



**KITSAP COUNTY**

*2012 Kitsap County*

*Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan*

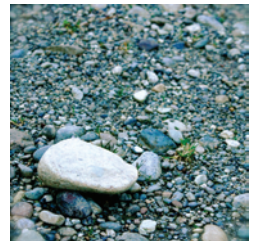
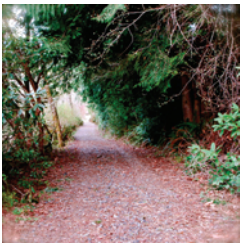


Adopted March 28, 2012





# 2012 Kitsap County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan



*All photographs were taken in Kitsap County Parks by staff.*

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**A special thank you to the park stewardship groups and the citizens of Kitsap County**





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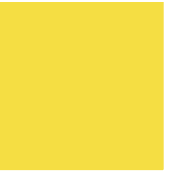
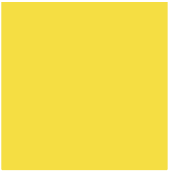
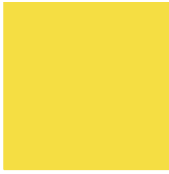
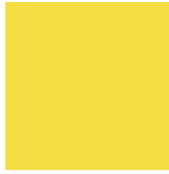
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# Chapter 1: Introduction



## COUNTY OVERVIEW

### Location & Access

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

Kitsap County also includes Bainbridge and Blake Islands. Bainbridge Island is linked by bridge and Blake Island is a State Park accessible only by boat.

### Geomorphology

Ten thousand years ago all of the Puget Sound Basin, including Kitsap County, was covered by a mile-high continental glacier. The landscape of Kitsap County formed as glaciation deposited 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 to become the foundation for Kitsap County's soils. They are also the reason for the number of wetlands in the county. This affect of the glaciers created a ridged landscape, with the rolling Gold (1,761' elevation) and Green (1,639' elevation) Mountains as the highest points in Kitsap County.

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

### History and Development

Kitsap County has long been home to the Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish Native American tribes. The extensive shoreline on Puget Sound and limited access by land, meant access to the area, which became Kitsap County, was via water for the tribes and early non-native settlers. The small private "mosquito fleet" boats transported people and goods around Puget Sound from the 1850s through the 1930s, and visited at least 24 docks along the shoreline of Kitsap County. Subsequent development in Kitsap County has followed that

pattern, with the population concentrations either on Puget Sound or emanating from the original Puget Sound settlements.

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

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

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

## **PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM**

### **History**

Kitsap County's commitment to parks and open space acquisition has grown since 1960 when only a few properties had been accumulated through private donation. 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-1960s, the voters passed a bond issue to generate funds which were leveraged with the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation grants to acquire and develop waterfront parks at 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 Point 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 Kitsap were acquired over time as well.

In 1991, the Board of County Commissioners enacted a Conservation Futures Levy and Kitsap County began an aggressive acquisition program, using the levy fund to purchase valued open space and park lands throughout Kitsap. By 1994, the Kitsap County park system consisted of 1,251 acres with Guillemot Cove as the lone Conservation Futures property. During the years of 1998 through 2000, there was a period of aggressive park purchasing, and much came from the Conservation Futures Levy initiative. During this time, the concept of large regional "heritage" parks began to take form. More than 1,000 acres were purchased in 2000, including Banner Forest, Carpenter Lake, Kingston Saltmarsh, Laughlin Cove, the Pratto Property, Stavis Estuary, and View Point Park.

With this increased attention to acquisition, the park system had grown to 2,093 acres by year 2000, including the purchases of Howe Farm (1996), Anderson Point (1998), and Point No Point Park and Lighthouse (1998). Kitsap County has historically utilized public-private partnerships in



the development of the parks system, including a notable partnership formed during this same time period when the Indianola Land Trust encouraged the Board of County Commissioners to acquire several properties. This group assisted Kitsap County by determining acquisition priorities, developing grant applications and raising funds. Their efforts provide valuable lessons for citizen groups, now and into the future, who want to help grow the Kitsap County park system.

Kitsap County then prioritized purchasing regional and waterfront park sites, with over 3,500 acres of land acquired between the year 2000 and the approval of the 2006 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space plan. Since then, 835 acres has been added to Kitsap County's heritage park system, 209 acres to regional parks, 109 acres in community park land, and nearly 60 acres of natural resource land was purchased as waterfront property or habitat preservation.

### **Existing Park System**

Kitsap County's Park and Open Space system currently includes 79 sites totaling 6,344 acres. These include a range of park types and classifications:

- Heritage Parks, at least 400 acres in size, accommodating both active and passive recreation while providing open space and preservation;
- 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.

More than half of all park and open space acreage is within five heritage parks. These heritage parks have become the foundation of Kitsap County's park system. They are large enough to remain primarily undeveloped natural areas, with trails and environmentally sensitive areas preserved or enhanced. These heritage parks have enough land to appropriately accommodate active use areas to meet current and future needs. With the exception of trails running through parts of the heritage parks, these lands are mostly undeveloped.

The Kitsap Forest and Bay Project is currently a high priority for Kitsap County. This partnership with Forterra and the Port Gamble/S'Klallam and Suquamish Tribes would acquire 7,000 acres and is unprecedented locally, doubling Kitsap County's current park ownership (see Map 7). The large tracts of forestland contain ecologically important streams, wetlands and forest habitat, over two miles of shorelines, and tidelands. There are areas for open space, water access and public use, including key trail sections identified by North Kitsap Trails Association. The project is unique in that it brings many partners to the table including a private landowner, conservancy and trails groups, local government and both the Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish tribes. Kitsap County, in partnership with Forterra and the Tribes has acquired a real estate option on these properties for near-term acquisition.

The 130-acre Fairgrounds & Event Center in Silverdale is the most visited site in the park system. The athletic complex at the Fairgrounds has been renovated thanks to a major capital investment by Kitsap Public Facilities District. The Pavilion has also been renovated to enhance energy efficiency and better accommodate active recreational uses, and the various on-site, fair-related buildings are heavily used for a variety of recreational purposes and public forums throughout the year.

Set on a beautiful peninsula, it is no wonder that the Kitsap County park system is known for 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, summer weekends. The Conservation Futures acquisitions of natural areas for preservation and heritage parks have nicely expanded the scope of the Park and Open Space system.

## Chapter 2: Public Involvement



The 2006 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan consisted of an extensive public outreach campaign, gaining participation from many user groups through over fifty public meetings. Through that thorough planning process Kitsap County was able to develop a complete inventory of parks and open space amenities, and clearly identify future need. Over the past two years, the Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department has worked with local stewardship and community groups, as well as other stakeholders, furthering the goals and policies of the PROS Plan. These discussions have yielded proposed amendments to include in the 2012 Plan update.

### Meetings

Public participation in the 2012 plan update included meetings with multiple dedicated stewardship committees and community members to ensure that park projects are carried forward with the vision of the 2006 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. Stewardship committees representing the Newberry Hill Heritage Park, Hansville Greenway, North Kitsap Trails Association, Illahee Preserve Heritage Park, Point No Point Park, Banner Forest, Clear Creek Trails, and North Kitsap Heritage Park have enhanced the park system by building more than 56 miles of authorized trails, acquiring nearby properties, restoring shoreline habitat and improving park amenities. These committed organizations include representatives from various park user groups and act as a gauge for community needs. The priorities of these groups have remained largely consistent since 2006, with only the projects, progress to date and implementation timelines likely needing to be updated.

### Website

The 2012 Plan has been available for review in draft form on the website ([www.kitsapgov.com](http://www.kitsapgov.com)) since in February 2012. The project schedule, inclusive of all public meetings, was also included on the project web page. Any public comment received via the website is included in Appendix B.

### Correspondence

The public process encouraged written correspondence with park staff. This correspondence has been reviewed and correlated into the planning process. A copy of the email correspondence is included in Appendix B.

### Press

Copies of news articles published in the local newspaper, Kitsap Sun, are included in Appendix B as well.



## 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, Kitsap 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 Kitsap County (28,924 acres) is owned and managed as park or open space. Open space lands total 22,439 acres, and include lands managed by Washington State as habitat, managed forest, or for passive recreation; the City of Bremerton's watershed property; City and County designated open space lands; and County heritage parks and land trust holdings. There are 4,026 acres of designated park lands, including State, County, City, Park District and private parks. The remainder of lands inventoried is comprised of golf courses, school lands, cemeteries and port lands.

In addition to the open space and park lands listed, approximately 6,850 acres of land in Kitsap County are owned by the federal government. A majority of this land is at Naval Base Kitsap, with the remainder at Manchester Fuel Department, NUWC Keyport and Camp Wesley Harris. Much of this acreage is forested open space buffers that separate the primary activity on the sites from 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 23.7 miles (125,094 feet) of saltwater shoreline is in public ownership. This includes 5 miles (26,400 feet) of saltwater shoreline frontage on Blake Island State Park, which is only accessible by boat. The 23.7 miles is about 10% of Kitsap County's total 228 miles of saltwater shoreline.

School Districts provide most of the athletic facilities. Large regional sites, with concentrations of facilities, serve for competitive play and tournaments, while youth and local residents use local parks, middle, and elementary schools for practice. Many of the fields are in poor condition, often as a result of overuse. However, since 2006, three artificial turf soccer/football fields have been built in Kitsap County allowing for greater use with minimal wear. Adding lights to these fields has exponentially increased use and access.

With 131 miles of total trails in place across Kitsap County, Kitsap has added 35 miles of unpaved trails to its inventory of 73 miles since 2006. This is largely due to the efforts of volunteers and stewards of Clear Creek Trails, Hansville Greenway, Illahee Forest, Anderson Landing, Newberry Hill, and North Kitsap Heritage Park. These authorized trails 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. A copy of the North Kitsap Trail Association plan can be found in Appendix E.

Facilities for athletic recreational activities such as soccer, softball, basketball, and swimming (in pools) are primarily provided by school districts, with cities and Kitsap County also helping to meet the need. One new YMCA facility has been built to help meet the need for these activities. Also, a number of fields have been recently renovated.

### **Agency Overview**

#### **KITSAP COUNTY**

Kitsap County manages 79 park and open space sites, which total 6344 acres. Since 2006, Kitsap has acquired 665 acres, primarily enhancing the Newberry Hill Heritage Park, acquiring South Kitsap Regional Park, Rolling Hills Golf Course, and Kingston Village Green Community Park. Acquisition of these properties was consistent with the policy direction of the 2006 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, land-banking large regional heritage parks throughout Kitsap County. Currently, there are 1830 (49%) heritage park acres in South Kitsap, 1462 (39%) acres in Central Kitsap, and 443 (12%) acres in North Kitsap. Together with the swimming beach parks, waterfront and open space lands, the heritage parks are the foundation of a future county park system focusing on fewer and larger parks.



*Playground at Buck Lake*

Other properties purchased, consistent with priorities of the 2006 Plan, include Pilot Point with Puget Sound waterfront; as well as Kingston Salt Marsh and Kingston Nike Site with wetland habitat.

Twenty-three of the 79 properties the County Parks Department manages are classified as “Partnership Properties.” While being nearly 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 Kitsap County’s role as a provider of regional facilities.

The Kitsap County park properties are shown in Figure 3-A.

**Figure 3-A: KITSAP COUNTY PARK FACILITIES**

	<u>HERITAGE PARKS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>DATE ACQ'D</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	Banner Forest Heritage Park	635.0	south	2000	Trails
2	Coulter Creek Heritage Park	1195.0	south	2002	Undeveloped
3	Illahee Preserve Heritage Park	444.0	central	2002	Trails and wildlife preserve
4	Newberry Hill Heritage Park	1082.0	central	2004	Trails and undeveloped habitat
5	North Kitsap Heritage Park	443.0	north	2004	Trails
	<b>Total Heritage Parks</b>	<b><u>3799.0</u></b>			
	<b><u>REGIONAL COUNTY PARKS</u></b>				
6	Anderson Point County Park	66.0	south	1999	Saltwater frontage, trails
7	Buck Lake County Park	20.0	north	1993	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, picnic areas, playground, ball fields, restrooms, community center
8	Horseshoe Lake County Park	39.0	south	1969	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, picnic areas, playground, walking trails, restrooms
9	Island Lake County Park	23.0	north	1984	Lake access, fishing pier, walking trails, picnic areas, playground, restrooms, meeting center
10	Kitsap Fairgrounds & Event Center	130.0	central	1977	Fair facilities, ball fields, tennis courts, playground
11	Long Lake County Park	24.8	south	1977	Lake access, swimming area, fishing pier, walking trails, picnic areas, playground, volleyball court, restrooms, meeting center
12	Point No Point Lighthouse & Park	60.8	north	1998	Saltwater beach access, walking trails, historic lighthouse, fishing
13	Salsbury Point County Park	6.5	north	1973	Saltwater beach access, boat launch, restrooms, picnic area, playground
14	South Kitsap Regional Park	209.0	south	2007	Athletic fields, playground, forest area, walking trails, railroad, horseshoes
15	Wildcat Lake County Park	11.0	central	1970	Lake access, swimming area, picnic areas, playgrounds, restrooms
	<b>Total Regional Parks</b>	<b><u>590.1</u></b>			
	<b><u>COMMUNITY PARKS</u></b>				
16	A Quiet Place Park	9.3	north	1998	Walking trails and view points
17	Anderson Hill Athletic Fields*	18.5	central		Multi-use practice fields
18	Anna Smith Park	6.6	central	1982	Saltwater beach access, picnic areas, demonstration garden
19	Arness Roadside Park	1.0	north		Saltwater beach access, picnic areas, view points, restrooms
20	Givens Community Center*	1.0	south		Meeting rooms
21	Harper Park	59.0	south	1966	Saltwater beach access, ball field, walking trails
22	Kingston Community Center	1.0	north	1998	Meeting rooms, public library
23	Kingston Skate Park	0.5	north	1998	Skate park
24	Kingston Tennis Courts	0.5	north		2 Tennis courts
25	Kingston Village Green	3.0	north	2006	Playground, open grass area

26	Kola Kole Park	3.0	north	1962	Ball field, playground, 2 basketball courts, pickle ball, restrooms
27	Norwegian Point Park	3.0	north	2004	Undeveloped saltwater access
28	Olalla Beach	14.1	south	2004	Saltwater access, boat launch
29	Old Mill Park	6.6	south	1996	Saltwater access, trails, picnic areas, interpretive signage
30	Rolling Hills Golf Course	106.2	central	2010	18 hole golf course
31	Silverdale Community Center	3.0	south		Meeting rooms
32	Silverdale Rotary Gateway Park	12.0	central	2002	Skate park, trails
33	Silverdale Waterfront Park	2.3	central	1977	Saltwater beach access, boat launch, restrooms, picnic area, playground
34	Veterans Memorial Park*	48.0	south	1978	Ball fields, playground, picnic area
35	Village Greens Golf Course*	45.0	south	1975	18 hole golf course
<b>Total Community Parks</b>		<b><u>343.6</u></b>			

### **NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS**

36	Anderson Landing Preserve	82.0	central	1978	Trails and viewpoints
37	Barker Creek Corridor*	40.1	south	2001	Undeveloped riparian habitat
38	Carpenter Lake/Carpenter Creek	67.0	north	2000	Boardwalk and viewpoints to spagmun bog
39	Erlands Point Preserve	35.0	central	1960	Riparian habitat
40	Guillemot Cove Preserve	184.0	central	1992	Trails, Hood Canal waterfront
41	Hansville Greenway	180.0	north	1996	Trails, viewpoints, wildlife habitat
42	Howe Farm	83.0	south	1995	Preserved farmland, off leash dog area
43	Indianola-Bloedel Preserve*	81.0	north	1998	Waterfront, trails, and wildlife habitat
44	Kingston Nike Site	10.0	north		Wetland habitat
45	Kingston Salt Marsh	14.0	north	2000	Wetland habitat
46	Laughlin Cove	20.0	central	2000	Kayak way point on Hood Canal
47	Nick's Lagoon	34.5	central	2002	Near shore estuarine habitat, environmental education
48	Pilot Point	35.0	north	2008	Saltwater shoreline, undeveloped wildlife habitat
49	Schold Farm	69.0	central	1994	Wetland habitat, trails
50	Silverdale Wetlands	14.6	central	1991	Wetland habitat, trails
51	Sinclair Inlet Wildlife Restoration Area	17.5	south	1993	Estuarine wetland, view points, trails
52	Suquamish Forest Preserve*	202.6	north		Undeveloped wildlife habitat
53	Stavis Estuary	11.3	central	2000	Preserved estuarine habitat
54	Waterman Point Wetland	1.6	south	1994	Preserved estuarine habitat
55	Wicks Lake Preserve	100.0	south	1969	Freshwater access
56	Wynn-Jones Preserve	54.7	south	1999	Saltwater access, trails
<b>Total Natural Resource Areas</b>		<b><u>1336.9</u></b>			

### **PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES**

57	Bandix Dog Park	30.0	south	2004	Off leash dog park
58	Calvinwood	118.0	south	1980	Undeveloped open space, trails
59	Chico Creek (Time Oil, Cascade Evergreen)	3.2	central	2005	Undeveloped
60	Colchester	0.5	south	1960s	Saltwater beach access



61	Edgewater Ball fields	6.5	north		1 soccer field, 1 baseball field
62	Indianola Greenways	3.6	north	1992	Walking trails
63	Indianola Tennis Court	0.3	north	2003	1 tennis court
64	Keyport Central Park	0.1	north	1991	Playground
65	Keyport Saltwater Park	2.0	north	1998	Saltwater beach access, playground, picnic area
66	Little Valley Ball field	1.5	north		1 ball field
67	Navy Yard City	24.0	south		Undeveloped
68	Port Orchard Rotary Park	12.0	south	1974	Multi-use fields, trails
69	Ridgetop Park #1	5.0	central	1995	Playground, ball field, exercise course
70	Ridgetop Park #2	4.0	central	1995	Playground
71	Rude Road Site	20.0	north		Undeveloped
72	Snyder Park	16.8	north		Ball fields
73	South Kitsap Little League Ball field	2.3	south	1986	3 Baseball fields (youth)
74	Southworth Open Space	2.2	south		Undeveloped
75	Suquamish Nature Preserve	5.5	north	1990	Trail
76	Suquamish Pathway Park	0.9	south	1992	Walking trails
77	Suquamish/Angeline	0.2	north		Picnic area
78	Tracyton Property	14.8	central		Undeveloped open space
79	View Point Park	1.5	south	2000	View points
<b>Total Partnership Properties</b>		<b><u>274.9</u></b>			

<b>Heritage Park acreage</b>	<b>3799.0</b>
<b>Regional Park acreage</b>	<b>590.1</b>
<b>Community Park acreage</b>	<b>343.6</b>
<b>Natural Resource acreage</b>	<b>1336.9</b>
<b>Partnership Property acreage</b>	<b>274.9</b>

**Total Park System acreage**      **6344.5**

### CITIES AND DISTRICTS

The cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo have parks departments that provide parks and recreation facilities. The City of Bremerton manages over 700 acres of open space land and park facilities and almost 9,000 linear feet of shoreline. Poulsbo's Parks Department manages 121 acres of parks and open space, along with 7,184 linear feet of shoreline. The City of Port Orchard maintains several city parks and open space, totaling 492.69 acres. The City of Bainbridge Island passed an open space bond issue in 2001, enabling it to purchase a number of sites of which a few are managed by the Island's Park District. The City of Bainbridge Island currently owns 240 acres of land and 3,270 linear feet of saltwater shoreline, but otherwise relies on the Park District to provide park, recreation and open space facilities and programs.

The Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park District provides almost 1,600 acres of parks and open space and 13,728 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.

### **FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

With over 100,000 military civilians and veterans in Kitsap County, a large portion of the population is served by recreational facilities located on Naval Base Kitsap. The Base provides multiple gymnasiums, swimming pools, basketball courts, volleyball courts, tennis courts, skateboard parks, softball fields, multipurpose fields, and picnic areas. These facilities are not included in the Kitsap County inventory because they are not accessible to the public at large.

### **SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

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

### **STATE AGENCIES**

Three state agencies and the University of Washington (280 acres) manage approximately 8,934 acres in Kitsap County for open space and park uses.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission now manages four park sites in Kitsap County that total 1,066 acres and provide 39,582 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 Kitsap. Following direction from the Legislature and Governor in the State's 2009-2011 Operating Budget, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission transferred both Fay Bainbridge and Fort Ward State Parks to the Bainbridge Island Metro Park & Recreation District in 2011.

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. The WDFW also manages 11 boat launch properties.

Figure 3-B: Park, Open Space and Other Government Owned Lands in Kitsap County

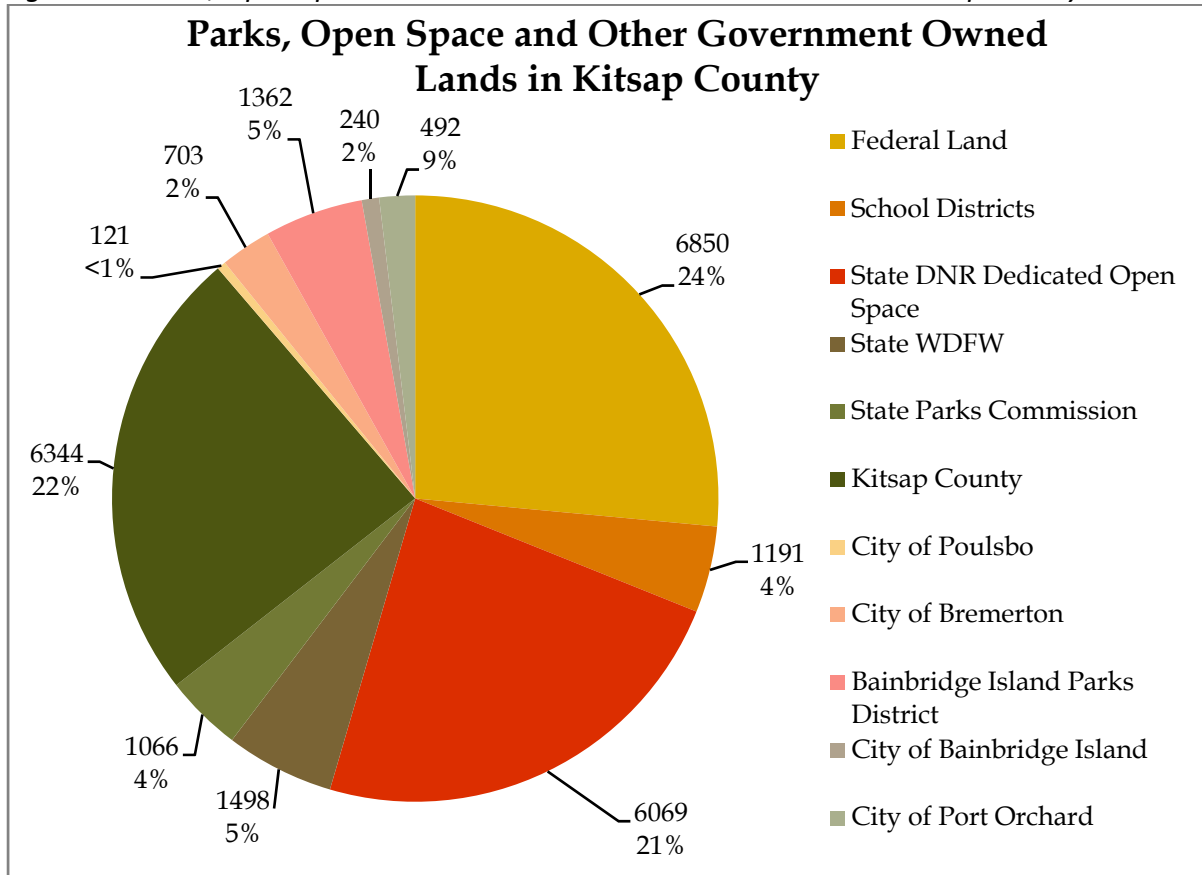


Figure 3-B shows the number of acres in various ownerships or use categories throughout Kitsap County. The federal lands total of 6,850 acres includes Naval Base Kitsap, Keyport, and the Manchester Fuel depot. The State Department of Natural Resources land includes Green Mountain State Forest and Kitsap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



## Chapter 4: Demand and Need Analysis



### OVERVIEW

The 2006 determination for demand and need for park, recreation and open space lands and facilities was a two-fold process. A mathematical model was run, based on national participation rates for various recreational activities, as expressed by 1,049 county residents through a questionnaire survey conducted. County personnel also met with representatives of more than 50 different recreational activities in a series of focus group meetings to learn the users' perceived needs. These needs were used to check the mathematical results, and modify where necessary. This process produced a needs analysis that is still in use. This current plan contains the same qualifying data, updated with revised inventories and amenities.

Although many advances have been made in the past six years, this 2012 plan notes deficiencies in certain areas. Kitsap County will assume responsibility to provide some, but not all, of the needed facilities. In cases where Kitsap County has identified a need and determined not to provide facilities to address the demands, they will partner with other agencies to do so. This partnership assistance can include help with acquisition, as well as funding for upgrades to existing facilities and providing technical expertise.

Under the requirements of the Growth Management Act, needs must be expressed relative to levels of service (LOS). Levels of service for parks and open space are measured in acres of land for each thousand people being served. Shoreline service levels are measured in miles of shoreline; trails in miles per thousand people; recreational facilities in units (e.g. ballfields, gyms, pools) per thousand people. Existing levels of service are determined by dividing the units (number of acres, miles, ballfields), 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, to meet the identified need.

*Figure 4-A depicts the Kitsap County Need Analysis – summarizing information about the inventoried facilities and their current and proposed Level of Service. Subsequent development of the Kitsap County park system has maintained a consistent level of service ratio used in the 2006 Plan.*

<b>Kitsap County Parks and Recreation - Needs Analysis</b>								
2010 Population	251,133							
2018 Additional Population	31,003							
	<b>282,136</b>							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Type	Kitsap County Facilities	Other Agencies Facilities	Total Facilities	Current KC Ratio (#/1000 pop)	2007 Plan LOS Ratio Per Capita	Facilities Req'd (std)	Facilities Req'd (pop growth)	County (Surplus) or Deficiency 2013-2018
<b>Park Land:</b>								
Open Space (acres)	1,941	16,699	18,640	74.23	0.071000	17830	20032	1,391
Heritage Parks (acres)	3,799	0	3,799	15.13	0.019000	4772	5361	1,562
Regional Parks (acres)	590	2,342	2,932	11.68	0.016000	4018	4514	1,582
Community Parks (acres)	344	806	1,149	4.58	0.004650	1168	1312	163
Shoreline Access (miles)	7	18	24	0.10	0.000061	15	17	(7)
<b>Trails:</b>								
Unpaved Trails (miles)	95	57	152	0.60	0.000200	50	56	(95)
Paved Trails (miles)	1	0	1	0.00	0.000200	50	56	55
<b>Outdoor Leisure Facilities:</b>								
Playgrounds	12	117	129	0.51	0.000560	141	158	29
Picnic Shelters	5	34	39	0.16	0.000083	21	23	(16)
Camp Sites	56	276	332	1.32	0.001200	301	339	7
Swimming Shoreline (ln ft)	1,512	780	2,292	9.13	0.010000	2511	2821	529
Boat Launches	6	27	33	0.13	0.000100	25	28	(5)
Golf Course Holes	36	144	180	0.72	0.000550	138	155	(25)
Nature/Interpretive Centers	1	1	2	0.01	0.000020	5	6	4
Community Centers	2	4	6	0.02	0.000013	3	4	(2)
<b>Athletic Facilities:</b>								
Indoor Gymnasiums	1	66	67	0.27	0.000150	38	42	(25)
Ice Skating Facility	0	0	0	0.00	0.000005	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	0	6	6	0.02	0.000030	8	8	2
Basketball Courts	7	79	86	0.34	0.000290	73	82	(4)
Volleyball Courts	6	63	69	0.27	0.000200	50	56	(13)
Tennis Courts	9	58	67	0.27	0.000500	126	141	74
Jogging Track	0	10	10	0.04	0.000050	13	14	4
BMX Track	1	1	2	0.01	0.000004	1	1	(1)
Skateboard Facilities	2	4	6	0.02	0.000025	6	7	1
Football Fields	0	17	17	0.07	0.000100	25	28	11
Soccer Fields	18	60	78	0.31	0.000200	50	56	(22)
Baseball Fields (250'+)	8	40	48	0.19	0.000250	63	71	23
Baseball Fields (200'+)	19	32	51	0.20	0.000250	63	71	20
Multipurpose Fields	0	2	2	0.01	0.000050	13	14	12

## PARK LAND

### 1. OPEN SPACE

There are currently approximately 74 acres of open space for every 1,000 Kitsap County residents. The ratio includes the 6,069 acres of Washington State Department of Natural Resources land in the Green Mountain Recreation Area and Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve sites. It also considers 7,300 acres in the Bremerton watershed and utility lands. These lands together account for over 13,000 acres of the 22,439 acres of current open space inventory Kitsap. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife owns 1,498 acres of habitat and water access lands, and Kitsap County has 5,740 acres, primarily recently acquired



*Guillemot Cove*

heritage park, water access and riparian corridor lands. Additional lands to be acquired in this category are in the completion of the Kitsap County Heritage Park system, specifically at North Kitsap Heritage Park. Waterfront and habitat lands make up the remainder.

According to Figure 4-A, an additional 1,391 acres is needed to meet the national standard of 80 acres per 1000 people. Acquiring will occur with an eye toward becoming an interconnected system in the future, primarily for the habitat value this provides. These open spaces will also be connected to regional, local and other facilities with a countywide trail system, where appropriate.

### 2. HERITAGE PARKS

Heritage parks distributed around Kitsap, which are at least 400 acres in size, have become the foundation of the County's park system. These large park properties are destination parks that provide both active and passive recreation opportunities, as well as, large tracts of open space for habitat restoration. There is a current ratio of 15 acres per 1000 people. Currently, there are 1830 (48%) heritage park acres in South Kitsap, 1526 (40%) acres in Central Kitsap, and 443 (12%) acres in North Kitsap in Kitsap County's inventory.

Heritage Parks are large enough to remain primarily undeveloped natural areas with trails through them, and environmentally sensitive areas preserved or enhanced. These 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, as the first phases of development, but they are otherwise undeveloped.

Large areas of undeveloped open space used for passive recreation is an element

of heritage parks. Trails, off leash dog areas, disc golf courses, velodromes, amphitheaters, and covered arenas are among the uses that can be accommodated. Not every heritage park will contain every use. Rather, active uses are selected based on residents' desires, site capabilities, and available funding. In addition to their on-site development, these facilities should be connected to community and other facilities with a countywide trail system. Specific needs expressed by user groups for additional facilities can be accommodated as Kitsap County's Heritage Parks are developed.

### **3. REGIONAL PARKS**

Regional parks are a major recreation facility type that meet diverse demands and offer many different features, such as access to saltwater and freshwater beach access, trails, athletic facilities and community centers. Regional parks include most of the active uses inventoried for this plan. The current ratio for regional parks is 12 acres per population of 1,000. An additional 1,500 acres will provide an adequate level of service at 15 acres per 1,000 residents.

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

### **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 163 additional acres of community parks, but Kitsap County will be involved only in a partnership role to meet that need. The Kingston and Silverdale urban growth areas are the exception where Kitsap County should take the lead in working with the communities to plan, acquire, and manage land for community parks.

Over the years, Kitsap County has acquired a number of community parks in various rural communities, such as Suquamish, Manchester, and Seabeck. The county's Volunteer Coordinator is working with local community groups, agencies, and other individual volunteers to form partnerships to continue operation and maintenance of these facilities. In addition to their on-site development, a countywide trail system should connect to regional, local and other facilities.

### **5. SHORELINE ACCESS**

Kitsap County is surrounded by 228 miles of saltwater shoreline, a high number relative to the County's 396 square mile size (according to the Puget Sound Regional Council). In the 2000 Plan, Kitsap County set a standard to make 10% of the saltwater shoreline available to the general public. At that time public access was available for 13.5 miles of shoreline. Since then, Kitsap has successfully met the goal, acquiring a total of 23.7 miles of saltwater shoreline. A number of



undeveloped road rights-of-way lead to Kitsap County shorelines, as well, which may provide some limited public access. Further access would require that Kitsap County provide adequate buffers between neighboring properties and public shoreline access, as well as parking, restrooms and trash amenities.

**6. TRAILS**

Per the 2006 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. A need for 90 additional trail miles was identified as part of the level of service assessment. Since then, 35 miles of authorized trails have been built in county parks primarily by volunteer stewardship committees. *Figure 4-B, shown on the right, shows the Kitsap County Parks with trails, and the additional miles added since 2006.* Kitsap County envisions a county-wide trail network connecting residential communities to parks, open spaces, schools, places of business and community facilities. This vision includes a network of trails within the large Heritage Parks.

The Kitsap County Parks Department is responsible for trails which are not within road rights-of-way, while the Kitsap County Public Works Department provides pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities along roadways. A number of communities throughout Kitsap County have prepared trail plans, which can be a foundation for and incorporated into a future county-wide trail system. The trails will provide all types of non-motorized transportation and recreation for walkers, joggers, hikers, mountain bicyclists, and horseback riders.

**Figure 4-B:  
Kitsap County Parks with  
Trails (paved and unpaved)**

	<b>Miles added since 2006</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
A Quiet Place Park	1	1.5
Anderson Landing Preserve	4.5	5
Anderson Point		0.8
Anna Smith Park		0.5
Arness Roadside Park		0.2
Bandix Dog Park		2
Banner Forest		2.5
Buck Lake		1
Carpenter Lake		0.5
Clear Creek Trails	4	4
Coulter Creek Heritage Park		4
Fairgrounds Events Center	1	1
Guillemot Cove	0.5	2.5
Hansville Greenway		5
Harper Park		1.5
Horseshoe Lake		0.5
Howe Farm		0.75
Illahee Preserve	1	6
Indianola Bloedel		0.5
Island Lake Park		2
Keyport Saltwater Park		0.25
Long Lake		0.25
Newberry Hill Heritage Park	15	15
Nicks Lagoon		0.5
North Kitsap Heritage Park	8	8
Old Mill Park		0.5
Point No Point		0.5
Salsbury Point Park		0.5
Silverdale Rotary Gateway		0.5
Silverdale Waterfront		0.25
South Kitsap Community Park		2
Suquamish Forest Preserve		0.5
Suquamish Nature Preserve		0.5
Suquamish Pathway Park		0.5
Veterans Memorial Park		0.5
Wicks Lake		0.5
Wildcat Lake		0.25
Wynn-Jones Park		0.5
	<b>35.0</b>	<b>73.25</b>

## OUTDOOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES

### 1. PLAYGROUNDS / PLAY EQUIPMENT

Kitsap County provides 9% of playgrounds and play equipment in the county. The majority is provided by school districts and local parks departments. Any new playgrounds will 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 Washington State Parks. Kitsap County has constructed campsites at the Fairgrounds and Event Center for use during special events.

### 3. BOATING LAUNCHES

Kitsap County's 228 miles of shoreline provides high demand for water access points. Eight Port Districts and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife provide most of the launches in the county, while Kitsap provides six launches. These motorized or non-motorized launches provide access to freshwater and saltwater recreation at Salsbury Point (3), Olalla Beach, Island Lake, Long Lake, and Harper Park. Kitsap County will develop additional facilities as the opportunities arise, and may also assist other agencies as they develop and improve facilities.

### 4. SALTWATER DIVING

A need has been identified for saltwater diving sites around Kitsap. Kitsap County, for the most part, is surrounded by saltwater, and there is a strong diving community within the county, and the greater Puget Sound region. A number of desirable dive sites have been identified; many at Kitsap County waterfront parks. County park personnel will work with users to facilitate diving at these locations.

### 5. GOLF COURSES

Kitsap County currently has an adequate supply of golf courses. However, one new 18-hole course will be needed to meet future demand due to population growth.

### 6. DISC GOLF COURSES

There are currently three disc golf courses in Kitsap County. This family activity will be adequately served with two additional courses throughout the County.

## **7. OFF-LEASH DOG AREAS**

There are currently six off-leash dog areas in Kitsap County, three of which are located on county-owned park lands. A need has been identified for an additional six more. These should be distributed evenly throughout Kitsap County, and many can be accommodated within regional County parks. One was added to Silverdale Gateway Park after the need was identified in 2006.

## **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 facilities. Kitsap County will work with other agencies and private groups to provide additional interpretive centers.

## **9. COMMUNITY CENTERS**

Kitsap County currently provides two of the six existing community centers. Island Lake and Long Lake are no longer inventoried as community centers as they are primarily meeting spaces, and are not community centers by definition. No additional facilities are proposed to meet the current standard. However, the Silverdale and Kingston Community Centers are inadequate for the existing community demands. Kitsap County cannot build new centers alone, but should partner with other agencies to develop new community centers.

Silverdale Community Center is in the process of redevelopment as the Central Kitsap Community Campus. The Campus is located on 12 acres within the Silverdale Urban Growth Area's commercial downtown and is owned by Kitsap County. Through multiple public outreach efforts, the Campus is intended to be a civic, recreational and cultural gathering place for community residents of all ages—day and night. At full build-out, Campus uses are intended to include a performing art center, library, mixed-use retail, recreational facilities, public meeting spaces and offices. In June 2011, Kitsap County and the YMCA of Pierce-Kitsap Counties held a grand opening of a \$20M Haselwood Family YMCA facility, where \$1.2M was from County funds. To date, the YMCA facility has over 18,000 members, with an average daily attendance of 1,200 participants. Amenities to this facility include, but are not limited to, a Harrison Hospital therapy and cardio assistance facility, general swim and lap pools, basketball and racquet ball courts, a climbing wall, state of the art cardio and muscle training equipment, an indoor track and much more.

## **ATHLETIC FACILITIES**

### **1. INDOOR GYMNASIUMS**

Since gymnasiums are usually constructed as part of school projects, Kitsap County proposes to meet demands by assisting school districts and others as new facilities are developed. Additionally, gyms can be used to meet other community needs including indoor sports, gathering and meeting spaces. One new gymnasium opened in June 2011 through the partnership with the YMCA, however is accessible only with a YMCA membership.

### **2. SWIMMING POOLS**

The building of the Haselwood YMCA has satisfied the need for one more aquatic center within Kitsap County. Besides the two YMCA facilities, most pools in Kitsap are owned and operated by school districts. 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 as it increases.

### **3. BASKETBALL COURTS**

The inventory indicates a total of 86 basketball courts in Kitsap County, currently meeting demand. Most of the current facilities are provided at area schools while Kitsap County provides less than 9% of the basketball courts in the county region. Kitsap's role in meeting future needs is primarily providing outdoor courts.

### **4. VOLLEYBALL COURTS**

The majority of the existing courts are provided by school districts. The inventory indicates a shortage of volleyball courts. Kitsap County will work to meet the demand by coordinating planning with other agencies as well as developing outdoor courts at County-owned facilities. Courts constructed by Kitsap County 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**

Kitsap County 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 the goals and policies, Kitsap County does not propose meeting the demand for more courts unilaterally. To meet the balance of the demand, Kitsap County may assist other agencies as new facilities are developed. This assistance may include acquiring land, upgrading existing facilities and providing lighting. Courts should 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 may require additional facilities beyond the traditional skateboard parks. The six skateboard facilities in Kitsap County are heavily used. The need identified for a new facility in South Kitsap has been addressed in the South Kitsap Regional Park. Kitsap County will partner with groups interested in providing this type of facility in the future.



*Kingston Skate Park*

## 7. FOOTBALL FIELDS

Football fields in Kitsap County are provided mainly by the school districts, and 11 fields have been identified to meet demands by 2018. Kitsap County partnered with Kitsap Public Facilities District and North Kitsap School District to build an artificial turf field at North Kitsap High School, greatly expanding its use and availability for user groups.

## 8. SOCCER FIELDS

Soccer fields are provided by a number of agencies. While there are 78 soccer fields across Kitsap County, only 43 are adult regulation size. The current demand from soccer clubs, both competitive and recreational, far outweighs the stated surplus in the needs analysis. Many fields are provided by school districts, whose primary responsibility is facilities for school activities. Overuse is an issue in this wet northwest climate, and fields are often closed so they can recover or limit additional damage in wet conditions. In 2006, Kitsap County stated intentions to construct artificial surface fields at regional parks in North, Central and South Kitsap. One professional-grade artificial turf field was constructed at Gordon Field, as part of the Kitsap Fairgrounds and Event Center. Two other fields were constructed by other agencies as part of the North Kitsap Regional Event Center. The access to these fields has greatly reduced the demand for fields, as artificial surfaces allow more play, and the fields withstand use in all weather conditions. Additional fields are still needed to meet demand expressed by Kitsap County citizens. New fields will be built in regional parks, designed for tournament play and may include supporting facilities such as parking, concessions, and restrooms. This should relieve pressure on school district fields, as new fields meet the demands for game play and allow the school fields to serve practice needs. These fields can also serve the needs for lacrosse, rugby and football.

## **9. BASEBALL FIELDS**

Ball fields are in great demand in Kitsap County. To help meet this need, Kitsap County will work to build four new fields in regional parks as funding is available, and will work with other agencies to upgrade their facilities.

## **10. SOFTBALL FIELDS**

There is a serious shortage of fields to meet the need for softball in Kitsap County. Kitsap intends to build five new fields in regional parks, as funding becomes available. Artificial surfaces will be constructed when feasible to allow more play, as they 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 are not in the Chapter Three facilities inventory. Examples include flying radio controlled model airplanes, rock climbing walls, bocce ball, pickle-ball, BMX trail riding, archery, shooting ranges, outdoor theaters, and covered arenas. These specialized activities generally have smaller user groups and are not typically included in park inventories or facilities plans. However, these activities have dedicated user groups and need facilities within Kitsap County.

## Chapter 5: Strategies, Goals, and Objectives



Kitsap County is recognized for its commitment in acquiring park and open space acreage during the past two decades. Public open space, under the auspices of Kitsap County Parks & Recreation Department grew 215%. Since the year 2000, the park system has expanded from 1,989 acres to the present 6,344 acres. The 2006 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan recognizes that acquisition of certain types of land should continue, albeit strategically focused. Additionally, the report emphasizes developing facilities in the next six years, and the management and maintenance of park and open space lands.

Since the adoption of the 2006 Plan two major changes have occurred to the core functions of the Kitsap County Parks & Recreation Department. First, a decision was made to move away from centering on recreation program leadership and actively developed areas and parks. Second, reduced revenue and staffing over the past five years as a result of the downward economy resulted in greater competition for general fund and grant appropriations. The goals and strategies of this chapter attempt to balance the stated needs of Kitsap County residents, as discussed in Chapter 4 and the fiscal considerations of development of parks and open space lands.

Kitsap County's inventory of public open space includes nearly 4,500 acres of natural areas, including Kitsap's undeveloped Heritage Parks. The Parks & Recreation Department will need to concentrate on the management of the natural resources on these lands. Initiatives and policies to provide a balance for public use and resource protection must be a high priority. Trail standards should be adopted for development and maintenance. Area Management Plans should be developed. Formal Stewardship agreements, outlining specific work plans, should continue with the number of the ever important volunteer groups that perform the majority of oversight on these tracts.

The state of the economy, from local to national levels, has dramatically impacted Kitsap County's ability to continue funding the acquisition and aggressive development plans of past years. Just preceding the adoption of the 2006 Plan, Kitsap adopted the six-year Capital Improvement Plan for Parks for 2006-2011. The \$37.4 million plan was projected to be funded mainly through a combination of grants, Real Estate Excise Tax, Impact Fees, and Bonds. Over two-thirds of the plan had identified the use of \$22.9 million in fees and bonds.

Since 2006, only \$870,000 of the anticipated \$7.8 million in Real Estate Excise Tax has been realized, and no Impact Fees have been received. Park Bonds of \$6.2 million have been provided, however far below the Plan's anticipated \$11.7 million. Thus, while the needs and desires of the community have stayed relatively static, the implementation of capital improvements have been phased or delayed by this funding gap. In 2012 and during the next



five years, it cannot be expected that local fees and bonds will be available to supplement the existing Parks Capital Account. The implementation of portions of this plan has been extended and is conditional on available local and outside funding.

Kitsap County will continue to maintain existing relationships with the community to match state and local grants to accomplish the Open Space Plan. The reliance on volunteers, stewardship groups, and donors are critical to achieving this plan.

The mission of the Parks and Recreation Department includes the commitment to providing quality of life enhancing opportunities through the management of natural areas and specialized facilities, and fostering community stewardship. The policy direction for Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department over the next review period can be categorized into major themes:

- Defining Kitsap County’s role in meeting the park, recreation and open space needs of County residents;
- A transitional County focus during the term of this plan;
- Continued acquisition in a clear, strategic way;
- Attention and resources to management of park and open space lands;
- Emphasizing creative funding sources, particularly for maintenance of park and open space lands;
- Collaborate with stewardship and community in maintaining service levels in all County parks;
- Increased cultivation of positive relationships with the public including information and outreach about the facilities and programs offered by Kitsap County.

Kitsap County’s goals, objectives and strategies for accomplishing those themes over the next six years are as follows:

## I. COUNTY’S ROLE

**GOAL:** Kitsap County will continue its role in providing regional parks, recreation, and open space.

Objective: Complete acquisition of the North Kitsap Heritage Park.

Objective: Further acquisition of the Kitsap Forest and Bay Project properties in Port Gamble, Kingston and Hansville.

Objective: Continue Illahee Preserve Phase 2 acquisitions and conservation easements.



Objective: Begin low impact development of the Heritage and Regional Parks, including trail networks and support facilities, specifically at Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Parks, South Kitsap Regional Park, Banner Forest and Howe Farm.

Objective: Develop cost-neutral tournament-quality facilities

Objective: Acquire and develop waterfront parks countywide to facilitate public access to freshwater lakes and saltwater shorelines, park sites, tidelands, water trails and underwater parks.

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

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

Objective: Collaborate with citizens, nonprofits and other jurisdictions to help keep parks open when operating funds are in short supply.

## STRATEGIES

Kitsap County will continue to assume the role of provider of regional park facilities, open space lands and special event venues within the county. Kitsap will assist and cooperate with providers to meet needs beyond Kitsap County's defined role.

### A. Regional Parks

Regional parks draw users from the entire county (and beyond). The natural amenities or the type and scope of developed facilities at the site may generate visitation. Categories of regional parks Kitsap County will acquire, develop and maintain include:

- Large "Heritage" parks with athletic field complexes, extensive trail systems, amphitheatres or similar facilities, would be considered regional due to wide variety of facilities at one site.
- Smaller parks with features which attract people from across Kitsap County include 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 opportunities to access water in Kitsap County.
- Trails of a length to attract people from a distance (one hour hike, two to four hour horse or bike ride).



*Waterman Dock*

### 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 Kitsap County

- 4) Buffer urban areas. Acquisition programs should rely on existing studies for prioritizing acquisition, as discussed in Appendix F.

**C. Recreation Programs**

Kitsap County, with the exception of the Kitsap County Fair and Rodeo, has changed its focus to a facility host for recreation programs, special events, and athletic tournaments.

**D. Environmental Education**

Kitsap County will assist with making County Park and Open Space areas available to agencies and organizations which provide environmental education opportunities. Kitsap 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.

**E. Park Planning**

Kitsap 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:** Continue the shift of capital program priorities from primarily land acquisition to development, management and maintenance of park and open space lands.

**GOAL:** Develop management plans focused on natural resource protection and land management

**STRATEGIES**

The role and management practices of the Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department continues to significantly transform, and anticipates this transition 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. Kitsap County will work to transform to the role of provider of regional facilities, and acknowledges there may be a need to serve as a primary service provider in the rural villages and unincorporated UGA's until those areas are annexed or incorporated.

B. Kitsap County will continue to shift priority from land acquisition to management of park and recreational facilities, including:

*Planning for:*

- Site development and management of Heritage Parks and Regional Parks.
- Trails, including both:

- Within Heritage Parks.
- Regional trails connecting parks and other public facilities.

*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.
- Multi-use trail networks for pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians where appropriate.

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. Kitsap 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:** Adopt a land acquisition policy focused on acquiring land adjacent to present land holdings or planning areas, provide opportunities to create open space linkages between communities, provide public access to saltwater or freshwater, or protect areas of natural, cultural or historical significance.

**GOAL:** Further the acquisition of North Kitsap Heritage Park, the Kitsap Forest and Bay Project properties in Port Gamble, Kingston and Hansville, as well as the Hansville Greenway.

**GOAL:** Continue the Illahee Preserve Phase 2 acquisitions and conservation easements.

**GOAL:** Acquire lands to provide public access to and use of the saltwater shorelines.

Objective: Acquire access to 4.58 miles of saltwater shoreline.

Objective: To maximize access, prioritize properties providing access to public tidelands

**GOAL:** Acquire trail corridors to serve as connectors between parks, schools and residential areas.

Objective: Build upon the success of the North Kitsap String of Pearls Trails Plan, by actively developing the countywide Kitsap County Non-Motorized Trails Plan in 2012.

**GOAL:** Acquire wildlife habitat and riparian corridors.

Objective: Acquire environmentally-valuable wetland, timberland and shoreline environments in and near the North Kitsap Heritage Park, Kitsap Forest and Bay Project and Hansville Greenway.

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

Objective: Assist in the development of environmental studies of key wildlife habitat with a public use component.

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

Objective: Acquire significant environmental systems for conservation and public use strategically located to provide public access and connectivity between communities.



## STRATEGIES

Acquisition of park and open space lands will continue in a strategic fashion, including:

- Complete acquisition of the Heritage Park system, specifically North Kitsap Heritage Park and Illahee Preserve Phase 2.
- Continue countywide acquisition of sites to accommodate access to waterfronts, beach areas, publicly- owned tidelands and underwater park sites.
- Inventory shoreline access points and existing undeveloped public road rights-of-ways. Development may occur where adequate buffers to adjacent properties, and parking and visitor facilities can be provided.
- Acquire trail corridors which may connect park and open spaces to schools, population centers, public facilities, places of employment, etc.
- Acquire open space lands which are consistent with priorities in existing adopted documents, as described earlier.
- Work cooperatively with cities in their efforts to provide park and open space lands in urban growth areas.
- Work cooperatively with communities to acquire community park sites.

## IV. MANAGEMENT

**GOAL:** Provide the highest quality of area facilities as possible.

Objective: Focus development and capital maintenance resources on specific parks to achieve prescribed maintenance standard

Objective: Develop a five-year 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

## **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 to include levels of development, management, and maintenance.

### **A. Planning**

- i. Kitsap County has formed a very successful stewardship program and will continue to develop planning committees for Heritage Parks planning initiatives. Stewardship plans will include: evaluations of the site to determine environmentally sensitive areas; identify areas for active and passive uses; identify conceptual short 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. Kitsap County Park Department will participate in the County’s Trail Program to prepare and implement comprehensive, regional and county-wide trail plans.

### **B. Development**

Kitsap County will develop facilities to meet as many of the identified needs as possible at regional park sites throughout Kitsap. 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 athletic field complexes to accommodate tournament use.
- Build trails in “heritage” parks in partnership with users groups and stewardship committees.
- Focus development on completing the current phase of a specific 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, and the potential to be cost-neutral.
- Adopt standards for trail development system-wide

### **C. Management**

The aggressive acquisition program of the last decade, adding thousands of acres of large tracts, and the uncertainty of County General Fund funding, forces the Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department to examine management of natural and department resources and focus on form and function of the agency. Among the options to consider and pursue are:

- i. Kitsap 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. It is recommended that any proceeds from the sale of such properties will be dedicated to the Parks Capital Improvements Fund for park acquisition, development or capital maintenance.
  - Kitsap County will identify other entities to which developed park properties, or those with identified potential uses outside Kitsap'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 Kitsap County's park, recreation and open space system.

#### **D. Maintenance**

- i. Develop a five-year capital maintenance program, incorporating dedicated funding sources and an annual review and prioritization of projects.
- ii. Focus development and capital maintenance resources on a specific project.
- iii. Develop area management plans which identify levels of service related to scope of development, management tasks and assignment of responsibilities

#### **V. FUNDING**

**GOAL:** Cost-effectively operate Kitsap County's park, recreation and open space system.

Objective: Creatively investigate potential resources for funding or support of providing existing and future facilities and services.

Objective: Develop facilities which require low maintenance costs (i.e. synthetic turf fields).

Objective: Develop or renovate areas and facilities to enhance revenue-generating activities.

Objective: Develop and manage park facilities for multiple uses.

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

### A. Acquisition Funding

The funding sources previously employed by Kitsap County to acquire park and open space lands, have included Conservation Futures Levy Funds, Impact Fees, Real Estate Excise Tax, and General Obligation Bonds. State and federal grants are available, but competition is greater due to the economic climate. Kitsap 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.
- Sponsorships.
- Partnerships with other agencies (County Public Facilities District, Cities, etc.), County Departments, non-profit and public service organizations, user groups, communities, and private businesses.



*Work party at Long Lake County Park*

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

### B. Development Funding

Kitsap County has bonded by future Real Estate Excise Tax and Impact Fee revenues to generate funding and has worked 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 have been obligated, other sources will need to be considered.

Among the sources to be considered are:

- Volunteers.
- Continue the successful partnership with the Kitsap Public Facilities District to fund projects at the Fairgrounds and Event Center.
- A portion of user fees to be deposited in the Parks Capital Improvement Fund.
- Sponsorships for specific sites or facilities.

- Naming Rights of major park sites or facilities.
- Donations of money, materials, or services.
- 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 diminishing County General Fund appropriations, the Parks and Recreation Department needs to be creative in finding ways to maintain parks to a high standard. The department and the community has greatly benefitted from the relationships, hard work and dedication of Stewardship groups. The Department has historically welcomed and encouraged the assistance and participation of volunteer programs, organizations and individuals. Community service programs and jail and prison crews have been used by the Department for many years. Existing programs need to be expanded and new opportunities need to be developed. Among other revenue generating resources to explore, following public process and consent of the Board of County Commissioners include:

- User fees
- Contract services
- Rentals
- Leases
- Concessions
- Conservation Futures fund. Allocate maintenance funding for new property acquisitions from the Conservation Futures fund.
- Renewable resource management
- Partnerships with other jurisdictions

## **VI. PARTNERSHIPS**

**GOAL:** Create partnerships with other agencies and organizations to meet all identified needs, including those beyond Kitsap County's primary responsibilities.

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

Objective: Collaborate with cities, other park jurisdictions, other agencies, 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 near unincorporated population concentrations. Use land purchases, property exchanges, donations of land and/or labor, easements, etc., to creatively accomplish such projects.

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



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:** Cultivate relationships with the public in all aspects of departmental responsibilities.

Objective: Utilize the resources of the members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and Fair Board.

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 via various media and website.

Objective: Work cooperatively with the Kitsap Peninsula Visitors and Convention Bureau.

Objective: Develop marketing program in cooperation with the Kitsap Public Facilities District.

Kitsap County will cultivate relationships with the public in all aspects of departmental responsibilities. Kitsap County's most valuable resource is the civic spirit of its citizenry. The department and community benefit from the 52,000 hours of time volunteered annually in park facilities and services.



## 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 for watershed and habitat value in Kitsap County Parks. This plan addresses just the acquisition of land and management of those lands by Kitsap 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 Kitsap County's 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, Kitsap 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. *Maps M-5 and M-6 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.

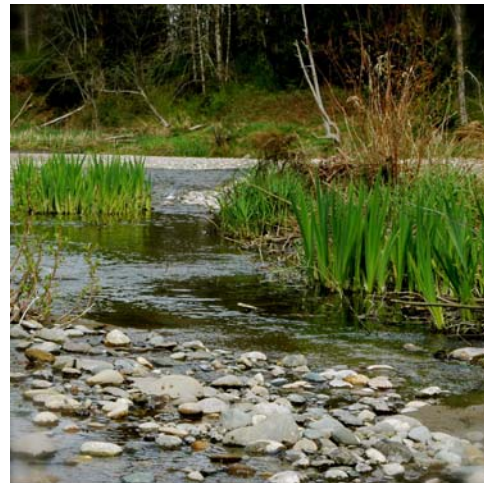
**GOAL:** Protect stable natural hydrology, especially within the priority watersheds. Conserve headwater wetlands. Conserve native forest cover throughout the watershed and minimize the addition of impervious surface.

**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 East and West 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.



*Erlands Point*

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 Kitsap 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 Kitsap 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.

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 a type of permanent conservation easement.

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

# 2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan Open Space Corridors

## Legend

- 1996 Greenway Plan
-  Primary Corridors
  -  Secondary Corridors
  -  Indian Reservation Boundaries
  -  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

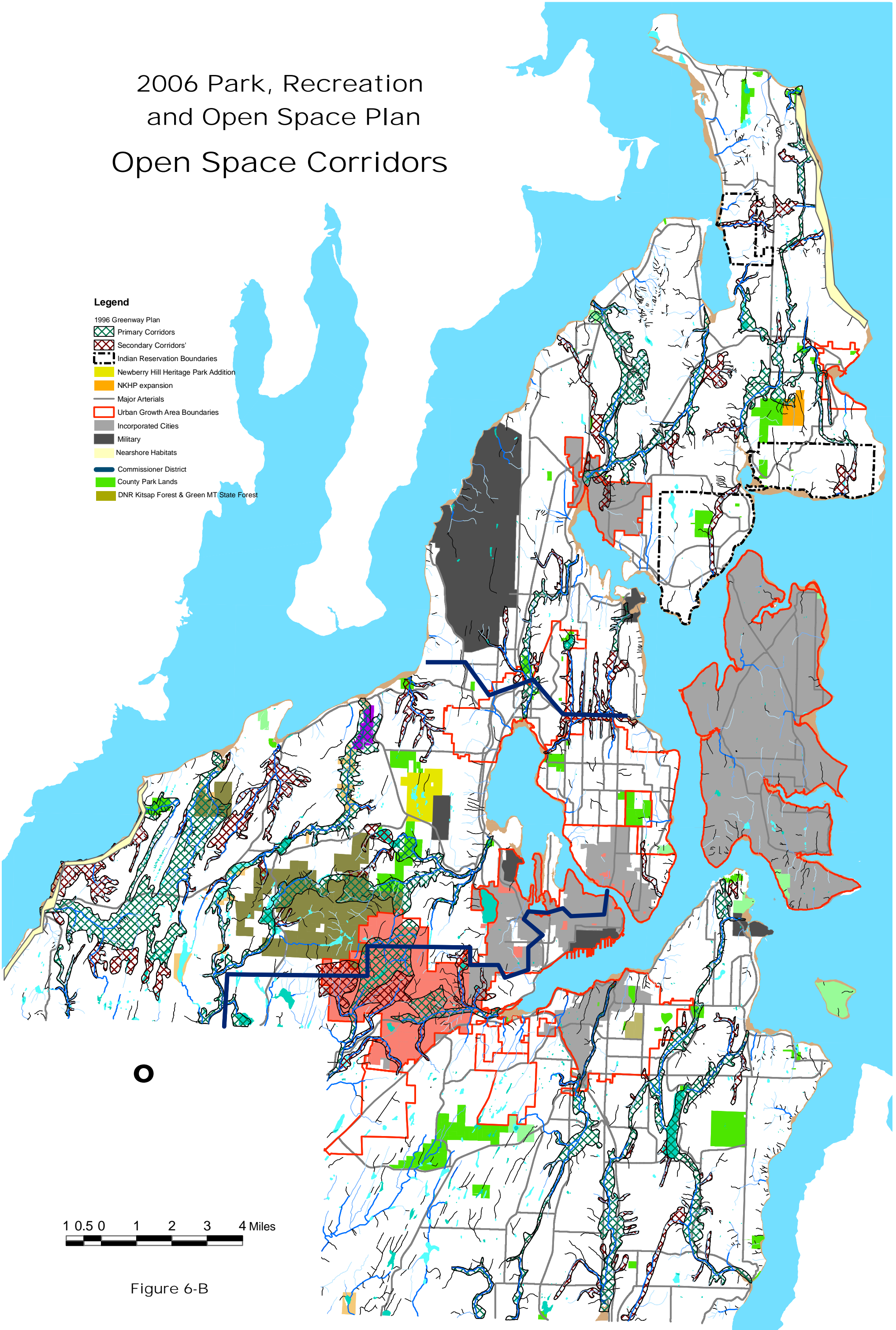


Figure 6-B

## **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 Kitsap County and with other resource management agencies in Kitsap.

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.

Objective: Develop and maintain a forestry management system to promote restoration and preservation.





## Chapter 7: Capital Facilities Plan



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

The six-year Kitsap County Parks Capital Facility Plan is the tool used to identify the public facility and equipment purchases to meet community needs. Specific projects and project areas are presented and potential funding strategies identified. The funding of the Capital Facilities Plan come from a host of sources, but predominately from grants, General Obligation Bonds, special taxes, partnerships, and account cash balances.

The first year of each six-year Parks Capital Facility Plan becomes the Parks Department Capital Budget for the coming year. The remaining projects and related scheduling reflect planning efforts and anticipated funding prospects. The Capital Facilities Plan is updated annually to take advantage of changing situations and/or funding potential.

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

The grant-funded projects identified in the Capital Facility Plan, year 2012, include a North Kitsap Heritage Park property acquisition, Phase I development of South Kitsap Regional Park, restoration of the J.A. and Anna Smith Children's Park beach, boat launch improvements at Salsbury Point Park, and storm water management projects at the Fairgrounds and Event Center. With the exception of the North Kitsap Heritage Park, all of the projects have already received assistance through out-right or matching grants.

The funding sources identified in the current 2012-2017 Capital Facility Plan include proposed grants, partnerships, impact fees, bonds, or ending capital fund balance. The majority of grants secured for park acquisition and development projects are provided through the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office and the Department of Ecology on a competitive basis.

- Partnerships include land donations, funding from other organizations, and in some cases, volunteer hours provided by park stewardship groups. The value of land donated

to Kitsap County can be used as a monetary match. Other grants may accept the value of volunteer hours performed in parks as a match.

- Impact fees are collected from new county construction projects, with a percentage dedicated to park projects. Impact fees can only be used for park development projects, not land acquisition.
- A voter-approved bond may also be considered as a funding source in future years. The majority of land acquisition initiatives outlined in the 1999 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan were achieved through the issuance of bonds. Projects identified in the updated 2006 Plan, also were achieved through bond-based funds.
- The Parks Capital Project ending fund balance consists of a combination of sources including grant reimbursements, 2006 bond issue cash balance, monetary donations, and proceeds from a surplus land sale. This fund is used to meet grant match requirements and administrative expenditures.

Specifically, the 2012-2017 represents an under-funded plan that has the success of its implementation predominately based on obtaining grants and utilizing resources on project sponsors. A plan based on funding from outside sources, providing 75% of required resources, is a plan which represents theory and not reality. The projects to be completed in 2012 are long-time initiatives. Utilizing \$1.7million of the cash balance to pay for 2012 projects clearly removes any maneuvering for matching future grants.



**Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Capital Facility Plan 2012-2017**

Project	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total Cost	Category
<b>PROJECT REVENUES - SUMMARIZED</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>		
<b>Grant (s)</b>	\$ 2,770,900		\$ 1,265,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 9,385,900	
<b>Partnership (s)</b>	\$ 100,000		\$ 618,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 1,325,000	\$ 1,254,000	\$ 3,717,000	
<b>Ending Capital Fund Balance</b>	\$ 1,722,400			\$ 100,000		\$ 150,000	\$ 1,972,400	
<b>Other</b>	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,300,000	
<b>Impact Fees</b>					\$ 200,000		\$ 200,000	
<b>Future Bond</b>						\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	
	<b>\$ 4,793,300</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,183,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,220,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,575,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,604,000</b>	<b>\$ 17,575,300</b>	

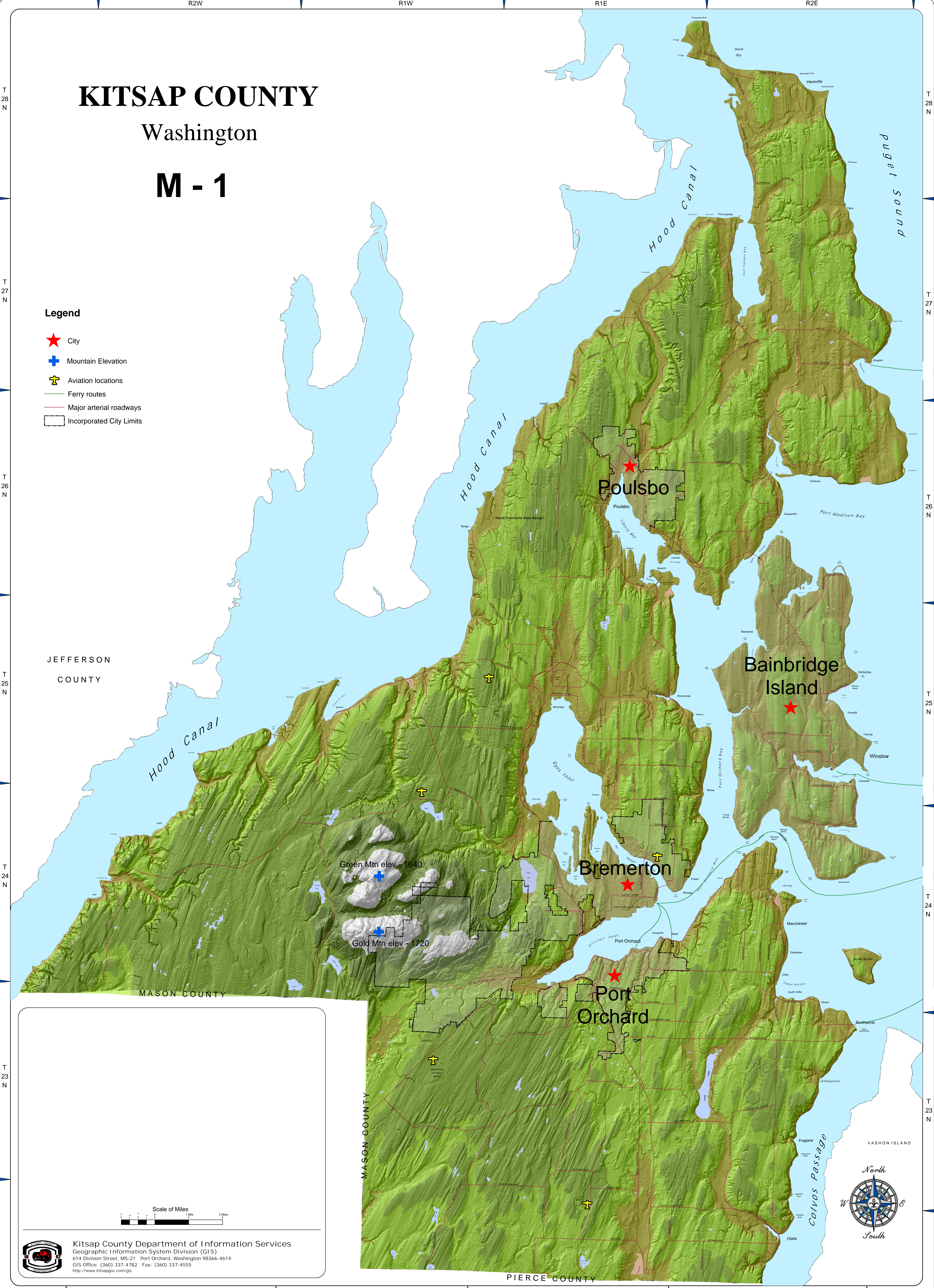
# KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

## M - 1

### Legend

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



JEFFERSON  
COUNTY

Hood Canal

Green Mtn elev - 1640

Gold Mtn elev - 1720

MASON COUNTY

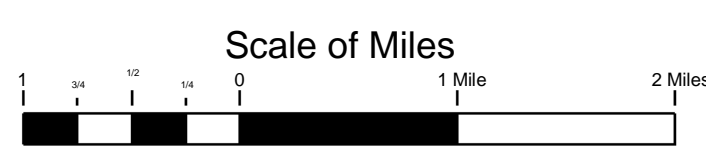
Poulsbo

Bremerton

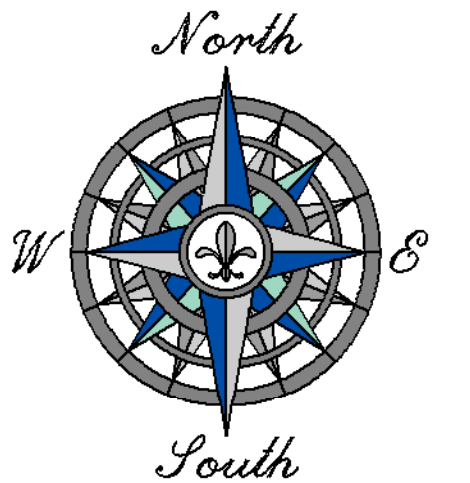
Port Orchard

Bainbridge  
Island

VASHON ISLAND



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.com/gis>



PIERCE COUNTY

R2W

R1W

R1E

R2E

T 28 N

T 27 N

T 26 N

T 25 N

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T 28 N

T 27 N

T 26 N

T 25 N

T 24 N

T 23 N

R2W

R1W

R1E

R2E

T 28 N

T 28 N

# KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

## Current Open Space and Park Inventory

### Legend

#### Parks in Kitsap County

- Bainbridge Is
- Bremerton
- Federal
- Kitsap County
- Port Orchard
- Poulsbo
- Private
- State
- Suquamish Tribe

#### Street Center Lines

- Collector / Arterial
- State Highway (Inside City Limits); State Highway (Outside City Limits)

#### Incorporated City Limit Outlines

- Incorporated City Limit Outlines

T 27 N

T 27 N

T 26 N

T 26 N

T 25 N

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T 24 N

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T 23 N

T 23 N

Hood Canal

Hood Canal

Hood Canal

Puget Sound

Hood Canal

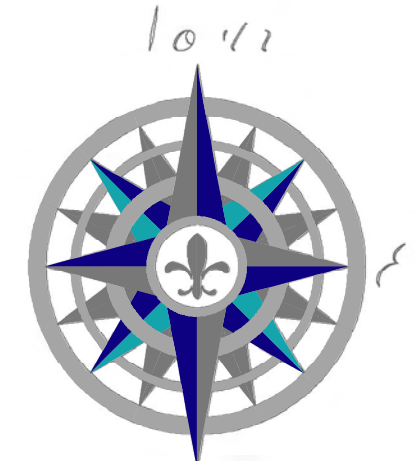
Dyes Inlet

Port Orchard Bay

Colvos Passage



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R2W

R1W

R1E

R2E

R2W

R1W

R1E

R2E

T 28 N

T 28 N

# KITSAP COUNTY

## Washington










# Current Open Space and Park Inventory

T 27 N



T 27 N

### Legend

#### Parks in Kitsap County

-  Bainbridge Is
-  Bremerton
-  Federal
-  Kitsap County
-  Port Orchard
-  Poulsbo
-  Private
-  State
-  Suquamish Tribe

#### Street Center Lines

-  Collector / Arterial
-  State Highway (Inside City Limits); State Highway (Outside City Limits)

#### Incorporated City Limit Outlines

- 

T 26 N

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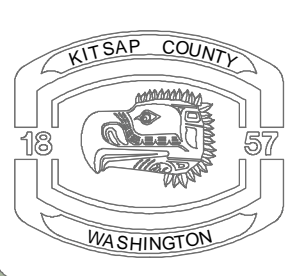
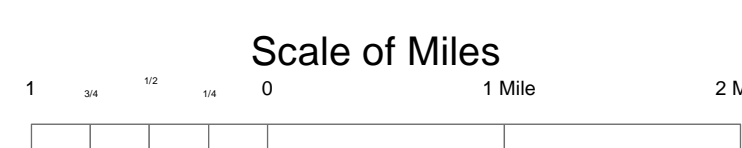
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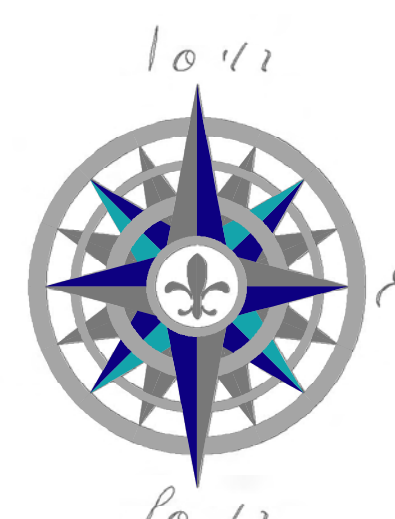
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R2W

R1W

R1E

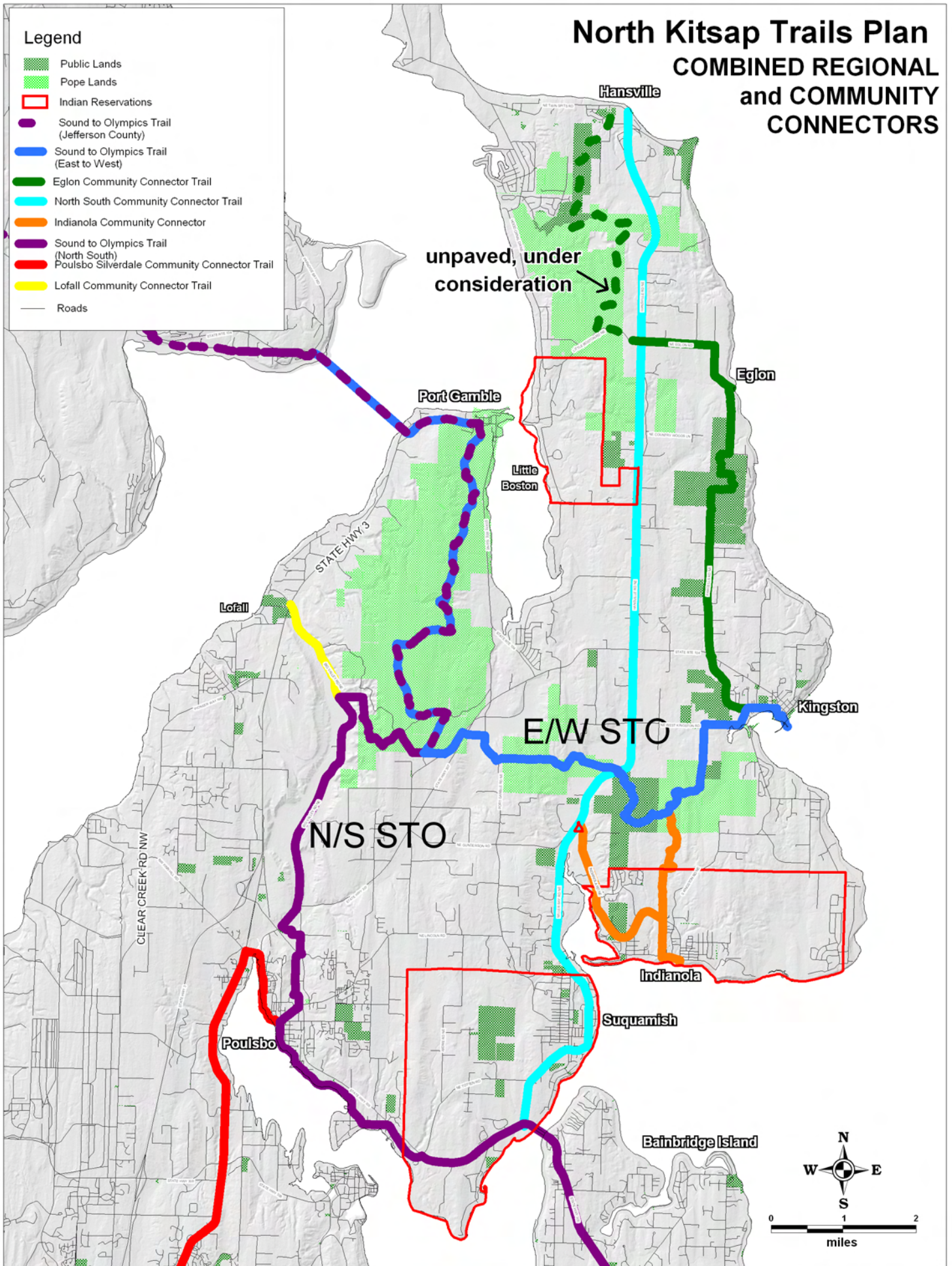
R2E

# North Kitsap Trails Plan

## COMBINED REGIONAL and COMMUNITY CONNECTORS

### Legend

-  Public Lands
-  Pope Lands
-  Indian Reservations
-  Sound to Olympics Trail (Jefferson County)
-  Sound to Olympics Trail (East to West)
-  Eglon Community Connector Trail
-  North South Community Connector Trail
-  Indianola Community Connector
-  Sound to Olympics Trail (North South)
-  Poulsbo Silverdale Community Connector Trail
-  Lofall Community Connector Trail
-  Roads





# 2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan Open Space Corridors

## Legend

- 1996 Greenway Plan
-  Primary Corridors
  -  Secondary Corridors
  -  Indian Reservation Boundaries
  -  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

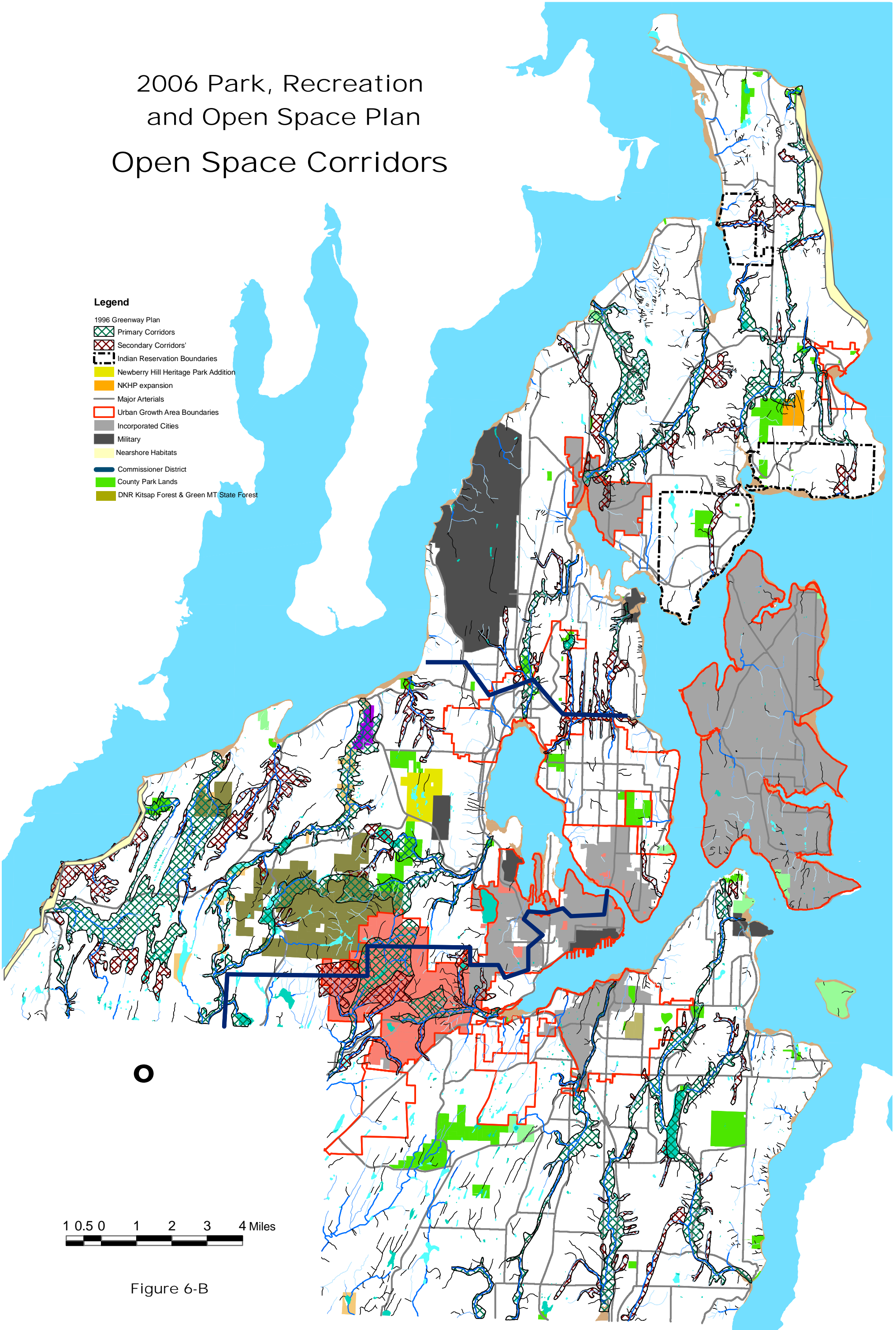


Figure 6-B

# 2006 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan

## Habitat Priority

See Refugia Study Summary, Appendix F

### Legend

 Indian Reservation Boundaries

#### Refugia Study

##### CATEGORY

 First Priority

 Second Priority

 Third Priority

 Fourth Priority

 Major Arterials

 Incorporated Cities

 Military

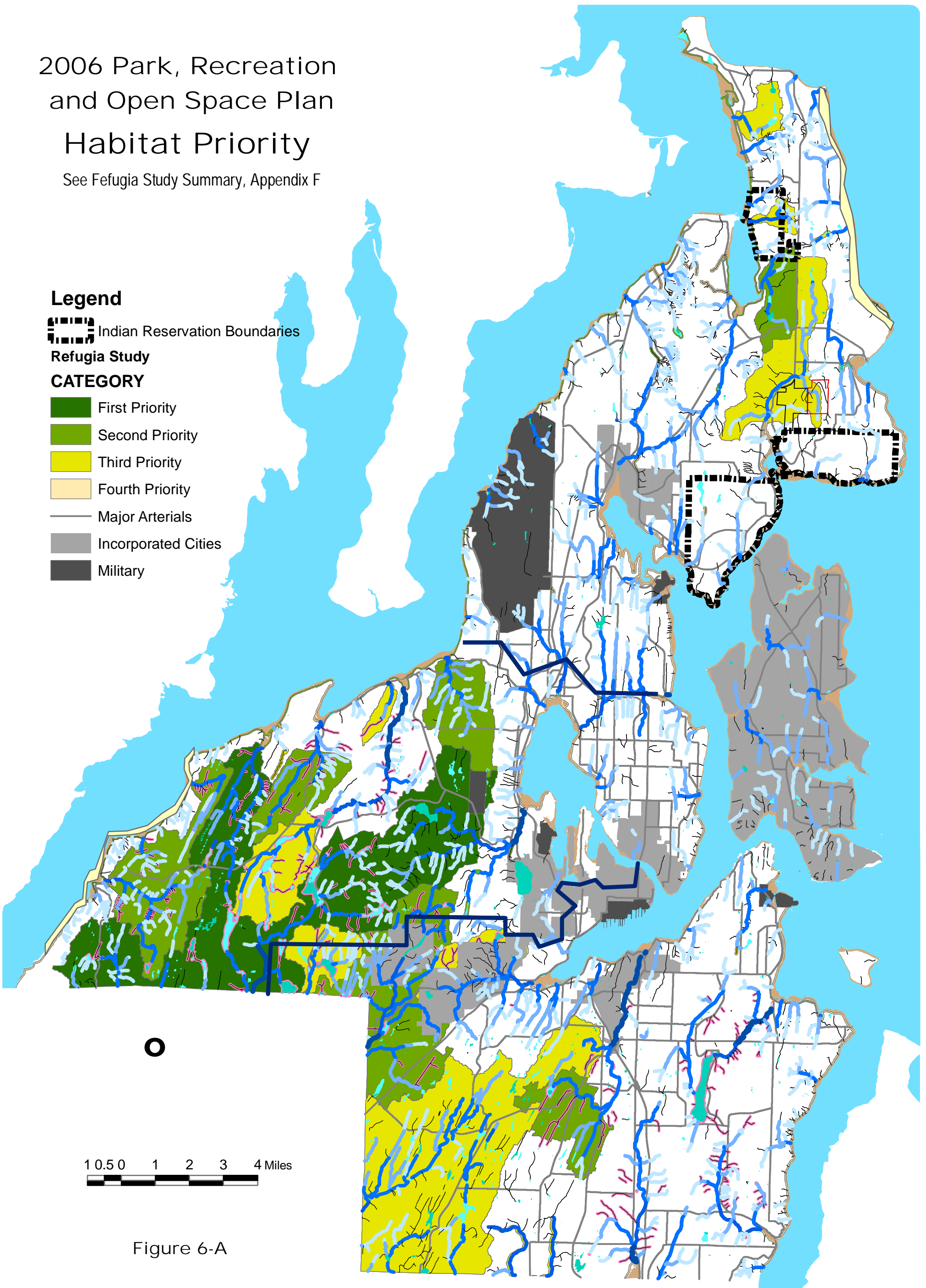


Figure 6-A

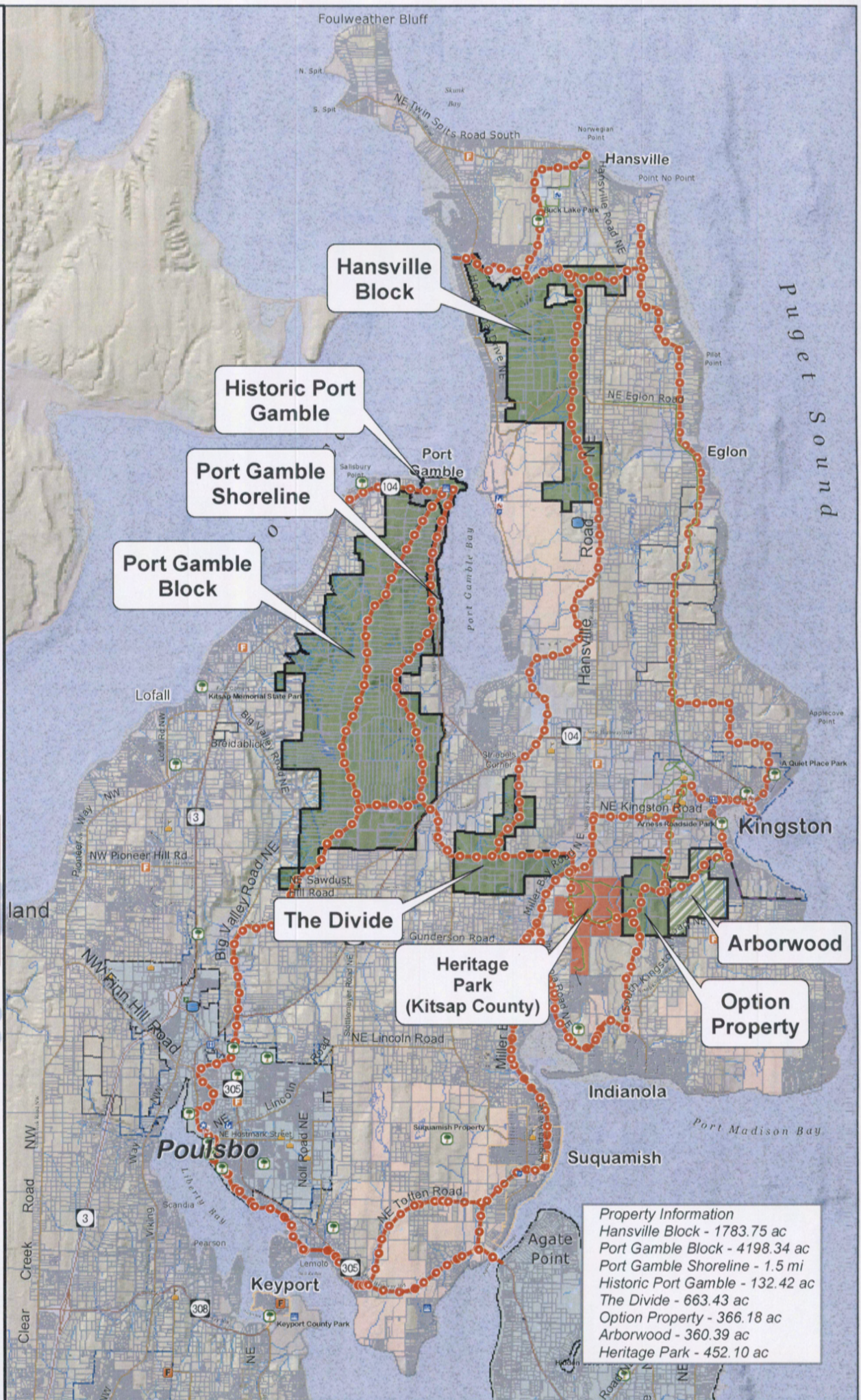
- Conceptual Trails
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Limited Areas of More Intense Rural Development
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- Reservation Boundaries
- Olympic Property Group
- Arborwood (OPG)
- State DNR Lands
- Tribal Lands
- Heritage Park
- State Highway
- Arterial
- Collector

- Staffed Fire Station
- Volunteer Fire Station
- Kitsap County Sheriff
- Police
- WA State Patrol
- Schools
- Parks
- Government
- Museum
- Public Library
- Community Center
- Hospital
- Urgent Care Clinic
- Solid Waste Disposal
- County Road Shed

Map Date: March, 2010



Kitsap County  
 Department of Community Development  
 614 Division Street, MS-36  
 Port Orchard, Washington 98366  
 VOICE (360) 337-7181 \* FAX (360) 337-4925



Property Information	
Hansville Block	- 1783.75 ac
Port Gamble Block	- 4198.34 ac
Port Gamble Shoreline	- 1.5 mi
Historic Port Gamble	- 132.42 ac
The Divide	- 663.43 ac
Option Property	- 366.18 ac
Arborwood	- 360.39 ac
Heritage Park	- 452.10 ac