



# Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan



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Resolution 231





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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan*** (Chapter 1)  
Parks, recreation, cultural services, and open space are key elements of a community's quality of life. This Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan will assist in prioritizing City investments in these facilities and programs for all incorporated land within the City of Shoreline. The intent of this PROS Plan is to build the framework for the future maintenance and development of Shoreline's parks, recreation and cultural programs. It discusses community resources, recreation goals and policies, needs concerning parks, recreation, and open space, and strategies for implementing the plan.

The City of Shoreline developed its first PROS Plan in 1998 not long after the City assumed responsibility from King County of the parks and recreation programs within the city limits. This Plan updates the plan adopted in 1998.

The planning process for this PROS Plan consists of several key steps including:

1. Analysis of background information, population data and regional characteristics that guide parks, open space and recreation in Shoreline;
2. Assessment and prioritization of the parks, recreation and cultural services' needs, desires, and levels of service through stakeholder interviews, focus groups, community meetings, and citizen survey;
3. Development of an action plan and implementation strategies; and
4. Integration of PROS Plan elements with the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*.

The PROS Plan will serve as a companion document to the Shoreline Comprehensive Plan. A comprehensive plan is a land use document, required by the State of Washington's Growth Management Act that provides policy direction for citywide land use decisions. The Shoreline Comprehensive Plan is a guide for the City's physical, economic and social development over the next 20 years. Goals and policies identified through this PROS Plan will fold into the Shoreline Comprehensive Plan. Goals are the City's aspirations, and are intended to remain constant over time. The PROS Plan identifies the long term goals, listed on the right, for Shoreline's parks, recreation, cultural services, and open spaces.

### GOALS

Enrich the quality of life for all Shoreline residents by ensuring that a broad range of high quality parks, recreation and cultural opportunities are readily available, by preserving open spaces and maintaining a quality parks and recreation system.

Monitor and evaluate maintenance of parks and recreational facilities and develop measurable standards for enhancing maintenance efficiency and effectiveness.

Seek increased opportunities for Shoreline citizens to enjoy parks, recreation, and cultural resources through improving accessibility and usability of existing facilities and pursue opportunities and partnerships for new indoor and outdoor facilities for year round programming.

Seek alliances and coordination with facility and program providers to strive for the efficient and equitable distribution of community and regional resources, and to maximize the use of parks, recreation and cultural resources by Shoreline residents.

Seek to develop a diverse Citywide trail system linking key community elements such as parks, greenways, open spaces, regional trail systems, transportation nodes, neighborhoods, churches, and community businesses.

Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park, recreation and cultural services planning process.

Seek to provide a broad, diverse, flexible and challenging program of recreation and cultural services to meet the leisure needs of diverse populations, age groups and interests.



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### Community Profile (Chapter 2)

Shoreline is located in Western Washington about 15 miles north of the City of Seattle. It is located between the Puget Sound and Lake Washington. Shoreline is approximately 12 square miles. It is considered a desirable place to live due to its proximity to Seattle, accessibility, moderate climate, and quality of schools, neighborhoods, and outdoor resources.

The following characteristics of Shoreline and its citizens will drive the need for future parks, park amenities, and recreation programs:

- Shoreline is largely developed offering few opportunities for new parkland.
- A high percentage (74%) of housing units in Shoreline are single family homes. Single family homes are more likely to have yards and provide some level of private open space. As sites redevelop and smaller lots are created more parks and open space will be needed for the loss of private open space.
- Population in Shoreline will continue to grow and the demand on existing park facilities and programs will increase.
- A high percentage of Shoreline residents are 35 and older, white, and of middle income. Shoreline is an aging community and will have need for recreation programming and services that meet these residents' needs.



### Public Involvement (Chapter 4)

The formation of this plan was shaped by citizen participation. The process included one focus group meeting, stakeholder interviews and meetings, a public joint City Council – PRCS Board meeting, two community-wide open houses, and a statistically valid citizen survey.

These outreach efforts were examined in conjunction with Shoreline demographics and national trends in parks and recreation. These findings identified the following:

- Support for additional walking paths, biking trails and trail connections;
- Importance of both small neighborhood and community parks;





### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A need for an indoor swimming pool and a cultural facility;
- Improvements such as restrooms, drinking fountains, benches/picnic tables, park lighting, picnic shelters, and playgrounds;
- Protection and preservation of natural areas;
- A need for upgrading improvements and maintenance at existing parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities.

#### Level of Service (Chapter 4 and 6)

Common amenities and various types of facilities guide the classification of parks and recreation. The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) classifications as well as the definitions from the 1998 Parks, Open Space and Recreation Services Plan were used as a foundation for the classification found in this Plan.

These classifications set the stage for analyzing need, also described as level of service. Level of service is a term that describes the amount, type, or quality of facilities that are needed in order to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard. Determining level of service is a way to quantify the need for parks and services. The accepted national practice in the past has been to adopt a uniform national standard measure either in total park land per 1,000 population or on geographic service areas. However there are many variables that impact standardized measurements of service such as topography, available natural resources, climate, political commitment and funding.

Shoreline's 347 acres of park and recreational land are classified in the following table. To establish a base of reference, this PROS Plan analyzed level of service based on NRPA geographic service area standards for community and neighborhood park classifications. As noted in the table, neighborhood parks have a ½-mile service area and community parks have a variable service area ranging from 1½- mile to 3 miles.





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Table 1: Shoreline's Parks and Recreation Facilities(Organized by Classification)

Name of Park	Acres	Classification	Service Radius
Cromwell	9.02	Community	1 1/2 mile
Hillwood	10.00	Community	1 1/2 mile
Paramount School Park w/Skate Park	8.55	Community	2 mile
Richmond Highlands	4.22	Community	2 mile
Shoreline	4.70	Community	3 mile
Twin Ponds	21.57	Community	1 1/2 mile
Richmond Highlands Recreation Center	Inc.	Indoor Community	NA
Shoreline Pool	Inc.	Indoor Community	NA
Spartan Recreation Center	Inc.	Indoor Community	NA
Hamlin	72.12	Large Urban	NA
Shoreview	45.87	Large Urban	NA
Brugger's Bog	4.46	Neighborhood	1/2 mile
James Keough	3.15	Neighborhood	1/2 mile
Northcrest	7.31	Neighborhood	1/2 mile
Richmond Beach Community Park	3.08	Neighborhood	1/2 mile
Ridgecrest	3.70	Neighborhood	1/2 mile
Ballinger Open Space	2.61	Natural/Special Use	NA
Boeing Creek	42.08	Natural/Special Use	NA
Darnell	0.83	Natural/Special Use	NA
Echo Lake	0.77	Natural/Special Use	NA
Innis Arden Reserve	22.63	Natural/Special Use	NA
Meridian	3.12	Natural/Special Use	NA
North City	3.94	Natural/Special Use	NA
Paramount Open Space	9.21	Natural/Special Use	NA
Richmond Reserve	0.11	Natural/Special Use	NA
Ronald Bog	13.61	Natural/Special Use	NA
Strandberg Preserve	2.56	Natural/Special Use	NA
Richmond Beach Saltwater	39.34	Regional Park	Regional
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338.56</b>		



Based on these service area standards Shoreline is deficient in both community and neighborhood parks. Deficiencies in sites with water access, specifically, the Puget Sound and Echo Lake, natural areas, and trails for walking and biking were also revealed. Due to limited land supply, financial constraints, and development regulations it is not likely that the City of Shoreline will be able to meet all of these deficiencies through acquisitions of new sites. Other opportunities must be explored. These opportunities include the dispersal of neighborhood and community park amenities amongst various park classifications, partnerships with other providers, and acquisition when feasible.

### **Life Cycle Costs** (Chapter 5)

Based on an extensive park inventory, the 10-year life cycle and maintenance costs to maintain the City of Shoreline's current structural facilities over a 10-year period are approximately \$4,239,000.

### **Recreation** (Chapter 7)

Based on the insight gathered through community outreach, identification of comparable providers, review of recreation trends, and the program pyramid exercise, a tool that helps determine benefits and perceived obligation to the service area, Shoreline has opportunities in several recreational areas summarized below.

- Fitness programs for all age groups but particularly those targeting seniors;
- Adult athletics particularly for activities not provided by nonprofits;
- Environmental education;
- Walking for fitness especially for seniors;
- Swimming for exercise and water fitness classes;
- Swim lessons and recreational swim;
- Instructional classes;
- Theater and concert performances; and
- Programs for youth and families.

### **Implementation Plan** (Chapter 8)

This PROS Plan concludes with a list of recommended facility improvements and acquisitions, and a series of actions that pool all recommendations into a plan for implementation.







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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION THE PLANNING CONTEXT

The City of Shoreline developed its first *Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Services Plan* in 1998 not long after the City assumed responsibility from King County of the parks and recreation programs within the city limits. This *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan* updates the plan adopted in 1998. Effective park planning is a dynamic process that should be revised regularly to address necessary improvements, and changes in population, community needs, and recreation demands. This plan also addresses changes to the inventory of resources, funding eligibility, and provisions of the Washington State Growth Management Act including the update of the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*.

The intent of this chapter is to set the groundwork for a *PROS Plan* by describing what it is, why it must be done, and who administers it. These topics are covered in detail in the following sections:

- Purpose of the Plan
- City Vision and Values
- History of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
- Department Mission
- Related and Guiding Planning Efforts



## **PURPOSE OF THE PLAN**

The intent of the *Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan* is to build the framework for the future maintenance and development of Shoreline's parks and recreation programs as populations grow, demographics change, and financial situations evolve.

The Shoreline *PROS Plan* will serve as a companion document to the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*. The *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* discusses the City's present parks, recreation and cultural services program in very general terms. The *PROS Plan* is a planning guide that discusses in very specific terms: community resources, recreation goals and policies, needs concerning parks, recreation, and open space, and strategies and action steps for implementing the plan. The *PROS Plan* will enhance the park system and program offerings to meet the needs of the community through continued City action.

The *PROS Plan* will include an action plan recommended by the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Board and City of Shoreline Planning Commission, and adopted by the City Council. This *PROS Plan* utilizes information from previous studies and planning efforts, and incorporates an in-depth analysis of existing and changing conditions. Elements of this plan will fold into the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* and Capital Improvement Projects.

This plan should be reviewed annually and updated periodically based on implementation accomplishments, and additional information gathered through surveys, community meetings, planning studies and data analysis. Furthermore, the *PROS Plan* is utilized as a foundational guide for the provision of parks, recreation and cultural services rather than as a set of inflexible recommendations.

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The following objectives shaped the development of this *PROS Plan*:

- Discover and assess the current and future needs of the citizens of Shoreline;
- Develop an inventory of physical as well as programmatic resources, and identify the service gaps;
- Prepare and analyze the lifecycle costs associated with maintaining existing facilities;



- Gather meaningful community input through various outreach methods;
- Identify existing levels of service within Shoreline;
- Establish target levels of service for facilities, programs and services;
- Develop a feasible, six-year action plan;
- Develop a six-year capital improvement action plan that coincides with the implementation plan;
- Ensure that the plan is internally and externally consistent with other local, regional, and state-wide planning documents;
- Coordinate development of the *PROS Plan* as well as the associated public outreach with the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* process and community involvement;
- Promote Shoreline's eligibility for Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) and other grant funds; and
- Provide general direction for the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department for the full 20-year comprehensive plan period.

## PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for the *PROS Plan* consists of several key steps including:

- Collect and analyze background information about the City and Department including existing parks and recreation facilities and programs, lifecycle costs and replacement schedule, and existing level of service;
- Assess and prioritize the parks, recreation and cultural services needs, desires, and levels of service through stakeholder interviews, focus groups, community meetings, and citizen survey;
- Develop an action plan and implementation strategies;
- Develop a capital improvement plan coupled with funding opportunities for implementation; and
- Integrate the *PROS Plan* with the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*.

## PLANNING AREA

The *PROS Plan* study area consists of all incorporated land within the City of Shoreline.



## CITY VISION AND VALUES

The City vision and values are important to the *PROS* planning process. The *PROS Plan* is one tool for implementing these community-wide aspirations and conversely the citywide vision and values guide the development of the *PROS Plan*.

The vision for the City as set forth by the City Council is:

*Shoreline! The best place to live, learn, work and play. A place to live your dream.*

Coupled with the City Vision, the Values directed the formation of the City's Work Plan:

*In Shoreline, we value:  
Our respect for each other  
Safe places to live and work  
Quality learning opportunities for all ages  
Pride in our neighborhoods and community  
Our outdoor and recreational opportunities  
Volunteers and community participation  
Social and economic diversity  
Our town-oriented, personalized customer service*





The Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department will administer the *PROS Plan* for the duration of the plan. How the department evolved and its long-term mission statement will drive the implementation of this plan.

The City of Shoreline was incorporated in 1995, becoming a codified city with a Council-Manager form of government. With this incorporation, citizens “expected enhanced safety, a revitalized parks system, improvement of the public works infrastructure, and local taxes going to local projects” (City Council, 2002). Approximately two years later in the summer of 1997, the City assumed all responsibility for the parks and recreation programs from King County. This transfer consisted of 330 acres of parklands and facilities including neighborhood and community parks, a regional facility at Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, open space, sports fields, and a 25-yard indoor pool.

This transfer enabled the formation of the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services department. The Shoreline School District was an important partner in providing property for the City system based on its initial relationship, and interlocal agreements with King County allowed certain District-owned properties to be used as parklands and County-owned property to be used for school purposes. The District and County worked closely together on the maintenance, construction, and programming of these properties. It was critical at this time to forge a strong relationship with the School District.

In August 2000, the Shoreline School District and City of Shoreline entered into a Joint Use Agreement. A primary goal of the agreement is to maximize public use of public facilities while maintaining them as sustainable assets. The key elements of this agreement include making facilities available to one another; distributing City brochures within the schools; including appropriate District information in City publications; displaying District publications at City facilities; joint and cooperative facility scheduling; maintaining a fee structure; replacing materials/equipment; managing improvements, maintenance, operation and refurbishment; and coordinating legal specifications. Addendums to the Joint Use Agreement are more detailed and address specific facilities.

## HISTORY AND MISSION

Additional information on the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department can be found in Appendix A: Overview of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department.



In addition, the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department was formed with the purpose of providing long term planning and capital project oversight, maintaining the park system, and developing and implementing comprehensive recreation programs, services, and events. The Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department not only acts as stewards of the City's parks through maintenance and planning, but provides recreation, aquatic and cultural experiences to the community through a wide range of programs. The Department will administer this *PROS Plan*.

The existing Mission Statement for the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Department provides a foundation and serves as a broad guiding force:

*To provide life-enhancing experiences and promote a healthy community, and to bring our culture to life and transfer it to the next generation.*

*This is achieved through:*

*Stewardship of our parks, facilities and open spaces*

*Recreational programs and cultural experiences for all ages and abilities*



There are numerous planning efforts, studies, and committees that provide ongoing guidance to park and recreation services within the City of Shoreline. These efforts influence the need and locations for facilities; funding of services; maintenance, replacement, and development of facilities.

## RELATED AND GUIDING PLANNING EFFORTS

### WASHINGTON STATE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA)

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires state and local governments to manage Washington's growth by identifying and protecting critical areas and natural resource lands, designating urban growth areas, preparing comprehensive plans and implementing them through capital investments and development regulations. The GMA established state goals, set deadlines for compliance, offered direction on how to prepare local comprehensive plans and regulations and set forth requirements for early and continuous public participation.

This Act requires all counties and their cities with a certain growth rate to comprehensively and jointly plan for the future. Policies from the *PROS Plan* will be integrated into the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*. The *PROS Plan* and the associated *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* address the GMA requirements.

### WASHINGTON STATE INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION (IAC)

The IAC has improved the state's quality of life through its investment of public funds in parks, trails, beaches, boating facilities, wildlife habitat and natural areas. Established in 1964, IAC helps finance recreation and conservation projects throughout the state. This *PROS Plan* also meets the six-year update requirement for the City of Shoreline in applying for various grants available through the IAC. Quality short and long-term planning is seen as fundamental requirements for the IAC as well as various other funding agencies. This *PROS Plan* will serve as a key mechanism for the City of Shoreline.



## **SHORELINE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

A comprehensive plan is a land use document that provides the framework and policy direction for land use decisions. Under Washington State's Growth Management Act (discussed above), comprehensive plans contain the following chapters: land use, transportation, housing, capital facilities, utilities, shorelines, and rural (for counties). Chapters addressing economic development and parks and recreation also are required, if state funding is provided.

The *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* is a guide for the City's physical, economic and social development over the next 20 years. The GMA requires cities and counties to create comprehensive plans and to update them at least every seven years to ensure compliance with the GMA. Shoreline adopted its comprehensive plan in 1998 and updated it in December 2004. The *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* will guide the redevelopment and growth of the City while establishing cooperative planning and coordination with various city departments.

Master plans, such as this *PROS Plan*, are addendums to the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* that take a closer look at a specific system – to plan for future needs. Master plans identify problems, prioritize needs and develop long-term solutions that are in line with community priorities and what the City can financially afford.

The research, analysis and development of the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* are occurring in tandem with the development of this *PROS Plan*. As the *PROS Plan* progresses, several crossover points will be addressed including:

- Bike and pedestrian trails;
- Use of parks for surface water detention;
- Use of parks for habitat;
- Traffic generated by parks and community facilities;
- Economic development including potential redevelopment sites such as Aurora Square, Shoreline Community College, and Fircrest;
- Internet access (such as traffic cams, online reservations, public info);
- Shoreline management and parks management;
- Watercourses for drainage and habitat;



- Water trail;
- Pedestrian/bike trail and commuter rail line; and
- Public Art.

## **KING COUNTY: COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES AND VISION 2020**

King County is also required to maintain a comprehensive plan known as the *Countywide Planning Policies*. These policies were developed by King County and its cities to help address growth management in a coordinated manner. These policies were adopted by the King County Council and subsequently ratified by cities, including the City of Shoreline.

Taken together, the *Countywide Planning Policies* try to balance issues related to growth, economics, land use and the environment. Specific objectives of the *Countywide Planning Policies* include:

- Implementation of Urban Growth Areas;
- Promotion of contiguous and orderly development;
- Siting of public capital facilities;
- Establishing transportation facilities and strategies;
- Creating affordable housing plans and criteria; and
- Ensuring favorable employment and economic conditions in the County.

## **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (CIP) PROCESS**

The CIP process is a multi-year plan for capital expenditures necessary to restore, improve and expand the City of Shoreline's infrastructure, which includes roads, sidewalks, trails, drainage, parks, and buildings owned and/or maintained by the City. The plan identifies projects and funding for improvements over the next six years and is updated annually to reflect on-going changes and additions. It also details the work to be done for each project and an expected time frame for completion.





## **CITY COUNCIL ANNUAL WORK PLAN**

City Council develops an Annual Work Plan guided by the City Vision and Values. This work plan includes implementing projects, developing programs and establishing advisory committees. The work plan addresses aspects of the parks, recreation and open space planning directly, using the *PROS Plan* as a resource to determine facility needs and priorities.

## **PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SERVICES PLAN, 1998**

The *Parks, Open Space and Recreation Services Plan* developed in 1998 was utilized as a reference and foundational piece for the research and analysis for this *PROS Plan*. In particular, the Parks, Open Space and Facility Goals and Recommendations provided insight as to the core needs and desires of the community. While expanding on the 1998 research and analysis, this plan set out to reassess citizen needs and priorities for the future.

Since the 1998 *Parks, Open Space and Recreation Services Plan*, the Department has made extensive efforts toward implementing the policies and goals as well as completing the various actions identified. Key accomplishments from the 1998 plan include:

- Shoreline Pool and Parking Master Plan, Expansion and Renovation;
- Richmond Highlands Recreation Center Master Plan and Renovation;
- Shoreview Park Master Plan, Improvements and Renovation;
- Paramount School Park Master Plan and Improvements;
- Skate Park Master Plan and Construction at Paramount School Park ;
- Richmond Beach Saltwater Park Bluff Trail Renovation;
- Construction of Interurban Trail South, South Central, and North segments including Echo Lake improvements;
- Upgraded Neighborhood Parks utilizing newly adopted maintenance standards for typical park amenities including regulatory and directional signs, picnic tables, benches and litter receptacles, and fencing;
- Replaced playgrounds at Brugger's Bog, Twin Ponds Park, Richmond Highlands Park and Shoreview Park;
- Purchased Richmond Beach Saltwater Park



- Conservancy Area addition;
- Upgraded Hamlin Park Maintenance yard;
- Purchased and implemented new business management software for recreation class registration and facility scheduling and rentals to track revenues and attendance as well as enhance customer service;
- Minor improvements included:
  - Brugger's Bog invasive plant removal and playground installation;
  - Innis Arden Reserve hazard tree removal, signs and trail improvements;
  - Boeing Creek trail improvements;
  - Richmond Reserve invasive plant removal and landscaping; and
  - Richmond Beach Community Park view corridor enhancement.
- Began contracting services to Lake Forest Park for summer tennis program and the Aldercrest Annex Teen Program;
- Continued contracting services with the Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council and the Shoreline Historical Museum to provide cultural services in the community;
- Established a scholarship program to ensure access to recreation programs; and
- Several general recreation and teen programs were developed to offer a balance of recreation as well as competitive sport league programs.



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## CHAPTER 2

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

Understanding the community and geographic context for this *PROS Plan* are instrumental in assuring its success. Shoreline is unique in its regional location, how it evolved as a city, the natural and physical features that define it, and the community that will inevitably decide its future. The City of Shoreline's natural features and development history impact the type and location of its existing and future parks. The age ranges and household structure define the users of parks and recreation programs. Regional context, natural features, history and the people of Shoreline are significant because they define natural, political, and cultural limits and opportunities of this plan.

While the previous chapter defined the process of *PROS* planning, the intent of this chapter is to clearly establish Shoreline's community both in terms of the broader landscape features and the residents who rely on Shoreline's parks and recreation programs. These topics are addressed in the following sections:

- Regional Context
- Natural and Physical Features
- History
- Demographic Information



## REGIONAL CONTEXT

Shoreline is located in Western Washington, 15 miles north of downtown Seattle, the state's largest city. The Puget Sound defines Shoreline's western boundary. The Puget Sound is a saltwater body stretching between the Olympic mountain range and the Cascade mountain range. Lake Washington, a 13-mile freshwater lake is to the east of Shoreline.

The City of Shoreline is approximately 12 square miles. It is generally surrounded by the older cities of Seattle, Edmonds, Woodway and Lake Forest Park. Shoreline is Washington's thirteenth largest city with nearly 53,000 residents. It is primarily residential with more than 70 percent of the households being single-family residences. Due to its proximity to a large metropolitan area, and the outward expanse of development, Shoreline has a limited supply of undeveloped land.

Major transportation corridors also impact Shoreline. Two major state highways run the length of Shoreline: Interstate 5 and State Route 99. These highways establish arterial connections into, out of, and through the City, but also create physical barriers within the city. Shoreline stretches along 3.4 miles of the Puget Sound,



which is a highly valued resource. However, access to the Puget Sound is limited due to private development and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad line. A subtle ridge runs north/south through Shoreline creating a series of secondary watersheds that drain either west to the Puget Sound or east to Lake Washington. In addition, there are multiple freshwater streams and natural drainage systems that create undulating topography along the Puget Sound. Shoreline also has a number of ponds, bogs and lakes.

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Climate in Shoreline is moderated by coastal marine air, creating a fairly consistent and mild climate. Average annual rainfall is 38.27 inches. While soil content varies across the City, the majority of soils in Shoreline, due to a higher clay content, drain slowly and often pool on relatively flat sites or runoff in sheet flows from sites with grade changes. The amount of rainfall and how the ground responds to it are important considerations for site development relating to parks. For instance, some sites may be less appropriate for ball fields due to topography and drainage and more appropriate for a nature trail.

Once, primarily a coniferous forest with areas of riparian vegetation, the area has developed extensively over the years retaining little of the native habitat. Areas that remain in a natural state tend to be located on steep slopes or within wetlands. These areas are highly valued for their aesthetic appeal, wildlife habitat, stormwater mitigation properties, and contrast to urbanized areas.



## HISTORY

Historically, Native American peoples who lived along the shores of the Puget Sound and local streams populated the Shoreline area. Growth of the Euro-American population expanded in the 1880s with the influx of the railroad.

Richmond Beach was the first area to develop with the arrival of the Great Northern Railroad. In 1906 the Seattle- Everett Interurban line was constructed through Shoreline. The North Trunk Road was constructed in 1913, a brick road between Seattle and Shoreline. These transportation improvements made suburban growth much more feasible.

The area changed over time. In the early twentieth century large tracts of land were divided into smaller lots in anticipation of future development. Car travel considerably broadened the settlement pattern. Commercial development began concentrating along Aurora Avenue by the late 1930s, as this was the region's primary north/south travel route. Population in the area continued expanding through the 1960s stabilizing in the 1970s. The City of Shoreline was incorporated on August 31, 1995, and in June of 1997 the City assumed all responsibility for parks and recreation programs from King County.

The City of Shoreline is comprised of thirteen neighborhood organizations. The City is primarily residential in character. City residents value the high quality schools and neighborhoods. Interstate 5 bisects the community north to south and restricts east to west access to neighborhoods and facilities. The Aurora Corridor (Highway 99) is a main north-south commercial route that runs through the City of Shoreline and provides a mix of retail, services, office and residential uses. Other smaller commercial neighborhood nodes are located at major intersections around the City. Shoreline is also home to the Fircrest Campus, an 86-acre institution managed by Washington State Department of Social and Health Services and the Department of Natural Resources.



Demographic data analyzed between 1990 and 2000 provides insight on the people who live in Shoreline, how the population compares to other areas, and how the population has changed over time. This information is an important component of the *PROS Plan*, as it identifies the resident base.

## DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Additional information on demographic data can be found in Appendix B: Secondary Demographic Data.

In summary, 56% of the population is 35 years or older, higher than both the State of Washington and the national averages. Individuals under the age of 35 years are less than the State of Washington and the national averages. The population is predominately white, at 77% of the total population, though this percentage has dropped 10% over the past decade indicating that the ethnic makeup of Shoreline will continue to diversify. Household size is declining. Over the past three decades household size has declined by 76% to 2.5 persons per household. Single family homes make up 74% of the housing units in Shoreline.

### POPULATION AND AGE RANGES

The population of Shoreline increased 13% over the last decade, from 47,100 in 1990 to 53,025 in 2000. About two-thirds of this growth was due to changes in municipal boundaries. The City's 2003 Population is estimated at 52,730. The population is anticipated to grow over the next 30 years, and is expected to increase by 7-12% by 2030.

The median age of Shoreline residents is 39 years old, up from a median age of 36 years in 1990. "Baby Boomers", those born between 1946 and 1964, form the largest population groups in Shoreline comprising approximately 34% of the population.

In order to separate the population into age-sensitive user groups, and retain the ability to identify future age-sensitive trends, the following age categories are utilized based on the 2000 U.S. Census (see Figure 2.1).

**Under 5 years (5.2%)** – This group represents users of preschool and tot recreation programs and facilities. These individuals make up the future users of youth recreation programs.

**5 to 14 years (13.1%)** – This group represents current youth program participants.





## Demographic Analysis Continued

**15 to 24 years** (11.9 %) – This group represents teen/young adult program participants moving out of the youth recreation programs and into adult programs.

**25 years to 34 years** (12.8%) – This group represents involvement in adult recreation programming with characteristics of beginning long-term relationships and establishing families.

**35 to 54 years** (33.9%) – This group represents users of a wide range of adult programming and park facilities. Their characteristics extend from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.

**55 years plus** (23.1%) – This group represents users of older adult programming exhibiting the characteristics of approaching retirement or already retired and typically enjoying grandchildren. This group generally also ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

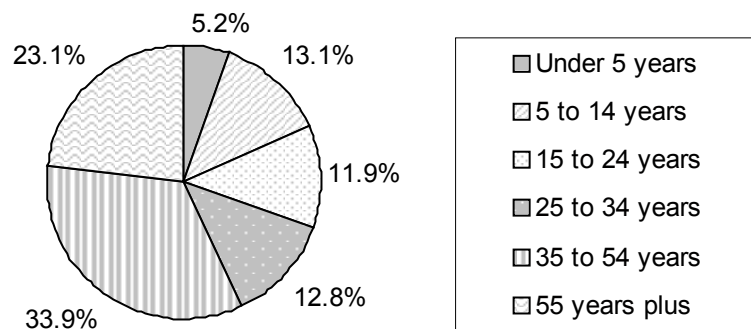


Figure 2.1: Population Breakdown  
Source: 2000 U.S. Census



## AGING COMMUNITY AND POPULATION COMPARISON

As a predominantly World War II suburb of Seattle, most of Shoreline's original residents moved into the community as young households in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Forty to fifty years later, these households have now "aged in place". During the 1980s, the population over 65 years old increased from 10% to 14% of the population. During the 1990s, the population over 65 years old increased only slightly to 14.5 % of the population.

### Demographic Analysis Continued

The following graph, Figure 2.2, indicates that Shoreline has lower populations of individuals ages 0 to 34 years, and slightly higher populations of individuals 35 plus compared to both the State of Washington and the national averages.

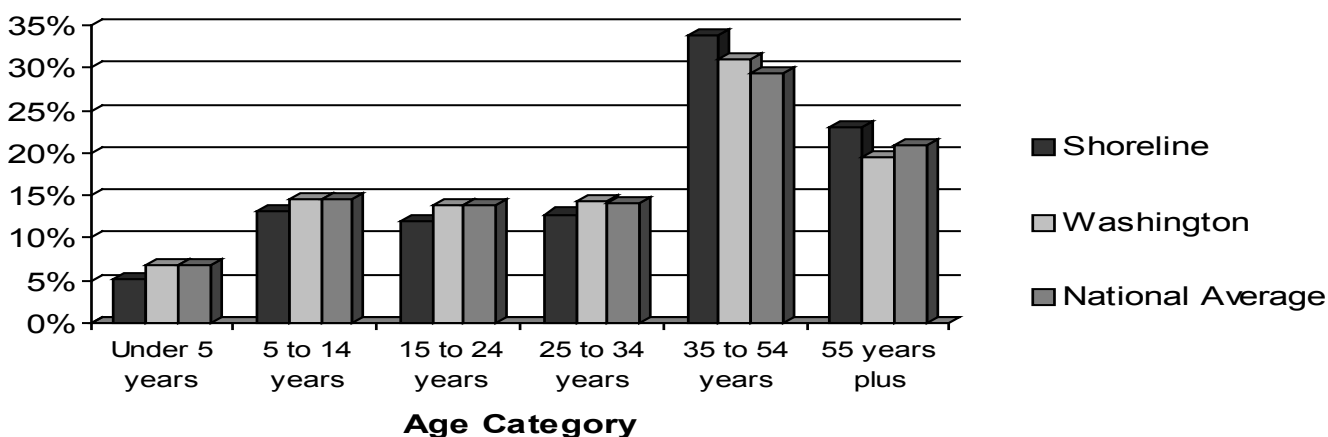


Figure 2.2: Population Comparisons – Shoreline, Washington, National Average. Source: 2000 U.S. Census

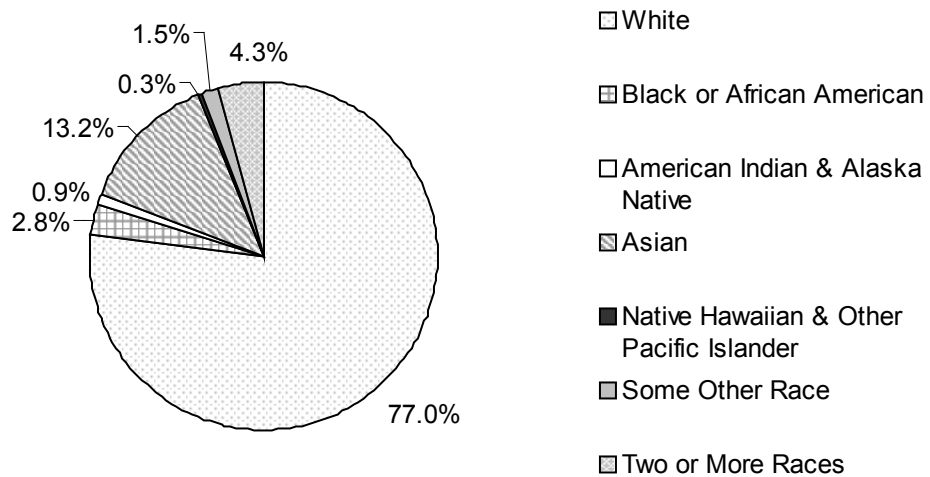


**Demographic Analysis**  
Continued

**ETHNICITY AND GENDER**

The 2000 U.S. Census data indicated the majority of the population in Shoreline is white (77.0%). Persons of Asian descent make up 13.2% of the population while 4.3% is Two or More Races, 2.8% Black or African American, 1.5% is Some Other Race, 0.9% is American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.3% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

City residents of Caucasian-European origin decreased from 87% of the total population of Shoreline in 1990 to 75% in 2000. Additionally, foreign-born residents of Shoreline increased from 12% of the population in 1990 to 17% of the population in 2000. These trends indicate that Shoreline's population is becoming increasingly diverse. The population consists of 48.2% male and 51.8% female according to the 2000 U.S. Census.



**Figure 2.3: Ethnicity**  
Source: 2000 U.S. Census



## HOUSEHOLD

From 1970 to 2000, Shoreline's household size decreased by 24%. The major change occurred in the 1970s with a decrease of 17%, from 3.27 persons per household to 2.72. The pace of this change slowed in the 1980s when the household size declined by 7% to 2.53 persons per household. In the 1990s, the household size decreased only slightly by 1.2% to 2.5 persons per household, suggesting that household size will likely continue to decline slowly. This current household size is slightly larger than the countywide average of 2.39 persons per household.

### Demographic Analysis Continued

According to the 2000 Census, Shoreline has 21,210 housing units with approximately 74% single-family homes. The majority of residents, 65%, are in family households consisting of two or more related people, more than one quarter (26%) of all households consist of one person and 9% have one or more members 65 years and older. Shoreline has adopted a housing target of 2,651 new housing units by 2022 based on past growth trends and the King County Countywide Planning Policies (KCCPPs).

Median household income in 1999 (2000 U.S. Census) was \$51,658 with the largest share of households (14.1%) earning \$75,000 to \$99,999. Another 13.9% earn \$60,000 to \$74,999, and 10.0% earn \$50,000 to \$59,999.

Despite the fact that Shoreline is a mature suburban community, its population and housing stock continue to grow. Attractive single-family housing is bringing new families to the community. New housing is being created primarily through single-family infill construction and limited new apartments in existing neighborhoods. Many existing homes are being remodeled to meet the needs of their owners.



## COMMUNITY PROFILE CONCLUSIONS

An analysis of Shoreline's regional context, natural and physical features, history, and demographic data provides the following conclusions:

- Shoreline is a desirable place to live due to its proximity to Seattle, accessibility, moderate climate, and quality of schools, neighborhoods, and outdoor resources.
- Remaining natural resources and access to the Puget Sound are regional assets.
- Shoreline developed primarily as a hub between Seattle and Everett via railroad and transportation improvements. Development patterns are typical of suburban communities that developed extensively through the 1970s including commercial strips along major transportation corridors, limited sidewalk system, and expansive residential neighborhoods.
- Shoreline is largely developed offering few opportunities for new parkland.
- Populations in Shoreline will continue to grow slowly and the demand on existing park facilities and programs will increase.
- A high percentage of Shoreline residents are 35 and older, white, and middle income. Shoreline is an aging community and will have need for recreation programming and services that meet these residents' needs. There is a higher percentage of older citizens in Shoreline compared to the state of Washington as well as the national average. The interests and needs must be considered in facility and program planning processes.
- A high percentage (74%) of housing units in Shoreline are single family homes. Single family homes are more likely to have yards and provide some level of private open space. As sites redevelop and smaller lots are created more parks and open space will be needed for the loss of private open space.



## CHAPTER 3 GOALS AND POLICIES

This chapter describes the goals and policies that create a framework for future decisions in regard to parks and recreation in Shoreline. These goals and policies give the community a sense of direction and establish a method for achieving long term visions for parks and recreation within the City of Shoreline. These goals and policies have evolved based on community values, and are incorporated into the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan: Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element*.

Goals described in this chapter are the City's aspirations, and are intended to remain constant over time. The policies are more precise statements that describe how elements of the overarching goal can be achieved.

The following goals and policies encourage:

- Providing a range of parks, recreational programs, cultural experiences, and trail networks;
- Maintenance of existing facilities including parks, open space and community recreation programs and services;
- Increasing opportunities for all residents of Shoreline to enjoy the park system;
- Coordination with various facility and program providers;
- Public involvement; and
- Recreation programs that meet the needs of the community.



## **GOAL 1**

**Enrich the quality of life for all Shoreline residents by ensuring that a broad range of high quality parks, recreation and cultural opportunities are readily available, by preserving open spaces and maintaining a quality parks and recreation system.**

- PR 1:** Monitor changes in both existing and planned population and evaluate how the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department can adapt to the changing population and varying needs.
- PR 2:** Preserve, protect and enhance areas with critical or unique natural features — such as stream corridors, wildlife habitats, shorelines and wetlands — especially if endangered by development, and educate the public on the importance of stewardship through a variety of mechanisms.
- PR 3:** Where feasible, actively seek opportunities to preserve, protect and acquire open space and waterfront access.
- PR 4:** Investigate alternative methods, including seeking outside funding, for the financing of acquisition, facility development and renovation, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs.
- PR 5:** Coordinate park planning and land acquisitions with those of other agencies providing similar services and with City plans for streets, utilities, and development in order to maximize the benefits from public lands for parks and programs.

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## **GOAL 2**

**Monitor and evaluate maintenance of parks and recreational facilities and develop measurable standards for enhancing maintenance efficiency and effectiveness.**

- PR 6:** Ensure that water bodies owned by the City in park settings are protected from degradation of water quality and that water quality remains a priority.
- PR 7:** Utilize sound maintenance practices and design and development guidelines to ensure the careful stewardship of natural resources and habitat in the park system
- PR 8:** Retain and develop underdeveloped public rights of way for public access and passive recreation where appropriate.
- PR 9:** Develop and distribute multi-use neighborhood, community and regional park facilities throughout the City to satisfy varying levels of citizen needs.



- PR 10:** Enhance the park system so that it continues to provide a variety of recreation opportunities serving a wide range of interests and age groups.
- PR 11:** Work to improve the accessibility of park and recreation facilities to all individuals and groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age, income, and activity interest and seek compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act standards.
- PR 12:** Establish mechanisms to help ensure that parks, recreation and cultural services facilities and programs have high awareness levels within the community.
- PR 13:** Seek to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities to reflect the diverse and changing needs and desires of the community.
- PR 14:** When upgrading active recreation and sports facilities, maximize public use by utilizing designs that meet current industry standards and incorporate innovative, low-impact, development design and techniques.
- PR 15:** Seek to offer an expansive mix of passive and active recreation opportunities through both facilities and program offerings.

### **GOAL 3**

**Seek increased opportunities for Shoreline citizens to enjoy parks, recreation, and cultural resources through improving accessibility and usability of existing facilities and pursue opportunities and partnerships for new indoor and outdoor facilities for year round programming.**





## **GOAL 4**

**Seek alliances and coordination with facility and program providers to strive for the efficient and equitable distribution of community and regional resources, and to maximize the use of parks, recreation and cultural resources by Shoreline residents.**

- PR 16: Continue to develop and coordinate, with both public and private school districts, the use of school facilities for park and recreational purposes after school hours in order to maximize the public benefit from existing resources.
- PR 17: Develop alliances with other public and private agencies and organizations in order to avoid duplication and reduce costs through joint planning and development of facilities and programs.
- PR 18: Actively involve stakeholders, users, and the community in the development and management of park, recreation, and cultural services.
- PR 19: Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies such as the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, private schools, churches and athletic field users.
- PR 20: Seek to develop alliances and mechanisms for communication and coordination among leisure service providers in the Shoreline area.

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## **GOAL 5**

**Seek to develop a diverse Citywide trail system linking key community elements such as parks, greenways, open spaces, regional trail systems, transportation nodes, neighborhoods, churches, and community businesses.**

- PR 21: Identify opportunities to develop pedestrian and bicycle connections in and around the City to expand connectivity of community amenities with a specific focus on linking neighborhoods with parks.
- PR 22: Develop trail systems within parks and in the Interurban right-of-way focusing on linking these systems with existing, planned and future local and regional trails through coordination with Planning and Public Works and where possible enhancing historic watersheds.
- PR 23: Support Transportation efforts to implement the "Green Street" program.



- PR 24: Encourage, record, and track citizen responses to specific programs, facilities, and policies.
- PR 25: Monitor park, recreation and cultural service preferences, needs, trends and citizen satisfaction through various community outreach methods.
- PR 26: Provide public review opportunities in park, recreation and cultural services planning decisions.
- PR 27: Monitor, evaluate and adjust public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of the park, recreation and cultural opportunities available citywide and in neighborhoods.
- PR 28: Encourage citizen involvement and participation in assuring the quality of park development and maintenance through various volunteer opportunities.

## **GOAL 6**

**Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park, recreation and cultural services planning process.**

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- PR 29: Take a leadership role in building alliances fostering communication and coordination as the City and other organizations strive to satisfy the recreation and cultural needs of Shoreline residents while limiting duplication.
- PR 30: Align existing and new program and service offerings with core mission while remaining flexible, filling service gaps, and adjusting to trends in order to serve a variety of ages, interests, abilities and the diversity of cultures represented in our City.
- PR 31: Monitor, evaluate and adjust recreation and cultural offerings on a routine basis to correspond with needs assessment findings and respond to changes in citizen needs and desires.
- PR 32: Offer children's and family programs during times that meet the growing needs of working parents.

## **GOAL 7**

**Seek to provide a broad, diverse, flexible and challenging program of recreation and cultural services to meet the leisure needs of diverse populations, age groups and interests.**



- PR 33: Provide a diversity of program options for middle and high school youth, and build alliances with other service providers to implement Council priorities related to youth services.
- PR 34: Monitor, evaluate and adjust offerings to address service gaps in specialized recreation programs for City residents with developmental disabilities.
- PR 35: Assure the Shoreline Pool's program services are available to infant through senior adult-aged participants at times that meet the needs of all individuals.
- PR 36: Support the provision of senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs through alliances and joint planning with service organizations.
- PR 37: Respect and celebrate the diversity of cultures represented in our City through recreation programs.



## CHAPTER 4: PARK DEMAND AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Park Demand and Needs Assessment of the *PROS Plan* focuses on research, discovery and analysis of the current and future needs of Shoreline citizens. This chapter analyzes park needs by reviewing input from citizen participation and assessing level of service based on a system of classification.

Community participation establishes residents' desires for park and recreational facilities and programs. Through this planning process, community participation was gathered in a variety of ways including a statistically valid citizen's survey, community-wide meetings, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews. The citizen survey also gathered input from residents who are not active users of Shoreline's park and recreation system, which provides information on why people don't use the system.

This assessment included an extensive inventory of all park sites and facilities in the City of Shoreline. The inventory gathered information on each park such as the type and condition of each amenity, a list of the type and quantity of site furnishings, and long term site recommendations. The inventory sheets, listed by park, are located in Appendix I. Upon completion of the inventory the parks were classified. Classification defines types of parks and attributes common to them. Park classifications are regional parks, large urban parks, community parks, neighborhood parks, and natural/special use parks. This classification system assists in the identification of service gaps.

A key element of this assessment was identifying the current level of service in Shoreline. The level of service analyzes the service that is currently provided by the existing parks in Shoreline based on the parks' classification, and also identifies deficiencies. The target level of service develops long term strategies for improving service.

This chapter covers the following:

- Community Participation
- Classification
- Level of Service (organized by park classification)
- Target Level of Service (organized by park classification)

**Recreation Programs are addressed in Chapter 7: Recreation Programs.** This provides community input on recreation programs, an inventory of existing recreation programs, alternative recreation providers, and programming assessment.



## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Additional information on Community Participation can be found in Appendices C, D, E, and F.

The formation of this plan was shaped by citizen participation. The process included one focus group meeting, stakeholder interviews and meetings, a public joint City Council and PRCS Board meeting to present the survey findings, two community-wide open houses, and a statistically valid, randomly mailed citizen survey.

Public meetings were also held as part of six PRCS Board regular and special meetings from June 2003-March 2004 in addition to a joint meeting with the City Council. This joint meeting was formed to review the preliminary findings of the community needs assessment survey. Two Comprehensive Plan Community Forums were held in September 2003. At their meetings, the PRCS Board discussed park policies, park classifications, target levels of service, and long term recommendations for the capital improvements in each park. The PRCS Board also held special meetings to discuss levels of services for the park system, review six conceptual plans and the 20-year Capital Facilities Projects List developed as part of the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan Update* effort. In addition, the Planning Commission reviewed the *PROS Plan* elements for inclusion in the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*. The final draft of the *PROS Plan* was presented to the PRCS Board, Planning Commission and City Council.

Public involvement in identifying citizen needs and developing the *PROS Plan* involved several elements, which included:

1. Stakeholder interviews with the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, PRCS Board, Department staff, as well as representatives from Shoreline Community College and the Shoreline School District;
2. One focus group meeting in May 2003;
3. Joint City Council and PRCS Board meeting in July 2003;
4. Two community-wide Comprehensive Plan Open Houses in September 2003;
5. Six PRCS Board Regular and Special Meetings from June 2003 to March 2004; and three Comprehensive Plan Open Houses; and
6. A statistically valid citizen needs assessment survey.



In addition, the needs assessment and *PROS Plan*



were developed in conjunction with development of a comprehensive package of parks, trails, recreation and sidewalk improvements analysis involving a Bond Advisory Committee made up of over 20 citizen volunteers. A “Capital Improvements Project Citizen Survey” was also completed.

The key findings of the public outreach are summarized below, with more detailed information included in the appendices. Chapter 8: Implementation and Recommendations provides more specific information as to how the Department can accomplish these tasks.

### STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Additional information on the Stakeholder Interviews can be found in Appendix C.

#### Community Participation: Stakeholder Interviews

In mid-May 2003, stakeholder interviews were conducted with the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, PRCS Board, PRCS Department staff, as well as representatives from Shoreline Community College and the Shoreline School District. During these meetings, stakeholders were asked a series of questions regarding parks, recreation and cultural services needs including programs and facilities, improvements and changes, priorities, and willingness to pay. Summaries of the meeting outcomes are listed below and the actual questions are included in the appendices. Key findings included:

- Focus on improving existing facilities;
- Take advantage of unique acquisition opportunities that may arise;
- Utilize a geographic based level of service for parks rather than population based methodology;
- Continue proactive partnerships with the other local service and facility providers, and expand them further;
- Improve maintenance levels at parks;
- Existing Shoreline PRCS fields are overscheduled based on current field conditions;
- Improve development and construction of new facilities to avoid maintenance issues; and
- City recreation does not currently have a high profile/ name recognition in the community.



**Community Participation:  
Focus Groups**

**FOCUS GROUPS**

Additional information on the Focus Groups can be found in Appendix D.

Also in mid-May 2003, a variety of stakeholder representatives met as a focus group to provide input on parks, recreation and cultural services. A general discussion and overview of the Department was provided, and the participants were then divided into smaller discussion groups. Key findings included:

- Focus on improving existing facilities;
- Believe there is adequate amount of park land for a community of Shoreline's size, but need to improve maintenance and upgrade amenities;
- Need more paths and trails especially connectors;
- Outdoor theater could serve the broad community;
- Balance needs for overall park system; even, geographic distribution is not necessary;
- Additional indoor pool is needed;
- Leave more parks in a natural state ;
- Increase playing hours for existing sports fields through upgrades; and
- Refine program offerings including both expansion and reduction in specific areas.

**Community Participation:  
Community Workshops**

**COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS**

Additional information on Community Workshops can be found in Appendix E.

In September 2003, two community forums were held as part of the Comprehensive Plan Update process. Transportation, Surface Water and Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan information was displayed and public comment was taken. Comments ranged from desired improvements at specific parks to general comments on street trees, natural areas and funding. Detailed information is included in the appendix.



## **SURVEYS**

The City conducted two Citizen Surveys to gain citizen input on parks and recreation programs: 1) Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Community Attitude and Interest Citizen Survey and 2) Capital Improvement Projects Citizen Survey. These two surveys are described below.

### **Community Participation: Surveys**

#### **Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Community Attitude and Interest Citizen Survey**

The City of Shoreline conducted a Community Attitude and Interest Survey during May and June of 2003 to help establish priorities for the future development of parks and recreation facilities, programs and services within the community. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Shoreline, and was administered by a combination of mail and phone interviews.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with the City of Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department officials and staff as well as members of the GreenPlay, LLC, project team in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance, and provide insight for effective planning of the future system.

The goal was to obtain at least 500 completed surveys, including a minimum of 100 in each of the three geographic areas in the City of Shoreline. This goal was far exceeded, with 576 surveys completed, including over 140 in each of the three geographic areas. The results of the random sample of 576 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of  $\pm 4.1\%$ .

A summary of key findings from the Community Attitude and Interest Survey is provided below, and a detailed report outlining and analyzing the survey results is available through the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department.

#### **Capital Improvement Projects Citizen Survey**

A Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) Survey was administered in Shoreline during September and October of 2003 to help decide whether or not the time is right





to ask voters to approve a bond issue, and if so, what should be included in that bond package. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Shoreline, and was administered by a combination of mail and phone interviews.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with the City of Shoreline Bond Advisory Committee and staff in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively test a potential capital improvement program. The goal was to obtain at least 500 completed surveys, which was accomplished with 500 surveys being completed. The results of the random sample of 500 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of +/-4.4%.

### **Survey Results: Parks**

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

### **Parks**

As part of the Community Attitude and Interest Survey, households were asked to provide insight regarding their visitation to parks, perceived quality of the parks, needs and priorities, and potential improvements to existing parks.

#### Visitation

A large number of respondents, 71%, indicated visiting City of Shoreline parks within the last year with Hamlin Park, Richmond Beach Saltwater Park and Paramount School Park being visited by the highest number of respondents. Of those respondents that visited parks, 40% visited 20 or more times.

Visitation in Shoreline compares similarly to the national benchmark where 72% indicated visiting a park within the last year.

#### Physical Conditions

Generally, the physical condition of parks was highly regarded by survey respondents with 26% rating them as excellent, 61% good, 12% fair, and only 1% poor. This compares to national benchmark data where 27% rated park maintenance as excellent 52% good, 15% fair, 2% poor, and 4% don't know.



### Facility Needs and Priorities

According to the results of the Community Attitude and Interest Survey, four of the 26 recreational facilities had over half of respondent households indicate they have a need for the facility — small neighborhood parks (67%); paved walking/biking trails (62%); natural areas/nature trails (61%); and large community parks (51%).

### **Survey Results: Parks** Continued

Three of these 26 recreational facilities had over 50% of respondents indicate that the facility completely meets the needs of their household. The facilities with the highest percentage of respondents indicating their needs are completely met include meeting space/conference center (55%), large community parks (53%), and small neighborhood parks (52%). It should also be noted that 20 of the 26 facilities had over 60% of respondents indicate that the facility either completely or partially meets their needs.

By translating the Community Attitude and Interest Survey results in relation to the 21,210 households in Shoreline, unmet need for several facilities is identified. The facilities that do not or only partially meet needs include paved walking/biking trails (8,359 households), natural areas/nature trails (7,837 households), small neighborhood parks (6,352 households), picnic shelters/areas (5,909 households), indoor swimming pools (5,523 households), and cultural facilities (5,344 households).

Paved walking/biking trails (35%) and small neighborhood parks (33%) had the highest percentage of respondents rate them as one of the four most important facilities to their household. The three other facilities that over 20% of respondents rated as one of the four most important were natural areas/nature trails (28%), large community parks (24%), and indoor swimming pools (22%). It should also be noted that large community parks had the highest percentage of respondents rate them as the number one most important facility.

### Park Improvements

By far, restrooms (40%) were the most popular park improvements with Community Attitude and Interest Survey respondents. Additional key park improvements respondents would most like to see include walking trails



**Survey Results: Parks**  
Continued

(24%), drinking fountains (20%), benches/picnic tables (19%), park lighting (18%), better maintenance (16%), and picnic shelters (15%), as shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1: Potential Improvements to the Parks Visited Most Often**

Potential Improvements to the Parks Most Often Visited	Shoreline
Restrooms	40%
Walking Trails	24%
Drinking Fountains	20%
Benches/Picnic Tables	19%
Park Lighting	18%
Better Maintenance	16%
Picnic Shelters	15%
Landscaping	11%
Parking	10%
Upgrading Playground Equipment	10%
Upgraded Ballfields	9%
Better Signage in Parks	6%
Outdoor Basketball Courts	5%
Outdoor Volleyball Courts	3%
Bike Racks	3%
Outdoor Tennis Courts	2%
Other	12%

**Survey Results: Programs**

**SURVEY RESULTS**  
**Programs**

Survey respondents were also asked about their participation in Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services programs and activities, the quality of those programs, and how they learned about them.

Participation and Quality of Shoreline Programs and Activities

According to results of the Community Attitude and Interest Survey, about one quarter of respondents, 23%, indicated participation in City of Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services programs in the previous 12 months. Shoreline participation is slightly lower than the national benchmark of 29% participation in the past year.

Quality ratings for programs were generally high with 49% rating them as excellent, 45% as good, 5% as fair, and only 1% as poor. These ratings compare favorably to national averages where only 30% rated programs as excellent, 55% as good, and 11% as fair.



### Promotions

Respondents to the Community Attitude and Interest Survey mentioned newspaper (44%) most frequently as the way they learned about parks, recreation, and cultural programs and activities. Three other popular ways to learn about services include word of mouth (37%), City of Shoreline "Currents" Newsletter (35%), and program fliers (34%). A smaller percentage of respondents, 26%, learned about parks, recreation and cultural programs and activities through the Recreation Guide published by the Department.

### Participation in Programs and Activities

Recreation program participation data was also collected from respondent households as part of the Community Attitude and Interest Survey. The programs/activities that the highest percentage of respondent households have participated in include running or walking (69%), going to the beach/Puget Sound (67%), and visiting nature areas/spending time outdoors (63%).

Similarly, going to the beach/Puget Sound is the program/activity currently being used by the highest number of people per household, with an average of 2.38 persons per household participating. The two other programs/activities being used by more than two people per household are visiting nature areas/spending time outdoors (2.18 persons) and running or walking (2.03 persons).

Ninety-five percent (95%) of respondent households indicated participation in running or walking at least once a month. Five other programs/activities with at least 80% of respondent households participating at least once a month include visiting nature areas/spending time outdoors (88%), youth soccer (83%), youth baseball or softball (82%), adult fitness/aerobics classes, weight training (81%), and bicycling (80%). By a wide margin, running or walking (58%) had the highest percentage of respondent households indicate they would participate several times per week.

Running or walking (38%) was selected as the number one program respondents would participate in more often if more programming were available. Two other programs/activities had over one-fourth of respondents select them as one of the four they would participate in more often including visiting



**Survey Results: Programs**  
Continued

nature areas/spending time outdoors (30%) and going to the beach/Puget Sound (26%).

Key Leisure Services Providers

The results of the Community Attitude and Interest Survey indicated that the highest percentage of respondent households, 41%, use the City of Shoreline Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department. Four other organizations used by over one-fourth of respondent households are Shoreline School District (30%), King County (28%), the City of Seattle (27%), and churches (27%).

The survey asked the respondents to identify the two organizations they used the most for their leisure services. The City of Shoreline Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department (25%) had the highest percentage selected. The Shoreline School District (17%) and churches (15%) were also identified as one of the two organizations households use the most for their leisure services.

Barriers to Participation

“We are too busy or not interested” (54%) was the key reason cited for not using City of Shoreline programs and facilities more often. Other reasons that prevented a high percentage of respondent households from using programs and facilities more often include “I do not know what is being offered” (19%) and “use facilities/programs of other agencies” (17%). It should also be noted that only 2% of respondents indicated “poor customer service by staff” as a reason that prevents them from using City of Shoreline programs and facilities more often.

According to the national benchmark data, 34% of respondents are “too busy or not interested,” and 23% indicated “do not know what is being offered.”



## SURVEY RESULTS

### Support for Improvements and Expansions

#### Survey Results: Improvements and Expansions

#### General System Improvements and Expansions

When asked in the Community Attitude and Interest Survey to indicate their level of support for 15 actions to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities, three actions had over half of respondents indicate being very supportive including upgrade natural areas and nature trails (57%), upgrade existing neighborhood parks and playgrounds (55%), and improve shoreline and beach access (53%). Of the 15 possible actions, 12 of them had over 60% of respondents indicate being either very supportive or somewhat supportive of them.

When asked to prioritize these same 15 actions, upgrade existing neighborhood parks, playgrounds (38%) had the highest percentage of respondent households select it as one of the four most important actions. Over one-fourth of respondent households also selected upgrade Richmond Beach Saltwater Park on Puget Sound (31%), upgrade natural areas and nature trails (30%), and improve shoreline and beach access (29%) as one of the four most important actions. Upgrade existing neighborhood parks and playgrounds had the highest percentage of respondents select it as the number one most important action.

#### Improvements to Richmond Beach Saltwater Park

As part of the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, respondents were asked to select the top three improvements (from a list of 11) that could be made to Richmond Beach Saltwater Park that they and members of their household would most support being funded with their tax dollars. The highest number of respondents selected walking trails (39%), with additional improvements supported including erosion control (36%) and native plant restoration (27%). Erosion control had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the improvement they would support most.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (21%) or somewhat supportive (36%) of spending up to \$4 million in tax dollars to fund improvements to Richmond Beach Saltwater Park.



**Survey Results:  
Improvements and  
Expansions Continued**

Twenty-five percent (25%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 18% indicated “not sure.”

Improvements to Community and Neighborhood Parks

In the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, respondents selected the top three improvements (from a list of 11) that could be made to neighborhood and community parks that they and members of their household would most support being funded with their tax dollars. Replacing/building new restrooms (37%) was selected by the highest percentage of respondents, with a number of respondents also selecting walking trails (36%) and upgrading playgrounds (25%). Replacing/building new restrooms had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the improvement they would support most.

Additionally, approximately two-thirds (67%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (31%) or somewhat supportive (36%) of spending up to \$2 million in tax dollars to fund improvements to neighborhood and community parks. Twenty percent (20%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 13% indicated “not sure.”

Off-Leash Dog Park

Within the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, Forty-eight percent (48%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (23%) or somewhat supportive (25%) of spending up to \$75,000 in tax dollars to fund the development of an off-leash dog park. Forty-three percent (43%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 9% indicated “not sure.”

Trail Connections

When asked about walking, biking and nature trails in the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, connect the Interurban Trail to Burke Gilman Trail (41%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the three improvements they would most support being funded with tax dollars. Other improvements with high percentage of support included add walking and biking trails in parks (35%) and add bike lanes along streets (34%). It should also be noted



that add walking and biking trails in parks had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the improvement they would support most.

**Survey Results:  
Improvements and  
Expansions Continued**

Over two-thirds (68%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (30%) or somewhat supportive (38%) of spending up to \$2 million in tax dollars to fund improvements to walking and biking trails, nature trails, bicycle lanes, and other improvements. Twenty-two percent (22%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 10% indicated “not sure.”

Hamlin Park

Opinions relative to Hamlin Park were sought as part of the Capital Improvement Projects Survey. Over half (56%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (32%) or somewhat supportive (24%) of spending up to \$2 million in tax dollars to fund the acquisition of undeveloped wooded land for the expansion of Hamlin Park. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 15% indicated “not sure.”

Parkland Acquisition

Opinion toward parkland acquisition was explored as part of the Capital Improvement Projects Survey. From a list of six priorities for acquiring additional parkland, respondents were asked to select the top three priorities they and members of their household would most support being funded with their tax dollars. Protect and preserve natural areas (47%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the three priorities they would most support being funded with tax dollars. There are two other priorities that over 40% of respondents selected as one of the three they would most support, including: develop additional walking/biking trails (43%) and improve shoreline/beach access (41%). The highest percentage of respondents selected protecting and preserving natural areas as their first choice as the priority they would support most.

Over half (55%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (31%) or somewhat supportive (24%) of spending up to \$2.5 million in tax dollars to fund the acquisition of additional parkland and open space throughout the community. Twenty-one percent (21%) of respondents





**Survey Results:  
Improvements and  
Expansions Continued**

indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 24% indicated “not sure.”

Improvements to Youth and Adult Sports Fields

When Capital Improvement Projects Survey respondents were asked about improvements to youth and adult sports fields, improve lighting on soccer fields at Shoreline Park (47%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the three improvements they would most support being funded with tax dollars. Two other key improvements included upgrade lighting baseball/softball fields at Hamlin Park, and develop new unlit soccer fields in Shoreline (26%). It should also be noted that artificial turf on two soccer fields at Shoreline Park had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the priority they would support most.

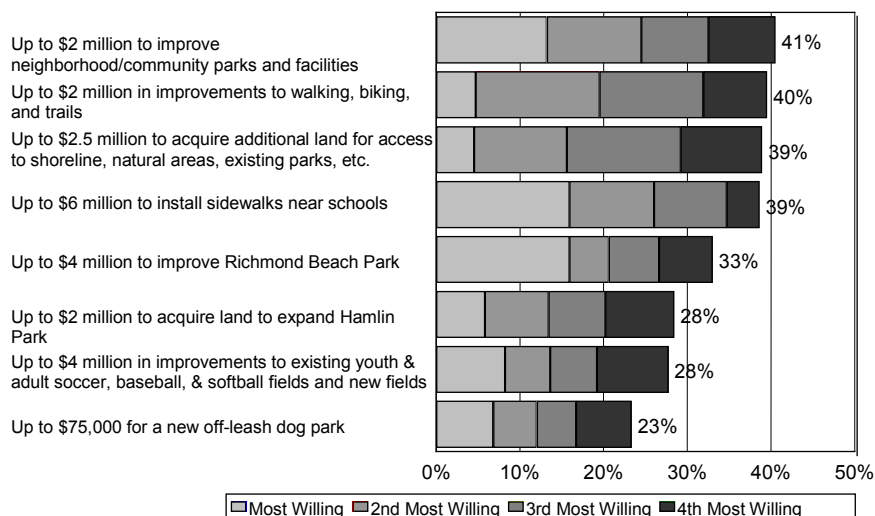
Over half (52%) of respondents indicated they would be either very supportive (18%) or somewhat supportive (34%) of spending up to \$4 million in tax dollars to fund the improvements to existing youth and adult sports fields and develop new unlit soccer and baseball fields. Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents indicated they would not be supportive, and the remaining 17% indicated “not sure.”

As shown in Figure 4.1 below, the highest percentage of respondents selected up to \$2 million to improve neighborhood and community parks (41%) as one of the four projects they would be most willing to support with their tax dollars. Other projects that a high percentage of respondents selected as one of the four they would be most willing to support include: up to \$2 million in improvements to walking, biking and nature trails (40%); up to \$2.5 million to acquire additional land for access to shoreline, natural areas, existing parks, etc. (39%); and up to \$6 million to install sidewalks near schools (39%). It should also be noted that up to \$6 million to install sidewalks near schools and up to \$4 million to improve Richmond Beach Saltwater Park had the highest percentage of respondents select them as their first choice as the project they would be most willing to support.



## Q16. Parks, Recreation and Sidewalk Projects Respondents Would be Most Willing to Support With Tax Dollars

by percentage of respondents (four choices could be made)



**Survey Results:**  
**Improvements and**  
**Expansions Continued**

Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October, 2003)

Figure 4.1: Projects Most Willing to Support with Tax Dollars

### Allocation of Spending

Respondents to the Community Attitude and Interest Survey were also asked to indicate how they would allocate \$100 among various parks and recreation categories. The largest portion, \$36, was allocated to improvements/ maintenance of existing parks, playgrounds, and recreation facilities. The remaining \$64 were allocated as follows: improvements/ maintenance of specialty parks (\$19); acquisition & development of walking and biking trails, greenways (\$17); construction of new recreation and aquatic facilities (\$9); construction of new cultural facilities (\$9); and construction of new sports fields (\$7). The remaining \$3 was allocated to "other."

In the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, five of eight projects had at least 50% of respondents indicate that the amount of funding being considered is either a little high or way too high. The projects that had the highest percentage of respondents rate their funding as being a little high or way too high include: up to \$4 million to improve Richmond Beach Saltwater Park (66%); up to \$4 million in improvements to existing youth and adult soccer, baseball, and softball fields and develop new fields (66%); up to \$75,000 for a new off-leash dog park (60%); up to \$6 million to install sidewalks near schools (59%); and up to \$2



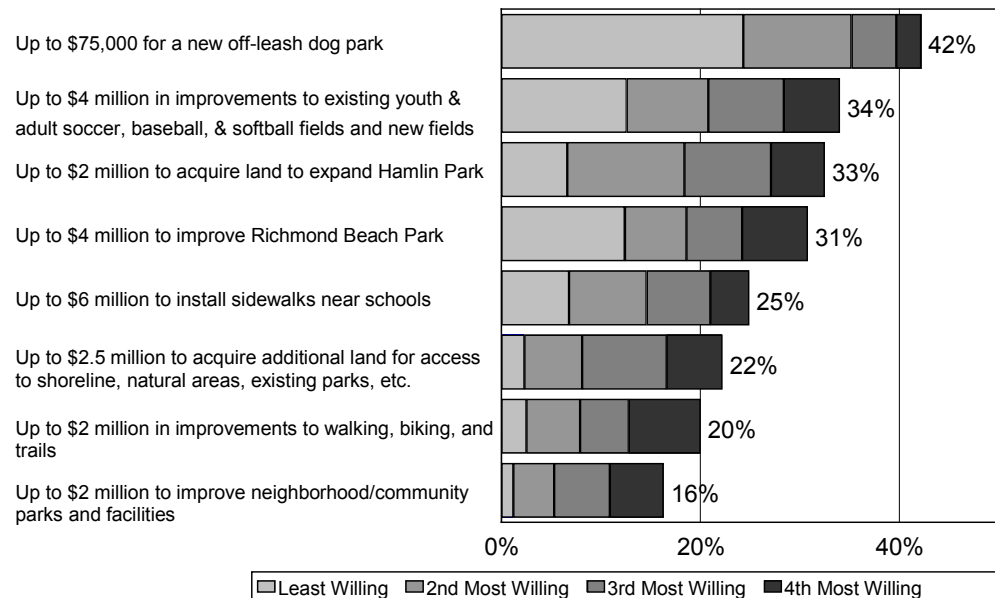
**Survey Results:  
Improvements and  
Expansions Continued**

million to fund the acquisition of undeveloped land to expand Hamlin Park (50%).

Opinions toward funding several capital projects were examined as part of the Capital Improvement Projects Survey. Up to \$75,000 for a new off-leash dog park (42%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the four projects they would be least willing to support with their tax dollars. Other projects that a high percentage of respondents selected as one of the four they would be least willing to support include: up to \$4 million in improvements to existing youth and adult soccer, baseball, and softball fields and develop new fields (34%); up to \$2 million to fund the acquisition of undeveloped land to expand Hamlin Park (33%); and up to \$4 million to improve Richmond Beach Saltwater Park (31%). It should also be noted that up to \$75,000 for a new off-leash dog park had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the project they would be least willing to support. See Figure 4.2 below.

**Q17. Parks, Recreation and Sidewalk Projects Respondents  
Would be Least Willing to Support With Tax Dollars**

by percentage of respondents (four choices could be made)



Source: Leisure Vision/ETC Institute (October, 2003)

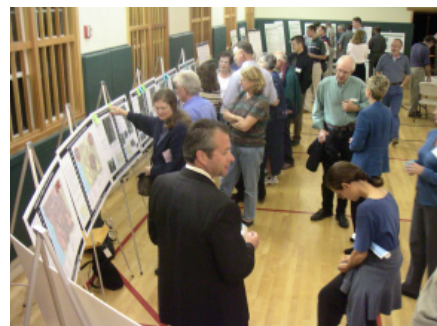
**Figure 4.2: Projects Least Willing to Support with Tax Dollars**



### Demographics of Survey Respondents

In general, the demographics of the survey respondents correspond to those of Shoreline residents. The largest share of households (38%) consisted of two persons. Respondents were typically 45 to 54 years (25%), 55 to 64 years (23%) or 35 to 44 years (20%), and had lived in Shoreline for 31 or more years (20%) or 6 to 10 years (18%). Slightly more females (52%) responded in comparison to males. The largest portion of respondents (25%) had income between \$50,000 and \$74,999; however, many respondents (22%) refused to provide income information.

### Survey Respondents





## **NATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND TRENDS**

Additional information on Secondary Demographic Data – Participation and Trends can be found in Appendix B.

The next step in analyzing the results from the public participation processes is to compare the responses with national trends. This was done by reviewing secondary data collected from the National Sporting Goods Association Survey, the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA), and the Outdoor Industry Association. Details regarding national trends can be found in the appendices.

The following points summarize major findings of the three surveys that apply most directly to Shoreline:

- Exercise walking, swimming, aerobic exercise, martial arts, running/jogging, and exercising with equipment are very popular and are growing in popularity.
- Exercise walking continues to be the number one sport Americans participate in, and is also the activity with the most frequent participation (over 100 days per year).
- Skate boarding has seen a major increase in participation between 1997-2002.
- Outdoor recreation continues to be relied on for recreation, repose, and reflection.
- The most universally appealing outdoor activity is freshwater fishing that ranked high in participation among American men, women, children and seniors.
- People participating in art activities through classes or lessons are doing so during leisure time, which results in the arts competing with other activities for available leisure time.



## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION CONCLUSION

The findings of the statistically valid Community Attitude and Interest Survey, Capital Improvement Projects, public meetings, and stakeholder interviews were examined in conjunction with Shoreline demographics and national trends in parks and recreation. Several key issues and citizen needs were identified through this process:

- The citizen survey and other community input findings as well as national trends support additional walking and biking trails and trail connections. Exercise walking was the most popular sport in the 2002 National Sporting Goods Association survey, and 69% of respondents to the Shoreline Community Attitude and Interest Survey noted participation in running or walking. Furthermore, Shoreline survey respondents also specified paved walking/biking trails (62%) and natural areas/nature trails (61%) as high priorities. Finally, when Community Interest and Attitude Survey respondents allocated \$100, the third largest portion, \$17 was allocated to acquisition and development of walking and biking trails and greenways.
- Importance of both small neighborhood and community parks requires attention according to respondents of the Shoreline Community Attitude and Interest Survey who expressed a need for small neighborhood parks (67%) and large community parks (51%). Additionally, when prioritizing potential facility improvements, the highest percentage of respondent households (38%) selected upgrade existing neighborhood parks and playgrounds as one of four most important actions.
- Importance of indoor swimming pools is supported by national and local data. Swimming was the third most popular activity in 2002 with participation of almost 55 million, and general industry trends suggest that as baby boomers age, pools will be better utilized for various programs and fitness swimming. The Shoreline Community Interest and Attitude Survey also indicated a need for indoor swimming pools, as it was the fifth facility specified as not or only partially meeting respondents needs. Finally, when Community Interest and Attitude Survey respondents allocated \$100, the fourth largest portion, \$9, was allocated to construction of new recreation and aquatic facilities.



**Community Participation:**

- Notable park improvements identified through the Shoreline Community Interest and Attitude Survey include “comfort amenities” such as restrooms, drinking fountains, benches/picnic tables, park lighting, and picnic shelters. Walking trails, improved maintenance, and upgrading playgrounds are also important. These key park improvements are generally similar to the national averages where restrooms, drinking fountains, park lighting, picnic shelters, benches/picnic tables, and playground equipment upgrades top the list.
- Protection and preservation of natural areas is important based on comments from focus group participants as well as survey findings, which supported upgrades to natural areas and nature trails (57%). Strong support was also specified in the Capital Improvement Projects Survey where the largest share of respondents, 47%, selected protect and preserve natural areas as one of three priorities they would support funding with tax dollars. General national trends, as previously discussed, also indicate an increased interest in outdoor recreation and maintaining parks and open space. Finally, responses to the Community Interest and Attitude Survey indicated preserving the environment and providing open space (76%) as a very important Departmental function.
- Need for upgrading parks and playgrounds was selected most often as the number one most important improvement action by respondents to the Shoreline Community Interest and Attitude Survey. Likewise, focus group participants and stakeholders saw maintaining and improving existing facilities as one of the key priorities. Additionally, in the Capital Improvement Projects survey the highest percentage of respondents (41%) selected improve neighborhood and community parks as one of the four projects they would be most willing to support. Finally, when Community Interest and Attitude Survey respondents allocated \$100, the largest portion, \$36, was allocated to improvements/maintenance of existing parks, playgrounds and recreation facilities.
- Upgrade of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park was supported generally in that it was the second most visited park according to the Community Interest and Attitude Survey. As previously noted, both surveys indicated support for upgrades to existing facilities as did discussions in focus groups, community meetings



and stakeholder interviews. The Capital Improvements Project survey noted that 68% of respondents considered up to \$4 million to improve Richmond Beach Saltwater Park as a little high or way too high.

- Interest in an off-leash dog park was indicated by respondents to the Capital Improvement Projects survey where 48% specified they would be either very supportive or somewhat supportive of spending up to \$75,000 in tax dollars to fund development. Conversely, 42% selected spending \$75,000 in tax dollars as one of four projects they would be least willing to support.
- Focus group participants, stakeholders, community meeting participants and survey respondents generally supported importance of improvements and maintenance to existing parks. Respondents to the Community Interest and Attitude Survey respondents were asked to allocate \$100 to various needs. The largest portion, \$36, was allocated to improvements/maintenance of existing parks, playgrounds and recreation facilities.
- Support for funding the projects specified in the Capital Improvement Projects Survey is generally for amounts lower than those suggested.

**Community Participation:**





## **PARKS CLASSIFICATIONS AND LEVEL OF SERVICE**

Parks and Recreation classifications are often used as a guideline depicting how various types of facilities are used and the common amenities included within. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classifications/definitions as well as the definitions from the *1998 Parks, Open Space and Recreation Services Plan* were used as a foundation for the following definitions. Such classifications are not concrete, but rather give direction and insight when planning for and managing facilities.

These classifications set the stage for analyzing need, also described as level of service. Level of service is a term that describes the amount, type, or quality of facilities that are needed in order to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard. This standard varies, depending not only by the type of service that is being provided, but also by the quality of service that is desired by the community. A community can decide to lower, raise, or maintain the existing levels of service for each type of capital facility and service. This decision will affect both the quality of service provided, as well as the amount of new investment or facilities that are, or will be, needed in the future to serve the community. Level of service standards state the quality of service that the community desires and for which service providers should plan.

Determining level of service is a way to quantify the need for parks and services. The accepted national practice in the past has been to adopt a uniform national standard measurement either in total park land per 1,000 population or on geographic service areas. However there are many variables that impact standardized measurements of service such as topography, available natural resources, climate, political commitment and funding. Current thinking of NRPA encourages more emphasis on a local analysis of need. To establish a base of reference, this *PROS Plan* analyzed level of service based on NRPA geographic service area standards.

### **NRPA SERVICE AREA STANDARDS**

Levels of service for parks and recreation were not established as part of the *1998 Park, Open Space and Recreation Services Plan*. However, a geographic service area was utilized to analyze the existing service level



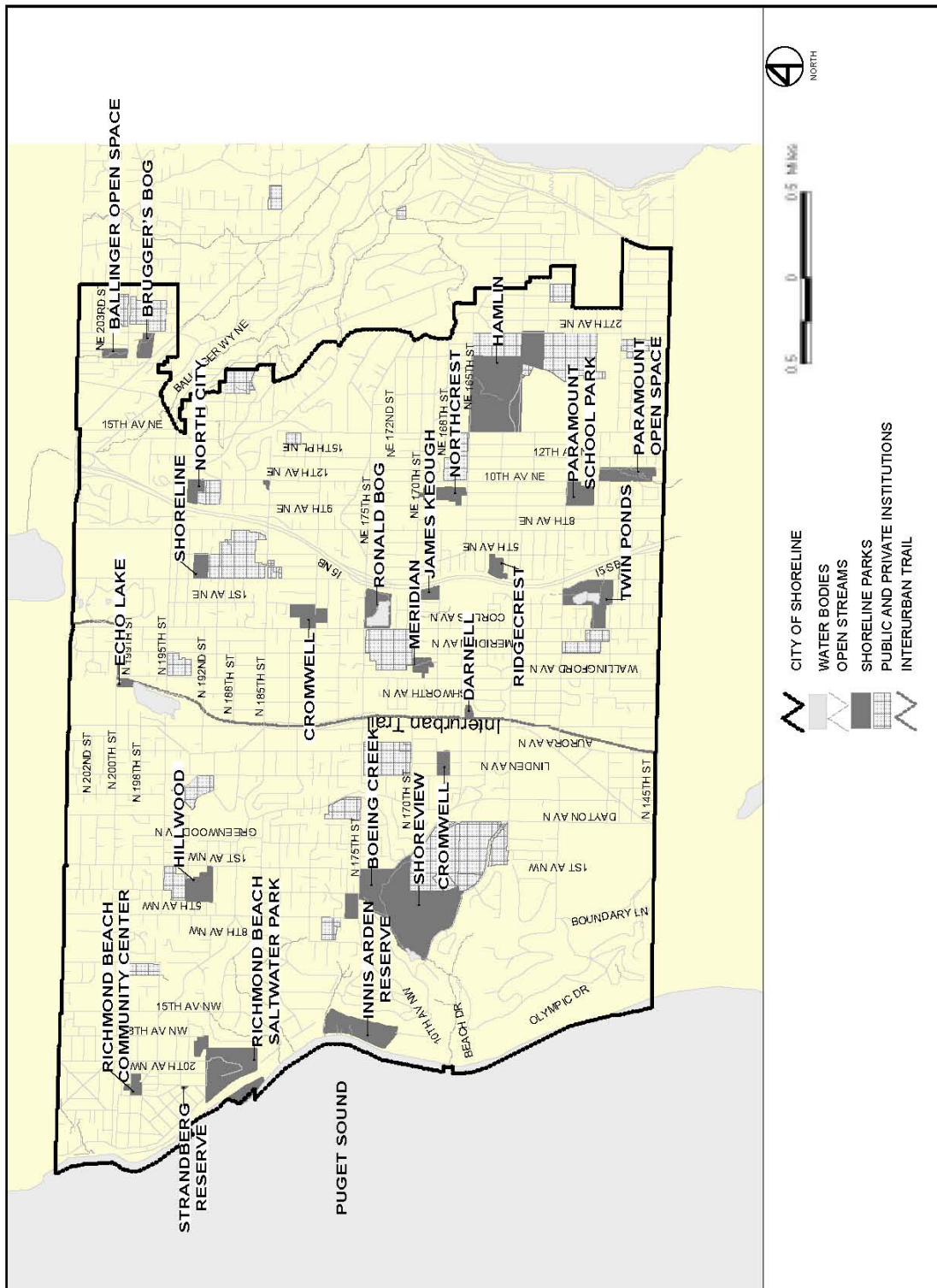
in Shoreline. Geographic levels of service are used to determine where deficiencies in park and open space facilities occur. This method involves defining various types of parks/facilities (e.g., neighborhood park, community park, etc.), determining the classification for city facilities, and developing a geographic radii service area around each type of park/facility. Most of Shoreline's park classifications serve the city as a whole, however, the neighborhood park and the community park classifications serve smaller geographic areas ranging from 1/2 mile to 3 miles.

The following section looks at each type of park classification in Shoreline. Each classification type is defined. Parks that fall under the classification type are listed. The geographic service area, as applicable, is noted and analyzed. Finally, where deficiencies arise, target levels of service and recommendations on how to address deficiencies are noted. The five park classifications are regional park, large urban park, community park, neighborhood park, and natural/special use park.

Shoreline's parks are shown on Figure 4.3 on the following page.



## PARKS and OPEN SPACE



## City of Shoreline PARKS RECREATION and OPEN SPACE

Figure 4.3: Regional and Large Urban Parks



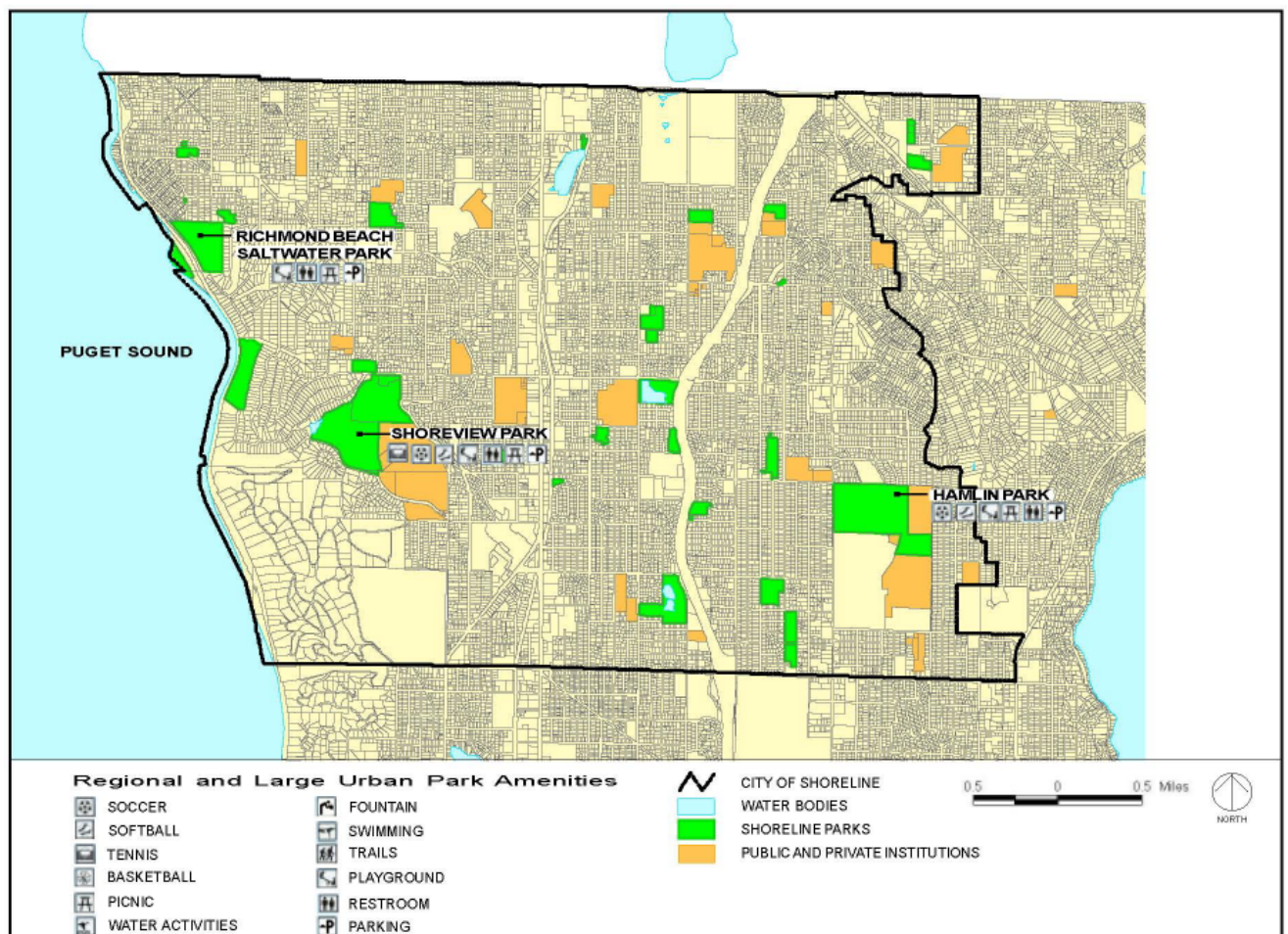
## REGIONAL PARKS

Regional parks serve the city and beyond. They are often large and include a specific use or feature that makes them unique. Typically, regional park use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wider range of amenities and activities. The geographic service area for a regional park is citywide. The target level of service will remain citywide. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, consisting of 39.34 acres, serves as a regional park due to its functionality in providing the only public water access to Puget Sound. The map below shows the location of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park and large urban parks.

Table 4.2 Regional Parks

Regional Park	Service Area	Amenities
Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	Citywide	Picnic shelters (2), restrooms, playground, Puget Sound/water access, beach, paths/trails, fishing, wildlife
Total Area:		42 acres

## REGIONAL AND LARGE URBAN PARKS



## City of Shoreline PARKS RECREATION and OPEN SPACE

Figure 4.4: Park Sites in Shoreline



## LARGE URBAN PARK

Large urban parks serve a broad purpose and population, but also often serve neighborhood and community park functions. Their focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities and serving a diversity of interests.

Generally, large urban parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, large picnic areas, etc. Due to their size and the amenities offered, they require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. They usually exceed 50 acres, and are designed to accommodate large numbers of people within the entire community. Shoreline has two large urban parks with total acreage over 156.

Table 4.3 Large Urban Parks

Park	Acres	Service Area	Amenities
Hamlin Park	72.12	Citywide	Soccer, baseball, picnic, restrooms, playground, football, trails, horseshoe pits
Shoreview Park	45.87	Citywide	Tennis, soccer, baseball, picnic tables, restroom, playground, trails, wildlife
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>117.99</b>		

Hamlin Park and Shoreview Park are shown in Figure 4.4, the previous page. The service area for large urban parks is citywide, and there are currently no service area deficiencies. However, many of the facilities and uses at a large urban park also meet the definitions of community and neighborhood parks. As noted below, Shoreline has deficiency in both neighborhood and community parks.





## COMMUNITY PARK

The purpose of a community park is to meet community-based active, structured recreation needs as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. The design is for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Generally, the size of a community park ranges between approximately ten to 50 acres.

Community parks serve an area up to three miles, and are often accessed by vehicle, bicycle, public transit, or other means so the walking distance requirement is not critical. Adequate capacity to meet community needs is critical, and requires more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Typical amenities might include sports fields for competition, picnic facilities for larger groups, skate parks and inline rinks, large destination-style playgrounds, arboretum or nature preserves, space for special events, recreational trails, water-based recreation features, and outdoor education areas. Shoreline has six community parks totaling just over 62 acres.

Table 4.4 Community Parks

Community Park	Acres	Service area	Amenities
Cromwell Park	9.02	1 1/2 mile	Soccer, baseball, and basketball; picnic tables, playground
Hillwood Park	9.99	1 1/2 mile	Tennis, soccer, baseball; picnic tables, restroom, playground, horseshoe pits
Paramount School Park w/skate park	8.55	2 mile	Soccer, baseball; picnic tables/shelter, playground, restroom, skate facility, path
Richmond Highlands Park	4.22	2 mile	Soccer, baseball; picnic tables, restroom, playground
Shoreline Park	4.70	3 mile	Tennis, soccer, picnic tables, restroom, playground, pool, paths
Twin Ponds Park	21.57	1 1/2 mile	Tennis, soccer, picnic tables, restroom, playground, pond/dock, trails
Richmond Highlands Recreation Center	Incl.	NA	Kitchen, game room, gym/basketball court, stage, restrooms
Shoreline Pool	Incl.	NA	Indoor swimming pool, restrooms, shower facility, meeting room
Spartan Gym	Incl.	NA	Fitness center: weight/fitness room, gym, multipurpose rooms, kitchen
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>58.05</b>		



Figure 4.5 illustrates the service areas of the parks classified as community parks. Service area varies per park, as noted in Table 4.4. Physical barriers, such as Interstate-5 are taken into account. Based on NRPA service area standards, most of Shoreline is served by a community park. One area not served by a community park is noted with an asterisk on the map and is located in the northeastern part of the City. While this area is served by a neighborhood park and an open space/special use park it is deficient in recreational amenities typically found in a community park or a recreation center.

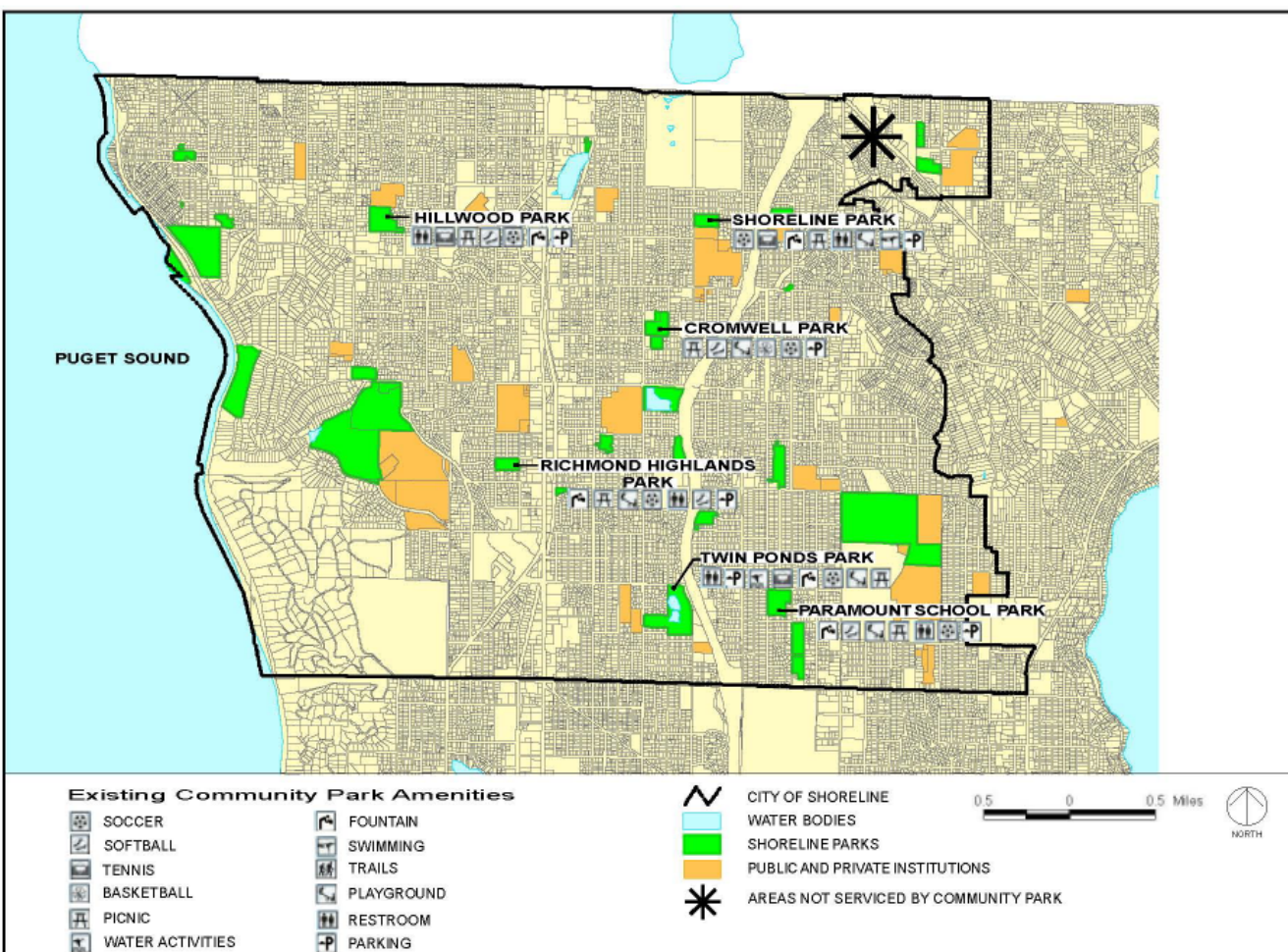
Large urban parks meet many of the same needs as a community park. Large urban parks are not evaluated in terms of NRPA standards. Hamlin Park and Shoreview Park offer structured recreation, as well as individual and family activities. While these parks are not located in the areas under-served by community parks they address community park needs citywide.

#### **TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR COMMUNITY PARKS**

- Maintain existing geographic service areas for community parks. However, as future development occurs at Hamlin Park, Shoreview Park, Ballinger Open Space, and Bruggers Bog Park look for appropriate opportunities to address community park deficiencies including amenities such as sports fields, picnic facilities, playgrounds, nature preserves, recreational trails, and outdoor education areas.
- Explore opportunities for an additional recreational facility in the eastern portion of Shoreline.



## COMMUNITY PARKS



## City of Shoreline PARKS RECREATION and OPEN SPACE

Figure 4.5: Community Parks Level of Service (Variable Service Area)





## NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

A neighborhood park is the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood within approximately 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation as well as intense recreational activities. These parks are generally small, less than ten acres, and serve the neighborhood within a one-half mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for the neighborhood residents.

Typically, amenities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, and open grass areas for active and passive uses. Neighborhood parks may also include amenities such as tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use sport fields for soccer, baseball, etc. as determined by neighborhood need. Shoreline has five neighborhood parks totaling 21.9 acres.

Table 4.5 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Park	Acres	Service Area	Amenities
Brugger's Bog	4.46	1/2 mile	Picnic tables, playground
James Keough Park	3.15		Slide, soccer, basketball; picnic tables
Northcrest Park	7.31		Picnic tables, playground, trail
Richmond Beach Community Park	3.08		Tennis, picnic tables, playground, path, library
Ridgecrest Park	3.7		Baseball, handball, playground
Total area	21.7		



Figure 4.6 illustrates the service areas of the five parks classified as neighborhood parks. Service area for these parks is ½ mile. However physical barriers such as the Interstate-5 reduced the area serviced by parks located adjacent to the freeway. It is not likely that people will cross the freeway, especially on foot, to access a neighborhood park and its amenities. Based exclusively on NRPA service area standards, much of Shoreline is deficient in neighborhood parks as noted in Figure 4.6.

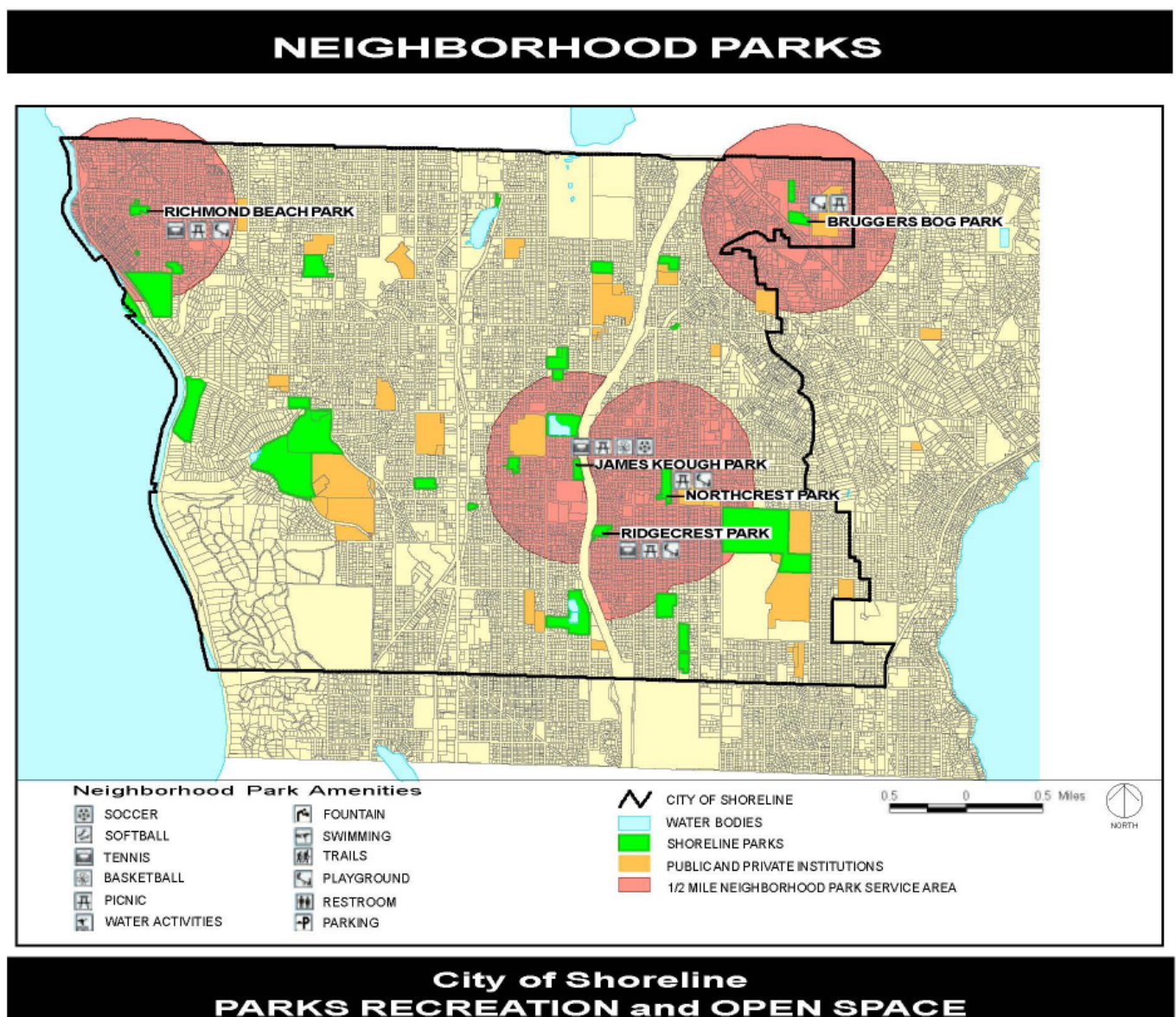


Figure 4.6: Neighborhood Parks Level of Service (Variable Service Area)



### **TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS:**

Addressing geographic service gaps will be challenging for the City of Shoreline as it is nearly built out with limited areas available for land acquisition for park/facility development. There are a number of reasons that the geographic service area method may not be appropriate for determining a target level of service for neighborhood parks:

- It is only efficient if all park amenities within the park draw patrons from the same distance geographically.
- It does not take into consideration all accessibility barriers such as major streets, topography, and perception issues.
- Parks rarely meet all of the characteristics within each standard category.
- The standards don't account for differences in local values or participation patterns.
- It is not adjusted for differences in recreation interests and demands, weather patterns, or other variables in different geographic areas of the country.
- It does not address the quality or mix of park amenities.
- It does not account for other service providers such as schools.

The community will face a number of issues over the coming years which will determine if facilities need to be refurbished, expanded or developed and then when, where and how this will occur. Many capital projects will be competing for development because not all facilities can be funded and built at the same time. Not only will funding need to be prioritized but also construction resources and land will need to be carefully allocated. Financial constraints will also limit the ability to successfully meet target levels of service utilizing a geographic level of service standard. Specifically, utilization of this method could result in the City focusing its resources on acquisition of land at the expense of other strategic methods of service delivery that would be less expensive and provide more service in the long term.

Developing a new, target level of service is an integral piece of this *PROS Plan, 2004*. To more effectively address citizen needs and desires, a new level of service was developed for Shoreline based on the quality and mix of park amenities. This method is a more typical approach utilized



by communities. It is a departure from the geographic service area method in that this approach looks at the types of amenities provided in a given park, and establishes long term goals based on community input and on the amenities available to the surrounding community.

This method, called the amenity driven approach, establishes an interconnected relationship between individual park facilities within the overall park system. The amenity driven approach allows greater flexibility in strategically planning for amenities. Additionally, this approach addresses the quality and mix of park facilities within the park system as a whole. For example, if patrons are looking for a neighborhood park amenity such as a playground, it may exist or can be created in a “community park” and serve the public need much more cost effectively and efficiently than creating a new neighborhood park in an area where there is no land available. Accessibility to existing parks with needed amenities might be a key long-term goal versus land acquisition, design and building a new park.

Another consideration for meeting neighborhood park deficiency is reviewing and assessing the proximity of school sites. While school sites don’t fully address a neighborhood park need due to limitations on public use during the school day, public school sites offer many amenities similar to those in a neighborhood park. Table 4.6 lists school sites and pertinent amenities.

Figure 4.7 illustrates how level of service for neighborhood parks could be expanded by adding/upgrading amenities at existing parks of various classifications and utilizing school sites. The following sites were identified by staff and the PRCS Board as having potential to serve a neighborhood park function: Echo Lake Park, Shoreline Park, Hillwood Park, Richmond Beach Community Park, Boeing Creek Park, Shoreview Park, Richmond Highlands Park, Cromwell Park, Twin Ponds Park, Hamlin Park, and Paramount Park. This analysis assumes that school sites have the same service area as a neighborhood park, ½ mile. Based on this evaluation of service, the deficiency in neighborhood park amenities is greatly reduced.



**Table 4.6: School Sites**

<b>School</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Amenities</b>
Albert Einstein Middle School	19343 3RD AVE NW SHORELINE, WA 98177	Gymnasium, weight room, outdoor basketball, football/soccer, track
Aldercrest Annex KG-08 School	2545 NE 200TH ST SHORELINE, WA 98155	Football/soccer, baseball, track
Briarcrest Elementary School	2715 NE 158TH ST SEATTLE, WA 98155	Playground, gymnasium
Brookside Elementary School	17447 37TH AVE NE LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155	Playground, gymnasium
Shoreline Community College	16101 GREENWOOD AVE N SHORELINE, WA 98133	Gymnasium, track, soccer/football
Echo Lake Elementary School	19345 WALLINGFORD AVE N SHORELINE, WA 98133	Playground, gymnasium
Highland Terrace Elementary School	100 N 160TH ST SHORELINE, WA 98133	Playground, gymnasium
Kellogg Middle School	16045 25TH AVE NE SHORELINE, WA 98155	Gymnasium, weight room, football/soccer, track
Lake Forest Park Elementary School	18500 37TH AVE NE LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155	Tennis courts, playground, gymnasium
Melvin G. Syre Elementary School	19545 12TH AVE NW SHORELINE, WA 98177	Playground, gymnasium
Meridian Park Elementary School	17077 MERIDIAN AVE N SHORELINE, WA 98133	Track, soccer/football, tennis, baseball, basketball
North City Elementary School	816 NE 190TH ST SHORELINE, WA 98155	Playground, gymnasium
Parkwood Elementary School	1815 N 155TH ST SHORELINE, WA 98133	Playground, gymnasium
Ridgecrest Elementary School	16516 10TH AVE NE SHORELINE, WA 98155	Playground, gymnasium, walking path
Shorecrest High School	15343 25TH AVE NE SHORELINE, WA 98155	Football/soccer, track, tennis, softball, baseball, gymnasium, weight room, theater
Shoreline's Children's Center	17011 MERIDIAN AVE N SHORELINE, WA 98133	Playground
Shorewood High School	17300 FREMONT AVE N SHORELINE, WA 98133	Football/soccer, track, tennis, softball, baseball, gymnasium, weight room, theater
Sunset Elementary School	17800 10TH AVE NW SHORELINE, WA 98177	Playground, gymnasium

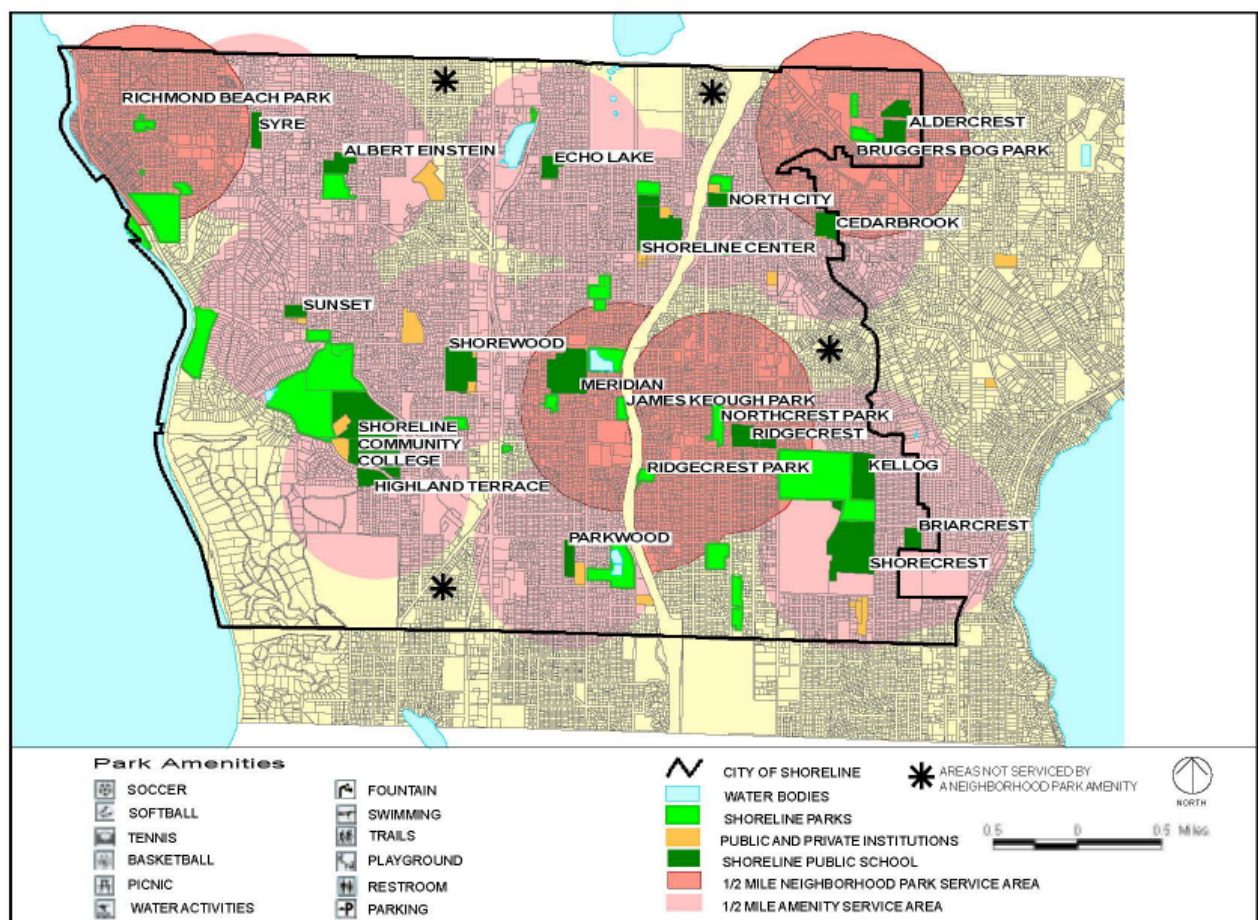




Target level of service for neighborhood parks should address the following:

- Maintain existing geographic service area for neighborhood parks but add additional neighborhood park amenities, as desired by the community, to the following sites: Echo Lake Park, Shoreline Park, Hillwood Park, Richmond Beach Community Park, Boeing Creek Park, Shoreview Park, Richmond Highlands Park, Cromwell Park, Twin Ponds Park, Hamlin Park, and Paramount Park.
- Partner with appropriate school sites to provide neighborhood park amenities to adjacent community.
- Continue exploring opportunities for new neighborhood parks in areas not serviced by a neighborhood park amenity.

## NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AMENITIES



## City of Shoreline PARKS RECREATION and OPEN SPACE

Figure 4.7: Target Level of Service Neighborhood Park Amenities (1/2 mile Service Area)



### NATURAL/SPECIAL USE AREA

This category includes areas developed to provide aesthetic relief and physical buffers from the impacts of urban development, and to offer access to natural areas for urban residents. These areas may also preserve significant natural resources, native landscapes, and open space. Furthermore, natural/special use areas may serve one or several specific purposes such as community gardens, waterfront access, sports fields, or a variety of others.

The service area for natural/special use spaces varies depending upon amenities and usage. Shoreline has 11 areas categorized as natural/special use, which total nearly 100 acres.

As the need arises for a special use areas work with the PRCS Board, citizens and community groups to develop criteria and evaluate opportunities for development and operation.  
Example: Dog off leash

Natural/special use parks are shown in Table 4.7 below. There are no specified geographic service areas for natural/special use parks. The location and availability of natural/special use parks is dependent on the resource opportunities. However, through the citizen participation component of the needs assessment, residents identified a strong desire for additional access to water bodies including the Puget Sound and Echo Lake, additional natural areas, and walking/biking trails.

Table 4.7: Natural/Special Use Park

Natural/Special Use Park	Acres	Service Area	Amenities
Ballinger Open Space	2.61	NA	Trail
Boeing Creek	40.42		Picnic tables, trail, waterfront
Darnell Park	0.84		None
Echo Lake	.77		Picnic, restrooms, Interurban Trail, fishing, waterfront
Innis Arden Reserve	22.63		Trail
Meridian	3.15		Picnic tables, trail
North City	3.94		Paths
Paramount Open Space	9.20		Picnic tables, trails, wildlife
Richmond Reserve	0.11		None
Ronald Bog	13.61		Picnic, waterfront
Strandberg Preserve	2.56		Path
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>99.84</b>		



## TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR NATURAL/SPECIAL USE PARKS:

While a target level of service does not specifically apply to the natural/special use parks future opportunities should be taken to acquire sites with water access and walking/biking trail potential, as noted as a high priority through citizen participation.

The following map shows natural/special use sites within the City of Shoreline.

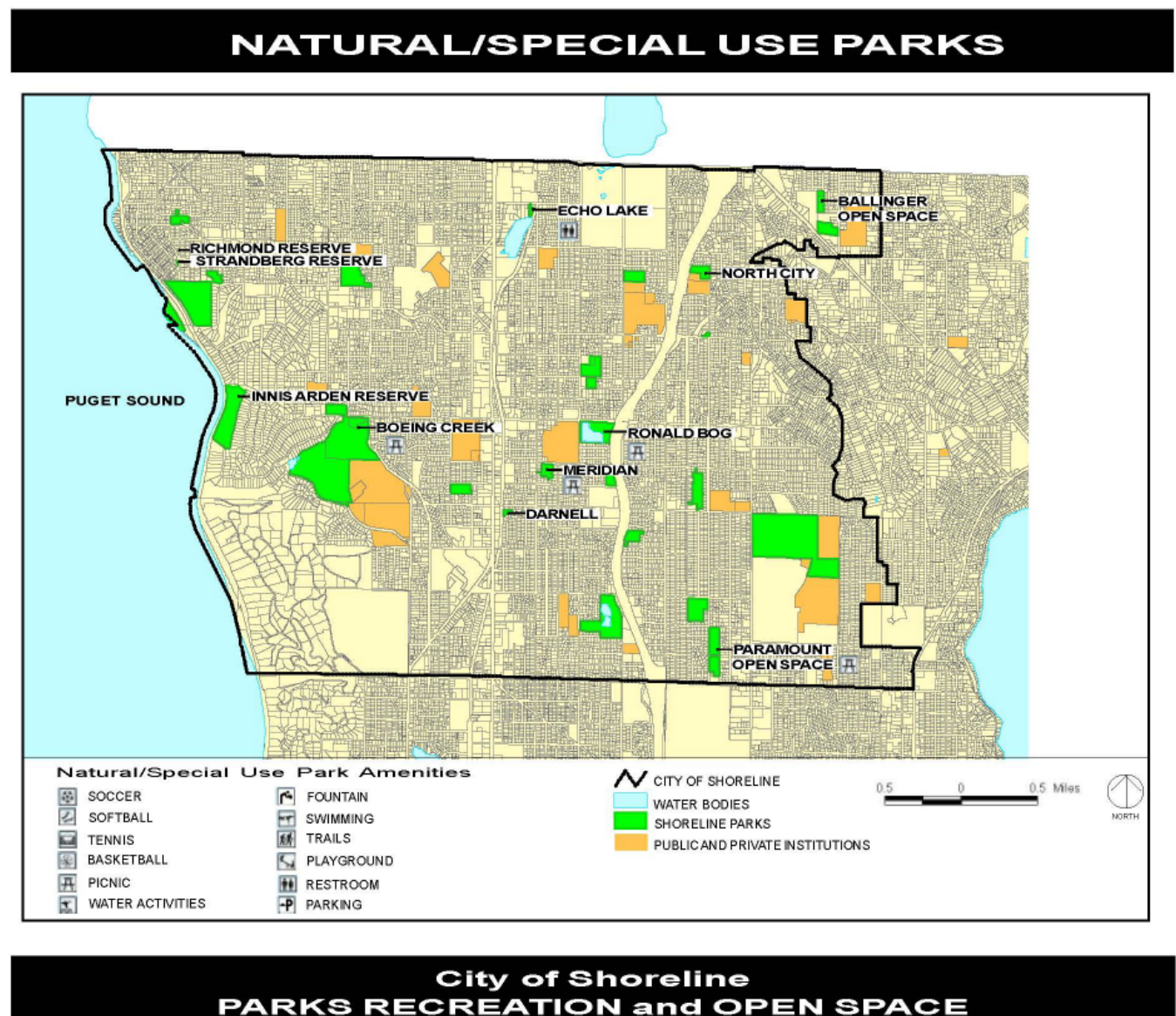


Figure 4.8: Natural/Special Use Parks





## **PARK DEMAND AND NEED ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION**

This demand and need assessment was shaped by the community's participation in a variety of opportunities which included: a focus group meeting, stakeholder interviews and meetings, a public joint City Council and PRCS Board meeting, two community-wide open houses, and a statistically valid citizen survey.

This outreach showed that usage of the park and recreation system is high. Additional restrooms and walking trails are the most desired park improvements. There is a wide range of park and recreation needs, and not all of the needs are currently being met. Areas identified as the least met needs are paved walking and biking trails, natural areas, neighborhood park amenities (such as restrooms, picnic shelters, drinking fountains, playground, and walking trails), indoor swimming pool and a cultural facility. In addition, community participants believe future focus should be on improving and maintaining existing facilities and developing proactive partnerships.

Shoreline's 338 acres of park and recreational land are classified by the following typology: regional park, large urban park, community park, neighborhood park, and natural/open space park. The community and neighborhood park classifications are subject to geographic service area standards, and based on these standards Shoreline is deficient in both. Deficiencies in sites with water access, specifically, the Puget Sound and Echo Lake, natural areas, and trails for walking and biking were also revealed. Due to limited land supply, financial constraints, and development regulations it is not likely that the City of Shoreline will be able to meet all of these deficiencies through acquisitions of new sites. Other opportunities must be explored. These opportunities include the dispersal of neighborhood and community park amenities amongst various park classifications, partnerships with other providers, and acquisition when feasible.



## CHAPTER 5 LIFE CYCLE COSTS

The City of Shoreline oversees approximately 340 acres of park and recreational land. The City offers a variety of park types including a regional park, large urban parks, community parks, neighborhood parks, and natural/special use parks. These parks and recreational sites offer a range of facilities including: 14 baseball fields, 10 soccer/football fields, 3 basketball courts, 11 tennis courts, 4 handball courts, 16 children's play areas, 4 waterfront and fishing locations, a swimming pool, and a skateboard park. In addition, there are over 100-acres of natural areas containing native species, trail systems, interpretive signage, streams, and wetlands. All of these facilities have an associated cost for maintenance and replacement.

Life cycle costs are the costs associated with replacing a particular feature or facility. It tracks the life span of certain amenities. The 10-year timeframe looks at features or facilities that will require replacement within the 10-year period. The life cycle costs associated with maintaining these parks include only the structural facilities currently on site. The costs assume replacement of facilities that have a life expectancy of 10-years or less.

The inventory in Chapter 6: Park Inventory details the costs listed here by item.



## ANALYSIS OF LIFE CYCLE COSTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Additional information on the Life Cycle Costs can be found in Appendix I: Life Cycle Cost Inventory.

Each park site was inventoried in the spring of 2003. The following table lists the 10-year life cycle and maintenance costs organized by park and further by park classification. In order to maintain the City of Shoreline's current structural facilities the cost over a 10-year period is approximately \$4,238,787.

Table 5.1 lists the 10-year life cycle costs and 10-year maintenance costs per park facility:

Table 5.1: 2003 Life Cycle and Maintenance Cost Summary

PARK	Classification	Size	Total Life Cycle 10-year period	Total Maint. Cost 10-year period
Ballinger Open Space	Natural/Special Use Park	2.61	\$1,450	\$35,000
Boeing Creek Park	Natural/Special Use Park	40.08	\$34,125	\$300,000
Brugger's Bog Park	Neighborhood Park	4.46	\$43,800	\$90,000
Cromwell Park	Community Park	9.02	\$89,116	\$155,000
Darnell Park	Natural/Special Use Park	0.84	\$0	\$3000
Echo Lake Park	Natural/Special Use Park	0.77	\$116,050	\$90,000
Hamlin Park	Large Urban Park	72.12	\$659,150	\$1,820,000
Hillwood Park	Community Park	10.0	\$217,166	\$510,000
Innis Arden Reserve	Natural/Special Use Park	22.63	\$4,300	\$70,000
Interurban Trail	Natural/Special Use Park	3.25 miles	\$5,000	\$350,000
James Keough Park	Neighborhood Park	3.15	\$48,200	\$92,000
Meridian Park	Natural/Special Use Park	3.12	\$6,950	\$60,000
Northcrest Park	Neighborhood Park	7.31	\$37,850	\$155,000
North City Park	Natural/Special Use Park	3.94	\$20,750	\$75,000
Paramount Open Space	Natural/Special Use Park	9.21	\$15,850	\$90,000
Paramount School Park	Community Park	8.55	\$15,300	\$705,000
Richmond Beach Community Park	Neighborhood Park	3.08	\$520,510	\$420,000
Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	Regional Park	39.34	\$709,730	\$870,000
Richmond Highlands Park	Community Park	4.22	\$447,650	\$400,000
Richmond Reserve	Natural/Special Use Park	0.11	\$1,750	\$3000
Ridgecrest Park	Neighborhood Park	3.70	\$162,590	\$230,000
Ronald Bog Park	Natural/Special Use Park	13.61	\$8,850	\$350,000
Shoreline Park	Community Park	4.70	\$847,900	\$470,000
Shoreview Park	Large Urban Park	45.87	\$7,900	\$860,000
Strandberg Preserve	Natural/Special Use Park	2.56	\$1,500	\$50,000
Twin Ponds Park	Community Park	21.57	\$215,350	\$300,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$4,238,787.00</b>	<b>\$8,593,000.00</b>



## CHAPTER 6 PARK INVENTORY

This section provides an inventory of each park within the City of Shoreline. It is organized alphabetically and lists the following information:

- Name
- Location
- Size
- Classification
- Description
- Historical Information
- Key Features
- 10-Year Maintenance Needs
- 10-Year Life Cycle Costs
- Long Term Recommendations





## **BALLINGER OPEN SPACE**

Location: 2300 NE 200th Street

Size: 2.61 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### **DESCRIPTION**

Ballinger Open Space is located in the northeast portion of the City. It is in proximity to Brugger's Bog Park. It is heavily forested with an informal path system. A creek crosses the site.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Sources: Forward Thrust Bonds

This park was conveyed by King County to the City of Shoreline in 1999 upon annexation of this area.

### **KEY FEATURES**

Natural area

Creek access

Potential to serve as a neighborhood walking park

### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Remove invasive species and revegetate with appropriate native species
- Replace regulatory signage and trail as needed







### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (1):	\$250
Replace trail:	\$1,200

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:	\$1,450
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## BALLINGER OPEN SPACE

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Park entry improvements
- Vegetation enhancement removing invasive plants and replanting
- Provide ADA trail
- Add interpretive and way-finding and direction signage





## **BOEING CREEK PARK**

Location: 601 NW 175th Street

Size: 42.08 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### **DESCRIPTION**

Boeing Creek is located in the western portion of the City, adjacent to Shoreview Park. The site itself contains two parcels: one located south of Northwest 175<sup>th</sup> Street and the other north of Northwest 175<sup>th</sup>. The southern parcel contains a surface water management detention facility, natural areas, and access to Boeing Creek and Hidden Lake. Areas of the park exceed 40% slopes.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation/ Land and Water Conservation fund and King County Forward Thrust

The Boeing family owned this property and utilized it as their own private reserve. The Boeing family sold the property to the Shoreline School District. The south section of the property was a proposed site for Shoreline School District's "Shoreview High School". The School District sold the property to King County. The property was named Highland Community Park by King County at the time of the purchase of the property and later renamed it Shoreview Park.\* The property was purchased with InterAgency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and Land and Water Conservation Funds. After incorporation, the City of Shoreline named the open space portion of the property Boeing Creek Park.

### **KEY FEATURES**

Natural area

Creek access

Lake access

Picnic tables (3)

Kiosks (2)

Bench (1)



### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Replace trail network to reduce erosion and to meet ADA standards
- Replace site amenities as needed



## BOEING CREEK PARK

Continued

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Entrance signage (1):	\$3,000
Regulation signage (8):	\$2,000
Kiosk (2):	\$3,000
Gravel surfacing (4537 SF):	\$9,074
Garbage cans (3):	\$1,500
Bench (1):	\$800
Fencing (1639 LF):	\$14,751

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$34,125

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to meet Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard by adding playground and picnic facilities
- Concept Plan Improvements including park entry improvements, frontage improvements, parking, playground and picnic facilities, restroom, trails and paths, bridges, interpretive signs and overlooks.
- Park entry improvements
- Add restroom
- Habitat enhancements throughout park and Boeing Creek corridor
- Trail improvements and two bridges
- Boeing Creek and Shoreview Park Open Space Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts)



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## **BRUGGER'S BOG PARK**

Location: 19553 25<sup>TH</sup> AVE NE

Size: 4.46 acres

Classification: Neighborhood Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Brugger's Bog Park is located in the northeastern portion of the City. The park is adjacent to Aldercrest School, and has access to Lyons Creek. The area surrounding the park consists primarily of multi-family residences, single family residences, and industry.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park was conveyed by King County to the City of Shoreline in 1999 upon annexation of this area.

### **KEY FEATURES**

Children's playground area including tot lot playstructure and a swing set (1)

Natural area

Picnic tables (3)

Bridge

Stream access

### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Remove invasive species
- Replace wooden fence designed to protect creek
- Replace site amenities as needed
- Upgrade playground to meet ADA requirements





## BRUGGER'S BOG PARK

Continued

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (8):	\$2,000
Path system (1000 SF):	\$2,000
Garbage cans (1):	\$500
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Fence (60 LF):	\$900
Picnic Tables (3):	\$5,400
Replace park identification sign	\$3,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:  
\$43,800

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Concept Plan Improvements including park entry improvements, formal parking in park, landscape screening, playground and picnic facilities, footbridges, accessible paths through park and connecting to neighborhood, landscaping, and habitat enhancement at McAleer Creek.
- Add neighborhood park amenities to meet Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard by adding playground and picnic facilities
- Vegetation enhancement by removing invasive plants and replanting
- Park entry improvements





## **CROMWELL PARK**

Location: 18009 Corliss Avenue North

Size: 9.02 acres

Classification: Community Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Cromwell Park is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian Park Neighborhood. The park is composed of two separate parcels. The northern portion of the site is much larger, open with good line of sight through the park, and is highly visible to the neighborhood. The facilities are not in good condition. The ballfield/turf areas, drainage systems and irrigation and the turf is in poor condition. The southern portion, on the other hand, is much smaller, heavily wooded and lacks any significant development. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family homes. King County District Court building is located on the north and west boundary of the park.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Cromwell Park is located on the original Cromwell Elementary School site. The housing development located near this site was called Cromwell Park and it is likely that the original elementary school located here was named after the housing development. The elementary school was closed and the Shoreline School District later sold the property to King County. King County developed Cromwell Park and the District Court building on the property. \*

### **KEY FEATURES**

Soccer field (1)  
Baseball field (1)  
Basketball court (1)  
Picnic tables (5)  
Benches (8)  
Children's playground area (2)  
Wooded natural area



### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace gravel on the existing path to meet ADA accessibility standards
- Replace picnic tables
- Provide ADA access to the playground area



## CROMWELL PARK

Continued

- Remove invasive species and revegetate natural areas
- Replace signage (directional and park identification)

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Picnic tables (5):	\$9,000
Gravel path (808 SF):	\$1,616
Signage:	\$1,000
Playground (2):	\$60,000
Basketball court:	\$2,000
Basketball resurfacing:	\$15,500

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$89,116

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Master Plan scheduled in 2004 CIP with fully underdrained, irrigated ballfields, walking paths/ trails, play equipment, outdoor theater, natural area enhancements, restroom, signing, pedestrian access, landscaping, enhanced parking, picnic facilities, benches, water fountains, possible short term detention facility in ballfield. Stormwater detention facility coordinated with Ronald Bog Surface Water Project as a short term detention facility constructed on an athletic field
- Add neighborhood park amenities to meet Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard by adding playground and picnic facilities
- Add restroom
- Renovate ballfield and soccer field

\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## **DARNELL PARK**

Location: 1125 North 165<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 0.84 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### **DESCRIPTION**

Darnell Open Space is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian Park Neighborhood. The site is currently undeveloped due to its location and its dominant use as a surface water drainage area. Access to the property is off the Seattle City Light property. The park is adjacent to the Interurban Trail. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences and commercial uses.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Origins of the park name are unknown.

### **KEY FEATURES**

Natural area

Native habitat

Water access

Adjacent to Interurban Trail

Potential to serve as a natural walking area/interpretive site

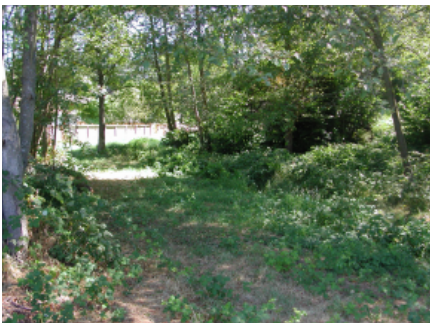
### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Improve surface water issues
- Remove invasive species and revegetate

### **10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

No existing amenities.

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:     \$0





## DARNELL PARK

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide an Interurban Trail resting spot with sitting area with benches and/ or picnic tables
- Construct trail in park and for connections to neighborhood and view point into park
- Stormwater detention facility and interpretive signing
- Vegetation enhancement removing invasive plants and replanting





## ECHO LAKE PARK

Location: 1521 North 200<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 0.77 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Echo Lake Park is located in the northern portion of the City on the edge of Echo Lake. The area surrounding the park is heavily developed and consists primarily of single family residences and the Interurban Trail was constructed in the Seattle City Light corridor on the eastern boundary of the park in 2004. This will effectively renovate a significant portion of land that is currently being used for park purposes leaving the north west section of the park to be improved.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

The park is named after the predominant feature, Echo Lake. The origins of the name of the lake are unknown.

### KEY FEATURES

Lake access

Picnic tables (2)

Benches (4)

Restroom (1)

Drinking fountain (1)

Ideal setting for development of a more formal picnic area and playground

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace benches (4)
- Replace picnic tables (2)
- Upgrade restroom facility (1)
- Repair parking area
- Regrade grassy area

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (7):	\$1,750
Garbage cans (3):	\$1,500
Picnic tables (2):	\$3,600
Benches (4):	\$3,200
Restroom facilities (1):	\$106,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$116,050







## ECHO LAKE PARK

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard by adding playground and picnic facilities
- Add children's play area
- Add additional picnic tables
- Replace restroom
- Provide ADA accessible path to edge of lake and restroom
- Add trees and landscaping including vegetation along west-side of park to provide screening for residences
- Install irrigation/sprinkler system
- Integrate Interurban Trailhead with park entrance at both north and south end
- Purchase triangle shaped street frontage from adjacent landowner to expand parking
- Acquire other Echo Lake public access points
- Develop walking route around Echo Lake area
- Add picnic shelter, barbecues and fishing pier







## HAMLIN PARK

Location: 16006 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE

Size: 72.12 acres

Classification: Large Urban Park



### DESCRIPTION

Hamlin Park is located in the southeastern central portion of the City in the Ridgecrest Neighborhood. The park has both recreational facilities and a wooded area with a trail network and stream. There are several other public facilities in the area including Kellogg Middle School, Shorecrest High School, the Fircrest Complex, Shoreline School District warehouse and the Shoreline Parks and Public Works maintenance facility. The area surrounding the park is relatively well developed and consists primarily of single family residences.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Hamlin Park is named for the owners of the property who may have donated at least a portion of the land to be used as a park. Hamlin Park is the oldest official park in the system and was likely acquired between 1939 and 1950.\*





## KEY FEATURES

Bleachers (12)  
Baseball fields (6) (3 youth baseball lighted, 2 softball lighted, and 1 regulation baseball field lighted)  
Children's playground area (1)  
Picnic tables (11) and shelter (1)  
Benches (12)  
Restrooms (2)  
Kiosks (2)  
Wooded natural area  
Drinking fountains (3)  
Two parking areas (over 160 parking stalls)

## HAMLIN PARK

Continued

## 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Upgrade picnic areas with tables, barbecues, and a new shelter
- Replace picnic shelter
- Improve ball fields with minor grading alterations
- Replace and upgrade field lighting
- Replace playground equipment
- Replace backstops and wing walls on lower fields

## 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (13):	\$3,250
Soccer goals (pair):	\$1,200
Bleachers (12):	\$14,400
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Restrooms (1):	\$106,000
Garbage cans (36):	\$18,000
Picnic tables (11):	\$19,800
Benches (12):	\$9,600
Barbecues (2):	\$800
Kiosks (2):	\$3,000
Drinking fountain (3):	\$1,400
Fencing (backstops/baseline):	\$27,300
Gravel surfacing (2200 SF):	\$4,400
Replace and upgrade field lighting:	\$420,000
 Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:	 \$659,150



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## HAMLIN PARK

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard by adding playground and picnic facilities
- Replacement and expansion of existing playground
- Add playground in south section of park
- Restroom replacement
- Athletic field improvements
- Athletic field lighting improvements
- Develop internal ADA accessible pathway /trail system to provide connections between facilities, adjacent neighborhood and parking areas
- Add benches and other amenities along trail system in wooded area
- Improved and expanded parking
- Establish cloverleaf configuration on lower fields and move away from water on east-side of fields
- Add site lighting
- Add permanent concession stand with storage
- Improvements including park entry improvements, playground and picnic facilities upgraded and expanded, restroom replacement, parking, trail system, athletic field and lighting improvements, concession stand, frontage improvements on 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, parking on north boundary, and potential recreation center site.
- Develop Forest Management Plan
- Develop Hamlin Park Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts)
- Correct drainage issues on lower fields and parking area near School District warehouse
- Provide maps, way-finding, and educational/interpretive signage throughout the site
- Acquire small section of land for buffer of City of Shoreline Maintenance Facility from Fircrest if opportunity avails itself and area near fields 1-4 near School District property for parking.
- Acquire Seattle Public Utility 8.9-acre property on north boundary of Hamlin Park.







## HAMLIN PARK

Continued





## HILLWOOD PARK

Location: 19001 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Northwest

Size: 10.0 Acres

Classification: Community Park

### DESCRIPTION

Hillwood Park is located in the northwest portion of the City in the Hillwood Neighborhood. Einstein Middle School borders the park. A portion of the middle school's track is located on the park property. The School District maintains use of this area through a Joint Use Agreement with the City. The park consists primarily of recreational facilities, but contains a small wooded area and trail on the central eastern edge of the park. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single-family homes.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park is likely named after Hillwood Elementary School that was originally located just north of the park site that is the current Shoreline School District Einstein Middle School.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Tennis courts (1)  
Soccer field (1)  
Baseball field (1)  
Picnic tables (2)  
Benches (3)  
Restroom (1)  
Drinking fountain (1)  
Children's playground area (1)  
Adjacent to Einstein Middle School



### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Resurface tennis courts
- Regrade outfield of ballfields
- Improve play structures
- Replace restroom
- Replace infield





### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Entry signage (1):	\$3,000
Regulation signage (4):	\$1,000
Soccer goals (1 pair):	\$1,200
Drinking fountain (1):	\$1,400
Fencing (3,574 linear feet):	\$32,166
Benches (3):	\$2,400
Children's playground:	\$30,000
Restroom:	\$106,000
Infield replacement:	\$40,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$217,166

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including playground and picnic facilities
- Move playground closer to field when it is replaced
- Add tot lot to playground when replaced
- Replace restroom and move it closer to ballfield and operate year round
- Realign ballfields and soccer field for better spectator viewing and closer proximity to restrooms and playground.
- Improve drainage and irrigation of athletic fields
- Add walking trail loop with benches along trail
- Enhance entrance and park identification and direction signs to orient public to park/school boundaries
- Add portable skate park
- Improve pedestrian access to park
- Improve line of sight into park from street
- Replace poplar trees along edge
- Develop Concept /Master Plan for site

## HILLWOOD PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## INNIS ARDEN RESERVE

Location: 17601 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW

Size: 22.63 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Innis Arden Reserve is located in the western portion of the City in the Innis Arden Neighborhood. The parcel is composed of a small ravine with slopes exceeding 40%. The site is bordered along the north, south, and east by residential uses. A railroad right-of-way is on the west. The site provides access to the Puget Sound, but requires crossing of the railroad right-of-way. A series of drainage ways and streams cross the site. Ronald Wastewater has a utility easement extending from the 16<sup>th</sup> Ave NW entrance down the slope to Puget Sound.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County 1993 Regional Conservation Futures Acquisition Program and King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Innis Arden Reserve was named after the Innis Arden housing development that was named by Bertha Boeing to commemorate her aunt's estate of the same name.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural vegetation

Puget Sound access

Informal path system

Potential to link parks along the Puget Sound through trail network development

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Upgrade site amenities as needed
- Remove invasive species and restore native vegetation

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (2): \$500

Trail repair: \$3,800

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$4,300





## LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Concept Plan improvements including trail system, view overlooks, parking at north and south boundaries and on street, way finding signage, entry signage, access to Puget Sound, vegetation enhancements, benches, picnic tables, fencing bluff area for safety, and interpretive signage
- Mark site boundaries
- Install formalized gateways and trailheads
- Develop Innis Arden Reserve Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts)
- Acquire public easements and construct railroad crossing for safe access to Puget Sound
- Slope stabilization

## INNIS ARDEN RESERVE

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## INTERURBAN TRAIL

Location: Seattle City Light power transmission line right of way between North 145<sup>th</sup> - 205<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 3.25 miles

Classification: Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

The Interurban Trail is a paved, multi-purpose pedestrian, bicycle trail that is located off Aurora Avenue and follows a linear corridor along the Seattle City Light property. The trail is under construction. It will connect neighborhoods to shopping, services, employment, transportation centers, and parks and will allow for the use of commuters as well as recreational bicyclists, walkers and joggers. The trail corridor provides an important north – south trail linkage through the City of Shoreline creating the spine of the City's bicycle trail system and it will provide an important link in the regional Interurban Trail system.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Interurban Trail is named for the Seattle-Everett Interurban Rail line that was constructed through Shoreline to Halls Lake in 1906. \*

### KEY FEATURES

3.25 mile paved multipurpose trail

Kiosk

Accessible parking at North 145<sup>th</sup> Street entrance

Identification and direction signing

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:     \$5,000

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Complete all segments of the Interurban Trail
- Complete bicycle and pedestrian connections to trail
- Add historical interpretive displays
- Add public art along corridor





## INTERURBAN TRAIL

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## **JAMES KEOUGH PARK**

Location: 2301 North 167th Street  
Size: 3.1 acres  
Classification: Neighborhood Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

James Keough Park is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian Park Neighborhood. The park is located along Interstate 5. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences. There are several public facilities (non-park) in the vicinity including the King County Waste Transfer Station on the south boundary of the park.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

The park was originally known as King County Park #80 and also known as North McCormick Neighborhood Park. In 1978, King County Council Member Tracy Owen introduced a motion to rename the park “James Keough Park” in honor of Mr. Keough, who, in the words of the motion, “is recognized by his neighbors as having been the primary force leading to the fruition of this community park.”\*

### **KEY FEATURES**

Tennis courts (2)  
Soccer field (1)  
Children’s playground area (1)  
Basketball court (1)  
Picnic tables (2)



### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace playground and provide ADA accessibility
- Regrade soccer field and add drainage
- Repair major cracks and resurface (or remove) tennis courts and replace nets.
- Restripe basketball court and replace hoops





### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (3):	\$750
Soccer field (1):	\$2,000
Tennis courts (2) plus nets:	\$9,350
Basketball hoops (1 set):	\$2,000
Picnic tables (2):	\$3,600
Garbage cans (1):	\$500
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$48,200

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including playground and picnic facilities
- Improvements include removal of gate, establish formal entrance road and parking, entry improvements, hard surface sports court, skatepark features, perimeter walking path, wayfinding signage, sports field upgrade, restroom, screening and noise mitigation adjacent to Interstate 5 and pedestrian connections to neighborhood on unimproved right-of-way and streets
- Interstate 5 noise and visual impact reduction
- Develop James Keough Park Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts)
- Construct new Interstate 5 pedestrian bridge

## JAMES KEOUGH PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## MERIDIAN PARK

Location: 16765 Wallingford Avenue North

Size: 3.13 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Meridian Park is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian Park Neighborhood. The park site has a wetland with a stream crossing the site as well as some passive meadow and natural areas with a circular trail. The area surrounding the park is fairly well developed, consisting primarily of single family uses. Meridian Park School is located to the north of the park.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds subject to agreement executed by King County and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development 1972.

This park is likely named after the Meridian Park Elementary School that was originally located just east of the park site that is the current Shoreline School District Children's Center.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural habitat

Established native vegetation

Picnic tables (3)

Benches (1)

Site offers educational opportunities

Potential for picnic areas in vegetative openings

Small open meadow

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Upgrade site amenities as needed
- Replace picnic tables (3)
- Remove invasive species and thin native vegetation
- Upgrade path system to meet ADA standards

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Picnic tables (3):	\$5,400
Regulatory signage (3):	\$750
Bench (1):	\$800
Park identification sign	

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$6,950







## MERIDIAN PARK

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including playground and picnic facilities
- Integrate this park with the Meridian Park School site
- Vegetation enhancement by removing invasive plants and replanting
- Add interpretive displays in partnership with school, which are appropriate for school use
- Park entry improvements



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## NORTH CITY PARK

Location: 19201 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE

Size: 3.94 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

North City Park is located in the northeast portion of the City in the North City Neighborhood. The site is heavily wooded, with walking trails. Development is limited to a circular asphalt trail with remnants of an interpretive display and plant identification markers. It is adjacent to North City Elementary School. The school's northernmost playfield overlays approximately 30 feet onto park property. The area surrounding the park is fairly well developed, consisting primarily of single-family uses and Interstate 5 on its western boundary.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park was named after the adjacent Shoreline School District North City Elementary School. \*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural habitat

Asphalt trail network

Kiosk (1)

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Revegetate understory

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (3):	\$750
Garbage cans (1):	\$500
Kiosk (1):	\$1,500
Park identification sign:	\$3,000
Fencing:	\$10,000
Trail maintenance:	\$5,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$20,750





### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Expand trail system
- Improve park identification sign and entrance
- Provide ADA parking and trail improvements
- Add interpretive displays in partnership with school which are appropriate for school use
- Develop a Forest Management Plan
- Add perimeter fencing
- I-5 noise impact reductions

## NORTH CITY PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## NORTHCREST PARK

Location: 827 NE 170<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 7.3 acres  
Classification: Neighborhood Park

### DESCRIPTION

Northcrest Park is located in the eastern portion of the City in the Ridgecrest Neighborhood. The park is heavily wooded and completely surrounded by single family residences. The park is long and linear approximately 300-feet in width by 1050-feet in length.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Originally called King County Neighborhood Park #12. It was also known as Ridgecrest Park #2. Later the name was changed to Northcrest Park to distinguish it from Ridgecrest Park #1, which is the present day Ridgecrest Park. \*

### KEY FEATURES

Children's playground area (1)  
Wooded area  
Trail network  
Picnic tables (2)  
Benches (1)

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Upgrade site amenities as needed
- Remove/reduce vegetation along trail for safety and visibility
- Replace declining picnic tables

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (5):	\$1,250
Bench (1):	\$800
Picnic tables (2):	\$3,600
Garbage cans (3):	\$1,500
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Path:	\$700

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$37,850



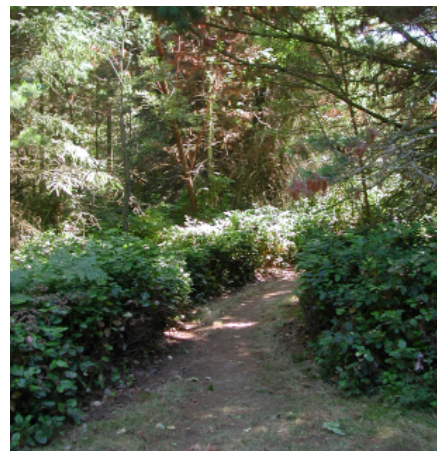


### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including playground and picnic facilities
- Park entry improvements
- Provide way-finding and roadside signage to and throughout the park
- Provide ADA path improvements
- Develop Forest Management Plan

## NORTHCREST PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## PARAMOUNT OPEN SPACE

Location: 946 NE 147<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 9.21 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Paramount Open Space is located in the southeastern portion of the City just north of Northeast 145<sup>th</sup> Street. The park consists of two separate parcels separated by an unimproved right-of-way. The site consists of hillsides with slopes exceeding 40% as well as adjoining lowlands and wetlands. There is a small developed area near the southern boundary of the property. Streams cross the site.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park was designated as a neighborhood park in the 1976 report by King County identifying this parcel as Neighborhood Park #15. This park is likely named after the former Paramount Park Elementary School site. \*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural Area

Benches (3)

Picnic tables (1)

Ponds provide educational experience

Passive recreational opportunities

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Remove invasive species
- Mark boundaries of park and address park encroachment issues
- Remove construction debris strewn across property

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (3):	\$750
Entry signage (2):	\$6,000
Interpretive signage (3):	\$1,500
Picnic tables (1):	\$1,800
Garbage cans (2):	\$1,000
Benches (3):	\$2,400
Gravel surface (1200 SF)	\$2,400

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$15,850





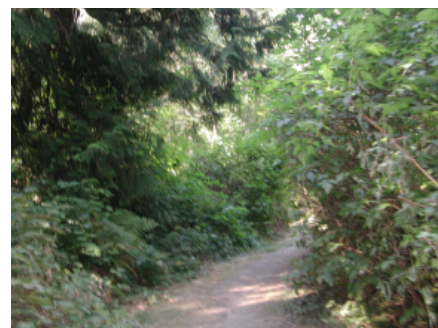


## PARAMOUNT OPEN SPACE

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including picnic facilities
- Formalize trail system and address ADA accessibility in parking area and trails;
- Provide directional signing to and through park
- Park entry improvements including the addition of interpretive signage at entrance of park
- Develop Paramount Open Space Master Plan; develop joint City/Neighborhood plan and coordinate with Surface Water Management Plan
- Parking improvements
- Vegetation enhancements
- Boundary survey to address encroachment issues
- Purchase land adjacent to south and east boundaries of park to enhance the park environment near ponds and pedestrian entrances to the park
- Preserve old tractor in south end of park



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## PARAMOUNT SCHOOL PARK

Location: 15300 8th Avenue NE

Size: 8.55 Acres

Classification: Community Park

### DESCRIPTION

Paramount School Park is located in the southeastern central portion of the City in the Ridgecrest Neighborhood. The park is generally open with a grouping of trees on its northern boundary. The park was constructed on School District property as part of the City of Shoreline and Shoreline School District Joint Use Agreement. The park was master planned in 2000 and constructed in phases. The skate park was opened in October 2002 and the rest of the park was opened for public use early in 2003. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single-family homes.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park is situated on Shoreline School District property and was the site of the Paramount Park Elementary School. The school was closed and the School District and King County Parks entered into a joint use agreement for use of the property for park purposes.\*







### KEY FEATURES

Soccer field (1)  
Bleachers (4)  
Baseball field (1)  
Skate park  
Picnic tables (10)  
Benches (3)  
Restroom (1)  
Children's playground area (2)  
Drinking fountain (1)  
Parking lots (2)  
Circular walking path (.33 mile)  
Sidewalk improvements  
Detention swale

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace picnic tables
- Replace benches

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Picnic tables: \$10,800  
Benches: \$4,000  
Signage: \$500

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$15,300

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Construct picnic shelter 2004 CIP
- Construct tot lot playground 2004 CIP
- Provide additional signage
- Park entry improvements
- Renovate skate park

## PARAMOUNT SCHOOL PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## **RICHMOND BEACH COMMUNITY PARK**

Location: 2201 NW 197<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 3.08 acres  
Classification: Neighborhood Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Richmond Beach Community Park is located in the northwestern portion of the City in the Richmond Beach Neighborhood. The Richmond Beach Library is located on park land leased from the City of Shoreline. The park has views to the Puget Sound, and has a combination of open areas and wooded areas. The park sits below the street grade along 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW and has an extensive retaining wall limiting access. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists of a mixture of single family, multi-family, and commercial uses.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds. Subject to lease agreement between King County and King County Library District in 1993.

This park is located on the original site of Richmond Beach Elementary School and is likely named after the school. The Shoreline School District sold the property to King County in 1977 and the gymnasium on the site, which is now the library, was used for community recreation. \*

### **KEY FEATURES**

Views of Puget Sound and beyond  
Children's playground area (1)  
Tennis court (2 unlighted)  
Benches (6)  
Picnic tables (5)

### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Assess structural stability of retaining wall on the north and east edge of the park
- Upgrade asphalt paths
- Replace railing on the steps to the park
- Replace chain-link fence
- Replace playground
- Renovate tennis courts
- Renovate stairways







### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (4):	\$1,000
Picnic tables (5):	\$9,000
Garbage cans (4):	\$2,000
Benches (6):	\$4,800
Fence (35,690 LF):	\$321,210
Asphalt paths (15,000 SF):	\$ 22,500
Playground:	\$40,000
Tennis court:	\$120,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$520,510

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Replace playground and expand it to include tot lot play apparatus and enhance picnic facilities
- ADA path and parking improvements
- Improve perimeter landscaping on west side of park
- Provide new entry signs
- Address drainage in northwest corner of park

## RICHMOND BEACH COMMUNITY PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## **RICHMOND BEACH SALTWATER PARK**

Location: 2021 NW 190<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 39.34 acres

Classification: Regional Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Richmond Beach Saltwater Park is located in the west portion of the City in the Richmond Beach Neighborhood. The park is bordered by the Puget Sound on the west. It is the only park in the City of Shoreline that provides direct public access to the saltwater shoreline. The park is extensively developed and provides views of the Puget Sound and areas beyond. The immediate area surrounding the park is fully developed and consists primarily of single family residences.

### **PUBLIC ART**

In 1998, the “Welcoming Figure” by artists Steve Brown, Andy Wilbur, and Joe Gobin was commissioned by the King County Arts Commission and placed on the beach at Richmond Beach Saltwater Park. A Tribal Advisory Board selected this site to acknowledge the importance of waterways and canoeing in Salish culture. This beach was once known as q’q’e wai dat (k-eh k-EH wei dut) for a tobacco-like plant gathered here.







## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

In 1890, C.W. Smith platted the property as Richmond Beach to sell parcels as a business and resort community. It was one of the first properties to be platted west of 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW and south of NW 200<sup>th</sup> Street. As a result the area was referred to as Richmond until later in history.\*

## KEY FEATURES

Puget Sound access  
Beach  
Observation areas  
Picnic tables (22)  
Picnic shelters (2)  
Benches (33)  
Restrooms (2)  
Playground (1)  
Bridge over railroad (1)  
Bike racks (1)  
Drinking fountains (3)  
Barbecue areas (11)

## 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Install plant and other erosion control measures throughout site
- Replace bridge with ADA compliant route to beach
- Replace railing on steps in park
- Improve and stabilize paths to deter erosion and meet ADA accessibility requirements

## RICHMOND BEACH SALTWATER PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



# **RICHMOND BEACH SALTWATER PARK**

Continued

## **10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Regulatory signage (10):	\$2,500
Interpretive signage (1):	\$500
Path (6065 SF):	\$12,130
Barbecues (11):	\$4,400
Picnic tables (22):	\$39,600
Garbage cans (18):	\$9,000
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Bridge (1: 16' X 250'):	\$600,000
Entry sign:	\$3,600
Benches:	\$8,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$709,730





## LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Complete Richmond Beach Saltwater Park Master Plan and design (scheduled for 2004 in current CIP)
- Develop pier
- Develop trail along Puget Sound that connects to Innis Arden Reserve
- Provide additional parking improvements and restroom facilities
- Improve landscaping and erosion control
- Add new viewpoints
- Improve paths and stairways to enhance pedestrian circulation in park
- Provide middle tier improvements for picnic, view points
- Provide underwater marine park
- Provide water trail stop
- Add outdoor shower facilities at beach
- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including playground and picnic facilities
- Acquire private property located between the park and the Strandberg Preserve owned by the City for better pedestrian access and to expand open space

## RICHMOND BEACH SALTWATER PARK

Continued







## **RICHMOND HIGHLANDS PARK**

Location: 16554 Fremont Avenue North

Size: 4.2 Acres

Classification: Community Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Richmond Highlands Park is located in the west central portion of the City in the Richmond Highlands Neighborhood. The park is a rectangular shaped parcel with the Richmond Highlands Recreation Center (RHRC) fronting on Fremont Avenue North. The open space area and ball fields are behind the recreation center adjacent to North 167<sup>th</sup> Street. A new playground structure was installed in 2003. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists of a mixture of single family, multi-family, and commercial uses.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

In 1910, the Seattle–Everett Traction Company established the name “Richmond Highlands” to designate the stop at North 185<sup>th</sup> and Aurora Avenue North nearest to Richmond Beach. Richmond Highlands was named to differentiate the area from Richmond Beach. In 1950, as the Shoreline School District planned for a new Ronald School building next door to the old one, the Lions Club and the Richmond Highlands Community Club along with other interested parties, moved the old Ronald School lunchroom and auditorium building to North 167<sup>th</sup> Street and Fremont Avenue North, the site of the new Richmond Highlands Recreation Center which was under the protective arm of the School District. In 1952, the North District Council of Clubs petitioned the School District to turn over the property and operation of the recreation center to the King County Parks Department. \*



### **KEY FEATURES**

- Children’s playground area (1)
- Baseball field (2)
- Soccer field (1)
- Bleachers (1) (portable)
- Concrete bleachers
- Recreation Center
- Picnic tables (1)
- Benches (2)
- Restrooms (2) (One inside Recreation Center)



Drinking fountain (1)

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Adjust grading and irrigation in the ball fields
- Replace restrooms and make ADA accessible
- Replace bleachers on east side
- Renovate recreation center restrooms behind stage
- Replace backstops
- Repair, maintain and/or replace interior surfaces and systems including HVAC, plumbing, electrical, flooring and furnishings and renovate interior restrooms.

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Park entry signage (1):	\$3,000
Regulatory signage (7):	\$1,750
Benches (2):	\$1,600
Garbage cans (7):	\$3,500
Picnic tables (1):	\$1,800
Restrooms	\$206,000
Recreation Center building	\$185,000
Backstops	\$45,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$447,650

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including picnic facilities and playgrounds
- Add frontage improvements along right-of-way on North 167<sup>th</sup> Street and Linden Avenue North including parking, bollards, and landscaping
- Add perimeter path to improve ADA accessibility and neighborhood connections/pedestrian access to fields and recreation center
- Replace restroom
- Improve athletic fields by regrading and replanting
- Add amenities like drinking fountain, benches and soccer goals
- Storage and concession facilities

## RICHMOND HIGHLANDS PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## RICHMOND RESERVE

Location: 19101 22<sup>ND</sup> Avenue NW

Size: 0.11 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Richmond Reserve is located in the northwest portion of the City. It is a small wooded triangular park with slopes over 40%. The adjacent uses are primarily single family residences.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

This park is likely named after “Richmond” as the area was known when it was first platted for development by C.W. Smith.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural area

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Remove invasive species and restore native vegetation throughout site

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (3): \$750

Replacement vegetation: \$1000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$1750

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Complete revegetation throughout site
- Add park identification signing
- Retain as small green belt





## RICHMOND RESERVE

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## **RIDGECREST PARK**

Location: 108 NE 161<sup>st</sup> Street

Size: 3.7 acres

Classification: Neighborhood Park

### **DESCRIPTION**

Ridgecrest Park is located in the east central portion of the City in the Ridgecrest Neighborhood. The park consists of both open and wooded areas. This park is adjacent to Interstate 5 and contains areas where slopes exceed 40% on the south and east edge. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists of single family residences.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Ridgecrest Community Club initiated purchase of the property in 1959 for park purposes and later sold the property to King County Parks Department.\*

### **KEY FEATURES**

Baseball field (1)

Bleachers (2)

Handball courts (2)

Benches (2)

Children's playground area (1)

Drinking fountain (1)



### **10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS**

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Renovate handball courts
- Remove non-native species and add vegetation on perimeter banks.
- Replace backstop and wing walls
- Replace drinking fountain
- Replace handball court







### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (1):	\$250
Benches (2):	\$1,600
Garbage cans (3):	\$1,500
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Fencing (760 LF):	\$6,840
Drinking fountain:	\$2,400
Handball court:	\$80,000
Backstops:	\$40,000

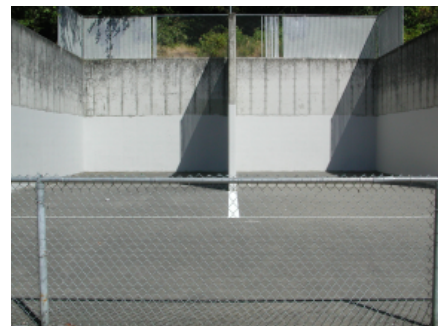
Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$162,590

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including picnic facilities and playgrounds
- Park entry improvements
- Add perimeter walking path with ADA access
- Provide directional signs to park
- Improve parking with curb/gutter and ADA access
- Address bank erosion
- Upgrade multi-use field
- Sidewalk improvement for pedestrian access on street
- Add park amenities such as enclosure for sanican, drinking fountain
- Provide additional planting on berm to mitigate noise from Interstate 5
- Master Plan
- Acquire easement or purchase undeveloped property east of park above handball courts for territorial view and possible connection to neighborhood

## RIDGECREST PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## RONALD BOG PARK

Location: 2301 North 175<sup>th</sup> Street

Size: 13.61 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

Ronald Bog is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian Park Neighborhood. The focal point of this park is a small pond that serves an important function in stormwater management. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences.

### PUBLIC ART

In 1978, the “Kiss” sculpture by Michael Sweeny was commissioned by the King County Art Commission and placed at Ronald Bog Park.

### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds

Originally known as “the bog”, native Americans and local pioneers were known to utilize the bog as a cranberry resource and general recreation area through the 1940s. First surveyed for its peat resources in 1923 (Rigg), the bog was mined for its peat in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1965, a proposal was made to King County to acquire the Ronald Bog property for a park. The King County Planning Commission had identified it in 1963 as a potential park site, but it was not until 1974 that the area was acquired.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Fishing area  
Natural area with native vegetation  
Picnic tables (2)  
Sod viewing shelter (1)  
Public art  
Benches (5)  
Picnic tables (2)

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Improve and expand asphalt parking area
- Remove invasive species and replace with native plants
- Improve site drainage





### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (3):	\$750
Garbage cans (1):	\$500
Benches (5):	\$4,000
Picnic tables (2):	\$3,600

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$8,850

## RONALD BOG PARK

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Park entry improvements
- Sidewalks along Meridian Avenue North
- Provide interpretive ADA accessible trails and walkway with signage and amenities to describe bog, plants etc.
- Add picnic facilities
- Parking lot improvements
- Add horticultural specialty focus to park e.g. arboretum, rhododendron garden, etc.
- Provide public art walk
- Park entry improvements off Meridian Avenue North, parking, trail system, raised walkway and overlooks to bog with seating and interpretive signing, sculpture garden with public art platforms, vegetation and habitat enhancements, pedestrian access from Corliss Avenue North and from Meridian Park School.
- Develop Ronald Bog Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts scheduled in CIP for 2006)
- Stormwater detention facility coordinated with Surface Water Management



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## SHORELINE PARK

Location: 19030 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE

Size: 8.68 Acres (4.7 acres plus 3.98 acres owned by the Shoreline School District)

Classification: Community Park

### DESCRIPTION

Shoreline Park is located in the north central portion of the City in the Echo Lake Neighborhood. A portion of the park is owned by the Shoreline School District. The park has two all weather soccer fields and a natural wooded area to the north and the Shoreline Pool. The site is adjacent to the Spartan Gym, the Shoreline Center and the Shoreline Stadium. The remainder of the surrounding area is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences.

### PUBLIC ART

In 1976, "Untitled" by artist Robert L. Goss was commissioned by the King County Arts Commission and placed on the Shoreline Pool grounds.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds.

Subject to lease between Shoreline School District No. 412 and King County for lease of swimming pool site which expires in 2010. This park was acquired by King County in the late 1970s and was located adjacent to Shoreline High School and is likely named after the school. \*



### KEY FEATURES

Swimming pool (1 – 25 yards)

Tennis courts (2)

Soccer fields (2)

Bleachers (4)

Children's playground area (1)

Picnic tables (4)

Benches (10)

Restroom (1)



### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace wood fence around soccer fields with chain link fence
- Adjust existing lights to mitigate soccer field lighting
- Replace and relocate play equipment near road and



parking on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE.

- Refinish pool surfaces, replace roof, and repair and replace systems including HVAC, plumbing, electrical, flooring and furnishings

#### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (8):	\$2,000
Children's playground (1):	\$30,000
Soccer field (grass):	\$300,000
Soccer goal (2 pairs):	\$2,400
Bleachers (4):	\$4,800
Garbage cans (8):	\$4,000
Fencing (1500 LF):	\$13,500
Field lighting:	\$240,000
Drinking fountain:	\$1,200
Pool building lifecycle costs	\$250,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$847,900

#### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including picnic and playground facilities
- Renovate soccer fields with synthetic grass
- Add parking near fields on east side of park
- Add directional signing to park especially east side
- Improve pedestrian access between main parking areas and ballfields
- Improve directional signing on Shoreline Center campus in partnership with School District e.g. to conference center, to Shoreline Pool, to Spartan Gym, to restrooms, etc.
- Upgrade School District utility field for soccer, improved access and include lights
- Tennis court lighting
- Master Plan entire City / School District Complex including pool, park, fields, conference center, Spartan Recreation Center, stadium, administration and maintenance facilities, parking and the potential addition of a 250 seat theater

\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum

## SHORELINE PARK

Continued





## **SPARTAN RECREATION CENTER**

Location: 18560 1st Avenue NE

Size: 34,727 square feet

Classification: Community Recreation Center

### **DESCRIPTION**

Spartan Gym is located in the northeastern central portion of the City at the Shoreline Center. The recreation center is owned by the Shoreline School District and operated by the City Parks, Recreation and Cultural Service Department. The site was renovated and re-opened by the School District in May, 2001 at a cost of \$2 million. The City has invested an additional \$650,000 of Capital Improvement Project funds to complete the remodeling of two multi-purpose rooms at the site in 2005. The immediate area surrounding the recreation center is completely developed and consists of the Shoreline Pool, Shoreline Park, Shoreline Conference Center, Shoreline School District Administration offices, Shoreline Stadium, and the Shoreline / Lake Forest Park Senior Center.

### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Funding Source: School District Bond Issue; 1992, City Capital Improvement Projects; 2002.

This recreation center is situated on Shoreline School District property and was the site of the Shoreline High School. The school was closed and the School District entered into a joint use agreement to have the City manage 23,500 square feet (68% of the property) for recreation purposes.





## KEY FEATURES

Gymnasium (1)  
Fitness room (1)  
Dance room (1)  
Weight training room (1)  
Multi-purpose room (2)  
Reception area (1)  
Lobby (1)  
Public restrooms (2)  
Locker rooms with showers (2)  
General equipment storage (2)  
Fitness equipment storage (4)  
Athletic equipment storage (2)  
Display case (1)  
Bleacher seating (1)  
Custodial and storage (1)

## 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Replace fitness exercise equipment as needed
- Replace tables, chairs, and lobby furniture as needed
- Re-finish gymnasium floor as needed

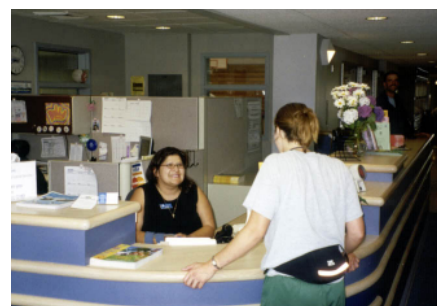
## 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Fitness Exercise Equipment:	\$25,000
Site Furniture:	\$8,500
Floor Refinishing:	\$6,300
Signage:	\$5,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost:	\$44,800
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## SPARTAN RECREATION CENTER

Continued







## SHOREVIEW PARK

Location: 700 NW Innis Arden Way

Size: 45.87 acres

Classification: Large Urban Park

### DESCRIPTION

Shoreview Park is located in the western central portion of the City in the Highland Terrace Neighborhood. The park is adjacent to Shoreline Community College and Boeing Creek Park, a natural area park. Numerous upgrades and facility improvements were completed in the developed portion of Shoreview Park in 2003 including a new Little League field, improved access and expanded parking, children's playgrounds, restroom facilities, and ADA improvements. The park as a whole has streams, a wetland area, and slopes in excess of 40%. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation grant and Forward Thrust Bonds.

The Boeing family owned this property and utilized it as their own private reserve. The Boeing family sold the property to the Shoreline School District. The south section of the property was the proposed site for the Shoreline School District's "Shoreview High School". The School District did not develop the high school and sold the property to King County. The property was named Highland Community Park by King County at the time of the purchase of the property and it was later renamed Shoreview Park. The property was purchased with InterAgency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and Land and Water Conservation Funds. After incorporation, the City of Shoreline named the open space portion of the property Boeing Creek Park and retained Shoreview Park name for the southern section of the property.\*



### KEY FEATURES

- Tennis courts (4)
- All weather soccer field (1)
- Bleachers (3)
- Softball fields (1)
- Little League field (1)
- Children's playground area (2)



Picnic tables (2)  
Drinking fountains (4)  
Benches (8)  
Restrooms (2)  
Parking area (152 spaces incl. 10 ADA accessible)

## SHOREVIEW PARK

Continued

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- On-going removal of non-native invasive plants
- On-going maintenance of habitat restoration area

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Most facilities at Shoreview Park are new and will not require replacement within the 10-year life cycle period.

Regulation Signage: \$400

Garbage Cans: \$7,500

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$7,900

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add picnic facilities
- Renovate soccer field with synthetic grass
- Park entry improvements
- Improve landscaping on bank areas near parking lots
- Formalize trail heads and trail system with interpretive and directional signing, trail improvements and removal / revegetation of informal trails.
- Improve connections to Boeing Creek Park with a trail network
- Continue path along Innis Arden Way for entire length of property to hook up with future sidewalks
- Develop Boeing Creek and Shoreview Open Space Master Plan (conceptual planning in 2004 will set a foundation for future master planning efforts) including designation of future development areas and natural preservation
- Resolve Shoreline Community College property encroachment
- Coordinate habitat restoration efforts along Boeing Creek with Surface Water Management



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum





## STRANDBERG PRESERVE

Location: 19101 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW

Size: 2.56 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

### DESCRIPTION

The Strandberg Preserve is located in the west portion of the City in the Richmond Beach Neighborhood. The park is identified as a conservation area. The immediate area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences. The property is located near Richmond Beach Saltwater Park.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Shoreline purchased the property in 2001. The property owner had designated the property as a Conservancy Area prior to conveying the property to the City.\*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural area with native vegetation

Close proximity to Richmond Beach Saltwater Park providing upland experience

### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

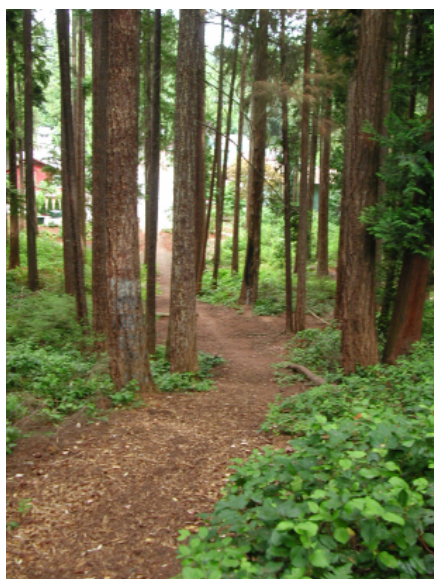
- Replace regulatory signage as needed
- Replace trail

### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Regulatory signage (2): \$500

Trail: \$1,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$1,500





## STRANDBERG PRESERVE

Continued

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve trail
- Provide ADA trail improvements from 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW to overlook and from 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW entrance to main flat area
- Provide ADA accessible parking
- Install boundary markers to reduce private property trespassing
- Add park entrance improvements with park identification signs
- Add street signage to direct people to park
- Provide parking at 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW

\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



## TWIN PONDS PARK

Location: 15401 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE  
Size: 21.57 acres  
Classification: Community Park



### DESCRIPTION

Twin Ponds Park is located in the central portion of the City in the Parkwood Neighborhood. The park is irregular in shape and has two ponds, wetland, recreational facilities, and a natural area with a stream. The area surrounding the park is completely developed and consists primarily of single family residences and an assisted living center is located across the street to the east.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Funding Source: King County Forward Thrust Bonds and Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation grant.

In the 1940s and 1950s the property was mined for peat. This park was originally referred to as South Central Park by King County. The name was changed to Twin Ponds at some point, likely named after the two ponds that are the dominant feature of the park. \*

### KEY FEATURES

Natural area with ponds  
Soccer field (1)  
Soccer field lighting (1998)  
Children's playground area (1)  
Picnic tables (7)  
Benches (5)  
Restroom (1)  
Kiosk (1) and observation area  
Drinking fountain (1)  
Tennis court (1)  
Paved court surface (abandoned)  
Paved pathways and unpaved trails  
Parking lot areas (2)



### 10-YEAR MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT NEEDS

- Replace site amenities as needed
- Restore kiosk and observation area
- Replace declining picnic tables
- Remove invasive species throughout site and replant
- Renovate restroom
- Remove basketball court or restore depending on neighborhood priorities





### 10-YEAR EXISTING SITE SPECIFIC LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Park entry signage (2):	\$6,000
Regulatory signage (7):	\$1,750
Soccer field (sand base):	\$175,000
Soccer goal (pair):	\$1,200
Bleachers (2):	\$2,400
Garbage cans (6):	\$3,000
Picnic tables (7):	\$12,600
Drinking fountain:	\$1,400
Asphalt path (8,000 SF):	\$12,000

Total 10-Year Life Cycle Cost: \$215,350

### LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add neighborhood park amenities to fulfill Neighborhood Park Level of Service standard including picnic and playground facilities
- Park entry improvements
- Provide improvements including ADA access, route of travel, parking, signage, trails and paths
- Upgrade 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE with parking, curbs and sidewalks or meandering path
- Storm water detention facility
- Add site amenities including benches, drinking fountains, picnic tables, pond overlooks, site lighting, and fencing
- Master Plan
- Renovate all-weather field with synthetic grass
- Develop a Forest Management Plan including vegetation enhancements, arboretum potential along paths and determine level of improvements along western arm of park
- Provide educational opportunities / interpretive signage related to natural features in park

## TWIN PONDS PARK

Continued



\*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum



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## CHAPTER 7

# RECREATION PROGRAMS

This chapter reviews and analyzes Shoreline's recreation program in order to address citizens' current and future recreation and program needs. As part of this *PROS Plan*, information regarding Shoreline's existing recreation programs as well as comparable providers was collected. Community and staff input was gathered and evaluated in order to develop a recreation program philosophy.

As part of this analysis, the *PROS Plan* utilizes a recreation program pyramid, a tool that helps determine the community and individual benefits as well as the perceived obligation to the service area, the level of community support and willingness to pay, the stability of the program area, the cost per participant, the commitment level of the participants, and the environmental impact of the program. The pyramid assists in sorting Shoreline's recreation programs into one of five levels. Each level correlates to a decreasing level of tax subsidy and an increase of user fee support. A pricing philosophy will match up with each level of the recreation program pyramid. Under this philosophy a department wide pricing policy can be understood and utilized universally throughout the different program areas and staff.

The recreation program pyramid sorting system is an extremely important methodology within the *PROS Plan*. It formulates the future program offerings, philosophy, pricing, and cost recovery. Core program areas and ancillary program areas are identified. The public can be educated as to the philosophy and methodology of pricing and direct cost increases in the future. Based on all the information gathered through the program analysis, several opportunities for additional programming are identified that the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department can explore.

These topics are covered in detail in the following sections:

- Existing recreation programs
- Alternative providers
- Public input on recreation programs
- Recreation program pyramid development
- Conclusions



## EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS

Additional information on the Recreation Programs can be found in Appendices G: Alternative Providers and H: Recreation Inventory Matrix.

A review of programs offered by Shoreline as well as recreation providers in the nearby area was conducted as part of the planning process. As is typical of most community recreation programs, Shoreline offers a variety of activities to residents as well as those in nearby communities. A review of the current recreation program helps determine the viability and success level of each program area. The inventory of existing programs is categorized and analyzed as to the marketability, pricing, cost per participant, community support, and locations offered. It is important to identify the program areas and organize them into the recreation program and pricing pyramid to determine the benefit level of the program.

The City of Shoreline has been offering a variety of recreation programs to the community and nearby residents since incorporation. Indoor program locations include the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands Recreation Center, Spartan Recreation Center, community schools, Shoreline Center, and Shoreline Community College. City parks as well as community school properties are heavily utilized for outdoor activities.

The major program areas include:

- **General Recreation Programs** providing classes, developmentally disabled programs, and special interest workshops;
- **Aquatics Programs** providing a variety of classes and programs at the Shoreline swimming pool;
- **Facilities** providing oversight of athletic fields, picnic shelters and recreation center rentals;
- **Teen Programs** providing specialized programs and events for the area's teen population; and
- **Cultural and Community Services and Events** providing family programs and special events throughout the year, and financial support to the Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council and the Shoreline Historical Museum.



Examples of programs available through the department include teen after-school activities, groups for girls, weekend events, trips, and many others for young adults. Aquatic activities range from youth and adult swim lessons to diving instruction, lifeguard and water safety instructor training, lap swim, recreational swim, and water aerobics.

Adult programs cover a wide variety of topics – fitness, cooking, art, dance, martial arts, athletics, special interest, and many others. Youth programs also cover a broad scope of day camps, sports camps, special interest, dance, art, and music as well as numerous preschool/toddler programs. One of the more unique markets Shoreline serves is adults with developmental disabilities and special needs. Activities include a daytime adult program, arts, trips, drop-in daytime, fitness, and many others.

Relative to youth athletics, the department focuses primarily on providing facilities to an assortment of nonprofit entities and supporting their efforts. In addition, various swim groups use the Shoreline Pool for practices and competition. Both the City of Shoreline and several nonprofit entities provide adult athletics.



## ALTERNATIVE PROVIDERS

Additional information on the Recreation Programs can be found in Appendix G: Alternative Providers.

There are a number of recreation program providers in Shoreline and nearby communities. Various communities, nonprofit agencies, and private businesses provided information about their recreation programs. A detailed summary and program matrix are provided in the appendix and a brief overview follows.

An inventory of the other service providers within the Shoreline market area and the programs offered helps determine the service gaps as well as the recreational program duplication that exists. Identifying the different niche markets of the other service providers can be compared to the target market for the programs offered by the Recreation Division.

The Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council provides a variety of cultural service programs and events in the community. The Arts Council has also acquired a portable stage to provide a venue for community concerts in the parks. The Shoreline Historical Museum provides museum programs and services to the community. Both nonprofits receive significant financial support from the City to fund basic services. In addition, the Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Senior Center, another nonprofit organization, is located at the Shoreline Center and provides recreation programs, health and social services for elder citizens in the community. The Senior Center receives financial support from the City to provide these services.

The Shoreline/South County Family YMCA offers programs similar to those provided by the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department, yet each filling unique niches. The nearby communities of Mountlake Terrace and Lynnwood have community centers with indoor aquatics, gymnasium, fitness area, meeting rooms, etc. The Frances Anderson Cultural and Leisure Center in Edmonds offers programs in fitness, art and special interests. The main King County programming facilities include swimming pools where the county offers recreational swimming, lap swim, fitness swimming and instructional programs. Shoreline Community College offers fitness programs as well as educational activities in the areas of cooking, visual arts, etc., with a major focus on continuing education. The Fircrest Pool offers public swim lessons and therapeutic swim opportunities.

**Programs similar to those offered by Shoreline are also available through private organizations such as health and fitness clubs, dance and gymnastics clubs.**



A Community Attitude and Interest Survey was conducted to determine the community support for different program areas. The results are very important as they can be utilized to validate the program offerings for the Recreation Division. Past and current program participants responded as well as non-users. This helps determine what patrons like and why some of the public does not participate in programs offered by the Recreation Division.

## PUBLIC INPUT ON RECREATION PROGRAMS

Additional information on the public participation in recreation programs can be found in Chapter 5: Community Participation.

Citizens responding to the Community Attitude and Interest Survey provided input regarding participation in current programs and interest in potential future programs. Almost a quarter of respondents (23%), have participated in a program offered by the City during the past twelve months. Furthermore, a major portion of those participants rated programs as excellent (49%) or good (45%), which compares favorably to the national average where 30% rated programs as excellent and 55% rated them as good.

Survey respondents indicated the programs and activities they participate in most often, the mean number of household respondents participating, and activities they would participate in more often if programming were available. While the top two participatory activities as well as several others are only indirectly related to programs, quite a few programmable activities involved high levels of participation. Table 7.1 summarizes these survey responses.

Key program facilities rated first, second, third or fourth most important by survey respondents included indoor swimming pools (22%), cultural facilities (11%), outdoor swimming pools/water parks (10%), indoor exercise and fitness facilities (10%), museums (9%), soccer fields (9%), youth baseball and softball fields (7%), outdoor theater (6%), outdoor tennis courts (4%), indoor gymnasiums (4%), meeting space/conference center (3%), adult baseball and softball fields (3%), and teen center (3%).

Additionally, 91% of survey respondents indicated that providing programs for residents of all ages and families was a very important (72%) or somewhat important (19%) function of the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department. When asked to identify the three





## PUBLIC INPUT ON RECREATION PROGRAMS

Additional information on the public participation in recreation programs can be found in Chapter 5: Community Participation.

most important functions, providing programs for residents of all ages and families received the third highest number of important ratings behind preserving the environment and providing open space, and operating and maintaining city

Table 7.1: Program Opportunities based on Survey Results

Programs and Activities	Currently Participate at Least Once/Month	Mean # of HH Respondents Participating	Would Participate in More Often
Running or walking	95%	2.03	38%
Visiting nature areas/spending time outdoors	88%	2.18	30%
Youth soccer	83%	1.10	5%
Youth baseball or softball	82%	1.10	4%
Adult fitness/aerobics classes & weight training	81%	1.37	13%
Bicycling	80%	1.62	16%
Using gyms for basketball or volleyball	74%	1.18	7%
Inline skating/rollerblading/skateboarding	74%	1.14	5%
Swimming for exercise/water fitness classes	72%	1.24	13%
Going to the beach/Puget Sound	72%	2.38	26%
Recreational swim/swim lessons	71%	1.56	14%
Adult softball or baseball	71%	1.07	3%
Boating/sailing/kayaking	66%	1.32	9%
Adult soccer	66%	1.01	2%
Fishing	64%	1.24	5%
Senior citizen programs	60%	1.06	7%
Youth classes	60%	1.05	3%
Competitive swimming	59%	0.96	1%
Summer camp programs	56%	1.06	3%
Tennis	54%	1.15	5%
Adult classes	53%	1.09	11%
Participating in theater, dance and visual arts	51%	1.15	7%
Ice skating/hockey	39%	1.15	3%
Attending live theater/concert performances	36%	1.67	17%
Attending community special events	29%	1.70	12%



The recreation program pyramid system was developed by GreenPlay, LLC and is utilized to assist recreation departments to determine the level of tax support and user fees appropriate for the different program areas offered. The pyramid is customized for the Shoreline Plan based on the consensus of the Recreation Department in terms of benefits to the community as well as individual participants. The sorting of programs and placement into the five different levels of the pyramid can be adjusted based on community values and perceptions. The recreation pricing pyramid is extremely important as it standardizes the pricing process and creates equity within each program area based on the individual gain from the program.

## RECREATION PROGRAM PYRAMID DEVELOPMENT

Additional information on the Recreation Program Pyramid can be found in Appendix XX.

### PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY

As part of the *PROS* planning process, recreation staff participated in three workshops to develop a program philosophy with the key outcomes of:

*Understanding the structure of a program philosophy pyramid model,*  
*Learning how the City of Shoreline's philosophy will be based on the agency's mission,*  
*Determining the characteristics of the various levels of the program pyramid,*  
*Discovering objective ways to determine if existing and new programs are aligned with the mission.*

### DEPARTMENTAL MISSION

The Departmental mission statement provides the foundation for program planning:

*To provide life-enhancing experiences and promote a healthy community; to bring our culture to life and transfer it to the next generation.*

*This is achieved through:*  
*Stewardship of our parks, facilities and open spaces*  
*Recreational programs and cultural experiences for all ages and abilities.*



## **BENEFITS FILTER**

Beyond the mission, understanding who benefits from a program provides a critical starting point for developing a program philosophy. The benefits filter was discussed first as a continuum and then in the Program Philosophy Pyramid model shown in Figure 7.1.

It is often easier to integrate the values of the organization with its mission if they can be visualized. An ideal philosophical model for this purpose is the pyramid. Parks and recreation programs are built with a broad supporting base of core services, enhanced with more specialized services as resources allow.

Conceptually, the foundational level of the pyramid represents the mainstay of a public parks and recreation program. Programs appropriate to higher levels of the pyramid should only be offered when the preceding levels are full enough to provide a foundation for the next level. This foundation and upward progression is intended to represent the public parks and recreation core mission, while also reflecting the growth and maturity of an organization as it enhances its program and facility offerings.

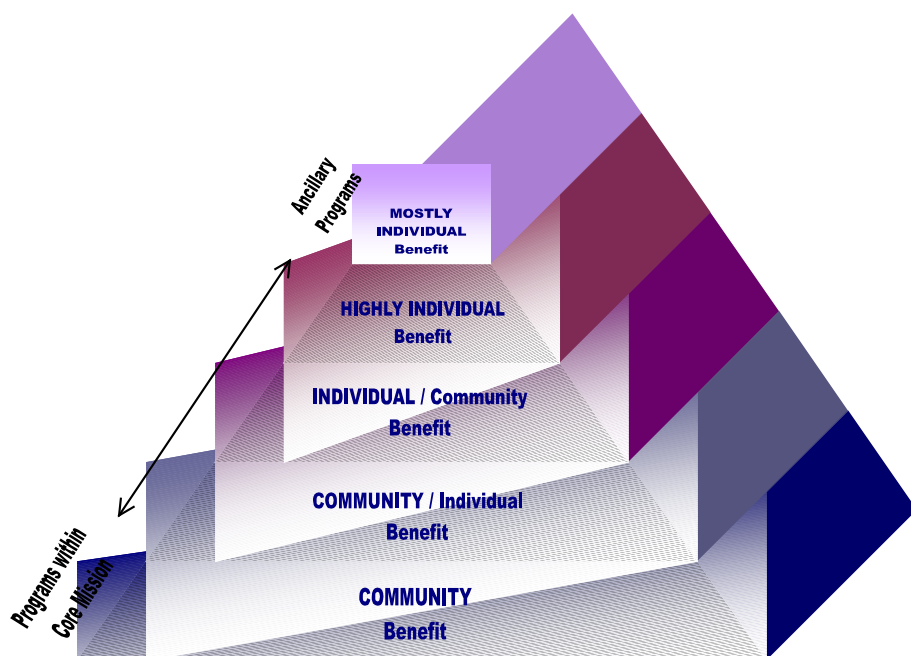
The pyramid is sectioned horizontally into five levels:

### **Level 1: Community Benefit**

Based on the mission of the Department, the foundational level of the pyramid represents programs, facilities and services that have a high level of Shoreline community benefit with a much smaller degree of individual benefit. Examples of these services could include the ability of youth and seniors to attend a senior or teen center, low income or scholarship programs

### **Level 2: Community/Individual Benefit**

The second and a smaller level of the pyramid represents programs, facilities and services that promote individual physical and mental well-being, and provide recreation skill development. They are generally the more traditionally expected services and beginner instructional levels. These programs, services and facilities are typically assigned fees based on a specified percentage of direct and indirect costs. These costs are partially offset by both a tax subsidy to account for the Shoreline community benefit and participant



fees to account for the individual benefit. Examples of these services could include the ability of youth to participate in beginning swim lessons as well as other beginning level instructional programs and classes.

### **Level 3: Individual/Community Benefit**

The third and even smaller level of the pyramid represents services that are not as closely aligned with the Department Mission, promoting individual physical and mental well-being, and providing an intermediate level of recreational skill development. This level provides more individual benefit and less Shoreline community benefit and is typically priced to reflect this. The individual fee is higher than for programs and services that fall within the lower levels of the pyramid. Examples of these services could include summer recreational day camp and picnic shelter reservations.

### **Level 4: Mostly Individual Benefit**

The fourth and even smaller level of the pyramid represents specialized services generally for specific groups, and may have a competitive focus. Here again, these programs have a much higher level of individual benefit, and are not



as closely aligned with the PRCS mission. Examples of these services could include specialty classes, adult outdoor adventure programs, and highly competitive youth athletic leagues.

#### **Level 5: Highly Individual Benefit**

Stretching to the top, the fifth and smallest level of the pyramid represents activities that have a profit center potential, and may even fall outside of the core mission. In this level, programs and services may be priced to recover full cost plus a designated profit percentage. Examples of these activities could include concert series, food concession, company picnic rentals and other facility rentals.

### **DISCUSSION OF OTHER FILTERS**

Inherent in sorting programs into the pyramid model using the benefits filter is the realization that other filters come into play. Combining the additional filters with the benefits and mission filters provides a more in-depth understanding regarding where to place programs within the pyramid. These filters also follow a continuum form; however do not necessarily follow the five levels like the benefits filter. In other words, the continuum may fall totally within the first two levels of the pyramid. These filters can aid in determining core programs versus ancillary programs. These filters represent a layering effect and should be used to make adjustments to an initial placement in the pyramid.

**Obligation Filter:** Is it the role of Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department to provide service? Is it legally mandated?

**Service Population Filter:** Is Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department targeting certain populations based on its obligation?

**Marketing Filter:** What is the effect of the program in attracting customers?

**Trends Filter:** Is the program or service tried and true, or is it a fad?





**Relative Cost to Provide Filter:** What is the cost per participant?

**Commitment Filter:** What is the intensity of the program? What is the commitment of the participant?

**Environmental Impact Filter:** What is the impact to the resource or other visitors?

**Political Filter:** What is out of our control?  
This filter does not operate on a continuum, but is a reality, and will dictate from time to time where certain

## PROGRAM SORTING

Shoreline's existing program areas are sorted and placed in the five different benefit categories based on the recreation program pyramid process. Each level is described below. Table 7.4 lists the program areas along with the number of current participants and the revenue produced by the program. It is important to determine the benefits for each program level to justify the price to the participant as well as the tax subsidy involved in each program area. The pricing trend is to educate the public as to what their tax-dollars support and what user fees support.

### Level Five

Only one program, swim and dive teams, falls into the top tier of the pyramid, which is differentiated as having the highest individual benefit. The swim and dive team generated almost \$15,000 in 2003 with over 200 participants.

### Level Four

Very few program categories were classified in the fourth level, which is generally characterized as having highly individual benefits. These program categories – adult dance, diving lessons, adult special interest, and youth special interest – involved slightly more than 350 participants, which generated almost \$12,000.



### **Level Three**

The middle layer of the pyramid, generally characterized by more individual benefit and less community benefit, is where the majority of Department programs were grouped. These programs ranged from adult athletics, general instruction, and health and fitness classes to various youth instructional and general interest activities. Including team members, over 18,000 people participated in these programs, which generated over \$200,000 in revenue. At this level, these programs are moderately aligned with the core mission of the department.

### **Level Two**

A larger number of program categories were sorted into level two of the pyramid – some community/some individual benefit:

- Swim lessons – preschool, youth and adult
- Youth summer playground
- Youth skills (babysitting, self-defense, etc.)
- Water safety/lifeguard course
- Special recreation drop-in
- Youth drop-in gym/weight room
- Special memories summer playground

Over 6,000 people participated in these programs, which generated over \$140,000 revenue in 2003.

### **Level One**

Only two programs were placed in the foundational level of the pyramid – benefits community as a whole. Both the teen after school programs and teen late night programs generally benefit the community as a whole, and were considered to have the greatest alignment with the Departmental mission. In 2003, registrations in these teen programs exceeded 10,000 while the direct revenue generated was zero. In the case of these programs, the Department determined, in part, that the community should bear the cost of these programs through tax subsidy.



Table 7.2: Program Category Sorted by Level

Program Category	Pyramid Level	Number of Registrants	Revenue
Swim & Dive Teams	5	213	\$ 14,987.83
Adult Dance	4	194	\$ 8,730.00
Diving Lessons		77	\$ 1,286.00
Adult Special Interest		61	\$ 1,055.00
Youth Special Interest		26	\$ 922.00
Adult Athletic Leagues		103	\$ 47,295.00
Adult Health & Fitness	3	633	\$ 20,037.23
Dog Obedience		245	\$ 18,760.36
Adult Drop-in Sports		6,566	\$ 13846.92
Preschool Sports		303	\$ 13,061.50
Youth Summer Camps		267	\$ 12,871.60
Indoor Playground		6,912	\$ 11,365.00
Youth Dance/Music		328	\$ 11,342.00
Teen Trips		200	\$ 9,770.00
Spec. Rec. - Adult Community Choices		80	\$ 8,585.00
Preschool Dance/Music		219	\$ 7,862.50
Youth Gymnastics		66	\$ 5,385.00
Spec. Rec. Classes		109	\$ 4,112.00
Youth Art		138	\$ 3,847.00
Martial Arts/Self-defense		113	\$ 3,608.00
Spec. Rec. - Creative Arts for Life		79	\$ 2,831.00
Preschool Art		89	\$ 2,232.00
Spec. Rec. - Trips		128	\$ 2,041.00
Preschool Playground (Summer)		62	\$ 1,545.00
Teen Classes		42	\$ 1,210.00
Family Sports Lessons		16	\$ 325.00
Special Olympics Teams		47	\$ -
Teen Special Events		Many	0
Swim Lessons - Youth	2	2,213	\$ 56,585.10
Swim Lessons - Preschool		1,490	\$ 42,356.29
Youth Summer Playground		525	\$ 22,010.00
Youth Skills Training (Babysitter's training, self-defense, etc.)		132	\$ 9,578.00
Water Safety/Lifeguard Courses		40	\$ 4,637.00
Swim Lessons - Adult		93	\$ 3,313.18
Spec. Rec. Drop-in		613	\$ 2,877.20
Youth Drop-in Gym/Weight Room		1,077	\$ 990.84
Special Memories Summer Playground Prog.		12	\$ 435.00
Teen After School Programs	1	989	0
Teen Late Night Programs (this includes the Rec after school)		9,153	0
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>33,653</b>	<b>\$371,696*</b>

\* Represents approximately 50% of revenue generating programs offered.



## **COST RECOVERY/ TAX SUBSIDY**

In utilizing the program pyramid as a foundation, it is crucial that this program sorting process be augmented by the creation of a pricing philosophy that guides fee policies. Shoreline has developed the following pricing generalities, and will be fine-tuning them as part of the *PROS* action plan.

- Programs at the foundational level (Level 1) with the greatest community benefit are typically those offered to residents at minimal or no fee. A large percentage of the tax support from the City of Shoreline should fund programs categorized in this level;
- Both Shoreline taxes and participant fees should generally support programs within the second level (some community and some individual benefit);
- Third level programs, with more individual benefit, should be priced by the Department to reflect the lower community benefit. In other words, the tax subsidy is lower with a corresponding increase in the participant fees;
- Programs that are categorized in the fourth level have an even higher degree of individual benefit and Shoreline pricing should reflect greater cost recovery if not additional revenue beyond direct costs and possibly even indirect costs; and
- Finally, programs that fall within the top of the pyramid have the highest individual benefit and lowest community benefit. Shoreline programs in this level should be priced to recover full costs (direct and indirect) plus additional profit.

### **FINAL OUTCOMES**

The Action Plan and Implementation Strategies, in Chapter 8, outline the specific steps that Shoreline will take over the next several months. The development of a program philosophy and pricing philosophy will focus on the following general accomplishments for guiding recreation programming within the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department.

- Complete sorting and filtering of remaining recreation programs and services;
- Develop a mission statement specific to recreation programming utilizing the Department mission and



findings from these program pyramid exercises as the foundation;

- Develop a program pricing philosophy and policy;
- Develop pricing policies associated with the major program categories and pyramid levels; and
- Evaluate and revise the implementation progress of the strategic plan and pricing pyramid.

Completing this process will help the Department establish board and council “buy-in” for program offerings, keep policies from straying or having unintended consequences, provide a foundation for program offerings, and help staff meet the agency mission.

### **RECREATION PROGRAM CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the insight gathered through the community outreach, identification of comparable providers, review of recreation trends, and program pyramid exercise, Shoreline has opportunities in several areas, which were utilized in developing the PRCS Goals and Policies and are summarized below.

- Fitness for youth, adults and seniors particularly those targeting seniors such as Silver Sneakers, aqua fitness, weight training, etc.;
- Adult athletics particularly for activities not provided by nonprofits as well as supporting nonprofit entities;
- Environmental education;
- Walking for fitness especially for seniors;
- Swimming for exercise and water fitness classes;
- Swim lessons and recreational swim;
- Instructional classes in sailing and kayaking;
- Various adult classes based on current needs and trends;
- Theater and concert performances; and
- Programs for youth and families.

However, the environment within the City is such that the cost recovery for the department will likely be required to increase as programs expand. If this occurs, it will be imperative that the department focuses on the foundation it has developed through aligning programs.





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## CHAPTER 8 IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous chapters established the need to plan for the future of parks and recreation in Shoreline. This PROS Plan inventoried and identified need for future improvements and recreational programming. Through this process a series of recommendations evolved. This chapter pools all recommendations into a plan for implementation.

These recommendations are covered in detail in the following sections:

- Prioritization of Program, Capital Improvements, and Land Acquisitions
- 20-Year List of Program Capital Improvements and Land Acquisitions and Project Priorities
- 6-Year Capital Improvement Action Plan
- Recreation Operations and Programs Action Plan
- A list of eligible funding sources is located in Appendix L.



## **PRIORITIZATION OF PROGRAM, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND LAND ACQUISITIONS**

The PRCS goals and policies adopted as part of the 2004 Shoreline Comprehensive Plan provide the foundation for much of the future planning for the Capital Improvement Plan. These CIP recommendations focus on the first 6 years of the plan. As each year passes, the Department should evaluate its progress in the Capital Improvement Plan, strive to accomplish more of the 20-year CIP through additional opportunity funding sources such as partnerships, and continually update the Strategic Plan based on the current needs each year. Some of the longer-range CIP projects with higher cost estimates such as athletic fields can be accomplished sooner or partially completed if strategic partnerships for capital funding are established.

Within the context of the adopted Shoreline Comprehensive Plan, it is imperative that specific funding opportunities such as grants, King County Conservation Futures, Partnerships, and a Bond Issue be actively pursued in order to accomplish the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan.

There is over \$47 million identified in the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan making it impossible to implement everything with the current level of the General Capital Fund. The annual figure utilized for the General Capital Fund implementation is approximately \$400,000 per year for City parks projects without new revenue sources being identified such as grants, donations, conservation futures, partnerships and possibly a bond issue. Alternative funding sources will need to be identified and implemented to achieve the vision set forth in the PROS Plan.

A significant challenge for the City is balancing the significant lifecycle costs to maintain the existing recreation facilities and park system with the cost to address the level of service deficiencies in neighborhood parks, beach and water access, athletic fields, etc. Some of the largest costs in the 20-year horizon are associated with Recreation facilities and Open Space Acquisition. \$11.5 Million is slated for Recreation Facilities. \$10.5 million is identified in the second 10 years for replacement of the City's two existing indoor facilities. These facilities include the Shoreline Pool and Richmond Highlands Recreation Center. A new recreation center on the eastside of the community is also identified in the last



10 years to address a level of service deficiency. The long-term strategy for twenty years is to renovate and/or add new facilities in the years 10-20 giving time to plan and price the facilities that are more of a priority. A bond issue can be utilized for the majority of any new build costs and should be voted on and implemented during the last half of the twenty-year Capital Improvement Plan. The City needs to begin planning now for an orderly reinvestment in its infrastructure beyond the six year CIP horizon.

The breakdown of the \$47+ million Capital Improvement Plan follows with some strategies, action steps and comments to assist the City of Shoreline in planning so the 20-year CIP can become a reality.

All potential funding avenues must be explored to create this legacy. Puget Sound beaches and fresh water access is identified as a key level of service deficiency and should be addressed when the opportunity arises. Developing a positive working relationship with Burlington Northern Santa Fe needs to be established to ensure safe pedestrian crossings and recognize Burlington Northern Santa Fe future planning needs. As funding opportunities arise and properties become available, the City should seek to acquire open space and water access properties such as the properties around Echo Lake. The City needs to begin to search out alternative funding and creative partnerships to accomplish the CIP for Open Space Acquisition.

There is \$4 Million identified for 20-Year Life Cycle costs necessary to maintain the current park system. This is a priority that was expressed by the public, stakeholders and policy makers. Given the revenue forecast, the City is unlikely to be able to maintain the park system to this standard and will likely have to extend lifecycle costs. This means amenities like benches, picnic tables, litter receptacles, paths, backstops, etc will not be replaced on a regular basis and may only be replaced on an emergency or crisis basis after their useful lifespan has elapsed. The City needs to evaluate the maintenance staffing and resources on an annual basis to ensure the park system is safe. Priorities should be established for maintenance, aesthetics and service level improvements to provide guidance for



maintenance and development of the system. The City should seek partnerships with neighborhood groups, service clubs, grants, etc. for refurbishing of the park system to maintain the expected quality levels of service.

Over \$2 million is targeted for neighborhood park improvements in the 20-year CIP, which were expressed as the highest need by the community and the highest priority for improvement in the park system. The neighborhood park level of service deficiency is significant in the community and there is broad support in the community for neighborhood park improvements. A portion of each year's CIP is set aside in the General Capital Fund to improve neighborhood parks. The City should also seek partnerships with neighborhood groups, service clubs, donations, etc. for improving the neighborhood park amenities. The strategy is to improve deficient neighborhood parks first and strategically distribute neighborhood park improvements throughout the park system. This strategy will serve the most citizens with the fewest CIP dollars versus some of the larger, longer term CIP projects in the 20-year plan.

Several parks are in need of master site planning. Facilities don't meet current use patterns or anticipated future needs. There are no park planners on the current city staff to provide the level of expertise needed for these design improvements. For that reason, cost estimates for specific park master site plans have been identified in the 20-year project list.

Other studies such as "Forest Management Plans" have also been identified to determine the health, safety, and habitat value of current forested park sites. These plans would create a more diverse forest ecosystem, improve habitat value, identify and plan for the selective removal of invasive species, improve wildlife value, and in some cases reduce stormwater runoff.

Over \$7 million is identified in the 20-year CIP for community parks, large urban parks and regional park improvements. The two largest projects include Richmond Beach Saltwater Park improvements and Hamlin Park Concept Plan improvements. Restrooms were the highest requested park





improvement in the Community Attitude and Interest Citizen Survey. The Concept Plan developed as part of the PROS Plan should be utilized as a foundation for the Master Plan for Hamlin Park. Additional funding sources need to be established to be able to accomplish these larger ticket items that are identified in the Capital Improvement Plan.

Over \$600,000 is identified for Trails in the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan that is a priority to the community. Alternative funding sources need to be pursued such as IAC Grant with matching funds. Some of the lower cost projects that will have high impact for trail users should be implemented first such as Hamlin Park, Boeing Creek and Shoreview Park improvements. The largest projects include \$226,000 for Innis Arden Reserve Concept Plan Improvements and \$120,000 for I-5 sound / impact reductions leaving \$280,000 for the remaining 10 projects.

\$5.5 Million is slated for improvements to athletic fields and will need to be funded in the later portion of the Capital Improvement Plan. Included in the CIP are the all-weather soccer fields that are at the end of their useful life and are in need of immediate renovation. This represents one of the largest projects at \$1.6 million at Shoreline A & B fields and \$1.6 Million at Twin Ponds Park and Shoreview Park. The City should consider short term re-grading and installation of new surface materials to extend the lifespan of the facilities until funding for major renovation can be secured. This can be accomplished through strategic partnerships with athletic organizations for some of the smaller renovation projects and the larger projects can be included in a bond issue.

There is \$2.5 Million identified for Natural Area Enhancements that encompasses approximately one third of the park system that is classified as natural area. This is a significant resource for the community and was one of the higher priorities for the community. There is a high need for habitat enhancements as well as vegetation enhancement where invasive vegetation has negatively impacted the resource. Alternative funding sources such as grants need to be explored and applied for to preserve these natural areas. The City should seek volunteers for invasive plant removal and vegetation planting and establishment to accomplish this labor-intensive work and stretch the limited resources available in the Capital Improvement Plan.



The recommendations and strategies listed in the CIP table accomplish projects that benefit the most citizens in the first six years of the plan. Most of the large projects would utilize most or all of the available capital improvement funds from the General Capital Fund and not accomplish many projects. The projects that would be funded through this type of strategy would benefit only a few interests in the community.

This CIP list accomplishes the priorities that the community supported and the implementation of these improvements will serve the vast majority of the public. The majority of the public wanted the City of Shoreline to fix up what is currently owned first, and then build new facilities and amenities. The community wanted the City to acquire additional parkland, preserve open space as well as to increase the levels of service in the parks. The public wanted amenities in existing parks such as playgrounds, shelters, picnic areas, drinking fountains, etc. as a priority.

Some of the high priorities such as athletic fields are very expensive capital projects and can't be accomplished with the general fund allocations. Alternative funding opportunities are needed such as a bond issue, partnerships, grants, donations, as listed in the potential funding sources. Master planning for future capital improvements is a high priority and also needs to be funded with opportunity dollars rather than general fund based on the high capital expenditure that is beyond the allocation of general funds per year.

The strategy is to spread as many general fund dollars across as many parks as possible in repairing, replacing and adding the general park amenities that the community supports as a priority. This will impact the most citizens in the shortest amount of time and demonstrate that the plan reiterates the priorities of the community.

Adding facilities in the second half of the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan will create time to plan and prioritize while strategizing how to fund the large ticket items in the 20 year CIP. Most facilities will last for 20+ years but will need to be renovated or replaced. This needs to be planned for and funds created for upkeep of all facilities during the life cycle of the facility.



Open Space preservation is another high priority for the public but since land acquisition also is very expensive, it must be funded in different ways than the general fund. The General Capital Fund can then be utilized to plan how to develop these into usable open space that the public can appreciate and enjoy. There are grant opportunities and King County Conservation Futures that may be utilized for land acquisition.

Another proposed strategy is to put a bond referendum together for the community to vote for the ability to implement the larger and more expensive projects in the 20-year plan to be funded during the later portion of the plan. Likewise, a bond issue can be utilized to complete the neighborhood parks, community parks, open space plan, athletic fields, and trails.

The 6-year CIP concentrates on as many smaller projects as possible with the general fund and recommends securing grant money to plan future improvements and then fund the improvements with a bond issue in years 2012-2015. Implementing these capital projects will elevate the level of service that the community supports as soon as possible in as many areas as possible, to take care of the resources and amenities the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department already has prior to investing in new ventures.

The long-term CIP strategy recommends re-establishing the bond advisory committee to further review and evaluate the CIP, and make recommendations regarding timing and amounts of any future bond issue or other funding mechanisms. This would set the foundation in place to secure a positive vote based on the results of the dollars already spent wisely and appreciated by the community. Community support will be instrumental in any alternative-funding scenario particularly a bond issue. The School District is a key partner in fulfilling many projects and level of service and the relationship needs to be fostered.

The City of Shoreline faces some strategic policy choices to successfully implement the 20-year Capital Improvement



Plan as well as the PROS Plan. Some of the strategic policy choices are:

- What level of investment will be made to address current needs and anticipated future needs?
- What level of investment will be made to address current needs in the contrast to addressing level of service deficiencies?
- What level of investment will be made for maintaining the current system and for adding new facilities and land to the system?
- What level of investment will be made to acquire significant natural resources that may not be available in the future?
- What level of priority is it to purchase land and land bank it until capital dollars for planning and development are secured?
- Does the City wish to continue the current practice of “pay as you go” or plan first, build community support and then seek alternative funding?
- Does the City wish to pursue a bond issue prior to the second 10-year time frame in the 20-year planning period?

## **ANNUAL BUDGET**

The annual budget is the document that commits funds (tax or grant) to specific projects during the year for which the budget was developed. Projects identified in year one of the CIP are evaluated and if resources are available recommended for funding in the annual budget. Example: 2005 projects approved in July 2004 as part of the 2005-2010 CIP are evaluated for funding in the annual budget process. The annual budget is historically approved by the City Council in November for the upcoming calendar year.

## **SUMMARY**

All three of these documents must work together to develop a plan for community maintenance and development of facilities. The PROS plan identifies and prioritizes the improvements, the CIP evaluates funding opportunities and recommended funding levels for projects, and the annual budget determines the source of funds and exact amount of funding for each project. Once the annual budget is approved it may still require City Council authorization during that calendar year to expend the funds.



Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List

Ref #	Park/Facility Name	Project	Project Cost	Summary Project Cost
<b>RECREATION FACILITIES</b>				
2	Shoreline Pool	20-Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$ 505,000	
3	RHRC	20-Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$ 370,000	
9	Indoor Pool	Replace at end of 20 year cycle	\$ 6,000,000	
9.5	RH Recreation Center	Replace at end of 20 year cycle	\$ 1,500,000	
10	New Recreation Center	Add east side Recreation Center like RHRC	\$ 3,000,000	
138	Shoreline Park	Master Plan Entire City/S.Dist Complex	\$ 100,000	
				<b>\$ 11,475,000</b>
<b>OPEN SPACE</b>				
0	Echo Lake Park	Purchase public access point around lake	\$ 1,000,000	
38	Echo Lake Park	Purchase adjacent land for parking	\$ 10,000	
45.5	Fircrest near Hamlin	Acquire property on south side for parking	\$ 600,000	
46	Hamlin Park	Purchase SPU Hamlin Park Addition	\$ 1,500,000	
87	Paramount Open Space	Purchase Adjacent Land	\$ 750,000	
101.5	RB Saltwater Park	Purchase land between Conservancy & RBSP	\$ 680,000	
147	Shoreview Park	Conveyance to resolve encroachment issue	\$ -	
7	Boeing Creek Reserve Private	Public Access	\$ 600,000	
56	Private Reserves	Acquire public easements between Boeing Creek & Innis Arden	\$ -	
160	Puget Sound	Burlington N/Santa Fe Beach	\$ 1,000,000	
161	Puget Sound	Beach Properties	\$ 775,000	
162	King County Metro Pump	Pedestrian Crossing	\$ 2,500,000	
163	Water Dist/School District	Property south of Shorecrest	\$ 2,000,000	
165	Kruckeberg Gardens	Possible partnership	\$ -	
				<b>\$ 11,415,000</b>
<b>PARK FACILITIES</b>				
Ref #	Park/Facility Name	Project	Project Cost	Summary Project Cost
1	Park System	20-Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
	Park System	Parks Equipment	\$ 93,000	\$ 93,000
4	Aldercrest Annex	Master Plan with S.Dist.	\$ 50,000	
5	School District Fields	Upgrade Existing Elementary/Middle Fields	\$ 650,000	
6	School District Paved Courts	Add regulation height B'Ball Standards	\$ 12,000	
136	Shoreline Park	Park/Conference Center Directional Signing	\$ 75,000	
				<b>\$ 787,000</b>

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**Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List Continued**

10.5	Puget Sound	Water Trail	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
11	Ballinger Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 51,040	\$ 51,040
12	Ballinger Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 8,000	
13	Ballinger Park	Vegetation Enhancements	\$ 50,000	
				\$ 58,000
18	Boeing Creek Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 700,264	\$ 700,264
14	Boeing Creek Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 69,000	
15	Boeing Creek Park	Restroom	\$ 125,000	
16	Boeing Creek Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 32,000	
20	Boeing Creek Park	Trail Improvements and 2 bridges	\$ 59,000	
				\$ 285,000
17	Boeing Creek Park	Habitat Enhancements	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
19	Boeing Creek Park	Master Plan Open Space	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
22	Bruggers Bog Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 443,846	\$ 443,846
21	Bruggers Bog Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 111,000	
23	Bruggers Bog Park	Habitat Enhancement	\$ 50,000	
24	Bruggers Bog Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 45,000	
				\$ 206,000
25	Cromwell Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 102,000	
26	Cromwell Park	Restroom	\$ 125,000	
27	Cromwell Park	Ball field Renovation	\$ 150,000	
28	Cromwell Park	Master Plan and Improvements in CIP	\$ 402,000	
29	Cromwell Park	Stormwater Detention Facility/ Sports Fields	\$ 100,000	
				\$ 879,000
30	Darnell Park	Trail and Overlook	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
31	Darnell Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$ 100,000	
32	Darnell Park	Habitat Enhancement	\$ 70,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 170,000
33	Echo Lake Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 22,000	
34	Echo Lake Park	Restroom Replacement	\$ 106,000	
35	Echo Lake Park	ADA Path to Lake and Restroom	\$ 2,000	
36	Echo Lake Park	Regrade Grassy Area, Landscape, Irrigate	\$ 57,000	

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Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List Continued

40	Echo Lake Park	Develop Walking Trail Around Lake	\$ -	
	Subtotal			\$ 187,000
45	Hamlin Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 1,925,041	\$ 1,925,041
41	Hamlin Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 119,000	
42	Hamlin Park	Restroom Replacement	\$ 140,000	
48	Hamlin Park	Trail Improvements	\$ 56,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 315,000
43	Hamlin Park	Athletic Field Improvements	\$ 400,000	
44	Hamlin Park	Athletic Field Lighting Improvements	\$ 420,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 820,000
47	Hamlin Park	Master Plan	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
48.5	Hamlin Park	Forest Management Plan	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
49	Hillwood Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 41,000	
50	Hillwood Park	Restroom Replacement	\$ 130,000	
51	Hillwood Park	Ballfield Renovation	\$ 150,000	
52	Hillwood Park	Concept/ Master Plan	\$ 5,000	
53	Hillwood Park	Portable Skate Park	\$ 115,000	
54.5	Hillwood Park	Park Entry and Directional Signs	\$ 12,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 453,000
54	Hillwood Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
55	Innis Arden Reserve	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 225,864	\$ 225,864
57	Innis Arden Reserve	Master Plan	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
58	Interurban Trail	Add Park Amenities	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
61	James Keough Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$ 524,107	\$ 524,107
59	James Keough Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 41,000	
60	James Keough Park	I-5 Noise Mitigation	\$ 80,000	
62	James Keough Park	Master Plan	\$ 30,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 151,000
63	Meridian Park	Picnic Facilities	\$ 11,000	
64	Meridian Park	Habitat Enhancement	\$ 50,000	
65	Meridian Park	Interpretive Displays (two signs)	\$ 6,000	
66	Meridian Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 32,000	
				\$ 99,000
67	North City Park	Picnic Facilities	\$ 4,000	

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**Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List Continued**

68	North City Park	Expand trail and make ADA Improvements	\$ 5,000	
69	North City Park	ADA Parking Improvements	\$ 25,000	
70	North City Park	I-5 Impact Reductions	\$ 120,000	
71	North City Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 32,000	
72	North City Park	Interpretive Displays	\$ 2,000	
73	North City Park	Forest Management Plan	\$ 10,000	
74	North City Park	Forest Habitat Enhancement	\$ 25,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 223,000
75	Northcrest Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 39,000	
76	Northcrest Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 27,000	
77	Northcrest Park	Expand trail and make ADA Improvements	\$ 5,000	
80	Northcrest Park	Forest Management Plan	\$ 10,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 81,000
81	Paramount Open Space	Picnic Facilities	\$ 18,000	
82	Paramount Open Space	Expand trail and make ADA Improvements	\$ 5,000	
83	Paramount Open Space	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 35,000	
88	Paramount Open Space	Interpretive Signage at Entrance	\$ 3,000	
88.5	Paramount Open Space	Parking Improvements	\$ 10,000	\$ 71,000
86.5	Paramount Open Space	Boundary Survey - Address Encroachment	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
	Subtotal			
86	Paramount Open Space	Master Plan	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
85	Paramount Open Space	Habitat Enhancements /Debris Removal	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
89	Paramount School Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000
90	Pocket Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 4,000	
91	Pocket Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 10,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 14,000
92	Conservancy Property	Improve Trail and make ADA Improvements	\$ 5,000	
93	Conservancy Property	ADA Parking Improvements	\$ 8,000	
				\$ 13,000
94	RB Community Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 17,000	
95	RB Community Park	ADA Parking Improvements	\$ 8,000	
96	RB Community Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 31,000	
97	RB Community Park	Drainage Improvements in NW Corner	\$ 75,000	
98	RB Community Park	Perimeter Landscaping Improvements	\$ 30,000	
				\$ 161,000

Continued on the Following Page



**Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List Continued**

RB Saltwater Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 319,000	\$ 319,000
RB Saltwater Park	Master Plan and Design in 04 CIP	\$ 179,000	
RB Saltwater Park	Multiple Improvements	\$ 2,000,000	
Subtotal			\$ 2,179,000
RB Saltwater Park	Bridge	\$ 696,000	\$ 696,000
R Highlands Park	Picnic Facilities	\$ 7,000	
R Highlands Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 31,000	
R Highlands Park	Perimeter Parking and Frontage Improvements	\$ 250,000	
R Highlands Park	Improve Paths and make ADA Improvements	\$ 10,000	
R Highlands Park	Restroom Replacement	\$ 106,000	
R Highlands Park	Field Improvements	\$ 45,000	
R Highlands Park	Concession and Storage Facilities	\$ 150,000	
Subtotal			\$ 599,000
Richmond Reserve	Park Identification Signing	\$ 4,000	
Richmond Reserve	Native Plant Re-Vegetation	\$ 25,000	
Subtotal			\$ 29,000
Ridgecrest Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 40,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Park Amenities	\$ 17,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Master Plan	\$ 25,000	
Ridgecrest Park	I-5 Impact Reductions	\$ 120,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 31,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Parking Improvements	\$ 48,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Perimeter Walking Path with ADA access	\$ 5,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Sidewalk improvement for pedestrian access	\$ 5,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Address Bank Erosion	\$ 40,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Athletic Field Upgrade	\$ 40,000	
Ridgecrest Park	Wingwalls/Backstop for ballfield	\$ 25,000	
Subtotal			\$ 396,000
Ronald Bog Park	Sidewalk improvement on Meridian	\$ 276,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$ -	
			\$ 276,000
Ronald Bog Park	Habitat Enhancement	\$ 40,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Trail Improvements and ADA accessibility	\$ 4,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 31,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Parking Improvements	\$ 19,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Interpretive Signage at Parking Lot	\$ 6,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Picnic Facilities	\$ 7,000	
Ronald Bog Park	Potential horticultural emphasis	\$ 50,000	\$ 157,000

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**Table 8.1: 20-Year Capital Improvement Project List Continued**

131	Ronald Bog Park	Ronald Bog Conceptual Plan	\$ 604,321	\$ 604,321
	Subtotal			
132	Shoreline Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 38,000	
135	Shoreline Park	Tennis Court Lighting	\$ 50,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 88,000
133	Shoreline Park	Athletic Field Renovation	\$ 1,600,000	
134	Shoreline Park	Athletic Field Lighting	\$ 292,000	
137	Shoreline Park	Upgrade S.District Utility Field with Lights	\$ 146,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 2,038,000
139	Shoreview Park	Picnic Facilities	\$ 8,000	
141	Shoreview Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 31,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 39,000
140	Shoreview Park	Soccer Field Renovation	\$ 800,000	
147.5	Shoreview Park	Wingwalls/Backstop for Ballfield	\$ 25,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 825,000
143	Shoreview Park	Sidewalk Improvement along Innis Arden Way	\$ 10,000	
144	Shoreview Park	Landscaping Improvements	\$ 60,000	
	Subtotal			\$ 70,000
142	Shoreview Park	Trail Head and Trail Improvements w/ ADA	\$ 50,000	
146	Shoreview Park	Master Plan Open Space	\$ 80,000	
				\$ 130,000
148	Twin Ponds Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$ 63,000	
149	Twin Ponds Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$ 63,000	
151	Twin Ponds Park	Parking Improvements w/ ADA	\$ 67,000	
152	Twin Ponds Park	Trail/walking path improvements w/ADA	\$ 30,000	
156	Twin Ponds Park	Park Amenities	\$ 100,000	\$ 323,000
158	Twin Ponds Park	Master Plan	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
153	Twin Ponds Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$ -	
154	Twin Ponds Park	Vegetation Enhancement	\$ 300,000	
159	Twin Ponds Park	Forest Management/Re-Vegetation Plan	\$ 80,000	
157	Twin Ponds Park	Interpretive Signage	\$ 9,000	
				\$ 389,000
155	Twin Ponds Park	Athletic Field Renovation	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
			<b>\$47,033,483</b>	<b>\$ 47,033,483</b>



**Table 8.2 Park Project Priorities: Priority 1**

Ref #	Priority Level	Park/Facility Name	Project	Project Cost
1	1	Park System	20 Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$4,000,000
	1	RB Saltwater Park	Bridge	\$696,000
86.5	1	Paramount Open Space	Boundary survey and master plan	\$55,000
2	1	Shoreline Pool	20 Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$505,000
3	1	Richmond Highlands Rec. Center	20 Yr Life Cycle Replacement Costs	\$370,000
	1	Park System	Parks Equipment	\$93,000
10.5	1	Puget Sound	Water Trail	\$3,000
19	1	Boeing Creek Park	Master Plan Open Space	\$80,000
43	1	Hamlin Park	Athletic Field Improvements	\$400,000
44	1	Hamlin Park	Athletic Field Lighting Improvements	\$420,000
57	1	Innis Arden Reserve	Master Plan	\$75,000
147.5	1	Shoreview Park	Wingwalls/Backstop for Ballfield	\$25,000
158	1	Twin Ponds Park	Master Plan	\$50,000
14, 15, 16, 20	1	Boeing Creek Park	Playground, picnic, restroom, trail, 2 bridges	\$285,000
142, 146	1	Shoreview Park	Master Plan Open Space and Trail Head and Trail Improvements w/ ADA	\$130,000
148, 149, 151, 152, 156	1	Twin Ponds Park	Playground, picnic, entry, parking ADA, trail, overlooks, amenities	\$323,000
0	1	Echo Lake Park	Acquire Public Access Points Around Lake	\$1,000,000
25, 26, 27, 28, 29	1	Cromwell Park	Master Plan, playground, picnic, restroom, ballfields, stormwater	\$879,000
18	1	Boeing Creek Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$700,264
99, 101	1	RB Saltwater Park	Master Plan and Design in 04 CIP and multiple improvements	\$2,179,000
46	1	Hamlin Park	Purchase SPU Hamlin Park Addition	\$1,500,000
47	1	Hamlin Park	Master Plan	\$80,000
100	1	RB Saltwater Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$319,000
133	1	Shoreline Park	Athletic Field Renovation	\$1,600,000
155	1	Twin Ponds Park	Athletic Field Renovation	\$800,000
161	1	Puget Sound	Beach property	\$775,000
163	1	Water Dist/School Dist.	Property South of Shorecrest	\$2,000,000
165	1	Kruckeberg Gardens	Possible Partnership	\$950,000
32	1	Darnell Park Habitat Enhancement	Possible Partnership	\$70,000
			<b>Total Priority 1:</b>	<b>\$20,362,264</b>





**Table 8.3 Park Project Priorities: Priority 2**

Ref #	Priority Level	Park/Facility Name	Project	Project Cost
138	2	Shoreline Park	Master Plan Entire City/S.Dist Complex	\$100,000
4	2	Aldercrest Annex	Master Plan with S.Dist.	\$50,000
17	2	Boeing Creek Park	Habitat Enhancements	\$300,000
48.5	2	Hamlin Park	Forest Management Plan	\$25,000
132	2	Shoreline Park	Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$38,000
140	2	Shoreview Park	Soccer Field Renovation	\$800,000
102-108	2	R Highland Park	Picnic, entry, per parking & frontage, ADA, restroom, field ren, conces & storage fac,	\$599,000
12, 13	2	Ballinger Park	Park Entry and Vegetation Improvements	\$58,000
122, 123	2	Ronald Bog Park	Sidewalk improvement on Meridian	\$276,000
139, 141	2	Shoreview Park	Picnic facilities and park entry improvements	\$39,000
154, 159, 157	2	Twin Ponds Park	Vegetation Enhancement, forest mgmt plan, interpretive signs, stormwater fac	\$389,000
21, 23, 24	2	Brugger's Bog Park	Playground, picnic, park entry, habitat enhancement	\$206,000
33, 34, 35, 36	2	Echo Lake	Playground, picnic, restroom, path, regrade, landscape, irrigate	\$187,000
41,42,48	2	Hamlin Park	Playground, picnic, restroom rep, trail improvements	\$315,000
75, 76, 77, 80	2	Northcrest Park	Playground, picnic, entry, trail, ADA, forest mgmt plan	\$81,000
94, 95, 96, 97, 98	2	RB Comm Park	Playground, picnic, ADA parking, park entry, drainage NW corner, landscaping	\$161,000
5	2	School District Fields	Upgrade Existing Elementary/Middle Fields	\$650,000
134	2	Shoreline Park	Athletic Field Lighting	\$292,000
81, 82, 83, 88, 88.5	2	Paramount Open Space	Picnic, trail, ADA, entry, interpretive, parking,	\$71,000
92,93	2	Conservancy Prop	Improve Trail and make ADA Improvements to trail and parking	\$13,000
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.5	2	Hillwood Park	Play/picnic, RRreplace, Bfield Ren, concept plan, skatepark, entry/dir signs	\$453,000
111-120, 120.75	2	Ridgecrest Park	Play/picnic,MPlan,I-5,entry,parking, path, ADA, sidewalk, erosion, field, backstop	\$396,000
54	2	Hillwood Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$250,000
56	2	Private Reserves	Acquire public easements between Boeing Creek & Innis Arden	\$0
58	2	Interurban Trail	Add Park Amenities	\$25,000
147	2	Shoreview Park	Conveyance to resolve encroachment issue	\$0
160	2	Puget Sound	Burlington N/Santa Fe Beach	\$1,000,000
31	2	Darnell Park	Stormwater Detention Facility	\$100,000
6	2	School District Paved Courts	Add regulation height B'BlI Standards	\$12,000
11	2	Ballinger Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$51,040
22	2	Brugger's Bog Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$443,846
55	2	Innis Arden Reserve	Concept Plan Improvements	\$225,864
162	2	King County Metro Pump	Pedestrian Xing to beach	\$2,500,000

**Total Priority 2: \$10,106,750**



**Table 8.4 Park Project Priorities: Priority 3**

Ref #	Priority Level	Park/Facility Name	Project	Project Cost
135	3	Shoreline Park	Tennis Court Lighting	\$50,000
137	3	Shoreline Park	Upgrade S. District Utility Field with Lights	\$146,000
143	3	Shoreview Park	Sidewalk Improvement along Innis Arden Way	\$10,000
124-130	3	Ronald Bog Park	Picnic, entry, parking, interpretive signage, trail, ADA, art walk, habitat & Hort focus and	\$157,000
59, 60, 62	3	James Keough Park	Playground, picnic, I-5 Impact Reduction, Master Plan	\$151,000
63, 64, 65, 66	3	Meridian Park	Picnic, park entry, habitat enhancement, interpretive displays	\$99,000
67-74	3	North City Park	Picnic, trail, ADA parking, I-5, entry, interprety, forest plan and enhancement	\$223,000
85, 86	3	Paramount Open Space	Habitat Enhancements /Debris Removal	\$250,000
7	3	Boeing Creek Reserve	Natural area and beach access	\$600,000
9	3	Indoor Pool	Replace at end of 20 year cycle	\$6,000,000
9.5	3	RH Recreation Center	Replace at end of 20 year cycle	\$1,500,000
10	3	New Recreation Center	Add east side Recreation Center like Richmond Highlands Rec. Center	\$3,000,000
30	3	Darnell Park	Trail and Overlook	\$25,000
45	3	Hamlin Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$1,925,041
45.5	3	Fircrest Property	Acquire property South of Hamlin for parking	\$600,000
87	3	Paramount Open Space	Purchase Adjacent Land	\$750,000
101.5	3	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	Purchase prop between park and conservancy	\$680,000
90, 91	3	Pocket Park	Playground picnic, entry	\$14,000
61	3	James Keough Park	Concept Plan Improvements	\$524,107
136	3	Shoreline Park	Park/Conference Center Directional Signing	\$75,000
38	3	Echo Lake Park	Purchase adjacent land for parking	\$10,000
89	3	Paramount School Park	Park Entry Improvements	\$32,000
144	3	Shoreview Park	Landscaping Improvements	\$60,000
131	3	Ronald Bog Park	Conceptual Plan Improvements	\$604,321
109, 110	3	Richmond Reserve	Park Identification Signing and plant re-vegetation	\$29,000
40	3	Echo Lake Park	Develop Walking Trail Around Lake	\$0
			<b>Total Priority 3:</b>	<b>\$17,514,469</b>



## **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan has identified over 160 projects on the 20-year improvement list that would make needed improvements to existing facilities and/or create additional facilities to enhance community recreational opportunities. These projects have been prioritized as top, medium, or low priority based on criteria established by the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Board. It is the intent to evaluate the list of projects on a regular basis to determine if community needs have changed or if different funding mechanisms have been developed. The list would then be reprioritized during the annual Comprehensive Plan update.

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan is a document that works closely with the City of Shoreline's 6-year Capital Improvement Plan, and the City annual budget. The PROS Plan is the document used to identify the projects and present a suggested priority. The 6-year Capital Improvement Plan evaluates all the City's capital needs (parks, storm water, transportation, and facility) and develops a funding strategy based on anticipated tax and grant revenues. The annual budget is the document that plans the City's revenue and expenditure strategy for the following year. During the annual budget process, tax and grant revenues can be predicted with greater accuracy and selected projects identified in the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan are recommended for funding.

### **Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS)**

Staff conducted a community survey, held public meetings, met with community stakeholders, and accepted written comments from citizens to determine the facility needs of citizens. The PRCS Board developed criteria that were used to determine the priority for each project, rating each project #1 (high), #2 (medium), or #3 (low). Evaluation criteria included: current ownership, community need, funding opportunities, cost, level of service deficiency and potential loss.



### **Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)**

This plan has a 6-year horizon and evaluates all municipal capital needs in the community of Shoreline. Each year the plan is updated to reflect the anticipated needs. This financial planning tool identifies possible or anticipated funding sources for each project listed in the plan. Much of the financial forecasting is based on past experience with grants and anticipated tax revenue. Outside of the first year or two of the plan funding can fluctuate dramatically. This plan identifies projects and funding sources, but does not formally commit funds to identified projects. The annual work on the plan takes place during the first six months of the year with a goal of having the plan approved by mid-year. Example: July 2004 the 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Plan was adopted by City Council.



Table 8.5 Richmond Beach Saltwater Park Master Plan

Orgkey: 2820072		J.L. # GN103100		Total Project Budget							\$241,000	
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projections	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost		
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Right of Way Construction		\$62,000	\$35,000	\$113,000	\$93,000					\$241,000		
	Total Project Expenditures	\$62,000	\$35,000	\$113,000	\$93,000					\$241,000		
	Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund	\$62,000	\$35,000	\$113,000	\$93,000					\$241,000		
Total Project Revenues		\$62,000	\$35,000	\$113,000	\$93,000					\$241,000		
1% for Public Art <i>Ineligible - Not a structure or improvement</i>		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Impact on Operating Budget												
This project will have no significant operation and maintenance impact on the operating budget.												
Project Time Line:												
		2004		2005		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction		Q3 Q4		Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2							



Table 8.6 Parks Equipment

Orgkey:2820114	J.L. # GN106700	Total Project Budget								\$173,000
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Equipment purchase Real Estate Acquisition Construction		\$80,000	\$80,000				\$93,000			\$173,000
	Total Project Expenditures	\$80,000	\$80,000				\$93,000			\$173,000
Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund		\$80,000	\$80,000				\$93,000			\$173,000
	Total Project Revenues	\$80,000	\$80,000				\$93,000			\$173,000
1% for Public Art Ineligible - Equipment Only										
Impact on Operating Budget	\$0	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$23,300
Project Time Line:  Planning-Purchase Equipment Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2010	
			Q1 Q2 Q3					Q1 Q2 Q3		





Table 8.7 Spartan Gym Upgrades

Orgkey: 2820081		J.L. # GN106600		Total Project Budget \$681,927						
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction										
	\$31,927	\$629,072	\$325,000	\$325,000						\$681,927
Total Project Expenditures	\$31,927	\$629,072	\$325,000	\$325,000						\$681,927
Revenue Sources: King County - Prior Funding City General Fund General Capital Fund										
	\$31,927	\$629,072	\$325,000	\$325,000						\$681,927
Total Project Revenues	\$31,927	\$629,072	\$325,000	\$325,000						\$681,927
1% for Public Art (Included in Construction budget)		\$ 6,291	\$ 6,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Impact on Operating Budget	\$0	\$18,000	\$9,000	\$18,000	\$18,540	\$19,096	\$19,669	\$20,258	\$20,258	\$0
This project will have no significant operation and maintenance impact on the operating budget.										
Project Time Line:			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Planning/Design										
Real Estate Acquisition										
Construction			Q3 Q1 Q2							



Table 8.8 Neighborhood Parks Repair and Replacement

Orgkey: 2820122		J.L. # GN106800		Total Project Budget						\$840,473	
		Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction		\$3,911									\$3,911
		\$264,562.10	\$50,267	\$50,000	\$58,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$102,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$836,562
	Total Project Expenditures	\$268,473	\$50,267	\$50,000	\$58,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$102,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$840,473
Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund Other Agency Participation (Library Mitigation)		\$258,059	\$50,267	\$50,000	\$58,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$102,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$830,059
		\$10,414									\$10,414
	Total Project Revenues	\$268,473	\$50,267	\$50,000	\$58,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$102,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	\$840,473
1% for Public Art Ineligible - Repair & Maintenance			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Impact on Operating Budget			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
This project is responsible for providing operation and maintenance support for park facilities.											
Project Time Line:			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction											
		Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2



Table 8.9 Ronald Bog Park Master Plan

Orgkey: 2820177		J.L. # GN108300		Total Project Budget							\$72,000	
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost		
<b>Project Expenditures:</b>												
Planning/Design			\$45,000	\$27,000						\$72,000		
Real Estate Acquisition												
Construction												
<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>			\$45,000	\$27,000						\$72,000		
<b>Revenue Sources:</b>												
General Capital Fund			\$45,000	\$27,000						\$72,000		
<b>Total Project Revenues</b>			\$45,000	\$27,000						\$72,000		
<b>1% for Public Art</b>		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		
<i>Ineligible - Not a structure or improvement</i>												
<b>Impact on Operating Budget</b>												
The operation and maintenance impact to the operating budget cannot be determined until this project is fully defined.												
<b>Project Time Line:</b>												
			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Planning/Design												
Real Estate Acquisition			Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2								
Construction												



Table 8.10 Twin Ponds Park Master Plan

Orgkey: 2820178		J.L. # GN108400	Total Project Budget							\$61,000
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction						\$38,000	\$23,000			\$61,000
Total Project Expenditures						\$38,000	\$23,000			\$61,000
Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund						\$38,000	\$23,000			\$61,000
Total Project Revenues						\$38,000	\$23,000			\$61,000
1% for Public Art Ineligible - Not a structure or improvement		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Impact on Operating Budget										
The operation and maintenance impact to the operating budget cannot be determined until this project is fully defined.										
Project Time Line:			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2009	
Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction										
						Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2			



Table 8.11 Saltwater Park Pedestrian Bridge Replacement

Orgkey: 28220174		J.L. # GN107100		Total Project Budget							\$1,658,000	
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost		
<b>Project Expenditures:</b>												
Planning/Design				\$136,000	\$140,000					\$276,000		
Real Estate Acquisition												
Construction					\$1,382,000					\$1,382,000		
<b>Total Project Expenditures</b>				<b>\$136,000</b>	<b>\$1,522,000</b>					<b>\$1,658,000</b>		
<b>Revenue Sources:</b>												
General Capital Fund		-	-	27,200	304,400	-	-			\$331,600		
IAC Grant				68,000	761,000					\$829,000		
Parks Grant				40,800	456,600					\$497,400		
<b>Total Project Revenues</b>				<b>136,000</b>	<b>\$1,522,000</b>					<b>\$1,658,000</b>		
<b>1% for Public Art</b>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
<i>Ineligible - Not a structure of improvement</i>												
<b>Impact on Operating Budget</b>										\$0		
The operation and maintenance impact to the operating budget cannot be determined until this project is fully defined.												
<b>Project Time Line:</b>												
Planning/Design			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Real Estate Acquisition				Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4								
Construction						Q4 Q1 Q2						



Table 8.12 Cromwell Park

Orgkey: 2820149			J.L. # GN107000		Total Project Budget							\$505,000	
Phase	Previous Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost			
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction	\$0	\$102,941	\$38,000	\$97,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,000	\$0		
					\$185,000	\$185,000				\$370,000	\$0		
										\$505,000	\$0		
Total Project Expenditures	\$0	\$102,941	\$38,000	\$97,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$505,000	\$0		
Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund Ronald Bog Trust Fund Loan	\$0	\$102,941	\$38,000	\$97,000	\$185,000	\$185,000				\$505,000	\$0		
					\$0	\$0					\$0		
Total Project Revenues	\$0	\$102,941	\$38,000	\$97,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$0			\$505,000	\$0		
1% for Public Art (Included in Construction budget)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Impact on Operating Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$16,480	\$16,974	\$17,484	\$ -	\$16,000		
Project Time Line:													
Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction													





Table 8.13 Hamlin Park Open Space Acquisition

Orgkey:		J.L. # N/A	Total Project Budget \$1,500,000							
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures: Planning/Design Real Estate Acquisition Construction					\$1,500,000					\$1,500,000
Total Project Expenditures					\$1,500,000					\$1,500,000
Revenue Sources: General Capital Fund Grants Conservation Futures Grant					\$750,000 \$750,000					\$750,000 \$750,000
Total Project Revenues					\$1,500,000					\$1,500,000
1% for Public Art Ineligible - Land Acquisition Only		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Impact on Operating Budget	\$0									
Project Time Line:			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Planning/Design										
Real Estate Acquisition					Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					
Construction										



Table 8.14 Park and Open Space Acquisition

Orgkey: 2822083		J.L. # N/A		Total Project Budget \$200,000						
Phase	Prior Years' Expenditures	2004 Budget	2004 Projected	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	Total Project Cost
Project Expenditures:										
Planning/Design										
Real Estate Acquisition		\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000						\$200,000
Construction										
Total Project Expenditures		\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000						\$200,000
Revenue Sources:										
General Capital Fund		\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000						\$200,000
Conservation Futures Grant										
Total Project Revenues		\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000						\$200,000
1% for Public Art Ineligible - Land Acquisition Only		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Impact on Operating Budget	\$0									
Project Time Line:										
Planning/Design			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Real Estate Acquisition										
Construction			Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						



## **RECREATION OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS ACTION PLAN**

The PRCS goals and policies adopted as part of the 2004 *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* provide the foundation for much of the future planning for recreation operations and programs. These recommendations focus on the first 6 years of the plan. As each year passes, the Department should evaluate its progress and accomplishments in the recreation operations and program area, and update the Strategic Plan.

Within the context of the adopted *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*, it is imperative that specific objectives be created for each goal/policy in order to outline the steps for accomplishing the tasks. The purpose of the following recommendations is to provide a high-level action plan for outlining the action plan associated with the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* goals/policies.



Table 8.15: Recreation Operations and Programs

Action	Responsibility	Funding	Timing
<p>Within context of <i>Shoreline Comprehensive Plan</i> PRCS goals and policies, develop a 6-year strategic action plan for implementing adopted goals and policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a mission statement for the Recreation Division</li> <li>Develop detailed objectives and timeframes associated with the <i>Shoreline Comprehensive Plan</i> goals and policies</li> <li>Determine key success measurements for the Recreation Division</li> <li>Identify means and responsibility for tracking success measurements</li> <li>Develop a timeline for implementing tracking system</li> <li>Develop strategic action plan and timeline for accomplishing the <i>Shoreline Comprehensive Plan</i> goals and objectives; incorporate success measurements, tracking systems, and park and facilities planning into plan</li> </ul>	Staff	Staff Time	Begin June 2004, Complete Plan September 2004 and begin implementation
<p>Implement next steps of Program Pyramid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilizing the pyramid model, develop a pricing philosophy that characterizes the pyramid levels</li> <li>Re-examine initial sorting of programs into the pyramid levels based on pricing characteristics</li> <li>Develop an overall pricing philosophy based on the pyramid expanding the Program Pyramid to a Pricing Pyramid</li> <li>Utilizing the pricing philosophy as the foundation, examine the existing cost recovery Division guidelines and revise as appropriate</li> <li>Utilizing the pricing philosophy as the foundation, develop a pricing policy depicting fair and equitable pricing for the Division</li> <li>Develop a plan for implementing (utilizing phasing if necessary) the updated pricing policy and associated fee adjustments</li> </ul>	Staff, PRCS Board, Adoption by City Council	Staff Time	Begin June 2004, Complete September 2004
<p>Analyze recent implementation of computerized recreation management software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement</li> <li>Contact high end users of recreation management software to learn more about operational capacities</li> <li>Examine current reporting systems and identify new reports to provide data related to success measurements</li> <li>Develop a plan and timeline for expanding use of software</li> </ul>	Staff, Software Provider	Staff Time, Software Provider Time if included in support contract	One year following implementation of software
<p>Evaluate implementation and accomplishments of the strategic plan and pricing pyramid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify accomplishments based on feedback from various sources</li> <li>Based on results of evaluation, develop action plan for addressing shortcomings in implementation year</li> <li>Revise plan annually</li> </ul>	Staff	Staff Time	One year after implementing and annually thereafter



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