

**COMPREHENSIVE
PARKS PLAN
2000**

Department of Public Works
City of Port Orchard
216 Prospect Street
Port Orchard, Washington 98366

COMPREHENSIVE PARKS PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

VISION.....3

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....3

DESCRIPTION OF PORT ORCHARD.....9

 TABLE 1 – POPULATION.....10

PLANNING AREA.....11

 MAP 1 – CITY OF PORT ORCHARD.....12

 MAP 2 – CITY LIMITS.....13

 MAP 3 – PLANNING AREAS.....14

EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES.....15

 VAN ZEE PARK.....16

 CENTRAL PARK.....17

 GIVEN’S FIELD.....18

 LUNDBERG PARK.....19

 PAUL POWERS, JR., PARK.....19

 PORT ORCHARD BOAT RAMP.....20

 DeKALB STREET PEDESTRIAN PIER.....21

 SEATTLE AVENUE PROPERTY.....22

 WESTBAY LEASE AREA.....22

 NEIGHBORHOOD POCKET PARKS.....23

EXISTING PARKS SUMMARY.....24

 MAP 4 – PARK LOCATIONS.....27

PRIVATE PLAY AREAS.....28

OTHER AGENCY FACILITIES.....29

 SOUTH KITSAP SCHOOL DISTRICT #402.....29

 SOUTH KITSAP PARK.....29

 KITSAP COUNTY PARKS.....30

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.....31

HISTORICAL SURVEY RESULTS.....32

DEMANDS/NEEDS ANALYSIS.....35

 TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF RECREATIONAL STANDARDS.....36

 TABLE 3: TOTAL PARK AREA REQUIREMENTS.....39

 TABLE 4: COMMUNITY PARK AREA REQUIREMENTS.....40

 TABLE 5: NEIGHBORHOOD PARK REQUIREMENTS.....41

ACTION PROGRAM.....42

ENCLOSURES.....44

 ENCLOSURE 1 – TOTAL ACREAGE BY ZONE.....45

 ENCLOSURE 2 – CENSUS DATA.....46

WATERFRONT REVITALIZATION PROJECT

APPENDIX 1 – STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

APPENDIX 2 - IAC FORMS AND CITY RESOLUTION

 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

 RESOLUTION 1902

VISION

Port Orchard is a community which provides a full range of open space and biodiversity by protecting native wildlife habitat, restoring and preserving natural systems, and ensuring new development enhances the natural environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Port Orchard has maintained a consistent set of goals and objectives in its endeavor to provide recreational opportunities to the community. In order for the park system to complement the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the current goals and objectives of the Parks and Open Space Element are adopted.

The overall goal of the Comprehensive Parks Plan is as follows:

To develop and maintain adequate and convenient Parks, Recreation, and Open Space areas and facilities for all age groups and to better serve both the existing and future population of Port Orchard and surrounding areas. This goal can be achieved by several objectives.

1. Increase public access to the marine shoreline by using municipal authority to encourage better access to the shoreline.
2. Preserve open space considered cultural and scenic in value by:
 - a. enhancing and expanding park facilities
 - b. discouraging obstructions of scenic views
3. Increase the size and number of parks and open spaces by:
 - a. establishing partnerships with other agencies to jointly utilize public facilities
 - b. promoting through public and private investments the acquisition of open space and assuring proper maintenance thereof
 - c. providing for public input when developing plans for public parks
 - d. providing for a mixture of active and passive open spaces within housing and commercial areas with consideration of nearby facilities
 - e. providing input when others develop plans for public parks within Port Orchard's Urban Growth Boundary

The newly stated comprehensive goals and objectives, which are restated for reference, are consistent with those of the previous Comprehensive Parks Plan,

- (1) The development and maintenance of open space and recreational facilities, where possible, in the established areas of the City.
- (2) The reservation of sufficient open space to serve the existing and future population of the City, including the transient as well as the permanent population.
- (3) The development of the natural recreational potential of Blackjack Creek, the shoreline, and adjacent areas in balance with residential, commercial, and other uses.
- (4) Shaping and guiding the pattern of urban development through the use of open space, thereby strengthening the beauty, identity, and aesthetic qualities of the City and surrounding areas.
- (5) Development of shoreline parks, including walking and biking trails, which would link the shopping center to the shoreline. Proposed walking and biking trails would also be designed to serve residential areas.

As South Kitsap County and Port Orchard continue to grow, the importance of the limited recreational resources continues to increase. Greater population pressures demand well-defined goals and priorities. In order to achieve these comprehensive goals and objectives, the concise and realistic objectives must be specified:

GOAL: To provide open space or natural landscaping throughout the City limits.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Zoning ordinances shall identify and enforce greenbelt areas.
2. Landscaping, such as trees and shrubbery, should be included in the commercial areas of the City.
3. Vacant municipal land not required for municipal services shall be maintained to provide a pleasing visual effect.

GOAL: Neighborhood parks and recreational facilities should be conveniently located throughout the City.

OBJECTIVES:

1. The Active Club should continue to be maintained and improved.
2. A performing arts center should be encouraged.
3. All facilities should accommodate the handicapped and the elderly.
4. The City should maximize the use of State and Federal grants whenever possible.
5. The City should coordinate with other governmental entities and civic organizations to provide new facilities to the public.
6. The City should encourage commercial enterprises to establish facilities which are harmonious with the community.

GOAL: Athletic endeavors and organized sports should be encouraged throughout the community.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Athletic fields should be supplemented with picnic and playground facilities to encourage family participation.
2. Any vacant public land large enough for an athletic field should be used as such..
3. Private sports programs should be encouraged.
4. A trail system should be established.
5. Coordination with sports councils and committees would be beneficial.

GOAL: The waterfront should be preserved and protected to enhance public use.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Boat docks and marinas should be encouraged; however, these activities are not to be construed as the sole resource of the waterfront.
2. Public access to the water is required and should be provided for new municipal and commercial development.
3. Viewing decks and similar pedestrian-oriented structures are needed and should be constructed in the urban waterfront area.
4. A waterfront bicycle and walking path should be constructed.
5. Beach access should be identified and developed.

GOAL: To ensure maximum access to the marine shoreline.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Public access should be considered as a condition of a Shoreline Development Permit (SDP).
2. Joint public access on adjacent property should be encouraged.
3. Over water construction should be disallowed.

GOAL: To provide for a mixture of active and passive open space within housing and commercial developments and preserve open space considered cultural and scenic in value.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Buffers and open space should be a design element in new developments.
2. Steep slopes and sensitive areas should be protected with open space restrictions.

GOAL: To promote the acquisition and maintenance of open space through public and private investment.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Countywide open space acquisition should be encouraged.
2. Maintenance of City-owned space should take precedence over acquisition of new City parks, unless the proposed park serves a specific need.

GOAL: To enhance and expand existing park facilities.

OBJECTIVE:

Improvements in parks should be done annually.

GOAL: To preserve and enhance environmentally sensitive open space.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify environmentally sensitive open space.
2. Protect environmentally sensitive open space by limiting public intrusion.

GOAL: To place and construct community entry monuments on arterial city entrances.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Maintain and landscape existing entry areas.
2. Prepare entry designs and seek public/private funding.

DESCRIPTION OF PORT ORCHARD

Port Orchard has a good transportation system conducive to commuting by both automobile and ferry. It is in an area of affordable land values and is centrally located between major metropolitan areas. Although Port Orchard has the potential to evolve into a bedroom community for Seattle-Tacoma, it is still a community where most people live and work in the Bremerton/Port Orchard area.

Port Orchard is a small city of about 7,300 citizens and a community of 50,000. Enclosure One shows the total acreage by land use zone to illustrate the residential nature of the community. As seen in Map 1, the City is adjacent to a major urban area. This urban area is continuing to grow while the City is defined by its corporate limits. These unofficial cities are not unique to this region. Urbanization of the unincorporated county area is common in the Puget Sound region. With the tax base of a small community, the City finds itself providing recreational services and parks to the larger surrounding population. With the spirit of the Growth Management Act, the City can continue to develop its park facilities to complement rather than compete with the facilities operated by other agencies. In order to get a “better bang for the buck,” the individual public park and recreational providers will need to better coordinate their programs to reduce unnecessary duplication.

A review of Enclosure Two and Table 1 indicates that the City will continue to grow while its surrounding area experiences an even greater rate of growth. This projection assumes that the City's corporate limits will not be significantly enlarged through annexation. The growth differential does graphically illustrate the pressure of the adjacent developments that will continue to make demands of the City. Although Kitsap County now has a valid comprehensive land use plan and established urban growth areas, there are still concerns on how to accommodate the future populations. However, as stated in the goals and objectives, the City shall cooperate with adjacent agencies to better utilize public facilities.

A review of the Census data from 1990 shows that the City of Port Orchard is a family-oriented community. It is a stable community with 35% of the residents living in their same home for more than five years.

YEAR	KITSAP COUNTY	PORT ORCHARD
1970	101,732	3,904
1980	147,152	4,787
1990	189,731	4,984
1991	196,500	5,109
1992	205,600	5,272
1993	210,947	5,610
1994	213,200	5,700
1995	220,600	6,240
1996	224,700	6,610
1997	229,700	6,965
1998	229,000	6,945
1999	229,700	7,255
2000	234,510	7,270
2001	239,319	7,517
2002	244,129	7,773
2003	248,938	8,037
2004	253,748	8,310
2005	258,558	8,593
2006	263,267	8,885
2010	282,605	9,187
2020		12,000

TABLE 1: POPULATION

The population estimate used is table 1 for the years after 2000 is based on an annual growth factor of 3.4%. The factor of 3.4% is the average annual growth factor of Port Orchard since 1990. During the period 2010 to 2020, it is assumed that the rate of growth in the City will slow to 2.5%. The reduced rate of growth is based on the assumption that the city limits will not significantly expand and most growth will be in-filling. The unincorporated area may experience more than a 2.5% growth rate during that period.

Certain statistics prove interesting in reviewing the needs of Port Orchard. Enclosure Two is a detailed listing of some 1980 and 1990 Census data for tracts 922, 923, 924, and 925. The City is located in all or part of these tracts. Table 1 shows the population trends for the previous years and projected population figures for 2001 to 2010. It is interesting to note that after the decline in City population between 1986 and 1988, the population has resumed a steady increase along with the County. For the year 2000, the Office of Financial Management lowered its housing density factor, which then lowered the population estimates. In comparison, the building trends in the City indicated that more than 25 people had moved into the city limits in the year 2000. The previous

steady growth is expected to resume in the study period.

PLANNING AREA

As seen by Map 1, the City of Port Orchard is in a most enviable location for economic growth and population expansion. However, to preserve its residential character, the City must carefully balance the needs of the neighborhood with those of commercial development.

Port Orchard is conveniently located near the major urban areas of Puget Sound. Seattle is only 60 minutes away by ferry. Bellevue, Kent and other major suburbs are also 60 minutes away by ferry. Tacoma and Port Orchard are connected by a 30-minute automobile drive along a four-lane freeway. When the second Tacoma Narrows Bridge is completed, the access to the Tacoma metropolitan area will be even easier. Furthermore, Port Orchard is also centrally located between the population expansion areas of Kitsap and Pierce counties.

The planning area for this document will be limited to the corporate boundaries. When an area is annexed into the City and the annexation area encompasses a park facility, that facility operation and ownership will not be affected by the annexation.

For analysis purposes only, the City is divided into six quadrants. Community parks are usually destinations, and people will travel there by car or public transit for the purpose of using the large park. Examples of the community parks are Van Zee Park, the South Kitsap Park and the Veterans Memorial Park. However, the community parks do not serve any specific neighborhood. Therefore, planning quadrants are identified based on physical obstacles that limit foot traffic. For instance, Tremont Street is considered an obstacle due to the traffic volume it experiences. The six planning areas for the City are shown on Map 3 and are as follows:

AREA	NORTH BOUNDARY	EAST BOUNDARY	SOUTH BOUNDARY	WEST BOUNDARY
1	SINCLAIR INLET	PORT ORCH. BOULEVARD	TREMONT ST	SR 16
2	SINCLAIR INLET	BLACKJACK CREEK	TREMONT ST	PORT ORCH. BOULEVARD
3	TREMONT ST	POTTERY AVE	SR 16	SR 16
4	TREMONT ST	SIDNEY AVE	SR 16	POTTERY AVE
5	SINCLAIR INLET	HORSTMAN RD	MILE HILL DRIVE	BLACKJACK CREEK
6	LUND AVE	BLACKJACK CREEK	SR 16	SIDNEY AVE

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREAS
AND FACILITIES**

EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES

The City of Port Orchard currently has a municipal parks system which provides certain recreational opportunities to the public. The existing system is supplemented by the schools of the South Kitsap School District, Kitsap County Parks Department, and the South Kitsap Parks District.

VAN ZEE PARK:

Area: 8.4 Acres

Van Zee Park is an accomplishment of the 1976 Comprehensive Parks Plan. Since 1979, this park has been consistently improving and expanding through diligent application of a multi-year plan. With prudent expenditures of the now-defunct Federal Revenue Sharing funds and considerable volunteer effort and JTPA labor, the City completed the park in 1983. As a result, Van Zee Park has been transformed from a vacant field to a recreational facility containing picnic areas, trails, shelters, two baseball diamonds, a playground, a sports field, and a lighted double tennis court. Also provided in this park are a restroom and a horseshoe court. The top of the existing concrete water reservoir has been fenced to allow a safe place for children to ride bicycles and play basketball. The park is oriented towards the family and unorganized sports. During the last planning period, the playground equipment was replaced. All facilities in Van Zee Park are free.

CENTRAL PARK:

Area: 1.4 Acres

Central Park is located in the residential area of Port Orchard and contains three picnic tables, a playground, sports field, restroom, and full basketball court. As with other City parks, there is a complete underground sprinkler system to minimize maintenance expenses. Renovation of the basketball court will be required in the near future. This park is primarily for families and young children. During the last planning period, a new restroom was constructed, and the play ground was improved. All facilities in Central Park are free.

GIVENS FIELD

Area: 8.3 Acres

Givens Field is primarily an athletic facility for organized teams. Two baseball diamonds are on this site and are leased to South Kitsap Western Little League and the Babe Ruth League. These leases are in Appendix 3. The public, which is not affiliated with the various organized teams, does not use these athletic resources without specific approval from the lessee.

Givens Field also has facilities dedicated for general public use. These facilities include a lighted double tennis court, lighted horseshoe courts, restrooms, picnic area, and playground. On site is the Active Club which is a municipal building consisting of three different-sized meeting rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, storage areas, and daylight basement. Any activity or organization may schedule the use of a meeting room and the facility. During the last planning period, the roof of the Active Club was replaced and insulated. The tennis courts served temporarily as a skateboard area and then the surface was refinished. Except for the baseball diamonds, the facilities of Givens Park are free.

LUNDBERG PARK

Lundberg Park is a five-acre RV campground for self-contained recreational vehicles. The park has twelve camping sites, each with a picnic table. There is an established path from the camping area towards Blackjack Creek. The property has been developed in such a manner to minimize its impact on the forest and the surrounding area. The use of the park is free of charge.

PAUL POWERS, JR., PARK

Area: 2.5 Acres

The play field adjacent to Fire Station #2 provides an area for the various soccer teams and T-ball teams to practice. The field is not regulation size for soccer, and there are no facilities for public use at this site. In the northeast corner of the field, there is a playground which was renovated in 1993. The play area consists of a big toy-type piece of equipment, swings, teeter totters, and a basketball court.

PORT ORCHARD BOAT RAMP:

Port Orchard has one municipal boat ramp to allow public access to Sinclair Inlet. In the year 2000, the Port of Bremerton expanded the parking and constructed a public restroom. There are now 21 parking stalls for trucks with trailers and a boat assemble area to prepare for launching. The ramp consists of 155 feet of concrete floats and two concrete ramps. The hinges for the concrete floats were last replaced in 1997. There is no charge for use of this ramp.

DeKALB STREET PEDESTRIAN PIER:

To enhance public access to the water, the City has constructed the DeKalb Pedestrian Pier. The facility has limited parking and extends in the DeKalb Waterway. The first 169 feet of the structure is a timber pier with two picnic tables. In 1988 this structure had 161 feet of wood floats and a pedestrian ramp. Since 1988 this structure has been extended with an additional 367 feet of wood floats totaling 528 feet. The structure is used for sightseeing and fishing. During the last planning period, the wood floats were replaced with new floats that are more “fish friendly.” There is no charge for the use of this structure.

SEATTLE AVENUE PROPERTY

Two tax parcels were donated to the City by Mrs. Gerry Bruckart. These tax parcels, located at the corner of Division Street and Seattle Avenue, are undeveloped and extend into the wooded ravine of Blackjack Creek. There are no plans for the development of the lots at this time. However, the concept for the property is to construct a deck from street level into the wooded area. Due to the steep terrain, this deck would allow access to the wooded area of Blackjack Creek ravine without encroaching upon the water. It would be a shady park area that would be extremely popular in the summer months.

The property was deeded with the restriction that only a structure could be constructed on it for the purpose of public observation of the Blackjack ravine and its surrounding environs to enhance the appreciation of the environment. The structure would be dedicated to the Sprague-Howe family.

WESTBAY LEASE AREA

The City has previously leased the shorelands of Black jack Creek to the Westbay Shopping

Center. As the need for public access increases, the City is reconsidering this policy. This land provides a strip of property 45 feet by 300 feet along the east edge of Blackjack Creek where it enters Sinclair Inlet. The future use of this land could include an educational area for the protection of the salmon and a small waterfront park.

NEIGHBORHOOD POCKET PARKS

As new subdivisions are approved, the City will often require a pocket park to be included in the plat. These small parks are typically the size of a residential lot and can contain a big toy, swing, or other piece of playground equipment. Some parks are owned and maintained by the Homeowners Association. Others are City parks. City parks are in Windfall Place, and Eagle Crest subdivisions.

CITY OF PORT ORCHARD EXISTING PARKS SUMMARY

1. Van Zee Park

Location: 300 Tremont Street

- 8.4 Acres
- Picnic Tables
- Trails
- 2 Baseball Diamonds
- 2 Tennis Courts with lights
- Play ground
- Sports Field
- Restrooms
- Horseshoe Courts
- Basketball Court

2. Central Park

Location: 915 Dwight Street

- 1.4 Acres
- Play ground
- Sports Field
- Restrooms
- Basketball Court

3. Givens Field

Location: 1025 Tacoma Avenue

- 8.3 Acres
- 2 Tennis Courts with lights
- Horseshoe Courts
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Play ground
- Meeting Rooms
- Bathrooms
- Kitchen
- Storage
- 2 Baseball Diamonds (Leased to Leagues)

The Active Club is the City's community building for organizations such as TOPS, the Kitsap Woodcarvers, and Alcoholic Anonymous.

4. Lundberg Park

Location: 2676 Harold Avenue

- 5.0 Acres
- 12 camping sites with picnic tables
- Path to creek

5. Paul Powers, Jr., Park

Location: 2035 Sidney Avenue

- 2.5 Acres
- Play ground
- Sports Field
- Basketball Court

6. Boat Ramp

Location: 535 Bay Street

- 155 Feet of floats
- 2 Ramps
- Public restroom

7. DeKalb Pier

Location: 475 Bay Street

- 169 Feet of pier
- 359 Feet of floats

PRIVATE PLAY AREAS

Recreational Inventory

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Orchard Pt. Apartments | pool spa
recreation room
2 tanning rooms
exercise room
T.V. room
Big toy & bench |
| 2. Cedar Heights Apartments | 1 playground with a jungle jim
which includes a slide, hang bar,
and a bench |
| 3. Heritage Apartments | 1 basketball hoop
1 jungle jim which includes a slide,
sliding pole, and bars |
| 4. Orchard on the Green Apartments | 1 indoor pool
saunas
jacuzzi
billiards room
exercise room
2 playgrounds which contain a jungle jim
containing a slide and swings
1 tennis court |
| 5. Fourplex at 1436 Dwight St. | 1 playground
consisting of a jungle jim
containing a slide and two swings |
| 1. Arbor Terrace Apartments | pool
2 big toys with slides |

OTHER AGENCY FACILITIES

SOUTH KITSAP SCHOOL DISTRICT #402

To complement the municipal facilities, there are two schools within the city limits. In the South part of the City, the Cedar Heights Junior High School is located. The Junior High has a gymnasium, sports field, track, football field, and baseball diamond. However, use of these resources is generally limited to students. The South Kitsap High School is in the eastern half of the city. The High School's facilities are modern and complete. These facilities consist of a gymnasium, sports field, track, football field, baseball diamond, soccer field, lighted tennis courts, and an Olympic size indoor swimming pool. The public has access to the tennis courts and swimming pool.

SOUTH KITSAP PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

The South Kitsap Parks and Recreation District came into existence to serve the specific needs of South Kitsap. Its primary asset is the 200 acres of wooded property at the corner of Lund Avenue and Jackson Road which it acquired from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Through diligence and hard work, the District has been able to develop a baseball diamond and a fully equipped playground on this site.

KITSAP COUNTY PARKS DEPARTMENT

At a site located in the Retsil neighborhood at the corner of Olney Avenue, Kitsap County has developed the Veteran's Memorial Park. Facilities within this park include a softball diamond, two soccer fields, and a playground.

Map 4 depicts the location of the facilities.

Long Lake in South Kitsap

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The secret of a successful plan is to be realistic and to assure the plan will define accomplishments that satisfy public needs. Without public input and involvement, the demands of the citizens cannot be well established. Public opinion concerning recreation and facilities has been sought routinely over the years.

Combined with historical data, the City will usually determine community opinions through public hearings and telephone surveys. In this manner, a clear picture of the recreational needs of the citizens of Port Orchard is determined.

In December 1975, one thousand surveys were mailed to the residents of Port Orchard in order to define their demands for parks and recreation. Of these thousand mailings, only two hundred or 20% of the surveys were returned.

In March 1983, a telephone survey of the residents was accomplished. One hundred sixty residents were randomly selected from the telephone book. Of these 160, 78 people were contacted and participated.

In November 1982, the City, in conjunction with the Shorelines Division of the Department of Ecology, used Coastal Zone Management funds to study the urban waterfront. The study included a task force of local citizens and was able to be expanded to study the recreational needs of the urban waterfront. The task force participation was an average: 15 people representing organizations such as the Downtown Merchants Association, the real estate community, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the elderly, the sports community, and concerned citizens. Five task force meetings were held with the architectural/planning consultant, Kasprisin-Pettinari Design. Also one all day workshop was held in downtown Port Orchard in which 60 people visited to provide valuable ideas and public perceptions.

In August 1987, the City conducted a telephone survey of its residents. The survey was completed during normal working hours and the calls were focused on actual City residents. Ninety five people responded to the telephone questionnaire.

In 1991, the City conducted a survey by sending out 200 survey forms to randomly selected households. Seventy-four questionnaires were returned which makes up a 37% return rate.

In 1996, a survey was mailed in the quarterly newsletter. Of the 2,000 mailed to the residents, 92 were returned. This was a 5% return rate.

In 1998, approximately 2,500 surveys were mailed in the quarterly newsletter, which goes to every house and apartment in the City. Although the responding surveys would be eligible for a \$50 gift certificate, only 135 surveys were returned. This was a 5% return rate.

The following is a comparison of the 1979, 1983, and 1987 surveys. The survey conducted in 1991 was revised so results reflect different responses. A summary of public input from the waterfront revitalization study is included in the Plan.

HISTORICAL SURVEY RESULTS

EXTENT OF NEED (Percent of Responses)

STRONG

MODERATE

NONE

	1975	1987	1996	1975	1987	1996	1975	1987	1996
CHILDREN	52	37	32	25	48	39	5	13	11
TEENAGERS	70	33	55	14	48	21	3	17	7
ADULTS	40	26	18	37	48	37	8	24	27
SR. CITS.	48	45	17	32	42	40	4	11	17

PERCENT OF POPULATION WANTING MORE

	1975	1983	1989	1996
TENNIS	51	36	39	18
VOLLEY BALL	43	88	43	27
INDOOR RECREATION	55	96	54	8
SOCCER	37	73	39	9
BASEBALL	38	41	42	17
BASKETBALL	39	56	43	25
PICNIC AREAS	54	92	54	40
BOATING	37	21	42	33
BICYCLE PATHS	65	98	55	54
TRAILS, HIKING, AND JOGGING	56	98	52	48

PUBLIC OPINION OF EXISTING PARK FACILITIES
(Percent of Responses)

	1979	1982	1987	1996	1998
EXCELLENT	9	6	41	15	24
FAIR	56	70	44	76	56
POOR	27	15	14	9	4

THE 1996 SURVEY REVEALED THE FOLLOWING ISSUES :

- Blackjack Creek should remain natural and not be developed as a park or trail.
- Walking, picnicking, and boating are popular family activities.
- Bicycle trails and pedestrian paths are high priorities for the citizens.

THE 1998 SURVEY SHOWED THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
Construct Walking Paths	67
Replace Playground Equipment	45
Upgrade the Active Club	41
Construct New Park	26
Construct Exercise Stations	26
Upgrade the Tennis Courts	18

- The tone of the comments appeared to call for the City to maintain what it has instead of expanding or constructing new facilities.
- 73 responses were against the City being involved in organized sports. 34 responses were in favor of it.
- 49 responses were in favor of the City merging with the South Kitsap Parks and Recreation District. 44 responses were against it. 42 did not respond.

DEMANDS/NEEDS ANALYSIS

DEMANDS/NEEDS ANALYSIS

To be consistent with the previous planning efforts, the City will continue to prioritize its citizen demands.

Certain recreational activities are in strong demand by the residents. These are the following:

1. Trails
 - a. Bicycle
 - b. Jogging
2. Picnic Areas

In 1998 the following were the recreational activities in strong demand:

1. Bicycle Paths
2. Trails, hiking, and jogging
3. Picnic areas
4. Boating facilities

In 1992, the emphasis was placed on more organized sports and community activities. The City's population shows that families want a safe place to exercise by walking or biking. Parks are still popular for day events and picnics. Boating remains a popular activity.

The 1994 Parks Plan emphasized maintaining what the City owns instead of expanding the parks program. That philosophy was reflected in the annual improvements at the parks. However the intensity of improvements need to be increased in order for people to continue to enjoy the parks.

In 1979, only 9% of the responses considered the park system to be excellent. In 1983, with little change in spending priority, this percentage remained small. In 1987, 41% called the system excellent and in 1991, 69% believe that City properties are well maintained. The last survey was in 1998 and 24% of the respondents considered the parks to be Excellent. However, 56% considered them only Fair. Improved maintenance and better equipment would be needed to rise above the mediocre rating of Fair.

NEEDS:

Appendix 1 is the Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines and Local Agency Standards for Class III -B Cities which are accepted as reasonable standards. Table 2 is a comparison of the standard to the existing conditions in 2000 and the 2006 needs as projected from the census data.

The City has existing needs which are identified not only from the standard, but also from public demand. These existing needs are as follows:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL REQUIRED 2000</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL REQUIRED 2006</u>	
Bicycle Paths	3.7 mi	4.6 mi	(.5 mile/1,000 citizens)
Trails	11.2 mi	13.7 mi	(1.5 mile/1000 citizens)
Neighborhood Park	1	1	

	QUANTITY REQUIRED 2000	QUANTITY ON HAND 2000 (7,488 pop.)	QUANTITY REQUIRED 2006 (9,151 pop.)	CITY STANDARDS *
Neighborhood Park **	2	3	3 ****	1-2 ac/1,000 1 park/3,500
Community Park ***	1	1	1 (2)	5-8 ac/1,000 1 park/ 8,000
Baseball Diamond	1	4	1	1/5,000
Softball Diamond	1	2	1	1/5,000
Soccer Field	1	0 (2)	1	1/10,000
Football Field	1	0 (1)	1	1/20,000
Tennis Court	4	4 (6)	3	1/2,000
Bicycle Path	3.7 mi	0	4.6 mi	.5 mile/1,000
Basketball Court	1	3	2	1/5,000
Picnic Area	2.1 ac	2 ac	2.6 ac	1 ac/3,500
Boat Launch	2	2	3	1/3,000
Trails	11.2mi	0	13.7 mi	1.5 mi/1,000

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF RECREATIONAL STANDARDS

- * The standards are derived from the recommended standards provided by the Inter-Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and those used by Kitsap County. () indicates facility not owned by City but available to public.
- ** Neighborhood parks are defined as those which can serve a general neighborhood and are in close proximity, walking distance, to a residential area. In the City, neighborhood parks are Central Playfield, Givens Park, and Paul Powers, Jr. Park.
- *** Community parks are defined as larger parks which can serve several neighborhoods which would be 1 to 2 miles from it. The community park would be a destination and would not necessarily be easily accessible by walking. Community parks would be Van Zee Park, Veterans Memorial Park, and the South Kitsap Community Park.
- **** The neighborhood parks are not located to allow each neighborhood to have its own park within safe walking distance.

TIME PERIOD	POPULATION	ACRES REQUIRED @0.006 AC/CAP	ACRES AVAILABLE	SURPLUS OR (DEFICIENCY)
Current as of 2000	7,270	43.6	20.6	(23) Acres
6 year growth 2000-2006	1,615	9.7	0	(10) Acres
Subtotal as of 2006	8,885	53.3	20.6	(33) Acres
Growth to 20 th year	3,115	18.7	0	(19) Acres
Subtotal as of 2020	12,000	72.0	20.6	(52) Acres

TABLE 3: TOTAL PARK AREA REQUIREMENTS

This table shows the needs for the total park area. It does not address the issue of isolated neighborhoods which are in need of recreational facilities.

Although the numerical analysis indicates that the City is deficient in total park area, a goal of the City is to increase joint utilization of public facilities. The City citizens also have the County's 48 acre Veteran's Memorial Park and the Park District's 200 acre park available to them. These additional acres provide the community with adequate total park acreage through the year 2014.

The population estimates have been developed before Kitsap County has completed its buildable land inventory. Once this inventory has been completed and new population allocated through the area, the jurisdictions will have more accurate population numbers. The estimates in this study may be higher than normal. The actual future population increases will be constrained by a lack of land within the urban growth areas.

TIME PERIOD	POPULATION	ACRES REQUIRED @6.5 AC/1000	ACRES AVAILABLE	SURPLUS OR (DEFICIENCY)
Current as of 2000	7,270	47.3	8.4	(39) Acres
6 year growth 2000-2006	1,625	10.6	0	(11) Acres
Subtotal as of 2006	8,885	57.8	8.4	(50) Acres
Growth to 20 th year	3,115	20.2	0	(20) Acres
Subtotal as of 2020	12,000	78.0	8.4	(70) Acres

TABLE 4: COMMUNITY PARK AREA REQUIREMENTS

The County's Veteran's Memorial Park consists of 48 acres and the Park District has 200 acres. This acreage compensates the shortage of City-owned parks.

TIME PERIOD	POPULATION	ACRES REQUIRED @1.5 AC/1000	ACRES AVAILABLE	SURPLUS OR (DEFICIENCY)
Current as of 2000	7,270	10.9	12.2	+1 Acres
6 year growth 2000-2006	1,615	2.4	0	(2.) Acres
Subtotal as of 2006	8,885	13.3	12.2	(1) Acres
Growth to 20 th year	3,115	4.7	0	(5) Acres
Subtotal as of 2020	12,000	18.0	12.2	(6) Acres

TABLE 5: NEIGHBORHOOD PARK REQUIREMENTS

This table best reflects the issue of planning zones. Numerically, there is a surplus of acreage for neighborhood parks. However, the definition of a neighborhood park is one which serves a residential area, and one can walk safely to it. Central Playfield safely serves Zone 2, which is in the older part of Port Orchard. However, Zone 1 does not have a park and there is no neighborhood park close enough for a child to walk to safely. Furthermore, as the neighborhood around Fireweed Road grows, a park will be needed for those residents.

ACTION PROGRAM

The Capital Improvement Plan is the planning document that will allow the City to budget its resources to allow it to meet the goals and objectives for municipal parks.

The emphasis of the next five years for municipal parks is to maintain what currently exists while slowly expanding to meet future needs. Significant improvements caused by expanding population should be funded as land use actions allow higher population densities. Maintenance of existing facilities would be funded by annual budget expenditures.

A shortage of bicycle paths and trails exists within the City of Port Orchard. Opportunities should be sought to develop trails within large park areas. However, in order to meet the needs of the community for nine miles of trails, this action item has to be part of the Residential Street Paving Program. As the major residential streets are paved, wide shoulders or sidewalks need to be included in the work. In addition, the City needs to try to provide a safe waterfront walking area along Sinclair Inlet. Safe walking areas along the major residential streets in Port Orchard can be coordinated with the paths of Kitsap County to create one continuous walking/bicycle circuit. An excellent example of a continuous walking path is the proposed Kitsap County Mosquito Fleet Bicycle Trail system, which will go along Sinclair Inlet.

Although the emphasis is to maintain the park system, the number of parks has to increase to meet the demands of the new population. There is a shortage of park facilities in the Fireweed Road neighborhood and the Melcher/Pottery neighborhood. In the next 20 years, the City will need a minimum of 5 acres for new parks.

PRIORITY

The priority of needs would be established based upon demands and requirements. A listing of the priorities is as follows:

1. First priority is for 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 desired by the public.
3. Future needs

PROJECTS

FIRST PRIORITY

1. The City needs to consistently allocate a minimum of \$3,000 for upgrade or repair of playground equipment in existing parks.
2. The City needs to establish a fund to purchase future park property.
3. A walkway that can accommodate bicycles needs to be constructed along Bay Street for the full length of the City.
4. Pottery Avenue and Sidney Avenue, south of Tremont Street, should have wide shoulders or sidewalks added to the roadway to allow for pedestrian use.
5. The City needs to provide for a park of at 1 ½ to 2 acres to serve the future growth in the vicinity of Planning Areas 1 and 6.

SECOND PRIORITY

1. Coordination with road improvement projects should be sought to increase the amount of walking area along the roads.
2. Once the Open Space Plan of Kitsap County is adopted, the City should seek to coordinate its future projects with that County plan.
3. Establish projects which would be compatible with the Mosquito Fleet Bicycle Trail.

THIRD PRIORITY

1. A viewing deck or educational area that overlooks Blackjack Creek needs to be constructed.
2. The beach near Westbay Shopping Center should be improved to provide better waterfront access.
3. The City needs to remain aware of opportunities to provide a conference center in the downtown area.

ENCLOSURES

TOTAL ACREAGE BY LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE
Community Facilities	258
Commercial	284
Employment Opportunity	105
Greenbelt	220
Mixed use	30
Residential R-8	438
Residential R-20	111
Residential R-45	760
Residential; Mobile Home	10
TOTAL ACREAGE	2216

Source: The above results were tabulated by from the GIS system.

ENCLOSURE ONE

1980 Census Data

Census Tract	922	923	924	925	
Population	4,094	4,761	4,919	3,830	
No. of Housing Units	1,609	1,664	1,642	1,413	
No. of Families		1,017	1,272	1,347	917
No. of Households	1,516	1,602	1,602	1,269	
No. of Caucasians	3,903	4,494	4,507	3,566	
No. of Minorities	191	267	412	264	
Residents of homes for the aged	124	0	0	105	
Lived in the same house for more than 5 years	1,341	1,479	1,418	1,897	

1990 Census Data

Census Tract	922	923	924	925	
Population	4,237	4,761	6,125	4,087	
No. of Housing Units	720	1,717	2,275	1,563	
No. of Families		1,034	1,279	1,639	1,035
No. of Households	1,632	1,668	2,218	1,487	
No. of Caucasians	3,919	4,296	5,512	3,885	
No. of Minorities	318	465	613	202	
Residents of homes for the aged	320	8	0	314	
Lived in the same house for more than 5 years	818	1,058	1,206	1,021	

Source: Puget Sound Council of Regional Governments, 1990.

ENCLOSURE TWO

WATERFRONT REVITALIZATION
PROJECT

APPENDIX 1
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

APPENDIX 2

IAC FORMS AND RESOLUTION