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CITY OF SHORELINE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

MAY 10, 2004

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CITY OF SHORELINE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Parks, recreation, cultural services, and open space are key elements of a community's quality of life, and the *Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan* will assist in prioritizing City investments in these facilities and programs.

A. Purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan will serve as a companion document to the Shoreline Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan discusses the City's present parks, recreation and cultural services program in very general terms in relation to existing conditions; general elements of the parks, recreation and open space plan; and general goals and policies. 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 be a six-year master 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 involved conducting an in-depth analysis of existing and changing conditions, and integration with the City Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvement Projects.

This plan should be reviewed annually and updated 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.

B. 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;
- Compare Shoreline's service levels with similar communities, both locally and nationally;
- 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 *Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan* as well as the associated public outreach with the *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.

C. Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA)

The *PROS Plan* is also a step in addressing the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA) passed by the State Legislature in 1990 requiring all counties and their cities with a certain growth rate to comprehensively and jointly plan for the future. Key purposes of the GMA include counties and cities improving mechanisms for managing growth and providing some predictable guidelines for future land use planning decisions. Policies from the *PROS Plan* will be integrated into the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*.

D. Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)

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, and this *PROS Plan* will serve as a key mechanism for the City Shoreline.

E. Planning Process

The planning process for the *PROS Plan* consisted 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*.

F. Department Mission

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.

This is achieved through:

- *Stewardships of our parks, facilities and open spaces*
- *Recreational programs for all ages and abilities*

G. Looking to the Future

Shoreline, located in the northwestern corner of King County, became a city in 1995, and is now Washington's thirteenth largest city with a current population of approximately 53,250 people. The population is anticipated to grow over the next 30 years, and is expected to increase by 7-12% by 2030.

While the *Comprehensive Plan* will guide the redevelopment and growth of Shoreline, the *Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan* will provide insight as the City continues to enhance the park system and program offerings to meet the needs of the community.

H. The Crucial Element: Public Involvement

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 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 to review the preliminary findings of the community needs assessment survey and two Comprehensive Plan Community Forums 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 Comprehensive Plan Update effort. In addition, the Planning Commission reviewed the PROS Plan elements for inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan. The final draft of the PROS Plan was presented to the PRCS Board, Planning Commission and City Council.

I. Existing Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Level of Service

There are existing park and recreation service gaps in Shoreline based on a geographic level of service methodology. This analysis includes utilizing level of service standards developed by National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA), defining various types of parks/facilities, developing a geographic radii service area around each type of park/facility, and determining the classification for city facilities. Based on this analysis Shoreline is currently deficient in parks classified as Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks.

J. Target Level of Service

Target 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 on the type of service that is being provided, but also by the quality of service that is desired by the community.

The traditional geographic distance method of establishing target levels of service was considered where various types of park/facilities are defined and a geographic radius service area is identified for each type of park/facility. Addressing geographic service gaps in Shoreline will be challenging as it is nearly built out with limited areas available for land acquisition for park/facility development and major obstacles like Interstate 5 and State Highway 99 that affect accessibility to parks and facilities. Financial constraints will also limit the ability of the City of Shoreline to successfully meet target levels of service utilizing this method. Specifically, utilization of this method could result in the City focussing 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.

To more effectively address citizen needs and desires, a new target level of service has been developed for the City of Shoreline based on the quality and mix of park amenities. This Amenity Driven approach is a more typical approach utilized by communities. This approach looks closely 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 approach addresses the quality and mix of park facilities within the park system as a whole.

K. Summary Goals and Policies

Proposed Goals & Policies Updates – Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services

Table 1: Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Policy Matrix

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
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.	<i>No change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 1 (PR1)	Ensure that the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department continually strives to meet the goals for both existing and planned population growth.	<i>Clarify reference to “goals”.</i> 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	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 2 (PR2)	Preserve, protect and enhance areas (where practical) with critical or unique natural features – such as stream corridors, wildlife habitats, shorelines and wetlands – especially if endangered by development.	<i>Integrated PR17. Added focus on stewardship, and educating citizens to be good stewards.</i> Strive to 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.	Strive to 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.	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.
Policy 3 (PR3)	Address, when practical, inadequacies of existing parks.	<i>Prefer not to include, too vague.</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 4 (PR4)	Look for opportunities to preserve and protect current open space.	<i>Clarify what “looking for opportunities” means.</i> Strive to proactively seek opportunities to preserve and protect existing open space, and acquire open space properties.	Strive to proactively seek opportunities to preserve and protect existing open space, and acquire open space properties.	Proactively seek opportunities to preserve and protect existing open space, and acquire open space properties.

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 5 (PR5)	Place emphasis on maintain parks and recreational facilities in a safe, attractive manner utilizing the most cost efficient and effective management practices.	<i>Integrated Policy 21 (PR21) to some degree.</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
NEW GOAL	NEW GOAL	<i>New goal/policy developed to address existing "partnerships."</i> Monitor and evaluate maintenance of parks and recreational facilities with joint-use agreements, and develop measurable standards for enhancing maintenance efficiency and effectiveness.	Monitor and evaluate maintenance of parks and recreational facilities with joint-use agreements, and develop measurable standards for enhancing maintenance efficiency and effectiveness.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 6 (PR6)	Seek outside funding, when possible, as an alternative for acquisition or renovation of current park properties.	<i>Integrated into Policy 7.</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 7 (PR7)	Investigate alternative methods, for the financing of facility development, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs.	Investigate alternative methods, including seeking outside funding, for the financing of acquisition, facility development and renovation, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs.	Investigate alternative methods, including seeking outside funding, for the financing of acquisition, facility development and renovation, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 8 (PR8)	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.	<i>No change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 9 (PR9)	Ensure that water bodies in park settings are protected from degradation of water quality and that water quality remains a priority.	<i>Need to clarify water rights on water bodies in City limits.</i> 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.	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.	<i>Want to clarify that this also includes protection of native habitat, fish, and other aquatic life. This policy addresses water quality. See new policy PRA, below proposed by staff in lieu of this policy statement.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
New Policy A (PRA)		<p><i>New Policy to address protection of aquatic habitat and species, see comment above.</i></p> <p>Utilize sound maintenance practices and design and development guidelines to ensure the careful stewardship of natural resources and habitat in the park system.</p>	Utilize sound maintenance practices and design and development guidelines to ensure the careful stewardship of natural resources and habitat in the park system	<i>PRCS Board review needed</i>
Policy 10 (PR10)	Retain and develop underdeveloped public rights of way for public access and passive recreation where appropriate.	<i>No Change.</i>	Retain and develop underdeveloped public rights of way for public access and passive recreation where appropriate.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 11 (PR11)	As far as practical, distribute park facilities evenly throughout the City.	<p><i>This is a Level of Service policy question, how satisfy demand, variety of amenities needed, and the City may not be able to "evenly distribute" due to various constraints.</i></p> <p>Develop and distribute multi-use neighborhood, community and regional park facilities throughout the City to satisfy varying levels of citizen needs.</p>	Develop and distribute multi-use neighborhood, community and regional park facilities throughout the City to satisfy varying levels of citizen needs.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Goal 2	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.	<i>No change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 12 (PR12)	Develop a park system that provides a variety of recreation opportunities serving a wide range of interest and age groups.	<p><i>The previous goal made it appear that the entire system needed to be developed rather than enhanced and improved.</i></p> <p>Enhance the park system so that it continues to provide a variety of recreation opportunities serving a wide range of interests and age groups.</p>	Enhance the park system so that it continues to provide a variety of recreation opportunities serving a wide range of interests and age groups.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 13 (PR13)	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.	<i>No change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 14 (PR14)	Maintain a high profile in the community to help ensure that parks and recreation programs reflect the needs and desires of the community.	<i>Clarify with measure of public awareness.</i> Establish mechanisms to help ensure that parks, recreation and cultural services facilities and programs have high awareness levels within the community.	Establish mechanisms to help ensure that parks, recreation and cultural services facilities and programs have high awareness levels within the community.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 15 (PR15)	Seek to balance indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities.	<i>This is related to future indoor pool and community center needs in the next several years.</i> Seek to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities to reflect the diverse and changing needs and desires of the community.	Seek to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities to reflect the diverse and changing needs and desires of the community.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
New Policy B (PRB)		<i>(This can be applied to sports field, pool and community center needs)</i> Upgrade active recreation and sports facilities to maximize public use by utilizing designs that meet current industry standards.		<i>Want a policy that addresses upgrading active park amenities. See staff comments and suggestions. Need PRCS Board review.</i>
Policy 16 (PR16)	Seek to balance passive and active recreation opportunities.	<i>Clarify facilities and programs can achieve this. A "balance" may or may not be desirable.</i> Seek to offer an expansive mix of passive and active recreation opportunities through both facilities and program offerings.	Seek to offer an expansive mix of passive and active recreation opportunities through both facilities and program offerings.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 17 (PR17)	Provide, where appropriate, educational exhibits, displays and information to educate visitors about natural habitats and unique features.	<i>Incorporated into PR2</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
GOAL 3	Seek partnerships and coordination with existing facility and program providers to strive for the efficient and equitable distribution of community and regional resources, and to maximize the usability of parks recreation resources to Shoreline residents.	<i>Clarify. Alliances is a broader term and can include partnerships. This adds "cultural" services to goal.</i> 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 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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 18 (PR18)	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.	<i>No Change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 19 (PR19)	Develop partnerships with other public and private agencies and organizations in order to provide new or more efficient programming opportunities.	<i>Clarify. Alliances is a broader term and can include partnerships. Integrates PR23.</i> 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.	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 20 (PR20)	Actively involve special interest groups in the development and management of recreation services.	<i>Clarify and broaden community involvement options.</i> Actively involve stakeholders, users, and the community in the development and management of park, recreation, and cultural services.	Actively involve stakeholders, users, and the community in the development and management of park, recreation, and cultural services.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 21 (PR21)	Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies such as the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, private schools, churches and athletic field users.	<i>No change.</i>	Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies such as the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, private schools, churches and athletic field users.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 22 (PR22)	Become the primary coordinating agency for leisure services in the Shoreline area.	<i>Focusing on building alliances, communication, and coordination among providers as discussed in other goals/policies – Shoreline not necessarily “primary.”</i>	Seek to develop alliances and mechanisms for communication and coordination among leisure service providers in the Shoreline area.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 23 (PR23)	Coordinate with public and private resources to avoid duplication and reduce costs through joint planning and development efforts.	<i>Integrated into PR19</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
GOAL 4	Seek to develop a diverse City-wide trail system that provides linkages between parks, greenways, open spaces, regional trail systems, residential neighborhoods, and community businesses	<i>We could consider eliminating the list of community elements if this is too wordy. Broaden focus of connections with reference to community elements. 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.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted. Do not eliminate list of community elements.</i>
Policy 24 (PR24)	Seek opportunities to develop pedestrian and bicycle connections in and around the City to connect neighborhoods with parks.	<i>A more specific version of Goal PR IV addressing connecting neighborhoods with parks. Is it necessary to call this out separately? 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.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 25 (PR25)	Develop trail systems within parks such as Shoreview and Hamlin and in the Interurban right-of-way.	<i>Broaden this goal to focus on a system as opposed to specific trails. Integrates PR 26. 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.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 26 (PR26)	Coordinate with Planning and Public Works to develop links to regional trail systems.	<i>Integrated into PR25</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 27 (PR27)	Implement the City “green street program,” which would provide a network of pedestrian and bicycle trails that would create access between parks and other public facilities.	<i>Transportation is including the “green street” discussion/policy in the transportation plan. Consider removing this.</i> Support the Transportation Plan efforts to implement the City "green street program" which would provide a network of pedestrian and bicycle trails that would create access between parks and other public facilities.	<i>Remove or refine further.</i>	<i>Change as noted.</i> Support Transportation efforts to implement the “green street program.” See staff comments and suggestions.
GOAL 5	Encourage regular and effective public involvement in the park cultural planning process.	<i>Clarify.</i> Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park, recreation and cultural services planning process.	Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park, recreation and cultural services planning process.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 28 (PR28)	Encourage, record, and track citizen responses to specific programs, facilities, and policies.	<i>No change.</i>	Encourage, record, and track citizen responses to specific programs, facilities, and policies.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 29 (PR29)	Monitor park and recreation service preferences, needs, and trends through questionnaires, surveys and public hearings.	<i>Broaden language to allow variety of methods.</i> Monitor park, recreation and cultural service preferences, needs, trends and citizen satisfaction through various community outreach methods.	Monitor park, recreation and cultural service preferences, needs, trends and citizen satisfaction through various community outreach methods.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 30 (PR30)	PR30 in planning decisions which affect the public interest.	<i>Clarify. Difficult to interpret what “affect the public interest” as most decisions have that potential.</i> Provide public review opportunities in park, recreation and cultural services planning decisions.	Provide public review opportunities in park, recreation and cultural services planning decisions.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 31 (PR31)	Establish public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of the recreation opportunities available citywide and in local neighborhoods.	<i>Clarify. This is an ongoing effort.</i> Monitor, evaluate and adjust public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of the park, recreation and cultural opportunities available citywide and in neighborhoods.	Monitor, evaluate and adjust public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of the park, recreation and cultural opportunities available citywide and in neighborhoods.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 32 (PR32)	Encourage citizen involvement and participation in assuring the quality of park development and maintenance with programs such as adopt-a-park, volunteer programs and clean-up events.	<i>Broaden language. Volunteer preferences and opportunities change over time.</i> Encourage citizen involvement and participation in assuring the quality of park development and maintenance through various volunteer opportunities.	Encourage citizen involvement and participation in assuring the quality of park development and maintenance through various volunteer opportunities.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 33 (PR33)	Implement strategies to meet the recreation and cultural needs and preferences of the citizens of Shoreline based on user trends, surveys and public meetings.	<i>Integrated into PR29.</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
GOAL 6	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.	<i>No change.</i>	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 34 (PR34)	Be a catalyst in the process of working with other organizations to satisfy the recreation needs of Shoreline residents. (This does not mean that the City needs to offer all of the services.)	<i>Clarify role of City. Integrated PR41.</i> 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. Take a leadership role in satisfying the recreation and cultural needs of Shoreline residents, while limiting duplication, by fostering communication and coordination between the City and other organizations.	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.	<i>Simplify wording; difficult to understand intent.</i> See staff comments and suggestions.
Policy 35 (PR35)	Be innovative with new program and service offerings.	<i>Broaden this to address all programs and abilities and age groups. Integrated PR 37, PR39 and PR40.</i> 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.	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 36 (PR36)	Adjust recreation classes on a regular basis changing in terms of cost and participation levels.	<i>Broaden. Integrated PR 37. Several measures are used, not just cost and participation.</i> 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.	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 37 (PR37)	Offer children's and family programs during times that meet the growing needs of working parents.	<i>Addressed in broader PR36 – responding to changing needs would mean adjusting program offering times/dates to better accommodate schedules. Is there a need to call this out specifically?</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 38 (PR38)	Provide a diversity of program options for middle and high school youth.	<i>Broaden this and note alliances as way to provide.</i> 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.	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.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 39 (PR39)	Investigate opportunities to provide specialized recreation programs for City residents with developmental disabilities, recognizing that few (if any) other options exist for post-high school-age individuals.	<i>With revision, is it necessary to call this out specifically? Consider removing.</i> Monitor, evaluate and adjust offerings to address service gaps in specialized recreation programs for City residents with developmental disabilities.	Monitor, evaluate and adjust offerings to address service gaps in specialized recreation programs for City residents with developmental disabilities.	<i>Keep policy as suggested by staff and consultant.</i>
Policy 40 (PR40)	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.	<i>Integrated in PR 35. Is it necessary to call this out specifically?</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
Policy 41 (PR41)	Coordinate with public and private resources to avoid duplication and reduce costs through joint planning of recreation and cultural services.	<i>Integrated in PR34.</i>	<i>Remove.</i>	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>

Ref. Number	Existing Goal/Policy	Staff/Consultant Comments and Suggestions	Proposed Goal and Policy	PRCS Board Comments
Policy 42 (PR42)	Support the provision of senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs organizations.	<i>Keep due to current service delivery method.</i> Support the provision of senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs through alliances and joint planning with service organizations.	Support the provision of senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs through alliances and joint planning with service organizations.	Remove “the provision of.” Support senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs through alliances and joint planning with service organizations.
Policy 43 (PR43)	Respect and celebrate through recreation programs that serve the diversity of cultures represented in our City.	<i>Clarify. Also addressed in PR34, PR 35 and PR 36.</i> Develop recreation and cultural offerings that reflect the diversity of cultures represented in our City.	Develop recreation and cultural offerings that reflect the diversity of cultures represented in our City.	<i>Fine, as noted.</i>
New Policy C (PRC)		<i>These are the Community Design Policies that address Public art. Do we want to support this? Reiterate it? Or is this enough?</i> CD34: Encourage a variety of artwork and arts activities in public places, such as parks, public buildings, rights-of-way, and plazas. CD36: Use the 1% for Public Art Program to generate money for public art. CD37: Encourage private donations of art to the City.		<i>Add a new policy that supports %for the Public Art Program. See staff comments/suggestions.</i>

L. The Investment: What Funding is Available?

To be developed as part of Phase 2; Pat O'Toole will be lead on this with input from Wendy Barry and City Finance Department.

CITY OF SHORELINE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE: THE PLANNING CONTEXT

2. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE: THE PLANNING CONTEXT

A. Community Overview

Located within the northwestern corner of King County, the City of Shoreline is generally bounded by the communities of Lake Forest Park, Seattle, Mountlake Terrace, Edmonds and Woodway. Shoreline is bordered by Puget Sound on the west.

Historically, the Shoreline area was populated by Native American peoples; however, growth of the Euro-American population expanded in the 1880's with the influx of the railroad. The area changed over time as the early twentieth century large tracts of land were divided into smaller lots in anticipation of future development. Commercial development began concentrating along Aurora Avenue by the late 1930s. Population in the area continued expanding through the 1960's stabilizing in the 1970's.

Following a citizen effort called "Vision Shoreline" promoting incorporation, in September of 1994 the incorporation of Shoreline was approved overwhelmingly by a majority of voters. The City of Shoreline officially incorporated on August 31, 1995.

B. City Vision and Values

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 2002-2003 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*

C. History of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services in Shoreline

The City of Shoreline was incorporated in 1995, becoming a code 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-meter indoor pool.

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 allowing certain District-owned properties to be used as parklands and County property to be used for school purposes. The District and County worked closely together on the maintenance, construction, and programming of these properties.

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; fee structure; replacing materials/equipment; managing improvements, maintenance, operation and refurbishment; as well as legal specifications. Addendums to the Joint Use Agreement are more detailed, and address the following facilities:

- Einstein Middle School Playfield and Hillwood Park
- Kellogg Middle School Track/Infield and Hamlin Park
- Shorecrest High School Ballfields and Hamlin Park Ballfields and Trails
- Paramount School Park
- Meridian Park School Tennis Courts
- Shoreline Center and Shoreline Park
- Shoreline Pool and Shoreline Park
- Spartan Gym

It is vital to note that 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 utilized 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 Open Space hazard tree removal, signs and trail improvements
 - Boeing Creek trail improvements
 - Richmond Reserve invasive plant removal and landscaping
 - 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.
- Several general recreation and teen programs were developed to offer a balance of recreation as well as competitive sport league programs.

D. Overview of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department

The PRCS Department has the broad mission:

To provide life-enhancing experiences and promote a healthy community.

This is achieved through:

- *Stewardship of our parks, facilities and open spaces*
- *Recreational programs for all ages and abilities*

The PRCS consists of three divisions including Administration, Parks Operations, and Recreation as illustrated in the organizational chart in Figure 1, with specific purposes directing each Division (PRCS Department, 2003).

1. Administrative Division

The Administrative Division consists of 3.0 FTEs in 2003, and is responsible for leadership of the Department with the purpose to:

Administer a full service Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department and provide long term planning and capital project oversight of park projects to support community use and meet public recreation needs of the community. This division provides support to the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Board and Shoreline Library Board.

2. *Parks Operations Division Purpose*

The Park Maintenance Division consists of 5.0 FTE's. The purpose of the Parks Operations Division is to:

Maintain the City of Shoreline's park system and provide long term planning and capital project oversight of park projects to support community use of the parks and meet public recreation needs.

3. Recreation Division Purpose

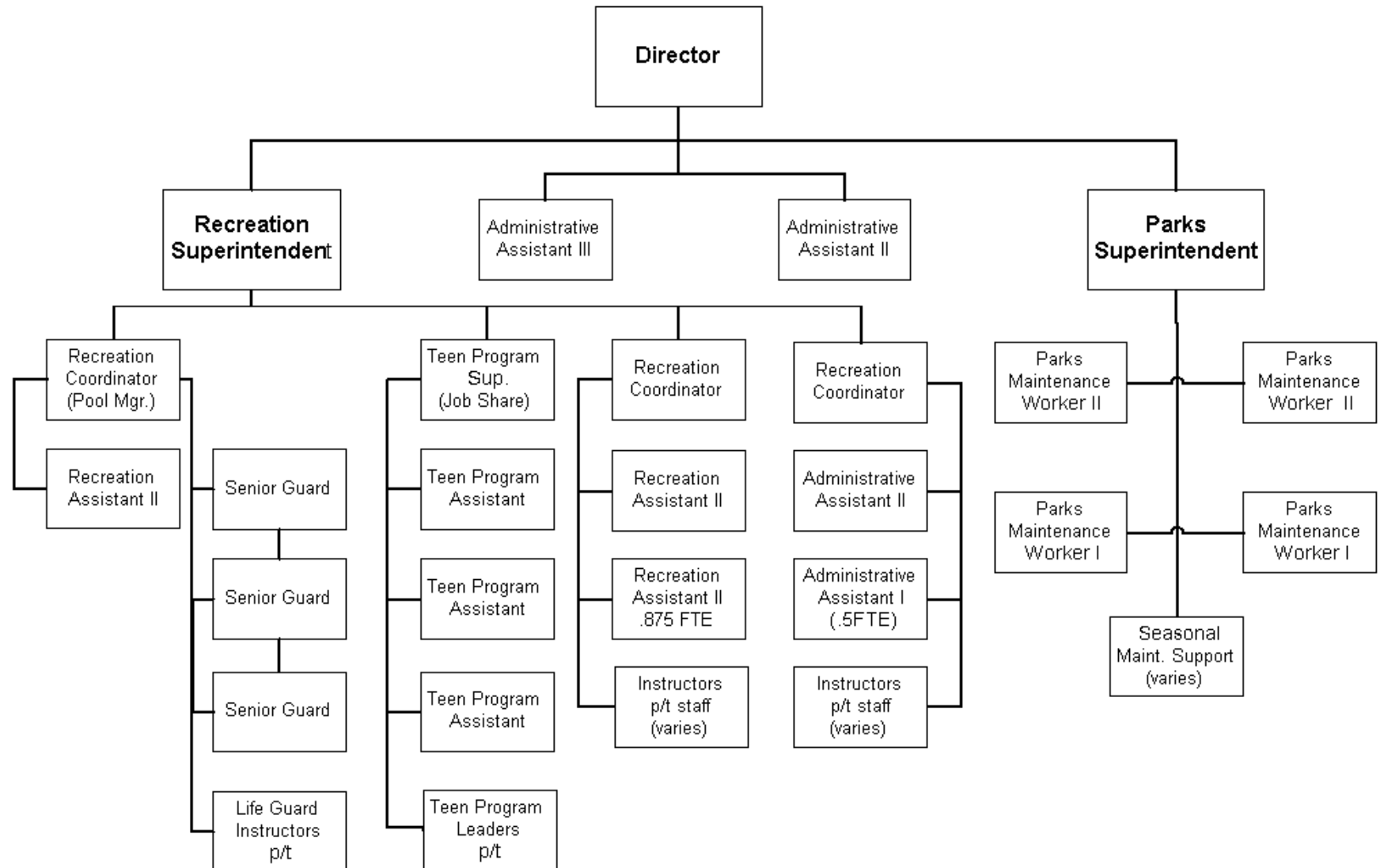
The Recreation Division currently has 15.3 FTE's. The key Recreation Division purpose is to:

Develop and implement comprehensive recreation programs, services, and events targeting all ages and abilities, and a variety of special interests throughout the year to meet the needs of the community. The Recreation Division is divided into five sections:

- **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.

Figure 1: PRCS Organizational Chart

Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services



E. PRCS Budget

1. Expenditures and FTEs

The PRCS Department grew from 19.12 FTEs in 2000 to 23.3 FTE's in 2004 with expenditures increasing from just over \$2.6 million in 2000 to over \$ 2.9 million in 2004. The 2004 Department expenditures account for 11.5% of the General Fund expenditures that totaled just over \$25 million.

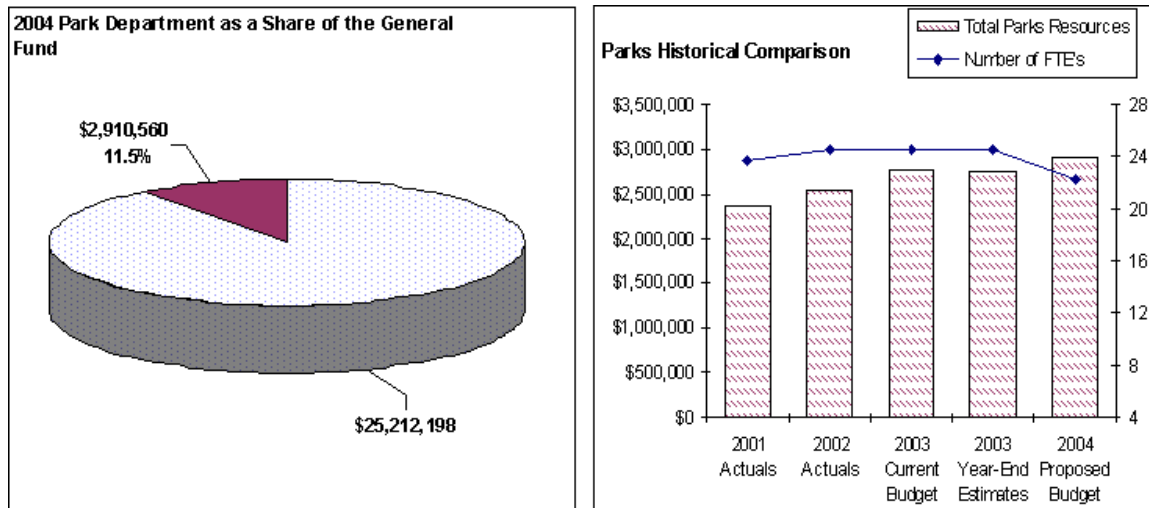
Table 2: Comparison of PRCS Expenditures and Number of FTEs

	2000 Actual	2001 Actual	2002 Actual	2003 Current Budget	2003 Projected	2004 Proposed	2003 Current Budget vs. 2004 Proposed	% Change
Expenditures	\$2,286,569	\$2,360,545	\$2,527,633	\$2,771,031	\$2,757,753	\$2,910,560	\$139,529	5.04 %
% of General Fund	10 %	10.1%	10.5%	9.7%	10.1%	11.5%	1.84%	18.9 %
Number of FTE's	19.12	23.65	24.53	24.53*	24.53*	23.30	+1.23	+5.0%

* Human Service included in PRCS Budget in 2003 only

Source: City of Shoreline 2004 Proposed Budget

Figure 2: PRCS Share of 2003 General Fund



Source: 2004 Budget

Source: 2004 Budget

2. Department Fees

Parks and Recreation Fees

As detailed in the 2004 Budget, parks and recreation programs offered by the City are partially supported through user fees. In 2000, parks and recreation fee schedules were adjusted for the first time since incorporation. These fee revisions were based upon the annual update of the City's overhead allocation plan, user fee reviews and a thorough review of the parks, recreation, and teen program fee structures. The fee schedule update was intended to establish a balanced fee approach while retaining market competitiveness with surrounding jurisdictions. Fees continue to be reviewed on an annual basis.

As the City of Shoreline has developed its recreation and aquatics programs over the past several years, the City has continued to enjoy increases in revenue of 30% for 1998, 15% for 1999, and 5% for 2000. This was due to an increasing number of programs being offered and the number of participants as the City's programs became established. Revenues were down during 2001 while several major capital projects were underway at the Shoreline Pool and the Richmond Highlands Recreation Center (REC). Revenues continued to grow during 2002 as the pool and REC reopened with expanded classes.

Projected 2004 revenue from parks and recreation fees is \$709,848 or 3.2% of the total General Fund operating revenues. This is 4.6% more than the 2003 projected revenue of \$678,445. Most of this increase comes from Facility Rentals, which is projected to grow by nearly 25%. General Recreation and Aquatics 2004 revenues are expected to increase by about 1% over 2003 projections. Overall, Parks and Recreation fee revenues are projected to grow by 1 - 2 % during the years of 2005-2009 or about 75% of the projected consumer price index.

Table 3: Summary of PRCS Fees

	2001 Actual	2002 Actual	2003 Projected	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Recreation	\$204,857	\$266,677	\$294,112	\$296,648	\$300,208	\$304,711	\$311,567	\$318,577	\$325,745
<i>Annual Increase</i>		\$61,820	\$27,435	\$2,536	\$3,560	\$4,503	\$6,856	\$7,010	\$7,168
<i>% Increase</i>		30.2%	10.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Aquatics	\$25,946	\$257,172	\$251,100	\$253,600	\$256,643	\$260,493	\$266,354	\$272,347	\$278,475
<i>Annual Increase</i>		\$231,226	(\$6,072)	\$2,500	\$3,043	\$3,850	\$5,861	\$5,993	\$6,128
<i>% Increase</i>		891.2%	(2.4%)	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Facility Rentals	\$99,198	\$109,571	\$109,121	\$136,150	\$137,784	\$139,851	\$142,997	\$146,215	\$149,504
<i>Annual Increase</i>		\$10,373	(\$450)	\$27,029	\$1,634	\$2,067	\$3,147	\$3,217	\$3,290
<i>% Increase</i>		10.5%	(0.4%)	24.8%	1.2%	1.5%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Teen Programs	\$5,492	\$24,000	\$24,112	\$23,450	\$23,731	\$24,087	\$24,629	\$25,183	\$25,750
<i>Annual Increase</i>		\$18,508	\$112	(\$662)	\$281	\$356	\$542	\$554	\$567

% Increase		337.0%	0.5%	(2.7%)	1.2%	1.5%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Total	\$335,493	\$657,420	\$678,445	\$709,848	\$718,366	\$729,142	\$745,547	\$762,322	\$779,474
Annual Increase		\$321,927	\$21,025	\$31,403	\$8,518	\$10,775	\$16,406	\$16,775	\$17,152
% Increase		96.0%	3.2%	4.6%	1.2%	1.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%

Source: Shoreline 2004 Proposed Budget

3. Comparison of Expenditures and Fees

In the short-term, from 2003 to 2004, expenditures were proposed to increase by 5.04% to slightly more than \$2.9 million. In comparison, forecasted fee revenues increased 4.6% to \$ 709,848 with revenues offsetting 24.3% of the PRCS Department operating budget. Based on PRCS forecasts, fee revenues are expected to increase by approximately 1.5 % to 2.3 % in each year between 2004 and 2009.

Table 4: Comparison of Expenditures and Fees

Expenditures By Program	2001 Actuals	2002 Actuals	2003 Current Budget	2003 Year-End Estimates	2004 Proposed Budget	2003 Current Budget versus 2004 Proposed	Percent Change
Administration	\$206,420	\$300,210	\$324,424	\$324,699	\$341,503	\$17,079	5.26%
Operations	\$889,756	\$717,719	\$887,492	\$875,776	\$901,389	\$13,897	1.57%
Recreation	\$1,264,369	\$1,509,704	\$1,559,115	\$1,557,278	\$1,667,668	\$108,553	6.96%
Total Expenditure	\$2,360,545	\$2,527,633	\$2,771,031	\$2,757,753	\$2,910,560	\$139,529	5.04%
Revenue By Program							
Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Operations	\$20,362	\$10,403	\$9,888	\$12,153	\$11,508	\$1,620	16.38%
Recreation	\$341,891	\$664,539	\$655,899	\$685,346	\$710,961	\$55,062	8.39%
Total Revenue	\$362,253	\$674,942	\$665,787	\$697,499	\$722,469	\$56,682	8.51%

Source: Shoreline 2004 Proposed Budget

F. Related Planning Efforts

1. Comprehensive Plan

The research, analysis and development of the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan* are occurring in tandem with the development of the *Parks, Recreation and Open Space (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, Fircrest
- Internet access (such as traffic cams, online reservations, public info)
- Shoreline management and parks shoreline management

- Watercourses for drainage and habitat
- Water trail
- Pedestrian/bike trail and commuter rail line
- Municipal Art

Additionally, the goals and policies developed for the *PROS Plan* will be integrated into the *Shoreline Comprehensive Plan*.

2. City Council Work Plan, 2002 - 2003

As the June 2002 *Shoreline Currents* newsletter outlined, the specific goals of the City Council 2002-2003 Work Plan are developed based on the City Vision and Values. The following goals relate to the parks, recreation and open space planning process most directly:

- Work towards completion of Aurora Corridor and Interurban Trail projects
- Improve parks, streets and drainage systems [including review of the *Parks Master Plan*]
- Establish a Shoreline Citizen's Bond Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations regarding financing City capital improvements
- Implement Gateway Master Plan to enhance community identity

3. 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 the *PROS Plan, 2004*. 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, the *PROS Plan, 2004* set out to re-assess citizen needs and priorities for the future.

4. Capital Improvement Projects - Bond Advisory Committee

In parallel with the Needs Assessment phase of the *PROS Plan*, the City of Shoreline embarked on developing a comprehensive package of parks, trails, recreation, and sidewalk improvements. A committee made up of over 20 citizen volunteers was appointed by the City Council to make recommendations regarding capital improvements to infrastructure in the community and the viability of placing a Bond Issue on the ballot. The Bond Advisory Committee reviewed inventory and needs information as well as community feedback including a statistically valid citizen survey.

The Bond Advisory Committee Summary of Recommendations to the Shoreline City Council on November 5, 2003 are outlined below.

- a. 2004 is not the time to seek a voter-approved tax levy for capital improvement projects

- b. The City should consider seeking future voter approval for some package of bond funded projects when the regional and local economy show signs of improvement and voters are more optimistic about the economy.
- c. The Bond Election survey results suggested that a bond issue of \$10 to \$12 million for improvements would be the maximum amount at this time that would have a chance for 60% voter approval.
- d. Additional work is needed to develop a proposed voter-approved bond package.
- e. Any proposed package for voter approval should be developed based on specific criteria, such as need for the project, the balance of projects that will benefit all Shoreline residents City-wide and specific user groups or neighborhoods, and a package that has a likelihood of receiving voter support.
- f. The City of Shoreline should find near-term funding and support through other funding mechanisms, outside of a bond package, for opportunistic projects and needs.
- g. Neighborhood and community parks, sidewalks, walking and biking trails, and athletic fields are the kinds of priority projects that received support in the Bond Election Survey.
- h. The work of the Shoreline Bond Advisory committee should be continued in one of two ways: 1) A subcommittee of the Bond Advisory Committee could continue to work with the City; or, 2) continued communications with the full Committee could occur, to maintain the momentum of ideas generated by the Committee so far.

The Bond Advisory Committee recommended to the City Council that this issue be studied further before placing a capital improvement bond issue on the ballot for voter approval. The Bond Advisory Committee will reconvene following the completion of the PROS Plan, and the Transportation and Surface Water Management Plans, to ensure that they have the best available information for their use.

5. *King County: Countywide Planning Policies and Vision 2020*

A Growth Management Plan known as the Countywide Planning Policies was 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
- Ensuring favorable employment and economic conditions in the County

CITY OF SHORELINE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Needs Assessment element of the PROS Plan focuses on research, discovery and assessment of the current and future needs of Shoreline citizens. Existing Shoreline resources were examined and inventoried in order to identify service gaps and determine facility lifecycle costs. Additionally, community input was gathered through a statistically valid citizen's survey, community-wide meetings, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews.

Another key element of this needs assessment was identifying the current Shoreline level of service, and developing a target level of service that would guide future planning and decision making for the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department.

A. Demographic Analysis

1. *Population, Age Ranges*

The population of Shoreline increased 13% over the last decade, from 47,100 in 1990 to 53,025 in 2000. About half of this growth was due to changes in municipal boundaries.

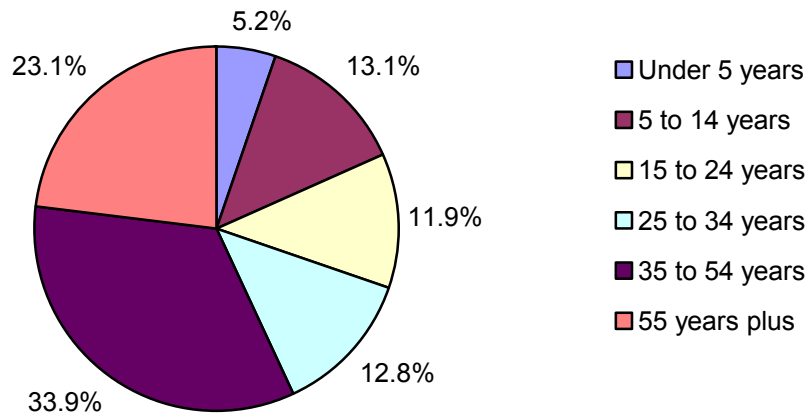
a. *Age Distribution*

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 below).

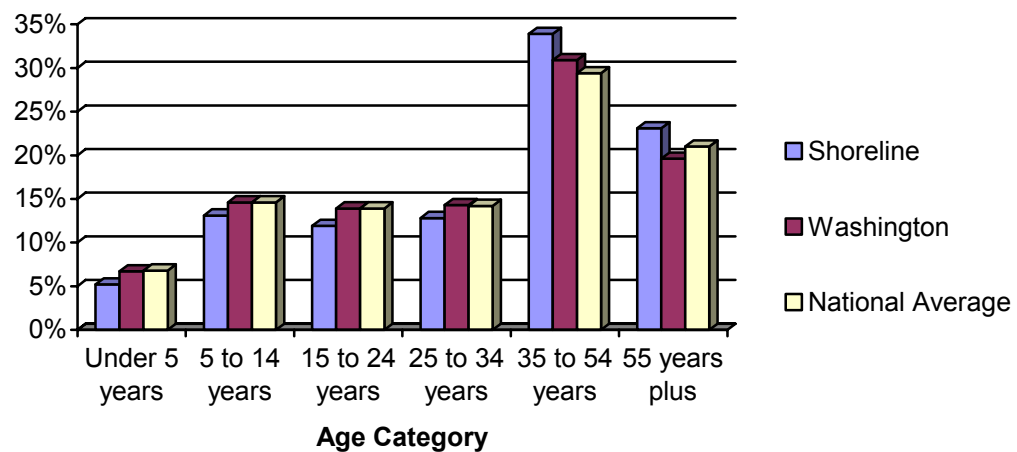
- **Under 5 years (5.2%)** – This group represents users of preschool and tot recreation programs and facilities. These individuals make up the future users of youth recreation programs.
- **5 to 14 years (13.1%)** – This group represents current youth program participants.
- **15 to 24 years (11.9 %)** – 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 3: Population Breakdown



Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Figure 4: Population Comparisons – Shoreline, Washington, National Average



Source: 2000 U.S. Census

b. Aging Community and Population Comparison

As a predominantly World War II suburb, most of Shoreline's original residents moved into the community as young households in the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's. Forty to fifty years later these households have now "aged in place". During the 1980's, 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. The number of seniors “aging in place” in their large houses seems to indicate a potential market for smaller “empty nester” type housing. Seniors often do not want to move out of their communities but are interested in buying units better suited to their changing needs (a single floor unit or one with the master bedroom on the main level of a two-story house). Creating housing opportunities for seniors who are “over housed” through development of smaller homes, accessory housing, and similar options results in the availability of more traditional larger housing for younger families.

The previous figure, Figure 4, 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 average.

2. *Gender*

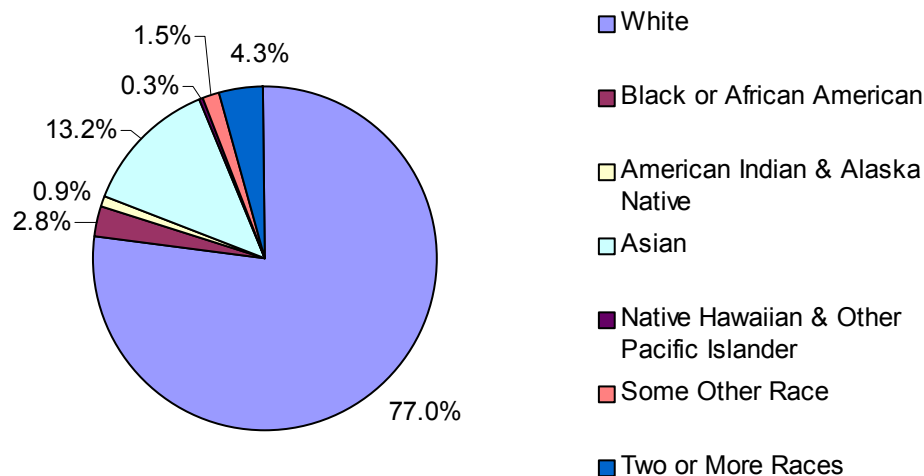
The population consists of 48.2% male and 51.8% female according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

3. *Ethnicity*

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% Some Other Race.

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.

Figure 5: Ethnicity



Source: 2000 U.S. Census

4. Household Income

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.

5. Household Size

From 1970 to 2000, Shoreline's household size decreased by 24%. The major change occurred in the 1970's with a decrease of 17%, from 3.27 persons per household to 2.72. The pace of this change slowed in the 1980's when the household size declined by 7% to 2.53 persons per household. In the 1990's, 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.

6. Housing

According to the 2000 Census, Shoreline has 21,330 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).

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.

B. Secondary Demographic Data - Participation and Trends

Participation data was collected directly from Shoreline citizens and compared with secondary data from the National Sporting Goods Association Survey, Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA), and Outdoor Industry Association. Shoreline's facility and program needs are identified through an assessment of local interests, national trends and Departmental opportunities. Additional tables and details regarding national trends are included in the appendix.

1. National Sporting Goods Association Survey

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) survey on sports participation revealed that several recreation activities are very popular or growing in popularity. These include exercise walking, swimming, billiards/pool, aerobic exercise, martial arts, running/jogging, and exercising with equipment.

Table 5: National Recreation Participation in 2002: Top Ten Activities Ranked by Total Participation

Sport	Total Participation (in Millions)	Percent Change From 1997
Exercise Walking	82.2	7.7%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	55.4	18.9%
Swimming	54.7	-8.2%
Exercising with Equipment	50.2	4.9%
Fishing	44.2	-1.2%
Bowling	43.9	-1.9%
Bicycle Riding	41.4	-8.3%
Billiards/Pool	35.3	-2.0%
Hiking	30.5	7.7%
Aerobic Exercise	29.0	10.6%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Participation by women in certain activities has changed over time with the most popular activities currently including aerobic exercise (73%), exercise walking (63%), volleyball (56%), exercising with equipment (54%), and swimming (53%). In addition, the NSGA's Participation Survey found that in 2002, 15.6 million females indicated that they "worked out at a club," which represents 54.0% of all those who worked out at clubs.

Activities that experienced major increases in participation from 1997 to 2002 included snowboarding and skateboarding. Conversely, in-line skating, martial arts and swimming experienced declines in participation.

Youth participation in selected sports also changed from 1991 to 2001. A major participation increase occurred in in-line skating with smaller increases in roller hockey, soccer, and ice hockey. A substantial decline occurred in softball, bicycle riding, and baseball.

Other miscellaneous recreational trends noted in the NSGA's 2002 study include:

- Snowboarding gained one million participants in 2000 and 2001. It continued on a 4.6% increase in 2002. This popular sport has most likely impacted alpine skiing, which has had a continual percentage decrease over the last ten years (-3.4% from 2001 to 2002).
- Ice hockey has had an overall increase of 13.1% since 1991, and participation by children ages 7- 11 years old has increased 84.5% in the last ten years.
- Skateboarding continues a steady increase in popularity, and it now includes 9.7 million participants.
- Calisthenics and step aerobics continue to have a steady decline of participants. However, 2002 saw an increase in aerobic exercise, weightlifting, exercise walking, and exercising with equipment.
- Exercise walking continues to be the number one sport Americans participate in, increasing 5.0% from 2001 to 2002.
- Yoga and Tai Chi were introduced to the survey in 2002. Total participation was 7.1 million, with women comprising 79.4% of that total.

Data collected from adults 55 years and older indicated that fitness walking, stretching, and treadmill exercise are tremendously popular, and involved over 100 days of participation per year. Other activities with extensive participation over 100 days per year included lifting free weights, weight/resistance machines, stationary cycling, and running/jogging. Seniors also frequently participate in golf, freshwater fishing, R.V. camping, bowling, and day hiking.

Table 6: Recreation Activities for Adults 55 and Older
Based on Frequent Participation in 2002

Activity	Days Per Year	Participants
Fitness Walking	100 +	6,515,000
Stretching	100 +	4,107,000
Treadmill Exercise	100 +	3,887, 000
Golf	25 +	3,646,000

Freshwater Fishing	15 +	1,903,000
R.V. Camping	15 +	1,736,000
Lifting Free Weights	100 +	1,735,000
Bowling	25 +	1,725,000
Day Hiking	15 +	1,545,000
Weight/Resistance Machines	100 +	1,513,000
Stationary Cycling	100 +	1,298,000
Running/Jogging	100 +	870,000

Source: Superstudy of Sports Participation, American Sports Data, Inc., January 2002

2. *Outdoor Recreation*

For millions of Americans the great outdoors offers a refuge from their hectic, high-speed lives, and perhaps the only release from a day filled with multi-tasking career and family concerns. More and more people rely on the outdoors to provide time for reflection, repose, and recreation. This fact is mirrored in the current trends in outdoor recreation participation, and the statistical data presented is provided by the Outdoor Industry Association (OIA), NSGA, and the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA).

Key human-powered activities reviewed included camping, car camping, fly-fishing, canoeing, and several types of kayaking. In 2001, 149 million Americans aged 16 and over participated in a human-powered outdoor activity with “participants” defined as people who participated **at least once** in one of the 21 activities tracked by OIA. “Enthusiasts” are defined as the **most frequent participants** in the 21 activities listed by OIA.

Table 7: Participants and Enthusiasts (Percentage Change from 1998-2001)

Activity	Participants (in Millions)	% Change	Enthusiasts (in Millions)	% Change
Car Camping	49.5	-14%	8.6	2.6%
Camping	17.6	12%	4.3	New
Fly Fishing	13.3	New	2.2	New
Kayaking - Recreational	4.9	New	1.3	New
Kayaking- Touring	6.5	New	1.1	New
Kayaking- Whitewater	2.6	New	0.4	New
Rafting	12.5	26%	2.2	100%

“New” indicates that the activity was first tracked in 2001

Source: Outdoor Industry Association’s Outdoor Recreation Participation Study, 4th edition

Key demographic characteristics of human-powered recreational participants include:

- Males make up 53% of participants, though females were the fastest growing demographic at 70 million, or 47% of the outdoor participant population
- Average age is 40 years old
- 79% are Caucasian, though African American and Hispanic participants are recreating outdoors with greater frequency
- 43% live with children
- 54% are single
- Median income level is \$53,000

According to the NSGA 2002 Survey on Sports Participation, outdoor recreation activities experiencing substantial increases in participation from 1997 to 2002 include backpack/wilderness camping, muzzle loading, vacation/overnight camping, hunting with firearms, canoeing, and water skiing. Activities that declined include hunting with bow and arrow, motor/power boating, and fishing.

American Sports Data, Inc. released the Superstudy of Sports Participation in January 2002. Information was gathered by a mail panel resource of 25,000 households with a 58.7% response rate and reprinted by the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association. Some of the findings reflect the growing trends in outdoor recreational activities.

Included in the Top 30 sports participation activities were:

- Freshwater Fishing (not Fly), ranked no. 3 with 42.6 million participants
- Tent Camping, ranked no. 4 with 40.3 million participants
- Day Hiking, ranked no. 8 with 36.8 million participants
- RV Camping, ranked no. 20 with 18.7 million participants
- Hunting (w/Shotgun/Rifle), ranked no. 24 with 16.5 million participants

The study indicated the most universally appealing activity was freshwater fishing, which ranked high in participation among American men, women, children (6 + older), and seniors (55 + older).

3. *Survey of Public Participation in the Arts*

The nationwide *Survey of Public Participation in the Arts* (SPPA), sponsored by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Arts in 1997, also provides insight relative to recreation services trends. Over 12,000 people throughout the United States were queried regarding their (a) their attendance at live arts events, (b) their participation in the arts through broadcast and recorded media, and (c) their personal performance or creation of art.

This information is particularly relevant to the Department as it relates to potential program offerings focusing on personal participation in the arts as well as classes and lessons. The most popular public arts activity identified by respondents was singing in choir with more than 20 million Americans involved. The percentage of surveyed adults

participating in one of the following arts activities in the previous 12 months are as follows:

- buying art (35.1%)
- weaving (27.6%)
- creating photographs (16.5%)
- drawing or painting (15.9%)
- creating pottery (15.1%)
- creative writing (12.1%)

Many survey respondents participated in the arts through classes or lessons. Of those respondents who took lessons ever in their lives, music proved most popular with 48.5%. Art classes (28.7%), creative writing (24.4%), art appreciation (24.4%), music appreciation (23.3%), and dance, other than ballet (19.9%) were also popular.

The majority of respondents participate in arts activities during leisure time, which results in the arts competing with other activities for available leisure time. The following table overviews the rates of participation in leisure activities.

Table 8: Rates of Participation in Leisure Activities, 1997

Leisure-Time Activity	Percentage of Respondents Who Participated
Watched television on weekdays	96.0%
Watched television on weekend days	91.2%
Watched or listened to any arts via media ^a	78.3%
Exercised	75.7%
Personally participated in any arts activity ^b	66.6%
Attended any of 3 exhibiting arts activities ^c	66.0%
Home improvement	65.9%
Went out to the movies	65.5%
Gardening	65.4%
Went to a theme park	57.0%
Played a sport	44.9%
Camped, hiked, canoed	44.3%
Volunteer or charity work	43.2%
Attended any of 7 performing arts activities ^d	42.2%
Went to a sporting event	41.2%
Used a computer for entertainment	40.4%
^a Includes 16 combinations of arts activity and broadcast and recorded media.	
^b Includes 14 forms of performing, creating, or purchasing works of art.	

^cIncludes visiting an art museum, an historical park or monument, or an arts/craft fair.
^dIncludes attending a jazz, classical music, opera, musical play, non-musical play, ballet, or other dance event.

Source: National Endowment for the Arts

4. Trends

The greatest trend found in recreation is not a particular sport but rather a sport participant. Baby boomers, defined as anyone born between 1946 and 1964, consist of 76 million people. By 2005, an estimated 42 percent of baby boomers will be over 50 years of age. Below are statistical data on boomers and implications on recreational services for this influential group. Information for this report was gathered by NRPA, AARP, SGMA, and GreenPlay LLC.

a. Baby Boomers and Their Impact on Leisure Services in the United States

Key demographics of the baby boomers include:

- Median income level is \$51,700
- 68% of boomers are married
- Most boomers are well educated, with 50% having at least two years of college
- An estimated 23% of boomers will not be financially prepared for retirement
- With an almost 20 year age gap, it should be noted that baby boomers are a diverse group with regards to social behavior and attitudes

The lifestyle of baby boomers varies from previous population groups as they are known to work hard, play hard, and spend hard; place value on exercise and fitness; view time as a precious commodity; are less interested in civic engagements (low rate of volunteerism); do not associate with being “old;” view retirement as “mid-life;” and tend to participate in more individualized activities rather than group events.

The general demographics and lifestyle of baby boomers has implications for recreation such as:

- Increased demand for well-equipped fitness centers
- Movement away from “senior” related programs such as bridge and shuffleboard since many boomers associate these with being “old”
- Swimming pools better utilized for programs like water walking, water aerobics, and active lap swimming
- Increased demand for on-going educational classes to create life-long hobbies
- Increased interest in computer courses from basic application to Web site design
- Length and timing of programs should be compressed
- Workshops preferable to six- or eight- week classes, weekend and night classes popular

- Increased interest in outdoor recreation and maintaining parks and open space
- Continued interest in arts and entertainment

It is important to realize that baby boomers do not intend to slow down” in retirement. Many will work part-time, change careers, or create new businesses during this time. Recreation services offered to this age group must be customized to suit each individual need for:

- Self-fulfillment
- Healthy pleasure
- Nostalgic youthfulness
- Individual escapes

C. Community Involvement Methodologies

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

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

In addition, this needs assessment and *PROS Plan* was conducted in parallel 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 and a “Capital Improvements Project Citizen Survey” was completed.

The key findings of the public outreach are summarized below, with more detailed information included in the appendices. Several sections of the *PROS Plan* provide more specifics as to how the Department could accomplish these tasks.

1. Stakeholder Interviews Services

In mid-May 2003, stakeholder interviews were conducted with the City Manager, Deputy City Manger, PRCS Advisory 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.

- 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
- City recreation does not currently have a high profile/name recognition in the community

2. Focus Groups

Also in mid-May 2003, a variety of stakeholder representatives met as a focus group to provide input on park, recreation and cultural service. 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
- Refine program offerings including both expansion and reduction in specific areas

The broad priorities identified focused on:

- Finishing what has been started;
- Improving existing facilities;

- Expanding collaboration and coordination on program offerings with other Shoreline services providers;
- Expanding cultural aspect of the Department;
- Increasing emphasis on natural areas;
- Developing a 5 to 10 year plan to guide the Department; and
- Increased awareness of PRCS facilities and programs.

3. *Community Meetings/Workshops*

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 in written comment forms. Detailed information is included in the Appendix.

4. *Survey Methodology*

a. *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.

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 being 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 at least $\pm 4.1\%$.

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.

b. *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.

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 at least +/-4.4%.

5. Survey Results

a. 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.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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%).

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 it 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 it as the number one most important facility.

(4) *Park Improvements*

By far, restrooms (40%) were the park improvement most popular with Community Attitude and Interest Survey respondents. Additional key park improvements respondents would most like to see include walking trails (24%), drinking fountains (20%), benches/picnic tables (19%), park lighting (18%), better maintenance (16%), and picnic shelters (15%).

The following table provides an overview of how Shoreline responses to the Community Attitude and Interest Survey compare to the national benchmark data.

Table 9: Potential Improvements to the Parks Visited Most Often

Potential Improvements to the Parks Most Often Visited	National Average	Shoreline
Restrooms	36%	40%
Walking Trails	28%	24%
Drinking Fountains	30%	20%
Benches/Picnic Tables	18%	19%
Park Lighting	21%	18%
Better Maintenance	12%	16%
Picnic Shelters	19%	15%
Landscaping	12%	11%
Parking	12%	10%
Upgrading Playground Equipment	18%	10%
Upgraded Ballfields	NA	9%
Better Signage in Parks	3%	6%
Outdoor Basketball Courts	6%	5%
Outdoor Volleyball Courts	NA	3%
Bike Racks	7%	3%
Outdoor Tennis Courts	NA	2%

Other	10%	12%
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b. 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.

(1) 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.

(2) Promotions

Respondents to the Community Attitude and Interest Survey mentioned newspaper (44%) most frequently as the way respondents 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.

c. 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 it as one of the four they would participate in more often including visiting nature areas/spending time outdoors (30%) and going to the beach/Puget Sound (26%).

d. Core Departmental Functions

Within the Community Attitude and Interest Survey, three Departmental functions had over 70% of respondents rate them as being very important including operating and maintaining parks and facilities (77%), preserving the environment and providing open space (76%), and providing programs for residents of all ages and families (72%). It should also be noted that all functions had over 80% of respondents rate them as being either very important or somewhat important.

When asked to prioritize Departmental functions, operating and maintaining parks and facilities (38%), and preserving the environment and providing open space (37%) were selected by the highest percentage of respondents as one of the four most important functions. Two other functions were selected as one of the four most important functions including providing programs for residents of all ages & families (31%); and providing places for outdoor sports programs (30%). It is interesting to note that preserving the environment and providing open space had the highest percentage of respondents select it as the number one most important function to provide.

e. 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 and Recreation 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%).

Relative to the two organizations used the most, the City of Shoreline Parks and Recreation Department (25%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it. The Shoreline School District (17%) and churches (15%) were also identified as one of the two organizations households use the most.

f. 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.”

g. Support for Improvements and Expansions

(1) 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 improved 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 improved 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.

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

(3) 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.”

(4) *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.”

(5) *Trail Connections*

When asked about walking, biking and nature trails in the Capital Improvement Projects Survey, connect the Interurban Trail to Burke Gillman 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.

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.”

(6) *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.”

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

(8) *Improvements to Youth and Adult Sports Fields*

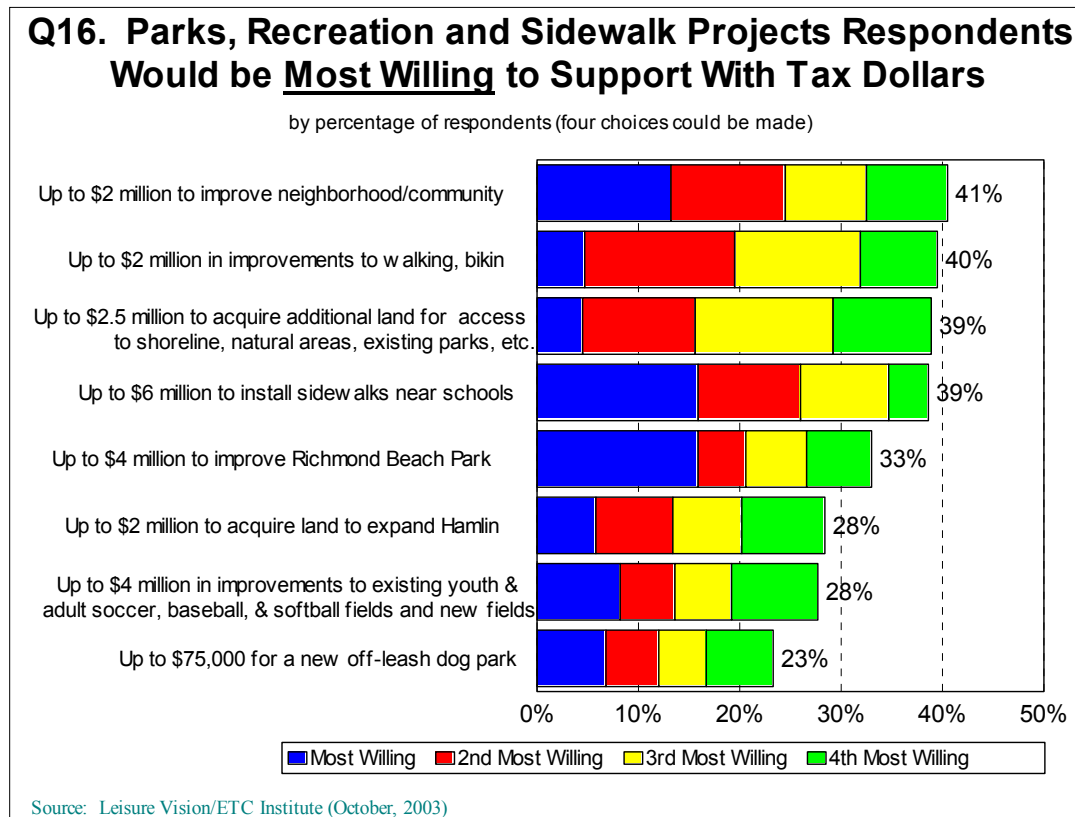
When Capital Improvement Projects Survey respondents were asked about improvements to youth and adult sports fields, improve lighting on soccer fields at Shoreline Park (47%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the three improvements they would most support being funded with 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.”

Up to \$2 million to improve neighborhood and community parks (41%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it 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 park, 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.

Figure 6: Projects Most Willing to Support with Tax Dollars



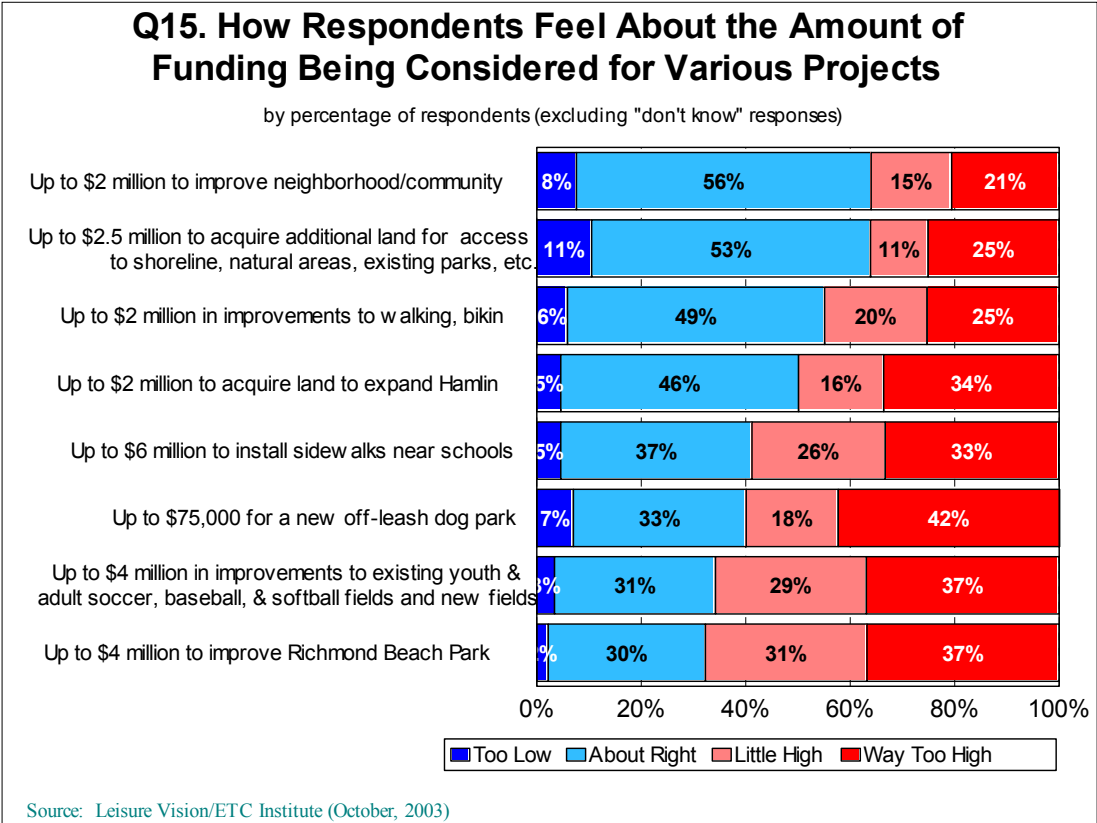
h. Allocation of Spending

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

Figure 7: Funding Being Considered for Various Capital Projects

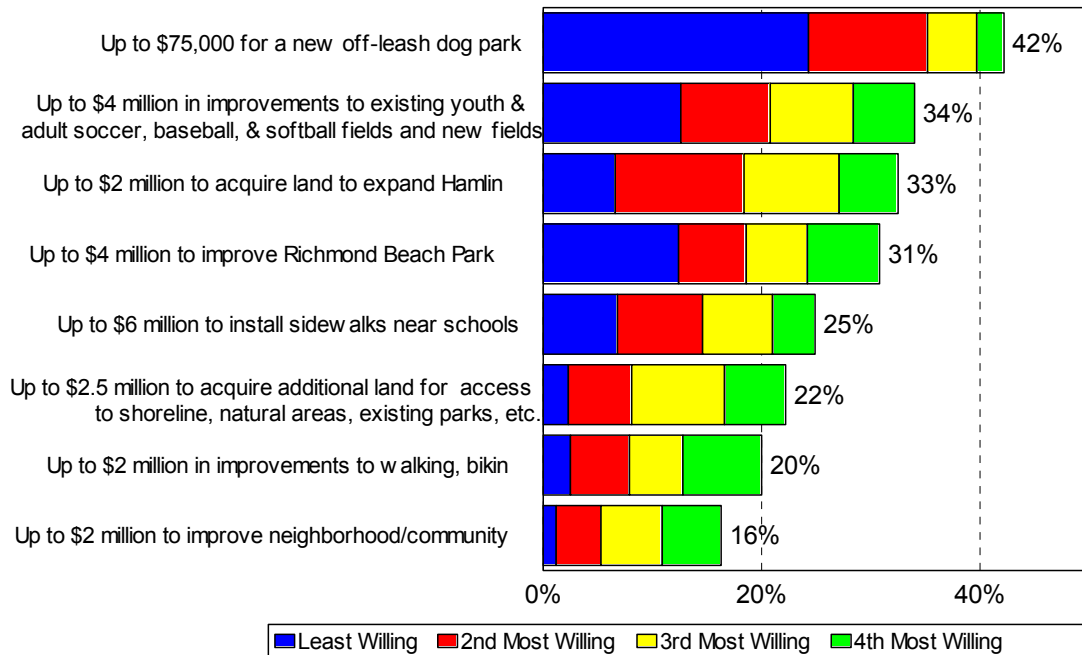


Opinions toward funding several capital projects were examined as part of the Capital Improvement Projects Survey. Up to \$75,000 for a new off-leash dog park (42%) had the highest percentage of respondents select it as one of the four projects they would be least willing to support with their tax dollars. 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.

Figure 8: Projects Least Willing to Support with Tax Dollars

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)

i. 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.

D. Key Issues and Needs in Shoreline

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:

- 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.
- 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 boomer 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.
- 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.

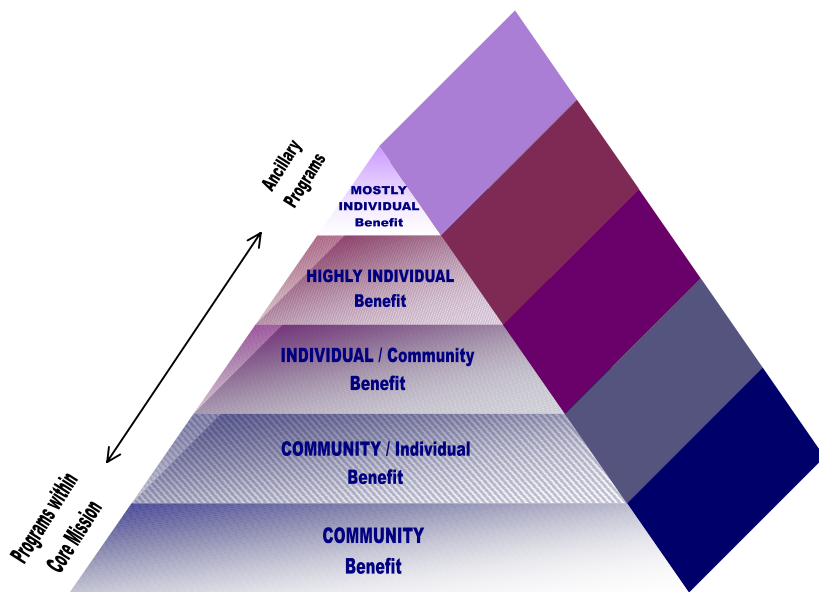
- Upgrade of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park was supported generally in that it was the second most visited park according to the Community Interest and Attitude Survey. As previously noted, both surveys indicated support for upgrades to existing facilities as did discussions in focus groups, community 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.
- Importance of improvements and maintenance to existing parks was generally supported by focus group participants, stakeholders, community meeting participants and survey respondents. 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.

E. Recreation Program Pyramid Development

1. 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.



a. Departmental Mission

The Departmental mission provides the foundation for program planning

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide life-enhancing experiences and promote a healthy community.

This is achieved through:

- ◆ *Stewardship of our parks, facilities and open spaces*
- ◆ *Recreational programs for all ages and abilities*

b. 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 on the following page.

PYRAMID LEVELS	Mission Alignment	Benefit
Level 5	Low	▲ mostly benefits individuals
Level 4		highly benefits individual
Level 3	Moderate	more individual/less community benefit
Level 2		some community some individual benefit
Level 1	High	▼ benefits community as a whole

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 below 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.

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. In addition to a physical structure, *pyramid* is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "an immaterial structure built on a broad supporting base and narrowing gradually to an apex." Parks and recreation programs are built with a broad supporting base of core services, enhanced with more specialized services as resources allow. Envision a pyramid sectioned horizontally into five levels.

(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

(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.

(3) *INDIVIDUAL/Community Benefit*

The third and even, yet smaller level of the pyramid represents services that are not a closely aligned with the Departmental 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.

(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 a closely aligned with the PRCS mission.

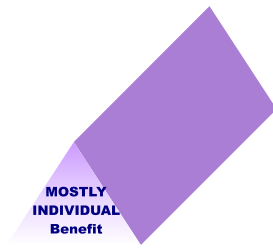


Examples of these services could include specialty classes, adult outdoor adventure programs, and highly competitive youth athletic leagues.

(5) *Even more 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.

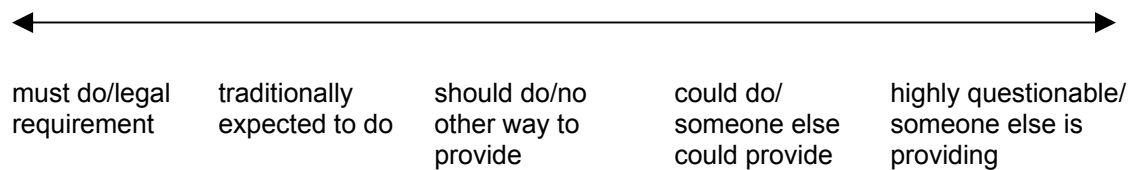


c. Discussion of Other Filters

Inherent in sorting programs into the pyramid model using the benefits filter is the realization that other filters come into play. The next discussion focused on these additional filters, and the continuum as related to the pyramid.

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.

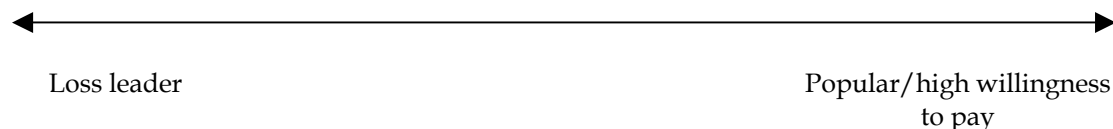
OBLIGATION FILTER: Is it the role of Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department to provide? Is it legally mandated?



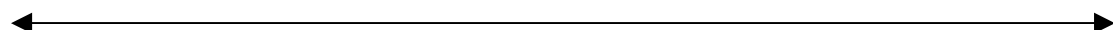
SERVICE POPULATION FILTER: Is Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department targeting certain populations based on its obligation?

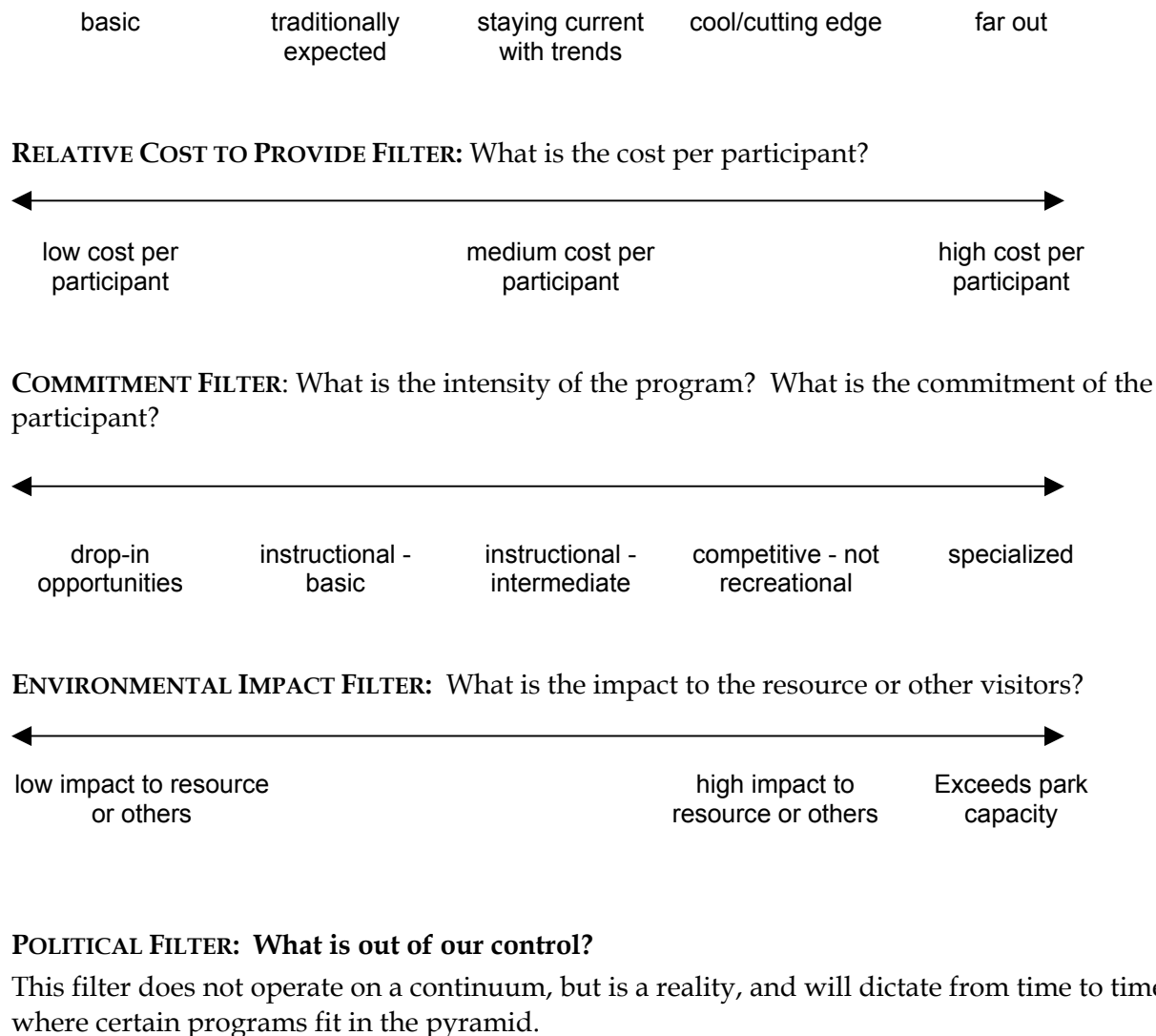


MARKETING FILTER: What is the effect of the program in attracting customers?



TRENDS FILTER: Is the program or service tried and true, or is it a fad?





d. Sorting Services

Following the conversation regarding the pyramid levels and filters, staff discussed a variety of classes to identify which level they belonged. This was a challenging step, which generated discussion and debate leading to discoveries about *what* different staff members had to say about serving culturally and economically different parts of the community; about adults versus youth versus seniors; and the list goes on. It was an especially critical discussion in that it led to questioning, "*who we are obligated to serve.*" Based on this dialogue, it became clear that some recreation coordinators do not necessarily see Shoreline residents as the foundational service population for various activities, and in fact, certain programs are developed with non-residents in mind.

It was important to push through the "*what*" to the "*why*" to find common ground. This is what discovering the philosophy is all about. This initial discussion revealed the following insights:

Table 10: Pyramid Level and Program Assignments

PYRAMID LEVELS	Mission Alignment	Benefit	Program Assignments within the Pyramid
Level 5	Low	mostly benefits individuals	Pool party rentals
Level 4		highly benefits individual	Spartan gym drop-in, drop-in lap swim, springboard diving, concessions
Level 3	Moderate	more individual/less community benefit	Teen trips (e.g., Water World), dog obedience, youth field rentals, preschool gymnastics
Level 2		some community some individual benefit	Day time special rec drop-in, indoor playground for toddlers and preschoolers
Level 1	High	benefits community as a whole	Swimming lessons, drop-in swimming (recreation and public), Ballinger teen trips for “at risk” youth, Hip Hop Fridays

e. Key Filters

While the community/ individual benefit provides the underpinning for the pyramid, the additional filters are important in further clarifying to which levels the various programs should be assigned. Following this initial sorting effort of several recreation services, staff discussed several additional filters s they believed most important:

- ◆ Historic obligation to provide for youth and teens,
- ◆ Relative cost to provide to participants
- ◆ Marketing specific to subsidy and cost recovery focusing on increasing revenues wherever possible
- ◆ Service population

f. Characteristics of the Pyramid Levels

A key part of this process was identifying significant characteristics of the various program levels. The table below provides a general listing of the characteristics of the pyramid levels.

Table 11: Shoreline Pyramid Level Characteristics

PYRAMID LEVELS	Mission Alignment	Benefit	Initial Assignment of Characteristics
Level 5	Low	highest individual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly competitive ▪ Advanced skill ▪ Targets residents and non-residents

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally least tax subsidy, highest cost recovery of direct and indirect expenses; possibly a profit center
Level 4		highly individual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialized programs Specific target market More competitive Teaches individual skills Participant fees priced to recover higher level of costs perhaps all direct costs and all or part of indirect costs
Level 3	Moderate	more individual/less community benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves life-long sports and activities Helps build strong teens and adults Skill development beyond introductory Blending of tax subsidy and cost recovery
Level 2		some community some individual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages participation rather than competition Encourages improvement of communication skills Introduction to activities, beginner level For youth, addresses developmental assets as outlined by Council Promote physical and mental well-being Expected services Focuses on addressing resident needs
Level 1	High	benefits community as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal or low participant cost Binds youth and families to community Creates sense of belonging Enhance quality of life for residents Generally available to all residents Generally higher tax subsidy, lower cost recovery

g. Program Sorting

The next step of this process was to sort the majority of Shoreline programs into the five pyramid levels. The following provides a general overview of how various programs align within the core mission.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Level One

Staff grouped only two program categories into 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 12: 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	4	77	\$ 1,286.00
Adult Special Interest	4	61	\$ 1,055.00
Youth Special Interest	4	26	\$ 922.00
Adult Athletic Leagues	3	103	\$ 47,295.00
Adult Health & Fitness	3	633	\$ 20,037.23
Dog Obedience	3	245	\$ 18,760.36
Adult Drop-in Sports	3	6,566	\$ 13846.92
Preschool Sports	3	303	\$ 13,061.50
Youth Summer Camps	3	267	\$ 12,871.60
Indoor Playground	3	6,912	\$ 11,365.00
Youth Dance/Music	3	328	\$ 11,342.00
Teen Trips	3	200	\$ 9,770.00
Spec. Rec. - Adult Community Choices	3	80	\$ 8,585.00

Preschool Dance/Music	3	219	\$ 7,862.50
Youth Gymnastics	3	66	\$ 5,385.00
Spec. Rec. Classes	3	109	\$ 4,112.00
Youth Art	3	138	\$ 3,847.00
Martial Arts/Self-defense	3	113	\$ 3,608.00
Spec. Rec. - Creative Arts for Life	3	79	\$ 2,831.00
Preschool Art	3	89	\$ 2,232.00
Spec. Rec. - Trips	3	128	\$ 2,041.00
Preschool Playground (Summer)	3	62	\$ 1,545.00
Teen Classes	3	42	\$ 1,210.00
Family Sports Lessons	3	16	\$ 325.00
Special Olympics Teams	3	47	\$ -
Teen Special Events	3	Many	0
Swim Lessons - Youth	2	2,213	\$ 56,585.10
Swim Lessons - Preschool	2	1,490	\$ 42,356.29
Youth Summer Playground	2	525	\$ 22,010.00
Youth Skills Training (Babysitter's training, self-defense, etc.)	2	132	\$ 9,578.00
Water Safety/Lifeguard Courses	2	40	\$ 4,637.00
Swim Lessons - Adult	2	93	\$ 3,313.18
Spec. Rec. Drop-in	2	613	\$ 2,877.20
Youth Drop-in Gym/Weight Room	2	1,077	\$ 990.84
Special Memories Summer Playground Prog.	2	12	\$ 435.00
Teen After School Programs	1	989	0
Teen Late Night Programs (this includes the Rec after school)	1	9,153	0
TOTALS		33,653	\$371,696*

* Represents approximately 50 percent of revenue generating programs offered.

h. Cost Recovery/Tax Subsidy

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.

- 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.

i. Final Outcomes

The Action Plan and Implementation Strategies 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 pricing philosophy,
- Develop pricing policies associated with the major program categories and pyramid levels, and
- Develop an implementation guide and timeline.

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.

F. Parks and Recreation Classifications/Definitions

Parks and Recreation classifications/definitions are often used as a guideline depicting how various types of facilities are used and the common amenities included within. The National Parks and Recreation 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.

1. 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, approximately five to 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, open grass areas for active and passive uses, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use sport fields for soccer, baseball, etc. Shoreline has five neighborhood parks totaling 21.2 acres.

2. *Community Park*

A community park serves a broader purpose than a neighborhood park. The purpose of these parks is on meeting 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 a much larger area, 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. Their service area is approximately one and one-half to three miles. Shoreline has six community parks totaling just over 61 acres.

3. *Large Urban Parks*

Large urban parks serve an even broader 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 120.

4. *Regional Parks*

Regional parks serve the city and beyond. They are usually large and often include a specific use or feature that makes them unique. Typically, their use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wider range of amenities and activities. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, consisting of 40 acres, serves as a regional park due to its functionality in providing the only public water access to Puget Sound.

5. *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, remnant 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 according depending upon amenities and usage. Shoreline has 11 areas categorized as natural/special use, which total slightly more than 100 acres.

G. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Resources and Services

*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Lake Forest Park Historical Museum

1. BALLINGER PARK

Location: NE 200th Street / 24th Avenue NE

Size: 4.3 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

Description

Ballinger Park 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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Long Term Recommendations

- Concept Plan Improvements including ADA trail, interpretive and direction signage, park entry improvements and vegetation enhancement.
- Park entry improvements
- Vegetation enhancement removing invasive plants and replanting
- Provide ADA trail
- Add interpretive and way-finding and direction signage

2. BOEING CREEK PARK

Location: NW 175th / 3rd Avenue NW

Size: 40.42 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 175th Street and the other north of Northwest 175th. 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 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

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)

3. **BRUGGER'S BOG PARK**

Location: 25th Avenue NE / south of NE 200th Street

Size: 3.2 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

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

4. CONSERVANCY PROPERTY

Location: 117th Avenue NW / NW 192nd Street

Size: 2.6 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

Description

The Conservancy Property 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 (Includes annual inflation rate)

Regulatory signage (2): \$500

Trail: \$1,000

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

Long Term Recommendations

- Improve trail

- Provide ADA trail improvements from 20th Ave to overlook and from 18th Ave 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 18th Avenue

5. CROMWELL PARK

Location: Corliss Avenue North / North 179th Street

Size: 9.04 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 later sold to King County. The Shoreline School District sold the property to King County. King County developed Cromwell Park and 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
- 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 hoops:	\$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

6. DARNELL OPEN SPACE

Location: North 165th Street / Stone Avenue North

Size: 0.8 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

Description

Darnell Open Space is located in the central portion of the City in the Meridian 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

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

7. ECHO LAKE PARK

Location: North 200th Street / Meridian Avenue North

Size: .90 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 will be 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

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

8. **HAMLIN PARK**

Location: 15th Avenue NE / NE 162nd Street

Size: 73.00 acres

Classification: Large Urban Park

Description

Hamlin Park is located in the southeastern central portion of the City in 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)

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 (1):	\$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

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
- Concept Plan 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 15th, 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.

9. HILLWOOD PARK

Location: 3rd Avenue Northwest / Einstein Middle School

Size: 10.0 Acres

Classification: Community Park

Description

Hillwood Park is located in the northwest portion of the City in 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 the 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 (3574 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

10. INNIS ARDEN RESERVE

Location: 14th Avenue NW/NW 175th Street

Size: 23.0 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 16th 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
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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

11. INTERURBAN TRAIL

Location: Seattle City Light power transmission line right of way between 145th -205th 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 145th 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

12. JAMES KEOUGH PARK

Location: N 167th Street / Corliss Avenue North

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) in 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
- Concept plan 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

13. MERIDIAN PARK

Location: Ashworth Avenue North / North 167th Street

Size: 3.20 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

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 School site
- Vegetation enhancement by removing invasive plants and replanting
- Add interpretive displays in partnership with school and appropriate for school use
- Park entry improvements

14. NORTH CITY PARK

Location: 10th Avenue NE / NE 194th Street

Size: 3.80 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 no active recreational facilities. Development is limited to a circular asphalt trails 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 and appropriate for school use

- Develop a Forest Management Plan
- Add perimeter fencing
- I-5 noise impact reductions

15. NORTHCREST PARK

Location: NE 165th / NE 170th 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 current 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

16. PARAMOUNT OPEN SPACE

Location: NE 152nd Street / 11th Avenue NE

Size: 9.10 acres

Classification: Natural/Special Use Area

Description

Paramount Open Space is located in the southeastern portion of the City just north of Northeast 145th 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

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

17. PARAMOUNT SCHOOL PARK

Location: NE 155th / 10th Ave NE

Size: 7.0 Acres

Classification: Community Park

Description

Paramount School Park is located in the southeastern central portion of the City in 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 (1)
- 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

18. RICHMOND BEACH COMMUNITY PARK

Location: NW 197th Street / 23rd Avenue NW

Size: 3.8 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 21st Avenue 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 located on the original site of the 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 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 court
- 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 NW corner of park

19. RICHMOND BEACH SALTWATER PARK

Location: NW 190th Street / 17th Avenue NW

Size: 40.0 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 20th and south of 200th. 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

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 bench 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 Conservancy Area owned by the City for better pedestrian access and to expand open space

20. RICHMOND HIGHLANDS PARK

Location: Fremont Avenue North / 167th Street

Size: 4.3 Acres

Classification: Community Park

Description

Richmond Highlands Park is located in the west central portion of the City in 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 167th 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 185th and Aurora nearest to Richmond Beach. Richmond Highlands was named to differentiate the area from Richmond Beach. In 1950, as 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 167th and Fremont, 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 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 / 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 167th and Linden 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 regading and replanting
- Add amenities like drinking fountain, and benches and soccer goals
- Storage and concession facilities

21. RICHMOND RESERVE

Location: 22ND Avenue NW / NW 193rd Street

Size: 0.10 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 plant re-vegetation throughout site
- Add park identification signing
- Retain as small green belt

22. RIDGECREST PARK

Location: NE 161st Street / Interstate 5

Size: 3.8 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

23. RONALD BOG PARK

Location: N 175th Street / Corliss Avenue North

Size: 13.7 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 know to utilize the bog as a cranberry resource and general recreation area through the 1940’s. First surveyed for its peat resources in 1923 (Rigg), the bog began was mined for its peat in the 1940’s and 1950’s. 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

Long Term Recommendations

- Park entry improvements
- Sidewalks along Meridian
- 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
- Concept Plan including park entry improvements off Meridian, 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 and from Meridian 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

24. SHORELINE PARK

Location: 1st Avenue NE / N 190th CT

Size: 8.98 Acres (5 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. The park is jointly owned with 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 expires in 2010. This park was acquired by King County in the late 1970's located adjacent to Shoreline High School and is likely named after the school. **

Key Features

- Swimming pool (1 – 25 meter))
- Tennis courts (2)
- Soccer fields (2)
- Bleachers (4)
- Children’s playground area (1)
- Picnic tables (4)
- Benches (10)
- Restroom (1)
- Shade structure

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 1st Ave.

- Refinish pool surfaces, replace roof, and systems and features repair and replacement 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 Gym, stadium, administration and maintenance facilities, parking and the potential addition of a 250 seat theater

25. SHORELINE CENTER SPARTAN GYM

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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26. SHOREVIEW PARK

Location: NW Innis Arden Way/ 10th Avenue NW

Size: 47.52 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 proposed site for 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 accessible)

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
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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

27. TWIN PONDS Park

Location: 1st Street NE / NE 152nd Avenue

Size: 21.80 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 a pond, 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 1940's and 1950's 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) with bleachers (2)
- 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 (grass):	\$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 (8000 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 1st Ave. 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

*Historical Information provided by Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum

Recreation Program Opportunities

As part of this Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, information regarding existing Shoreline recreation programs as well as comparable providers was gathered. Additionally, community input through the citizen survey and meetings was collected. A complementary process involving staff was also conducted focusing on developing a program philosophy and an understanding of how programs align with the core mission of the department. Finally, an overview of recreation programs provides insight as to opportunities that the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department could pursue in the effort to better meet citizen needs.

1. Existing Recreation Programs

A review of programs offered by Shoreline as well as recreation providers in the nearby area was conducted as part of this process. As is typical of most community recreation programs, Shoreline offers a variety of activities to residents as well as those in nearby communities.

The City of Shoreline has been offering a variety of recreation programs to community and nearby residents since incorporation. Indoor program locations include the Shoreline Pool, Community Center at Richmond Highlands Park, Spartan Gym, 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. Aquatics 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. Adult athletics are provided by both the City of Shoreline and several nonprofit entities.

2. *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.

The Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council provides a variety of cultural services 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 Museum provides museum programs and services to the community. Both non-profits receive significant financial support from the City to fund basic services. In addition the Senior Center, another non-profit organization, is located at the Shoreline Center provides recreation programs, health and social services for elder citizens in the community and receive 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. The 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.

3. *Public Input on Recreation Programs*

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 those 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 also 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. The following table summarizes those survey responses.

Table 13: 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%

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 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 parks and facilities.

4. Future Opportunities - Program Approach

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
- Programs for youth and families

However, the environment within the City is such that the cost recovery for the department with its core mission while addressing cost recovery requirements 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.

H. Analysis of Lifecycle Costs and Development of Maintenance Schedule

The City of Shoreline oversees approximately 345 acres of park and recreational land. The City offers a variety of park types including Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Large Urban Parks, Natural/Special Use Parks, and a Regional Park. 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.

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. Each site was inventoried in the spring of 2003. The following table lists the 10-year costs organized by park and further by park classification. In order to maintain the City of Shorelines current structural facilities the cost over a 10-year period is approximately \$4,320,966. See Appendix E: Life Cycle Cost Inventory for the complete park inventory.

Table 14: 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	4.3	\$1,450	\$35,000
Boeing Creek Park	Natural/Special Use Park	40.42	\$34,125	\$300,000
Brugger's Bog Park	Neighborhood Park	3.2	\$43,800	\$90,000
Conservancy Property	Natural/Special Use Park	2.6	\$1,500	\$50,000
Cromwell Park	Community Park	9.04	\$89,116	\$155,000
Darnell Open Space	Natural/Special Use Park	0.80	\$0	\$3000
Echo Lake Park	Natural/Special Use Park	0.90	\$116,050	\$90,000
Hamlin Park	Large Urban Park	73.0	\$659,150	\$1,820,000
Hillwood Park	Community Park	10.0	\$217,166	\$510,000
Innis Arden Open Space	Natural/Special Use Park	23.0	\$4,300	\$70,000
Inter Urban Trail	Natural/Special Use	3.2 miles	\$5,000	\$350,000

	Park			
James Keogh Park	Neighborhood Park	3.1	\$48,200	\$92,000
Meridian Park	Natural/Special Use Park	3.20	\$6,950	\$60,000
Northcrest Park	Neighborhood Park	7.3	\$37,850	\$155,000
North City Park	Natural/Special Use Park	3.80	\$20,750	\$75,000
Paramount Open Space	Natural/Special Use Park	9.10	\$15,850	\$90,000
Paramount School Park	Community Park	7.0	\$15,300	\$705,000
Richmond Beach Community Park	Neighborhood Park	3.8	\$520,510	\$420,000
Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	Regional Park	40.0	\$709,730	\$870,000
Richmond Highlands Park	Community Park	4.3	\$447,650	\$400,000
Richmond Reserve	Natural/Special Use Park		\$1,750	\$3000
Ridgecrest Park	Neighborhood Park	3.8	\$162,590	\$230,000
Ronald Bog Park	Natural/Special Use Park	13.7	\$8,850	\$350,000
Shoreline Park	Community Park	8.98	\$847,900	\$470,000
Shoreview Park	Large Urban Park	47.52	\$7,900	\$860,000
Twin Ponds Park	Community Park	21.80	\$215,350	\$300,000
Pocket Park	Pocket Park	0.10	\$1,134	\$40,000
Total			\$4,239,921.00	\$8,593,000.00

I. Existing Levels 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.

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 level of service 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.), developing a geographic radii service area around each type of park/facility, and determining the classification for city facilities.

Existing Level of Service was determined based on the following park classifications, definitions, and service areas.

Table 15: Existing Level of Service Classification and Service Area

Name of Park	Acres	Proposed Class/Type	Service Radius	Developed Amenities
Cromwell	9.04	Community	1 1/2 mile	Soccer, baseball, and basketball; picnic tables, playground
Hillwood	10.00	Community	1 1/2 mile	Tennis, soccer, baseball; picnic tables, restroom, playground
Paramount School Park w/skate park	7.00	Community	2 mile	Soccer, baseball; picnic tables, playground, restroom, skate facility
Richmond Highlands	4.30	Community	2 mile	Soccer, baseball; picnic tables, restroom, playground
Shoreline	8.98	Community	3 mile	Tennis, soccer, picnic tables, restroom, playground, pool
Twin Ponds	21.80	Community	1 1/2 mile	Tennis, soccer, picnic tables, restroom, playground, pond/dock
Richmond Highlands Community Center	Incl.	Indoor Community	NA	Community Outreach Center
Shoreline Pool	Incl.	Indoor Community	NA	Indoor Swimming Pool
Spartan Gym	Incl.	Indoor Community	NA	Fitness Center
Hamlin	73.00	Large Urban	NA	Soccer, baseball, picnic, restrooms, playground
Shoreview	47.52	Large Urban	NA	Tennis, soccer, baseball, picnic tables, restroom, playground
Brugger's Bog	3.20	Neighborhood	1/2 mile	Picnic Tables, swing set
James Keogh	3.10	Neighborhood	1/2 mile	Tennis, soccer, basketball; picnic tables
Northcrest	7.30	Neighborhood	1/2 mile	Picnic Tables, playground
Richmond Beach Community Park	3.80	Neighborhood	1/2 mile	Tennis, picnic tables, playground
Ridgecrest	3.80	Neighborhood	1/2 mile	Baseball, handball, playground
Ballinger Open Space	4.30	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Boeing Creek	40.42	Natural/Special Use	NA	Picnic Tables
Conservancy Property	2.60	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Darnell Open Space	0.80	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Echo Lake	0.90	Natural/Special Use	NA	Picnic, restrooms

Name of Park	Acres	Proposed Class/Type	Service Radius	Developed Amenities
Innis Arden	23.00	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Meridian	3.20	Natural/Special Use	NA	Picnic Tables
North City	3.80	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Paramount Open Space	9.10	Natural/Special Use	NA	Picnic Tables
Richmond Reserve	0.10	Natural/Special Use	NA	None
Ronald Bog	13.70	Natural/Special Use	NA	Picnic
Richmond Beach Saltwater	40.00	Regional Park	Regional	Picnic, restrooms, playground

1. 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 an approximate 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation as well as organized recreational activities. These parks are generally small, approximately five to 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.

2. Community Park:

A community park serves a broader purpose than a neighborhood park. The purpose of these parks is for meeting 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.

3. Large Urban Park:

Generally, large urban parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, large picnic areas, etc. Their focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities and serving a diversity of interests. Due to their size and the amenities offered, they require additional 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.

4. *Natural/Special Use Parks:*

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, remnant landscapes, and open space. Furthermore, natural/special use areas may serve one or several specific purposes such as community gardens, waterfront access, or a variety of others. The service area for natural/special use spaces varies depending upon amenities and usage.

5. *Regional Parks:*

Regional parks serve the city and beyond as they are usually large and include a specific use or feature that make them unique. Typically, their use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wider range of amenities and activities. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park serves as a regional park due to its functionality in providing water access to the Puget Sound.

Based on this analysis, Shoreline has areas of park service gaps. As the following maps indicate much of Shoreline is deficient in Neighborhood Park facilities. The northeast corner of Shoreline is deficient in Community Park facilities. However the City is well served by a Regional Park, two Large Urban Parks, and Natural/Special Use Park facilities.

Figure 9: Neighborhood Parks Level of Service (1/2 mile Service Area)

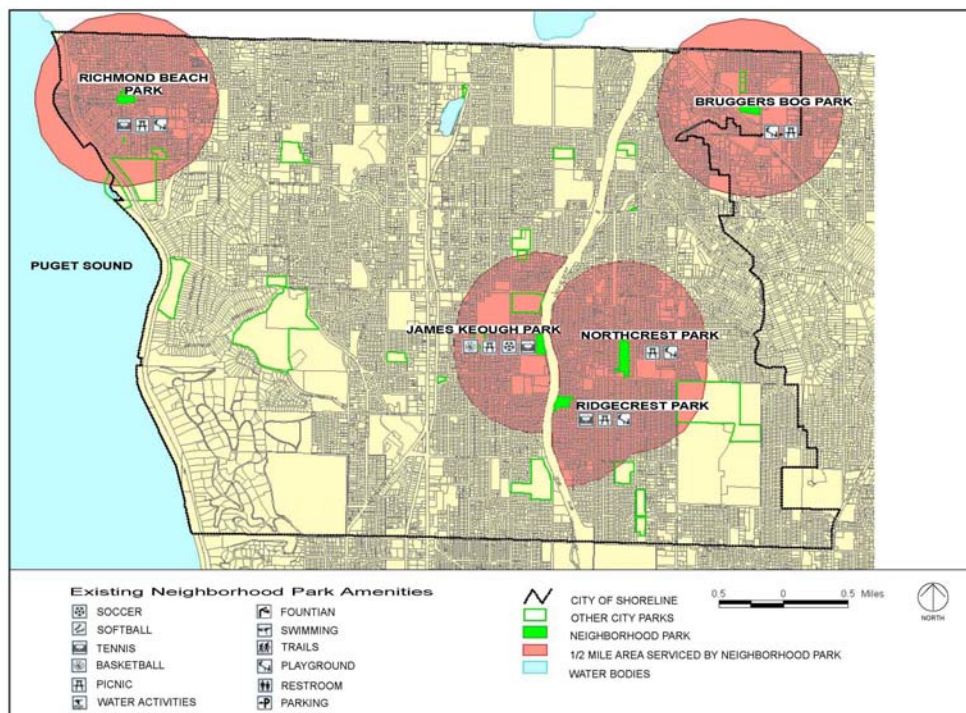


Figure 10: Community Park Level of Service (Variable Service Areas)

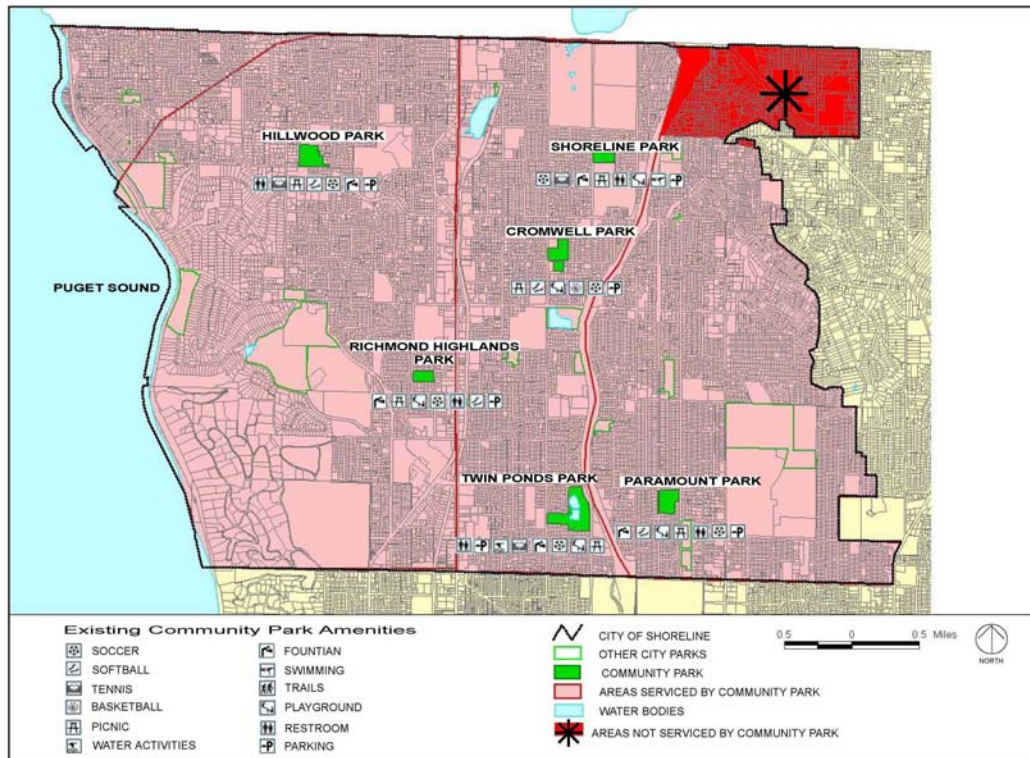
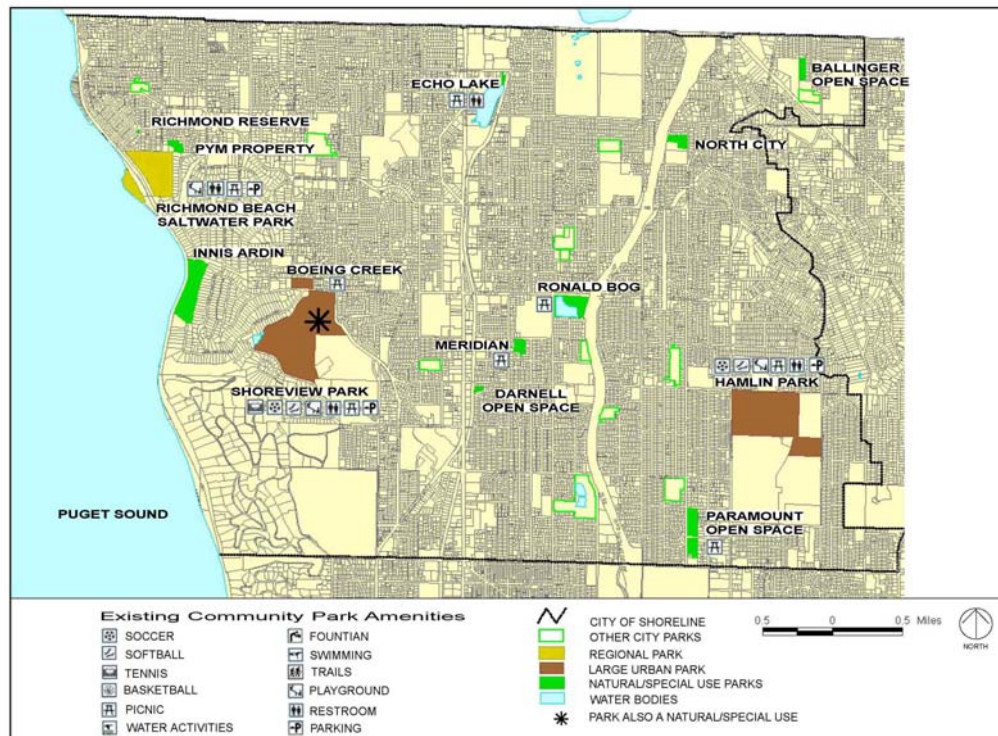


Figure 11: Large Urban, Regional, and Natural/Special Use Parks Level of Service (Variable Service Areas)



J. Target Levels of Service

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 target levels of service:

- It is only efficient if all park amenities within the park draw patrons from the same distance geographically.
- It does not take into consideration any accessibility barriers such as major streets, freeways, industrial areas and perception issues.
- Parks rarely meet all of the characteristics within each standard category.
- The standards were developed several years ago and have not been updated in recent years.
- 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.

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

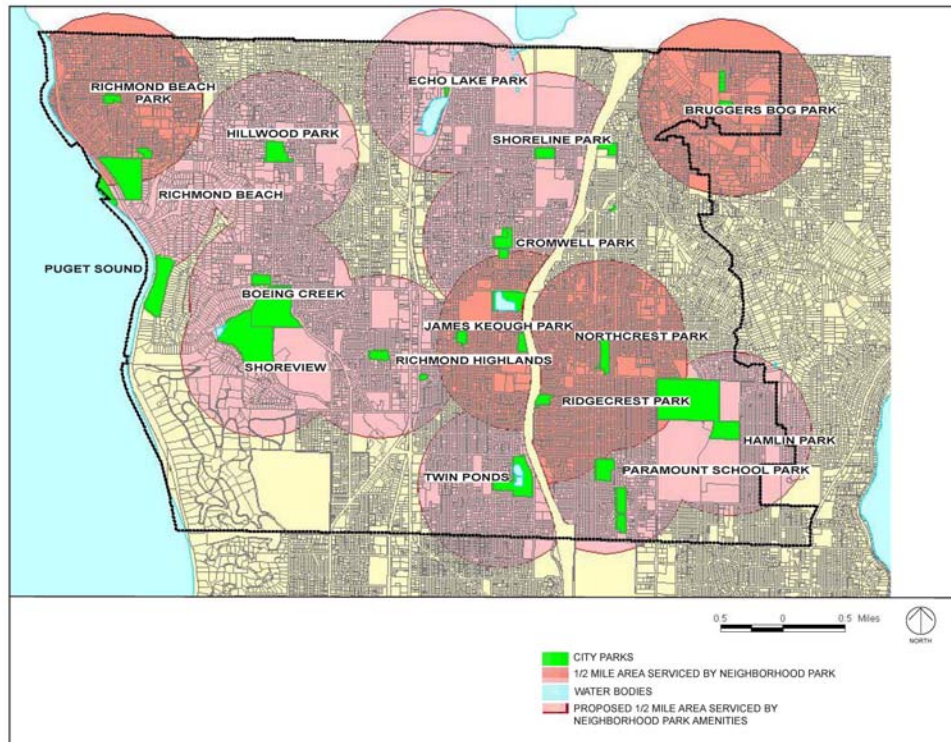
will need to be carefully allocated. Financial constraints will also limit the ability to successfully meet target levels of service utilizing a geographic level of service standard. Specifically, utilization of this method could result in the City focusing its resources on acquisition of land at the 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 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, 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.

The following figure illustrates how the level of service for neighborhood park could be expanded if certain amenities were added/upgraded in existing parks of various classifications.

Figure 12: Target Level of Service Neighborhood Amenities (1/2 mile Service Area)



The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Board held a special workshop on February 12, 2004 to review existing inventories of key features in the park system and to identify and map out target levels of service. The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Board first determined if the quantity and quality of the existing amenities were adequate. The Board reviewed the following amenities: playgrounds, restrooms, trails, picnic facilities, sport courts, soccer fields, ball fields, water access, natural open space, cultural facilities, specialty facilities, and skate parks. They developed strategies and priorities for improvement. In addition, the Board developed strategies for improving level of service for neighborhood and community park amenities.

Neighborhood Park LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Neighborhood Park Strategies based on PRCS Board discussion:

- Plan and add neighborhood park amenities in the following parks:

West of Aurora in suggested priority order:

- a. Hillwood Park: Add path, picnic tables, establish passive grassy area, upgrade playground and replace restroom
- b. Boeing Creek Park - Add neighborhood park amenities at 175th and 3rd Ave. per the conceptual plan that is developed
- c. Richmond Highlands Park: Add picnic tables

Between Aurora and I-5 in suggested priority order:

- a. Improve Cromwell Park (master plan)
- b. Twin Ponds Park: Add picnic table clusters, add tot lot to playground, improve trails.
- c. Shoreline Park: Improve playground and add picnic tables
- d. Echo Lake Park: Add tot lot playground

East of I-5 in suggested priority order:

- a. Hamlin Park: Add picnic table clusters, enhance trails, replace playground, add tot lot; Consider two playgrounds in lower Hamlin; Add playground and picnic tables in upper Hamlin.
- b. Add new park in North City area.

- Upgrade existing playgrounds and picnic facilities as part of life cycle replacement.
- Coordinate upgrades of existing neighborhood park features with new additions of amenities to the park system.
- Add neighborhood parks and/or neighborhood park amenities in areas of the city that have no service e.g. the North City Business District area and the area west of Highway 99 and 3rd Ave NW between 190th and 170th.

Playgrounds LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Playgrounds Strategy and Priorities:

- Playgrounds are a key neighborhood park amenity. Focus on improving playground level of service will improve neighborhood park level of service. These efforts should be coordinated.
- Upgrade substandard play structures first, (Cromwell Park, James Keough Park, Ridgecrest Park, and Northcrest Park)
- Then upgrade structures that will require replacement within 3-5 years. (Shoreline Park, Hillwood Park, Bruggers Bog, Richmond Beach Community Park, Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, and existing Hamlin Park)
- Then, expand playground opportunities at Hamlin Park Playground and add a tot lot playground at Echo Lake Park.
- Then, expand playground opportunities in the rest of the park system.
- Look for opportunities in North City and St Luke's areas of the City where there are gaps in service in playgrounds, picnic areas and neighborhood parks.

Restrooms LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Restroom Strategy:

- Replace and add restrooms to the park system.
- No priority was discussed or suggested.
- Replace Hillwood Park and Richmond Highlands Park restrooms and add new restrooms at Cromwell Park and north end of Boeing Creek Park.
- Address ADA issue at Hillwood Park, Echo Lake Park and Richmond Highlands Park restrooms.
- Sanicans at other sites acceptable with some screening and appropriate paths to and from

Trails LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Trails Strategy and Priorities:

- Focus on development of large trail systems in City's large urban parks and open space areas in the following order: Hamlin Park, Boeing Creek Park, and Innis Arden Park if parking and access to beach issues can be addressed at the Innis Arden Park Reserve

- site. This recognizes that the level of effort in Hamlin Park is likely to be less than the other two park areas e.g. some signing, some replanting and blocking unwanted trails.
- Review private property reserves located between Boeing Creek Park and City's Innis Arden Reserve to find and establish connections by negotiating public access easements on these properties.
 - Seek public access opportunity on privately owned Boeing Creek Reserve.

Picnic Facilities LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Picnic Facilities Strategy:

- Picnic facilities are a key neighborhood park amenity. Focus on improving picnic facilities level of service will improve neighborhood park level of service. These efforts should be coordinated.
- Several potential picnic areas were identified for review of current facilities and potential for the addition of additional picnic areas.
- Review parks for number of tables and viability of picnic table clusters in the following parks. Hamlin Park, Boeing Creek Park (near 175th), Hillwood Park, Twin Ponds Park, Cromwell Park (Cromwell to be addressed in '04 master Plan) Ridgecrest Park, and Richmond Highlands Park.
- General design of picnic facilities should include placement of picnic tables near playgrounds
- Add limited number of picnic tables to North City Park and Paramount Open Space
- Evaluate Interurban Trail Corridor for additional picnic opportunities at Darnell Park and Echo Lake Park

Sport Courts

Tennis Court LOS: The current level of service meets standard for quality and distribution. The current level of service standard for quantity is somewhat deficient. Night time capacity is needed.

Tennis Court Strategy:

- Focus on maintaining existing courts
- Add capacity by lighting courts at Shoreline Park

Basketball Courts LOS: The current level of service is not adequate in terms of quantity, distribution or quality in City facilities.

Basketball Courts Strategy:

- Work with Shoreline School District to add regulation height basketball standards to paved courts at school sites
- Consider adding for courts at Hamlin Park if master planned, and Aldercrest Annex school site if redeveloped.

Other Courts LOS: The current level of service is not adequate. There are no outdoor pickle ball or volleyball or in-line hockey courts provided by the City.

Other Courts Strategy:

- Consider adding multipurpose sport courts to system.

Soccer Fields LOS:

Soccer Field Conditions LOS: The current level of service is not adequate, does not meet industry standards and needs to be addressed

Soccer Fields Conditions Strategies:

- Upgrade existing all-weather soccer fields facilities with new synthetic grass to increase capacity.
- Upgrade Shoreline Park (2 fields) and Twin Ponds Park (1 field) first.
- Then, upgrade Shoreview Park all-weather field.

Soccer Fields Quantity Strategies:

- Department should assess current demand, usage, and scheduling procedures to evaluate the soccer field quantity level of service prior to the construction of new fields.
- Use of existing fields can be expanded by modifying scheduling and setting up for practice games by buying more goals and setting up practices in different spaces. For example, short fields at Hillwood Park, Shoreview Park softball outfield, Richmond Highlands Park, Paramount School Park, James Keough Park, and Cromwell Park.
- Coordinate with soccer leagues for modified soccer league regulations and schedule fields in alignment with the modified regulations.
- Expand joint scheduling with School District to ensure level of competitive/practice use is matched with facility type and quality.
- General Soccer Field Strategies: Upgrade / redevelop on City land first. Expand use of existing fields by installing artificial "field turf" for year round use
- Upgrade / co-develop on Shoreline School District lands like Aldercrest Annex School site and numerous other sites second
- Buy land and develop for sports fields as third lower priority option
- New field development should focus on developing land that is easiest to develop; Shoreline Community College partnership site is a low priority due to overlap of property with critical areas

Ballfields (Softball and Baseball)**Ballfields Quantity Strategies:**

- Department should assess current demand, usage, and scheduling procedures to evaluate the ballfield quantity level of service prior to the construction of new fields.

General Ballfield Strategies:

- Upgrade / redevelop existing City facilities to increase capacity first
- Upgrade / co-Develop on Shoreline School District land like Aldercrest Annex School site and numerous other sites
- Buy land and develop for sports fields as a third lower priority option
- New field development should focus on developing land that is easiest to develop; Shoreline Community College partnership site is a low priority due to overlap of property with critical areas
- Review infrastructure to ensure amenities like bleachers, concession, storage and maintenance are at adequate levels at each ball field complex

- Expand joint scheduling with School District to ensure level of competitive/practice use is matched with facility type and quality

Ballfield Conditions LOS: The current level of service is not adequate, does not meet industry standards and needs to be addressed

Ballfield Conditions Strategies:

- Renovate and upgrade fields identified for improvement
- Add or replace amenities and features identified for improvement

Park Name	# of Fields	Good Condition	Need Improvement	Other Field Improvements	Other Improvements Needed
Hamlin Park	6	3	3	3 Fields need bleachers	Add Concession Storage Building
Paramount School Park	2	2	0	NA	
Cromwell Park	1		1	Master Plan 2004	Master Plan 2004
Richmond Highlands Park	2	2		Replace Bleachers	
Shoreview Park	2	2	0	No additions	
Hillwood Park	1	0	1	NA	
Ridgecrest Park	1	0	1	Add bleachers	
TOTAL	15	9	6		

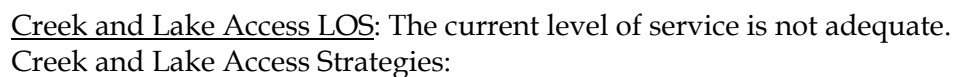
Water Access Points LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Puget Sound Access LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Puget Sound Access Strategies:

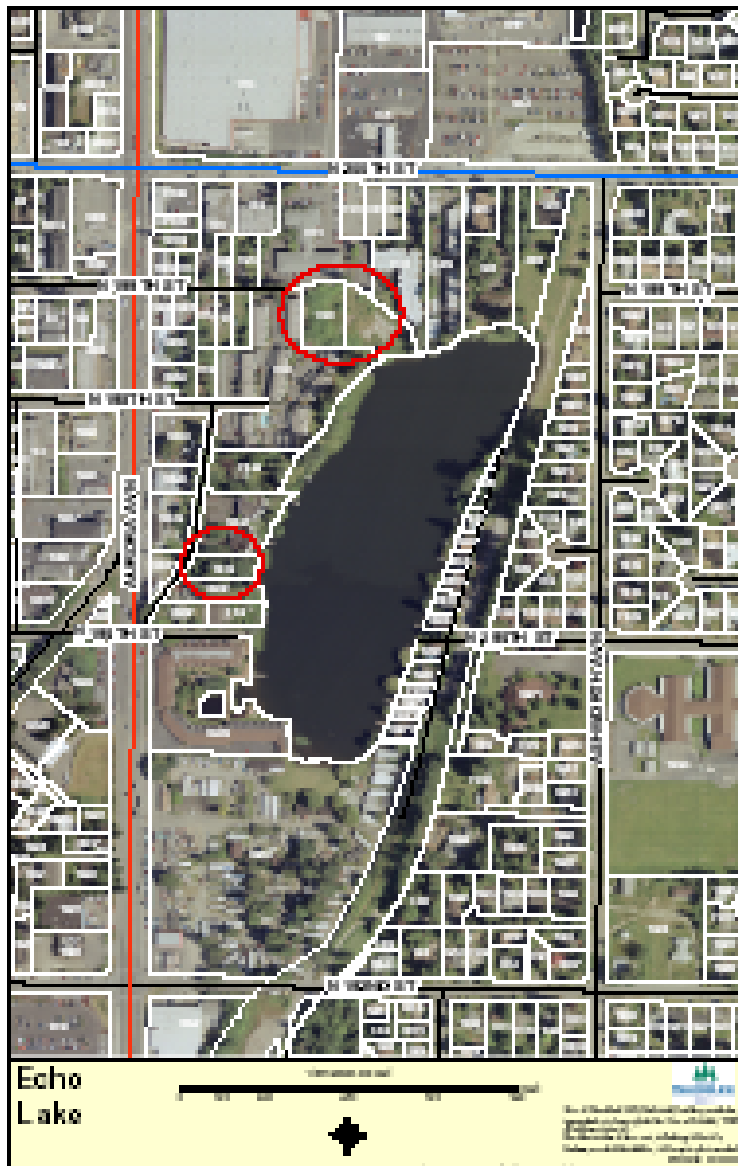
- Acquire public access through public and private lands to access Puget Sound
- Work with Burlington Northern Railroad to establish safe pedestrian crossings
- Seek public access at the following points:
 - a. Privately owned Boeing Creek Reserve (negotiate public access trail and beach)
 - b. City owned Innis Arden Reserve (negotiate with BNSF to construct culvert under three tracks)
 - c. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park additions of beach frontage on south and north sides of park.
 - d. Add beach frontage between Richmond Beach Saltwater Park and 197th King County Metro Pump Station
 - e. Negotiate public access to 197th King County Metro Pump Station property for views and negotiate with BNSF to approve construction of pedestrian overpass at this site or another site to the north
 - f. Add beach frontage between King County Metro Pump Station and Point Wells
 - g. Negotiate public access easements at other access points owned by private property associations along Puget Sound (Salsby by the Sea is an example)

Figure 13: Map of Potential Puget Sound Water Access Points



- Interurban Trail construction in 2004 will enhance view access of lake.
- Acquire addition water accesses to Echo Lake as properties become available.
- Establish walking loop around Echo Lake area.

Figure 14: Map of Potential Echo Lake Water Access Points



Shoreview Park - Hidden Lake Area :

- Add viewpoint and sidewalk along NW Innis Arden Way to provide view access.
- Improve Shoreview/Boeing Creek Park trail system to provide access to Hidden Lake

Twin Ponds Park:

- Improve trail system
- Maintain and upgrade existing pond overlooks
- Consider adding pond overlooks

Ronald Bog Park:

- Recognize seasonal wetland limits park improvements

- Consider floating or raised walkway to improve access to water
- Coordinate with Surface Water Management improvements at this park
- Add street side improvements and improve access from Meridian School to encourage environmental education opportunities
- Add southern access point from neighborhood

Paramount Open Space Park Area:

- Improve trail access through park and around ponds

McAleer Creek:

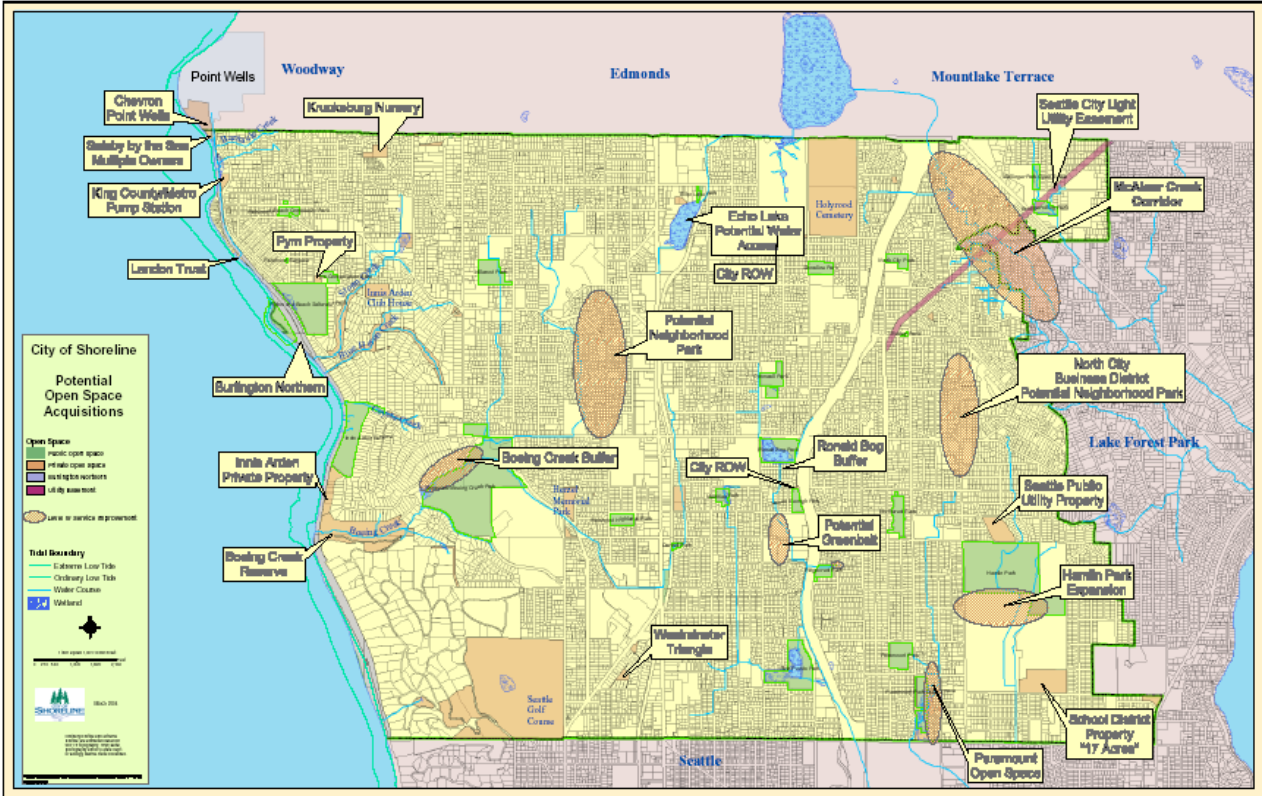
- Encourage and support SWM purchase of properties along MacAleer Creek to protect this stream corridor
- Acquire public access to properties along this corridor that is suitable for outdoor recreation and interpretive experiences.

Natural Open Space Parks LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Natural Open Space Strategies:

- Acquire or support acquisition of properties to add to the natural open space system.
- Acquire Seattle Public Utility property located adjacent to Hamlin Park on north boundary of park
- Acquire private property near Paramount Open Space Park including additions on southern and eastern boundaries of park
- Acquire Water District /School District property located on the south boundary of Shorecrest School
- Evaluate unimproved Right of Way throughout city for potential open space park land e.g. along 160th north of Sears complex, NE 195th Street for trail corridor, ROW
- Acquire Fircrest Property adjacent to Hamlin Park on south boundary of park for enhanced buffer of maintenance facility and expanded parking for playfields. Encourage and support SWM purchase of McAleer Creek corridor.
- Consider public/private partnership with Knickerberg Gardens

Figure 15: Map of Potential Natural Open Space Parks



Cultural Facilities LOS: The current level of service for indoor pools, recreation centers and theaters is not adequate.

Specialty Facilities

The current inventory of indoor pools, recreation centers and theaters includes: the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands Recreation Center, Shorecrest Theater with 450 seats, Shorewood Theater with 500 seats, and Shoreline Center Auditorium with 600 seats.

Indoor Pool, Recreation Center and Theater Strategies:

- Plan to replace Shoreline Pool within 20 year planning horizon
- Plan and construct an east side recreation center similar to Richmond Highlands Recreation Center.
- Partner with Shoreline School District to jointly master plan the Shoreline Center complex site to include new indoor pool, enhanced parking and potential indoor theater (250 seat) and other site improvements like directional signing, etc.
- Partner with Shoreline School District to jointly plan park and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities at Aldercrest Annex; This is another potential site for the 250 seat theater.

Other Specialty Facilities Strategies:

- Specialty facilities that are highly specialized and/or serve a small segment of the population are generally a low priority
- Specialty facilities that are highly specialized and /or serve a small segment of the population should be developed only if suitable property is available and the City can find viable partners to develop, operate and maintain the facilities.

Skate Park Facilities LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Skate park Strategies:

- Add portable skate park at Hillwood Park/Einstein Middle School.
- Add skate park amenities at various park sites.

Community Park LOS: The current level of service is not adequate.

Community Park Strategy:

- Partner with Shoreline School District to jointly plan indoor and outdoor recreation facilities at Aldercrest Annex and coordinate connections with Ballinger Open Space and Bruggers Bog Park areas

Regional, Large Urban Parks LOS: The current level of service is adequate.

CITY OF SHORELINE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary of Funding Eligibility Requirements

This list of funding sources can potentially be utilized to fund development, planning, acquisition, operation and maintenance of parks, recreation facilities, arts, and open space areas.

General Capital Fund

Funded through Real Estate Excise Tax with approximately \$400,000 per year available for capital projects.

General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are approved by the voter with the assessment placed on real property. The dollars can only be spent for capital improvements and not for maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specific period of time which is usually twenty to thirty years. The passage of the bond referendum requires a 60% majority approval by 40% of the voters in the last election.

Grants

A variety of special grants either currently exist through the Federal and State governmental systems or will be established through the life of current and proposed facilities. The City has utilized several types of grants in the past that can be reapplied for additional grants. Some of the major additional grants are also listed and most of these grants have a website with all the information about eligibility, requirements, and applications.

IAC Grants

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) manages a number of state funded grants related to parks and open space. Some of them include: Youth Activities Facilities Account for sports facilities; Non Highway and Off-Road Vehicles Program for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of off-road trails; Boating Facilities Program for the acquisition and development of boating related projects; Firearms Range Program for the acquisition and development of firearms ranges; Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Urban Forestry Grants

There are several funding grant programs that provide money for urban forestry programs. One is funded by the U. S. Small Business Administration and provides grants to purchase and plant trees. This program sometimes funds urban street tree planting programs.

HUD Block Grants

Grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are available for a wide variety of projects. Most are distributed in the lower income areas of the community. These grants can be up to 100% of the project cost.

Washington State Arts Commission Grant

This is a state funding program that requires a 50% match. Grants are available for project support, program support and art education.

TEA21 Grants

Washington has received considerable revenue for trail related projects over the past several years. Originally called The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), it funded a wide variety of transportation related projects. In 1998, ISTEA was modified and is now referred to as TEA21 Fund with a number of grant programs. The National Trails Program primarily funds rehabilitation and maintenance of backcountry trails and requires a 20% match in funding.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account – Wetlands Stewardship Grant

This program is managed by the State Department of Natural Resources and used to acquire local significant wetlands. The maximum amount of the grant is \$75,000.

National Endowment for the Arts

This is a national funding program that requires 50% matching funds and can be used for a wide variety of projects.

National Tree Trust

The National Tree Trust provides trees through two programs: America's Treeways and Community Tree Planting. These programs require trees to be planted by volunteers on public lands. The America's Treeway Program requires a minimum of 100 seedlings to be planted along public highways.

Corporate Sponsorships

This revenue-funding source allows corporations to invest in the development or enhancement of new or existing facilities in park systems. Sponsorships are also highly used for programs and events.

Partnerships

Partnerships are joint development funding sources or operational funding sources between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and a City department, or a private business and a City agency. Two partners jointly develop revenue producing park and recreation facilities and share risk, operational costs, responsibilities, and asset management based on the strengths and weaknesses of each partner.

Foundation/Gifts

These dollars are raised from tax-exempt, non-profit organizations established with private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities, or issues. They offer a variety of means to fund capital projects, including capital campaigns, gifts catalogs, fundraisers, endowments, sales of items, etc.

Hotel/ Motel Tax

Tax based on gross receipts from charges that can be used for tourism promotion as well as acquisition and/or operation of tourism-related facilities. This revenue source may be used for major citywide cultural events. It may also be possible to utilize some of this money for park improvements and maintenance if the park offers some type of tourism-related activity or attraction.

Revenue Bonds

Bonds used for capital projects that will generate revenue for debt service where fees can be set aside to support repayment of the bond.

Certificates of Participation

This is a lease-purchase approach in which the City sells Certificates of Participation (COP's) to a lending institution. The City then pays the loan off from revenue generated by the facility or from its general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COP's are paid off. This procedure does not require the vote of the public.

Interlocal Agreements

Contractual relationships entered into between two or more local units of government and/or between a local unit of government and a non-profit organization for the joint usage/development of sports fields, regional parks, or other facilities.

Private Concessionaires

Contract with a private business to provide and operate desirable recreational activities financed, constructed, and operated by the private sector with additional compensation paid to the City.

Fees/Charges

The Department can position its fees and charges to be market-driven and based on both public and private facilities in the area. The potential outcome of revenue generation consistent with national trends relating to public park and recreation agencies, usually generates an average of 35% to 50% of operating expenditures.

Land Trust

Public Land Trusts such as the Trust for Public Land, Inc., Nature Conservancy and the Capitol Land Trust will help secure and fund the cost for acquiring land that needs to be preserved and protected for greenway purposes. The land is held for eventual acquisition by a public agency.

Conservation Futures

State legislature allows counties to levy up to \$0.065 per \$1000 of assessed valuation on all properties in the County to acquire shoreline and other open space lands.

Naming Rights

Many cities and counties have turned to selling the naming rights for new buildings or renovation of existing buildings and parks for the development cost associated with the improvement.

Private Developers

These developers lease space from City-owned land through a subordinate lease that pays out a set dollar amount plus a percentage of gross dollars for recreation enhancements. These could include a golf course, marina, restaurants, driving ranges, sports complexes, equestrian facilities, and recreation centers and ice arenas.

Parking Fee

This fee applies to parking at selected destination facilities such as beach parking areas, major stadiums and other attractions to help offset capital and operational cost.

Advertising Sales

This revenue source is for the sale of tasteful and appropriate advertising on park and recreation related items such as in the city's program guide, on scoreboards, dasher boards and other visible products or services that are consumable or permanent that exposes the product or service to many people.

Capital Improvement Fees

These fees are on top of the set user rate for accessing facilities such as golf, recreation centers, sports complexes and pools to support capital improvements that benefit the user of the facility.

Friends Associations

These groups are formed to raise money typically for a single focus purpose that could include a park facility or program that will better the community as a whole and their special interest.

Irrevocable Remainder Trusts

These trusts are set up with individuals who typically have more than a million dollars in wealth. They will leave a portion of their wealth to the city in a trust fund that allows the fund to grow over a period of time and then is available for the city to use a portion of the interest to support specific park and recreation facilities or programs that are designated by the trustee.

Life Estates

This source of money is available when someone wants to leave their property to the city in exchange for them to live on their property until their death. The city usually can use a portion of the property for park purposes and then all of it after the person's death. This revenue source is very popular for individuals who have a lot of wealth and their estate will be highly taxed at their death and their children have to sell of their property because of probate costs. This allows the person to receive a good tax deduction yearly on their property while leaving a life estate. It is good for the city because they do not have to pay for the land.

Catering Permits and Services

This is a license to allow caterers to work in the park system on a permit basis with a set fee or a percentage of food sales returning to the city. Also many cities have their own catering service and receive a percentage of dollars off the sale of their food.

Volunteerism

The revenue source is an indirect revenue source in that persons donate time to assist the department in providing a product or service on an hourly basis. This reduces the city's cost in providing the service plus it builds advocacy into the system.

Equipment Rental

The revenue source is available on the rental of equipment such as tables, chairs, tents, stages, bicycles, roller blades, boogie boards, etc. that are used for recreation purposes.

Councilmanic Bond

State law limits bonded debt to 2.5% of assessed value of taxable property. Of this limit, up to 1.5% of the assessed value of taxable property may be non-voter approved debt as is called Councilmanic Bonds.

Admission Tax

This tax is on ticket sales for major entertainment venues such as concert facilities, theaters, golf tournaments, clubs that have cover charges, stadiums and any other activity where an admission charge is made to enter the facility. An admission charge includes a charge made for rental or use of equipment or facilities for the purpose of recreation or amusement and where the rental of the equipment or facilities is necessary to the enjoyment of the privilege for which a general admission is charged. The combined charges are considered the admission charge.

Special Fundraisers

Many park and recreation agencies have special fundraisers on an annual basis to help cover specific programs and capital projects.

Exchange of Property

An exchange of property that is between a private land owner and the city can occur. For example, the City could exchange an unneeded parcel of land for a potential park site currently under private ownership.

B. 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 Comprehensive Plan, it is imperative that specific funding opportunities such as grants, King County Conservation Futures, Partnerships, and a Bond Issue (years 10-20 of the CIP) be actively pursued in order to accomplish the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan. The purpose of the following recommendations is to provide guidelines of priorities that respond to the community input and targeted levels of service to update the current resources and then to create new resources as designated in the Comprehensive Plan.

There are 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 east side 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.

There is \$11.4 million identified for Open Space Acquisition in the 20-year Capital Improvement Plan. The City of Shoreline boundaries are fixed and there are few opportunities to add viable open space properties to the system. Some potential properties have been identified that present an opportunity to leave a legacy for future generations. The challenge is funding. All potential funding avenues must be explored to create this legacy. Puget Sound beach 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 to 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 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.

\$2.38 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.

There is \$784,000 identified in the 20-year CIP for Master Plans and Forest Management Plans for the park system that includes 10 Master Plans and Forest Management Plans. Several parks do not function well as they were originally designed and upgrades alone will not address the deficiencies.

\$7.7 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 totaling \$3.9 million. Replacement of restrooms and the addition of two restroom facilities to the park system total \$626,000. 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.

There is \$625,864 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.

\$450,000 is identified for Surface Water Management Facilities to be paid for by Surface Water Management funds and replacement of the pedestrian bridge at Richmond Beach Saltwater Pak is in the Transportation CIP budget.

The recommendations and strategies listed in the CIP table accomplish the most 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 park land, 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.

The strategy of planning to replace amenities in the 10 year life cycle spending in the first 6 years, totaling \$1,695,237 of which \$1,007,000 or 59% has been identified in the General Capital Funds in the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan. The remaining 41% that amounts to \$688,237 will need to be funded through alternative funding sources or the General Capital Fund needs to provide

approximately \$172,000 each year for years 7-10 in order to accomplish the 10-year life cycle replacements.

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?

C. Capital Improvement 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 the Capital Improvement Plan. These recommendations focus on the first six years of the plan. As each year passes, the Department should evaluate its progress and accomplishments in the Capital improvement Plan, and update the Strategic Plan.

Within the context of the adopted Comprehensive Plan, it is imperative that specific objectives be created for each goal/policy in order to respond to the community input and targeted levels of service to update the current resources and then to create new resources as designated in the Comprehensive Plan.

Table 16: 2005 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. Currently unfunded in CIP (\$94,000)
2	Shoreline Pool – 20Year Life Cycle Replacement Cost	\$0	General Capital Fund	Funding to upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$68,000)
28	Cromwell Park – Master Plan and CIP Improvements	\$97,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for planning and upgrading the park.
59	James Keough Park – Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add Playground, picnic tables, BBQ grills, trashcans, bench, and path, utilizing General Fund. Currently Unfunded in CIP. (\$41,000)
19	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park – Master Plan and Design	\$113,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for planning and design of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park
25	Spartan Gym	\$325,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for construction of two multi-purpose rooms, utility kitchen, office and reception areas, support facilities, and locker room upgrade
18	Richmond Beach Community Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$58,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for adding playground equipment and picnic facilities
23	Ronald Bog Park	\$27,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for completion of Master Plan
19	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park Pedestrian Bridge Replacement	\$136,000	General Capital Fund, IAC Grants	Funding for preliminary design for the replacement of pedestrian bridge at Richmond Beach Saltwater Park
	Parks and Open Space Acquisition	\$100,000	Conservation Futures	Available funding to analyze and act upon open space property acquisition opportunities
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$856,000		

Table 17: 2006 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. This is 50% of the average of the annual six-year life cycle replacement cost. Unfunded in CIP (\$92,000)
2	Shoreline Pool – 20Year Life Cycle Replacement Cost	\$0	General Capital Fund	Funding to upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$131,000)
28	Cromwell Park – Master Plan and CIP Improvements	\$185,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for planning and upgrading the park.
19	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park – Master Plan and Design	\$93,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for planning and design of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park
46	Hamlin Park – Purchase SPU Hamlin Park Addition	\$1,500,000	Grant, Conservation Futures	50% Matching Fund IAC Grant for \$750,000 and fund matching portion through King County Conservation Futures.
19	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park Pedestrian Bridge Replacement	\$1,522,000	General Capital Fund, IAC Grants	Funding for preliminary design for the replacement of pedestrian bridge at Richmond Beach Saltwater Park
	Shoreline Park	\$67,000	General Capital Fund	Funding to add picnic tables, BBQ grills, trashcans, and replace play structure utilizing General Fund
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$3,367,000		

Table 18: 2007 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. This is 50% of the average of the annual six-year life cycle replacement cost. Unfunded in CIP (\$160,000)
2	Shoreline Pool – 20Year Life Cycle Replacement Cost	\$0	General Capital Fund	Funding to upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$78,000)
28	Cromwell Park – Master Plan and CIP Improvements	\$185,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for planning and upgrading the park.
49	Hillwood Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Replace existing playground and add picnic tables, BBQ grill, trashcans, bench, and path through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$41,000)
101.5	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park – purchase adjacent land	\$0	Grant, Bond Issue, Conservation Futures	Purchase property between park and conservancy utilizing a \$200,000 grant and funding the remaining \$480,000 through a Bond Issue, King County Conservation Futures is another potential funding source. Currently unfunded in CIP (\$680,000)
75	Northcrest Park – Playground and picnic facilities	\$70,000	General Capital Fund	Replace play structure, add picnic tables, trashcans, benches, utilizing General Fund.
	Twin Ponds – Master Plan	\$38,000	General Capital Fund	Develop Master Plan for Twin Ponds Park utilizing General Fund.
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$293,000		

Table 19: 2008 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$235,000)
2	Shoreline Pool – 20Year Life Cycle Replacement Cost	\$0	General Capital Fund	Funding to upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$81,000)
14	Boeing Creek Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add playground, picnic tables, picnic shelter, BBQ grills, trashcans, benches, drinking fountain, and path, utilizing the General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$185,000)
49	Hillwood Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add picnic table, BBQ grill, trashcan, benches, and drinking fountain, utilizing General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$7,000)
102	Richmond Highlands Park – picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Purchase property between park and conservancy utilizing a \$200,000 grant and funding the remaining \$480,000 through a Bond Issue, King County Conservation Futures is another potential funding source. Currently unfunded in CIP (\$680,000)
139	Shoreview Park – picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add picnic tables, benches, and drinking fountain, utilizing General Fund. Unfunded (\$8,000)
39	Echo Lake park – acquire public access points around lake	\$0	Grant, Bond Issue, Conservation Futures	Apply for matching IAC Grant for \$400,000 and fund the matching portion of \$600,000 through Bond Issue. King County Conservation Futures is another funding alternative. Unfunded in CIP (\$1,000,000)
	Park Maintenance Equipment	\$93,000	General Capital Fund	Funding for purchase of additional park maintenance equipment
	Hamlin Park	\$102,000	General Capital Fund	Purchase of playground equipment
	Twin Ponds Park – Master Plan	\$23, 000	General Capital Fund	Develop Master Plan for Twin Ponds Park utilizing General Fund.
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$218,000		

Table 20: 2009 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$217,000)
3	Richmond Highlands Recreation Center 20 Year Life Cycle Replacement Cost	\$0	General Capital Fund	Upgrade Richmond Highlands Recreation Center through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$3,000)
2	Shoreline Pool – 20 Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$15,000	General Capital Fund	Funding to upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund.
21	Bruggers Bog Park – playground and	\$0	General Capital	Add picnic tables, ramadas, BBQ grills, trash cans, bench, drinking fountain, and

	picnic facilities		Fund	path, utilizing General Fund
90	Pocket Park	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add amenities utilizing General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$4,000)
63	Meridian Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add picnic tables, trashcan, benches, and drinking fountain through General Fund
67	North City Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add picnic tables, trash cans and a bench through General Funds
81	Paramount Open Space – picnic facilities	\$0	General Capital Fund	Add picnic tables, trashcans, benches, and a path, through General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$18,000)
161	Puget Sound – beach property	\$775,000	Grant, Bond Issue, Conservation Futures	Apply for matching grant for \$350,000 and fund the matching portion of \$425,000 through Bond Issue. King County Conservation Futures is another potential funding source.
111	Ridgecrest Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$110,000	General Capital Fund	Add playground, picnic tables, trashcan, benches, and path, utilizing General Fund.
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$900,000		

Table 21: 2010 CIP

Ref #	Project	Cost	Funding Source	Action
	Six Year Life Cycle Replacement	\$0	General Capital Fund	Six Year Life Cycle replacement costs utilizing the General Fund. Unfunded in CIP (\$217,000)
41	Hamlin Park – playground and picnic facilities	\$119,000	General Capital Fund	Replace playground equipment and add picnic tables, BBQ grills, trashcans, benches, drinking fountain, and path, through General Fund
2	Shoreline Pool – 20 year life cycle replacement cost	\$9,000	General Capital Fund	Upgrade Shoreline Pool through General Fund
148	Twin Ponds Park – Playground and Picnic Facilities	\$63,000	General Capital Fund	Replace existing and add picnic tables, picnic shelter, BBQ grills, trashcans, benches, and path, through General Fund.
160	Puget Sound - Burlington Northern /Santa Fe beach property	\$1,000,000	Grant, Bond Issue, Conservation Futures	Apply for matching grant for \$300,000 and fund the matching portion of \$700,000 through Bond Issue. King County Conservation Futures is another potential funding source.
101	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	\$115,000	General Capital Fund	Replace playground equipment.
	ANNUAL TOTAL:	\$1,306,000		

D. 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 programs area, and update the Strategic Plan.

Within the context of the adopted 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 Comprehensive Plan goals/policies.

RECREATION OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Action	Responsibility	Funding	Timing
Within context of Shoreline Comprehensive Plan PRCS goals and policies, develop a 6-year strategic action plan for implementing adopted goals and policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a mission statement for the Recreation Division• Develop detailed objectives and timeframes associated with Comprehensive Plan goals and policies• Determine key success measurements for the Recreation Division• Identify means and responsibility for tracking success measurements• Develop a timeline for implementing tracking system• Develop strategic action plan and timeline for accomplishing Comprehensive Plan goals and objectives; incorporate success measurements, tracking systems, and park and facilities planning into plan	Staff	Staff Time	Begin June 2004, Complete Plan September 2004 and begin implementation
Implement next steps of Program Pyramid <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utilizing the pyramid model, develop a pricing philosophy that characterizes the pyramid levels• Re-examine initial sorting of programs into the pyramid levels based on pricing characteristics• Develop an overall pricing philosophy based on the	Staff, PRCS Board, Adoption by City Council	Staff Time	Begin June 2004, Complete September 2004

<p>pyramid expanding the Program Pyramid to a Pricing Pyramid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing the pricing philosophy as the foundation, examine the existing cost recovery Division guidelines and revise as appropriate • Utilizing the pricing philosophy as the foundation, develop a pricing policy depicting fair and equitable pricing for the Division • Develop a plan for implementing (utilizing phasing if necessary) the updated pricing policy and associated fee adjustments 			
<p>Analyze recent implementation of computerized recreation management software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement • Contact high end users of recreation management software to learn more about operational capacities • Examine current reporting systems and identify new reports to provide data related to success measurements • Develop a plan and timeline for expanding use of software 	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"> • Identify accomplishments based on feedback from various sources • Based on results of evaluation, develop action plan for addressing shortcomings in implementation year • Revise plan annually 	Staff	Staff Time	One year after implementing and annually thereafter

E. Conceptual Park Plans

Concept Plans were developed for eight parks in Shoreline. The Parks Board determined which parks would be conceptually planned for based on need, use, and citywide capital improvements to and/or adjacent to the park facilities. Concept plans were developed for the following parks: Shoreview Park, Boeing Creek Park, James Keough Park, Ronald Bog Park, Innis Arden Reserve, Hamlin Park, Bruggers Bog, and Ballinger Park. The intent of the concept plans is to generate discussions on future uses and amenities within the parks. These plans will be further refined through master planning and design efforts.

Figure 16: Ballinger and Bruggers Bog Parks



Figure 17: Hamlin Park

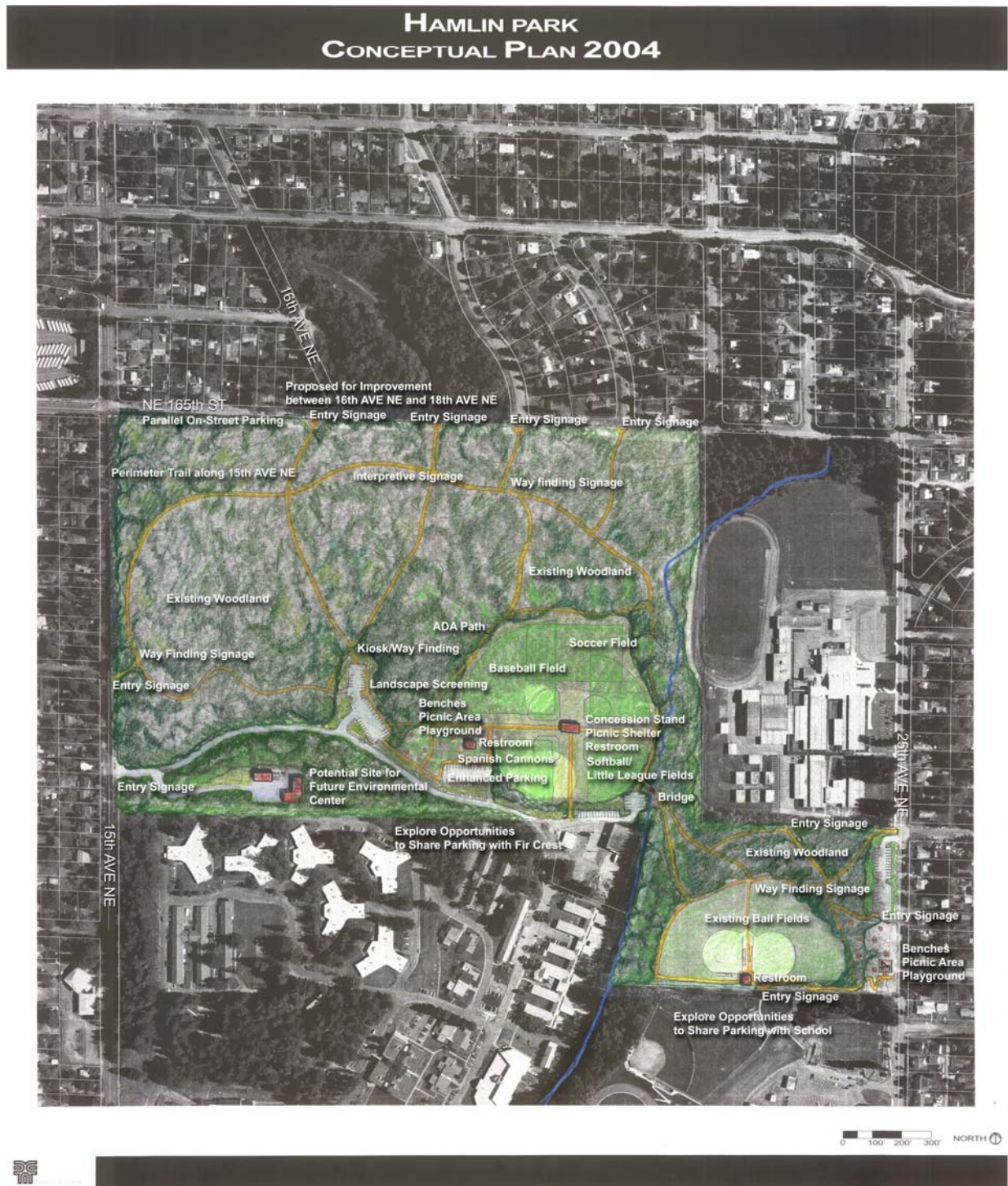


Figure 18: Innis Arden Reserve



Figure 19: Shoreview and Boeing Creek Parks

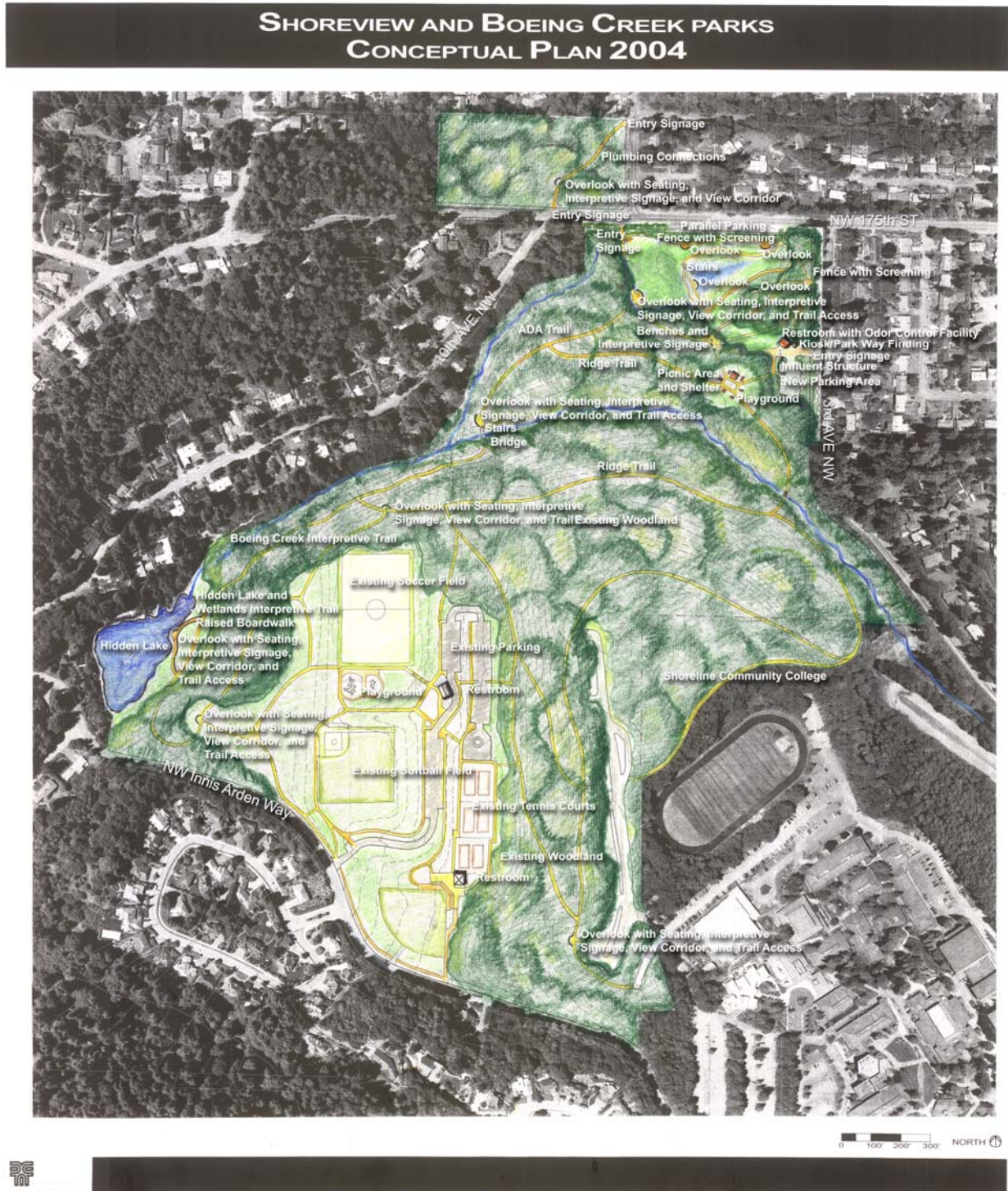


Figure 20: James Keough Park



Figure 21: Ronald Bog Park



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APPENDIX A: PARTICIPATION AND TRENDS

National Sporting Goods Association Data

Each year the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) commissions a self-administered mail survey to obtain information on sports participation. Over 35,000 surveys were distributed to pre-recruited households, and the male and female heads of household and up to two other household members (at least seven years of age) indicate their age, sports they participated in 2002, and the number of days of participation in 2002.

For the survey, a participant is defined as an individual seven years of age or older who participated in a sport **more than once a year**. Several sports including aerobic exercising, bicycle riding, calisthenics, exercising with equipment, running/jogging, step aerobics, and swimming are categorized as fitness activities, and participation is defined as **six times or more during the year**.

In 2002, the five most popular activities with survey respondents included: exercise walking, camping, swimming, exercising with equipment, and fishing.

Table 22: National Recreation Participation in 2002: Top Ten Activities Ranked by Total Participation

Sport	Total Participation (in Millions)	Percent Change From 1997
Exercise Walking	82.2	7.7%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	55.4	18.9%
Swimming	54.7	-8.2%
Exercising with Equipment	50.2	4.9%
Fishing	44.2	-1.2%
Bowling	43.9	-1.9%
Bicycle Riding	41.4	-8.3%
Billiards/Pool	35.3	-2.0%
Hiking	30.5	7.7%
Aerobic Exercise	29.0	10.6%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Table 23: National Recreation Participation of Women in Selected Sports: Comparison 2002 vs. 1997

Sport	Total Female 2002 (in Millions)	Percent Female 2002	Percent Female 1997	Percent Difference
Martial Arts	1.8	42.8%	36.4%	6.5%
Mountain Biking (off road)	2.9	37.5%	31.5%	5.9%
Running/ Jogging	11.4	46.0%	41.6%	4.4%

Volleyball	6.2	54.5%	51.1%	3.4%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	26.7	48.1%	46.1%	2.0%
Swimming	29.2	53.4%	52.8%	0.6%
Exercising with Equipment	27.1	54.0%	53.7%	0.3%
Exercise Walking	51.6	62.8%	63.1%	-0.2%
Golf	5.8	20.7%	21.5%	-0.8%
Aerobic Exercise	21.3	73.2%	76.3%	-3.1%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Table 24: National Recreation Participation in 2002 of Selected Sports (Ranked by Percent Change from 1997 to 2002)

Sport	Total Participation (in Millions)	Percent Change 2001 to 2002	Percent Change 1997 to 2002
Snowboarding	5.6	4.6%	98.5%
Skateboarding	9.7	0.4%	52.6%
Hunting with Firearms	19.5	1.6%	14.4%
Aerobic Exercise	29.0	10.4%	10.6%
Hiking	30.5	17.0%	7.7%
Exercise Walking	82.2	5.0%	7.7%
Canoeing	7.6	11.5%	7.1%
Swimming	54.7	-0.2%	-8.2%
Martial Arts	4.2	-18.3%	-14.4%
In-Line Skating	18.8	-2.0%	-29.0%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Table 25: National Youth Participation in Selected Sports (Comparison by Age Group 2002 vs. 1992)

Sport	Total Percent Change since 1992 (Ages 7-17)	Total Percent Change since 1992 (Ages 7-11)	Total Percent Change since 1992 (Ages 12-17)
Total U.S.	10.4%	8.4%	15.4%
Baseball	3.2%	3.6%	-7.1%
Basketball	2.7%	13.9%	-4.8%
Bicycle Riding	-24.2	-24.9	-23.5%

Fishing	-7.5%	13.8%	-4.0%
Golf	17.6	4.3%	26.9%
Ice Hockey	31.6%	-46.6%	62.8%
In-line Skating	93.9%	101.0%	78.3%
Skateboarding	75.0%	70.2%	86.7%
Skiing (Alpine)	-31.3%	20.9%	-33.5%
Snowboarding	355.5%	487.3%	220.3%
Soccer	28.4%	37.8%	-0.8%
Softball	-29.0%	-29.5%	-28.7%
Tennis	-36.7%	-29.5%	-35.3%
Volleyball	-48.3%	-19.5%	-40.5%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Table 26: Recreation Activities for Adults 55 and Older Based on Frequent Participation 2002

Activity	Days Per Year	Participants
Fitness Walking	100 +	6,515,000
Stretching	100 +	4,107,000
Treadmill Exercise	100 +	3,887, 000
Golf	25 +	3,646,000
Freshwater Fishing	15 +	1,903,000
R.V. Camping	15 +	1,736,000
Lifting Free Weights	100 +	1,735,000
Bowling	25 +	1,725,000
Day Hiking	15 +	1,545,000
Weight/Resistance Machines	100 +	1,513,000
Stationary Cycling	100 +	1,298,000
Running/Jogging	100 +	870,000

Source: American Sports Data, Inc.

Outdoor Recreational Pursuits

The NSGA 2002 Survey on sports participation is a primary tool used to follow outdoor recreational pursuits. The following information was gathered by a mail panel resource of more than 20,000 pre-recruited households. Through a self-administered questionnaire, male and female heads of household and up to two other household members who were at least seven years of age were

asked to indicate the sports they participated in 2002, along with the frequency of participation in 2002.

For this study, a participant is defined as an individual seven years of age or older who participates in a sport **more than once a year**.

Table 27: Outdoor Recreation Participation (Percentage Change from 1997-2002)

Outdoor Activity	Total Participation 2002 (in Millions)	Percent Change From 1997
Camping (vacation/overnight)	55.4	18.9%
Camping (backpack/wilderness)	15.5	29.1%
Hunting with Firearms	19.5	14.4%
Muzzle loading	3.6	22.5%
Hunting with Bow & Arrow	4.6	-13.1%
Canoeing	7.6	7.1%
Boating, Motor/Power	26.6	-2.0%
Water Skiing	6.9	6.3%
Fishing	44.2	-1.2%

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

GENERAL TRENDS IN PARKS and RECREATION

The greatest trend found in recreation is not a particular sport but rather a sport participant. Baby boomers, defined as anyone born between 1946 and 1964, consist of 76 million people. By 2005, an estimated 42 percent of baby boomers will be over 50 years of age. Below are statistical data on boomers and implications on recreational services for this influential group. Information for this report was gathered by NRPA, AARP, SGMA, and GreenPlay LLC.

A. Miscellaneous Leisure Trends

The following list of trends was produced by data collected by the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, GreenPlay LLC, Roper Research, Leisure Vision, EDAW, Inc., NRPA, Leon Younger and Pros, NSGA, John Crompton Publications, and *Athletic Business*.

- More women than men participate in fitness programs outside the home.
- Americans have less leisure time than 5 years ago, but recognize the intrinsic and extrinsic value of recreation and leisure more than ever.
- The greater the household income, the more likely that members started a new recreational activity in the last year, and patronized public parks and recreation services.
- Participation in structured programmed activities has decreased.
- Americans are participating in less of a variety of activities.

- Currently, opportunities for park and recreation participation are greater in mid-sized cities, as opposed to smaller or larger cities.
- Americans spend more than \$300 billion on recreation annually.
- The average recreation fee that people are willing to pay is slightly over \$12. However, the more satisfied they are with the experience, the more they are willing to pay.
- Choices for recreational activities continue to grow with malls, school activities, entertainment centers (Dave and Buster's, Adventure Golf, etc.), movie complexes, IMAX, skate parks, etc.
- Parks and Recreation Departments compete directly for recreation dollars with private offerings (health clubs, country clubs, etc.), amusement parks, hobby clubs, and travel and tourism.
- Many homes today are designed as central entertainment centers with televisions, computers, home fitness equipment, workshop and hobby areas, etc.
- On average, Americans watch more than four hours of television a day.

B. Programming Trends

- People have less unstructured time, so length of programs and sessions should be reduced.
- Activities are moving towards unstructured, individual, and drop-in programs.
- Information technologies allow for the design and customizing of recreation and fitness activities (reducing the need for a "standard package").
- People are moving away from teams to activities that are more individual.
- Increasing demand for self-directed activities, with less reliance on instructors and more flexible timing.
- Increased demand for family programs and more programs for girls and women.
- Increased pressure to open traditional male sports to females.
- More activities are being adapted for disabled participants. Programs should strive to be "universally" accessible.
- Fitness and wellness are viewed as a lifestyle that stresses the integration of mental, physical, and spiritual well being.
- Recreation agencies are forming strategic alliances with health, social services, and educational agencies to offer more comprehensive health and wellness assistance.
- Programs need to encompass a whole "experience," as people look to add quality to the basic recreation activity with depth, self-fulfillment, and self-expression.
- People desire quality over quantity - a first class experience in the form of excellent customer service, programs, and facilities.

C. Facilities Trends

1. Transition of Amenities from "Alternative" to "Typical"

- Multi-purpose, large regional centers (65,000 to 125,000+ sq. ft.) for all ages/abilities with all amenities in one place. This design saves on staff costs, encourages retention and participation, and saves on operating expenses due to economies of scale.
- Leisure and therapeutic pools
- Interactive game rooms
- Nature centers/outdoor recreation and education centers
- Regional playground for all ages of youth
- In-line hockey and skate parks
- Partnerships with private or other agencies
- Teen centers
- Indoor walking tracks
- Themed décor

2. “Alternative” Amenities Increasing in Popularity

- Leisure ice rink
- Climbing walls
- BMX tracks and Indoor Soccer
- Cultural art facilities

3. Management Trends

- Agencies across the U.S. are increasing revenue production and cost recovery.
- Level of subsidy for programs is lessening and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used more appropriately.
- Agencies are hiring consultants for master planning, feasibility, and strategic/policy plans.
- Recreation programmers and administrators are being involved at the beginning of the planning process.
- Information technology allows for tracking and reporting.
- Pricing is often done by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.
- More agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.
- The current national trend is toward a “one-stop” facility to serve all ages. Large, multi-purpose regional centers help increase cost recovery, promote retention, and encourage cross-use.
- Organization is structured away from specific geographic units into agency-wide sections for athletics, youth/teen sports, seniors, facilities, parks, planning, etc.

APPENDIX B: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS (SCHOOL DISTRICT, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, PARKS MAINTENANCE)

Purpose of Stakeholder Interviews

- Meet with key stakeholders to provide insight regarding the needs assessment and Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department.
- Meet with key stakeholders to discuss important issues relative to the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department.
- Utilize information gathered from stakeholders to help formulate additional community involvement processes, and develop an overview of community needs.

1. What is your role in the parks, recreation and cultural services system planning process (e.g., Advisory Board member, staff, Commission, etc.)?

School District

- School interaction began several years ago with County system, and natural partnership when City incorporated; seems good use of taxpayers dollars
 - Accomplished numerous things; more out there
- Consider access versus assets – how best use assets is important rather than who owns them

Community College

- Theater, some fields that City uses, strong continuing education available in 2 Shoreline high schools, mutual agreement relative to tennis courts (separate agreement), continuing interest in swapping use of fields or theaters

2. From your perspective, what are the key issues/priorities for the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department?

School District

- High School has performing arts theater at Shorecrest
- 600 seat auditorium at Shoreline Center
- Two dirt soccer fields at Shoreline Parks need re-surfacing
 - Majority of fields lie on School District property with approximately 1/3 on PRCS property; fields originally constructed by King County
 - HIGH - Change lighting and add synthetic turf (major improvement in neighborhood)
 - HIGH - Pretty good swim programs; leisure pool is a new component; will need to continue maintaining the pool have (built approximately 1962)
 - HIGH - School District has some large spaces (i.e., HS converted to MS at Meridian) with potential to be high quality spaces
 - HIGH - Potential partnering growth with PRCS especially at Meridian
- YMCA is considering building a pool

Community College

- Implementation of the Master Plan

- Improved gravel parking lot (“pit”)
- Community group interested in building an amphitheater for outdoor concerts, events, etc. – see this as a shared project with joint use
 - Perhaps include in Bond election where City raises part of funds with local monies, and community college raise federal, state, etc. funds
- Would require relocation of the soccer and baseball fields
 - Synthetic turf on soccer field, possibly baseball
 - Considering sports lighting
- EIS included
- Short number of fields, advocate women’s field for athletics
- Rent baseball fields for games – don’t really need anything of own if can share spaces
- Informal motorcross in woods near college – would like to restore habitat and develop interpretive center
- Anticipate work in 2007 to 2009
- Relative to competitive fields and adult fields, anticipate being able to self support dollars for maintenance and operations
- College has approximately 12,000 unduplicated headcount, 5,200 FTEs
- Parking and traffic always major issues for Community College
- Community College has capital dollars – will seek off campus classroom space to accommodate on campus building projects resulting in temporary shortage of classrooms
- If improve facilities at Shoreline Center, will have issues with parking
- Could consider converting 4 tennis courts to parking, but would need to replace elsewhere in town

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- HIGH – Have identified preferred staffing and maintenance standard; currently operating below standard
 - Need to improve to standard identified
 - City has been extremely aggressive relative to capital funding; need M&O dollars for future which would include additional staff
- HIGH – Athletic fields
 - Turf in poor condition
 - Fields gone downhill in last few years due to overuse and aging facilities
 - Most fields are multi-use with only January off
 - More people are using the parks
 - Majority of maintenance time spent on athletics
- Total budget \$899,000 with approximately \$370,000 paid to landscape contractor
 - Responsible for mowing, weeds, aeration, ball field prep, etc.
- Janitorial contract managed by Facilities group in Public Works Department
- PRCS responsible for lighter maintenance, trees and shrubs, playground installation, trash pick-up, etc.

3. What do you see as the challenges facing the Shoreline Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department?

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- Ensuring parks and amenities built right
 - Public Works provides project manager for capital projects
 - Construction issues
 - Past CIP Projects had cost overruns with variable performance by contractors
- Lowest bid, best product – PROBLEM – little to no history as a City to determine “best”
- Fields have high volume of use combined with aging facilities is a challenge
- 2 basketball court in entire City (Cromwell) and James Keough
- Sand soccer fields are at end of lifespan; require extensive maintenance
- Major user groups who rent fields complain, but don’t hear much from general public
- King County allowed people to do so much for so long, and now the City has to correct some of the problems as they have become issues; partnerships with County have created a legacy of ownership sometimes involving various “deals”

SOLUTIONS - Parks Maintenance

- Schedulers examine fields and solutions closely and work through options involving Parks Maintenance

PRCS Staff - Recreation

- Presented with dilapidated park system that would not be acceptable in another community; could improve tremendously
- Parents of teens don’t know that program and facility operated by City; had bad reputation previously (especially after school program)
- Geographic division between eastern and western part of community
 - Participation in City parade by citizens in west when moved event east
- Financial projections for overall City indicate lower revenues; may have to bring in more revenue as Department; creates concern for low income citizens
- Spartan gym expansion slated
 - Phase II will increase rental opportunities and revenue
 - Programs will be fee based
- Programs currently cover direct costs plus a percentage (not indirect costs)
- PRCS could serve needs of neighboring communities
 - Similar to current situation with pool and some programs
 - Traditionally have not charge nonresident fees
 - Charges are typically about one year below market
 - Athletics spaces meeting needs of Shoreline residents, but also Snohomish County residents

4. Unfulfilled dreams of School District and Community College?

School District

- Work together to maintain existing sports fields and outdoor facilities perhaps with one crew responsible for all School District and PRCS spaces; might result in savings

Community College

- Implementation of the Master Plan – has caught the interest and support of Foundation, trustees, etc.

- 5. The City has partnered with the School District and Community College on various projects. How could these collaborative efforts be expanded? Are there concerns relative to the existing relationship between the City, School District and Community College? How could this relationship be improved?**

School District

- PRCS and City as leader; School District is always looking to partner (need time and money to create buy-in)
- PRCS a work in progress especially since fairly new

Community College

- See highest priority as partnerships; community has high expectations of partnerships and alliances

- 6. PARKS - Level of Service and Accessibility - Same relative amount of facilities, more per person, fewer per person; Basic park amenities evenly, new or better community-wide facilities, improving existing rather than acquiring new?**

School District

- Need more athletic fields rather than “dog walking” parks
- Not necessarily more spaces but greater access which could be obtained by adding synthetic turf
- Improve what have so get more use from existing spaces
- Space for teenagers – could use more “indoor” facilities (i.e., roof structure)
- Remodeled teen center has been great for activities and events – the Annex and Richmond are safe havens

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- Improve existing
- Install synthetic turf at sand fields to increase usage opportunities
 - Additional time, but may need lights to substantially increase supply
 - Not convinced of need for synthetic turf for baseball or softball fields
- Take advantage of unique acquisition opportunities that may arise
- Use existing spaces to greater potential
 - Flowers, pruning, add restrooms, etc.
- Off leash dog park may provide place for activity enabling greater enforcement in other park spaces
 - Animal control needs to be more proactive

7. **Parks and Sports Facilities:** Since funds are limited for building new parks and sports facilities, and improving existing ones, what should the priorities be for developing and maintaining parks?

School District

- Need additional 5 to 6 soccer fields

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- Tennis courts are a maintenance challenge
- County had 1 full-time and 3 seasonals maintaining and prepping fields
- More shelters throughout system
- More restrooms, parking, playgrounds
- Small amphitheater might be an addition

8. **TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE: HOW important are trails? What types of trails are needed? How many trails (and lengths) are needed?**

Community College

- Bev's personal experience: trails seem to be used continually
- Really important to community
- Like the nature trails
- Interurban trail is a positive addition; will need more and connections to other regional trails
- Paramount Park is an example of a recent great project
- Rotary Club – Has identified several areas around City; will focus on beautification of spaces with some active recreation use

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- Large number of non-maintained, social trails exist
- Areas need to be thinned for undergrowth to clear some spaces for forest and natural vegetation
- Tremendous potential for great hike in beautiful areas (i.e., Innis Arden, etc.); "wilderness" experience
- Trail work not currently much of a Division priority
- City has had incredible success in improving open spaces

9. **WATER AND SOUND ACCESS**

Current assets include Echo Lake, Twin Ponds Park, Ronald Bog, and Puget Sound (1 access to Puget Sound)

School District

- Boat ramp parking for 200 cars; would pay up to \$10 per launch
- Tough sell environmentally

Community College

- Like more natural qualities

10. INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES (Richmond Highlands Recreation Center, Spartan Gym, Shoreline Pool)

Indoor recreation facilities have been refurbished and expanded in recent years

School District

- PRCS makes their expertise useful in running Spartan gym
- Offer great variety of programs

11. RECREATION PROGRAMS

PRCS Staff - Recreation

Should Offer, Are Not

- 11-14 year old summer day camps
- Greater integration of Arts Council, Sr. Center, Museum, etc.
- Sr. programming
 - Stigma affiliated with Sr. Center
 - Citizens using City programs different than those involved at Sr. Center
- Disabled population
 - Approximately 600 developmentally disabled in community
 - Tremendous need – low ability to pay
 - School District provides programs for those up to 21 years
- Greater number and better scheduling for upper level swimmers
 - Current joint use agreement gives school access in Fall and Winter between 3 – 6 PM, and Swim Club from 6 – 7:30 PM
- Child care at Spartan gym for those using facilities
- Interpretive/outdoor education programs (i.e., birding, etc.) – have some OE, but not consistent throughout seasons
- More preschool programs
- Open Spartan at 6:30 am, add more personal trainers, increase available opportunities for drop-in use of gym (limited now due to organized activities)
- Redevelopment of Alder Crest site
- Broader focus for youth programs (i.e., assets, etc.)
- Have at least one of everything but no depth

12. RECREATION PROGRAM FUNDING

PRCS Staff - Recreation

- Higher fees for swim lessons and pool rentals
- Resident/nonresident fees

- May discourage too many users
- Market to School District of which some residents are outside City limits
- Classes not yet maxed out so no need to add R/NR rates
- As staff, feeling pressure to charge more for programs
- Financial disparity between eastern and western residents
- General recreation programs at market rates with little leeway to raise prices
- Athletics could increase fees
 - Expect LOS question to arise from public (what are we getting for the increase in fees?)

13. What is your vision for the Parks Recreation and Cultural Services Department? Should the City focus on providing “signature” facilities and programs? If so, what might they include?

School District and Community College

- Best practices = partnerships
 - Partnerships take time in the public system
 - Working for community and not against them
 - Important to formally ask public what they want rather than think already know

PRCS Staff - Parks Maintenance

- To be known as user friendly
 - Clean, well-maintained
 - Safe
 - Everyone uses!
 - Available for residential community for use on spur of the moment
- Using our potential and space wisely

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

**City of Shoreline Master Plans and Comprehensive Plan Update
Open House Events and Public Comment Summary
September 2003**

The City of Shoreline is embarking on an update of its comprehensive plan and development of surface water, parks/recreation/open space, and transportation master plans. To begin these efforts, two public meetings were held on September 24th and 25th to introduce the project to the public, and ask for public input on elements of the comprehensive plan to be updated, and existing transportation, parks, recreation and open space, shoreline, and stormwater conditions to be addressed in the master plans.

PURPOSE

Hosting two public meetings ensured Shoreline citizens had a choice of venues to provide input to the project. The same information was available at each meeting. The public meeting objectives were to:

- ☐ Introduce the comprehensive plan update and master plans to be addressed
- ☐ Describe and confirm existing conditions
- ☐ Solicit input on issues to be addressed relating to comprehensive plan, surface water, transportation, shorelines, and parks/recreation/open space.

NOTIFICATION

Residents of Shoreline were notified of the public meetings in several ways, including: Shoreline Enterprise City Source Column on September 12th and 19th; mailed postcard to City residents; press release issued to Shoreline Enterprise and neighborhood publications; City website; government access channel; and a September 10th presentation to Council of Neighborhoods. In addition, announcements of the public meetings were made at City Council and Planning Commission meetings.

PARTICIPATION

Approximately 60 people attended the September 24th public meeting, which ran from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. This meeting was held at the Shoreline Conference Center to draw residents primarily from east Shoreline. A second open house was held at the Richmond Highlands Recreation Center the next evening to draw residents primarily from west Shoreline. Approximately 40 people attended the September 25th event, which ran from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

MEETING FORMAT

The public meetings had stations for each project topic: comprehensive plan, transportation, surface water, shorelines/critical areas, and parks/recreation/open space. Information was presented on boards, including maps, statistics, existing conditions, and existing and proposed goals.

PUBLIC COMMENT

METHODS TO CAPTURE COMMENT

The public provided input at the public meetings several ways, including

- ❑ Comment forms, which targeted specific questions focusing on: 1) what issues should be addressed in the comprehensive plan update, and 2) what transportation, surface water, and parks/recreation/open space issues need to be addressed in the master plan.
- ❑ Conversing with project team members at each staffed station. Flipcharts were available for team members or the public to write their questions or comments.
- ❑ Interaction with displays; the public was asked to highlight additional areas of concern on display boards (e.g., using markers, post-it notes).

COMMENTS RECEIVED BY PROJECT

Just over 40 comment forms and 8 typed pages of station flipchart notes were submitted at the open house events. Additional comments were received at the parks/recreation/open house station, including a matrix and post it notes speaking to usage and improvements. The comments received at both open house events were sorted by category and summarized below.

COMMENTS BY TOPIC AREA

Comprehensive Plan and Land Use

Aurora Corridor:

- Assist local businesses disrupted along Aurora.
- Sacrifice planting space to retain merchants.
- Remove unkempt or non-remodeled businesses on Aurora, and replace with new viable businesses or greenery. The streetscape is not clean in front of many businesses.
- Provide an access street to businesses.
- Do not put an island down the middle of Aurora. A better plan is needed that does not harm or relocate business.
- Do not implement the Aurora Plan.
- City projects, like Aurora, are losing jobs for Shoreline.
- A clean Aurora will lead to more jobs.
- Scale back Aurora Avenue Project from \$30 million to \$7 million per mile.
- Finish all three miles of Aurora despite the City's lawyer stating that there is no project for the second and third miles of Aurora Avenue.
- Improve Aurora as an attractive, tree-lined, pedestrian friendly route with the support of businesses that serve the community.
- Provide a coffee shop on Aurora, which is large enough for neighborhood gatherings.

Accessibility:

- Improve access to Innis Arden Reserve, which contains a piece of public property that is very difficult to access.
- Create a position for City of Shoreline that addresses disabilities. Many deaf and blind people live in the City.

Quality of Life:

- Enhance quality of living for Shoreline residents, and control over-development by creating a walkable, attractive, friendly, safe, and visually pleasing environment.
- Make public health and safety paramount.
- Address noise pollution.
- Provide public art and plantings to perk up concrete and pavements.
- Consider architectural aesthetics.

Housing:

- Plan for medium density housing, such as condos.
- Increase affordable housing and assistance in Shoreline to increase access for low income and homeless populations.
- Do not allow backyards to be sold to builders, who throw up huge, poorly made homes.
- Do not integrate housing types.
- Connect larger plots of land to support cluster housing and create a greenbelt community.
- Provide cottage housing in the Highlands.
- Provide regulation and education to support maintenance of rental housing.
- Increase home ownership and owned housing for low and moderate-income people.
- Do not prevent low- income senior housing from being built, such as at St. Dunsten's Church due to prohibitive EPA wetland regulations.
- Do not allow huge houses on postage-stamp sized lots.
- Do not allow unattractive apartments like in Lake City.
- Will the school bus barn at 165th and 15th be converted to housing?

Safety Concerns:

- Do not allow 6-foot and 8-foot fences in front yards? Criminals can hide by them. They also take away from the neighborhood appearance.
- Provide for school traffic safety.

Land Use:

- Mix residential, businesses, shopping areas, and parks to make walkable communities.
- Create a positive business core (not nude bars).
- Add centralized mid-high buildings to provide a "downtown feel" and increase commercial and residential density.
- Eliminate policies and tiny lot size requirements that create neighborhoods with no continuity.
- Create flexible front yard setbacks for carports in relationship to side yards (i.e. 18th Ave and 171st Street).
- Reduce population density.
- Increase density by changing parts of Shoreline, such as Innis Arden and Highlands, from R-4 to R-6 or greater.
- Provide an explanation for why the parcel of land between 188th and 192nd just east of Midvale is zoned R-8, but appears as mixed use on comprehensive plan.
- Write codes that prohibit cell towers from 500 feet near schools or neighborhoods.
- Do not allow variances for cell towers. Obey Shoreline's codes and laws that only allow cell towers in commercially zoned private property.

Business:

- Make room for clean industry to increase available jobs.
- Curtail regulations on small businesses.
- Provide map of 'buildable' properties to see where development is expected, including type of development.
- Do not bulldoze the property when upgrading businesses.
- Attract commercial businesses that appeal to kids/teens, such as music stores. There is not a good place for kids to go (preferably not a mall).

Other:

- Better utilize land at 165th NE and 8th NE behind homes. There are kids selling drugs in this area and teenage girls are afraid to walk there. Suggest converting it to an offleash dog run with volunteer maintenance.
- Do not implement plan for 15th NE.
- Do not ignore the existing Framework Goals. How will this process improve the City's track record with areas such as Thornton Creek, the Aurora Corridor, and traffic associated with Shoreline Community College.
- Provide a place and infrastructure for the disabled since Fircrest is closing.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Hamlin Park:

- Add new growth, including trees and native planting.
- Add swings to play areas.
- Provide pedestrian access to 150th.
- Provide marked trails with map boards.
- Designate park areas with planted medians in select areas, such as 15th. This would add to the park feel and lower speeds more along 15th.
- Do not add sports fields on the perimeter. It is very beautiful as is.

James Keough Park:

- Convert it to a park and ride lot.
- Provide noise buffering, additional trees, and soccer and baseball fields.
- Add shade near fields and playgrounds

Ronald Bog Park:

- Create an art walk at north end of park.
- Hold concerts at park in evening and daytime.
- Provide more trails and other amenities.
- Provide a similar environment to Snake Lake in Tacoma. It is a lake in a natural, native plant habitat.
- Remove the hybrid geese.
- Add a dog park. Too many people let their dogs go off leash in parks, which is hard on the vegetation and dangerous to small children, small dogs and wild life.
- Implement the plan to stock the water at Ronald Bog with fish.

Northcrest Park:

- Maintain this terrific park.
- Provide more greenbelts in the City similar to Northcrest Park. Apply this concept on a smaller scale to make more integrated community of neighbors.

Ridgecrest Park:

- Provide a vegetated freeway buffer.

Innis Arden Reserve:

- Provide trails, hiking, parking, signage, and increased access.
- Provide beach access from 14th NW near 175th -57th. Suggest other ways to access the reserve.

Boeing Creek:

- Enforce the leash law. Too many users release their dog deep into the park; scaring off wildlife, children, and other dogs.
- Keep the wooded parks, which are wonderful.
- Add a dog park.

Richmond Beach Park:

- Install showers to wash off sand and saltwater.
- Provide a volunteer-driven cleanup program of Richmond Beach in concert with an increase in City maintenance of the beachfront. There is a significant amount of debris that washes up on shore and an equally significant amount that is left by users of Richmond Beach.
- Use the south end as a dog beach. Provide volunteers for a dog park.

Paramount Park Natural Area:

- Remove lower trail section in Paramount Park Natural Area.
- Change name of park “open space” to “natural area.”
- Reinforce the trail system, designed to be an in and out trail, not a loop, maximizes the habitat potential. The purposes of the restoration were to provide wildlife habitat, storm water storage and slow release, and passive recreation. The loop encourages joggers and is detrimental to the habitat value. Dogs should also be prohibited in the area for the same reasons.
- Improve accessibility to park so there is not a “secluded” feel.
- Keep the skateboard park, which is wonderful.
- Enjoy seeing the park so well used.
- Provide trees and swings in play area.

Twin Ponds:

- Provide more seating at soccer field.
- Maintain major horticultural plantings at this park.
- Provide trails and other amenities.
- Do not add more trails, which are adequate now.
- Provide sidewalks, concrete walkway or paths as needed throughout park.
- Use crushed rock or gravel for all walkways and paths.

Echo Lake:

- Enhance potential of this park, which is uninviting presently.

- Provide more amenities, such as a fishing dock, playground equipment, benches/tables, a picnic shelter, and barbecues.
- Work with residents to improve park atmosphere.
- Clean up goose by-products.

Level of Service – General:

- Maintain walking paths and sidewalks, which get heavy use.
- Maintain parks that appear tired and neglected.
- Place trash dispensers for dog owners, including a sign at park entrance with an explanation about picking up after your dog.
- Provide additional hiking paths, walking trails, and swings.
- Provide picnic tables and barbecues at all parks.
- Create soft surface walking trails with elevation gain and loss.
- Create more shade around playfields to provide shelter from sun.
- Provide more lighted soccer fields.
- Keep parks maintained naturally rather than with a manicured appearance.
- Make all parks more inviting and attractive.
- Maintain sport fields for the youth with safety as a top priority.
- Ensure adequate parking.
- Add nets on basketball hoops.

Other:

- Investigate loss of frogs in the small pond at foot of playfield, south of 175th and Meridian, after insect spray.
- Provide more trees along streets, such as Meridian.
- Provide smaller “pocket” parks, so neighborhoods have green space within walking distance from their homes.
- Add major horticultural planting somewhere in Shoreline.
- Ensure communication between critical areas and parks planning because the two are linked.
- Enlist neighborhood volunteers to help keep the parks clean.
- Convert Highlands to a public park.
- Excitement about the Interurban Trail.
- Keep Fircrest open because the public wants to find ways to utilize the facilities.
- Purchase land for sale to create more green space for the community.
- Appreciative of Cromwell, Hillwood and Richmond Beach Parks.
- Consider botanical gardens for open space.
- Enjoy the concerts in the park.
- Consider converting unused areas of parks in each part of the City to off-leash dog areas.
- Investigate a dog park donated by Little’s Family.
- Add more skate parks.
- Provide access to Shorecrest High School’s track.
- Plant trees around sport fields and playgrounds to provide shade from sun.
- Add neighborhood recreation meeting areas.
- Provide homeless populations with drug treatment and shelters so they do not frequent the parks/greenbelts.
- Provide another park in the area east of I-5 in Shoreline.

For each of the following services/activities that are provided in the community, participants indicated if they thought the service ranked most important, very important, somewhat important, least important/nice to have, or not sure by marking the corresponding column. Responses were tallied and are listed below.

Transportation

SERVICE/ ACTIVITY	IMPORTANCE					
	Most Important	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Least Important / Nice to Have	Not Sure
Preschool (5 and under)						
Indoor Playground	2	4	2	1	1	
Creative Dance	1	2	2		1	
Hands-on Art	2	4			1	
Lil' Kickers Soccer	2	1			1	
Youth (6 to 12 years)						
Youth Dance (ballet/jazz)	1		2		1	
Youth Art (cartooning, drawing)	1	3			1	
Gymnastics		1	4	1		
Martial Arts (Karate)	1		1	1		
Sports Camps/Leagues	6			1		
Swim Lessons	9	2	3			

SERVICE/ ACTIVITY	IMPORTANCE					
	Most Important	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Least Important / Nice to Have	Not Sure
Teen (12 to 19 years)						
After-School Drop-in (Rec. & Annex)	9	1				
Late Night Program	2	4	1			
Hip Hop/Jazz Dance	1	4	3			
Teen Trips	2	3	1		1	
Adult (20+)						
Fitness Classes (yoga, aerobics, pilates, weight training, jazzercise)	4	5	2	1	1	
Adult Dance (Jazz, Swing, etc.)	2	2	2	1	1	
Cooking Classes	1	3	1	2	1	
League and Drop-in Sports	3	3	2			
Dog Obedience	2	3	3	1		
Seniors (55+)						
Senior Classes	2	7	1	2		
Nutrition Program	1	5	2		1	
Meals on Wheels	6	4	1		1	
Art Classes	1	5	1		1	
Trips & Tours	1	5	2		1	
Specialized Recreation (all ages)						
Respite Program (Choices)	1	2			1	
Trips and Tours		3			1	
Sports (Special Olympics)	2	4			1	
Family Programs / Community Events						
Celebrate Shoreline	8	2	2			
Swingin' Summer Eve	4	1	1			
Outdoor Concerts	8	3	2			
Halloween Hunt	1	2	1			

SERVICE/ ACTIVITY	IMPORTANCE					
	Most Important	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Least Important / Nice to Have	Not Sure
Facility Use						
Gym drop-in use	9	2	3			
Weight Room drop-in	6	2		1		
Nature & Environmental Programs	1					
Passive Recreation		1				
Wildlife Habitat		1				

Traffic Calming/Cut-Through Traffic:

- Reduce speed on neighborhood streets, using traffic circles, roundabouts, and speed bumps. This is especially important on side streets and intersections of streets parallel to major arterials (i.e., 15th Avenue NE, Aurora Avenue, Dayton Avenue, and 22nd Avenue NE by 145th).
- Reduce and enforce speed limits on neighborhood and arterial streets, for safety reasons as well as to let people out of side streets and cul de sacs onto arterial streets. Specific streets mentioned where this is a concern were Dayton Avenue, Aurora Avenue, N 150th St, 15th Avenue between 163rd and 155th and 65th and 3rd between 155th and 162nd. Speed limit signs also need to be more visible and speed limits should be set based on topography.
- Add speed enforcement on Dayton Avenue to levels in Neighborhood Traffic Safety Program designated areas where police officers receive overtime pay.
- Plant medians at 15th and Hamlin Park to lower speeds and make the park more attractive.
- Train through traffic to stay on arterials.
- Make 167th between Meridian and Aurora Avenue unattractive as a route to the casino.
- Conduct traffic counts on 5th Avenue NE and 10th Avenue NE in Ridgcrest/North City to establish current use in order to effectively measure the impact to streets west and east of North City.
- Fund adequately the City's traffic calming, pedestrian, and transit goals, which are good.

Safety: ·

- Add streetlights to reduce accidents and increase visibility at many locations throughout the City, including Aurora Avenue, and on 160th from Aurora to Dayton Avenue. A long-term program to add streetlights throughout the City should be created. Streetlights should be added along streets with sidewalks in order to increase safety at night.
- Remove new curbing and slope at 165th Avenue and Aurora Avenue eastbound that is dangerous and results in poor visibility.
- Remove traffic configurations that cause frequent accidents, such as at the left turn signals on NE 14th and 20th NE on 145th St.
- Create an arterial traffic safety program.

Operations:

- Add a traffic signal and crosswalk on 160th and Linden Avenue (next to Sears).
- Increase left turn pocket at 175th by Top Foods to Aurora Avenue.
- Add stoplights at intersections with NE 170th and NE 15th.
- Remove traffic lights on 15th Avenue from 17th to 205th that hinder traffic flow.
- Place traffic lights triggered by cars at an intersection at 160th, Greenwood, and Innis Arden Way.
- Post more signs directing drivers to I-5, such as at 15th and 175th, and 15th and 155th.

- Move transition from 2 lanes to 1 lane on 185th Avenue due to the large amount of traffic congestion in that location. 18th Avenue should remain 2 lanes until it reaches Ashworth or Meridian.
- Add mail drop boxes and turnouts all along 15th Avenue. Too many cars making the turn from eastbound 175th to southbound 15th Avenue make sudden, often not indicated turns into post office.
- Accommodate better cross-town traffic (east to west).
- Mitigate traffic on Meridian Avenue, which is already difficult, and trucks trying to access the transfer site will make it worse.
- Improve intersection at Aurora Avenue and 205th, which does not work well in peak travel times.
- The 175th interchange at I-5 works well today.
- Ask King County to conduct a traffic study and make proper upgrades to 165th and Meridian.
- Address access issues around the Shoreline Community College.
- It is very easy to get around the City to go shopping.
- Review the Westminster/155th area. Aurora Corridor Project:
- Consider smaller improvements to Aurora Avenue, such as those proposed by the Shoreline Merchants Association.
- Encourage local companies to open on Aurora Avenue, rather than national chains.
- Create an area on Aurora Avenue where local ethnic restaurants can provide food, community service organizations can raise funds, and people can sit and enjoy music.
- Implement more consistent traffic control between 163rd and 155th.
- Widen Aurora Avenue, limit access, and add more buses to the route.
- Implement the Aurora Plan, as proposed by the City.
- Do not favor the plan for Aurora Avenue.
- Where will funding for future phases of the Aurora plan come from?
- Do not implement the plan to add an island down the middle of Aurora, as it will hurt businesses.
- Improve traffic flow on Aurora Avenue so that trips stay off of neighborhood streets.
- Scale back the plan for Aurora Avenue so that less right-of-way is required, the cost is reduced, and businesses are saved.
- Address gridlock on Aurora Avenue.
- Replace empty buildings and add plantings to Aurora Avenue; major arterials should still be attractive.
- Add trees on Aurora Avenue.

Street Classifications:

- Make 8th Avenue NW from Richmond Beach Road to 205th a collector arterial.
- Revisit the designations of streets as arterial, feeder arterial, and residential. Many residential streets have signage, lane markings, and speed of arterials. There are also discrepancies in what traffic calming measures can be applied to collector arterials versus minor arterials (i.e., speed bumps on Spring Dale, but not Dayton).
- Put the amenities in place to accept changes to street classification. Neighborhood collector streets should have sidewalks in place, shoulders for bicyclists, and adequate safe crossings for non-vehicular traffic.

- Do not make 165th a collector arterial, as it is currently classified. This is a residential street and should be kept that way.
- Do not make 167th between Ashworth and Wallingford a collector arterial due to its steepness.
- Keep 15th Avenue NE at its current 4 lanes. It is the only north-south arterial besides Aurora Avenue and more congestion will be added to neighborhood streets if the capacity of 15th is reduced.
- Extend the narrowing of 15th Avenue NE to three lanes north to 124th and sidewalks widened to serve the condominiums on the east side of the street.

Pedestrians:

- Build more sidewalks in Shoreline – in all neighborhoods; on Ashworth Avenue North; on Fremont Avenue North; on 15th along Hamlin; on Perkins Way NE from NE 15th west for 5 to 20 blocks; in the vicinity of schools; on Aurora Avenue between 163rd and 155th; between 65th and 3rd; east of 15th NE; and north of 185th.
- Widen sidewalks on 155th Avenue.
- Do not install sidewalks on side streets.
- Remove the roving eyes lights and replace by pedestrian triggered red crossing lights.
- Add white crosswalk lines at 150th and Aurora Avenue, 10th NE and NE 162nd, and NE 155th and 9th NE for safe crossing at Paramount Park.
- Add pedestrian crossing lights at NE 170th and 15th NE.
- Remove crosswalk at 170th and Aurora Avenue, as it is too dangerous to have high school students crossing the street, especially in the winter.
- Add embedded crosswalks in Shoreline, such as those at 17th and Wallingford.
- Make Aurora an attractive, tree-lined, and pedestrian friendly route with businesses supported that serve the community.
- Make streets walkable, i.e., 2-lanes with bicycle paths.
- Extend the time of walk signals and add adequate sidewalks, especially around schools, to improve pedestrian safety.
- Add a pass through on local streets with dead ends to other local streets so pedestrians do not have to walk on adjacent arterials.
- Remove the flowerbeds on the northeast corner of 154th and Meridian in order to decrease the danger for children walking to school and others.
- Maintain the crosswalks at 160th and 172nd, which are overgrown and cause unsafe conditions for pedestrians. The shrubs should be trimmed and crosswalks added with traffic stopping for pedestrians.
- Remove wheelchair logos from all curbs.
- Increase accessibility for disabled persons in Shoreline, such as better views of traffic signals.
- Increase pedestrian safety on 155th and 8th NE next to the skateboard park as skateboarders dart out between parked cars.

Bicycles:

- Build more bicycle facilities, including bicycle lanes, in the City of Shoreline.
- Improve visibility of bicyclists in traffic lanes.
- Remove parked cars at 155th and 8th NE next to the skateboard park, which take up bicycle lanes.
- Encourage non-motorized transportation, such as walking and biking.

- Change 185th and 155th to 3 lanes with bicycle lanes, which is a great improvement and should go forward on 15th NE.
- Add more bicycle trails (or at least a continuous sidewalk system) so that walking or riding to the local parks is not in the street.
- What happened to the connective bicycle path from Aurora Avenue to 15th NE along North 155th?
- How will the Interurban trail cross Aurora?

Parking:

- Add more street parking.
- Do not remove street parking so that streets can be widened. Often times, parking is eliminated for homes that do not have driveways.

Transit:

- Add more buses, including express routes, in Shoreline. Increase the frequency of transit will encourage more riders during work hours.
- Build more bus shelters in Shoreline.
- Add buses on route 41 from Northgate to downtown.
- Add a bus route on 155th to Shoreline Community College.
- Increase bus service from Jackson Park to Bellevue. It is limited to three times in the morning and evening and is slowed down by insufficient carpool lanes in the University District.
- Reinstate Route 377 on 15th Avenue NE, as it was the only bus to go downtown.
- Transit service on Aurora Avenue works well as do the park and ride facilities.
- Expand Bus service in Shoreline, especially to reduce the environmental effects of traffic congestion.
- Encourage public transportation, carpooling, and use of alternative fuels.
- Actively work to bring the monorail to Shoreline.
- Campaign against light rail and work to expand bus service.
- The citizens of Shoreline are paying money to Sound Transit and should receive increased transit service in return.
- Why is 150th a bus route?
- How will Sounder trains serve Shoreline?
- What if Shoreline had its own bus service?

Freight:

- Explore a way to reduce the number of trucks on the highways due to pollution and safety issues.

Surface Water and Critical Areas

Thornton Creek:

- Stop further development of Thornton Creek.
- Day-light the Thornton Creek drainage.
- Protect Thornton Creek. The Thornton Creek Basin Characterization Report does not indicate the full extent of wetlands existing from NE 155th south along the edge of I-5. The report misidentifies the watercourse draining into the north end of Twin Ponds as a natural watercourse and does not identify the natural watercourse that extends from behind the church

at NE 155th south along the base of I-5 to Peverton Pond, which is described as an artificial watercourse.

- Remove the concrete bed in Thornton Creek along I-5.

Stream Protection:

- Compromise on buffers, if the resource is adequately protected.
- Day-light streams.
- Add more than minimal buffers. Buffers should be sufficient to prevent damage to the resource.
- Do not use streams as ditches.

Tree Protection:

- Protect trees.
- Advocate for tree retention by providing education and technical assistance to the public.
- Consider using trees for stabilization on steep slopes.
- Add more trees.
- It takes 100 years to grow one tree. They clean the air.
- Protect healthy trees by preventing cuts.
- Retain tree to help with surface water problems. Trees take up a lot of water!

Educational Programs:

- Adopt and enforce a regulation to prevent motor oil and paint from entering storm drains. This starts with education.
- Promote natural yard care.
- Restrict chemical and fertilizer use on lawns, and commercial yard spraying in residential neighborhoods.
- Implement an aggressive public education program to promote environmentally sound lawn and garden care. Work with the neighborhood groups in putting together informational sessions at their regular meetings.

Critical Area Protection:

- Enforce the City's critical area ordinances.
- Do not place picnic tables in critical areas, such as Twin Ponds.
- Increase native plant populations in wetlands to reduce erosion and water temperatures, and to increase habitat values.
- Keep the native habitat that is close to streams.
- Renew the storm drainage signs.
- Complete an environmental assessment of Shoreline – and protect its resources. The City is attacking the environment (i.e. Aegis, Thornton Creek, and stalled inventory of environmental resources).
- Remove off leash areas to protect the natural environment.
- Maintain 100-foot setbacks in critical areas.
- Improve water quality at Echo Lake, which has a high phosphorous content. Residents along the lake are very concerned about the water quality. They notice oil sheens after rain.
- Monitor closely the new development at the south end of Echo Lake to avoid environmental impacts.

Flooding Concerns:

- Address flooding that occurs along NE 11th and NE 175th.
- Proceed with original plan to open up the creek, as Ronald Bog endures flooding.
- Address flooding that occurs in the 1700 block, specifically NE 177th. There is a lake on the south side of street, and a runoff stream on the north side.
- Address flooding that occurs at NE 11th and NE 175th. Pump excess water because the dip on 10th fills up rapidly with heavy rain and floods the surrounding area. Present construction plans do not provide an adequate outlet for pond water.

Drainage Concerns:

- Implement a storm drainage project for 15th, between 10th NE and 12th NE. Only include sidewalks, if trees remain and no front yards are reduced along 175th.
- Implement a basin plan for Hamlin Creek in coordination with Seattle. High flows result in flooding and erosion, and prevent re-naturalization of the creek in a ditch along 20th.
- Remove invasive plant species in favor of native plants to slow flows.
- Add complexity and storage.
- Do more detention on Hamlin Creek in Fircrest.
- Take Hamlin Creek out of the pipe.
- Address sidewalks in front of new in- fill that disrupts, diverts, and creates water flow problems (see 163rd and Linden). One, lot-long gutter, does not make an improvement.
- Address problem with water in crawl spaces on the west side of Corliss between 185th and 190th.
- Address drainage concern along Meridian Avenue at Ronald Bog.
- Address land sinking at Corliss between 175th and 178th.
- Address drainage problems associated with large, grass play areas. They can stay boggy for long periods.
- Address drainage concern at Ronald Bog Park.
- Bring to landowner's attention trees that pose a hazard to drainage pipes.
- Address water problem that occurs at 32nd Avenue NE between 145th and 149th Avenue NE. The duplexes and apartments being built on 32nd are contributors.
- Increase water filtration of streams that feed Twin Ponds to decrease pollution. The green belts surrounding unearthed streams slow water down and provide a better filtration system.

Runoff Concerns:

- Address runoff from Linden to 184th. The area southeast of the fire station floods in heavy rain.
- Address sediment and oil runoff from the Shoreline Park and Ride that feeds directly into Echo Lake causing pollution. Work trucks hose down at the park and ride and the water goes directly into the drain.

APPENDIX D: FOCUS GROUPS AND PRCS BOARD

The following information summarizes the discussions with the PRCS Board and large focus group relative to key issues facing the City of Shoreline. Information has been compiled and reviewed by the PROS Project Team including Jill Krantz, GreenPlay, LLC; Bruce Powers, David Evans and Associates; Michael Davolio, Consultant; Wendy Barry, Director of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services; Rob Beem, Assistant Director of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services

1. PARKS LEVEL OF SERVICE: Relative to current population – same, more, fewer

PRCS Board

- Take advantage of acquisition opportunities
 - Fir Crest, etc.
 - Short term opportunities, once developed, gone
 - Very little extra land in Shoreline
- LOS not based on population
 - Consider geographic or usage deficiencies
 - Fill in geographic gaps
- Improve existing maintenance
- Indoor facilities are overtaxed (overtaxed description may be more of a perception) (not sure that this is actually true)
- Experiencing increasing participation in programs at parks – extend season and usage opportunities (i.e., synthetic turf, lights, etc.)
- As changes occur, tie in park system improvements with new development
- Needs:
 - Leisure pool
 - Arts facility
 - Beach access

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Fir crest is a significant opportunity
- Soccer field maintenance needs to be higher; kids getting hurt due to low maintenance; dust storms; reduction in maintenance occurred when City took over from County. Discussion clarified that fields also have gotten more play and are at the end of their projected life
- Fields deteriorated over time
- Youth soccer reports number of teams Hillwood – 160, Shoreline – 130:
- Enormous amount of park land for city our size
- Maintain what we have
- Look to schools for expansion of fields
- Yards and neighborhood space decreasing. Recalled having more small but usable spaces for practice and play in the past.
- Like Seattle “field house” (e.g. Meadowbrook, Bitter Lake) recreation center concept – gym, rooms of to side for recreation (end note from Rob, the facilities cited aren’t what I would call field houses, they are more like modern community centers.
- Don’t want to ignore cultural services – A group has been working on outdoor theater for 23 months
- Overall parks in much better shape since City formed.

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Don't have enough information to make that decision; need to tie it to cost
- We have adequate number of parks; good level of service
- Want more bike paths; easier access to parks without car
- More smaller/neighborhood parks with play equipment
- More amenities at parks – benches, places to sit
- Nice looking treed area with good playground close

2. **PARKS LEVEL OF SERVICE:** Relative to current population – Evenly in all parts, new or better community-wide facilities, improving existing

PRCS Board

- Prioritize existing park facility based on citizen needs
 - Distribution – if limited or no opportunities, becomes a lower priority
 - Touch all 3 LOS options case by case
- Focus on existing park facilities
- Develop/improve to establish community-wide park(s) that attract citizens
- Take advantage of opportunities both for regional and neighborhood parks
- Improving existing parks is a high priority

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Parks we now have can use upgrades
- Improve condition of sports fields
- Expand use of Meridian Park fields for micro soccer; Cromwell abandoned due to water issues
- Outdoor theater will serve broad community
- Develop cultural center/theater for use by all ages
- Regional – Richmond Beach Saltwater Park (BSWP), Hamlin
- Walking to parks is important
- Water access is important and a significant draw
- North City – gorgeous place for arboretum
- Parks in east Shoreline all within 3 miles; can walk to them, but need sidewalks
- Can't walk through wooded parks; not safe
- Hamlin has parking problems
- Shoreline A&B outlived usefulness; perhaps different decisions about full irrigation

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Improve existing playgrounds
- Balance needs – even distribution not absolutely necessary
- Need community-wide benefit facilities
- Can do all approaches
- Spend dollars wisely
- Need another multi-use pool
- Environmentally sensitive upgrades

- Learning environmental opportunities
- Richmond Beach Saltwater Park bridge – beach not ADA accessible

3. PARKS AND FACILITIES ACCESSIBILITY

PRCS Board

- Cannot necessarily walk to parks
- Signage to parks (directions), signage at parks, signage within parks to various amenities
- Handicap and senior access is poor
- Lack sidewalks, buses, facilities to cross busy streets
- Topography barriers
- Puget Sound – improve access, bridges over railroad tracks, obtain private property
- General sense that parks are not easy to get to nor is it easy to get into them once you are there e.g. signage, limited parking

4. PARKS LEVEL OF SERVICE: Changes to parks

PRCS Board

- Comprehensive interlinked trail system
 - Inter-urban trail provides spine
 - Looped system
- Add multi-use sports fields
- Acquire Fir Crest property
- Build amphitheater (seat approximately 50 – 100 in seats, 300 – 400 on grass)
- Develop performing arts theater (seat approximately 750 – 1000) – possibly include turntable theaters (intimate space seating approximately 250 – 400) which supplements main theater space (i.e., examples in Chandler, AZ) – existing theaters in community seat approximately 500 - 600
- Provide adequate parking especially if develop performing arts theater
- Improve park at existing Shoreline Center facility (i.e., under tennis courts or soccer fields, move maintenance space, etc.)
- Outdoor climbing wall
- Off leash dog park
- Water front

Discussion - Focus Group B

- No written comments

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Leave more parks areas natural
- Environmental education opportunities – Ronald Bog, Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, Outdoor theater
- Outdoor basketball

- Playground equipment that matches surroundings
- BMX location
- Keep natural areas natural

5. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND SPORTS FACILITIES: changes/additions

PRCS Board

- Better ADA access
- Restrooms
- Concessions
- More soccer fields not shared as heavily with other activities
- Current facilities are overused and under maintained
- Neighborhoods not necessarily in favor of park improvements (i.e., lights, etc.)
- Develop tournament sports complex possibly using private-public partnerships
- Work with School District to improve existing fields (i.e., synthetic turf, etc.) which would expand supply

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Lighting – Topic is so charged and difficult that SYSA has hired an advocate to work on this issue
- How to finance field upgrades - \$2M estimate for Shoreline A&B
- Shoreline A&B no longer “the place to be” for soccer play
- Many ways to pay for fields besides bond issues – leagues have many ideas
- How to reach kids whose parents aren’t willing/able to help them get to activities

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Maintain tennis courts
- Add outdoor basketball
- Synthetic turf at Twin Ponds, Shoreline A&B
- Put parking structure under Shoreline A&B
- Synthetic turf for soccer fields

6. TRAILS: importance, near home versus connections, surfaces

PRCS Board

- More
- Connect assets!
- Where possible, develop true separate trails rather than bicycle lanes
- Improve existing trails within the parks – Innis Arden, Paramount Open Space and trails within smaller parks.
- Continue utilizing a variety of surfaces
- Provide bicycle trails
- Provide system of marked bike trails/signage
- Mark trails

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Link to Interurban or Burke even if just on street with striping
- Trails don't serve west Shoreline
- Different surfaces meet needs of different users
- Echo Lake recent opportunity for "Green Lake" type of amenity; problems with private ownership on north and west sides
- Markings and interpretive signing for trails and Interurban Trail; trolley car all lined up ready to install
- Play up historic components – Interurban, Red Brick Road
- Interurban a focal point for Shoreline
- Echo Lake's history as private recreation site; Echo Lake Bathing Beach
- Walking trail at Paramount School Park now heavily used

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Finish Interurban Trail
- Hugely important in big parks – Hamlin and Boeing Creek are okay
- Bike trails/paths providing connections
- Link to Burke Gilman from Interurban
- Connected system of trails in city
- Connect private trail systems to public trails
- Safe trails – open, visible line of sight
- Complete Interurban Trail
- Add bike lanes
- Add sidewalks
- Bike trails, lanes on streets

7. WATER AND SOUND ACCESS: City provide, what types

PRCS Board

- Possible locations:
 - Boeing Creek
 - Innis Arden (loop trail, add parking)
 - Beach
 - Apple Tree Ln
 - Richmond Beach Pump station owned by King County/METRO
 - South of Point Wells – homeowners want private access and are interested in help from the City, leverage opportunity for City?
 - Connect to Edmonds Beach
 - Lakes and ponds
- Improvements on inland lakes and ponds
 - Fishing
 - Piers
 - Boardwalks
 - Improve marked public access to help mitigate numerous "social" accesses

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Echo Lake
- Burlington Northern restricts access to Puget Sound
- Improve physical accessibility to Richmond Beach Saltwater Park
- Have priorities other than water access – water access is expensive and there are other places nearby available to get to water

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Innis Arden Reserve – improve parking and community knowledge of this resource
- Crucial
- Need more
- Needs to be ADA accessible
- Expand access to Echo Lake

8. OPEN SPACE: importance, greater access, how manage, interpretive programs

PRCS Board

- Seek opportunities to purchase open space
- Include a part of parks system and keep in reserve for passive recreation
- Especially focus on opportunities adjacent to existing parks
- Improve maintenance to improve habitat
- Utilize as outdoor education facilities and opportunities for schools
- Include annexation of Point Wells in PRCS Plan

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Have large amounts of open space now – large lots, big trees, topography
- Better management of open spaces to promote safety
- Spaces overgrown but, in wooded areas can't prevent someone from hiding behind a tree
- Safe developed area
- Use promotes safety
- We're a City" not the National Forest Service

Discussion - Focus Group B

- More needed especially at top of important water sheds
- Acquire stream/creek corridors to improve downstream
- Crucial
- How it should be managed is a cost issue
- Protect natural areas from bicycle and people (i.e., Shoreview, Boeing Creek)
- Manage open spaces

9. RECREATION PROGRAMS: LOS, variety and types, awareness

PRCS Board

- Offering fewer programs is not realistic
- Have not met saturation level yet
- Continue growing until meet capacity

PRCS Board – Should provide

- Facility and programs similar to Kent Senior Center
- Multi-use community center

PRCS Board – Should NOT provide

- Regional competitive pool (50 meter, etc.)
- Evaluate need for leisure pool
- Full size, competitive gymnasium

Discussion - Focus Group A

- Get out of some programming areas
- City jumped into some program areas rather than spend dollars on maintenance
- Some level of overlap and competition exists with Senior Center
- Better maintenance of facilities needed
- YMCA – overlapping programs, better coordination before programs are duplicated between City and YMCA
- Sense that programs compete
- City coordinate among community's service providers
- Arts Council, Historic Museum, Senior Center have a sense that - "City dictates what services should be"
- City programs are higher quality than YMCA programs
- Coordinate programs – contract for services could achieve efficiencies
- Varied experiences with program quality
- City/school joint operational agreement has been very positive
- Senior Center and other organizations can form partnerships
- Overall Shoreline is a "Pretty nice place to live"

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Programs not publicized enough; people unaware of the current services
- Don't duplicate – support partnerships and alliances for all kinds of programs
- Feeder and introductory programs okay; may feed into higher level programs offered by other agencies
- Young adult/teen programs important – talk to teens to find out what they want
- Proactive collaboration to bring many programs to community through several providers
- Collaborate within and beyond city boundaries (i.e., use old park district boundaries?)
- Outdoor theater
- Better website – more friendly and easier to use

10. INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES: changes/additions, need for community center

PRCS Board

- Art studios for variety of instructional programs and drop-in/ rental use (i.e., pottery, water colors, jewelry, metals)
- Refurbish Annex with involvement from Shoreline, Lake Forest, YMCA
- Do more with the School District
- Fir Crest opportunities
- Examine need for large community center and/or small community center
- Examine opportunities to work with Highland Ice Arena in developing additional indoor space
- Field turf at schools to free up more time and fields

Discussion - Focus Group B

- Indoor basketball – drop-in at schools and Spartan gym
- Multi-purpose pool

11. PRIORITIES (without attachment to funding)

- Finish what started
- Improve what we have – capital projects and amenities within parks and at sports fields
- Cultural aspect – outdoor community theater
- Coordination of programs – collaborate, don't duplicate
- Put more emphasis on natural areas – protection, enhancement, dealing with blatant problems
- Start thinking about 2nd indoor pool
- Develop 5 to 10 year plan to guide activities – near, mid and long term
- Increase awareness and availability of facilities and programs – improve web site
- 1% set aside for arts is in place recently – implement with new PRCS Department and trails construction

12. FUNDING PRIORITIES

Following the discussions, individuals were asked to identify funding priorities from the following categories within the PRCS Department – Parks, Trails, Indoor Recreation Facilities, Recreation Programs, Open Space, and Outdoor Recreation and Sports Facilities. Using two "post it" notes, participants specified priorities and provided a general description of their thoughts as appropriate.

Parks

- Develop outdoor theater
- Cultural services space for programs – outdoor theater
- Outdoor theater
- Outdoor theater
- Outdoor theater
- Accessibility – There has been a shift on the eastside to increased cultural diversity, and also density (more apartment buildings). As we continue to become denser, accessibility to parks, open space and trails will become very important.

- Expand and enhance beach/near shore parks and property; precious resource that must be protected for public enjoyment
- Signage inside/out, directional and facilities
- City needs to take advantage of opportunities to acquire land for parks – all investment in future quality of life that couldn't be passed over

Trails

- Accessible, developed, well-used trails
- Cannot divorce some of these categories – recreation programs are of course a part of trails and open space
- Interurban trail, linking bike trails throughout City
- Cultural service – Interurban Trail interpretation, historical site/park development ;as part of the trail and historic brick road
- Outdoor access and trails, bike trails, access to what we have
- In Seattle I believe safe, accessible trails interconnect with other regional trails systems and parks; these are provided and important. Trails are usable to all ages, and a regional system provides benefit to all and allows us to benefit from other trails.
- There are very little facilities to walk or ride bikes (no sidewalks). Most drive to find a place to walk or ride.
- Trails increase people friendly community. Less auto dependence.
- Serves all citizens communally
- More trails; improve, acquire; better parking, railroad crossing; Boeing Creek, Innis Arden Reserve

Indoor Recreation Facilities

- Including pools, basketball courts, etc. – partnering with others who have these facilities (Shoreline Community College, School District, etc.)
- Performing arts center and studio arts facility would be a great way to address lack of opportunities to express and embrace cultural diversity and enhance senior quality of life
- Recreation center with performing arts cultural center with art classrooms including indoor and outdoor performance areas
- The shortfall of Shoreline is under cultural services (i.e., arts studios for all fine arts and performing arts (classes as well as performance)
- City needs cultural/recreation/multi-use center to fill a huge void in our city

Recreation Programs

- Collaboration and communication about programs and facilities

Open Space

- Open space can be too easy an area to exclude and is too important
- Environmental education
- Programs to enhance wildlife habitat area and protect streams
- Public gardens
- Environmental centers

Outdoor Recreation and Sports Facilities

- Priority
- Improve condition of soccer fields and also baseball fields (Shoreline A&B and Twin Ponds with synthetic turf)
- Add synthetic turf to Shoreline A&B and Twin Ponds to maximize usage and reduce the growing percentage of injuries and health problems to children
- Improve the current parks, specifically Hamlin to showcase standard including concession stand and better drainage on all 6 fields
- Access to what we have
- Synthetic turf for soccer fields – This is affordable and “doable.” Partnership possibilities with sports groups.
- It appears that there is a shortage in sports complexes. Additional sports complexes can be used to provide trails, playgrounds, etc. These complexes can meet multi-purpose needs and benefit programs.
- Sports facilities for development for our youth

General Overall

- Improve the publicity/awareness of recreation programs and facilities (i.e., web site, etc.)

13. CHALLENGES

- Funding for capital, maintenance and operations

14. FUNDING OPTIONS

PRCS Board

- People willing to pay increased user fees for better facilities
- Relative to bond, citizens would need to be clear on specifics of how dollars would be used
- Utilize partnerships with school, public-private partnerships (restaurants, sports stores, food kiosks, local hotels, etc.), marketing partnerships, Arts Council, youth and adult athletic leagues, professional teams

Discussion - Focus Groups A&B

- Partnerships – Community College, School District, neighborhoods
- Marketing partnerships/sponsorships
- Philanthropic, foundation
- Bond issues
- User fees and organization contributions (i.e., soccer, softball, baseball, service clubs, etc.)



CITY OF SHORELINE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
Focus Group Participants
May 13, 2003

Name	Address
Charlotte Haines, Council of Neighborhoods	836 NE 194 th Street Shoreline, WA 98155
Mary Jo Heller, Council of Neighborhoods	14804 North Park Avenue N Shoreline, WA 98133
Shari Winstead, Richmond Little League	19514 3 rd Ave N Shoreline, WA 98133
Chuck Koslosky, North King County Little League	1574 NE 170 th Street Shoreline, WA 98155
Todd Linton, Hillwood Soccer Club	2148 N 160 th Street Shoreline, WA 98133
Madison Batt, Shorelake Soccer Club	4607 NE 194 th Street Lake Forest Park, WA 98155
Paula Higgins, Cascade Swim Club	Cascade Swim Team P.O. Box 77043 Seattle, WA 98177
Ros Bird, Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council	Shoreline-LFP Arts Council P.O. Box 55354 Shoreline, WA 98155
Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum	Shoreline Historical Museum 749 N 175 th Street Shoreline, WA 98133
Bob Lohymeyer, Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Senior Cnt	Shoreline-LFP Senior Center 18560 1 st Avenue NE, Suite 1 Shoreline, WA 98155
Ken Noreen, Outdoor Theatre	2625 NW 205 th Street Shoreline, WA 98177
Chris Eggen, Environmental Stewardship	15104 11 th Avenue NE Shoreline, WA 98155
Sharon Lynch	18032 Ashworth Avenue N Shoreline, WA 98133
Joan Howard	20038 8 th Avenue NW Shoreline, WA 98177
Bill Howard	20038 8 th Avenue NW Shoreline, WA 98177
Terry Pollard, YMCA	Shoreline-South County YMCA 1220 NE 175 th Street Shoreline, WA 98155

APPENDIX E: JOINT CITY COUNCIL - PRCS ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

MEETING NOTES

PROJECT: Shoreline PROS Plan
MEETING SUBJECT: Joint City Council and
PRCS Board Meeting
ISSUE DATE: **JULY 11, 2003**

MEETING DATE: July 7, 2003
PRESENT: City Council, PRCS Board, Wendy
Barry, Rob Beem, Jill Krantz
COPY TO: **WENDY BARRY, MICHAEL
DAVOLIO, BRUCE POWERS, FILE**

OVERVIEW:

On Monday, July 7, 2003, the Shoreline City Council and Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Board met jointly. The purpose of this meeting was to inform the City Council and the PRCS Board of progress to date on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan, engage them in discussion about the future of the Department facilities and services, and to identify issues and challenges. The following outline overviews the discussion.

- ◆ PROS Planning Process
- ◆ Integration with the Comprehensive Plan
- ◆ Community Outreach and Citizen Survey
- ◆ Visioning
- ◆ Issues and Challenges
- ◆ Balancing
- ◆ Questions
- ◆ Next Steps

GENERAL DISCUSSION:

Following the presentation, Council and Board engaged in open discussion and questions/answers. The following provides a general summary of comments:

- ◆ It is vital to make improvements to parks, trails, facilities, etc., in such a way as to make everyone happy.
- ◆ The survey seems to indicate that lighting of parks and trails is an issue with citizens.
- ◆ Small neighborhood parks are valuable because they serve a range of citizens from young children to seniors.
- ◆ It is critical not to overlook possible opportunities for new neighborhood parks in geographic areas not currently served.
- ◆ Investing in existing facilities, per citizen survey, is a good concept.

- ◆ Curiosity regarding why Paramount was one of the most visited parks was expressed. Several Council and Board members noted the following:
 - It contains a variety of facilities
 - It provides a safe walking environment for seniors, people with baby strollers, etc.
 - As a previous neighbor, over time observed large numbers of people utilizing park in late afternoons to walk and utilize various other amenities
 - There are sidewalks in the nearby neighborhoods that provide accessible egress
- ◆ Survey noted that equal distribution of dollars throughout the City is important.
- ◆ Innis Arden is an area (22 acres) with potential for improved beach/shoreline access, nature trails, walking trails, etc.
- ◆ The following general comments relative to the park master planning process were made:
 - We should consider spending fewer dollars on master planning specific parks, and funnel those dollars to actual construction at parks
 - It seems that in some cases funding is too focused on planning rather than actual park construction/renovation/improvements
 - In situations where re-design is essential, will need to focus greater time and money on planning process including community involvement
 - In situations where park needs include renovations and/or minor improvements rather than re-design, should focus funding to a higher degree on construction rather than the planning process
- ◆ There may be opportunities to develop a cultural park based on Sister City relationship.
- ◆ Acquisition opportunities that may be possible:
 - 8 acres next to Hamlin
 - Develop a creative lease agreement of some sort to address gap in Briarcrest even if the space only allows for a small children's park
 - Beach access south of Point Wells
 - 4 acres on south end of Apple Tree Lane
 - Consider developing a master plan that includes the short and long term (e.g., 2 to 3 years with evolution to long-term) in order to balance spending on the planning process and the construction itself
- ◆ Relative to trails survey finding, it is essential to connect/link existing parks to make them more accessible and available to a larger population. Linking of green spaces may be a "standard" to examine and integrate into the planning process.
- ◆ While citizens responded in the survey to their near-term needs, future needs especially for the active aging population must be addressed.
- ◆ The survey also indicated that safety and sidewalks around schools are important.

QUESTIONS POSED TO COUNCIL/ PRCS AND THEIR RESPONSES:

Several questions were then posed to the Council and Board with the following discussion:

1. *Is citizen comment aligned with the PRCS Departmental mission? Do you concur?*
 - *Response:* Yes, but improvements are important

2. What do you think there should be more of, less of, relative to facilities and programs?

- **More of Responses:**
 - Maintain what we have
 - Effort to meet needs of changing demographics
 - Connections of trails especially to leverage greater usage and access of existing facilities
 - Sidewalks at schools for improved safety
 - Sports fields (survey did not separate youth and adult soccer, but did separate youth and adult baseball and softball)
 - Leverage through linkages within system
 - Leverage partner opportunities
 - Focus on short and long term funding and plans
- **Less of Responses:** none discussed
- **General Comment:** Perhaps the focus of citizen responses on improving existing facilities rather than acquiring new ones is somewhat due to the current economic times

3. What are your top three priorities?

- Acquisition
- Trail development
- Lighting trails
- Maintain/upgrade current system (6)
- Balance improvements with ability to maintain in the long-run (2)
- Revisit standard
- Seek partnerships (e.g., pocket parks and others for unique opportunities)
- Maintain/improve programs for all ages
- Linkages of facilities to leverage upgrades
- Lighting to extend usage hours (2)

CONSIDERATION FOR BOND SURVEY:

Based on the discussion, additional elements and topics for Wendy and Ron to consider probing through the Bond Survey include the following:

- ◆ Types of trails that are most wanted (e.g., off/on street, nature/interpretive, loops, connectors, hard/soft surface, trail lighting, etc.)
- ◆ Types of amenities that citizens equate with neighborhood parks as compared to community parks
 - Some of the key improvements citizens prefer for the parks they visit most often are most typically found at community parks (e.g., restrooms). It is critical to determine which amenities citizens see as most important for neighborhood parks as well as for community parks.
 - With the data from the existing needs assessment survey, it may be possible to cross-tab “most important improvements” with “parks visited most often” to gather additional insight about the most important improvements for both neighborhood and community parks. The other option is to conduct additional probing through the Bond Survey.
- ◆ In the survey, the need for youth and adult baseball and softball fields was expressed separated whereas soccer was combined. How can the need and support for multipurpose fields be determined? Can the positive responses relative to youth/adult baseball/softball be combined, and if so, does this tell a different story? Can this be compared to soccer field needs as “apples to apples?”
- ◆ Additional probing into lighting improvement identified in needs assessment survey. Does this mean within parks (e.g., parking lots, along walkways to/from park amenities such as sports fields, etc.) or does it mean lighting trails such as Interurban or trails within parks?

APPENDIX F: ALTERNATIVE PROVIDERS

SHORELINE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
RECREATION DIVISION
Alternative Providers

General Recreation, Fitness and Aquatics

Mountlake Terrace Recreation Pavilion

5303 228th Street SW, Mountlake Terrace, 425-776-9173

The Mountlake Terrace Recreation Pavilion is a 33,000 square foot facility that offers a full size outdoor basketball court and half court play indoors. The Pavilion has three racquetball courts, cardio, indoor playground, and four meeting rooms. Their newly renovated 6-lane swimming pool has a lazy river with a moving current, a leisure play area, a handicapped access ramp, plus an expanded teaching area. The center provides both drop-in and registered programs including basketball, volleyball, yoga, Pilates, aerobics, ballet, and swimming lessons.

Rates are lower for residents of Mountlake Terrace. Residents pay \$3.25 for use of the lap pool, and \$2.00 for the leisure pool. Drop-in fitness fees range, and are approximately \$5.00 for residents. Monthly passes and swim discount cards are also available. Racquetball courts may be reserved one week in advance at a fee of \$7.50 for residents and \$8.00 per hour for non-residents.

Hours of Operation:

Monday and Wednesday	6:30 a.m. – 9:15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday	6:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Friday and Saturday	6:30 a.m. – 8:15 p.m.
Sunday	10:00 a.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Lynnwood Recreation Center

18900 44th Ave W, Lynnwood, 425-771-4030

The Lynnwood Recreation Center offers a wide range of programs for youth, teens, adults, and seniors. The center has a 6-lane swimming pool, a 20' x 45' wading pool, hydrotherapy pool, and sauna. The weight/exercise room features weight training stations and various cardio machines. Four racquetball courts are also located in the Lynnwood Recreation Center.

General admission is \$3.00 for adults and includes use of pool, weight room, sauna, and hydrotherapy pool. Racquetball courts are \$7 per hour and can be reserved one day in advance. Two multi-purpose rooms are available as rentals at a resident rate of \$22 per hour for up to 35 people, or \$38 for a maximum of 70 people. The pool is also available for rent for a residential rate of \$82 to \$94 depending on the number of people. Residents may also rent the wading pool for \$22/hour, a fee that includes a lifeguard for up to 18 children and 6 adults.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday	5:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Saturday	7:00 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Sunday	12:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

**Frances Anderson Cultural and Leisure Center
700 Main Street, Edmonds, 425-771-0230**

The Anderson Center provides residents and visitors of Edmonds an opportunity for recreation through various fitness, art, and special interest programs. The center serves youth, teens, adults, and seniors. Also located in the Anderson Center is the Olympic Ballet School, which features professional faculty, studio pianists, and sprung floors for instructing ages three through adult. Additional special event programs are held in the Meadowdale Community Clubhouse, 6801 N. Meadowdale Road.

Rental spaces include the Anderson Center Darkroom for \$6 per hour, the Anderson Center Gym for \$22 per hour, and the Edmonds Plaza Room, which has kitchen facilities to serve large groups of people. Meeting rooms can accommodate up to twenty-five people at a rental fee of \$16 per hour. Scheduled programs limit the availability of meeting rooms. Individual fitness and educational classes vary in price.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday	8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

**Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council
18560 1st Ave. NE, Shoreline, WA**

The Shoreline Arts Council formed in 1989 to support, present, and encourage the arts in Shoreline and Lake Forest Park. This nonprofit, community-based organization promotes public awareness of the arts, but by making art available in all its forms. The Arts Council provides a wide variety of art experiences to Shoreline and Lake Forest Park with performance series such as Arts in Culture, the Children's Saturday Series and summer Concerts in the Parks. The Gallery at the Shoreline Center presents six exhibits a year. For one weekend in June, the Shoreline Arts Festival brings all the arts together. Music, dance and theater, visual arts, crafts, food and literature are all part of the Festival. The Arts Council supports Artists-in-Residence in the schools, facilitates Metro Bus Shelter Murals to visually enhance neighborhoods and supports local cultural organizations such as the Shoreline Concert Band, Choir of the Sound and Filipiniana. The Council also collaborates with other agencies such as the libraries, the Community College, Senior Center and Historical Museum and the Cities of Shoreline and Lake Forest Park.

Rates and fees vary and depend on programs. Several programs are free to the public such as concerts in the park and the annual arts festival.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday	12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
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Shoreline Lake Forest Park Senior Center
18560 1st Ave. NE #1 Shoreline (206) 365-1536

The Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Senior Center provides a wide range of activities and services for seniors 50 and over. The center is an affiliate of Senior Services of Seattle/King County, which is supported in part through funds from United Way. Classes and seminars, daily hot lunches, social work services, health monitoring and enhancement with a nurse, all types of exercise classes, health clinics, foot care, Senior Rights Assistance, support groups for low vision, life transitions, diabetes, crafts, financial information and assistance with taxes, Medicaid, etc. Special events include a Yearly Bazaar, Monthly Pancake Breakfasts, Monthly Birthday Lunches, special meals, parties and dances.

Annual membership is \$18.00 for singles and \$35.00 for couples. Scholarships are available. Non members are always welcome to participate at any time.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Evening and weekend events do occur. Times vary.

Harbor Square Athletic Club
160 W Dayton, Edmonds, 425-778-3546

Harbor Square is a full service 100,000 square foot athletic club in operation since 1984. The club features a 2,500 square foot cardio deck, state of the art resistance training equipment, and personal trainers. The club has over 50 fitness classes per week with 20 certified instructors. Facilities include a 4-lane swimming pool, five racquetball courts, a full size basketball court, as well as childcare and a day spa. Tennis is a large part of their business, and the club features eight indoor and two outdoor courts.

Membership ranges from a first time registration fee of \$400 to \$700, depending on additional use of the tennis facilities. Monthly dues run \$60 to \$80.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Friday 5:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday 7:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Academy of Gymnastics and Dance of Edmonds (AGDE)
410 Fourth Ave N, Edmonds, 425-778-5784

The AGDE offers both recreational and USA Gymnastics competitive programs for youth and adults in an 8,000 square foot facility. They utilize the American Gymnastics Progression, which is a specially developed curriculum that moves through an intricate progression of skills to increase high level achievement. AGDE teaches dance classes at pre-school through high school level, featuring tap, ballet, jazz, and hip-hop. In addition, they

offer competitive dance teams, a boy's gymnastic program, private lessons, summer camps, and an apparel shop.

Rates depend on class time and number of months registered. Monthly rates are approximately \$125 for four hours of class time. The AGDE offers birthday parties at \$120 for 12 children or \$150 for up to 24 children, and the fee includes an hour of supervised recreation on the gymnastic equipment, party room, games, and clean-up.

Hours of Operation:

Monday – Wednesday and Friday	12:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Thursday	1:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Shoreline/South County Family YMCA
1220 NE 175th Street, Seattle, 206-364-1700

Shoreline YMCA offers a variety of low cost recreational activities. The facility features a strength and cardiovascular studio, gymnasium with half court basketball, a climbing wall, aerobic classes, Family Enrichment Center, before and after school programs, and youth clubs.

Daily membership fees are available. Adult members pay a one-time joining fee of \$50 and a monthly rate of \$27.

Hours of Operation:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday	5:30 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday	6:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Shoreline Sport Club/24 Hour Fitness
1207 N 152 Street, Seattle, 206-361-8378

The Shoreline branch of 24 Hour Fitness has a facility featuring a full size basketball court, volleyball court, three racquetball courts, a 4-lane swimming pool, three rooms of free weights, a kid's club, massage, steam room, whirlpool, tanning, and personal trainers.

Special promotions often apply to membership fees. Members pay an enrollment fee plus monthly dues, which both vary with the type of package purchased. Corporate fitness rates are also available. The facility operates 24 hours a day, with varying holiday hours.

A second 24-Hour Fitness, containing similar amenities, is located in nearby Lynnwood, at 18930 29th Avenue West.

Jazzercise – Shoreline Center
18560 1st Ave NE, Shoreline, 206-367-7172

Jazzercise is a combination dance and fitness program. It provides cardiovascular conditioning, strength training, and stretching in a 60 – 70 minute class. The program partners with the City utilizing the Spartan Gym Building, part of the Shoreline Center, operated by the City. The Spartan Gym includes changing rooms, lockers, showers, and wood floors.

Participants can pay a monthly rate of \$45 or a drop-in rate of \$8 per class.

Class Times:

Monday	6:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday	9:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 am

**King County Parks and Recreation Division
201 S Jackson Street, Suite 700, Seattle, 206-296-8687**

King County Parks and Recreation operates six indoor and two outdoor swimming facilities throughout the county. Each pool features 25-yard lap lanes and offers educational programming ranging from group or private swimming lessons for all ages, water exercise programs, lifeguard training, first aid, CPR, water safety instructor courses, diving, competitive team programs, as well as scheduled recreational swims. The population served ranges from infants to senior citizens.

Daily fees are \$3.00 for lap and public swim. Water exercise classes and instructional classes require additional fees. Monthly and yearly passes are available, and adults pay \$350 for a yearly pool pass. Pool rentals fees for birthday parties and private functions are tiered by the number of participants. A rental fee of \$87 per hour provides for 1 – 25 persons and includes a lifeguard. Hours of operation vary by location.

Indoor Pools:

Weyerhaeuser King County Aquatic Center
650 SW Campus Drive, Federal Way, 206-296-4444

Evergreen Pool
606 SW 116th Street, Seattle, 206-296-4410

Mt. Rainier Pool
22722 – 19th Ave S, Des Moines, 206-296-4278

Renton Pool
16740 128th Ave SE, Renton, 206-296-4335

Si View Pool
400 SE Orchard Dr, North Bend, 425-888-1447

Tahoma Pool
18230 SE 240th Street, Kent, 206-296-4276

Outdoor Pools:

Cottage Lake Pool
18831 NE Woodinville-Duvall Road, Woodinville, 206-296-2999

Vashon Pool
9625 SW 204th Street, Vashon, 206-463-3787

Yost Pool

9535 Bowdoin Way, Edmonds, 425-771-1346

The Yost pool is an outdoor facility operated by the City of Edmonds. The pool offers lifeguard training, swim lessons, water aerobics, lap and open swim times, as well as recreational swim and dive teams during the summer season.

Admission for adults is \$3.50, youth and seniors pay \$3.00. Family and discount passes are available, and select programs have an additional fee. The pool is available for rental Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings throughout the summer season, and prices are tiered by the number of participants. A rental fee of \$105 per hour provides for 1 – 49 persons and includes a lifeguard, aqua-basketball hoop, and spa use for the group.

Hours vary during the summer months.

Helene Madison Pool

13401 Meridian Avenue N, Seattle, 206-684-4979

The Madison Pool is a 6-lane swimming pool with two diving boards, a shallow pool, and an ADA lift. Programs include infant through adult swim lessons, water exercise, and open swim times.

Admission fee for youth and seniors is \$2.25 and \$3.25 for adults. Programmed classes vary in price according to the activity.

Fircrest Pool

15230 15th Avenue NE, Seattle, 206-361-3655

Fircrest Pool is a fully accessible facility that provides aquatic recreation for people with developmental disabilities living at the 86-acre Fircrest School, and is also available to the public on a limited basis. The pool offers two lap lanes, warm water therapy, and various programs for people with multiple sclerosis and other members of the community.

Admission fee is \$2 for youth and \$2.50 for adults with prices for individual classes varying. People with special needs, seniors, and adults have first priority.

Innis Arden Pool

The Innis Arden Pool is an outdoor facility offering limited memberships to 200 families. Residents, considered property owners in Innis Arden, have first priority. The pool offers competitive swim teams as well as water aerobic programs during the summer season.

Membership fees vary for residents and nonresidents. The pool may be rented at \$50 per hour.

Shoreline Community College
16101 Greenwood Avenue N, Shoreline 206-546-4101

Shoreline Community College offers their students use of a fitness facility, including a full-size, maple floor gymnasium with seating capacity for 2,000 spectators. The facility also features a fitness center and several classrooms. Outdoor facilities include an all weather track, jogging trails, and soccer field.

SCC operates athletic programs in conjunction with the Northwest Athletic Association of Community Colleges (NWAACC). Programs include competitive volleyball, women's soccer, women's basketball, women's softball, men's soccer, men's basketball, men's baseball, and tennis.

Hours of Operation:

Monday - Thursday
Friday

7:00 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Churches

Among the churches located in Shoreline, most provide ministry groups for youth, adolescents, and adults. Other services might include community outreach and couples counseling. The following churches in the Shoreline area do not program recreational activities.

First Seattle Christian Reformed Church
14555 25th NE, Shoreline, 206-364-3021

Northwest Church of Christ
15555 15th Avenue NE, Shoreline, 206-364-2275

Aurora Church of the Nazarene
1900 N 175th, Shoreline, 206-542-2111

APPENDIX G: RECREATION INVENTORY MATRIX

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
ADULT SPORTS LEAGUES							
Basketball - League	Team Sport	Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Register	Winter	\$346/team	
Basketball - League	Team Sport	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Summer and Fall Leagues	\$400/team Summer, \$500/team Fall	
Basketball - Open Gym	Drop-in	Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Drop-in		\$3/person	
Basketball - Open Gym	Drop-in	Shoreline/ South County YMCA		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Basketball - Open Gym	Drop-in	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Drop-in	2 times a week	W/Admission	
Basketball - Open Gym	Drop-in	24 Hour Fitness		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Basketball 3-on-3	Drop-in	Anderson Center	18 + older	Register		\$190/team	
Basketball 5-on-5	Drop-in	Edmonds Community College Gym		Register		\$400/team	
Basketball -Open Gym	Drop-in	Harbor Square Athletic Club		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Open Gym - Drop-in	Drop-in	Frances Anderson Center Gym		Drop-in	Year-round	\$3 adult, \$2 youth	
Climbing Wall	Drop-in/instruct	Shoreline/South County YMCA		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Co-Rec Soccer Association	instruct/comp/rec	Shoreline Park	11 - 70 yrs.		Year-round	\$965/team	8,000/ season
Puget Sound Soccer League (Black Sox)	competitive		18 - 40 yrs. Men	Register	Sept. - June	\$1,200/team	300
Greater Seattle Soccer League	rec/comp		17 - 60+ yrs.	Register		\$735/team, \$40/player	14,000
Racquetball	Team Sport/Drop- in	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	16 + older	Both	Year-round	\$7.50/hr residents, \$8/hr non-resident	
Racquetball	Team Sport/Drop- in	Harbor Square Athletic Club		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Racquetball	Team Sport/Drop- in	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion		Drop-in	Year-round	\$8/hour	
Racquetball	Team Sport/Drop- in	Lynnwood Rec Center	16 + older	Drop-in	Year-round	\$7/hour	
Racquetball	Team Sport/Drop- in	24 Hour Fitness		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Puget Sound Senior Baseball League	competitive		21 + older	Register	March - September	\$325/player	190
Shoreline Community	recreational		12 - 70 yrs.	Drop-in	July - Aug.	\$10/player	60

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
Church (Softball)							
Softball - League	Team Sport	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Spring leagues	\$550/team	
Softball - League	Team Sport	Lynnwood Rec Center	18 + older	Register		\$420/team	
Tennis	Varies	Harbor Square Athletic Club	18 + older	Register	Year-round		
Tennis Lessons	Varies	Harbor Square Athletic Club		Register	Year-round	Varies	
Tennis Lessons	Varies	Lynnwood Rec Center	16 + older	Register		\$33 Resident, \$36 Non	
Tennis Lessons	Varies	Lynnwood Rec Center		Register		\$33 Resident, \$36 Non	
Volleyball	Team Sport	24 Hour Fitness		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Volleyball - League	Team Sport	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Fall leagues	\$275/team	
Volleyball - League	Team Sport	Edmonds Community College Gym		Register	8 weeks	\$190/team	
Volleyball - League	Team Sport	Lynnwood Rec Center	18 + older	Register		\$150/team	
Volleyball - Open Gym	Drop-in	Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Drop-in		\$3/person	
Volleyball - Open Gym	Drop-in	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion		Drop-in	Once a week	W/Admission	
Volleyball, Basketball, Soccer, Softball, Baseball, Tennis		Shoreline Community College	Students	Register	August - May	N/A	
Wallyball	Team Sport	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	16 + older	Register	Year-round	\$7.50/hr residents, \$8/hr non-resident	
Disc NW	Team Sport		youth + adult	Register	Year-round	\$500/team, \$33/player	2,825
Gymnastics	Instruct	AGDE					
NWCSL	rec/comp		18 - 60+ yrs.	Register	Year-round	\$625/team	1,600
ADULT FITNESS							
Aerobics		Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Aerobics		Shoreline/ South County YMCA		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
Aerobics		Lynnwood Rec Center	16 + older	Register		Varies	
Aerobics		Frances Anderson Center Gym		Drop-in	Year-round	\$5/class, \$11/week	
Jazzercise - Step		Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Both		\$45 month, \$8 drop-in	
Cardio/Weight Room		Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Both	Year-round	Varies	
Cardio/Weight Room		Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Admission	
Cardio/Weight Room		Harbor Square Athletic Club		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Cardio/Weight Room		Shoreline/South County YMCA		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Cardio/Weight Room		Lynnwood Rec Center		Drop-in	Year-round	\$2.75 adult, \$2 youth	
Cardio/Weight Room		Lynnwood Rec Center		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Admission	
Cardio/Weight Room		24 Hour Fitness		Drop-in	Year-round	W/Membership	
Cardio/Weight Room		Frances Anderson Center Gym		Drop-in	Year-round	\$3/person	
Pilates		Shoreline PRCS		Register	Year-round	\$48	
Pilates		Harbor Square Athletic Club		Register	by appt	\$60 Member. \$65 Non	
Tae Kwon Do		Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Tae Kwon Do		Lynnwood Rec Center	15 + older	Register		\$34 Resident, \$37 Non	
Karate (Family)		Shoreline PRCS	9 + older	Register	Varies	\$55	
Tai Chi, Qigong, Yoga		Frances Anderson Center Gym		Drop-in	Varies	Varies	
Tai Chi		Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Register	Year-round	\$52	
Yoga		Lynnwood Rec Center	15 + older	Register		Varies	
Yoga/Pilates		Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	18 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
ADULT DANCE							
Ballet, ballroom, swing, salsa, tango, etc.		Shoreline PRCS	18 + older	Register	Varies	Varies	
Ballroom, belly, swing, line		Lynnwood Rec Center	10 + older	Register		Varies	
Tap/Ballet/Swing/Jazz/Line Dance		Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	Teen - Adult	Register	Year-round	Varies \$67-\$88 Resident, \$74-\$95 Non	

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
ADULT ACTIVITY							
Family Night		Shoreline/South County YMCA		Drop-in	Year-round		
Outdoor Adventure Programs		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	12 + older	Register	Varies	Varies	
Special Interest/Educational workshops		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	14 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Various arts, crafts, music workshops		Shoreline PRCS	Varies	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Various arts, crafts, music workshops		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	14 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Various Workshops, classes, clubs		Lynnwood Rec Center	16 + older	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Dog obedience - various levels		Shoreline PRCS	12 + older (handler)	Register	Year-round	Varies	
YOUTH SPORTS							
Basketball	Recreational	Shoreline/South County YMCA	preschool - 6th grade	Register	winter		
Shoreline Avalanche Fast pitch Softball	competitive		13 - 14 yrs.		Jan. - Oct.	\$500/player	14
Eastside Elite (Softball)	rec/comp		15 - 19 yrs.	Register	Year-round	\$1,000/player	>15
North King County Little League	instruct/comp/rec		5 - 18 yrs.	Register	March - July	\$70 - \$110/player	660
Richmond Little League Soccer	recreational		6 - 18 yrs.	Register	Feb. - Aug.	\$65 - \$125/player	750
Shorelake Soccer	competitive	Shoreline Christian School	Grades K - 12	Register		\$60/player	43
Indoor Soccer	instruct/comp/rec		4 - 18 yrs.	Register	April - March	\$65 - \$95/player	1,400
	recreational	Shoreline/South County YMCA	preschool - 6th grade	Register	spring/fall		
Outdoor Preschool Soccer	instructional	Shoreline/South County YMCA	3 -5 yrs.	Register	summer		
Catholic Youth Organization (Soccer)	recreational	Richmond Highlands Field	5 - 14 yrs.	Register	Aug. - Nov.	\$300/team	8,000
Hillwood Soccer Club	instruct/rec/comp		5 -18 yrs.	Register	August - December	\$45 - \$65/player	1,555
Seattle Youth Soccer Association	instruct/comp/rec		5 - 19 yrs.		Aug. - Dec.	\$25 - \$2,500/player	11,000
Sno-King Youth Club	recreational		5 - 13 yrs.	Register	Year-round		3,000

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
(Soccer)							
Emerald City FC (Soccer)	competitive		9 - 18 yrs.	Register	March - Feb.	\$1,300/player	320
Tennis	recreational	Shoreline/South County YMCA	6 - 12 yrs.	Register	summer		
Tennis Lessons	instructional	Lynnwood Rec Center	7 - 15 yrs.	Register	One month	\$33 Resident, \$36 Non	
Space Needle Volleyball Foundation	instructional		11 - 18 yrs. Girls	Register	Nov. - June	\$150/team	200
Kings Schools	competitive		12 - 19 yrs.				200
Shoreline School District	rec/comp		3 - 18 + yrs.	Register	August - May	\$25 - \$50/player	
Shoreline/South County Family YMCA	instruct/rec		4 - 12 yrs.	Register		\$45 - \$55/player	550
YOUTH FITNESS							
Gymnastics	instructional	Shoreline PRCS/Cascade Elite	18 mo. + older	Register	Varies	Varies	
Gymnastics	instructional	Lynnwood Rec Center	18 mo. - 3 yrs.	Register		\$48 Resident, \$50 Non	
Gymnastics	instructional	Frances Anderson Cultural Center	2 - 6 yrs.	Register	Varies	Varies	
Gymnastics Indoor Playground	rec/comp/instruct	AGDE Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	5 - 18 yrs.	Register Drop-in	Year-round	Varies W/Admission	
Tae Kwon Do Youth		Lynnwood Rec Center	6 - 15 yrs.	Register	One month	\$34 Resident, \$37 Non	
Various Youth Fitness		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	2 - 12 yrs.	Register	Varies	Varies	
Yoga/Pilates		Lynnwood Rec Center	10 - 16 yrs.	Register	One month	\$96-\$115 R, \$100-\$120 Non	
YOUTH DANCE							
Dance (creative, ballet, rhythm, performance, etc.)		Shoreline PRCS	18 mo. + older	Register	Varies	Varies	
Competitive Dance Team	Dance	AGDE		Register		Varies	
Olympic Ballet School	Dance	Frances Anderson Cultural Center					
Tap/Ballet/Hip-Hop/Jazz/Theatre Dance	Dance	Mountlake Terrace Rec. Pavilion	2 - 14 yrs. Varies	Register	1 - 3 days/week	\$66-\$70 Resident, \$77-\$93 Non	

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
Hop/Jazz/Theatre Dance		Pavilion	Varies w/program				
Teen Dance	Dance	Lynnwood Rec Center	12 - 18 yrs.			Varies	
YOUTH ACTIVITY							
Summer Camp		Shoreline PRCS	Varies	Register	Year-round	Varies	
Summer Camp		AGDE		Register			
Summer Day Camp		Shoreline/ South County YMCA			summer		
Kids Club		24 Hour Fitness			Year-round		
Youth Clubs		Shoreline/ South County YMCA					
Youth Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	3 - 11 yrs.			Varies	
Teen Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	6th - 9th grade		July - August		
Before/After School Program		Shoreline/ South County YMCA					
Outdoor Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	10 - 13 yrs.	Register	One week in August	\$105 Resident, \$120 Non	
Golf Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	10 - 16 yrs.				
Soccer Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	7 - 12 yrs.			\$45 Resident, \$55 Non	
Tennis Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	7 - 13 yrs.			Varies	
Dance Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion			One week	Varies	
Specialty Camp		Shoreline PRCS	Varies	Both	Varies	Varies	
Specialty Camp		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	5 - 18 yrs.			Varies	
Kids Club		Lynnwood Rec Center			Varies	Varies	
Outdoor Adventure programs		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	6 + older	Register	Varies	Varies	
Arts/crafts/special events/music		Shoreline PRCS	Varies	Both	Varies	Varies	
Arts/crafts/special events/music		Shoreline Lake Forest Park Arts Council	Varies	Both	Varies	Varies	

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
Arts/crafts/special events		Frances Anderson Cultural Center		Register		Varies	
Arts/crafts/special events		Lynnwood Rec Center			Varies	Varies	
Arts/crafts/special events		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	18 mo. - 12 yrs.		Varies	Varies	
Counselor/Baby sitting Training		Lynnwood Rec Center	11 - 18 yrs.		Varies	Varies	
Various Preschool Activities		Frances Anderson Cultural Center	Infant - 5 yrs.		Varies	Varies	
Teen Programs (various)		Shoreline PRCS	12 - 19 yrs.	Both	Year-round	Varies	
Teen Night		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion		Drop-in			
Teen Volunteer		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	13 - 17yrs. +			Free	

AQUATICS

Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training/Lap Swim/Rec Swim		Shoreline PRCS	All	Both	Year-round	Varies	
Cascade Swim Club	instruct/comp/rec		5 - 22 yrs	Register	Sept. - July	Varies	200
Lap Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	24 Hour Fitness			Year-round	W/Membership	
Leisure Pool	Instruct/fitness/rec	Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion			Year-round	\$1.50 Resident, \$2 Non	
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Weyerhaeuser Aquatic Center			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Mt. Rainier Pool			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Renton Pool			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Si View Pool			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Tahoma Pool			Year-round	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Cottage Lake Pool			Summer season	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							
Swim	Instruct/fitness/rec	Vashon Pool			Summer season	Varies	
Lessons/Exercise/Training							

Activity	Type	Program Sponsor/Location (if applicable)	Who's Served	Drop-In Or Register	Sessions/Seasons	Fee	Number of Participants (if available)
Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training	Instruct/fitness/rec	Yost Pool			Summer season	Varies	
Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training	Instruct/fitness/rec	Helene Madison Pool			Year-round	Varies	
Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training	Instruct/fitness/rec	Firecrest Pool	people w/disabilities, others		Year-round	Varies	
Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training	Instruct/fitness/rec	Innis Arden Pool	Residents of Innis Arden		Summer season	Varies	200 families
Swim Lessons/Exercise/Training	Instruct/fitness/rec	Lynnwood Pool			Year-round	Varies	
SENIOR SPORTS							
Senior Fitness		Lynnwood Senior Center	55 + older	Register	Monthly	\$15	
Silver Sneakers		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	60 + older			\$3.50	
Volleyball		Shoreline PRCS	50 + older	Drop-in		\$1.00	
Volleyball		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	60 + older				
Pickle Ball		Shoreline PRCS	50 + older	Drop-in		Free	
SENIOR ACTIVITIES							
Senior classes/workshops/special events		Lynnwood Senior Center	55 + older	Varies	Varies		
Senior Social		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	60 + older	Drop-in		\$3.00	
Walking/Hiking Clubs		Lynnwood Senior Center	55 + older	Drop-in			
Senior classes/workshops/special events		Shoreline Senior Center	55+ older	Varies	Varies		
SENIOR AQUATICS							
Senior Water Fitness		Shoreline PRCS	55 + older	Both	Year-round	Varies	
Senior Water Exercise		Mountlake Terrace Rec Pavilion	60 + older	Drop-in			
Senior Water Exercise		Firecrest Pool	55+ older	Both	Varies	Varies	

APPENDIX H: LIFE CYCLE COST INVENTORY

SEE EXCEL WORKSHEETS