	12	4
Before & After- School Programs	20	20	0	12	16	(4)	19	18	1	1	18	(4)	1	20	(2)	22	20	2
Youth summer camp programs	21	21	0	8	18	(10)	21	18	3	1	19	(1)	1	21	(2)	23	21	2
Outdoor adventure programs	22	12	10	22	12	10	24	12	12	2	15	7	2	14	9	19	13	6
Horseback riding	23	13	10	25	16	9	22	14	8	2	12	12	2	12	12	20	18	2
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	24	22	2	21	22	(1)	16	23	(7)	2	19	6	2	22	(1)	25	23	2
Football	25	23	2	24	24	0	25	24	1	2	23	(2)	2	24	1	21	22	(1)
Other	11	25	(14)	14	24	(10)	11	25	(14)	1	25	(9)	1	25	(14)	8	25	(17)

Recreation Participation Breakdowns-Age

Age	Total			10-17			18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65+		
	Current	Preferred	Difference																					
Walking/ running for Pleasure	1	1	0	2	1	(4)	1	3	(2)	1	7	(6)	1	3	(2)	1	2	(1)	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bicycling for pleasure	2	2	0	1	3	(2)	5	5	0	3	6	(3)	3	5	(2)	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	4	1
Fitness & wellness programs	3	6	(3)	5	1	(1)	2	4	(2)	5	8	(3)	6	9	(3)	3	7	(4)	2	5	(3)	2	3	(1)
Swimming (pool / lessons, fitness, fun)	4	4	0	9	7	2	6	9	(3)	6	1	5	5	1	4	4	4	0	5	6	(1)	4	6	(2)
Hiking/backpacking	5	3	2	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	8	9	4	5	5	3	2	4	3	1	3	4	(1)
Art, dance, performing arts	6	8	(2)	0	5	5	3	9	(6)	7	4	3	1	7	3	7	8	(1)	7	7	0	6	7	(1)
Playground (visit/play)	7	1	(9)	3	2	(1)	2	2	(2)	2	2	(1)	2	8	(6)	1	1	(7)	1	1	(1)	1	1	(1)
Soccer	8	1	(9)	4	7	(3)	1	1	4	4	1	(8)	4	1	(6)	6	1	(2)	1	2	(3)	2	1	2
Boating (sail, kayak, canoe)	9	5	4	1	4	1	9	1	(4)	1	4	9	1	6	6	8	5	3	6	4	2	9	9	0
Special events & festivals	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	9	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	1	9	1	9	0	(1)	7	8	(1)
Swimming (lake, river, beach)	1	1	(3)	2	7	5	1	1	4	3	1	8	1	2	(9)	6	0	(4)	9	2	(3)	1	1	2
Baseball/ softball	1	1	(6)	8	1	(4)	4	5	(1)	1	1	2	1	1	(6)	1	1	(8)	1	1	7	7	0	(3)
Fishing	1	1	3	1	4	9	1	5	8	1	1	(1)	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	0	(1)
Camping	1	7	8	1	1	6	1	1	4	2	1	8	1	2	6	1	6	9	1	8	2	1	1	3
Nature/environmental programs	1	9	7	1	7	2	2	3	0	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	4	4	9	5	1
Basketball	1	1	(1)	1	1	(7)	1	5	5	1	9	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	(1)
Pre-school programs	1	2	(5)	2	2	1	1	2	(3)	9	2	(1)	2	3	(6)	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	4
Boating (power)	1	1	6	2	7	1	1	1	(1)	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	1	1	(1)	1	1	0

Before & After School Programs	2 0	2 0	0 0	3 2	1 2	(9)	2 2	1 7	5 5	1 9	2 1	(2)	1 7	1 7	0 0	1 8	2 1	(3)	2 1	1 9	2 2	1 9	1 6	1 3
Youth summer camp programs	2 1	2 1	0 0	1 5	2 0	(5)	2 4	2 2	2 2	1 5	2 0	(5)	1 3	2 1	(8)	2 0	1 6	4 4	2 4	2 0	4 4	1 8	1 8	0 0
Outdoor adventure programs	2 2	1 2	1 0	2 3	2 0	3 3	1 8	1 7	1 1	2 4	1 5	9 9	2 5	1 4	1 1	1 9	1 2	7 7	1 9	1 2	7 7	1 4	1 3	1 1
Horseback riding	2 3	1 3	1 0	2 4	1 2	1 2	1 6	1 9	7 7	1 8	1 5	3 3	2 2	1 3	9 9	2 2	1 4	8 8	1 6	1 4	2 2	3 3	3 3	0 0
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	2 4	2 2	2 2	2 1	2 0	1 1	2 5	2 0	5 5	1 7	2 2	(5)	1 4	1 7	(3)	2 4	2 2	2 2	2 5	2 4	1 1	2 5	2 0	5 5
Football	2 5	2 3	2 2	6 6	1 2	(6)	2 1	1 7	4 4	2 3	1 9	4 4	2 0	2 4	(4)	2 5	2 4	1 1	2 2	2 3	(1)	2 0	2 3	(3)
Other	1 1	2 5	(4)	7 4	(1)	(7)	8 2	(4)	2 2	2 5	(3)	2 1	2 5	(4)	1 3	2 5	(2)	8 5	(1)	2 7	(7)	8 3	(1)	(5)

Park Tour Analysis:

Methodology

A tour of 15 County parks was conducted on September 17, 2014. Participants included the parks and recreation manager and two members of the parks and recreation advisory board. The tour allowed for approximately 15 minutes at each park. The manager interpreted and explained the parks during the tour.

The parks and recreation manager is intimately familiar with the maintenance, utilization, and facility condition issues in each park. This would change the impression and ratings of each park by the manager.

The two members of the parks and recreation advisory board had not been to most of the parks previous to the tour. The impressions and ratings of the board members is more of a first impression of what information can be gathered in a 15 minute visit.

Both perspectives are valid as long as there is an understanding in the interpretation. The manager’s perspective could be skewed by too much knowledge of every maintenance and facility need, while on the other hand, the manager has more information to rely on. The park board members perspective could be skewed by only seeing the park once, while on the other hand, a fresh and unbiased impression can be an excellent benchmark, and could lend a sense of overall perspective.

Limitations, Outliers and Drawbacks

The survey is not generalizable nor is it statistically valid. The questions were not tested in advance. Two closed parks were visited: Lake Leland Campground, and Chimacum Campground. These two parks skewed the results and were not be counted in the overall analysis, as they are in a closed condition and therefore are not technically considered part of the inventory. Another drawback is that the manager was actively describing and explaining the history, usage, and condition of the parks throughout the tour, which would influence the responses of the two parks advisory board members.

Discussion and Analysis of Results

Question 1: The Park is utilized to its full capacity

The overall average rating for this question was 2.79, indicating a very modest agreement with the statement as a whole. Within the list of parks there are two parks that got an average of 4.0

(HJ Carroll and North Beach) and one park that scored an average of 1.0. Quilcene Park, which has a trend of increasing use, scored an average of 2.

The consensus was the HJ Carroll is well used because it has a large number of activities, draws and amenities, is the extremely attractive, safe and well maintained, many user groups are invested in it, it is multiple purpose with an emphasis on active use, and it serves a very large area.

The discussion regarding North Beach centered on it being in an urban area with many residents and tourists, it being adjacent to Fort Worden State Park, and the beauty of the view, the beach and the special location.

The discussion regarding Gibbs Lake was that it was not well signed and marked for the average user to know they are in a public park and be able to find the trail head etc. Also it was discussed that the park is very large and can handle many more people that it currently does. Finally, the fact that the park is a destination and is farther away from most other parks and that the water quality issue was still in play. The lack of use of the Challenge Course was discussed. The fact that the park is primarily for passive use by small groups or individuals, rather than large groups or teams was mentioned.

No single factor was obvious in determining if a park was well used or not.

The conclusion is that taken as a whole, the system is utilized at a reasonable level according to its capacity but that there is a range across the system. There is room for more users in some parks, and a need for caution in not attracting too many users in other parks.

Question 2: Day to day maintenance of the park is adequate.

The overall average score for this question was 3.22, indicating relatively strong agreement with the statement – somewhere between agree and strongly agree.

Interestingly, the only parks that scored lower than 3.0 were North Beach and Irondale Beach. The manager ranked North Beach as a 1 due to the fact that the restrooms are not maintained and have been replaced by portable toilets.

The scores given by the manager were noticeably lower than those given by the board members. This difference could be interpreted to mean that the parks actually look and feel better maintained to the general public than to the manager.

The conclusion is that the day to day maintenance in the parks system is adequate. It is important to note the use of the word adequate rather than ‘good’ in this question. With some exceptions such as HJ Carroll, the parks are not maintained to a high level, but rather to a level that is acceptable and adequate.

Question 3: The park facilities are in good condition.

The overall average rating for this question was 2.81. There is variability in the responses with some parks having obvious needs such as Memorial Field, and others being in very good condition. Some of the older parks scored lower than average.

It is interesting that the scores given by the manager are considerably lower than those given by the board members. This could be an indicator that the facility conditions are either not as bad as the manager thinks, or not as easy to see by the board members.

Summary Table:

Question 1: The Park is utilized at its full capacity

Question 2: Day to day maintenance of park is adequate

Question 3: The park facilities are in good condition

1=strongly disagree / 2=disagree / 3=agree / 4=strongly agree.

Table A.1

	Tyler 1	Tyler 2	Tyler 3	Graves 1	Graves 2	Graves 3	White 1	White 2	White 3	Average 1	Average 2	Average 3
Quilcene	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	2.00	3.33	2.00
Leland												
Gibbs	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	1.00	3.00	2.67
Trailhead	2	3	3				3	3	3	2.50	3.00	3.00
Courthouse	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	4	4	2.67	3.67	3.33
Mem Field	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	4	2	3.00	3.33	1.67
Chim Park												
Indian Island	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3.00	3.33	3.33
Lower Oak Bay	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3.33	3.33	3.00
Upper Oak Bay	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3.33	3.33	3.00
Irondale Beach	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2.33	2.67	2.67
Irondale Community	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	2.33	3.00	3.00
HJ Carroll	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.00	4.00	4.00
N. Beach	4	1	2	4	3	2	4	4	2	4.00	2.67	2.00
	2.58	2.83	2.25	2.91	3.27	3.18	2.92	3.58	3.00	2.79	3.22	2.81
Question 1:	The park is utilized at its full capacity											
Question 2:	Day to day maintenance of the park is adequate											
Question 3:	The park facilities are in good condition											

APPENDIX B.2

Jefferson County Park & Recreation Advisory Board Motion to Adopt 2015 PROS Plan:



*Roger Hall, Chair
Jefferson County
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
623 Sheridan St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368*

Jefferson County Board of Commissioners
John Austin, Chair
P.O. Box 1220
1820 Jefferson St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

December 3, 2014

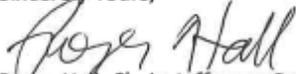
Dear Sirs;

On December 3, 2014, the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board unanimously approved the following motion:

"The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (the Board) has followed an in-depth process to complete an update to the 2002 Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan. The process has included: (1) preplanning: review of background and planning environment, orientation to the current state of the system, and securing a consultant; (2) planning: county profile, goals and objectives, public involvement, inventory, demand and needs analysis, recommendations/action plan, and capital improvement plan. In addition, board members completed a park assessment tour and heard presentations from key partners such as the Jefferson Equestrian Association, the YMCA, park volunteers, and project managers for the Rick Tollefsen Trail, the Chimacum Safe Routes to Schools, and the Quilcene Complete Streets. The board has reviewed the December 3, 2014 "JCPRAB draft of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan", and on this this day, Wednesday, December 3, 2014 recommends it for adoption with the minor changes discussed in this meeting, by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners at the earliest possible date, but no later than February 23, 2015 in order to reach the Recreation and Conservation Office by the March 1, 2015 deadline for planning certification for grants in 2016."

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate the need to approve the plan in a timely manner in order to file it with the RCO by the March 1st deadline. The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board pledges our support for the approval process. Please call on us if we may be of service or if you have any questions.

Sincerely Yours;


Roger Hall, Chair; Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

mt Tyler@CountyRec.com
www.countyrec.com

APPENDIX B.3

RCO Level of Service Summary / Local Agencies:

RCO Level of Service Criteria

The following table is result of the agency self assessment described by the RCO in Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guideline, February 1, 2014, appendix C: Level of Service Tool and Guide.

A large star has been placed in the box corresponding to the agencies self assessment per the guide.

Level of Service Summary Local Agencies					
Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quantity Criteria					
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities Percent difference between existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average	<10%	11-20% ★	21-30%	31-40%	>41%
Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities Percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreation opportunities	>60%	51-60% ★	41-50%	31-40%	<30%
Facility Capacity Percent of demand met by existing facilities	>75%	61-75% ★	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines	>80%	61-80%	41-60%	20-40% ★	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities	>65%	51-65% ★	36-50%	25-35%	<25%
Distribution and Access Criteria					
Population within Service Areas Percentage of population within the following services areas (considering barriers to access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park/trail • 5 miles of a community park/trail • 25 miles of a regional park/trail 	>75%	61-75% ★	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Access Percentage of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	>80%	61-80%	41-60% ★	20-40%	<20%

APPENDIX B.4

Recreation & Conservation Office Self-Certification:

Appendix B: Self-Certification Form

Planning Process Self Certification Form (Form #222) Use this form to certify that the need for your projects have been determined through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans (on CD-ROM) and adoption documentation to RCO.		
Name and adoption date of documents submitted in fulfillment of this requirement:		
▶ Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update 2015		
▶ Adopted on June 22, 2015		
▶		
Check or Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.	Chapter 2 Pages 9-14
	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format, or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i>	Chapter 4, Pages 23-56
	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	Chapter 3 Pages 15-22
	4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. • The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.). 	Chapter 5 Pages 59-104
	4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).	Chapter 5 Pages 69-96
	5. Capital Improvement Program: The plans includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to RCFB for funding.	Chapter 7 Pages 125-154
	6. Adoption: The plans and process has received formal governing body approval (<i>that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/ supervisor, etc., as appropriate</i>). Attach resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	Page 238

Appendix B: Self-Certification Form

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge,

Print Name: Matthew L. Tyler

Signature: Matthew J Tyler

Title: Manager of Parks and Recreation

Date: 6/26/15

APPENDIX B.5
 Jefferson County Adopting Resolution 2015

CC:FW 6-22-15.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
 STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING }
 THE JEFFERSON COUNTY } RESOLUTION NO. 23-15
 PARKS, RECREATION AND }
 OPEN SPACE COMPREHENSIVE }
 PLAN }

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks Comprehensive Plan was last updated in September of 2002; and,
 WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan should be updated on a regular basis; and,
 WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board held numerous public meetings to better develop a parks, recreation and open space plan consistent with the interests and views of the community-at-large; and,
 WHEREAS, the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee held six public meetings between May of 2011 and June of 2012, conducted a community survey, inventoried, assessed public need, and explored alternatives for delivery and financing of parks and recreation in our community; and,
 WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Parks and Recreation Committee held five public meetings, held an open house, and further assessed community priorities for parks and recreation; and,
 WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Commissioners held a duly and widely publicized public hearing on the revised Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan; and,
 WHEREAS, in the judgment of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, the policies of the revised plan reflect input received regarding future parks, recreation and open space improvement, development and retention; and,
 WHEREAS, said revised plan encourages orderly, responsible, and knowledgeable development and improvement of parks, recreation, and open spaces within the County;
 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners do hereby approve and adopt the Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, as attached.



JEFFERSON COUNTY
 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
David Sullivan
 David Sullivan, Chair

EXCUSED ABSENCE
 Phil Johnson, Member

Kathleen Kler
 Kathleen Kler, Member

SEAL:
 ATTEST: *Carolyn Avery*
 Carolyn Avery
 Deputy Clerk of the Board

APPENDIX C

Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee's
Recommendations; June 19, 2012:

Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee's Recommendations

June 19, 2012



For Submittal to Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend
in Compliance with the County/City 2010 Agreement
Schedule of Benchmarks

June 19, 2012

Jefferson County Commissioners
City of Port Townsend Mayor
City of Port Townsend City Council

Dear Commissioners, City Council Mayor, and City Council Members:

With this letter we transmit to you the *Final Report and Recommendations* of the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC). The critical issues of providing parks facilities and recreation programs in Jefferson County are difficult when considering the challenging financial times. The process of considering viable approaches is a complex and important undertaking.

Together, we have worked diligently since May 2011 to craft these recommendations. We represent diverse perspectives and through our discussions we have reached agreement on specific solutions and recommendations that we believe to be in the best interests of all Jefferson County residents. We are pleased to present to you these recommendations based on agreed-upon information and data collected through materials developed in accord with the various benchmarks spelled out in the Jefferson County – City of Port Townsend agreement (Appendix 1).

We would be happy to serve as a resource in any way we can as you consider these recommendations. We look forward to your review and we are willing to assist in implementation of these recommendations.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve on the ERPRC. We look forward to having these recommendations incorporated in future planning.

Sincerely,

ERPRC members

(signatures on reverse)



ERPRC Members:

 Jean Baldwin
Jefferson County Dept of Health

 Brian Belmont
Member at Large

 Liz Coker
Member at Large

 Erica Delma
YMCA Program Executive

 Craig Downs
Superintendent, Chimacum School District

 Mike Glenn
Director, Jefferson County Hospital District

 Tony Hernandez
Jefferson County Sheriff

 Phil Johnson
Jefferson County Board of Commissioners

 Kathleen Kler
Chair, Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

 Julie Knott
CARA Board of Directors

 Gene Laes
Superintendent, Port Townsend School District

 Wally Lis
Superintendent, Quilcene and Brinnon School Districts

 Brian Miller
Member at Large

 Daniel Millholland
City of Port Townsend Parks, Recreation and Tree Board

 Pamela Roberts
Jefferson County WSU Cooperative Extension

 Michelle Sandoval
City Councilmember, City of Port Townsend

 Forest Shomer
City of Port Townsend Parks, Recreation and Tree Advisory Board

 Rich Stapf
Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

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SECTION 1: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ERPRC thanks Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend for the opportunity to provide input on an issue critical to our community.

The ERPRC acknowledges the many members of the public who provided comments and/or attended one or more ERPRC meetings. Their contributions provided valuable insight for the ERPRC's consideration.

ERPRC thanks both County and City staff for their hard work. These staff members were key players in providing information, organizing the effort, and providing resources throughout our deliberations. We especially thank Matt Tyler who tirelessly worked with us on this effort.

Finally, the Task Force thanks Arvilla Ohlde, AJO and Bob Wheeler, Triangle Associates for their support throughout the process.

Please see Appendix 2 for full ERPRC membership.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF ERPRC RECOMMENDATIONS

The ERPRC's overall recommendation is that the County and City should form a Metropolitan Parks District (MPD) that contains all of East Jefferson County. During the process of forming an MPD the County and City should continue to look for efficiencies that can be achieved through coordination and collaboration between the City and the County as well as with other entities. In the event that formation of an MPD is delayed or rejected by voters, the ERPRC recommends that the County and City combine parks and recreation into one entity managed by one of the agencies. In the case of a combined County and City effort, an oversight board should be formed to provide input and recommendations for management and operations.

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Problem

The City of Port Townsend and Jefferson County recognize that a variety of governments, non-profit organizations, and school districts now provide park facilities and recreation programs for youth and adults. These programs serve citizens from both incorporated and unincorporated areas. It has become apparent that the present approach for providing and funding park facilities and recreation programs at the current level is unsustainable. The City and the County understand that efficiency, coordination, and consolidation of facilities and resources are important priorities for ensuring viable facilities and programs. First among those priorities is to identify and implement dedicated and secure funding sources.

Process

(PLEASE SEE APPENDIX F FOR MORE DETAIL ON THE ERPRC PROCESS)

On November 2, 2010, Jefferson County citizens approved the Board of County Commissioners ballot measure (Proposition 1) to increase the sales and use tax to fund a variety of County programs and services. By state statute, the City of Port Townsend collects 40 percent of the revenue for similar purposes. The City agreed to share 50 percent of its collections for up to four years to restore and maintain Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center. The County and City also agreed to mutually seek long-term solutions for sustaining facilities and programs.

In the spirit of finding long-term solutions, Jefferson County formed the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC). This committee was tasked with providing the County and City with recommendations for long-term sustainability of facilities and programs. The Mission of the ERPRC was to:

Guide and present to the City and County the review of an active collaborative identification and evaluation of a variety of options for sustainable and coordinated service delivery and funding for recreation facilities and services in the City of Port Townsend and all or significant portions of the County.

The ERPRC appointments were made on March 7, 2011. The Committee's membership included representatives from Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend, leaders from local school districts, representatives of law and justice, the director of health services and hospital administration, as well as non-profit recreation providers and citizen members. The City and County agreement included a schedule of benchmarks with target tasks and dates for the ERPRC to address and report back to the two agencies. The ERPRC began meeting in the spring of 2011, met monthly, and developed its recommendations according to this set of benchmarks. The ERPRC identified and evaluated a variety of options for sustainable and coordinated service delivery, along with a funding approach for parks facilities and recreation programs within the City and all or significant portions of the County. The ERPRC started by evaluating an inventory of current levels of existing parks, recreation facilities, and programming in the City and County. The ERPRC gathered citizen input and opinions about park facilities and recreation programs through a public questionnaire. The input was used in the completion of the needs assessment. The ERPRC identified funding and administrative options for park facilities and recreation programs while also considering alternative facility and program delivery approaches. Through analysis and consideration, the ERPRC reduced the list of alternatives to the final recommendation.

Decision Making: A Consensus Approach

On July 25, 2011, the ERPRC accepted the Roles and Responsibilities (Appendix 3). This document established roles, clarified communication protocols, and defined a specific decision-making approach. The ERPRC defined consensus as obtaining the full acceptance of all members; Committee members understood that there is a range of what is defined by acceptance. Beyond this, Committee members agreed that decisions and recommendations would be made with a plurality of the votes with differing perspectives captured in writing.

Public Process

In order to better understand public opinion about regional parks and recreation opportunities, the ERPRC conducted an online and in-person questionnaire. The response rate was high; 1,473 people responded (please see Appendix G for the public questionnaire and letters received). The information was used as a tool in building the Needs Assessment and the Funding and Administrative Options Analysis. The public was also encouraged to attend ERPRC meetings and speak during public comment periods scheduled at each meeting. The meetings were advertised in the newspaper and online, and documents were published on the Jefferson County website (<http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/erprc/default.htm>). To stay in touch with local residents and interested parties, the Committee maintained an active email list. Citizens could also provide input through direct contact with Matt Tyler, Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Manager.

Recommendations Report

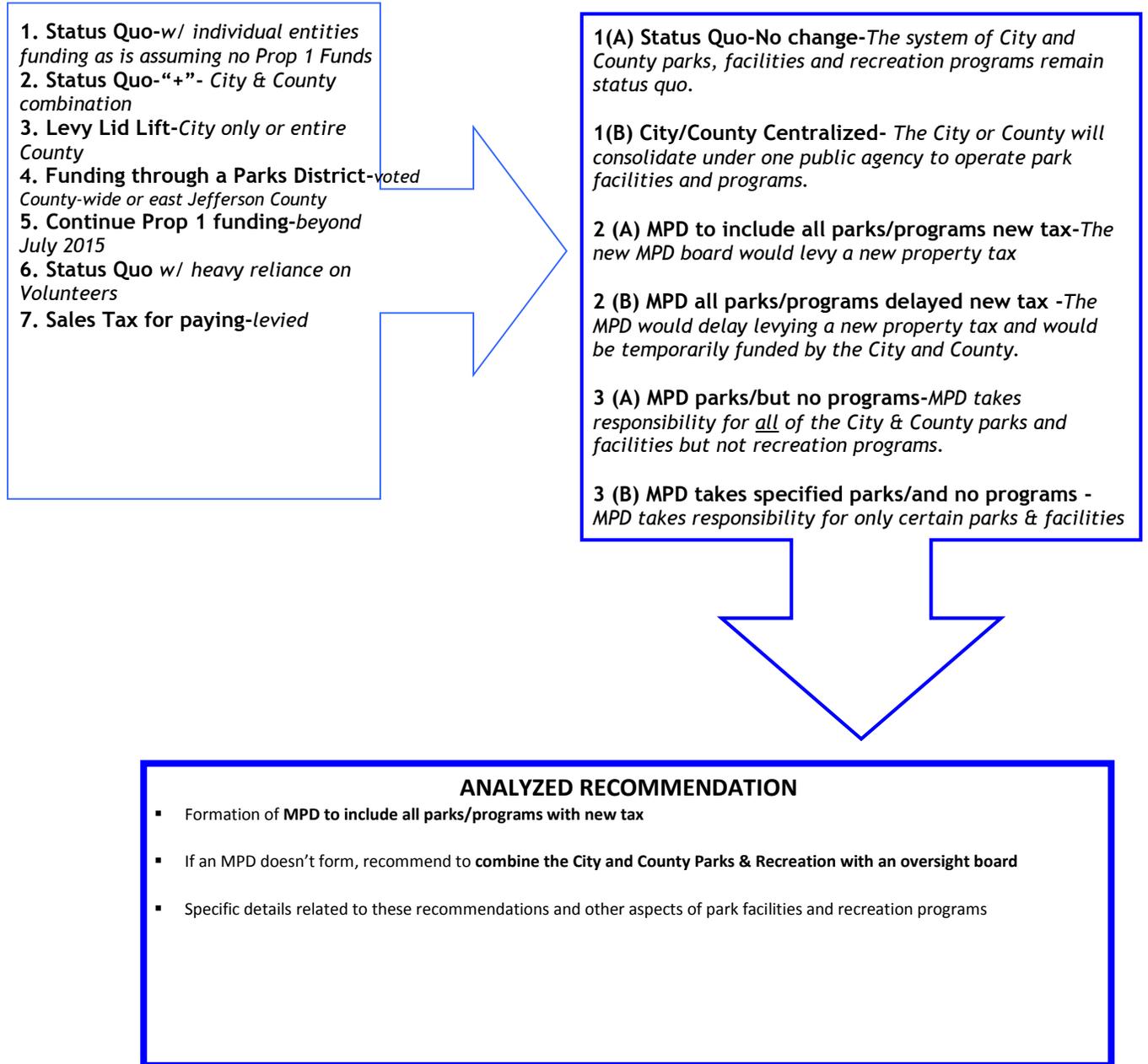
This Recommendations Report was drafted by Arvilla Ohlde, AJO Consultants, for ultimate consideration and approval by the ERPRC members.

Areas of Inquiry

The ERPRC explored the following questions:

1. What are parks and recreation?
2. What are the roles of the public, non-profit, and private sectors in parks and recreation?
3. What is the nature of our geographic region and how is that significant to our work?
4. What is the status quo and how does it function? How can it be improved?
5. What are the concerns, goals, and wishes of the community for parks and recreation?
6. What tools are available to solve parks and recreation problems?
7. What is the best possible solution?

Graphic Display of Analysis Process and Steps to Recommendation



SECTION 4: RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The ERPRC identified options for funding and administering parks and recreation facilities and programs. The initial analysis shown above (left arrow graphic, above), looked at options ranging from keeping the existing status quo to levying taxes, to creation of a park district. The alternatives were studied and narrowed to three (right arrow graphic, above):

1. Status Quo [1-(A)] and City/County Centralized [1-(B)];
2. Metropolitan Parks District with and without bridge funding [2-(A)(B)]; and
3. Metropolitan Parks District with all park facilities and with only select park facilities, without recreation [3-(A)(B)]

The final analysis moved from these three scenarios to a focus on creation of a Metropolitan Park District (MPD), emphasizing that if a district is not formed, the County and City should combine parks and recreation with an oversight board.

Recommendation

The ERPRC’s overall recommendation is that the County and City should form a Metropolitan Parks District (MPD) that contains all of East Jefferson County. During the process of forming an MPD the County and City should continue to look for efficiencies that can be achieved through coordination and collaboration between the City and the County as well as with other entities. In the event that formation of an MPD is delayed or rejected by voters, the ERPRC recommends that the County and City combine parks and recreation into one entity managed by one of the agencies. In the case of a combined County and City effort, an oversight board should be formed to provide input and recommendations for management and operations.

Specific Recommendations Related to Preferred Approach

1. **Governance** – ERPRC overwhelmingly recommended that, in forming an MPD, the Board for the MPD be elected in the election that forms the MPD and be geographically balanced by region in East Jefferson County. There was some support, though not unanimous, to include representatives of the City and County on this Board.
2. **MPD Boundary** – ERPRC recommends that the MPD encompass all of East Jefferson County and only reduce the area for legal reasons, such as any areas in which property tax ceilings would be exceeded.
3. **MPD Formation Approach** – ERPRC recommends using a County/City Resolution as the approach for starting the MPD formation process.
4. **Funding amount** – ERPRC considered the following factual information generated by the County Assessor related to tax amounts and amounts collected:

Tax Rate / \$1000 Assessed Valuation	Annual cost impact for average residential unit (\$250,000 value for average residential unit) Note: Values rounded	Amount of funds generated if all of East Jefferson County is included in the MPD Note: Values rounded
\$0.15	\$38/yr	\$700,000
\$0.25	\$63/yr	\$1,100,000
\$0.35	\$90/yr	\$1,600,000
\$0.45	\$113/yr	\$2,000,000
\$0.55	\$138/yr	\$2,500,000
\$0.65	\$162/yr	\$3,000,000
\$0.75	\$188/yr	\$3,400,000

- ERPRC decided not to make a recommendation regarding a tax rate/total amount of collected revenues because details of an MPD are not settled, area boundaries of an MPD are not finalized, and there remain uncertainties on what amounts the County and City might contribute to a district.
 - ERPRC recommends that the County and City, to the extent possible, continue to fund parks and recreation at a level that maintains facilities and programs, until such time as the MPD is fully formed, able to take responsibility for those facilities and programs, and can receive tax revenues.
 - *(NOTE – AGREEMENT NOT REACHED ON THIS RECOMMENDATION, SUBJECT TO ERPRC CONSENSUS DECISION)* – ERPRC recommends that funding through Proposition #1 from the City to the County for Memorial Field and the Recreation Center continue until an MPD is established and funding is received.
 - While by law, MPD tax revenues are dedicated to the MPD and the park facilities and recreation programs operated by the MPD, ERPRC recommends that this fact be communicated to the public during the process of establishing the MPD.
5. **Duplications and Efficiencies** – ERPRC discussed duplications and efficiencies in parks facilities and recreation programs throughout its process. The ERPRC’s final recommendation is that forming an MPD or, secondarily combining County and City park and recreation efforts, adequately addresses the need to reduce duplications and increase efficiencies at this time.
 6. **Formation Support**
 - ERPRC recommends that the ERPRC sunset now that it has produced results, has met the benchmarks required in the County/City Agreement, and has fulfilled its assignment of providing the County and City with recommendations for future directions.
 - Individual ERPRC members will be available as requested or needed to provide input and/or support for the ERPRC recommendations to the County and City. Further, ERPRC requests that the County and City keep ERPRC members informed of progress and activities related to MPD formation.
 - ERPRC recommends the County and City form a small team to provide advice on implementing the recommendations of the ERPRC and to provide advice on: reductions to park facilities and recreation programs if necessary in the immediate future before MPD formation; public outreach; timelines; and implementation steps toward MPD formation. Options for this small group include forming a whole new group, using some combination of the County and City Park Boards, or some continuation of a smaller ERPRC. ERPRC strongly recommends that the County and City form a team with individual

members who are familiar with the issues and aspects of parks facilities and recreation programs and the recommendations of the ERPRC.

- ERPRC encourages the County and City to work with all recreation providers in moving forward with MPD implementation and in helping promote MPD formation.

7. Schedule and Timing

- ERPRC recognizes the County and City Agreement includes a schedule of activities and implementation steps and therefore has no specific timeline recommendation other than to encourage the agencies to move expeditiously, keeping in mind that funding limitations will soon result in significant reductions in facilities and programs.
- If an MPD is formed, ERPRC encourages the County and City to work with an MPD Board on providing a smooth transition, including personnel issues.
- If an MPD is not formed, ERPRC recommends the County and City develop a services reduction plan.

Rationale for Recommendations

Using the inventory and survey results, the ERPRC built the Needs Assessment. This served as an overview of existing parks facilities and recreation programs and what facilities and programs are needed.

The Needs Assessment defined the existing and future level of service for parks, facilities, and recreational programming for the citizens.

Through this work, the Committee also identified gaps and assessed capital improvements, programming needs, and funding costs for key populations.

Through the identification of funding and administrative options, discussions focused on a number of scenarios from retaining the status quo to creating an independent park district.

The following is a chart of expenditures/budgets, an important document used by the ERPRC in creating the recommendations.

County/City Parks and Recreation Expenditures						
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
County	Total M & O Expenditures*	\$633,723.00	\$617,708.00	\$479,961.00	\$616,118.00	\$769,433.00
City	Total M & O Expenditures*	\$645,731.00	\$861,459.00	\$967,295.00	\$1,102,801.00	\$772,284.00
	<i>YMCA Contract</i>	\$91,563.00	\$140,500.00	\$118,000.00	\$118,000.00	\$32,000.00
	<i>Parks</i>	\$288,965.00	\$422,029.00	\$554,001.00	\$636,818.00	\$471,232.00
	<i>Pool TOTAL</i>	\$265,203.00	\$298,930.00	\$295,294.00	\$347,983.00	\$269,052.00
	<i>Estimated Pool Fuel</i>	Included in Total	Included in Total	\$35,901.00	\$54,878.00	\$62,500
	<i>Pool</i>	\$225,837.00	\$255,190.00	\$246,694.00	\$293,983.00	\$215,052.00
Total Expenditures**		\$1,240,088.00	\$1,435,427.00	\$1,434,557.00	\$1,719,797.00	\$1,550,217.00
Total (Adjusted for Inflation*) (2012 Dollars) (*Using Yearly CPI and 2/2012 CPI)		\$1,311,278.31	\$1,523,250.61	\$1,497,759.98	\$1,740,623.66	\$1,550,217.00

*In 2011 the City of Port Townsend transferred \$111,514 to Jefferson County from the 'Prop 1' sales tax. In 2012 the City of Port Townsend plans to transfer \$212,000 to Jefferson County from the 'Prop 1' sales tax. By agreement, this transfer ends in June of 2015. To avoid double counting this transfer, it has only been listed in the County expenditures line of this table. **This amount does not take revenue from program or facility fees into account.

From this chart, one can see that expenditures/budget amounts since 2008 have fluctuated, but have averaged around \$1.5 million. For 2012, this includes \$215,000 of revenue through the City from Proposition 1 funds. Because these funds are for a limited time period only, the overall City and County expenditures in parks and recreation will decrease to a net present value equivalent of around \$1.2 million within a few years, a 20 percent decrease in effective funding. This figure assumes that existing City/County funding will remain at their current levels, excluding Proposition 1 funding. This is an unlikely assumption because both the County and the City are facing upcoming budgetary decreases. Therefore, the ERPRC considered that funding by the City/County will be significantly decreased in future years, which will create a significant negative impact on parks and recreation services.

With this in mind, the ERPRC decided that a new approach for parks and recreation is necessary for long-term administration and funding of services. Therefore, the Committee recommends formation of a Municipal Parks District that encompasses all of East Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend, excluding areas with existing tax limitations.

In the event of a lack of public support for the formation of an MPD or if there is a significant delay in creating such a district, the ERPRC recommends that the City and County take steps to combine their two separate programs into one program operated by one government, with funding and administration controlled through an intergovernmental agreement. The Committee considers this recommendation less preferable because it will not fully address the upcoming budget shortfall. It is included because if an MPD doesn't move forward, steps are needed as net funding significantly decreases. A combined City/County parks and recreation program has the potential to increase efficiency among local government and allow for a better chance for park and recreation services to continue at their current level.

APPENDICES (ATTACHED)

APPENDIX 1. AGREEMENT: CITY-COUNTY 9/15/2010 AND AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

AGREEMENT

**Jefferson County - City of Port Townsend
(Agreement concerning 2010 Sales Tax Ballot Measure)**

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by and between **Jefferson County** ("County") and the **City of Port Townsend** ("City"), on the 15th of September, 2010 (last date written by signature below).

RECITALS

- A. The Board of County Commissioners has adopted County Resolution 32-10 placing a ballot measure Proposition 1 on the November 2, 2010 ballot, which asks voters whether to approve an increase in sales tax of 3/10th of one percent (0.3%, equal to thirty cents tax per one hundred dollar purchase) to fund public safety, youth and senior services, community services and basic government public services. The increase would fund a variety of County programs and services set forth in Resolution 32-10, including, maintaining certain sheriff, prosecutor and other public safety services, youth programs, juvenile services, senior services, community centers, public health and basic government services.
- B. Proposition 1 further states, "by law Port Townsend would receive 40% of the revenue. The City would use it for similar purposes including an agreement to dedicate a portion to support county parks and recreation for up to four years."
- C. In Resolution 32-10, the Board of County Commissioners stated:
- "The proposed sales and use tax will also generate approximately \$425,000 per year of additional revenue to the City of Port Townsend, one-third of which funds shall be used to fund City public safety programs, and the remaining revenue would be used for other City services; and the County intends to enter into an interlocal agreement with the City whereby a portion of the City's share would be dedicated for up to four years to Memorial Field and the Port Townsend Recreation Center to support and restore their operation and maintenance, restore youth afterschool programs, and provide capital funds for repairs and improvements."
- D. The Port Townsend City Council has adopted City Resolution 10-029, supporting placing a ballot measure on the November 2, 2010 ballot. The City Council stated:
- "Concerning the proposal in the County Resolution where the City and County would enter into an interlocal agreement with the City dedicating, up to the first four years, a portion of sales tax collections it would receive if the ballot measure passes, to support County parks and recreation, and restore their operation and maintenance, restore youth after school programs, and provide capital funds for repairs and improvements, this Resolution does not endorse any specific terms of an interlocal agreement with the County. This Resolution directs the City Manager to negotiate the terms of an interlocal with the County on potential revenue sharing. Any negotiations are subject to City Council (and Board of County Commissioner) approval of a final agreement."

- E. The Proposition 1 ballot measure if approved is estimated to initially generate approximately \$1,100,000 in collections, meaning the City would receive 40% or approximately \$425,000. If the City agrees to allocate 50% of its share of collections to assist County Parks for an initial term, this results in approximately \$212,500 of the \$425,000 City annual collection going to the County, with a net of approximately \$212,500 remaining with the City. Numbers are estimates based on projections and are rounded.
- F. Chapter 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act, grants the County and the City the authority to enter into an Interlocal Agreement to make official use of their powers to cooperate on the basis of mutual advantage.
- G. The County and the City by this Agreement desire to define the terms of an agreement whereby the City would, if Proposition 1 is approved, contribute a share of sales tax receipts to the restoration and maintenance of Memorial Field and the Recreation Center (Community Center), and to youth services, subject to and on the terms set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE MUTUAL COVENANTS CONTAINED HEREIN, and pursuant to provisions of Ch. 39.34 RCW (as applicable), the parties agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. **PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement is entered into by the political subdivision of the State of Washington known as Jefferson County (“the County”) and the Washington municipal corporation known as the City of Port Townsend (“the City”).
2. **PURPOSE.** It is the purpose of this Agreement to define the terms between the City and the County whereby the City would, if the 3/10th of 1% sale tax November 2, 2010 ballot measure (“Proposition 1”) is approved, contribute for a term up to four years a share of sales tax receipts to the restoration and maintenance of Memorial Field and the Recreation Center (Community Center), and to youth services, subject to and on the terms set forth in this Agreement.
3. **EFFECTIVE DATE; DURATION; TERMINATION.**
 - a. This Agreement is only effective if Proposition 1, on the November 2, 2010 ballot, is approved by the voters.
 - b. The term of this Agreement is for up to four years, as follows: If Proposition 1 passes, sales tax collections by the state would begin April 1, 2011, with disbursements to the County and the City beginning in June, 2011. The City contribution set forth in this Agreement would commence in June, 2011, and run up to four years through May 31, 2015, except as provided in paragraph 4.e, unless the parties have mutually executed a written extension of this Agreement.

4. **CITY PERFORMANCE.** The City agrees as follows:

Beginning June, 2011, and continuing through May, 2015, the City will contribute one-half of funds collected under the authority of Proposition 1, as they are received by the City, to the County for the following purposes:

- Maintain and continue normal operations of Memorial Field;
 - Reopen programming and maintain the Port Townsend Recreation Center; and
 - Help fund/match grants to make capital improvements to these facilities.
- a. Specifically, funds for Memorial Field shall be used to restore and maintain normal facility maintenance and operations, and event services including such expenditures as:
- Labor;
 - Services;
 - Equipment & supplies; and
 - Utilities
- b. Specifically, funds for the Recreation Center shall be used to restore and maintain normal facility maintenance and restore no-charge drop-in recreation program for children and families before (7am to 9am) and after (2pm to 7pm) school and Saturdays (8am to 5pm), for a total of 44 hours per week, including such expenditures as:
- Labor;
 - Equipment & supplies;
 - Grounds and facility maintenance; and
 - Utilities
- c. The balance would be used for capital improvements or grant match for capital improvements.
- d. The City shall work with the County to identify and prioritize capital improvements, and pursue grants.
- e. (1) Approval of plan. If a plan for a dedicated and secure funding source (or sources) is identified and agreed to in writing between the parties pursuant to the process in paragraph 6, and the plan is implemented through legislative action of the parties and/or voter approval, then the City performance and obligation to contribute sales tax collections and this Agreement terminate upon availability of the new funding to support Memorial Field and the Recreation Center.
- (2) The intent for the City sales tax contribution for Memorial Field and the Recreation Center is to provide temporary support while long-term solutions for sustaining those facilities and programs are sought. If a plan for a dedicated and secure funding source (or sources) pursuant to paragraph 6 has not been identified and approved, then the City performance and obligation to contribute sales tax collections terminates, and this Agreement terminates unless mutually agreed to by the parties. There is no long-term expectation that the City contribution of sales tax under Proposition 1 would continue beyond the four years.

5. **COUNTY PERFORMANCE.** The County agrees as follows:

The County will use the funds received from the City for the purposes specified under City Performance (paragraph 4) in this Agreement. Operations under this Agreement will begin July 1, 2011.

The County shall seek Regional Parks and Recreation Committee input in preparing an annual budget for the operation, maintenance and improvement of Memorial Field and the Recreation Center, and will act in good faith in considering the Regional Parks and Recreation Committee's suggestions and resolving potential issues. By December 31 prior to each operating year, the County shall provide the City a final budget for same. The County shall track expenditures of all City funds under this Agreement, and provide a quarterly report. County accounting of these funds shall be open to City inspection throughout the term of this Agreement.

Any City sales tax revenues under Prop 1 received by the County over the amount budgeted for that year will be set aside for capital improvement projects related to Memorial Field or the Recreation Center.

The County shall work with the Regional Parks and Recreation Committee to identify and prioritize capital improvements, and pursue grants. An initial list of potential capital improvements with preliminary cost estimates for further consideration includes, but is not limited to:

Potential Capital Project List Memorial Field

Replace stadium roof	\$100,000
New Quincy Street Fence	\$ 50,000
Replace all other fencing	\$340,000
New field lighting	\$120,000

Potential Capital Project List for Recreation Center

Reroof the gym	\$ 50,000
Paint the gym exterior	\$ 30,000
Replace gym floor	\$ 60,000
Interior Rec Center upgrades	\$ 40,000
Replace playground fence	\$ 17,000
New Rec Center equipment	\$ 15,000

Any sales tax revenue received from the City under this agreement that replaces current County-funded expenditures for these facilities and programs shall be used for:

- Maintenance of County parks and fields;
- Recreation programs;
- County facility maintenance; and
- Capital improvements to County facilities.

6. JOINT PERFORMANCE – SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY AND FUNDING REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULTS OF REVIEW

A variety of governments, non-profit organizations and school districts now provide recreation facilities and programs for youth and adults within the City and the County, serving citizens from both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The City and the County recognize that efficiency and service levels may be enhanced by coordinating, consolidating or sharing facilities, programs, staff and other resources between these different entities. The City and County also wish to identify dedicated and secure funding sources to support and maintain parks and recreation for our citizens for the long term. To this end, the City and County agree to pursue sustainable and coordinated service delivery and funding for recreation facilities and services in the City and all or portions of the County, as follows.

- a. Review for sustainable service delivery and funding for recreation facilities and services. The parties agree to immediately and actively collaborate on identifying and evaluating a variety of options for sustainable and coordinated service delivery and funding for recreation facilities and services in the City and all or significant portions of the County. The City and the County acknowledge their intent to develop a package serving the broadest population and geographic area feasible. This range of options to be considered may include a Metropolitan Parks District, a Park Service Area, interlocal agreements with dedicated funding sources, the status quo, asset liability reallocation, and other alternatives. Attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference as part of this Agreement is a schedule of benchmarks for this review, including formation of an Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee to help guide this review. The parties agree to exercise good faith and best efforts to comply with the schedule of benchmarks set forth in Exhibit 1 in order to formulate a strategy that is designed to result in a sustainable funding source for recreation facilities and services in the City and all or significant portions of the County.

This Agreement provides for no pre-determined outcome concerning a service delivery and funding strategy. While the intent is that after review the City and the County will come to an agreement on a sustainable funding strategy, there is no obligation on the parties in this Agreement or otherwise to agree to any strategy. Whether agreement will be reached depends to the outcome of the review and further actions by the City and the County.

- b. Action Requiring Voter Approval. If the parties agree on a strategy and funding option that requires voter approval (for example, Metropolitan Parks District, or levy lid lift), then the parties agree to submit the measure to the voters at the earliest opportunity following completion of the review, or as otherwise agreed by the parties. If the measure does not receive voter approval, then the parties agree to review whether re-submittal of the measure should occur, and if they so agree, to re-submit the measure.

- c. Option if Parties Cannot Agree on a Delivery and Funding Strategy or Voters Do Not Approve a Strategy Requiring Voter Approval. If the parties cannot agree on a strategy for a sustainable funding source for recreation facilities and services in the City and County, or if there is agreement on a strategy requiring voter approval, and the voters do not approve the strategy, the parties agree as follows: The City and the County shall each have the option in its sole discretion to place a ballot measure before the voters of that jurisdiction that creates a sustainable funding plan to fund some or all recreation facilities and services of that jurisdiction.

The parties acknowledge their mutual desire to ensure that all facilities referenced herein are maintained and operated for the maximum benefit of all citizens of the region and pledge to work together in good faith to this purpose.

7. GENERAL TERMS.

- a. **Hold Harmless.** Each party to this Agreement shall defend, indemnify and hold the other party, its appointed and elected officers and employees, harmless from claims, actions, injuries, damages, losses or suits including attorney fees, arising or alleged to have arisen directly or indirectly out of or in consequence of the performance of this Agreement to the extent caused by the fault or negligence of the indemnitor, its appointed or elected officials, employees, officers, agents, assigns, volunteers or representatives.
- b. **Applicable Law and Venue.** This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. In the event of a dispute, such dispute shall be litigated in the Superior Court of Jefferson County, Washington.
- c. **Non-Discrimination.** Parties shall not discriminate in any manner related to this Agreement on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, marital status or disability in employment or the provision of services.
- d. **Severability.** If any provision of the Agreement shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby if such remainder would then continue to serve the purposes and objectives of all parties.
- e. **Relationship to Existing Laws and Statutes.** The County and City do not abrogate the decision-making authority vested in them by law except as specifically provided in this Agreement. This Agreement in no way modifies or supersedes existing State laws and statutes. The parties shall at all times comply with all applicable provisions any federal, state, County or City legislation, and the rules and regulations issued there under.
- f. **Good Faith Assistance.** Each party agrees to aid and assist the other in good faith in accomplishing the objectives of this Agreement. If either party believes the other is not meeting its obligations under this Agreement, that party may trigger a resolution process to evaluate and resolve the performance issue. The first step of the resolution process will be to refer the issue for resolution to the County Administrator and the City Manager for a period of 30 days. If, after 30 days the performance issue has not been resolved, either party may trigger mediation to resolve the issue. Mediation will be by a professional mediator selected by mutual agreement of both parties and paid for by both parties. The

mediation will be for up to a period of 90 days, during which period the 50% allocation of City revenues will be in suspension and not be available to either party. If the mediator declares an impasse, then the parties shall agree to new terms. The funds shall remain in suspension until the issue is resolved or a new agreement has been mutually executed.

- g. **Assignment.** This agreement may not be assigned in whole or in part by either party without the prior written approval of the other party.
- h. **Contract Not a Partnership.** This Agreement is to provide services, and is in no way intended to create a partnership, agency, joint venture between the parties.
- i. **Notices.** All notices hereunder may be personally served, delivered or mailed. If mailed, they shall be sent by certified or registered mail to the addresses:

CITY:

City Manager
City Hall
250 Madison Street, #201
Port Townsend, WA 98368

COUNTY:

County Administrator
POB 1220
Port Townsend, WA 98368

or to such other respective addresses as either party hereto may hereafter from time to time designate in writing. Notices sent by mail shall be deemed to have been given when properly mailed, and the postmark affixed by the United States Post Office shall be conclusive evidence of the date of mailing.

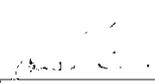
- j. **Advice of Counsel; Construction.** The parties warrant and represent to each other that they have had representation by legal counsel and/or have had the opportunity to be represented by legal counsel during all stages in the negotiation of this Agreement. The parties further agree that they have participated in the negotiating and drafting of this Agreement and stipulate that this Agreement shall not be construed more favorably with respect to either party.
- k. **Recording.** On execution of this Agreement by both parties, the County shall record this Agreement in Jefferson County.
- l. **Administrator.** The City's representative for purposes of administering this Agreement is the City Manager. The County's representative for purposes of administering this Agreement is the County Administrator.
- m. **Rights of Other Parties.** It is understood and agreed that this Agreement is solely for the benefit of the City and the County, and conveys no right to any other party, person or entity.

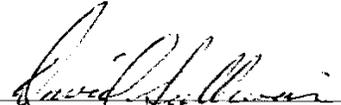
- n. **Binder.** This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.
- o. **Venue and responsibility for litigation costs.** The sole venue for any litigation that might arise from the parties' performance (or alleged failure to perform) pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be the Superior Court In and For Jefferson County. Should such litigation occur, then each party will be solely responsible for the costs and expenses it incurs with respect to that litigation.
- p. **Entire Agreement; Revocation of Prior Agreements; Amendments.** This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and use of the premises, and any other agreement, statement, promise, representation or understanding by any party hereto, or any of their respective agents, representatives, employees or principals which is not contained in this Agreement, is hereby mutually rescinded and revoked and shall not be binding or valid. Any amendments or additions or modifications to this Agreement shall be in writing executed by the parties hereto. Neither party shall be bound by any verbal or implied agreements.

Executed as of the date written below:

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND

JEFFERSON COUNTY

By 
David G. Timmons, City Manager

By 
David Sullivan, Chair
Board of County Commissioners

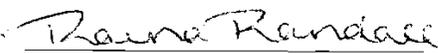
Date: September 13, 2010

Date: September 13, 2010

Attest:

Attest:


Pamela Kolacy, CMC, City Clerk


Raina Randall, Deputy Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form:

Approved as to Form:


John P. Watts, City Attorney


David Alvarez, Deputy Prosecutor

EXHIBIT 1

SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY AND FUNDING REVIEW
Schedule of Benchmarks

Benchmark	Delivery Date
<u>Exploratory Regional Parks And Recreation Committee.</u> Convene an exploratory regional parks and recreation committee, comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair of the Board of County Commissioners, or other designated County Commissioner (the County Administrator shall be the alternate), two members of the Jefferson County Parks Advisory Board, one outdoor sports league representative, one WSU 4-H Extension agent, and one indoor sports representative, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; • Mayor of Port Townsend or other designated member of the City Council (the City Manager shall be the alternate), two members of the Port Townsend Parks Advisory Board, one sports league representative, one representative of a non-profit recreation provider, appointed by the City Council; • Superintendents of the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene and Brinnon School Districts, or their designees • A representative of the Law and Justice Council; • Health Department Director or designee • Hospital District Director or designee The regional parks and recreation committee shall be staffed jointly by the City and County Departments of Public Works. All meetings will be public and may include public input sessions.	January 1, 2011
<u>Inventory.</u> Inventory existing parks and recreation facilities and programming in the City and the County and current funding levels.	March 31, 2011
<u>Needs Assessment.</u> Develop a needs assessment for facility capital improvements and programming gaps for key populations, and approximate costs.	May 31, 2011
<u>Funding and Administration Options.</u> Identify options for funding, and administering parks and recreation facilities and programs.	July 31, 2011
<u>Analyze Options.</u> Analyze funding and administration options.	August 30, 2011
<u>Develop and Recommend Joint Strategy.</u> Develop a joint strategy for providing long-term funding and administration of parks and recreation in Jefferson County and Port Townsend.	December 31, 2011
<u>Review by BOCC and City Council and Beginning Formal Public Process</u>	January 31, 2012
<u>Public Process</u>	March 31, 2012
<u>Adoption of Preferred Alternative by BOCC and City Council</u>	April 30, 2012
<u>Period to Resolve Outstanding Issues and Approve Preferred Alternative</u>	June 30, 2012
<u>First Presentation for Voter Approval (If Required)</u>	set by mutual agreement
<u>Second Presentation for Voter Approval (If Required)</u>	set by mutual agreement

PW
Aud)

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE
To The
AGREEMENT
Between
Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend
(Agreement concerning 2010 Sales Tax Ballot Measure)

This AMENDMENT ONE is entered into by and between **Jefferson County** ("County") and the **City of Port Townsend** ("City"), on the 2nd of June, 2011 (last date written by signature below).

RECITAL

Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend desire to amend the original Interlocal Agreement regarding the 2010 Sales Tax Ballot Measure executed by both parties on September 13, 2010.

All provisions in the original Interlocal Agreement remain in effect except as expressly modified by this amendment.

1. Section 4. City Performance of the September 13, 2010 Interlocal Agreement is amended to read as follows:

4. CITY PERFORMANCE. The City agrees as follows:

Beginning June, 2011, and continuing through May, 2015, from the first \$425,000 of funds collected each calendar year under the authority of Proposition 1 as they are received by the City, the City will contribute one-half to the County; from any amount above \$425,000 each calendar year the City will contribute one quarter to the County. All funds contributed for the following purposes:

- Maintain and continue normal operations of Memorial Field;
 - Reopen programming and maintain the Port Townsend Recreation Center; and
 - Help fund/match grants to make capital improvements to these facilities and provide professional services for the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee.
- a. Specifically, funds for Memorial Field shall be used to restore and maintain normal facility maintenance and operations, and event services including such expenditures as:
 - Labor;
 - Services;
 - Equipment & supplies; and
 - Utilities
 - b. Specifically, funds for the Recreation Center shall be used to restore and maintain normal facility maintenance and restore no-charge drop-in recreation program for children and families before (7am to 9am) and after (2pm to 7pm) school and Saturdays (8am to 5pm), for a total of 44 hours per week, including such expenditures as:
 - Labor;

- Equipment & supplies;
- Grounds and facility maintenance; and
- Utilities

- c. Any City funds received by the County above \$212,500 for that year would be used for capital improvements or grant match for capital improvements.
- d. The City shall work with the County to identify and prioritize capital improvements, and pursue grants.
- e. (1) Approval of plan. If a plan for a dedicated and secure funding source (or sources) is identified and agreed to in writing between the parties pursuant to the process in paragraph 6, and the plan is implemented through legislative action of the parties and/or voter approval, then the City performance and obligation to contribute sales tax collections and this Agreement terminate upon availability of the new funding to support Memorial Field and the Recreation Center.

(2) The intent for the City sales tax contribution for Memorial Field and the Recreation Center is to provide temporary support while long-term solutions for sustaining those facilities and programs are sought. If a plan for a dedicated and secure funding source (or sources) pursuant to paragraph 6 has not been identified and approved, then the City performance and obligation to contribute sales tax collections terminates, and this Agreement terminates unless mutually agreed to by the parties. There is no long-term expectation that the City contribution of sales tax under Proposition 1 would continue beyond the four years.

2. Section 5. County Performance of the September 13, 2010 Interlocal Agreement is amended to read as follows:

5. COUNTY PERFORMANCE. The County agrees as follows:

The County will use the funds received from the City for the purposes specified under City Performance (paragraph 4) in this Agreement. Operations under this Agreement will begin July 1, 2011.

Beginning with the 2012 budget year, the County shall seek Regional Parks and Recreation Committee input in preparing an annual budget for the operation, maintenance and improvement of Memorial Field and the Recreation Center, and will act in good faith in considering the Regional Parks and Recreation Committee's suggestions and resolving potential issues. By December 31 prior to each operating year, the County shall provide the City a final budget for same. The County shall track expenditures of all City funds under this Agreement, and provide a quarterly report. County accounting of these funds shall be open to City inspection throughout the term of this Agreement.

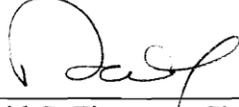
EXHIBIT 1

SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY AND FUNDING REVIEW
Schedule of Benchmarks

Benchmark	Target Date	Date Accomplished
<p><u>Exploratory Regional Parks And Recreation Committee.</u> Convene an exploratory regional parks and recreation committee, comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair of the Board of County Commissioners, or other designated County Commissioner (the County Administrator shall be the alternate), two members of the Jefferson County Parks Advisory Board, one outdoor sports league representative, one WSU 4-H Extension agent, and one indoor sports representative, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; • Mayor of Port Townsend or other designated member of the City Council (the City Manager shall be the alternate), two members of the Port Townsend Parks Advisory Board, one sports league representative, one representative of a non-profit recreation provider, appointed by the City Council; • Superintendents of the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene and Brinnon School Districts, or their designees • A representative of the Law and Justice Council; • Heath Department Director or designee • Hospital District Director or designee <p>The regional parks and recreation committee shall be staffed jointly by the City and County Departments of Public Works. All meetings will be public and may include public input sessions.</p>	July 1, 2011	<p>March 7, 2011 (ERPRC appointed)</p> <p>May 23, 2011 (1st meeting ERPRC)</p>
<u>Inventory.</u> Inventory existing parks and recreation facilities and programming in the City and the County and current funding levels.	September 30, 2011	
<u>Needs Assessment.</u> Develop a needs assessment for facility capital improvements and programming gaps for key populations, and approximate costs.	November 30, 2011	
<u>Funding and Administration Options.</u> Identify options for funding, and administering parks and recreation facilities and programs.	January 31, 2012	
<u>Analyze Options.</u> Analyze funding and administration options.	February 29, 2012	
<u>Develop and Recommend Joint Strategy.</u> Develop a joint strategy for providing long-term funding and administration of parks and recreation in Jefferson County and Port Townsend.	June 30, 2012	
<u>Review by BOCC and City Council and Beginning Formal Public Process</u>	July 31, 2012	
<u>Public Process</u>	Sept. 30, 2012	
<u>Adoption of Preferred Alternative by BOCC and City Council</u>	October 31, 2012	
<u>Period to Resolve Outstanding Issues and Approve Preferred Alternative</u>	Dec. 31, 2012	
<u>First Presentation for Voter Approval (If Required)</u>	set by mutual agreement	
<u>Second Presentation for Voter Approval (If Required)</u>	set by mutual agreement	

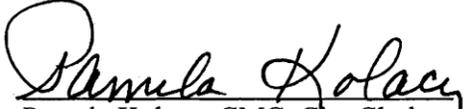
Executed as of the date written below:

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND

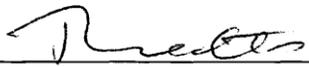
By 
David G. Timmons, City Manager

Date: 6-22-11

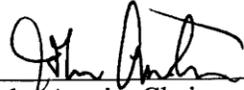
Attest:


Pamela Kolacy, ^{CMC} City Clerk
mme

Approved as to Form:

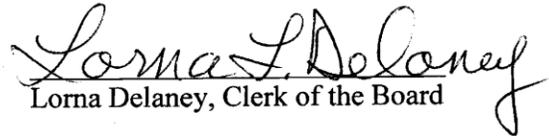

John P. Watts, City Attorney

JEFFERSON COUNTY

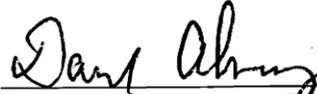
By 
John Austin, Chair
Board of County Commissioners

Date: June 20, 2011

Attest:


Lorna Delaney, Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form:

 6/16/2011
David Alvarez, Deputy Prosecutor

APPENDIX 2. ERPRC MEMBERSHIP

Name	Affiliation	Designated Alternate
Jean Baldwin	Jefferson County Dept of Health	Yuko Umeda
Brian Belmont	Member at Large	
Liz Coker	Member at Large	
Erica Delma	YMCA Program Executive	Jim Funaro
Craig Downs	Superintendent, Chimacum School District	Need
Mike Glenn	Director, Jefferson County Hospital District	Paula Dowdle
Tony Hernandez	Jefferson County Sheriff	Joe Nole
Phil Johnson	Jefferson County Board of Commissioners	Philip Morley
Kathleen Kler	Chair, Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	Roger Hall
Julie Knott	CARA Board of Directors	
Gene Laes	Superintendent, Port Townsend School District	
Wally Lis	Superintendent, Quilcene and Brinnon School Districts	Jim Betteley
Brian Miller	Member at Large	
Daniel Millholland	City of Port Townsend Parks, Recreation and Tree Board	
Pamela Roberts	Jefferson County WSU Cooperative Extension	Sue Hay
Michelle Sandoval	City Councilor, City of Port Townsend	David Timmons
Forest Shomer	City of Port Townsend Parks, Recreation and Tree Advisory Board	
Rich Stapf	Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	Roger Hall

Appendix 3. ERPRC Roles and Responsibilities

Roles & Responsibilities

Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee
Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend
July 25, 2011 / Final Version

Role of the Exploratory and Regional Parks and Recreation Committee

The role of the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) is to consider, discuss, evaluate, and make recommendations to Jefferson County, the City of Port Townsend, other agencies and entities, and the public on a vision, goals, objectives, options, and approaches for creating sustainable park facilities and recreation programs that meet the needs of the East Jefferson community in an affordable manner. Additionally, the ERPRC should encourage public outreach, input, and involvement throughout their process.

Roles and Responsibilities of ERPRC Members

- ERPRC members serve in an advisory role to Jefferson County, the City of Port Townsend, and other agencies and entities that do or might provide park facilities and/or recreation opportunities to the community.
- ERPRC members are expected to place a high priority on preparing for, attending, and actively participating in ERPRC meetings. Members agree to arrive on time and avoid leaving early. Use of alternates representing a similar interest should be minimized, but can be used when necessary. Members should let the County staff know who they plan to use as a designated alternate. Members agree to provide information to the alternate so s/he can participate in a meeting with a base of knowledge.
- Members are asked to represent the points of view of their interest area(s), including but not limited to the particular organization from which they come. However, members are also asked to be mindful of the overall goals of the ERPRC and consider and provide perspectives that would be in the interest of the whole community.
- Members will attempt to keep constituents informed on ERPRC activities and discussions, and work to obtain their input on issues.
- Members agree to work cooperatively to accomplish the purposes of this process and acknowledge that all participants bring with them legitimate purposes, goals, concerns and interests, whether or not they are in agreement with them.
- Members agree to listen to all points of view and perspectives on issues and alternatives and seek to identify areas of agreement, as well as reasons for differing points of view.
- Members will act in "good faith," seek to state their own concerns and interests clearly, listen carefully to and assume the best in others, ask genuine questions to learn or clarify, and state their own interests and concerns clearly and concisely.
- Members will focus on the subject at hand, share discussion time, avoid interrupting, respect time constraints, keep reactions and responses from being personal, and avoid side conversations.
- Members agree to work from the agenda and respect the role of the facilitator.
- ERPRC will, where possible, identify areas of consensus on advice and recommendations.
- Where ERPRC members are not in consensus, they will seek to clearly identify the different perspectives held on the issue and the rationale behind the perspectives.

ERPRC Organization

The ERPRC is organized as follows:

- The ERPRC is composed of 19 members (See Appendix 2 for members).
- Only the appointed members of the ERPRC (or their alternate) will sit at the table and participate in discussions.
- Staff, consultants, or others may make presentations to the ERPRC and will respond to questions from the ERPRC, but will not participate directly in discussions of the group unless the majority of the ERPRC ask for such involvement.
- All meetings of the ERPRC will be open to the public and will be advertised by the County at least once in *The Leader*.
- A public comment period will be provided at each ERPRC meeting.
- Agendas and a past draft meeting summary will be prepared for each meeting and sent to ERPRC members at least one week in advance of the meeting. Other meeting materials, such as assignments, will be sent, when possible, in advance of each meeting, but it is understood that occasionally materials will not be ready until the day of the meeting in which case hard copies will be brought (and emailed to the group after the meeting).
- Meeting summaries will be reviewed at each meeting. ERPRC will provide comments/changes/additions as appropriate and accept the summary as is or with changes. Changes will be made and a revised summary will be resent to members. Accepted meeting summaries will be placed on the program website.
- Because this is a public process, communications among ERPRC members need to comply with the Washington State Open Public Meetings Act and Public Records Act. Direct emails between and among members related to this project are not authorized, and meetings of groups of members unadvertised are also not allowed. Email among group members should use a public access site, regionalparks@co.jefferson.wa.us.
- Work groups can be formed by the ERPRC or by one of the public agencies to consider or provide information, materials, or other items for the ERPRC, but meetings need to be advertised by County/City staff. For most work groups there should be a balance of members from the various interests represented on the ERPRC.

- Staff for the ERPRC is composed primarily of the County and City staff and supported by consultants. ERPRC can ask for assistance and information from these resources and it is expected that these requests will be honored and performed to the best of the ability within available resources. However, management retains the ability to control workloads and assignments of their staff.
- Assignments may be made for ERPRC members to perform between meetings.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Facilitator

The facilitator is an impartial individual who guides the process, including facilitating Committee meetings, and possibly work group meetings (if work groups are formed). The responsibility of the facilitator is to keep the ERPRC focused on agreed-upon tasks, suggest ideas, strategies, approaches, alternative methods and procedures, keep discussions moving forward, encourage participation by all ERPRC members, and enforce the ground rules. Specific facilitator tasks include:

- Work with the County and City and ERPRC members to prepare meeting agendas, so that meetings are productive and meet the goals of the group.
- Communicate with ERPRC members between meetings to discuss issues.
- Meet with the County/City to address ERPRC efforts.
- Help draft or review ERPRC products.
- Assist in keeping communications open between the ERPRC and the County/City.
- Assure that relevant information is provided to the ERPRC in a timely and effective manner relative to the advice the ERPRC is asked to provide.

Roles and Responsibilities of the County/City

- The County/City will provide administrative and communications assistance to the ERPRC. This will include meeting logistics and making ERPRC meeting notices, agendas, summaries and products available from the website in a timely fashion.
- The County/City will work with the ERPRC and the facilitator to prepare a work plan to accomplish the purposes of the ERPRC.
- The County/City will prepare background materials and arrange presentations on relevant subject matter and develop fact sheets on specific issues, to inform ERPRC deliberations.
- The County will secure the services and/or contribution of consultants and technical experts if needed, as allowed by time and budget constraints.
- The County will prepare meeting summaries and action item lists.

Meetings

- ERPRC meetings are expected to occur monthly for approximately one year. Dates will be confirmed by ERPRC. Additional meetings may be scheduled as needed.
- Meetings will begin and end on time.
- Meetings will be task-oriented with an agenda and materials prepared and distributed in advance, to support informed discussion.
- Questions or issues to be considered for inclusion on the agenda should be submitted to the facilitator.

Products

- A written summary of discussion from each meeting will be prepared by the County and reviewed by the ERPRC before being considered final.
- Meeting summaries will describe topic of discussion, decisions, and action items.
- Meeting summaries will be sent to ERPRC members, electronically when possible.
- Meeting summaries and work product documents discussed at ERPRC meetings will serve as the ERPRC’s methods for communicating advice, findings and recommendations to the County, City, and other agencies and entities, along with the public.

Public Involvement/Communication/Media

- ERPRC meetings are open to the public. Observers are welcome at all ERPRC meetings.
- A short public comment period will be provided at each ERPRC meeting.
- Members of ERPRC accept the responsibility to keep their associates and constituency groups informed of the progress of the discussions and to seek advice and comments.
- If necessary, a statement for media release will be developed for ERPRC members. ERPRC members will discuss the process and substance of ERPRC deliberations with the media in the spirit of such joint statements and fairness to all. Members will refrain from characterizing the views expressed by other participants.
- Members agree they will work out differences at the table, instead of in the media.

Decision-Making Process

To the extent possible, decisions of ERPRC will be based on consensus. Consensus is defined as general agreement of the proposal among all members. Members of ERPRC will develop recommendations and advice on the following consensus-based process continuum:

Consensus Decision			No Consensus
“Fully agree”	“Can live with it”	“Abstain”	“Veto the consensus”

If consensus is not immediately reached, ERPRC will work to see if a consensus agreement is possible. However, after a reasonable amount of time, considering the overall workload of the group, the group will move to providing perspectives. If consensus is not reached, ERPRC members can provide recommendations and advice with majority recommendations and minority recommendations either in writing or captured through the meeting notes.

Appendix 4. ERPRC Process

The membership of the ERPRC was specified in the agreement. The City and County recruited and appointed the members and appointed them in March of 2011.

Structure and Roles of the ERPRC

- The Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) was convened on May 23, 2011. The ERPRC was created “to formulate a strategy that is designed to result in a sustainable funding source for recreation facilities and services in the City and all or significant portions of the County.”

Meeting Structure and Process

- The ERPRC met once a month from May 23, 2011 through June 2012. Meetings were advertised in advance and meeting summary notes were placed on the County website. Bob Wheeler, consultant, facilitated the meetings and discussions and Arvilla Ohlde AjO, consultant provided working documents and technical support (please see Appendix D: Meeting summaries). The following are brief points of meeting discussions and actions.

May 23, 2011:

- Welcome, explanation of need for and role of consultants.
- Brief overview of the Washington State Open Public Meetings Act.

June 20, 2011:

- Amendment Number One: with Schedule of Benchmarks.
- ERPRC introductions and shared organizational ideas.
- Draft ERPRC Roles and Responsibilities document discussions.
- Discussion on inventory gathering and request for input from ERPRC on draft template.

July 25, 2011:

- Adopted ERPRC Roles and Responsibilities (Appendix 3).
- Review of ERPRC Work Plan and Timeline.
- Presentation on inventory collection purpose and need.
- Introduction of Public Survey Questionnaire with public involvement and outreach.

August 16, 2011:

- Status report on collection of inventory steps and needs.
- ERPRC Work Plan with flow chart of meeting topics.
- Public Questionnaire begins September 15, 2011. ERPRC review of questions prior to distribution.

September 20, 2011:

- ERPRC approved request to the City and County for acceptance of the January 31, 2012 date to finalize the Needs Assessment and Funding and Administrative Options simultaneously.
- ERPRC approved the Inventory collection for staff to submit to the City and County; fulfilling the benchmark to complete the inventory by September 30, 2011.
- Report on status of public questionnaire and introduction of the Needs Assessment.

October 26, 2011:

- Staff reported the City and County approved ERPRC timeline benchmarks.
- Presentation of draft needs assessment.
- Report on analysis of the survey questionnaire.
- Discussions of publicity and brainstorm on public outreach approaches.

November 17, 2011:

- Public Outreach Plan draft presented with ERPRC input for finalization at next meeting.
- Update on public survey questionnaire.
- Discussion on the Needs Assessment.
- Initial presentation of the Funding and Administrative Options.

December 20, 2011:

- Additional survey questionnaire analysis presented as requested by ERPRC.
- Needs Assessment reviewed with recommended changes of final draft.
- Review of Funding and Administration Options adding options to be studied through the analysis process.

January 17, 2012:

- ERPRC input to the 2012 Memorial Field and Recreation Center Maintenance and Operations Budget for Prop 1 City funds.
- Discussions regarding approach for overlaps, efficiencies and duplications.
- ERPRC approved Needs Assessment for City and County January 31, 2012 due date.
- ERPRC recommended to the City and County moving delivery date of the Funding and Administrative Options to February 29, 2012 and for the Analysis of Funding and Administrative Options benchmark to March 31, 2012. This allowed time to include all partners and develop information about a “Status Quo Plus” option.

February 21, 2012:

- ERPRC accepted the identified Funding and Administration Options to analyze.
- ERPRC, in teams and together, held an interactive session to evaluate, analyze and discussed and then narrow the list of potential Funding and Administrative Options.

March 20, 2012:

- Working in an interactive session, the ERPRC created document tables to define results for discussion and decision for further consideration.
- The ERPRC accepted the Funding and Administration Analysis results as discussed and submitted to the City and County fulfilling the benchmark to “Analyze Options” by March 31, 2012.

April 17, 2012:

- Presentation of City and County parks and recreation budget adjusted for inflation from 2008 to 2012 as requested by the ERPRC to help clarify the existing and future needs.
- Using three scenario worksheets (#1 Status Quo-Parks Remain; #2 East Jefferson County Metropolitan Parks District (MPD); #3 East Jefferson County MPD without programs or with only certain parks and facilities funded) the ERPRC reviewed each alternative in the Alternative Assessment Table document with discussion and feedback about the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative.
- ERPRC focused on Municipal Parks District Recommendation with Combined City/County Parks and Recreation approach if MPD is not approved by Public.

May 30, 2012:

- ERPRC acceptance of Public Outreach Plan Outline
- ERPRC formulation of final recommendations

June 19, 2012:

- ERPRC approval of Recommendations Document and signature of Document
- Acknowledgement of ERPRC work effort

Appendix 5. ERPRC Public Outreach Plan

ERPRC Public Outreach Plan – Outline

The Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) is looking at options and solutions to maintain, enhance, and support parks and recreation programs for all of East Jefferson County. The existing organization and funding for parks and recreation is not sustainable and this Committee is charged with finding creative and practical ways of saving and improving our parks and our recreation programs. The City, County, schools, sports clubs, healthcare entities, non-profits, and citizens are all at the table.

This Public Outreach Plan – Outline (below) is intended to establish a public outreach approach and schedule that can be used as a guide in implementation of actions for informing and obtaining public input early in the process. The development of this document began with a brainstorming session about public outreach desires with ERPRC at one of their meetings, the notes from which can be seen in Attachment 1.

1. Goals and Objectives of Public Outreach

- Goal: To effectively communicate to the public the issues, needs, costs, benefits, and importance of park and recreation programs in East Jefferson County.
- Goal: To communicate with the public by providing them with information early in the process and through-out the ERPRC effort.
- Goal: To provide the public with multiple avenues for obtaining information about this effort.
- Goal: To provide proactive methods and ways for the public to communicate with the ERPRC about public desires, issues, concerns, and ideas.
- Goal: For the ERPRC to consider public input in their deliberations and in making their recommendations.
- Objective: To focus on relaying information, data, factual and specific information rather than general non-specific information.
- Objective: To relay messages and information from ERPRC members and not just the government representatives.

2. Desired Outcomes

- To develop recommendations that the public can support
- To create a situation where the parks and programs meet the needs of the public

3. Guiding Principles

- Public involvement includes the promise that the public's input will influence decisions.
- Project news, whether good, bad or indifferent, will be shared in a candid and timely manner.
- Public involvement activities will be aligned with specific stages of the planning process and will have a clearly articulated focus for participation.
- Participants will be provided with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Simple language and graphics will be used so that complex topics can be easily understood.
- All participants will be treated with respect and dignity.

4. Key Messages – A suggested elevator speech is included as Attachment 2 to this document. Additional key messages are included below:

- Park facilities and recreation programs in East Jefferson County are important, critical assets to the residents and visitors to the County that significantly improve the quality of life in the County.
- Offering these facilities and programs is expensive. The governments, businesses and non-profit organizations that provide our parks, facilities, and programs are not able to sustain them due to economic challenges.
- Residents of East Jefferson County approved Proposition 1. Some of the proceeds from this sales tax ballot measure are being used as a stop gap to temporarily protect Memorial Field and the PT Rec Center.
- As part of this funding, Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend formed an Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) composed of multi-interest volunteer representatives from East Jefferson County to provide recommendations on park and recreation.
- The ERPRC is working together, listening to community input, and approaching this effort with an open mind, considering creative solutions, and with a spirit of finding and encouraging partnerships and in reducing duplications.
- ERPRC efforts include developing an inventory of facilities and programs, conducting a public survey, developing a needs assessment, and considering existing costs and funding.
- The ERPRC has been tasked with developing recommendations on: facility and program needs, identifying funding and administrative options, analyzing approaches for long-term, sustainable parks and programs, and recommending a strategy for how parks and programs should be managed in the future.
- Public outreach and input is critical to the effort of the ERPRC in helping it understand the public's hopes, desires, issues, concerns, and ideas as the ERPRC develops its recommendations.
- It is hoped that the public will stay informed, provide input into the process, and be involved in implementation actions.

5. Stakeholders, target audiences, and groups to reach out to:

- Users of recreation programs and park facilities
- Businesses

- Civic groups
- Non-profit providers of recreation programs
- Make WAVES
- Overall East Jefferson County citizens
- Recreation Providers
- Senior citizen organizations and providers
- Schools
- Providers of youth activities
- State and other governmental entities
- Media

6. Toolbox of Approaches

Hearing from the public

- Survey and making survey results public
- One-on-one or small informal group interactions
- Small group meetings
- Go to existing service groups, civic groups, etc.
- Large group meetings/town hall/open house

Communicating to the public

- Website
- Social Media
- Deliberate 'word of mouth'
- Newsletters & e-newsletters
- Frequently Asked Questions document
- Newspapers, coverage, editorial board meeting, advertising (for meetings), editorial/perspectives from ERPRC members
- Local Access television
- Local radio
- Mailings
- Events

7. Steps Toward a Public Involvement Approach

- ERPRC Agreement on Public Outreach Plan Outline
- Assignments for County staff
- Assignments for ERPRC members
- Action Items Master List
- Tools and Actions Management Plan: Narrative on Actions – details, specifics, what to present when, what materials are needed to use, etc.

To be developed by County staff after Public Outreach Plan Outline:

Tools	Who Owns	Action Needed	Resources Needed	Key Dates

8. **Schedule** – Draft, subject to modification by ERPRC and County staff as conditions warrant:

Month	2011			2012									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Public Outreach Actions													
Public Survey and making Survey Results Public	X	X	X										
Website Updates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newsletter / enewsletter							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FAQ									X		X		X
Newspaper Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TV								X	X	X	X	X	X
Radio								X	X	X	X	X	X
Mailings													X
1 on 1, small group informal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Existing Groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Large Group meetings									X			X	
<i>Elevator Speech</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>X Revise</i>	X	X	X
<i>Events</i>								X	X	X	X	X	X
Other													

Attachment 1

Flip Chart Notes of Brainstorm Ideas from October 26, 2011 ERPRC Meeting

- Make public aware of the survey results.
- Go to the public with information and about the need for a conversation about parks and recreation, rather than just going to the public letting them know this process is underway.
- Public outreach needs structure to it – needs to be informative.
- All efforts with public should have facts and statistics associated with the information.
- In relation to outreach, there was a request to make the survey results available with a question as to how this would be done – online and via email for contact list. Related to this was a desire to provide an “Executive Summary” or similar so it is easy to determine what the survey says.
- In terms of the recommendations that the ERPRC will make, provide the public with a progressive series of steps and information that will raise public awareness.
- Sequencing information can help the public, especially before alternatives are identified. Look for key points; talk with reporters (*Leader/PDN*) proactively.
- A voice or voices need to be identified. This can't be only from government, ERPRC members and interests are important to be the voice.
- Consider not only papers but one-on-one, two-on-two, small group meetings as venues for getting information out.
- Consider Chambers, community centers, civic groups.
- Use web based approaches for getting information out.
- Go to schools, PTAs to get information out there.

Attachment 2

ERPRC Fact Sheet

"The Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) is looking at options and solutions to maintain, enhance, and support parks and recreation programs for all of East Jefferson County. The existing organization and funding for parks and recreation is not sustainable and this Committee is charged with finding creative and practical ways of saving what we have and improving our parks and recreation programs. The City, County, schools, sports clubs, healthcare entities, non-profits, and citizens are all at the table.

1. Existing Jefferson County and City of Port Townsend Park Facilities and Recreation Programs provide the residents of this area and visitors to our area with a rich and varied experience.
2. Existing Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend Park Facilities and Recreation Programs are an unparalleled asset to the area.
3. Existing Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend Park Facilities and Recreation Programs come at a cost, and in these uncertain financial times they are in jeopardy with existing funding mechanisms and approaches.
4. A comprehensive, region-wide assessment and evaluation of park facilities and recreation programs has never been completed.
5. Because a comprehensive, region-wide assessment has not been done before this effort, it is not clear where gaps exist in facilities and services.
6. Options for funding parks facilities and recreation programs in East Jefferson County and the City need to be considered, evaluated, and a preferred approach chosen that creates sustainable funding, facilities, and programs.
7. Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend have jointly created the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee that is charged with considering the existing level of park and recreation services on a regional basis, assessing the needs of the region, evaluating options for meeting the needs, proposing approaches for financially supporting those needs, and making recommendations to the County and the City.
8. The Committee is composed of a balanced group of representatives, local governments, schools, healthcare entities, sports clubs, non-profits, and citizens who will consider these issues and make recommendations.
9. Citizens are encouraged to become informed of the issues, provide input to the Committee and staff, and be part of the solution to resolving park and recreation needs in a sustainable manner.

APPENDICES (ON CD)

- A. Inventory*
- B. Needs Assessment*
- C. Funding and Administration Options*
- D. Meeting summaries*
- E. Process Approach*
- F. Interview Summary*
- G. Public Input*

