

Kitsap County

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan



Adopted June 26th, 2006

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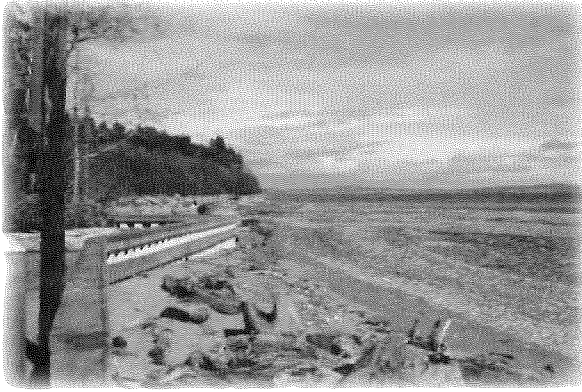


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The technical appendices is available in a separate document as well as electronically via the Kitsap County Website. <http://kitsapgov.com/parks/openspace/openspace.htm>



Point No Point Lighthouse, Hansville

Chapter 1: Introduction

COUNTY OVERVIEW

Location & Access

Kitsap County, 396 square miles in size, is situated on and constitutes the majority of the Kitsap Peninsula. To the east of the peninsula is Puget Sound, and beyond that, the Seattle - Everett - Tacoma Metropolitan area and the Cascade Mountains, which are accessible by five ferry routes and the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. To the north is Admiralty Inlet, the mouth of Puget Sound. To the west, the County borders Hood Canal. Beyond that are the Olympic Peninsula and the Olympic Mountains, which are accessible via the Hood Canal Bridge near Port Gamble in North Kitsap County, and State Highway 3, which connects to Highway 101 south of the County, and is the only non-bridged road access to the peninsula.

Bainbridge and Blake Islands are also included within the county. Bainbridge Island is connected by bridge and Blake Island is a State Park accessible only by boat.

Geomorphology

Ten thousand years ago all of the Puget Sound Basin, including Kitsap County, was covered by a continental glacier a mile high. That glaciations flattened the landscape of the County, deposited primarily tills (unsorted mixtures of clay silts, sand, gravel and larger rocks eroded by the glacier, carried in, on & under the ice, and deposited as the ice melted), with pockets of better sorted silts, sands and gravels. These are the foundation for the County's soils, and the reason for the number of wetlands in the County. The flattening effect of the glaciers created a relatively level landscape, with the rolling Gold (1,761' elevation) and Green (1639' elevation) Mountains the highest points in the County.

The land was also depressed by the weight of the ice, and the “rebound” of the land, relative to sea level, since the ice melted has resulted in many of the county’s streams being deeply incised – having steep valleys, as the streams cut through the soils to reach sea level. The County contains no major rivers, a number of small lakes, and approximately 228 miles of saltwater shoreline.

History and Development

With the extensive shoreline on Puget Sound and limited access by land, access to Kitsap County as it was developing in its early history was via water. The “Mosquito Fleet” of small private boats which transported people and goods around Puget Sound from the 1850’s through the 1930’s had at least 24 docks to visit along the shoreline of Kitsap County. Subsequent development in the County has followed that pattern, with the cities and population concentrations in the County either on Puget Sound or emanating from those original Puget Sound settlements.

Kitsap has historically been rural with 70% of county residents living in unincorporated areas. Development of the County has been spurred over time by: the second home market for Seattle/Tacoma residents; the U.S. Navy, with facilities throughout the County, most notably Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and the Naval Base at Bangor; as a retirement destination, and; as a bedroom community for the Seattle/Everett/Tacoma metropolitan area. The County, as the third smallest geographically and sixth largest in population, has the third highest population density of Washington’s thirty-nine counties, with 607 people per square mile.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

History

Kitsap County had accumulated a few park sites by donation prior to 1960. That year the Board of County Commissioners appointed a three member Park Board and a Park and Recreation Administrator to care for those lands. In the mid-1960’s, a bond issue was passed by the voters to generate funds which were leveraged with grants from the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to acquire and develop a



Guillemot Cove 1

number of waterfront parks at Horseshoe Lake, Wildcat Lake, Wick’s Lake, Buck Lake and Point No Point. A Park Department was created by the Board of County Commissioners in 1971 to develop and maintain the growing park system. Salsbury Park, Gordon Field, Veteran’s Memorial Park and Silverdale Waterfront Park were

subsequently acquired and developed; Village Greens Golf Course and Anderson Landing were purchased in the mid 1970's. Surplus Navy lands in the County were acquired over time.

In 1991, the Board of County Commissioners enacted a Conservation Futures Levy and the County began an aggressive acquisition program, using the levy fund to purchase valued open space and park lands throughout the County. By 1994, the County park system consisted of 1,251.7 acres with just one conservation futures property (Guillemot Cove) having been acquired. By 2000, the park system had grown to 2,093.7 acres. The County's 2000 Open Space Plan prioritized purchasing regional and waterfront park sites, and over 3,500 acres of land have been acquired by the County over the past six years. Most of that acreage is concentrated in large "Heritage Park" sites in North, Central and South Kitsap County (North Kitsap Heritage Park, Illahee Forest Preserve Heritage Park, Coulter Creek Heritage Park and Banner Forest). The remainder is waterfront property or important habitat lands purchased for preservation.

Existing Park System

Kitsap County's Park and Open Space system currently includes 74 sites totaling 5,693 acres. More than half of that acreage is within the five heritage parks (the four listed above, plus Newberry Hill Heritage Park). Heritage parks distributed around the County, which are at least 400 acres in size, are intended to become the foundation of the County's park system. They are large enough that they will remain primarily undeveloped natural areas, with trails through them and environmentally sensitive areas preserved or enhanced. These heritage parks will still have enough land to appropriately accommodate active use areas to meet current and future needs. Currently, trails are developed on parts of some of these sites, but they are otherwise undeveloped, having been recently purchased.



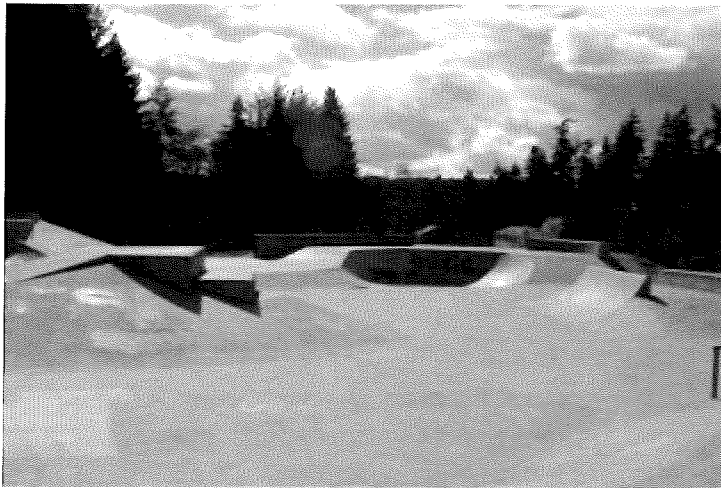
Erlands Point 1

Other classifications of facilities within the County's Park and Open Space system are: other regional parks (primarily waterfront parks) which draw people from more than a five mile distance; Community Parks, which draw people from the immediate community; natural resource areas, preserved for their habitat values, and; partnership properties, which are generally smaller and have limited, if any, active use and/or are used and managed primarily by other parties.

Partnership properties constitute about one third of the Department's sites and five percent of the land area.

The 130 acre Fairgrounds & Events Center is, by far, the most visited site in the park system. The athletic complex at the Fairgrounds has recently been renovated. The Pavilion has also been renovated to better accommodate active recreational uses, and the various fair-related buildings are heavily used for a variety of recreational purposes and public forums throughout the year.

Besides the Fairgrounds, the identity of the County park system for the past forty years has been its waterfront parks. Point No Point, Salsbury, Buck Lake, Island Lake, Wildcat Lake, Long Lake, Horseshoe Lake and even tiny Arness Park in Kingston are packed on warm sunny weekends during the summer. In recent years, with the Conservation Futures acquisitions, purchase of natural areas for preservation and the heritage park acquisitions have expanded the scope of the Park and Open Space system.



Kingston Skate Park 1

Chapter 2: Public Involvement

Meetings

The development process that resulted in this plan was one of intense public involvement. Initially, three regional Public Workshops were held, in which citizens were introduced to the planning process and invited to attend or recommend knowledgeable people to attend a series of Focus Group meetings to discuss the perceived needs for their recreational activity. Eighteen focus group meetings were then held over a six week period. The focus groups were organized around types of facilities. For example, the Fields Focus Group meeting included representatives of the County's soccer, softball, baseball, football, lacrosse, and rugby organizations. The County Park representatives met with well over 50 different user groups through the focus group meeting process. After the focus group meetings were completed, three more public workshops were held to share the information collected and to get further input. The Draft Plan was presented and discussed with a variety of community groups representing a spectrum of Kitsap County interests, as listed in Appendix C.

The County also met twice with other facility providers in the County. Cities, Park Districts, School Districts, Port Districts, the Public Facilities district, State agencies, Tribes, Land Trusts, and private non-profits (YMCA, Boys & Girls Club) were invited to attend. At key points in the process, three meetings were held separately with City Park Directors and two meetings were held with representatives of the County's Stewardship Committees. The draft plan was presented to community organizations for discussion and review prior to the public hearings before the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, Planning Commission, and the Board of County Commissioners. The Park Advisory Board met regularly throughout the process to discuss and give direction on the plan. The Park Advisory Board and Planning Commission held a joint public hearing on the draft plan and the Board of County

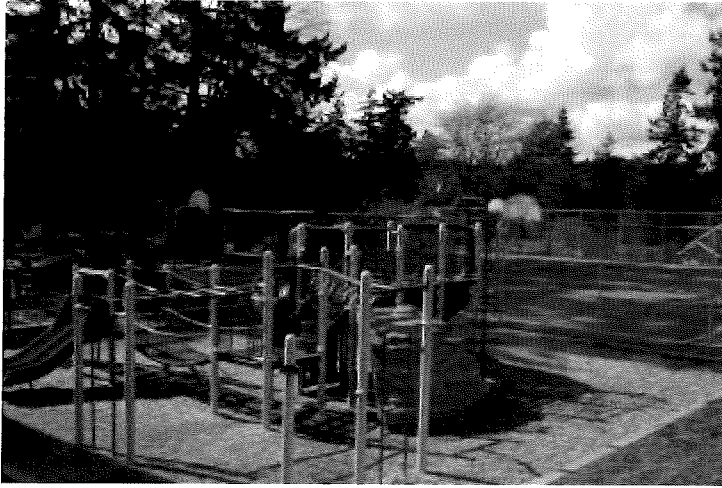
Commissioners held a hearing to consider and adopt this plan. The meeting schedule and focus groups meeting summaries and notes can be found in Appendix C.

Website, Emails

At the beginning of the Planning process, the County began posting information being produced for the plan on the Department's website. Documents, such as the 2000 Open Space Plan, the Questionnaire Survey results, the notes of the focus group meetings, news releases and drafts of the plan were all posted on the website as they were produced. Throughout the meeting process, the names of attendees were collected and added to an email list, which grew to be well over 200 people. Each week, a Weekly Update was sent out to this email list, as well as posted on the County's website, www.kitsapgov.com. The County encouraged people to email any comments on any of the information being sent out. Copies of the emails received are included in the Appendix C.

News Articles

There were a number of newspaper articles written in the County's newspapers at various points in the planning process. Copies of those articles are also included in Appendix C.



Kola Kola Park, Kingston 1

Chapter 3: Inventory

Overview

More than forty different public and private entities provide park and open space facilities in Kitsap County. Four State agencies, four cities, the County, two park districts, five school districts, twelve port districts, a land trust and numerous private concerns are the major holders of parks and open spaces. Approximately 10% of the area of the county (27,771 acres) is owned and managed as park or open space. Open space lands total 20,640.38 acres, and include lands managed by the State as habitat, managed forest, or for passive recreation, the City of Bremerton's watershed property, City and County designated open space lands and land trust holdings. There are 5,001.68 acres of designated park lands, including State, County, City, Park District and private parks. The remainder of the lands inventoried was golf courses, school lands, cemeteries and port lands.

In addition to the open space and park lands listed above and shown on *Figure 3–A*, there are approximately 6,850 acres of land in Kitsap County that are owned by the federal government. A majority of this land is at Naval Base at Bangor, with the remaining land at the Manchester Fuel Department, NUWC Keyport and Camp Wesley Harris. Much of this acreage is left as a forested open space buffer that separates the primary activity on the sites from the surrounding properties. While these sites are primarily used for military installations and have restricted public access, they do provide large areas of visual open space and wildlife habitat.

Approximately 18.2 miles (96,213 feet) of saltwater shoreline is in public ownership. This number includes the 5 miles (26,400) feet of saltwater shoreline frontage on Blake Island State Park, which is only accessible by boat. This is about 8% of the County's total 228 miles of saltwater shoreline. Almost five miles of marine shoreline have been acquired since 2000, primarily by Kitsap County and the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton and Poulsbo.

Few new athletic facilities have been built since 2000, although some have been renovated. School Districts provide most of the athletic facilities. Large regional sites with concentrations of facilities serve for competitive play and tournaments, while



Guillemot Cove 2

local parks, middle and elementary schools are used for practice, by younger youth and local residents. Many of the fields are in poor condition, often as a result of overuse.

With 91 miles of trail in place, Kitsap has almost doubled the mileage available in 2000. Most of that increase has occurred thanks to the efforts of volunteers, and mostly on recently acquired County Park lands – at Clear Creek, Hansville Greenway, Banner and Illahee Forests, Anderson Landing, Carpenter Lake, Anderson Point and Point No Point. These are primarily unpaved hiking and mountain biking trail systems within park sites. Bainbridge Island has prioritized developing cross-island trail networks, and has been working toward that goal. A number of Kitsap County communities have prepared trail plans, including Hansville, Kingston, Indianola, Illahee and Silverdale.

Facilities for athletic recreational activities such as soccer, softball, basketball, swimming (in pools) are primarily provided by the school districts, with the cities and the County also helping to meet the need. There were few new facilities for these activities developed in Kitsap County since 2000, but a number of the fields have been renovated.

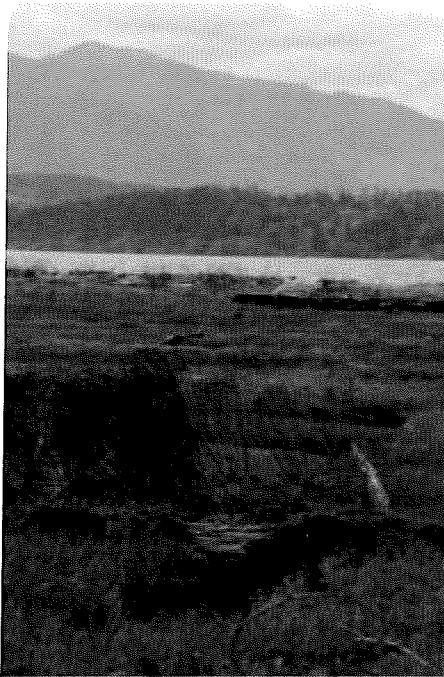
Facility Type	Ownership		
	Grand Total	County Parks	Private
Grand Total	27,768.09	5,692.78	2,051.15
Open Space	20,640.38	3,941.00	200.00
Regional Parks	3,863.38	1,521.00	
Community Parks	412.90	185.78	
Tot Lots	6.87		
Golf Course	1,176.84	45.00	71.84
Schools	912.20		
Private Park	718.53		18.53
Cemetery	36.99		4.78
Trails Total (miles)	91	34	
Paved Trails	4	1	
Unpaved Trails	87	33	
Shoreline Total (feet)	125094	31492	
Linear ft of Saltwater	96213	29051	
Linear ft of Freshwater	28881	2441	
Athletic Facilities			
Baseball fields	22	2	
300' babe ruth/adult competition	15	2	
Practice/recreation	7	1	
Baseball/little league	23	5	5
200' unlighted field competition	10	2	2
200' lighted field competition	2		2
Practice/recreation	11	3	1
Softball Fields	70	20	
adult - 250'+ unlighted competition	20	5	
adult - 250'+ lighted competition	9	3	
Practice/recreation	41	12	
Field hockey/lacrosse	17		
Football	17		
Multi-Use practice fields	51		
Soccer	78	18	
Regulation - adult size	43	9	
Regulation - youth size	35	9	
Gymnasium	67	1	
Basketball	84	7	
Indoor Court	43	1	
Outdoor Court	40	3	
Volleyball	69	6	
Indoor Court	52	5	
Outdoor Court	17	1	
Swimming Pool (indoor)	6		
Tennis courts	67	9	
BMX Track	1	1	
Disc Golf	2		
Horseshoe Pit	54	30	
Skate Park	6	2	1
Outdoor Leisure Activities			
Amphitheater	3		1
Boat Launch - Motorized	29	2	
Boat Launch - Non-motorized	4	4	
Campgrounds (sites)	277		
Community Center	8	4	
Golf Course holes	162	18	108
Interpretive Center	2		2
Motorcross Track	0		
Off -Leash Area	5	2	
Playground	89	13	
Scuba Diving Facilities	8	5	
Shooting Range	0		
Swimming beaches (ft)	0		
Picnic Shelters	39	5	

Figure 3 - A: Facility Summary

Agency Overview

Kitsap County

Kitsap County manages 74 park and open space sites which total 5,693 acres. Since 2000, the County has acquired 3,600 acres, primarily at five large Heritage Park sites: Banner Forest, Coulter Creek Heritage Park, Illahee Forest Heritage Park, Central Kitsap Greenway and North Kitsap Heritage Park. Acquisition of these properties was consistent with the policy direction of the 2000 Open Space Plan, land-banking large regional "Heritage Parks" throughout the county. Together with the swimming beach parks, waterfront and open space lands, the Heritage Parks will be the foundation of a future county park system with fewer, larger parks.



Anderson Landing Preserve 1

Other properties purchased were marine waterfront and riparian habitat lands, again consistent with priorities of the 2000 Plan. Puget Sound waterfront was purchased at Forbes Landing and Point No Point; Laughlin Cove, Nick's Lagoon and Stavis Estuary were purchased on Hood Canal; Sinclair Inlet and Kingston Salt Marsh are estuarine saltwater sites. Purchases were made along Big Beef Creek, Stavis Creek, Barker Creek, Illahee Creek, and Chico Creek as riparian wildlife corridors.

Twenty-three of the 74 properties the County Park Department manages are classified by the County as "Partnership Properties." While being over 30% of the total number of park sites, they comprise less than 5% of the Park system's land area. They are lands which, by their nature do not fit into the

County's role as a provider of regional facilities.

The Kitsap County Park Properties are shown on Figure 3-B.

Figure 3-B:

KITSAP COUNTY PARK FACILITIES

	<u>HERITAGE PARKS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Banner Forest Heritage Park	635.0	south	Trails
2	Coulter Creek Heritage Park	1195.0	south	Undeveloped
3	Illahee Preserve Heritage Park	380.0	central	Trails
4	Newberry Hill Heritage Park	247.0	central	Undeveloped
5	North Kitsap Heritage Park	443.0	north	Undeveloped
	Total Heritage Parks	<u>2900.0</u>		
	<u>REGIONAL COUNTY PARKS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
6	Anderson Point County Park	66.0	south	Saltwater frontage, trails
7	Buck Lake County Park	20.0	north	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, picnic areas, playground, ball fields, restrooms, community center
8	Horseshoe Lake County Park	39.0	south	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, picnic areas, playground, walking trails restrooms
9	Island Lake County Park	23.0	north	Lake access, fishing pier, walking trails, picnic areas, playground, restrooms, community center
10	Kitsap Fairgrounds & Events Center	129.0	central	Fair facilities, ball fields, tennis courts, playground
11	Long Lake County Park	24.8	south	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, walking trails, picnic areas, playground, volleyball court, restrooms, community center
12	Point No Point Lighthouse and Park	60.8	north	Saltwater beach access, walking trails, historic lighthouse, fishing
13	Salsbury Point County Park	6.5	north	Saltwater beach access, boat launch, restrooms, picnic area, playground
14	Wildcat Lake County Park	11.0	central	Lake access, swimming area, picnic areas, playgrounds, restrooms
	Total Regional Parks	<u>380.1</u>		
	<u>COMMUNITY PARKS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
15	A Quiet Place Park	9.3	north	Walking trails and view points
16	Anderson Hill Athletic Fields	18.5	central	2 soccer fields, 1 practice field
17	Anna Smith Park	6.6	central	Saltwater beach access, picnic areas, demonstration garden
18	Arness Roadside Park	1.0	north	Saltwater beach access, picnic areas, view points, restrooms
19	Forbes Landing	3.0	north	Undeveloped saltwater access
20	Givens Community Center	1.0	south	Meeting rooms
21	Harper Park	59.0	south	Saltwater beach access, ball field, walking trails
22	Kingston Community Center	1.0	north	Meeting rooms, public library
23	Kingston Skate Park	0.5	north	Skate park
24	Kingston Tennis Courts	0.5	north	2 Tennis courts

25	Kola Kola Park	3.0	north	Ball field, playground, 2 basketball courts, pickle ball, restrooms
26	Olalla Beach	14.1	south	Saltwater access, boat launch
27	Old Mill Park	6.6	central	Saltwater access, trails, picnic areas, interpretive signage
28	Silverdale Community Center	3.0	central	Meeting rooms
29	Silverdale Rotary Gateway Park	12.0	central	Skate park, trails
30	Silverdale Waterfront Park	2.3	central	Saltwater beach access, boat launch, restrooms, picnic area, playground
31	Veterans Memorial Park	48.0	south	Ball fields, playground, picnic area
32	Village Greens Golf Course	45.0	south	18 hole golf course
Total Community Parks		234.4		

	<u>NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
33	Anderson Landing Preserve	82.0	central	Trails and viewpoints
34	Barker Creek Corridor	40.1	central	Undeveloped riparian habitat
35	Carpenter Lake/Carpenter Creek	67.0	north	Boardwalk and viewpoints to spagmun bog
36	Central Kitsap Greenways	623.0	central	Undeveloped habitat
37	Erlands Point Preserve	35.0	central	Riparian habitat
38	Guillemot Cove Preserve	184.0	central	Trails, Hood Canal waterfront
39	Hansville Greenway	180.0	north	Trails, viewpoints, wildlife habitat
40	Howe Farm	83.0	south	Preserved farmland, off leash dog area
41	Indianola-Bloedel Preserve	81.0	north	Waterfront, trails, and wildlife habitat
42	Laughlin Cove	20.0	central	Kayak way point on Hood Canal
43	Nick's Lagoon	34.5	central	Near shore estuarine habitat, environmental education
44	Schold Farm	69.0	central	Wetland habitat, trails
45	Silverdale Wetlands	14.6	central	Wetland habitat, trails
46	Sinclair Inlet Wildlife Restoration Area	17.5	south	Estuarine wetland, view points, trails
47	Suquamish Forest Preserve	202.6	north	Undeveloped wildlife habitat
48	Stavis Estuary	11.3	central	Preserved estuarine habitat
49	Waterman Point Wetland	1.6	south	Preserved estuarine habitat
50	Wicks Lake Preserve	100.0	south	Freshwater access
51	Wynn-Jones Preserve	54.7	south	Saltwater access, trails
Total Natural Resource Areas		<u>1900.9</u>		

	<u>PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
52	Bandix Dog Park	30.0	south	Off leash dog park
53	Calvinwood	118.0	south	Undeveloped open space, trails
54	Colchester	0.5	south	Saltwater beach access
55	Edgewater Ball fields	6.5	north	1 soccer field, 1 baseball field
56	Healy Property	6.5	south	Undeveloped
57	Indianola Greenways	3.6	north	Walking trails
58	Indianola Tennis Court	0.3	north	1 tennis court
59	Keyport Central Park	0.1	north	Playground

60	Keyport Saltwater Park	2.0	north	Saltwater beach access, playground, picnic area
61	Little Valley Ball field	1.5	north	1 ball field
62	Navy Yard City	24.0	south	Undeveloped
63	Ridgetop Park #1	5.0	central	Playground, ball field, exercise course
64	Ridgetop Park #2	4.0	central	Playground
65	Rude Road Site	20.0	north	Undeveloped
66	Snyder Park	16.8	north	Ball fields
67	South Kitsap Little League Ball field	2.3	south	3 Baseball fields (youth)
68	South Kitsap Rotary Park	12.0	south	Multi-use fields, trails
69	Southworth Open Space	2.2	south	Undeveloped
70	Suquamish Nature Preserve	5.5	north	Trail
71	Suquamish/Pat Brandt Park	0.2	north	Picnic area
72	Suquamish Pathway Park	0.9	north	Walking trails
73	Tracyton Property	14.8	central	Undeveloped open space
74	View Point Park	1.5	south	View points

Total Partnership Properties **278.2**

Heritage Park acreage **2900.0**

Regional Park acreage **380.1**

Community Park acreage **234.4**

Natural Resource acreage **1900.9**

Partnership Property acreage **278.2**

Total Park System acreage **5693.6**

CITIES AND DISTRICTS

The cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo have parks departments that provide parks and recreation facilities. The City of Bremerton manages over 7000 acres of open space land and park facilities and almost 9,000 linear feet of shoreline. Poulsbo's Parks Department manages 141 acres of parks and open space, along with 9,280 linear feet of shoreline. The City of Port Orchard maintains several city parks, totaling 26 acres, through other city agencies. On Bainbridge Island, the City passed an open space bond issue in 2001 which has enabled it to purchase a number of sites. Some of those sites have been turned over to the island's Park District to manage. The City of Bainbridge Island currently owns 240 acres of land and 3,270 lineal feet of saltwater shoreline, but otherwise relies on the Park District to provide park, recreation and open space facilities and programs.

In 2005, the Bainbridge Island Park District became a Metropolitan Park District. It provides almost 1,000 acres of parks and open space and 3,162 linear feet of shoreline on the Island. The park district's facilities include an indoor gymnasium and swimming pool, ball fields and sports courts, as well as trails and passive use areas.



Erlands Point 2

The South Kitsap Parks District operates one 200-acre park east of the City of Port Orchard that includes ball fields, a miniature railroad, nature trails and forested areas. They also own a small passive park on Olalla Valley Road.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

There are five school districts in Kitsap County that provide recreation facilities on part of their school grounds. Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, North, Central, and South school districts provide a majority of playgrounds, ball fields and sport courts in the county, as well as indoor gymnasiums and swimming pools.

STATE AGENCIES

Three state agencies and the University of Washington manage approximately 9,068 acres in Kitsap County for open space and park uses.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages six park sites in Kitsap County that total 1,198 acres and provide 45,302 linear feet of shoreline for public access. Blake Island State Park accounts for 26,400 linear feet of shoreline of the State Parks total. Washington State Parks also provides the majority of camping sites in the county.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages approximately 12,240 acres of forest lands in Kitsap County. 6,069 acres are identified and managed for habitat or recreation uses in the Green Mountain State Forest and the Kitsap Forest.

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) manage approximately 1,498 acres of open space in Kitsap County. The majority of the WDFW properties are part of the Hood Canal Salmon Sanctuary, a stream protection project along Big Beef Creek. Other properties are boat launches, of which there are eleven.

OTHER LANDS

Figure 3-C: Park, Open Space and Other Government Owned Lands

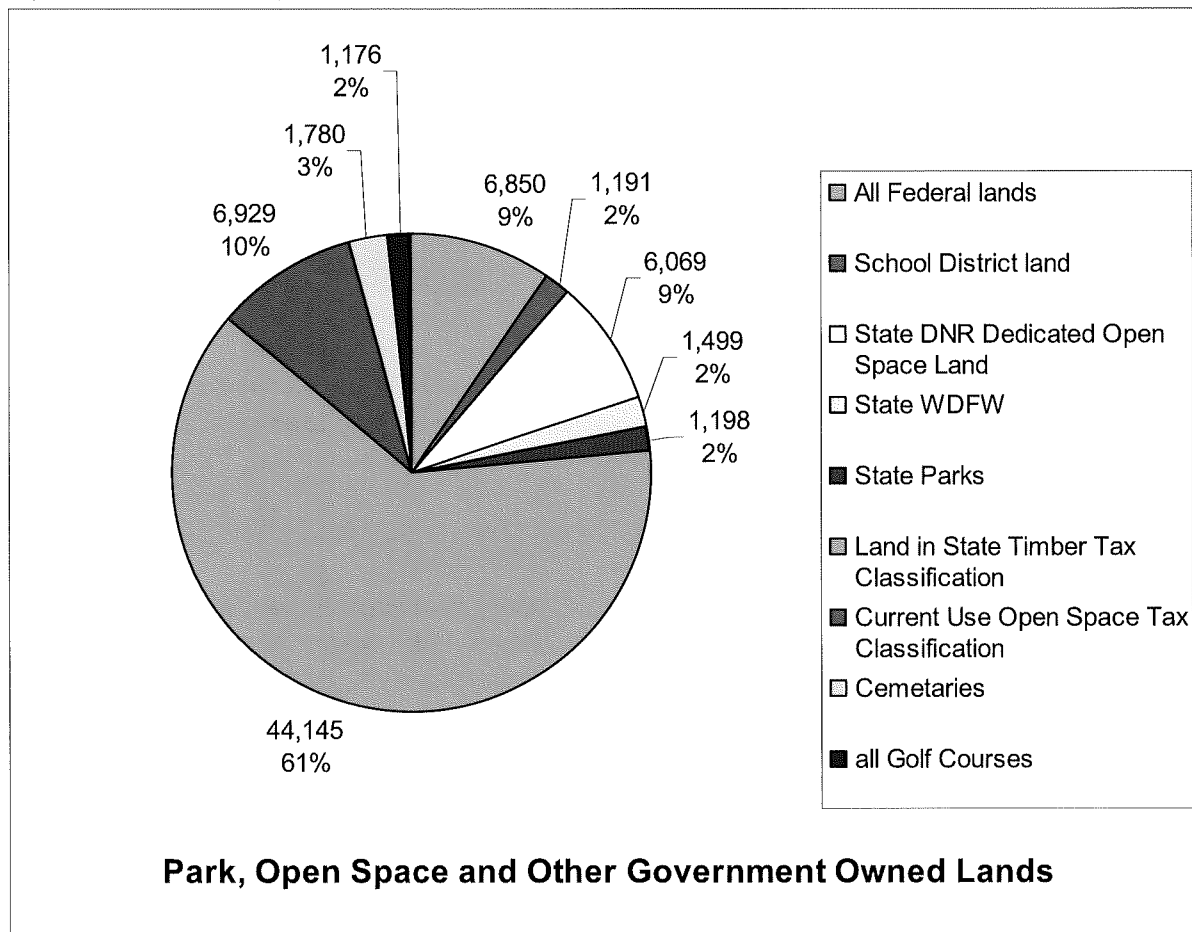


Figure 3-C shows the number of acres in various ownerships or use categories that are outside of County ownership. The federal lands total of 6,850 acres includes Submarine Base Bangor, Keyport, and the Manchester Fuel depot. The State Department of Natural Resources land includes Green Mountain State Forest and Kitsap Forest near Seabeck.



Waterman Dock, Port Orchard 1

Chapter 4: Demand and Need Analysis

OVERVIEW

Determination, in this plan, of the demand and need for park, recreation and open space lands and facilities was a two-fold process. A mathematical model was run, based on participation rates for various recreational activities, as expressed by 1049 county residents in a questionnaire survey conducted for this plan. The County also met with representatives of more than 50 different recreational activities in a series of focus group meetings to learn the perceived needs from the users of various facilities. The experienced needs were used to check and modify the mathematical results. This process produced a needs analysis in which there is a high level of confidence.

This plan notes deficiencies in many different areas. Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department (KC Parks) will assume responsibility to provide some, but not all, of the needed facilities. In those cases where KC Parks has identified a need and has determined that they will not be providing the facilities to meet the full demand, they will partner with other agencies to meet the demand. This partnership assistance can include such tasks as help with acquisition, providing funding for upgrading existing facilities and providing technical expertise.

Under the requirements of the Growth Management Act needs must be expressed relative to levels of service (LOS). For parks and open space, levels of service are measured in acres of land for each thousand people being served. Shoreline levels of service is measured in miles of shoreline; trails in miles of trail per thousand people; recreational facilities in units (ballfields, gyms, pools, etc) per thousand people. Existing levels of service are determined by dividing the number of acres, miles, ballfields, etc by the number of people in the county and dividing that number by 1,000. If we know that the existing facilities are inadequate, we can project a higher level of service which would meet the identified need.

Figure 4-A contains summarized information about the inventoried facilities and their current and proposed Level of Service.

Figure 4 - A: SUMMARY INFORMATION

	KITSAP CNTY FACILITIES	OTHER FACILITIES	TOTAL FACILITIES	CURRENT K.C. RATIO (#/1000 pop)	K.C. STD PROPOSED (#/1000 pop)	FACILITIES REQ'D (std)	FACILITIES REQ'D (pop growth)	TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED
OPEN SPACE								
Open Space (acres)	3960.00	16699.38	20659.38	84.7175	84.7175	0.00	1870.05	1870.05
Regional Parks (acres)	1502.00	2342.38	3844.38	15.7646	15.7646	0.00	347.99	347.99
Community Parks (acres)	230.78	227.12	457.90	1.8777	1.8777	0.00	41.45	41.45
Shoreline Access (lnft)	29051.00	67162.00	96213.00	79.92%	120,384		12000.00	12000.00
TRAILS								
Unpaved Trails (mi)	33.00	54.00	87.00	0.3568	0.6500	71.51	14.35	85.86
Paved Trails (mi)	1.00	3.00	4.00	0.0164	0.0320	3.80	0.71	4.51
ATHLETIC FACILITIES								
Indoor Gymnasiums	0.00	67.00	67.00	0.2747	0.3000	6.16	6.62	12.78
Indoor Fieldhouses	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.0041	0.0041	0.00	0.09	0.09
Swimming Pools	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.0246	0.0315	1.68	0.70	2.38
Basketball Courts	5.00	79.00	84.00	0.3445	0.3600	3.79	7.95	11.74
Volleyball Courts	3.00	56.00	59.00	0.2419	0.2600	4.40	5.74	10.14
Tennis Courts	9.00	58.00	67.00	0.2747	0.2747	0.00	6.06	6.06
Skateboard Facilities	1.00	5.00	6.00	0.0246	0.0300	1.32	0.66	1.98
Disc Golf Course	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0041	0.0275	5.71	0.61	6.31
Football Fields	1.00	16.00	17.00	0.0697	0.0697	0.00	1.54	1.54
Soccer Fields	8.00	35.00	43.00	0.1763	0.2500	17.97	5.52	23.48
Baseball Fields	8.00	14.00	22.00	0.0902	0.1750	20.68	3.86	24.54
Softball Fields	19.00	5.00	24.00	0.0984	0.1750	18.68	3.86	22.54
Multipurpose Fields		43.00	43.00	0.1763	0.1763	0.00	3.89	3.89
OUTDOOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES								
Playgrounds	11.00	117.00	128.00	0.5249	0.5450	4.90	12.03	16.94
Picnic Shelters	5.00	33.00	38.00	0.1558	0.1558	0.00	3.44	3.44
Camping	0.00	276.00	276.00	1.1318	1.2000	16.63	26.49	43.12
Swimming (ft of shoreline)	1512.00	780.00	2292.00	9.3988	9.3988	0.00	207.47	207.47
Boating	6.00	27.00	33.00	0.1353	0.1353	0.00	2.99	2.99
Saltwater Diving	5.00	3.00	8.00	0.0328	0.0500	4.19	1.10	5.30
Golf	18.00	108.00	126.00	0.5167	0.5400	5.69	11.92	17.61
Off Leash Dog Areas	2.00	3.00	5.00	0.0205	0.0500	7.19	1.10	8.30
Nature/Interpretative Centers	1.00	2.00	3.00	0.0123	0.0200	1.88	0.44	2.32
Community Centers	3.00	5.00	8.00	0.0328	0.0348	0.49	0.77	1.25

PARK LAND

1. OPEN SPACE

There are currently approximately 85 acres of open space for every 1000 people in Kitsap County. The ratio includes the 6,069 acres of Washington State Department of Natural Resources land in their Green Mountain Recreation Area and Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve sites. It also includes 7,300 acres in the Bremerton watershed and utility lands. Together these areas account for over 13,000 acres of the current open space inventory of 20,660 acres in the county. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife owns 1,477 acres of habitat and water access lands and Kitsap County has 3,941 acres, mostly recently purchased Heritage Park, water access and riparian corridor lands.

Additional lands which the County would acquire in this category would primarily go towards the completion of the acquisition of North Kitsap Heritage Park and Newberry Hill Heritage Park. Waterfront and habitat lands make up the remainder.

The open spaces acquired should be done with an eye toward eventually becoming an interconnected system, primarily for the habitat value this provides. Where appropriate, these open spaces should be connected to regional, local and other facilities with a countywide trail system.



Guillemot Cove 3

2. SHORELINE ACCESS

Kitsap County contains 228 miles of saltwater shoreline, a very high number relative to the 396 square mile size of the County (according to the Puget Sound Regional Council). Access to the saltwater shoreline was in high demand in the survey conducted as part of this planning process. (See *Appendix B: Survey Summary*) In the 2000 Open Space Plan, Kitsap County set a standard of having 10% of the County's 228 miles of saltwater shoreline available to the general public. At that time public access was available to 13.45 miles of saltwater shoreline. Since then almost five additional miles have been added, mostly by Kitsap County and the Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton and Poulsbo. Approximately 4.6 miles of waterfront must still be acquired to meet the 10% goal. There are known to be a number of undeveloped road rights-of-way leading to Kitsap County shorelines, which may provide some limited public access to those

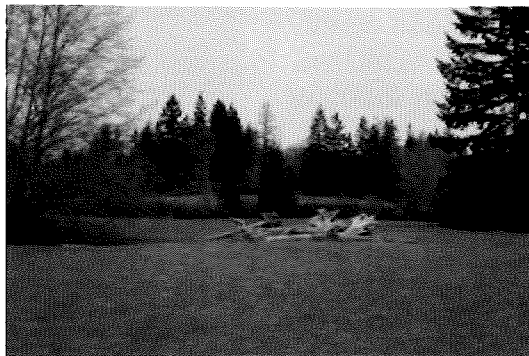
shorelines. In order to develop access, the County would need to provide adequate buffers between neighboring properties and public shoreline access, as well as adequate parking, restrooms and trash amenities.

3. REGIONAL PARKS

Regional parks are a major recreation facility type meeting many different demands and containing many different features, such as open space and trails, athletic facilities and community centers. Regional parks include most of the active and passive uses inventoried for this plan. Kitsap County's new Heritage Parks fit in this category, although most of the acreage of those properties was included in the open space numbers, as the sites are so large that most of the property will remain as open space, with just trails and habitat restoration improvements.

The current ratio for regional parks is 15 acres per 1,000 persons, and the proposed level of service is recommended to remain at that level. The need for additional lands for regional parks will be met by the County's completion of Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Parks.

Active uses included in the regional park system include tournament field complexes for softball, baseball and soccer, as well as tennis courts. Multi-use open fields should also be provided.



Erlands Point 3

Large areas of "undeveloped" open space that is used for passive recreation is an element of regional parks. Trails, off leash dog areas, disc golf courses, velodromes, amphitheaters, and covered arenas are among the uses which can be accommodated in regional parks. Not every regional park contains every

use. Rather, uses are selected based on residents' desires, the site's capabilities, available funding and other issues.

In addition to their on-site development, regional facilities should be connected to community and other facilities with a countywide trail system.

Specific needs were expressed for additional facilities at a number of the focus group meetings held with users as part of this planning process. Many of those needs can be accommodated within the

County's Heritage Parks as they are developed. *Figure 4 – B* shows the sites where those needs are proposed to be met.

Figure 4 - B: Needs Identification

	Aquatic Centers	Baseball Field	Basketball	Boat launch	Covered Arenas	Disc Golf Course	Dog Agility Course	Dog Parks/ Off leash areas	Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	Gardens	Kayak launches (3-8 miles)	Motorcross Track	Multi - Use Open Fields	Performing Arts (indoor/outdoor)	Pickle Ball	Playgrounds	Senior Center	Shooting/Hunting	Skate Park	Soccer Field	Softball Field	Table Tennis Tables	Teen Center	Trails (miles)	Volleyball
Forbes/Point No Point		1	1	1							x		x	1		x							1		x
Kingston Village Greens		3	1					1					x	1						4	3				x
North Kitsap Heritage Park			2											1						3					x
North Kitsap Events Center																									x
Hood Canal Area				2							x														x
City of Bainbridge								1			x														x
Silverdale Community Center	1																	1					1		x
Newberry Hill Heritage Park						1	1	1					x												x
Kitsap County Fairgrounds Complex					1	1							x							3	3				x
Ilahaee Forest													x	1											x
City of Bremerton								2			x												1		x
Pendergaast Field Complex																				2					x
City of Port Orchard											x								1						x
Veterans Memorial Park																									x
South Kitsap Area	1	2			1						x									4	2				x
Coulter Creek Heritage Park			1					1		1		1	x	1						4	4				x
Total Planned	2	6	5	3	2	4	1	6	*	1	x	1	5	5	0	16	1	1	1	16	12	0	3	66	3
Total Needed	2	24	12	3	5	1	7	*	1	x	x	1	5	5	12	18	1	1	1	24	24	18	3	90	9

* The football/rugby/ and lacrosse need will be fulfilled by the increase in soccer fields

4. COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are smaller facilities which serve a more limited population surrounding the park. They typically contain playgrounds, basketball courts, multi-use fields, tennis courts and pathways. There is a projected need for additional community parks, but the County will be involved only in a partnership role to meet that need. The exception to this is the Kingston and Silverdale UGA's, where the County should take the lead in working with the communities to plan, acquire, and manage land for community parks to meet the needs of these communities.

Over the years, the County has acquired a number of community parks in various rural communities, such as Suquamish, Manchester, and Seabeck. The County's Volunteer Coordinator will work with local community groups, agencies, and other volunteers to form partnerships in order to continue operation and maintenance of these facilities.

In addition to their on-site development, community facilities should be connected to regional, local and other facilities with a countywide trail system.

5. TRAILS



Guillemot Cove 4

The Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for trails which are not within road rights-of-way, while the Public Works Department provides pedestrian/bicycle facilities along roads. A

Based on responses to the questionnaire survey, trail uses of walking for pleasure or exercise, bicycling and hiking, horseback riding, or jogging are the forms of recreation most commonly practiced by county residents. Respondents said they would use trails more frequently if they were more conveniently located. (See *Appendix B: Survey Summary*.) The vision expressed in public meetings held during the planning process is for a county-wide trail network connecting residential communities to parks, open spaces, schools, places of business and community facilities. Also within that vision is networks of trails within the large Heritage Parks which the County has recently acquired. The

number of communities throughout the County have prepared trail plans, which should be a foundation for and incorporated into a future county-wide trail system. Trails should be provided for walkers, joggers, hikers, mountain bicyclists, horseback riders – all types of non-motorized transportation and recreation.

OUTDOOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. PLAYGROUNDS / PLAY EQUIPMENT

Kitsap County Parks Department provides 15% of playgrounds and play equipment in the county. The majority is provided by school districts and local parks departments. The inventory indicates relatively few additional facilities are required to meet the identified need. However, in focus group meetings with mothers of young children the need for at least two centrally located covered playgrounds was requested. In our damp, temperate climate, there are many days when a covered play area would be welcomed by users and their parents. Any new playgrounds should comply with ADA requirements and provide play opportunities and experiences for a variety of ages.

2. CAMPING

All the campsites inventoried in Kitsap County are within State Parks. Kitsap County is currently constructing campsites at the Fairgrounds Special Events Center.

3. BOATING LAUNCHES

Three additional launches are required to meet demand. Eight Port Districts and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife provide most of the launches in the county. The County may develop facilities as the opportunities arise, and also may assist other agencies as they develop facilities.

4. SALTWATER DIVING

A need has been identified for saltwater diving sites around the county. Kitsap County for the most part is surrounded by saltwater, and there is a strong diving community within the county, as well as within the greater Puget Sound region. A number of desirable dive sites



Guillemot Cove 5

have been identified; many at waterfront County parks. The County will work with users to facilitate diving at these locations.

5. GOLF COURSES

The County currently has an adequate supply of golf courses. However, one new course will be needed to meet demand due to population growth.

6. DISC GOLF COURSES

There is currently one disc golf course in Kitsap County, with a second in planning stages. This fast growing family activity will be adequately served with five additional courses throughout the county.

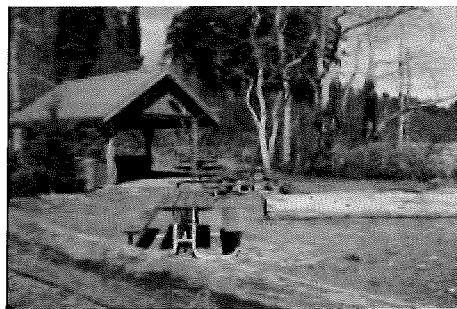
7. OFF-LEASH DOG AREAS

There are currently five off-leash dog areas in Kitsap County, two of which are on County park lands. A need has been identified for an additional seven more over the next six years. These should be distributed evenly over the county, and many can be accommodated within regional County parks.

8. NATURE/INTERPRETATIVE CENTERS

Existing nature interpretive facilities in Kitsap County facilities are privately owned and operated. A need has been consistently expressed for more such facilities. The County should work with other agencies and private groups to provide additional interpretive centers.

9. COMMUNITY CENTERS



Port of Eglon 1

Kitsap County currently provides three of the seven existing community centers in the County. No additional facilities are proposed to meet the current standard. However, the Silverdale and Kingston Community Centers are inadequate for the existing community demands. The County cannot build new centers alone, but

should partner with other agencies to develop new community centers. These centers provide an opportunity to meet the needs for teen centers, senior centers, gymnasiums and even an aquatic center.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

1. INDOOR GYMNASIUMS

The analysis above indicates the need for approximately twelve additional gymnasiums to meet the need projected for 2012. Because gymnasiums are usually constructed as part of other projects, typically schools, Kitsap County proposes to assist meeting the demand by helping school districts and others when they develop new facilities. Additionally, gyms can be used to meet a variety of other community needs including indoor sports, and gathering and meeting spaces.

2. SWIMMING POOLS

Current standards indicate that the quantity of swimming pool facilities within Kitsap County is inadequate. Future population growth also generates demand for one additional facility. Most pools in the county now are owned and operated by the school districts. While the schools open the pools to the general public, they are primarily educators, charged with meeting the needs of the school children, not the general population. New pools should be designed, constructed and operated as public pools. Kitsap County's role is to partner with private groups, businesses or other government agencies to help meet demand.

3. BASKETBALL COURTS

The inventory indicates a total of 84 basketball courts in the County. As the population increases approximately 10 new courts will be needed to accommodate the increased number of users. Most of the facilities are currently provided at area schools; Kitsap County Parks provides less than 10% of the basketball courts in the county region. The County's role in meeting future needs is primarily providing outdoor courts.

4. VOLLEYBALL COURTS

The majority of the existing courts are provided by the School Districts. The inventory indicates a shortage of volleyball courts. The County may work to meet the demand by coordinating planning with other

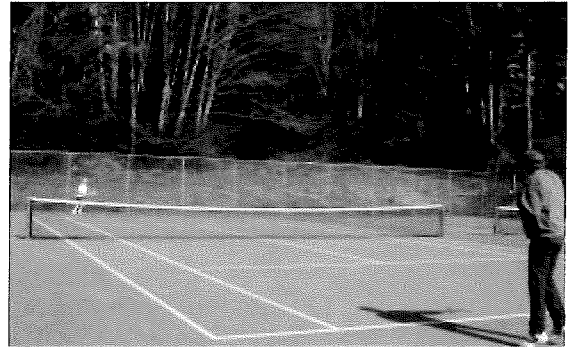


Buck Lake County Park 1

agencies as well as developing outdoor courts at County-owned facilities. Courts constructed by the County Parks Department could be developed at community or regional parks, but are best suited for regional athletic complexes. Courts at these complexes should be configured for tournament play and should include appropriate support.

5. TENNIS COURTS

The survey indicates that Kitsap County has a shortage of tennis courts. The Kitsap County Parks Department currently provides 13% of the tennis courts in the county region, with local parks departments and school districts providing the majority of the courts. In keeping with



Kingston Tennis Courts 1

the goals and policies, Kitsap County Parks Department does not propose meeting the demand for more courts unilaterally. To meet the balance of the demand, the County may assist other agencies when they develop new facilities. This assistance can include acquiring land, upgrading existing facilities and providing lighting. Courts can be located in regional and community parks. Courts in regional complexes should be designed for tournament play with an adequate number of courts and support facilities provided. Courts in community parks should be designed for recreational play only.

6. SKATEBOARD FACILITIES

Demand for skateboard facilities has grown over the past few years. The emergence of longboarding throughout the County may require additional facilities beyond the traditional skateboard parks. The six skateboard facilities in the County are heavily used, and there is a need for a new facility in South Kitsap. The County will partner with groups interested in providing this type of facility.

7. FOOTBALL FIELDS

Football fields in the County are provided mainly by the school districts, and little need has been identified for more fields over the next six years.

8. SOCCER FIELDS

Soccer fields are provided by many agencies in the County. While there are a large number of fields, they do not meet the current

demand. Many of the fields are provided by school districts, whose primary responsibility is to provide facilities for school activities. In this wet climate field overuse is a real issue, and fields are often closed so they can recover or not suffer additional damage in wet conditions. Kitsap County intends to construct artificially surfaced fields at regional parks in North, Central and South Kitsap. They will be designed for tournament play and include supporting facilities such as parking, concessions, restrooms and other items. This should relieve pressure on school district fields, as the new fields will meet much of the demand for game play, allowing the school fields to serve just practice needs. These fields can also serve the needs for lacrosse, rugby and football fields.

9. BASEBALL FIELDS

Ball fields are in great demand in Kitsap County. The County will build four new artificially surfaced fields in regional parks within the next three years to help meet this need. The County will also work with other agencies in their upgrading facilities.

10. SOFTBALL FIELDS

There is a serious shortage of fields to meet the need for softball in Kitsap County. The County intends to build five new artificial fields in regional parks within the next three years to help meet the need. Artificial surfaces allow more play, as the fields withstand use in all weather conditions.

11. MULTIPURPOSE FIELDS

These fields serve as practice fields for organized sports, and also serve unstructured, pick-up and spontaneous recreational activities. They provide an important and valued function for many types of recreation, and will be provided in new parks as they are developed.

12. OTHER RECREATION ACTIVITIES

There are numerous "other" recreation activities and facilities that were not included in our survey questionnaire or the facilities inventory in Chapter Three. Examples of these activities or facilities include flying radio controlled model airplanes, rock climbing walls, bocce ball, archery, off-road vehicles, outdoor theaters, and covered arenas. These are generally specialized activities with smaller user groups and are not typically included in park inventories or facilities plans. However, small or specialized, these activities have dedicated user groups and have a need for facilities within the County. As the County

develops new parks, every effort will be made to include these activities in the planning process.



Raab Park, City of Poulsbo 1

Chapter 5: Strategies, Goals, and Objectives

On June 28, 2005, the Kitsap Board of County Commissioners and the County's Parks and Recreation Advisory Board met in a workshop format to discuss six year goals and priorities for the County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department. This was the first step toward updating the County's 2000 Open Space Plan. The consensus at the meeting was that while acquisition of certain types of land should continue, it should be at a reduced level. More emphasis should be placed on developing facilities in the next six years, and on the management and maintenance of Park and Open Space lands. Acquisition of waterfront properties is still a priority, as is the development of both athletic fields and trails. Notes from that meeting are included in Appendix C.

Public input during the planning process, including responses to the questionnaire survey, expressions of need by users at focus group meetings and extensive feedback received at meetings and in email comments, reinforced the policy direction set in that workshop. The policy direction for Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department for the next six years can be grouped into seven main themes:

- the role of the County in meeting the park, recreation and open space needs of the County;
- the County is in transition in a number of ways over the term of this plan;
- acquisition will continue, but in a more limited and targeted way;
- more attention and resources will be devoted to management of park and open space lands;
- an emphasis will be placed on creatively assessing and instituting funding sources, particularly for maintenance of park and open space lands;

- the County proactively works with others to meet the needs which are not the County's primary responsibility, and;
- the County cultivates positive relationships with the public and keeps the public informed about the facilities and programs offered by the County.

The County's goals, objectives and strategies for accomplishing those seven general themes over the next six years are as follows:

I. COUNTY'S ROLE

GOAL: Establish the County's role in providing for the park, recreation and open space needs as a provider of regional facilities.

Objective: Complete acquisition of the Heritage Park system.

Objective: Begin development of the Heritage Parks, including tournament-level athletic field complexes, trail networks and facilities to meet other identified needs.

Objective: Acquire and develop waterfront parks, including freshwater lakes and access to the saltwater shoreline, including park sites, access to public tidelands and underwater parks.

Objective: Acquire and preserve an integrated system of open space lands which preserve valued wildlife habitat, historical and cultural lands.

Objective: Acquire and develop a network of off-road non-motorized trails, connecting parks, population centers, schools, and other destinations.

STRATEGIES

Kitsap County will continue to assume the role of provider of regional park facilities, open space lands and special event recreation programs within the county. The County will take the initiative in working with other providers to meet needs beyond the County's defined role.

A. Regional Parks

Regional parks are those which draw users from the entire county (and beyond). This can be due to natural amenities at the site, or to the type or scope of developed facilities at the site. Categories of regional parks the County will acquire, develop and maintain include:

- Large "Heritage" parks with field complexes used for tournaments, with extensive trail systems, with amphitheaters used for entertainment events, or similar facilities, would be considered regional, as would sites with a wide variety of facilities.
- Smaller parks with features which draw people from across the county such as swimming beaches, community centers or a specialized facility such as a skate park.

- Waterfront parks, regardless of size, are regional, due to the lack of access to the water in the County.
- Trails of a length to attract people from a distance (one hour hike, two to four hour horse or bike ride).

B. Open Space

Open Space lands will be preserved to:

- 1) Secure habitat for specific species such as riparian corridors and near shore fisheries habitat
- 2) Preserve important cultural, historic sites or features
- 3) Maintain lands which contribute significantly to the character of the County
- 4) Buffer urban areas. Acquisition programs should rely on existing studies for prioritizing acquisition, as discussed in Appendix F.

C. Recreation Programs

The County will program special events. Examples include the County Fair and Rodeo, concert series in the parks, Haunted Barn, Holidazzle, and tournaments at athletic field complexes.

D. Environmental Education

The County will work with other agencies and organizations to provide environmental education throughout the County Park and Open Space system. The County will manifest a strong environmental ethic when identifying lands for acquisition and in designing, developing, managing and maintaining County open space lands and park facilities.



Horseshoe Lake County Park 1

E. Park Planning

The County will work proactively with all interested parties, including stewardship committees, community organizations, user groups, other agencies and organizations and the general public to plan for and design park and open space lands and trail systems.

II. TRANSITION

GOAL: Shift capital program priorities from acquisition of lands to development, management and maintenance of park and open space lands.

GOAL: Program the County Park facilities, with an emphasis on special events, including Kitsap County Fair & Rodeo, concerts in the parks and athletic tournaments.

STRATEGIES

Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department is undergoing a period of transition in a number of significant ways, and anticipates this transitional period will continue for the period of this plan and beyond. Ways in which transitions are occurring are mentioned in other parts of this plan, but, in summary, include:

A. The County will work to transform to the role of provider of regional facilities and services, while acknowledging it's role as a primary service provider in the rural villages and unincorporated UGA's until those areas are annexed or incorporated.

B. Kitsap County will shift priority for the next six years from acquisition of lands to management of park and recreational facilities, including:

Planning for:

- Site development and management of Heritage Parks.
- Trails, including both:
 - Within Heritage Parks.
 - Regional trails connecting parks.

Development of regional park facilities at Heritage Park sites which meet multiple needs identified in this planning process, including:

- High quality, low maintenance tournament level athletic field complexes.
- Trail networks for pedestrians, bicyclists, and, where appropriate, equestrians.

C. Institute management programs to maintain the health, safety and habitat values of the large land holdings acquired as the Heritage Park system.

D. Institute a capital maintenance program for county parks and facilities, with dedicated funding sources identified and established.

E. The County will intensify its efforts to identify, institute and cultivate reliable, consistent means for maintaining County parks and open spaces at a high level.

III. ACQUISITION

GOAL: Complete the acquisition of North Kitsap Heritage Park, Newberry Hill Heritage Park, and the Hansville Greenway Phase 2.

GOAL: Acquire lands which will provide access to and use of the saltwater shorelines of the county.

Objective: Acquire access to 4.58 miles of saltwater shoreline.

Objective: Prioritize properties which provide access to public tidelands, in order to maximize public access.

GOAL: Acquire trail corridors between parks, schools and residential areas.

Objective: Trail corridors should be located to also serve wildlife when possible. Riparian corridors

GOAL: Preserve open space lands in a targeted manner, to meet specific goals. See Appendix F.

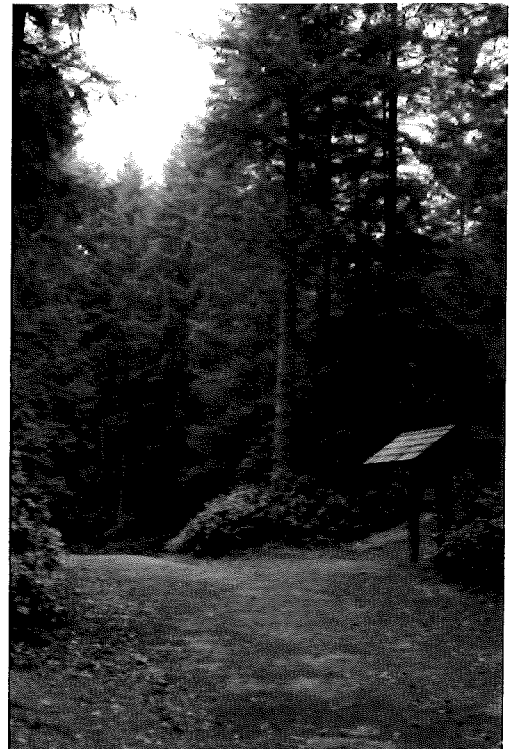
Objective: Acquire wildlife habitat as it is targeted in existing, adopted studies.

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

STRATEGIES

Acquisition of park and open space lands by the County will continue, but in a more limited and targeted fashion, including:

- Complete acquisition of the Heritage Park system, specifically the Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Parks.
- Continued acquisition of waterfront access sites, including sites with beach areas, points of access to publicly owned tidelands and underwater park sites.
- Inventory and, where feasible, provide access to the shoreline at existing undeveloped public road rights-of-way which lead to the water. Development may occur where adequate buffers to neighboring properties, and parking, restrooms and trash amenities can be provided.
- Acquire trail corridors which connect park and open spaces to schools, population centers, public facilities, places of employment, etc.



Banner Forest 1

- Acquire open space lands which are consistent with priorities in existing adopted documents, as described earlier.
- Work cooperatively with cities to provide park and open space lands in urban growth areas.
- Work cooperatively with communities to acquire community park sites, continuing the matching program the county has had for the past eight years.
- Other unanticipated opportunities which are consistent with the role of the County, as previously stated.

IV. MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Provide the highest quality programs and facilities as possible.

Objective: Focus development and capital maintenance resources on specific parks to bring those facilities up to a high standard (rather than dispersing those resources throughout the system), moving focus from site to site annually.

Objective: Institute a formal, ongoing Capital Maintenance program.

Objective: Allocate maintenance funding for new property acquisitions from the Conservation Futures fund.

Objective: Institute management programs for habitat value, forest health and safety for the Heritage Parks, following the goals and recommendations in the Stewardship Plans for those parks.

STRATEGIES

“Management” in this chapter refers to all post-acquisition management of Park and Open Space lands. This includes planning for use of the properties, as well as their development, management and maintenance.

A. Planning

- i. The County may form stewardship planning committees for new Heritage Parks as they are acquired and work with them to prepare stewardship plans. Stewardship plans will include: evaluations of the site to determine environmentally sensitive areas; identify areas for active and passive uses; identify conceptual near and long term use of the park; address the management and maintenance of the site, and; articulate the roles of the stewardship planning committee, volunteers, the Park staff and other professionals in the development, management and maintenance of the park.
- ii. The County Park Department will work with the County Public Works Department, user groups, community representatives, other agencies and the general public to prepare and implement a comprehensive, county-wide

trail plan. This plan will include, and be coordinated with existing community trails and trail plans.

B. Development

As part of park improvement projects, Kitsap County will develop facilities to meet as many of the identified needs as possible at regional park sites throughout the county. In so doing the following principles should be followed:

- Concentrate facilities at regional parks, providing multiple uses at those sites.
- Develop field complexes in regional parks in North, Central, and South Kitsap County.
- Design and develop the field complexes for tournament use. This will affect the layout of the fields and the types of amenities provided.
- Build trails in the regional "Heritage" parks in partnership with users groups and Stewardship Committees.
- Focus development on one site at a time, completing the current phase of development of that site before undertaking projects at other sites.
- Build quality facilities which will instill public pride and ownership.
- Design new facilities for ease of maintenance & longevity.
- Spend more on development, if necessary, to reduce maintenance costs. Development money is relatively easier to secure than is money for maintenance.

Specific needs were expressed for additional facilities at a number of the focus group meetings held with users as part of this planning process. Many of those needs can be accommodated within the County's Heritage Parks as they are developed. *Figure 4 – B* shows the sites where those needs are proposed to be met.

C. Management

With thousands of acres of large new Heritage Park properties and uncertain County General Fund funding for park maintenance, Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department is at a point in its history where we need to examine management of our resources. Among the options to consider and pursue are:

- i. The County will work to consolidate the lands it owns, manages and maintains to those which meet the regional and open space definitions previously identified.
 - Undeveloped properties without identified present or future Park or Open Space purposes may be identified as surplus properties through a public process conducted by County staff and the Parks Advisory Board, with final approval from the Board of County Commissioners. These surplus properties will be identified no later than December 2007. The proceeds from the sale of any such properties will be dedicated to the Parks

Capital Improvements Fund for park acquisition, development or capital maintenance.

- The County will identify other entities to which developed park properties, or those with identified potential uses outside the County's role of regional facilities can be transferred.

ii. Institute management programs for the Heritage Parks.

- Follow the goals and recommendations in the Stewardship Plans for those parks.
- Manage the lands for habitat value, forest health, safety and historic preservation.
- Employ best management practices for all County Parks and open space lands, including integrated pest management and noxious weed control.

iii. Work with Stewardship Committees to establish and maintain clear communication and mutually understood roles and responsibilities for management and maintenance of park lands.

iv. Consider the formation of a Metropolitan Park District to assume responsibility for the County's park, recreation and open space system.

D. Maintenance

i. Institute a formal, ongoing Capital Maintenance program, incorporating dedicated funding sources and an annual review and prioritization of projects.

ii. Focus development and capital maintenance resources on specific parks to bring those facilities up to a high standard, rather than dispersing those resources throughout the system. Move focus from site to site annually.

V. FUNDING

GOAL: Operate the County's Park, Recreation and Open Space system as cost effectively as possible.

Objective: Look creatively at all potential resources for funding or support to provide needed facilities and services.

Objective: Develop facilities which require low maintenance, even if it requires increased development costs.

Objective: Develop and manage park facilities for multiple uses.

Objective: Consider the formation of a Metropolitan Park District to assume responsibility of the County's park, recreation and open space system.

A. Acquisition Funding

The usual funding sources employed by the County to acquire park and open space lands, Conservation Futures Levy Funds, Impact Fees and Real Estate Excise Tax, have been bonded against to acquire properties over the past six years, and for near future development of facilities at County parks. State and federal grants are still available, but the County needs to look for other funding sources for the local match for those grants. Other means of securing property for parks and open space should be pursued, such as:

- Less than fee acquisitions such as easements, density transfers, clustering, partnerships with private property owners and current use taxation.
- Property exchanges.
- Donations of land or money.
- Creation of a Park Foundation to solicit private donations and apply for grants from private foundations.
- Reconveyances, interfund transfers and trades in cooperation with the State Department of Natural Resources, particularly for the acquisitions needed to complete Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Parks.
- Sponsorships.
- Partnerships with other agencies (the Public Facilities District, Cities), County Departments, non-profit organizations, public service organizations, user groups, communities, private businesses.

For more information on various funding sources, refer to Appendix D.

B. Development Funding

The county has bonded by future real estate excise tax and impact fee revenues to generate funding and will work to match those funds with other sources, such as Public Facilities District monies, user group contributions, state, federal and private grants and donations to develop/redevelop athletic field complexes in North, Central and South Kitsap. As these traditional primary funding sources are obligated for the near future, other sources will be considered.

Among the sources to be considered are:

- Volunteers.
- User Fees to be collected and deposited in the Parks Capital Improvement Fund.
- Sponsorships for specific sites or facilities.
- Naming Rights of major park sites or facilities.
- Donations, including promotion of the Park Department gift catalogue.
- Creation of a Parks Foundation for donations, and to pursue private foundation grants.

- Partnerships with user groups, service organizations, other agencies and departments, non-profit organizations, community organizations and private businesses.

C. Maintenance Funding

With increasing competition for a diminishing amount of County General Fund monies, the Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department needs to be increasingly creative in finding ways to maintain parks to a high standard. The Department has historically welcomed and encouraged volunteer programs (including the Stewardship Program), organizations and individuals. Community service programs and jail and prison crews have been used by the Department for many years. But more can and needs to be done with these types of programs. Among other revenue generating resources to explore, following public process and consent of the Board of County Commissioners include:

- User fees.
- Rentals.
- Leases.
- Concessions.
- Conservation Futures fund. Allocate maintenance funding for new property acquisitions from the Conservation Futures fund.
- Renewable resource management.

VI. PARTNERSHIPS

GOAL: To take the initiative to create partnerships with other agencies and organizations to meet all identified needs, including those beyond the County's primary responsibilities.

Objective: Coordinate efforts with other facility providers to meet needs identified by this plan.

Objective: Collaborate with cities and communities to provide park and open space lands in urban growth areas.

Objective: Work with others to provide tot lots & open spaces in unincorporated neighborhoods and community parks with in ½ mile of unincorporated population concentrations. Creative tools should be used to accomplish this, including: land purchases, property exchanges, donations of land and/or labor, easements, selling properties which do not serve park or open space purposes, and reinvesting it to meet identified needs.

Objective: Work with other agencies to provide for Community, Teen, Senior and Aquatic centers.

Objective: Provide coordinated information on recreation programs offered by all agencies in Kitsap County, in both a multi-agency quarterly recreation program guide, and in a web site with information/links to programs offered by all agencies and organizations.

GOAL: Work with others to provide/promote environmental education.



Objective: Integrate environmental education, as appropriate, into recreational program offerings, and in parks and open space sites throughout the County.

Objective: Manifest a strong environmental ethic when identifying lands for acquisition, and when designing, developing, managing and maintaining County open space lands and park facilities.

VII. CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

GOAL: Proactively cultivate positive relationships with the public in all aspects of departmental responsibilities.

Objective: Actively engage the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and Fair Board in policy making decisions.

Objective: Work cooperatively with Stewardship Committees in the planning, development and maintenance of park sites.

Objective: Work cooperatively with user groups to plan, develop and maintain park facilities.

Objective: Provide public information on Park and Recreation facilities and programs in the form of brochures and websites.

The County will proactively cultivate positive relationships with the public in all aspects of departmental responsibilities. One of Kitsap County's most valuable resources is the civic spirit of its citizenry. Groups all over the County are working among themselves and/or with the County to improve the quality of life in their community. The County needs to work within its means with these groups wherever possible to further park and open space projects. Other important relationships the County should cultivate with constituents include:

- A. Actively engage the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and Fair Board in policy-making decisions.
- B. Work cooperatively with Stewardship Committees in the planning, development and maintenance of park sites.
- C. Work cooperatively with user groups to plan, develop and maintain park facilities.
- D. Provide public information on Park and Recreation facilities and programs in the form of brochures and websites. This will also help clarify the value of the County's parks & open space as tourist attractions.



Guillemot Cove 6

Chapter 6: Habitat Plan

INTRODUCTION

This habitat plan addresses only a portion of the strategies necessary to successfully retain and maintain healthy populations of prioritized fish, wildlife and plant species in Kitsap County. This plan addresses just the acquisition of land and management of those lands by the County. Management includes stewardship of the County-owned resources and, where appropriate, restoration of degraded habitat. Other voluntary, educational and regulatory measures necessary to preserve key valued natural areas for future generations lies outside the responsibility of the County's Facilities, Parks and Recreation (Parks) Department. The Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan is limited in its scope to the responsibilities of the Parks Department.

When evaluating specific opportunities for habitat preservation, the following criteria should be applied:

- Areas that provide habitat benefits for species of concern, as listed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), or that address priority and sensitive habitats as defined by WDFW should be given preference.
- Large areas/blocks of habitat should be given preference to small areas.
- Areas that are more intact and less degraded should be purchased in preference to areas that are less intact and more degraded.
- Areas with a low amount of habitat fragmentation area should receive preference to areas with a high amount fragmentation.

- Habitat areas that are or can be connected to others should be given preference to those which are isolated.
- Give preference to areas that achieve multiple objectives (e.g., water supply protection and critical habitat conservation) over areas which achieve a single objective.
- Priority lands should be sought, though opportunistic bargain sales of lands should be considered on a “not-to-preclude-higher-priority-habitat-area” basis.

In order to most effectively target limited County resources, the County should develop a multi-year list of specific priority areas or lands to acquire for habitat protection, keep the list current and use it in planning and acquisition. That list should be compiled from the priorities described in this plan. Figures 6-A and 6-B show the areas identified in this plan as priority habitat sites to acquire.

SPECIES OF CONCERN

GOAL: Maintain and restore areas of importance to species of concern, as identified by WDFW. The particular areas of interest may change as new species are listed and others are recovered and de-listed.

LAND LOCKED AREAS

GOAL: Preserve the remaining large blocks of habitat in Kitsap County.

Objective: Maintain the large private industry and Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) holdings in West Kitsap / Tahuya Peninsula.

Objective: Obtain title to Camp Wesley Harris if and when it is identified by the federal government as surplus.

Objective: Cooperate with the DNR in furthering the purposes of the Stavis Natural Resource Conservation Area and the “Kitsap Forest.”

Objective: As opportunities may arise, help to further the purposes of the Hood Canal Salmon Sanctuary.

RIPARIAN CORRIDORS, WATERSHEDS AND NEARSHORE HABITAT

GOAL: Within stream and river systems, maintain connectivity between the main stems of the streams and principal tributaries, and between the upper watersheds and the estuaries.

GOAL: Protect stable natural hydrology, especially within the priority watersheds. Conserve headwater wetlands. Conserve native forest cover throughout the watershed and minimize the addition of impervious surface.

GOAL: Focus protection and restoration activities on critical watersheds, streams, or reaches that have the potential to protect and re-establish core plant and animal populations at strategic locations.

Objective: Maintain and enhance Tier 1 watersheds and priority nearshore habitats as identified in the Refugia Report and in the E. and W. Kitsap Lead Entities' Habitat Strategies.

Objective: Purchase lands along the lower mainstem of Chico Creek Watershed as recommended in the Chico Creek Mainstem Restoration Plan.

Objective: Coordinate with Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects and the Washington State Department of Transportation's upcoming creek restoration work.

Objective: Pursue other conservation targets that were identified in the Chico Creek Watershed Alternative Futures Assessment. Complete the wildlife corridor planning and land trades with DNR.

GOAL: Protect and enhance highest quality natural estuarine structure and function.

Objective: Acquire shore lands and nearshore areas along the shore between Point No Point and Appletree Point.

Objective: Acquire shore lands and nearshore areas along the shore between Hood Point and the county line.

GOAL: Maintain connectivity with the adjacent marine nearshore.

GOAL: Coordinate marine nearshore and shoreline efforts with continuing efforts to obtain and provide more public access to the shorelines.

GREENWAY CORRIDORS

GOAL: Maintain key linkages for terrestrial species

Objective: Create major terrestrial linkages east to west and north to south across the County.

Objective: Link large land-locked areas such as publicly owned lands or large interior wetlands from the interior to saltwater shorelines within those east/west and north/south corridors.

Objective: Link large freshwater lakes and wetlands via stream corridors with saltwater shorelines.

Objective: Use steep slopes, streams, wetlands, and DNR mapped Priority Habitat areas as the backbone to establish the core alignments.

Objective: Complete east/west and north/south alignments by connecting stream and wetland corridors via upland connectors.



Port of Eglon 2

Objective: Include known public lands such as school properties, public parks, and areas identified as conservation easements or within land trusts.

Objective: Include streams with documented use by two or more salmonid species within primary corridor alignments.

Objective: Include sites near public education facilities which may provide appropriate opportunities for environmental education.

Objective: Include any additional lands adjacent to an identified or established corridor where there are significant habitat features such as mature forests or standing dead trees, and there is a willing property owner who agrees to participate in some permanent conservation type easement.

Figure 6-A shows the priority greenway corridors, as identified in the Greenway Plan and additional studies discussed in Appendix F.

PARTNERS

GOAL: Coordinate and cooperate with other jurisdictions, organizations, land trusts and private landowners to help provide and maintain habitat values and ecosystem functions.

Objective: Implementation of habitat planning should include the purchase of easements and the negotiation of cooperative management agreements, in addition to fee simple acquisitions.

MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Establish a better institutional framework for land acquisition, operation and management, and dedicate the resources that are necessary to sustain such a program.

Objective: Establish a more formalized, better coordinated acquisition program within the County and with other resource management agencies in the County.

Objective: Maintain and ensure the security of acquired lands to provide proper stewardship.

Objective: Manage, rehabilitate and restore key degraded habitat as necessary to assist the recovery of priority populations, such as listed species of concern, and salmon populations in general.



Point No Point, Hansville 1

Chapter 7: Capital Facilities Plan

The following spreadsheet, *figure 7-A*, represents the draft Capital Facilities Plan for the next six years, detailing the County's project list and funding sources.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Costs/Revenues			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Critical Open Space Lands									
	Capacity	Acquisition							
1. Cost		<u>Fairgrounds Expansion</u>	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Grants</u>			0				0
Proposed Rev		<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>			400,000				400,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Reconveyance</u>			600,000				600,000
2 Cost		<u>Hansville Greenway</u>	0	500,000	700,000	0	0	0	1,200,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Grants</u>		250,000	350,000				600,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>		250,000	350,000				600,000
3 Cost		<u>Ollala Boat Launch Acq</u>	100,000						100,000
		<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>	50,000						50,000
		<u>Grants</u>	50,000						50,000
4 Cost		<u>Barker Creek</u>	210,000						210,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Grants</u>	210,000						210,000
5 Cost		<u>NK Heritage Park Phase II - 380 acres</u>			2,232,500				2,232,500
Proposed Rev		<u>Grant</u>			1,000,000				1,000,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Impact Fees</u>			400,000				400,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Land Exchange</u>			832,500				832,500
6 Cost		<u>Newberry Hill - 450 acres</u>		1,750,000					1,750,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Reconveyance from State</u>		1,750,000					1,750,000
7 Cost		<u>Wicks Lake</u>	297,000						297,000
Proposed Rev		<u>Grant</u>	297,000						297,000

[illegible]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Costs/Revenues			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	RENOVATION/DEVELOPMENT								
13 Cost	<u>Parking lot Expansions</u>		435,000						435,000
Proposed Rev	REET		435,000						435,000
14 Cost	<u>Island Lake</u>								500,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Voter Approved Bonds</u>						500,000		500,000
15 Cost	<u>Howe Farm Development</u>		50,000	250,000	100,000				400,000
Proposed Rev	Grants			50,000					50,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>		50,000	100,000	100,000				250,000
Proposed Rev	Donations			100,000					100,000
16 Cost	<u>Illahee Preserve</u>		50,000	100,000	50,000				200,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>		50,000	100,000	50,000				200,000
17 Cost	<u>Veterans' Park Ballfield Development</u>		550,000						550,000
Proposed Rev	Grants		275,000						275,000
Proposed Rev	Impact Fees		275,000						275,000
18 Cost	<u>Wynn Jones</u>				200,000				200,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>				200,000				200,000
19 Cost	<u>Village Greens</u>				100,000				100,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Real Estate Excise Tax</u>				100,000				100,000
20 Cost	<u>Forbes Landing</u>				1,000,000				1,000,000
Proposed Rev	Grants				500,000				500,000
Proposed Rev	Donations				500,000				500,000
21 Cost	<u>Anderson Landing Development</u>				250,000				300,000
Proposed Rev	REET			50,000					50,000
Proposed Rev	<u>Voter Approved Bonds</u>				250,000				250,000
22 Cost	<u>Horseshoe Lake Improvements</u>					250,000	250,000		500,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Costs/Revenues		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>				250,000	250,000		500,000
23	Cost	<u>Fairgrounds Complex Improvements</u>	880,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				2,880,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>REET</i>	580,000	400,000					980,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>PFD - Sales Tax Rebate</i>	300,000						300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Donations</i>		100,000					100,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>			1,000,000				1,000,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Grants</i>		500,000					500,000
	Cost	<u>NK Events Center</u>		300,000					300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>REET</i>		300,000					300,000
	Cost	<u>Sinclair Inlet Renovation</u>	1,300,000						1,300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>REET</i>	300,000						300,000
		<i>Grants</i>	1,000,000						1,000,000
24	Cost	<u>SK Community Center</u>			2,500,000				2,500,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>			2,500,000				2,500,000
25	Cost	<u>NK Community Center</u>					2,500,000		2,500,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>					2,500,000		2,500,000
26	Cost	<u>CK Community Center</u>				2,500,000			2,500,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>				2,500,000			2,500,000
Regional Trails									
	Capacity - Development (57.6 miles)								
27	Cost	<u>Hansville Greenway (10 miles)</u>		100,000	100,000	100,000			300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Donations</i>		100,000	100,000	100,000			300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i>	<i>Voter Approved Bonds</i>							0
28	Cost	<u>Carpenter Lake/Creek Trail (1.5 miles)</u>	58,000	240,000					298,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Costs/Revenues		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Grants			240,000					240,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Real Estate Excise Tax		58,000						58,000
29	Cost	<u>NK Heritage Park Trails (5 Miles)</u>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Donations		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
30	Cost	<u>Unidentified Multi Use Trails</u>			200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	750,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Voter Approved Bonds				200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	750,000
31	Cost	<u>Mosquito Fleet Trail - Off-road Multi-use (4 miles)</u>			100,000	100,000			200,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Voter Approved Bonds				100,000	100,000			200,000
32	Cost	<u>Basketball Courts (3 within County)</u>		15,000		15,000			30,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Impact Fees			15,000		15,000			30,000
33	Cost	<u>Playground Equip.(4 within County)</u>	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000		700,000
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Impact Fees		200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000		700,000
	SUMMARY	TOTAL COSTS	4,680,000	10,405,000	13,082,500	5,315,000	3,700,000	200,000	37,382,500
	<i>Proposed Rev</i> Donations		50,000	950,000	650,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	1,900,000
	REET		1,523,000	2,690,000	3,100,000	500,000	0	0	7,813,000
	Impact Fees		475,000	615,000	2,000,000	115,000	200,000	0	3,405,000
	Grants		2,332,000	4,400,000	1,850,000	500,000	0	0	9,082,000
	Land Exchange		0	0	832,500	0	0	0	832,500
	PFD - Sales Tax Rebate		300,000	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
	Reconveyance		0	1,750,000	600,000	0	0	0	2,350,000
	Voter Approved Bonds		0	0	4,050,000	4,050,000	3,450,000	150,000	11,700,000
		TOTAL	4,680,000	10,405,000	13,082,500	5,315,000	3,700,000	200,000	37,382,500



Wicks Lake 1

Reference Maps

M-1	County Overview Map
M-2	Population Density
M-3	Recreational Facility Needs
M-4	Gardens Map
M-5	Public Sports Facilities
M-6	Public Water Access
M-7	Trails Map

KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

M - 1

Legend

- ★ City
- ✚ Mountain Elevation
- ✈ Aviation locations
- Ferry routes
- Major arterial roadways
- ▭ Incorporated City Limits

JEFFERSON
COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

Puget Sound

Bainbridge
Island

Boulsbo

Bremerton

Port
Orchard

Green Mtn elev. 1640

Gold Mtn elev. 1720

Colvos Passage

YASCON ISLAND



Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Kitsap County Department of Information Services
Geographic Information System Division (GIS)
614 Division Street, MS-21, Port Orchard, Washington 98366-4614
GIS Office: (360) 337-4782 Fax: (360) 337-4555
<http://www.kitsapgov.org/gis/>

M - 2

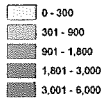
KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

Population Density/ Park Locations

Legend

Population Density (per SQ. Mile)



School Locations

Ownership

Other
Kitsap County

Major arterial roadways
Fed Indian Reservations
Salt Water

JEFFERSON
COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

WASHINGTON ISLAND

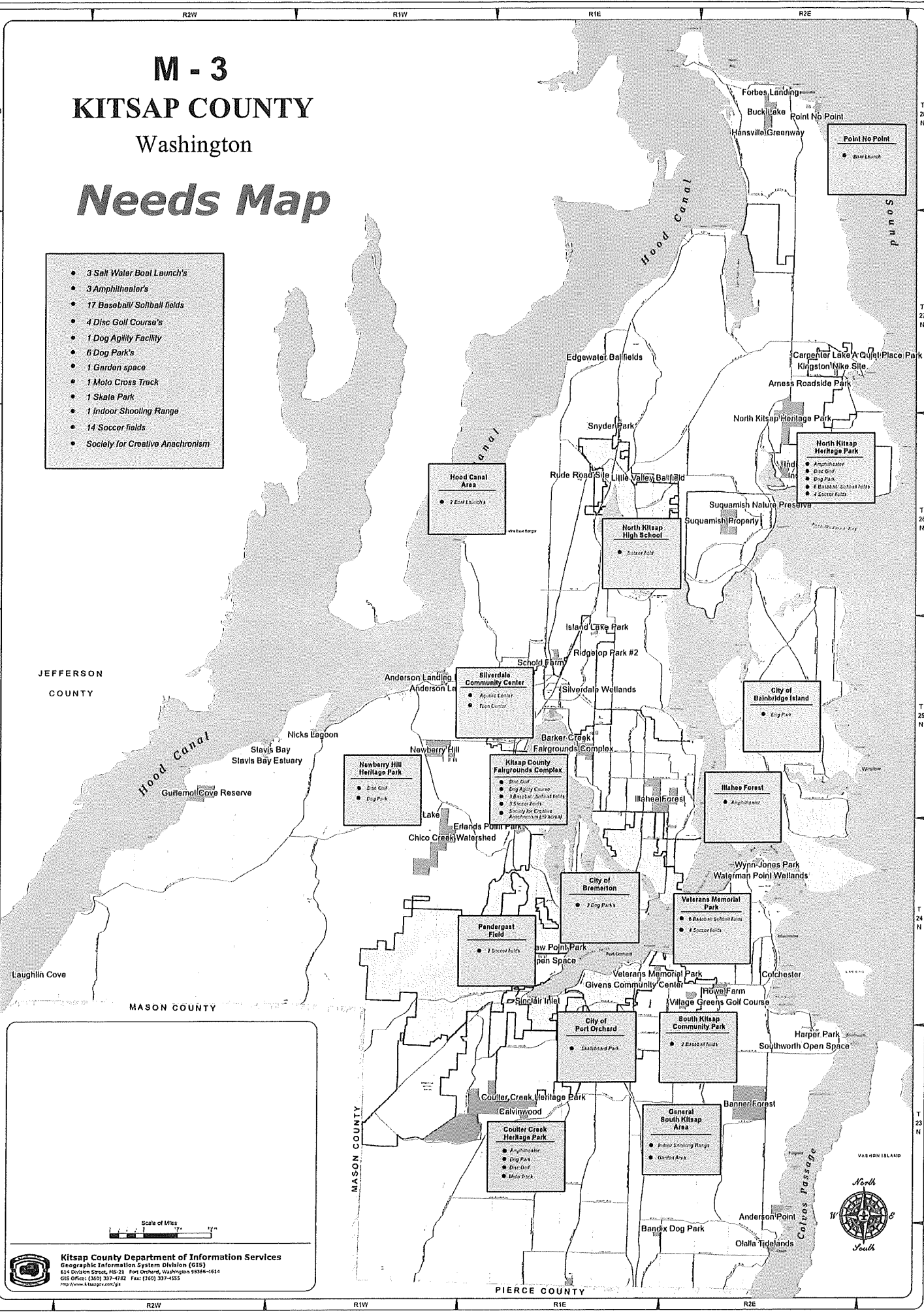
Scale of Miles

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M - 3 KITSAP COUNTY Washington *Needs Map*

- 3 Salt Water Boat Launch's
- 3 Amphitheater's
- 17 Baseball/ Softball fields
- 4 Disc Golf Course's
- 1 Dog Agility Facility
- 6 Dog Park's
- 1 Garden space
- 1 Moto Cross Track
- 1 Skate Park
- 1 Indoor Shooting Range
- 14 Soccer fields
- Society for Creative Anachronism



Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10





KITSAP COUNTY

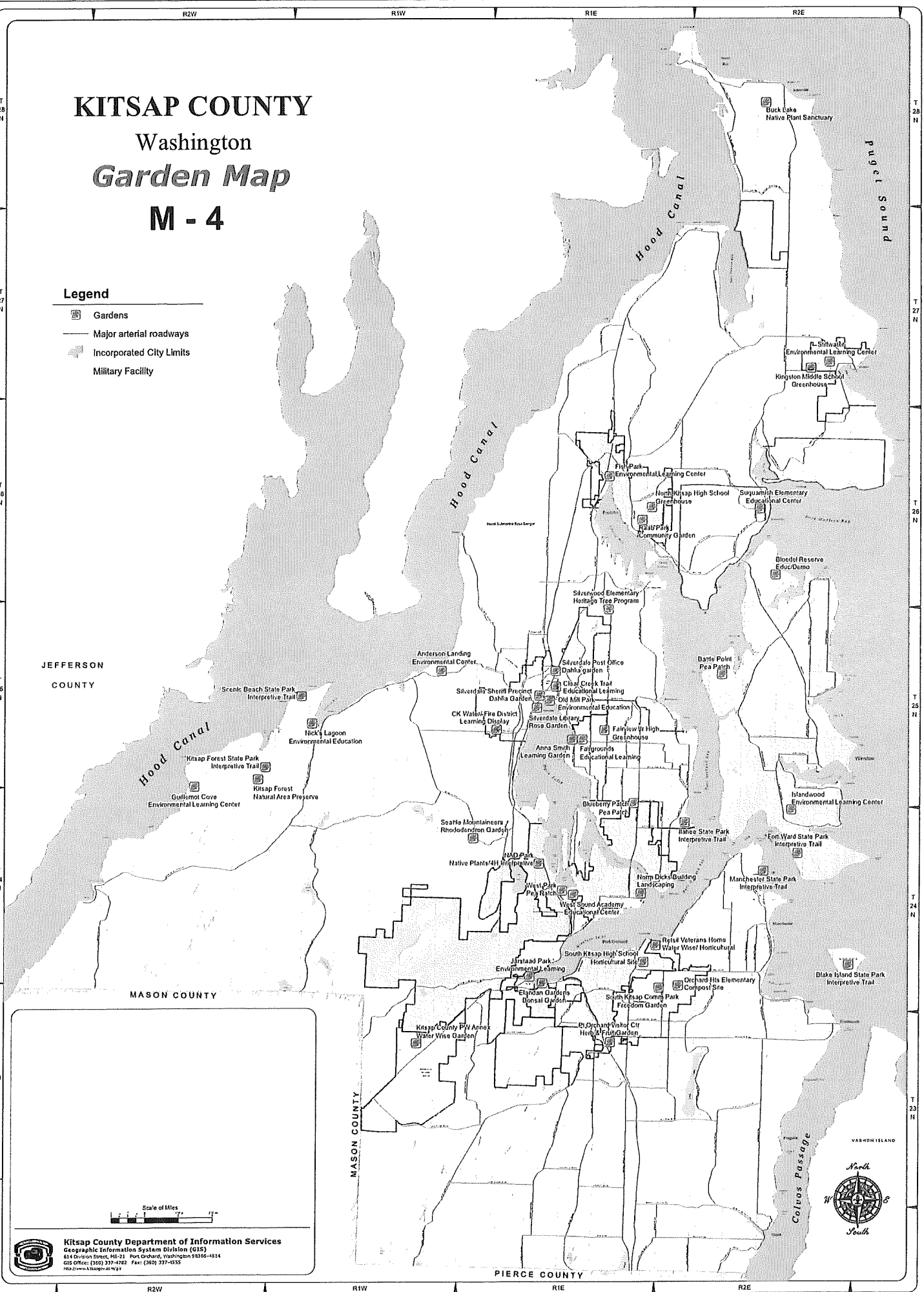
Washington

Garden Map

M - 4

Legend

-  Gardens
-  Major arterial roadways
-  Incorporated City Limits
-  Military Facility



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[illegible]

KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

Public Water Access

M - 6

Legend

- ★ Waterfront ROW
- K = Kayak Launch
- M = Motorized Launch
- T = Trail to Waterside
- N = Non-Motorized
- F = Fishing Pier
- R = Road End
- IP = Tribal or Port

State Owned Tidelands

Diving Location

Fishing Site

Park/Open Space Owner

- Unknown; Private
- B.I. Parks Dist.
- B.I., City of
- Bremerton
- Federal
- Kitsap County
- Port Orchard
- Poulsbo
- S. Kitsap Parks Dist.
- State

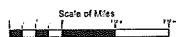
- Major arterial roadways
- Fed Indian Reservations
- Salt Water

JEFFERSON
COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

VA-40N ISLAND



Kitsap County Department of Information Services
Geographic Information System Division (GIS)
814 Division Street, 40-21 Port Orchard, Washington 98365-1614
GIS Office: (360) 337-4782 Fax: (360) 337-4555
<http://www.kitsap.gov/gis/>

KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

Trails Map

M-7

Legend

★ Proposed Bike

★ Proposed Hike

★ Proposed Horse

Existing Bike

Existing Hike

Existing Horse

Proposed Trails

Bike Routes

Clear Creek Trails

Mosquito Fleet Trails

Parks or Open Space ownership

Unknown; Private

B.I. Parks Dist.

B.I., City of

Bremerton

Federal

Kitsap County

Port Orchard

Poulsbo

S. Kitsap Parks Dist.

State

Major arterial roadways

Incorporated City Limits

Urban Growth / Joint Planning Areas

Salt Water

Fed Indian Reservations

Military Facility

JEFFERSON
COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

VASHON ISLAND



Kitsap County Department of Information Services
Geographic Information System Division (GIS)
614 Division Street, H&D-21, Port Orchard, Washington 98366-1814
GIS Office: (360) 337-4782 Fax: (360) 337-4555
Web: www.kitsapgov.org/gis

2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan Habitat Priority

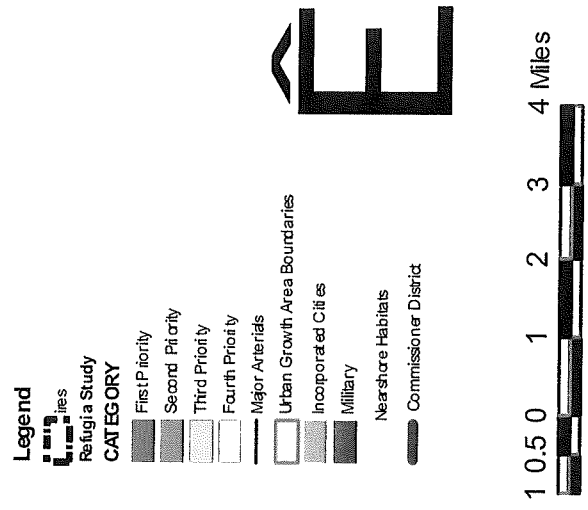















Figure 6-A

2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan Open Space Corridors

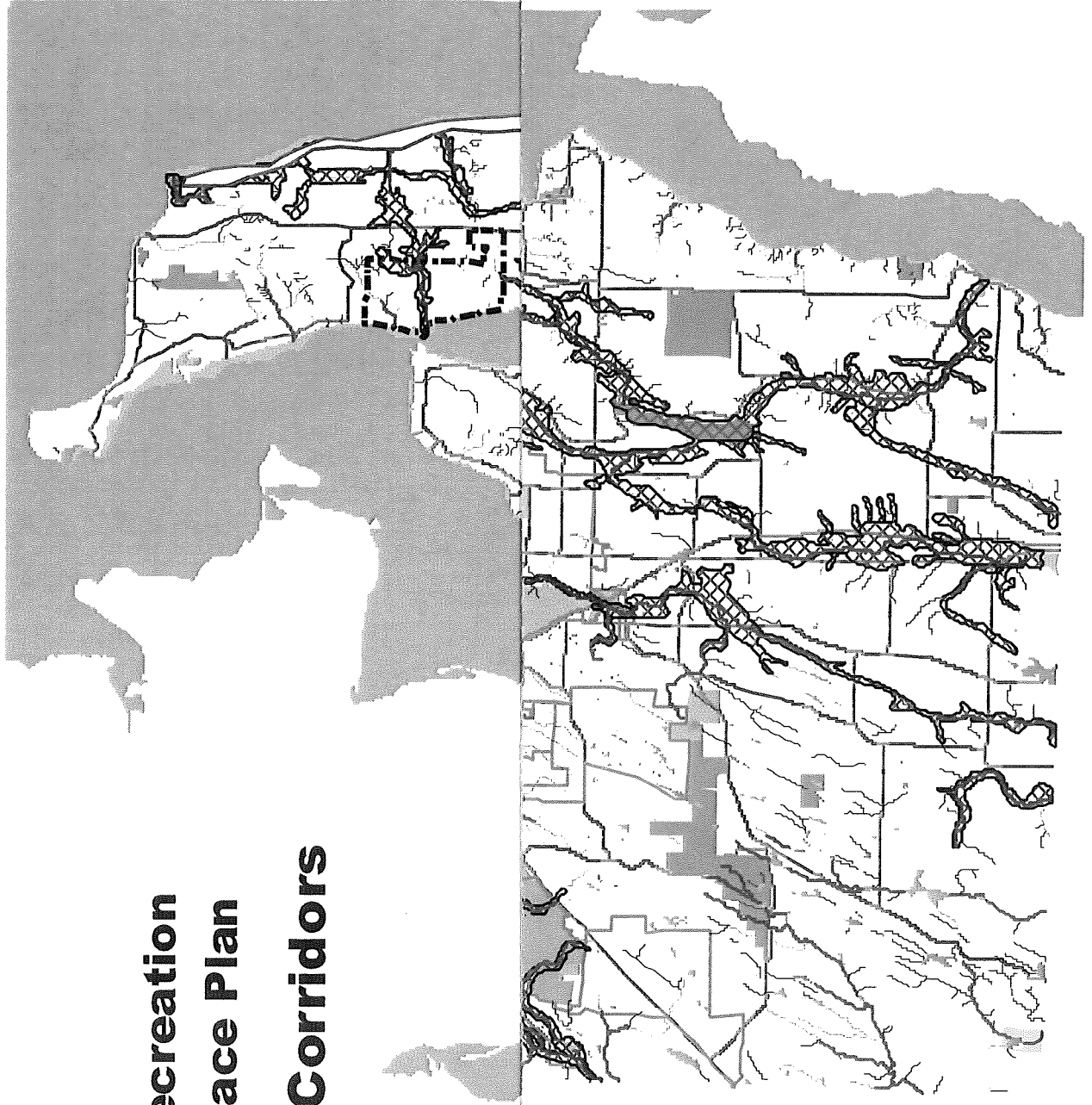
E

Legend

-  Primary Corridors
-  Secondary Corridors
-  Tertiary Corridors
-  Newberry Hill Heritage Park Addition
-  NKHP expansion
-  Major Arterials
-  Urban Growth Area Boundaries
-  Incorporated Cities
-  Military
-  Nearshore Habitats
-  Commissioner District
-  County Park Lands
-  DNR Kitsap Forest & Green Mt. State Forest

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Figure 6-B



LEGEND for M - 5

[illegible]