CHAPTER 10. IMPLEMENTATION

10.1. Implementation Strategies & Levels of Service

10.1.1 Implementation Strategies

The first six years of the CFP focus primarily on city-wide park improvements, and meeting the minimum standards for trails and bicycle paths, with an emphasis on developing Phase I of the McCormick Village Park. The remainder of the 20-year plan continues to direct park renovations and upgrades, and adds a land acquisition component to ensure that sufficient park lands are available for recreation as the Port Orchard area grows in population.

Based on future population growth and anticipated annexations, acquisition target areas have been identified and ranked in priority. Emphasis has been placed on filling immediate gaps in parkland distribution within city limits and then by focusing on larger community park acquisitions to serve the greatest population. Additional neighborhood park acquisitions in the unincorporated areas reinforce Port Orchard’s role as an urban parks service provider and establish a distribution pattern throughout these areas that is comparable to those within current city boundaries. Additionally, as annexations extend into South Kitsap, existing facilities such as South Kitsap Regional Park, Coulter Creek Heritage Park, and Howe Farm begin to play a more important role in serving residents and meeting the local need for parkland.

The need to assess the feasibility of new trails and bicycle paths was identified in the Parks and Recreation Overview chapter. The Action Plan does not recommend specific acquisitions of new property to address these needs, but utilizes the existing projects in place to quantify the cumulative costs, timing, and potential resource requirements needed to accommodate the action plan and the recommendations from this Parks Plan Update. This plan recommends a comprehensive siting and feasibility study to determine the most appropriate course of action to serve city residents for the long term.
Appendix C: Action Plan Matrix provides a project list and brief descriptions, potential priority ranking, engineering estimates, possible funding sources, and an anticipated timeline to assist staff in preparing future capital program revisions.

10.1.2 Level of Service Summary

At approximately 487 acres, the current overall level of service for the City of Port Orchard, including other public agency facilities and private facilities, is approximately 44 acres per 1,000 people, excluding golf courses and cemeteries. While public ownership of a broad range of recreation lands is critical to the well-being of the city, the simple use of an overall acreage standard is not always consistent with the citizen input received during the Park planning process. Residents were particularly interested in the availability of active use parks (neighborhood and community parks), within a reasonable distance from their homes. To more appropriately measure and target that desire, this Plan proposes a re-alignment of the City’s park service standard related to walkability. Please Refer to Appendix D: Port Orchard Demands & Needs Analysis.

The numeric standard is also balanced with the distribution standards identified in the Goals section for walkable park facilities of a 1/2-mile for neighborhood parks and 1 mile for community parks. Regarding neighborhood and community park development, the city currently has a surplus of 391 acres of developed parkland, including other public agency facilities and private facilities, based on the desired standard. If the private and other public agency facilities are removed from the calculations for neighborhood and community park development, then the City actually experiences a deficit 29.39 acres of developed and city-owned parkland, based on the same standards. Without new park construction, the deficit of city-owned parkland will eventually grow to nearly 110 acres in the coming 20 years as the population grows, significantly reducing the park and recreation level of service experienced by Port Orchard citizens in the future.

10.1.3 Levels of Service Targets

Level of Service Standards and adopted targets are two terms are commonly used to describe a jurisdiction’s target for parkland or amenity coverage and performance to that target. A level of service standard is an adopted target toward the provision of a specific amenity. Within Port Orchard, the level of service standard has been expressed in terms of overall acres of public parkland per 1,000 people. A level of service is the snapshot in time used to measure against the service standard. The level of service standards were sourced from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards and are illustrated in detail in Appendix B: Standards and Guidelines.

This Plan additionally proposes to expand the level of service standard to incorporate the importance of developed, usable parkland to citizens within a walkable distance. The standard for neighborhood parks is a walkable radius of a ½ mile distance surrounding the park and for community parks the standard is
a walkable radius of a 1 mile distance from the park. The maps provided in Appendix D: Port Orchard Demands and Needs Analysis graphically illustrate the areas of the City which satisfy this standard and the areas of the City where improvements can be directed.

Specifically, this Plan establishes a combined service standard for neighborhood and community parks of 8.6 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 people. The proposed standard is comparable to the Washington State Average and is intended to direct attention toward the provision of adequate, usable developed park space for recreational demands serving the citizens of Port Orchard long into the future. Also, it enables a more focused allocation of funding to meet the critical need for developed neighborhood and community parks.

10.2. Public Art & Memorial Placement

Public art develops from the engagement of an artist with public space. Within the realm of creating public art, artists encounter people, history, and process. The resulting artwork represents the diverse response to those factors by individual artists, leaving the question, “what is public art?”

It's easier to describe what public art isn’t: fancy "off-the-shelf" benches, fountains, and trash receptacles; upgraded tile, paving, or other conventional architectural finishes and ornamentation; standard landscaping; architectural lighting; and other similar treatments which do not involve original, creative work by an individual or group are not normally considered public art.

For example, purchasing a pre-fabricated fountain and installing it in a park would be landscaping but not public art, since the piece is a stock item and its design does not necessarily involve an original or creative effort. However, if the fountain included an original ceramic or bronze sculpture, tile mosaic, or other original or creative feature it could be considered public art. The artwork doesn't necessarily have to be one-of-a-kind, or designed only for that location. It could be one of a limited series of castings (in the case of sculpture) that has been thoughtfully integrated with a project.

The boundary between architectural ornamentation and art is not always clear. For example, in decorating a blank wall of a parking garage with a series of metal screeds and painted wall panels, the architect's effort might be considered public art if it were an original work, went beyond typical or stock architectural treatment, and met the city's public art guidelines.

Memorials are typically developed as structures, statues, plaques, or installations, honoring a specific individual or group, that have contributed significantly to the community and/or to the City. Memorials may not specifically be construed as public art but the guidelines, policy, and process for placement for memorials are identical as a public art proposal.
10.2.1 Public Art & Memorials Goals & Policy

GOAL 10.2.1: Preserve and enrich the aesthetic quality by encouraging visual arts and public memorials in public places for both public and private development.

POLICIES:

1. Encourage the inclusion of visual arts in new public and private development projects.

2. Promote public art in new capital projects such as parks, city buildings, public plazas, and major street projects when possible.

3. Promote opportunities for public participation in and interaction with public artworks and artists.

4. Support a variety of public art styles and expand access to the arts for residents and visitors, with special attention to the needs of a diversity of audiences such as children, seniors, disabled individuals, etc.

5. Encourage public artworks and memorials to celebrate and reaffirm the community’s historical, cultural, and aesthetic values, and which provide a sense of continuity for future generations.

6. Expand citizen awareness and appreciation of the visual arts as a key part of the community’s identity and quality of life.

Goal 10.2.2: Encourage a rotating public sculpture program along the Bay Street Pedestrian Path/Mosquito Fleet Trail alignment.

POLICIES:

1. Whenever possible or feasible, permanent platforms spaced at regular intervals for a City rotating sculpture programs should be included in the Bay Street Pedestrian Path/Mosquito Fleet Trail design and construction.

2. Artists are encouraged to submit applications to annually display, on loan, public sculpture on the city-owned permanent platforms for the course of one year.

Development for public art can come about in a number of different ways and currently includes the following three options:

1. City Funded Public Art. The Port Orchard City Council may decide to set aside a set amount each year for public art.

2. Privately Funded Art in Public Places. Private Citizens may donate public art to the City for personal reasons.
3. **Public Art in Private Development.** Private developers may include public art in their projects independently or pursuant to the Downtown Overlay District requirements.

### 10.2.2 Public Art and Memorial Guidelines

Art in public context, unlike art in private collections or museums, is linked to the community in complex ways. It both shapes and reflects the community’s perception of itself – its character and its values. And it must address and respond to a wider audience. Recognizing this difference, the City has developed the following guidelines when proposing or locating public art or memorial projects within the public landscape, to encourage the widest possible range of artistic expression, while at the same time ensuring that public artworks express the community and values, and meet reasonable criteria applicable to these types of public installations.

1. Public art or memorials shall be located on city-owned land, or within the public right-of-way, or shall otherwise be easily visible or accessible from a public right-of-way.

2. The design and placement of public art or memorials shall not impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic, negatively impact public infrastructure, or conflict with public or private easements.

3. Public art or memorials shall be compatible with the immediate site and neighborhood in terms of architectural scale, materials, land use, and the site’s historical and environmental context.

4. Public art or memorials shall be integrated with the site, and are encouraged to include landscaping, lighting, interpretive information, and/or other amenities where appropriate.

5. Permanent public art or memorials shall be constructed of durable, high-quality materials and require minimal or no maintenance. Any temporary public art installation shall be constructed of materials appropriate to its duration on public display.

6. A wide variety of artistic expression is encouraged. Expressions of profanity, vulgarity, or obvious poor taste are inappropriate.

7. Artwork shall reflect a high level of artistic excellence.

8. Public art or memorial shall not directly or indirectly cause adverse environmental effects or otherwise jeopardize public health, safety, or welfare.

9. Artwork or memorial should promote the City’s goals and objectives for public art.
10. Artwork within public right-of-way or on city-owned land is required to be owned, donated, or transferred to the City of Port Orchard.

### 10.2.3 Public Art and Memorial Evaluation Criteria

Public art and memorials, when evaluated, shall be reviewed subject to review via the following criteria:

1. Public artwork and memorials shall be original and of high artistic quality and shall not include any signage or other advertisement or logo, literal or abstract.

2. Public art and memorials should be considerate of the immediate site and neighborhood in terms of historic, social, and cultural characteristics, architectural scale, materials, land use, and geographical and environmental context.

3. Public art and memorials shall be integrated with the site, and may or are encouraged to include landscaping, lighting, interpretative information and other amenities where appropriate.

4. Permanent public art or memorials shall be constructed of durable, high-quality materials and require minimal or no maintenance. Any temporary public art installation shall be constructed of materials appropriate to its duration on public display.

5. A wide variety of artistic expression is encouraged. Expressions of profanity, vulgarity, or obvious poor taste are inappropriate.

### 10.2.4 Public Art and Memorial Process

Public Art and Memorials shall be reviewed subject to this chapter, unless specifically exempted by the Port Orchard City Council. All public art and memorial projects, except those determined by the Community Development Director to be minor and incidental, shall require review and recommendation from through the following process:

1. Public Art or Memorial project proposal submitted for a Pre-Application Meeting with Port Orchard City Planning Department. Submittal shall include identifying proposed project location, preliminary drawings or illustration, qualifications of artist, listing of materials, proposed project funding, scope of project, and preliminary narrative of proposal.

2. Pre-application Letter and submittal package submitted to Public Property Committee (or designee such as Planning Commission or Parks Committee) for review and recommendation regarding location.
3. Land Use, Shoreline, or other applicable permits shall be submitted with complete information for processing and recommendation. Permit fees shall be paid by applicant, or if a city project, shall be component of approved city funding.

4. Preliminary permit project staff report prepared by Planning Department with draft conditions included for review by City Council. Public art or memorial ownership transfer agreement contract is drafted.

5. Council approves final artwork and contract for transfer to city ownership.

6. Building Permit applied for, artwork installed, and inspections on construction (if required) are conducted and Certificate of Completion issued upon completion of all conditions.

10.3. City Facilities Naming & Designations

10.3.1 Naming & Designations Purpose

The City of Port Orchard has the express need to incorporate a policy for naming City facilities, parks, and other aspects of the municipality.

The purpose of the policy is to outline the procedures and criteria for the official naming of parks, recreation, and other city facilities.

10.3.2 Naming & Designations Policy

It is the policy of the City of Port Orchard for designation of names for parks, recreation, and other city facilities to be in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The naming of parks, recreation, and other City facilities should be

2. A name, once adopted by City Council, should be permanent, and changes should be strongly resisted.

3. Existing facility names shall be reviewed in order to avoid duplication, confusing similarity, and/or inappropriateness.

4. A prospective park or major facility name should be one likely to be widely accepted and used by the public.

5. Whenever possible, a facility shall be named prior to construction of the improvement. Timing is important in naming facilities, since temporary designations tend to be retained. In the development of facilities, a number designation shall be used until formal naming of the facility is complete (i.e. Well #10, Park Project #8, etc.)

6. A park’s or interior features and/or facilities may have names other than that of the entire park (i.e. Geiger Chambers within City Hall)
7. If a park or sub-element of a park or facility is named after an individual, family, or organization, the final recommendation shall include a narrative describing or quantifying in some detail, the contribution. The qualifying achievement should be the result of extraordinary dedication, significant donation, or contribution to the City, over and above the satisfactory performance of normal duties or citizenship.

8. There should be a lapse of at least six months between the receipt of the name proposal and the final recommendation for its adoption.

9. In cases where the person is deceased, the person shall have been deceased for a minimum of two years.

10. Elected/appointed City of Port Orchard officials and currently employed City staff shall not be eligible for consideration until they are no longer in office or have retired from city service.

11. Length of service, in and of itself, does not meet these criteria.

12. Names may include or reflect:
   a. Neighborhood or geographical identification.
   b. Community name or widely accepted name, (e.g. Veterans Park, McCormick Village Park, etc.)
   c. Natural or geological feature (e.g., Blackjack Creek, Square Lake, etc.)
   d. Historical or cultural significance.
   e. An individual, family, or organization that has made a significant land and/or monetary contribution to the City, or has performed significant public service which made a tangible contribution to the City justifying a permanent memorial.

10.3.3 Naming & Designations Procedures

The following procedures are proposed to occur prior to naming of any City park, recreation installation, or City facility.

1. Suggestions for names for any park, recreation amenity or public facility may be solicited from individuals and/or organizations. All suggestions solicited or not, shall be forwarded to the Public Properties Committee, or their designee, for review and consideration.

2. City Staff may review suggestions for names and make recommendations to the Public Properties Committee, or their designee, for consideration.

3. The Public Properties Committee, after review of staff input and/or public input, shall make a recommendation to City Council for consideration.
4. Memorial plaques, commemorative nameplates, or signage for the facility shall be initially requested to be funded by the solicited individuals and/or organizations that proposed the naming.

5. Following adoption of the facility name by the City Council, the appropriate departments shall make name changes and updates to standardized City signage, maps, and other documents that incorporate the name change.

10.4. Financial Strategies

A number of strategies exist to upgrade the service delivery for the Port Orchard’s Parks, Facilities, & Recreation Department. However, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this report to life. The following considerations are presented to offer near-term direction on implementation and as a means to continue dialogue between the Department and its stakeholders. Additional sources of possible grant funding are identified in Appendix I: State and Federal Parks and Recreation Funding Opportunities.

10.4.1 Levy Lid Lift Ballot Measure

The City has the opportunity to bring forward a ballot measure to renovate and improve older neighborhood parks and to raise maintenance standards within the park system. The proposal could include renovation, improvement and development of additional community or neighborhood parks with matching Real Estate Excise Tax funds and grant dollars. Improved maintenance through the hiring and equipping two new maintenance staff could provide an increase to the level of maintenance at existing, recently completed, and anticipated future parks and recreational facilities. A proposed levy measure would require a simple majority for passage. A future levy ballot measure remains a viable option for providing park revenues, increasing maintenance capabilities and renovating older, worn parks.

10.4.2 Park Impact Fees

Impact fees are charges placed on new development as a condition of development approval to help pay for various public facilities the need for which is directly created by that new growth and development. Counties, cities, and towns may impose impact fees on residential and commercial “development activity” to help pay for certain public facility improvements, including parks, open space and recreation facilities.

Impact fees can be imposed on new development activity that creates additional demand for public facilities. In a nutshell, new growth pays for new services (e.g.,
park system expansion). Park impact fees can be dedicated as “acquisition” and as “development”, to further specify intended use and manage political liabilities.

The majority of the McCormick Woods/ULID#6 Urban Growth Area has an established Park Impact Fee totaling an amount of $643,742, which was prepaid and subsequently transferred to the City of Port Orchard upon annexation in 2009. Additionally, Kitsap County currently charges a park impact fee in the remaining unincorporated areas of the county.

This Plan suggests the consideration of impact fees as a way to finance park system improvements, with the imposition of modest impact fees calculated to provide the needed improvements to serve growth while ensuring that the imposition of these fees is not an inhibitor to new growth. The full analysis of Impact fees are analyzed in detail in Appendix E: Park Impact Fee Calculations.

### 10.4.3 Kitsap County Conservation Futures

The county currently assesses the maximum allowable excise of $0.0625 per $1,000 assessed value to fund the Conservation Futures program. The county’s 2006 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan identifies the county as the lead agency for the provision of regional facilities and identifies the following objectives pertaining to open space acquisition:

“*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.*”

As noted above, several parkland acquisitions are proposed in the Central Kitsap region, along with other associated unincorporated urban areas surrounding Port Orchard. At least four of these proposed acquisitions are identified as community parks that can provide a significant range of recreational opportunities. The City should initiate discussions with the county to access the Conservation Futures funding as a way to finance some or all of these unincorporated area acquisitions.

### 10.4.4 Grants

Several state and federal grant programs are available on a competitive basis and have been a staple of parks funding opportunities for the City of Port Orchard throughout the City’s history. Pursuing grants is not a solution for financing the park system, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Port Orchard is developing a strong record of being successful with grant submittals and should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other
city departments. Additional sources of possible grant funding are identified in Appendix I State and Federal Parks and Recreation Funding Opportunities.

10.4.5 Volunteer and Community Involvement

The public process for this Plan has demonstrated that many residents want to be involved in improving the City’s park system and want to have their energies guided through coordination with the Department. Staff should conduct additional outreach to neighborhoods to identify small projects that neighborhoods can undertake to improve their local parks. Neighborhood sponsored park clean-ups, beautification and planting projects, and park patrols should be considered to engage citizens and create a stronger sense of community and ownership. Also, Port Orchard’s Neighborhood Enhancement Program offers neighborhood-oriented grants, using CDBG funds, which can be a means to finance simple system improvements such as the installation of new park benches and tables, among others.

10.4.6 Interagency Coordination & Collaboration

Specific projects and goals identified in this Plan demand a high degree of coordination and collaboration with other city departments and outside agencies. Partnerships with Kitsap County, the Port of Bremerton, the City of Bremerton, South Kitsap Fire and Rescue District, and the South Kitsap School District can increase the potential for the implementation of projects that benefit all entities, including the citizens of Port Orchard. To more fully extend the existing park system and recreation programs, additional agreements should be sought to assess the range and type of recreation programs offered regionally and to maximize use of community facilities, such as fields and indoor centers. Additional coordination among the various public agencies can cooperatively encourage location of new national non-profit private improvements within the City of Port Orchard such as the YMCA, Boys & Girls Club and other positive organizations. These efforts should be ongoing, continuously pursuing new opportunities for further collaboration.

10.4.7 Councilmanic Bonds

Another local funding source is Councilmanic bonds that may be sold by cities without public vote. The bonds, both principal and interest, are retired with payments from existing city revenue or new general tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax. The state legislature has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds of one and one-half percent of the value of taxable property in the city.

10.4.8 Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are a funding source with the bonds sold with the intent of paying principal and interest from revenue generated by the improvement, such as fees and charges. For example, revenue bonds might be sold to fund a public
facility that will generate revenue through facility charges to customers. Other funds may be dedicated to assist with repayment; however, it is desirable to have the improvements generate adequate revenue to pay all bond costs. Limits on the use and amount of revenue bonds are generally market-driven through investor faith in the adequacy of the revenue stream to support bond payments.

10.4.9 Excess Levy

Washington law allows cities and counties, along with other specified junior taxing districts, to levy property taxes in excess of limitations imposed by statute when authorized by the voters. Levy approval requires 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. Excess levies by school, library, or park districts are the most common use of this authority.

10.4.10 General Obligation Bonds

For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions or facility construction, cities and counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Voter-approved general obligation bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond to pay both principal and interest. Port Orchard has a maximum debt limits for voter-approved bonds for acquisition and development of open space and park facilities.

10.4.11 Sales Tax

Washington law authorizes the governing bodies of cities and counties to impose sales and use taxes at a rate set by the statute to help “carry out essential county and municipal purposes.” The authority is divided into two parts. Cities may impose by resolution or ordinance a sales and use tax at a rate of five-tenths of one percent on any “taxable event” within their jurisdictions. Cities may also impose an additional sales tax at a rate “up to” five-tenths of one percent on any taxable event within the city or county. In this case, the statute provides an electoral process for repealing the tax or altering the rate.

10.4.12 Real Estate Excise Tax

Washington law authorizes the governing bodies of counties and cities to impose excise taxes on the sale of real property within limits set by the statute. The authority of cities and counties may be divided into parts relevant to park systems. A city or county may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed 1/4 of 1% of the selling price to fund “local capital improvements,” including parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, water systems, bridges, sewers, etc. The funds must be used “primarily for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan…”
A city or county may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed 1/2 of 1%, in lieu of a five-tenths of one percent sales tax option authorized under state law. These funds are not restricted to capital projects. The statute provides for a repeal mechanism. A city or county – in counties that are required to prepare comprehensive plans under the new Growth Management Act – are authorized to impose an additional real estate excise tax on all real property sales in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed 1/4 of 1%. These funds must be used “solely for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan.”

10.4.13 Regular Property Tax – Lid Lift

Cities are also authorized to impose ad valorem taxes upon real and personal property. A city’s maximum levy rate for general purposes is $3.375 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Limitations on annual increases in tax collections, coupled with changes in property value, causes levy rates to rise or fall; however, in no case may they rise above statutory limits. Once the rate is established each year, it may not be raised without the approval of a majority of the voters. Receiving voter approval is known as a lid lift. A lid lift may be permanent, or may be for a specific purpose and time period. Other limits on taxing authority remain in effect.

10.4.14 Metropolitan Park District

Metropolitan park districts may be formed for the purposes of management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, parkways and boulevards. In addition to acquiring and managing their own lands, metropolitan districts may accept and manage park and recreation lands and equipment turned over by any city within the district or by the county. Formation of a metropolitan park district may be initiated in cities of five thousand population or more by city council ordinance, or by petition, and requires voter approval (50% + 1) for creation.

10.4.15 Land Trusts

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. Land trusts serving the region include the Great Peninsula Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land (TPL).

10.4.16 Creation of a Foundation and Fund Raising

The City has the opportunity to create an independent Parks and Recreation Foundation that may separately organize fund raising projects to support special projects and programs. Recycling drives, golf tournaments and candy sales are three examples of successful fund raising efforts.
10.4.17 Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process, and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fund-raising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects.

10.4.18 Business Sponsorships / Donations

Business sponsorships for Park and Recreation programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and computer equipment. Sales of naming rights and/or limited advertising opportunities are not encouraged or typically very popular, but are often available as a last alternative for funding.

10.5. Implementation Goals and Policies

GOAL 10.7.1 Explore ways to find a steady funding source for Parks and Recreation Facilities.

POLICIES:

1. Pursue alternative financing of acquisition and development of park and open space land through private donation, partnerships, state and federal grant sources, dedicated local taxes and local levies.

2. Pursue adoption and implementation of park impact fees on new residential development in concert with the City’s Finance and Planning Departments, and the City Attorney.

3. Ensure that 50% of all revenues collected for right-of-way vacations and/or leases of public rights-of-way are dedicated to parks and recreation capital improvement projects.

GOAL 10.5.2 Acquire, develop, and retain a high-quality, diversified system of parks, recreation facilities and green spaces that is attractive, safe, functional, and available to all segments of the population.

POLICIES:

1. Establish a minimum park distribution standard whereby all City residents live within one-half mile of a neighborhood park and one mile of a community park.
2. Maintain a combined neighborhood and community park development level of service standard of 8.6 acres per 1,000 residents.

3. Standardize use of graphics and establish consistent identity, to include signage, at all parks, trailheads and other recreation facilities. Consolidate park signage and reduce the number of oversized, single purpose rules signs within the park system.

4. Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing, water fountains) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of parks.

5. Protect all city parks for future generations, and only consider divestiture of smaller park holdings that have limited recreational viability, do not contribute to preservation of the natural environment and/or do not contribute to the beautification of the City.

GOAL 10.5.3 Take the initiative to create partnerships with other agencies and organizations to meet all identified needs, including those beyond the City’s primary responsibilities.

POLICIES:

1. Maximize resources by forming partnerships with other public, non-profit and private recreation providers to deliver recreation services.

2. Explore the potential to develop a community recreation complex and indoor swimming pool in conjunction with the YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, or similar organization.

3. Negotiate and enter into a formal agreement with the South Kitsap School District for reciprocal use of facilities including sports fields, parks, gyms, swimming pools and classrooms.

4. Actively plan and coordinate with Kitsap County for acquisition of parks and open space within Port Orchard’s associated urban growth areas.

5. Engage Kitsap County in discussions regarding the distribution of Conservation Futures Funds to meet open space needs.

GOAL 10.5.4 Renovate and maintain parks and facilities to provide to ensure user comfort, safety, aesthetic quality and protection of capital investment.
POLICIES:

1. Provide a consistent level of maintenance to all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition.

2. Develop a rolling, 10-year renovation plan to ensure that parks, restrooms, irrigation systems, docks, indoor facilities, sports courts, parking lots and trails are maintained on a regular schedule.

3. Encourage the use of Adopt-A-Park, community park watch and other similar programs that will increase safety, security and public awareness.

4. Encourage volunteer park maintenance projects from a variety of service clubs, scouting organizations, churches and businesses.

10.6. Parks Action Plan Matrix

The Parks Action Plan matrix section serves as the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and identifies a number of specific park and open space projects and/or acquisitions to meet the needs of the community over the next six years and beyond. The full list with funding and timeline details is provided in Appendix C Parks Action Plan Matrix. This list was developed based on the data collected through the public process, ongoing community input, staff input and the Level of Service (LOS) analysis. The projects identified in the matrix are intended to meet the current and future needs of the community and are written generally to facilitate flexibility over time to allow the city to adapt to changing desires, needs and development patterns.

The emphasis of the next six years for municipal parks is to maintain what currently exists while slowly expanding to meet present & future needs. Significant improvements caused by expanding population should be funded as annexation and development bring more people to the City of Port Orchard. Maintenance of existing facilities would be funded by annual budget expenditures and the strategies identified earlier in this chapter. It should be noted that some of the projects are likely to be addressed in an incremental manner over a number of years. While timelines are indicated, it is possible that the city may determine that a particular project should be put off to a later date based on funding feasibility. It is anticipated that the city will review the CIP on an annual basis and determine any necessary changes to the time frame as part of that process.

10.6.1 Project Priority List

The priority of needs of specific Parks and Recreation projects would be established based upon demands and requirements. A listing of the priorities for each project is provided in Appendix C: Park Action Plan Matrix, which was implemented according to the three principals guiding the priorities listed as follows:
1. First priority is for those items which have been found as deficient in levels of service and those items demanded by the public which are also defined as an existing need.

2. Second priority is for those items which are not identified as a recognized need, but are documented as desired by the public.

3. Third priority is for the future needs the City population and needs to serve the UGA.