

CHAPTER SEVEN: PARKS, ARTS AND RECREATION

(Ordinance 6276, 09/23/03 and Resolution 13039, 11/10/03)

NOTE: An asterisk () denotes text material adopted by Thurston County as the joint plan with Olympia for the unincorporated part of the Olympia Growth Area. The joint plan also includes the unincorporated portion of Map 7-1—Facilities Plan Map.*

While there are many things, both small and great, which may contribute to the beauty of a great city, unquestionably one of the greatest is a comprehensive system of parks and parkways.

-Olmsted Brothers (1903)

INTRODUCTION and VISION

Introduction

This chapter of Olympia's Comprehensive Plan addresses the need for parks, open space, trails and recreation facilities over the next 22 years. It is composed of eight sections: (1) Introduction and Vision, (2) Background, (3) Goals and Policies, (4) Park System Inventory and Future Needs Assessment (5) Future Park Facilities, (6) Arts Program, (7) Recreation Programs, and (8) Implementation.

Between 1990 and 2002 over 90 acres of parkland and open space has been acquired. However, the demand for neighborhood parks, sports fields, trail systems, swimming pools, cultural arts facilities, waterfront access and programs and other leisure services continue to grow. Finding the needed financial resources has become a challenge, resulting in the search for new funding sources, new ways of developing parks and new partners to share in the cost and delivery of services.

While this updated chapter reveals significant progress toward meeting future park needs, some areas of Olympia are still not served by a local park. A map prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council reveals that the major portion of Olympia is developed. As a

result, this plan may be the last opportunity to acquire park and open space for the future residents of Olympia.

Added to the need for parkland, is the strong desire by city residents for more services and facilities such as an aquatic center, sport fields, an arts facility, recreation and arts programs and services. All of these needs require financial resources and a commitment on the part of the Parks, Arts and Recreation Department, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, the Olympia Arts Commission and the City Council.

This Plan outlines a vision and provides a strategy for meeting future parks, arts and recreation—facilities and programs. It features new approaches to meeting these needs by:

- Emphasizing that land available for new parks and open space within Olympia's urban growth area is decreasing rapidly. Fresh and saltwater access is also precious and difficult to obtain. Therefore the City should act soon to secure additional park land now. Thereafter the challenge will be to either redevelop or expand on current holdings to meet future needs.
- Placing a high priority on the acquisition of the West Bay Corridor for major public shoreline access and recreation. This is the most significant opportunity facing the City at this time. Taking advantage of it will require effective partnering with the Port of Olympia, Burlington Northern Railroad and private landowners.

- Continuing to build on a system of neighborhood parks but takes a more modest approach to development of those parks. The traditional approach involves expensive equipment and facilities and upkeep. The Plan envisions a variety of neighborhood parks, some of which contain special amenities such as tennis courts that also serve the community.
- Adding more links to the existing parks and trail system. This “open space network” will help create a network of greenways throughout the city. It will offer opportunities for active and passive enjoyment and augments the transportation system.
- Integrating arts and recreation programming into the Plan. The 1994 Olympia Comprehensive Plan focused on land acquisition and development and recreational facilities only. To achieve the level of funding needed, staffing and programming costs must also be addressed.
- Calling for creative partnerships with other public agencies including the Olympia School District, Thurston County, the Washington Center for the Performing Arts, Intercity Transit, private groups, and adjoining cities. Such partnerships are essential if the City is to provide adequate sport fields, space for indoor and outdoor recreational programming, art facilities and services and convenient access to our residents of all ages and physical ability. Investment in major facilities such as a swimming pool or aquatic complex, sports fields, and art center will require creative partnering.
- Proposing that the City and other jurisdictions find ways to equitably provide services. It is simply not fair to expect residents within the city to pay for facilities within the growth area of Olympia. The City will need to work effectively and

persuasively with the Thurston County Commission to find an equitable solution to this policy issue.

Vision

***WHAT IS THE VISION** for Olympia’s parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities? What will the arts and recreation programs look like in 2025?*

***NINE NEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS** will be purchased and developed in Olympia. These parks will foster a new neighborhood spirit. Many will become new neighborhood focal points. Their distinctive character will create a ‘sense of place’ and forge new cultural and historical connections within the community.*

***OLYMPIA’S COMMUNITY AND SPECIAL USE PARKS** will also be enhanced. The remainder of the fountain block will be purchased. Two new community park sites will be acquired in addition to a new special use park on West Bay.*

***OLYMPIA WILL BE** a walkable community. A system of sidewalks, bike paths and recreation trails will connect neighborhoods with key destinations, with each other, and with surrounding communities. The Olympia Woodland Trail corridor will be extended to Lacey and a West Bay trail corridor will be acquired.*

***OLYMPIA WILL INVEST** in new outdoor recreational facilities to satisfy the needs of a growing population. New softball and soccer fields will be developed. Through partnerships, the dream of a community aquatic center will be realized.*

***EXCITING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**, provided through athletics, outdoor adventures, and diverse class offerings will continue to provide life-long enrichment for all ages. Indoor and outdoor special events fulfill the need of the community to gather and celebrate.*

OLYMPIANS CONTINUE TO EMBRACE the arts. Arts Walk, studio tours and neighborhood concerts remain the most visible parts of our arts program. Part entertainment, part education, and 100% outreach, these special events exemplify the pride Olympians have in their community.

HOW WE WILL KNOW when we have attained the vision? When we know that we have made a DIFFERENCE. When we have enriched our collective quality of life. When we have become good environmental stewards. When we have strengthened community connections. When we have created neighborhood identity. When we have fostered artistic expression. When we have beautified our city. When we have strengthened our community spirit.

In short, when we have touched the life of every Olympian in a positive way.

BACKGROUND

As part of drafting Olympia's Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan, a survey of over 300 households was conducted to sample opinions about new parks, arts and recreation services and facilities. This survey information was very helpful in assessing community needs and the direction for city investment over the next 22 years. While the community does have some different priorities from the last survey that was conducted in 1990, the community also reinforced some of the underlying principles that guided the city over the last ten years.

Some of the major observations in the survey include:

1. When asked how future parks should be developed, the preferred approach, by far, was to combine parks with open space areas. When asked what type of parks should serve neighborhoods, people wanted both neighborhood parks and open space.

2. When given a list of projects from which to choose, an indoor pool was ranked first. The preferred choice to manage it would be a joint partnership with another city or the County.

3. When asked what public improvements would make the neighborhood more livable, the preferred choice was sidewalks and walking facilities.

- Many residents of Olympia are unaware of the facilities, programs and services offered by the Parks, Arts and Recreation Department. The Plan recommends a more aggressive effort of advertising and publicizing these programs and activities.
- The survey and the workshop meeting revealed strong support and need for an arts facility. The Plan recommends a feasibility study be conducted to determine the spaces needed and the cost to build and maintain an arts center.
- The survey results and the Needs Assessment revealed strong interest and need for more off-street recreation trails. The open space network outlined in the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan, reinforces the vision for an off-street trails system as proposed in the Olympia Urban Trails Plan adopted in 1993.
- Approximately 40% of the public have participated in an arts program offered by the City. There is a general consensus that the public is satisfied with the programs and services now offered.
- People are generally satisfied with the park system but would consider a modest tax increase to pay for additional facilities.
- Some needs and observations from the survey and other public review that will also direct goals and policies and plan implementation include:

- This may be the last decade to complete the park system as envisioned. Each day potential park and open space sites are lost to other forms of urban development.
- Recognizing the need to meet the growing interest in the arts, incremental increases in funding are recommended.
- Supplementing the core neighborhood park system is a series of Community and Special Use Parks that provide land for sports fields, special playgrounds, indoor recreation facilities, and other specialized features.
- A network of continuous open space corridors is proposed. It is called the Open Space Network and has a number of advantages over the traditional way of acquiring individual sites, as they become available. These include:
 - A better sense of open space will be achieved as single large areas, like Watershed Park, are linked by more trail corridors and greenways that connect neighborhoods.
 - Less land will need to be purchased since some of it is undevelopable land protected by various land use restrictions.
 - There is a need for more softball/baseball fields and soccer fields in the next 22 years. Most of these fields will be located in the two community parks proposed for the Olympia UGA.
 - The Plan recommends increasing the cooperation and commitment with the Olympia School District to a level that future school facilities will be designed to serve as neighborhood recreation facilities during non-school hours.
 - The full implementation of this plan is estimated to cost approximately \$124 million, in 2002 dollars. The “land-

emphasis” approach requires that almost \$30 million in Councilmanic debt be expended over the next 20 years (beginning in 2005), primarily for land acquisition. This debt is to be retired via a voter-approved increase in the private utility tax from 6% to 8%.

Growth Management Requirements

GMA goals and provisions relating to parks and open space are particularly important in assuring that Olympia's high quality of life is sustained as the community grows. The GMA planning goals encourage retention of open space areas within urban growth areas of conservation of wildlife habitat, and development of parks and recreation facilities. The Act requires that a city's comprehensive plan include a parks and recreation chapter that implements its capital facilities plan with respect to park and recreation facilities, and that includes: a) estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period, b) an evaluation of facilities and services needs; and c) an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park recreational demand.

While this Plan covers the City of Olympia and its urban growth area of Thurston County, Olympia residents do enjoy the use of County parks and trails. Coordinating investments in future parks, open space, and trails between all jurisdictions is prudent planning.

Countywide Planning Policies

Thurston County's Countywide Planning Policies are intended to be used to frame how the comprehensive plans of the County, and all seven cities and towns within the County, will be developed and coordinated. The policies were adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on September 8, 1992.

Those policies relating to parks and open space are listed below:

- Provide for parks and open space.
- Maintain significant wildlife habitat and corridors.
- Ensure livability, preservation of environmental quality and open space retention.
- Enhance the quality of life of community residents.
- Coordinate planning and implementation of parks and open space corridors with other land uses and infrastructure.
- Identify, in advance of development, sites for parks, greenbelts, open space, and other facilities. Sites for these facilities should be acquired as early as possible in the overall development of the area.

In 1992 the county also adopted population planning targets for its jurisdictions. The anticipated population increase will create a need for future parks, open spaces and recreation facilities. Olympia has chosen to use target outcomes to evaluate the park facilities and services that are desired to meet this need.

Urban Design

The ideal park system for a community is one made up of a variety of various park types, each offering certain recreation and/or open space opportunities. Separately, each park type may serve only one basic function, but collectively they can satisfy the entire needs of the community. By recognizing this concept, Olympia can develop an efficient and cost effective park system that meets most of the needs in the community.

The concept of parks for Olympia is to utilize the neighborhood park as the basic park unit. However, it is now recommended that the neighborhood parks be somewhat smaller in size and their service area be increased from one-half mile to one-mile radius. This means that in order to maintain a sense of open space in the community and yet provide places for play, a strong network of open space and trails will be needed. This concept can be further enhanced by creating a linear pattern of open space or greenways to accommodate the walking and trail network system. Also, neighborhood parks can become smaller in size where they abut open space by "borrowing" open space to create a sense of a larger park. This is the basis for the proposed open space network.

In the 2000 survey, respondents reinforced the underpinnings of the 1991 Urban Design Study that called for a neighborhood image characterized by trees and green spaces. In the survey people expressed the need for parks and open spaces in their neighborhoods along with sidewalks and trails. This chapter update envisions greater coordination in the City to develop links between parks, schools and residences through a system of walking routes and neighborhood connections comprised of trail greenways, trail corridors and sidewalks.

The concept of community parks, open space and special use parks is different from neighborhood parks. Surveys, research and experience has shown that residents are willing and able to travel across town to visit these park

categories. Much like a transit system or library system that is “area-wide”, these park categories serve the entire Olympia urban growth area. Thus, the service area for each of these park categories is thus defined as being all of Olympia and all of Olympia’s urban growth area.

In the case of open space, residents are often looking for the special and unique features associated with one park in particular. For instance, Watershed Park provides an array of natural experiences along a unique trail system that in parts winds along a stream at the bottom of a valley. In the special use category, the Yashiro Japanese Garden Park and the Heritage Park Fountain, for example, provide an experience that is unique in the City of Olympia. Unlike neighborhood parks, the experience provided by one is not like the experience provided by another special use park. Each of these parks provides a special experience that draws interest from residents all around the City.

In certain respects some community parks might resemble each other in terms of providing ball fields. Nonetheless, surveys, research and experience show that residents will cross town to visit select community parks. This is true in part because a common key feature in community parks are the variety of ball fields and courts that are provided. Little League and organized sporting leagues and informal groups will use some or all of the ball fields, and a player goes wherever the game is scheduled.

Thus, it matters less where the child soccer player or the adult baseball player lives, but rather where a game is scheduled. Moreover, each of the parks is sufficiently different that residents will seek out a specific park across town for the special qualities and experiences presented by the park and also in part to see something different, i.e., to see something new. For these reasons, the concept of breaking the City into smaller service areas or “sub areas” does not make sense when applied to these park

categories, nor is it consistent with Olympia’s surveys, experience and research.

Sustainability

In 1990, the Olympia City Council accepted a grant from the Department of Ecology to develop a pilot sustainable city program. A sustainable community, as defined by the study, is one which persists over time and maintains its natural economic, social, and political support systems. Protecting open space land in City-owned parkland is a step toward protecting the delicate balance of nature in our urbanizing environment. Open space areas contribute to sustainability by providing valuable ecological functions to the environment and at the same time providing passive recreation opportunities in natural areas with trails.

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife and wildlife habitat contribute to making Olympia a desirable place to live. In 1993, the City Council commissioned a wildlife study which inventories and ranks the ecological value of wildlife habitat within the City's urban growth area. Information from this study and others will be used to help make more informed decisions for protecting urban wildlife. Open space, such as Grass Lake Refuge, provides important wildlife habitat. As the City continues to grow, passive open space is a viable way to protect wildlife habitat in the urban area.

Since the 1993 Study, many new lots have been platted and developments permitted and built. In light of the reduction of large unplatted and undeveloped lands, this Plan proposes a variation to the theme of acquiring large blocks of land for wildlife habitat as proposed in the 1993 Study. Rather than creating preserves of land, this plan proposes a system of greenway corridors of varying width and length. In addition to the need for open space for wildlife habitat, greenways as open space can also capture the land for creating a walk in the

woods experience near most residences. This change means that large preserves like Grass Lake Refuge, Watershed and Priest Point Park will give way to smaller interconnected open spaces that will contain trails. Habitat loss is a hard realization to face. But as a town becomes a city, one tradeoff is the need to accommodate increasing populations of people rather than continuing sprawl development. How the city now provides for its parks in light of growing population will test our generation's compassion for keeping the quality of life high for future residents.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Goals and policies establish intent and direction for managing existing and future facilities and programs. Setting goals and policies is an important step toward improving park facilities and enhancing arts and recreation programs.

Goals and policies that are also included in the County's comprehensive plan are indicated with an asterisk (*). The goals and policies are not listed in any priority.

Olympia's Park, Arts and Recreation (PAR) goals and policies are split into three sections:

- A. Park Facilities and Management
- B. Arts Program Management
- C. Recreation Program Management

Park Facilities and Management

Goals and Policies for Parks Acquisition, Development and Maintenance establish the intent and direction for creating Olympia's park system. Olympia's park system is comprised of several park types including Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Special Use Parks, Open Space Areas and Trails.

City Beautification and Identity

GOAL PAR 1*. Enhance the unique beauty and identity of our neighborhoods and community.

POLICIES:

PAR 1.1* Lend technical support to projects that beautify major freeways, arterials and collector routes. Emphasize beautifying entry corridors to our city and our neighborhoods. Give priority to street beautification Downtown and along High Density Corridors.

PAR 1.2* Enhance neighborhood identity. Encourage neighborhood and special interest group actions to beautify or enhance existing open space areas, streets and rights-of-way, or significant private parcels.

PAR 1.3 When feasible, encourage development of neighborhood parks according to neighborhood park target outcomes.

PAR 1.4* Neighborhood centers should include neighborhood parks where possible. Acquisition of Neighborhood Park sites is a high—priority for park system implementation.

GOAL PAR2*. Preserve important scenic views and historic sites.

POLICIES:

PAR 2.1* Incorporate unique water, mountain, and other scenic vistas into site planning of new parks and trail systems.

PAR 2.2 Develop the proposed North Capitol Campus Heritage Park in cooperation with the State of Washington and other interested parties.

PAR 2.3* Retain public ownership of street ends abutting the waterfront, using them for public access.

GOAL PAR 3*. **Preserve open space and unique landforms as part of the Olympia area’s landscape, and for their contribution to an attractive urban form and character.**

POLICIES:

PAR 3.1* Preserve unimproved public rights-of-way for important open space, greenway linkages, and trails as mapped in the Comprehensive Plan.

PAR 3.2* Preserve existing shoreline access areas. Acquire additional shore lands for beach access or public recreation upland uses where feasible. Preserve street rights-of-way which extend to shore lands. Provide signage of these areas to preserve and promote public access.

PAR 3.3 The area from the 5th Avenue Bridge to West Bay Marina, from the west shoreline of West Bay to West Bay Drive is an important scenic waterfront that needs to be planned in a coordinated manner to insure that a substantial portion of West Bay Urban Trail (OS-9) follows the waterfront pending the adoption of the amendments that result from the West Bay Planning Project. Creating a vision for this area will involve a variety of stakeholders including property owners, Port of Olympia and

other local, state and federal agencies and the public. A plan for this area may include recreation facilities, proposed changes in land uses and multi-modal transportation improvements. A planned waterfront from Percival Landing to the West Bay Marina will allow for predictable and organized public and private investments. (Ord. #5971, 12/14/99)

PAR 3.4 Identify and preserve artesian well sites for future special use parks. (Ord. #5971, 12/14/99)

PAR 3.5* Preserve open space to define the community, to create outdoor spaces, to protect wildlife habitat and the natural environment, and to create public and civic spaces. (Ord. #5971, 12/14/99)

Park Acquisition

GOAL PAR 4. **When feasible, employ a variety of methods to acquire land to encourage achievement of target outcomes for each park type of Olympia’s park system.**

POLICIES:

PAR 4.1 Encourage neighborhood associations and groups to acquire or assist the city in acquiring open space and parklands.

PAR 4.2 During development review, if consistent with parks target outcomes or other needs, encourage developers to dedicate land for future parks, open space, and recreation facilities. (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96)

- PAR 4.3** Provide incentives for open space through clustered development or planned unit developments.
- PAR 4.4** Acquire open space through other municipal or state programs such as stormwater management and wildlife/wetland protection. Utilize monies to acquire larger buffers of land around those areas suitable for wildlife if multiple purposes will be served (e.g., stormwater management). (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96)
- PAR 4.5** When acquiring open space lands environmental, regulatory, economic and historical/cultural factors need to be considered for site selection.
- PAR 4.6** Apply for grants from public agencies and private foundations to acquire parkland. (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96)
- PAR 4.7** Continue to collect impact fees within the city to require new development to pay its fair share to the park and open space system based on its proportionate share of impact. (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96) Collect SEPA based mitigation fees from developers in the Olympia urban growth area for parks and open space. Work with Thurston County to devise an equitable system for funding parks and open space in the urban growth area.
- PAR 4.8** Encourage donation of land for park, open space and trail use.
- PAR 4.9** Create a target outcome for shoreline access for salt and freshwater. This should include a variety of water uses such as swimming, viewing and fishing.

PAR 4.10 Evaluate options for retaining land under leases with the Olympia School District for park purposes such as Madison Park. This could include continued leasing, fee acquisition or land exchanges.

PAR 4.11 Evaluate options for acquiring or leasing for park purposes land owned by other public entities such as the Port of Olympia and the State of Washington.

Park Design and Development

GOAL PAR 5. Provide all citizens with a wide range of recreational land and cultural opportunities in clean, safe, and accessible park facilities.

POLICIES:

- PAR 5.1** Create a balance of active and passive recreation opportunities for all ages by providing access to:
- a. The Olympia Center as a place for indoor recreation programs, educational opportunities, meetings, art exhibits, performances, social services, and a place for special populations;
 - b. Athletic facilities including, but not limited to, tennis courts, baseball and softball fields, gymnasiums, aquatic centers, multi-purpose fields for soccer and general outdoor play, and outdoor volleyball courts;
 - c. Facilities and land for passive recreation, environmental education, nature walks, and outdoor recreation;
 - d. An open space network incorporating an urban trails system that will interconnect

parks, schools, neighborhoods, important public facilities and employment centers via bicycle lanes and multi-use trails;

- e. Special Use Parks for leisure and beauty in the midst of a commercial and office core and in Downtown and High Density Corridors.

PAR 5.2 Incorporate habitat considerations in design and development of new parks and parks scheduled for renovation. Encourage use of plants that attract wildlife to city-owned parks, open space and landscaping areas.

PAR 5.3 Within those open space areas where preservation of wildlife habitat is a goal, allow for passive recreational uses (e.g., bird watching, hiking) and educational purposes. (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96.)

PAR 5.4 Develop incentives for private developments in the central business district to encourage pocket parks, plazas, courtyards, arcades, atriums, pedestrian corridors, public art and through-block corridors.

PAR 5.5 In coordination with Public Works and Transportation Division develop a system of walking routes comprised of sidewalks and urban trails which feature some of the area's unique open space settings, including waterfront, the western shoreline of West Bay, creeks and marshes, wooded areas and areas of historical significance. (Ordinance #5971, 12/14/99)

Parkland Management and Maintenance

GOAL PAR 6. Manage city-owned open space and parks as beneficial places for wildlife.

POLICIES:

PAR 6.1 Study the effects of urbanization on wildlife use of city parkland, specifically including wildlife use of parks for nesting, perching, food source and breeding.

PAR 6.2 Through SEPA and other regulatory means, address impacts to wildlife on city-owned parklands from adjacent land developments.

GOAL PAR 7. Provide cost-effective an environmentally sound maintenance of parks, open space and recreational facilities on city land and on land owned by cooperating organizations.

POLICIES:

PAR 7.1 Implement technological improvements to reduce maintenance costs.

PAR 7.2 Maintain adequate park maintenance and operation funding as new facilities are developed.

PAR 7.3 Set citywide standards for parks, open space and recreation facility maintenance and the unit costs to achieve those standards.

PAR 7.4 Involve volunteer efforts to assist with park and litter clean up, maintain a watchful eye on our parks and open spaces and help

in the general stewardship of public spaces.

PAR 7.5 Solicit financial support from recreation sports leagues for field development, renovation and maintenance. (Ordinance #5661, 12/26/96)

PAR 7.6 Minimize or eliminate the use of pesticides or herbicides in the maintenance of City parks.

PAR 7.7 Develop and implement a maintenance management system and create a fund to finance recurring major maintenance needs in parks.

Park Planning, Funding and Administration

GOAL PAR 8*. When feasible, encourage provision of parks and recreation facilities consistent with target outcomes and community recreation needs.

Park Planning, Funding and Administration

POLICIES

PAR 8.1* Through the Capital Facilities Plan, support neighborhood parks and urban trails which are basic to preserving and enhancing the quality of neighborhoods in Olympia and its growth area.

PAR 8.2 Encourage private individuals, non-profit organizations and businesses to develop recreation facilities for neighborhood and community use, which are available for public use.

PAR 8.3* Consider, where appropriate, a regional approach to funding major recreation facilities, for instance swimming pools and tournament-level ball fields.

PAR 8.4* Work with Thurston County to identify future park and open space sites within the urban growth area.

PAR 8.5* Create an inter-jurisdictional committee to coordinate Capital Facility Plan projects with adjoining municipalities, as required by the Growth Management Act.

PAR 8.6 With the Port of Olympia, jointly improve public recreation facilities on the East Bay, West Bay, and the Port peninsula. (Ord. #5971, 12/14/99)

PAR 8.7 When feasible, plan, fund and construct a park system based on park definitions and target outcomes.

PAR 8.8 Update the capital facilities plan every year to reflect changing or unforeseen needs.

PAR 8.9 Define the service areas of community parks, open space and special use parks as being city-wide and also including all of the City's urban growth areas.

GOAL PAR 9. Develop an outreach program for parks, arts, and recreation with neighborhood associations, the business community, and other groups in planning design, construction, operation, and maintenance of Olympia's park system. Maintain an open process using objective criteria for making decisions regarding land acquisition, park development and park renovation.

POLICIES:

PAR 9.1 Regularly inform citizens, especially neighborhood and park and recreation groups, of the city budget process and requirements of the process.

PAR 9.2 Develop standard financial and programmatic criteria to make

decisions on land acquisition or park development/renovation needs. Coordinate with other city departments regarding joint land needs and funding opportunities.

PAR 9.3 Meet with neighborhood associations, private non-profit organizations and special interest groups to explain Department programs, policies and future projects.

PAR 9.4 Maximize facilities and services through enhanced communication and coordination of user groups.

PAR 9.5 Develop a plan for communicating the availability of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation programs and facilities including a variety of mechanisms such as maps, public television programs, web information, kiosks, etc.

Urban Trails, Walking and Bicycling Facilities

GOAL PAR 10*. Encourage walking and bicycling for recreation and transportation purposes by providing an overall system of walking and bicycle routes.

POLICIES:

PAR 10.1* Develop an urban trail system that will provide recreation and non-auto transportation routes for all citizens of the community.

PAR 10.2* Develop an urban trail system that is compatible with the trail systems of neighboring jurisdictions. Coordinate connections to existing trails with Thurston County and the cities of Tumwater and Lacey.

PAR 10.3* Design the trail system to link neighborhoods with parks, cultural attractions, schools, shoreline access areas, commercial areas, and places of employment.

PAR 10.4* Make trails accessible to people with disabilities as much as the topography of the region will allow. Explore methods of outreach to disabled community to inform them of recreation opportunities.

PAR 10.5* Design trails in a manner that allows the corridors to function as urban wildlife corridors.

PAR 10.6* Use existing rail, utility, and unopened street rights-of-way, valleys, streams, and other corridors as much as possible for urban trails.

PAR 10.7* Develop trails in an environmentally sensitive manner. Riparian areas along anadromous fish streams (Deschutes, Percival Woodard, Green Cove creeks) should have priority over trails. Therefore, in these areas, locate, design, and construct trails to avoid significantly degrading important wildlife habitats or disrupting their use by state priority or federally protected wildlife species.

PAR 10.8* Provide trails that offer a range of experiences, such as shoreline, wooded, paved, unpaved, hilly, flat, easy, difficult, and others.

PAR 10.9* Cooperate with adjacent jurisdictions and State agencies to build a regional trail network.

PAR 10.10 Encourage volunteers to participate in the construction and maintenance of trails.

PAR 10.11* Seek both public and private funding for trail acquisition and development.

- PAR 10.12** Work with non-profit groups such as the Capitol Land Trust to create trail development incentives.
- PAR 10.13*** Alert citizens to the location of trails through the use of a coordinated sign program.
- PAR 10.14*** When located in areas where future trails are shown on Map 7-1 (Facilities Plan Map), ensure that new development provides appropriate pieces of the trail system through the use of impact fees, the SEPA process, or other means.
- PAR 10.15*** Locate trails in areas that are important to preserve as open spaces, such as wooded areas, stream corridors, shorelines, scenic vistas, and others.
- PAR 10.16*** Consider trail design and construction when developing new parks and acquiring open space.
- PAR 10.17*** Consider linkages to trails when developing new government facilities.
- PAR 10.18*** Integrate urban trails with Thurston County Parks Department trails and other trails in the rural areas of the County.
- PAR 10.19** Consider long-term regional funding of trails in cooperation with other local jurisdictions.
- PAR 10.20** Trails may be located along stream corridors. If creeks are underground, such as portions of Indian-Moxlie Creeks, then efforts should be made to uncover underground streams during the trail development process.
- PAR 10.21*** Utilize the results from the Neighborhood Connections Project to identify key trail connections between existing neighborhoods, cul-de-sacs, and schools.

PAR 10.22 Work with city Transportation Division and Bike/Pedestrian Advisory Committee to support sidewalk development as recreation walking facilities.

PAR 10.23 Coordinate with Bike/Pedestrian Advisory Committee and Transportation Division to establish safe walking and bicycling routes to provide access to recreation facilities.

PAR 10.24* Develop a coordinated effort to enhance the public's ability to walk and bicycle safely in the city and urban growth area.

ARTS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Public Art Collection

In 1998, the Olympia Arts Commission created a long-range plan for public art in Olympia. The vision for the future states:

“We envision a public art program that is inspiring—thought provoking and functional, inclusive, and diverse. We envision a public art program that is woven into the community and our daily lives—our neighborhoods, parks, buildings, infrastructure, and public spaces. We invite all segments of our community to work with the City to sustain the current vitality of the arts and embrace new challenge.”

GOAL PAR 11. Encourage the acquisition, maintenance and preservation of public art that inspires and enriches all citizens of the community.

POLICIES:

PAR 11.1 Include a broad range of collaborators, community audiences and artists working in the literary, performing, and visual arts.

- PAR 11.2** Include works of art that are culturally, visually, and conceptually diverse.
- PAR 11.3** Ensure opportunities and participation by local, regional, and national artists.
- PAR 11.4** Create mentoring opportunities that will allow local artists to gain understanding and experience in the public art field.
- PAR 11.5** Reflect community identity using public art to create unique community places, define or re-define public spaces, or suggest experiences that evoke a strong sense of orientation. Consider larger community as well as smaller neighborhoods throughout Olympia.
- PAR 11.6** Transform potentially unattractive structures that characterize water systems waste disposal systems and transportation systems into pleasing and meaningful public symbols. These endeavors will create opportunities for unique educational, recreational, and cultural experiences in common-place structures such as sidewalks, bridges, street lighting, parking meters, parking lots, bus shelters, manhole covers, tree grates, benches, trash receptacles, etc.
- PAR 11.7** Identify public art opportunities that highlight the cultural and historical connections within our community through local history, environmental systems, diverse cultural traditions, and visual symbols.

PAR 11.8 Use public art to create visible landmarks and artistic points of reference. These projects should serve as beacon that will build community pride and reinforce community identity.

PAR 11.9 Incorporate public art into buildings to enhance civic pride and to engage employees/citizens in participation, support of, and involvement in the arts.

PAR 11.10 Encourage and foster community dialogue and participation at all levels of the public art process to ensure that the city's collection reflects the people, unique character, and culture of our community.

PAR 11.11 Acquire works of art through a variety of methods including commissioned works, design teams artists in residence, temporary works, direct purchases and community projects.

Special Events

Special events are anchored by the city's Arts Walk program which has grown to become one of the largest public events in the community. Artist studio tours and neighborhood concerts focus on a smaller targeted audience while promoting unique opportunities for education and neighborhood identity. The city's arts events currently provide opportunities for performance and literary artists, but are somewhat weighted towards the visual arts. Neighborhood concerts are prime for expansion considering an increased city focus on neighborhoods.

Special events ranked number one in the public survey. To accommodate the public's need for a variety of quality special events, the city should consider providing technical and/or

financial support to others as an alternative to city sponsorship.

GOAL PAR 12. Expand the community's experiences with the various arts disciplines by providing high quality events and programs that will encourage the broadest possible participation in the community or within neighborhoods.

POLICIES

PAR 12.1 Stage community-wide events that will enhance civic pride and spirit, and as appropriate, in joint sponsorship with others.

PAR 12.2 Stage events that target smaller audiences to enhance neighborhood participation and identity.

PAR 12.3 Provide increased opportunities for the public to learn about, and engage in the art-making process.

PAR 12.4 Provide opportunities that highlight the talents of local artists.

PAR 12.5 Vigorously support the work of other arts organizations that provide quality programs and services that benefit the greater community.

PAR 12.6 Provide technical and financial support to others as an alternative to city sponsorship. i.e. Procession of the Species, Film Festival, Music in the Park, etc.

PAR 12.7 Give priority to the performing and literary arts when considering future expansion of city special events.

PAR 12.8 Explore the desirability to establish procedures and criteria

for the award of grants to arts organizations by the City Council.

PAR 12.9 Review the wide range of community events currently offered to ensure that new special events proposed for city sponsorship clearly meet an unmet need.

Partnerships and Collaborations

The City's Arts Program reaches beyond providing basic arts programs and services to become an active community partner on many fronts. City staff and members of the Arts Commission are regularly called upon to work with non-art entities in order to address various issues and join in the implementation of ideas, programs and policies.

Recent examples include:

- Partnering with the Olympia Downtown Association, the Port of Olympia and the city's Recreation Division to jointly promote downtown/waterfront amenities and special events.
- Actively participating in the development of revised guidelines for downtown pedestrian amenities.
- Consulting with a private developer to determine a custom sidewalk standard for future incorporation of public art.
- Collaborating with designers/builders of a storm water facility to enhance the facility with aesthetic, historic, and educational elements.
- Using Lodging Tax funds to partner with local hotels/motels and the Thurston County Visitor and Convention Bureau to enhance tourism through the arts.

GOAL PAR 13. Actively encourage and participate in partnerships with other governmental units and private organizations to employ the arts to advance a wide range of community objectives.

POLICIES:

PAR 13.1 Identify opportunities and encourage collaboration among diverse community groups, city departments, and governmental jurisdictions to integrate the arts into planning processes and decisions that enhance broader community goals. Provide leadership in realizing that integration.

PAR 13.2 Consult with neighborhood organizations to determine how the arts can enhance social structures and community identity.

PAR 13.3 Implement projects that create unique collaborations to stimulate community dialogue and creative problem solving.

PAR 13.4 Maintain strong partnerships with downtown businesses, community organizations and citizens to reinforce shared interests and enhanced goals related to aesthetics, safety, economic vitality, tourism, community identity, and revitalization.

PAR 13.5 Use the arts as an integral part of city planning and design efforts in order to stimulate new ideas and sensitivity to our visual environment and the functional structures which shape the city.

PAR 13.6 Enhance opportunities to form partnerships with educational institutions to engage the active

use of local arts resources within the educational system.

PAR 13.7 Actively seek partnerships with Olympia's diverse populations to include ethnic and alternative populations, youth and seniors. Encourage cross-cultural and inter-generational opportunities.

Education, Outreach, and Promotions

Promotion, education and outreach are established services currently offered by the City's Arts Program. Quality publications such as the Arts Walk poster, community arts resources guides, public art tour guide, and cultural tourism promotions recreation and special events are the most prominent marketing and educational tools.

Educational/teaching services vary from teaching teachers how to use arts resources in the classroom and working with university and community college students to developing Arts Day curriculum for the Leadership Thurston County program and sponsoring workshops and conference sessions.

Despite the city's efforts, there still is no one single source or clearing house for community-wide arts information. Providing arts information and promoting arts activities both rated very high in the public survey. The ability to expand this service will be more feasible once resources are available to implement and manage information and requests on the internet.

GOAL PAR 14. Engage in outreach and provide educational services to engage community understanding, support and participation in arts and cultural activities.

POLICIES:

PAR 14.1 Enhance the city's ability to serve as a clearinghouse for community arts information through the use of computer

technology, and in cooperation with other organizations.

- PAR 14.2** Enlarge public understanding of the arts through outreach efforts, public participation, lectures, and workshops.
- PAR 14.3** Provide opportunities for education and audience appreciation through enhanced information, training, and community participation in the art-making process.
- PAR 14.4** Actively seek opportunities to combine and share resources with other agencies and organizations for promotional efforts.
- PAR 14.5** Seek opportunities to promote the value of the arts in Olympia to those groups not affiliated with the arts.
- PAR 14.6** Evaluate current marketing plans to promote tourism through the arts in order to determine effectiveness and plan for future cultural tourism efforts.

Arts Facilities

The need for an arts center was first made evident in a 1989 Needs Assessment Study for the Olympia Arts Commission. This need has continued to be a topic of public interest with numerous annual requests for exhibition space, working studios, and rehearsal space, as well as requests for venues to gather, learn, and teach.

Over the years, Olympia citizens have shaped a vision for an art center that is lively, open, and accessible to all segments of the community. It would be a place to view, express, experience, learn and make all forms of art. Public gallery space could host exhibitions by area artists, youth or traveling shows of national note or historical significance. Exhibitions would be augmented with strong education and outreach programs and allow for ongoing partnerships

with area schools and universities. Central gathering places inside and outside the facility could provide a venue for workshops and rehearsals.

GOAL PAR 15. Establish public or private space for artists and citizens to interact in the areas of cultural arts not served in the Olympia area.

POLICIES:

- PAR 15.1** Commission a study to determine the features, functions, location, ownership, management, and financial feasibility of creating an arts facility.
- PAR 15.2** Ensure that opportunities to incorporate spaces for arts and cultural activity in current and/or future municipal buildings are considered.
- PAR 15.3** Initiate dialogues with surrounding jurisdictions to determine what levels of regional support and participation may be expected.
- PAR 15.4** Enhance the potential benefits of establishing an arts facility in an area that is linked to other city goals such as downtown revitalization.
- PAR 15.5** Search for opportunities for mixed-use facilities and public/private partnerships.

Technical Support

While traditional programs remain strong, trends point to substantial increases in request for services, ideas and technical support to assist individuals, organizations, businesses and other jurisdictions and city departments achieve their goals.

GOAL PAR 16. Enhance the Art Programs' ability to meet the growing demand for consultation and technical support to the general community and to the arts field.

POLICIES:

PAR 16.1 Provide technical support to the field to ensure the continued health and vitality of community-wide arts and culture.

PAR 16.2 The city recognizes that providing quality support to the community and arts field is a cost-efficient service that supports non-city programs and organizations. This investment of time to help others is an investment in the cultural health of our entire community.

PAR 16.3 Promote Olympia as a statewide leader in the arts.

PAR 16.4 Provide consultation to other communities or organizations wishing to learn about the City's arts programs and policies.

**RECREATION PROGRAM
MANAGEMENT**

GOAL PAR 17. Provide programs and services for all citizens to participate in the wide range of cost-effective recreational and cultural opportunities promoting physical and mental health and crime prevention.

POLICIES:

PAR 17.1 Assure that recreation, leisure programs and educational classes are affordable and available to all citizens.

a. Continue to develop and provide a variety of activities that serve youth, including outdoor adventures, athletics, free drop-in programs, and special interest classes that are positive, enriching, educational and preventative.

b. Contribute to the health and success of a sustainable community by offering programs that support and enhance the family unit, allowing families to recreate and network together.

c. Offer diverse recreational activities through athletics, outdoor adventures and special interest classes that encourage adults to get involved, establish and build positive interpersonal relationships, try new activities, and develop creativity. These opportunities create avenues to relieve stress, improve skills, discover talents, and remain happy and healthy.

d. Update, maintain and enhance recreational facilities at reasonable costs that will provide safe and healthy environments for recreation. Work collaboratively with other agencies such as school districts to access additional facilities for recreational purposes.

e. Manage athletic facility use through an allocation process that creates recreational opportunities for the community. Work collaboratively with the school district to efficiently utilize existing athletic facility resources.

- f. Enhance recreation opportunities for Olympia’s culturally diverse population.

GOAL PAR 18*. Enhance recreation opportunities for the Olympia area’s physically and mentally disabled population.

POLICIES:

PAR 18.1 In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, conduct an evaluation of needed improvements to renovate parks and facilities in a manner that will provide safe and accessible use by the physically disabled. Include in the plan necessary funding, priorities and schedule for future improvements.

PAR 18.2 Consult social service agencies for technical and financial assistance to integrate mentally and physically disabled individuals into city recreation programs and classes.

GOAL PAR 19. Provide recreation and leisure opportunities in cooperation with other cities, non-profit groups, local businesses, other government agencies, and school districts.

POLICIES:

PAR 19.1 Initiate, develop, and work toward a shared vision of a community program with the Olympia School District through the existing Joint Use Agreement, to renovate and schedule facilities for greater public use and enjoyment. Broaden the use of school buildings and grounds as places

for public use after school, evenings, and weekends.

PAR 19.2 Establish partnerships with local businesses and non-governmental organizations to sponsor, promote, and fund programs.

PAR 19.3 Establish partnerships with county, city, state and federal government agencies that promote leisure and recreation resources to their clientele.

PAR 19.4 Develop cooperative leisure and recreation programs that bring together resources from other cities.

PAR 19.5 Coordinate with Intercity Transit or others to provide enhanced transit opportunities to link Olympia residents with facilities and programs offered by the City.

PARK SYSTEM INVENTORY AND FUTURE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the park system and the open space network. Tables 7.1 through 7.4 outline all of the park properties currently in the Olympia planning area. The table also indicates the number of acres on each site. As a key to Map 7-1 (Facilities Plan Map), these tables assign a park identification number to each park.

EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The Olympia park system currently consists of 10 developed neighborhood parks totaling 44 acres and four developed community parks totaling 103 acres. The system also contains six developed special use park sites totaling nine acres and 434 acres of developed open space. The Department operates The Olympia Center and maintains over 1,500 street trees, 16 Olympia School District ball fields and over 11 acres of landscaping at 16 beautification sites city-wide.

Tables 7.1-7.4 list the acreage and development status of existing parks, open spaces and recreation facilities in Olympia.

**Table 7.1
Summary of Neighborhood Parks
Olympia Planning Area**

Location	Facilities Plan Map #	Acres	Comment
Developed City Parkland			
Bigelow Park	N-16	1.89	
Friendly Grove Park	N-9	14.48	
Harry Fain's Legion Park	N-34	1.21	
Lions Park	N-37	3.72	
LBA Park	C-55	4.00	(Portion, also serves a community park function)
Priest Point Park	C-7	4.00	(Portion, also serves a community park and open space function)
Stevens Field	C-51	4.00	(Portion, also serves a community park function)
Sunrise Park	N-25	4.82	(0.92 acres are undeveloped)
Woodruff Park	N-23	2.46	
Yauger Park	C-29	4.00	(Portion, also serves a community park function)
Subtotal		44.58	
Undeveloped City Parkland			
Buchanan Parcel	N-4	2.32	
Cain Road Parcel	N-42	4.00	
Decatur Woods Park	N-30	6.27	
Marie's Vineyard Parcel	N-40	4.16	
Mission Creek Parcel	N-15	7.62	
Sunrise Parcel	N-25	0.92	
Subtotal		25.29	
Other Parkland			
None		--	
Subtotal		0.00	
TOTAL		69.87	

**Table 7.2
Summary of Community Parks
Olympia Planning Area**

Location	Facilities Plan Map #	Acres	Comment
Developed City Parkland			
LBA Park	C-55	18.61	(Portion, also serves a neighborhood park function)
Priest Point Park	C-7	40.00	(Portion, also serves a neighborhood park and open space function)
Stevens Field	C-51	9.00	(Portion, also serves a neighborhood park function)
Yauger Park	C-29	35.77	(Portion, also serves a neighborhood park function)
Subtotal		103.38	
Undeveloped City Parkland			
Greene Parcel	C-62	4.00	Portion of future Community Park
Subtotal		4.00	
Other Parkland			
None		--	
Subtotal		0.00	
TOTAL		107.38	

**Table 7.3
Summary of Special Use Parks (All Agencies)
Olympia Planning Area**

Location	Facilities Plan Map #	Acres	Comment
Developed City Parkland			
East Bay Waterfront	SU-18	1.86	
Heritage Park Fountain	SU-22	1.11	
Japanese Garden Park	SU-35	0.74	
Madison Scenic Park	SU-36	2.21	School District-owned
Olympia Center	SU-21	1.30	
Percival Landing	SU-20	1.98	
		9.20	
Undeveloped City Parkland			
Percival Landing Exp.	SU-20	1.40	Expansion of Percival Landing
		1.40	
Other Parkland			
Capital Campus	SU-34	20.00	State-owned
Centennial Park	SU-32	0.80	State-owned
Heritage Park	SU-31	17.00	State-owned
Marathon Park	SU-69	2.10	State-owned
Ward Lake Access	SU-37	0.46	State-owned
Port Plaza	SU-19	1.20	Port-owned
Sylvester Park	SU-33	1.5	State-owned
Interpretive Park	State	17.00	State-owned
		60.06	
TOTAL		70.66	

**Table 7.4
Summary of Open Space Areas (All Agencies)
Olympia Planning Area (2003)**

Location	Facilities Plan Map #	Acres	Comment
Developed City Parkland			
Bigelow Springs	OS-55	1.30	
Garfield Nature Park	OS-7	7.41	Includes 0.35 miles of Class III trail
Priest Point Park	OS-50	268.00	(Portion, also serves a neighborhood and community park function)
Trillium Park	OS-46	4.53	
Watershed Park	OS-44	153.03	
Subtotal		434.27	
Undeveloped City Parkland			
Taylor Wetland	OS-38	25.38	
Grass Lake Refuge	OS-53	164.41	
McRostie Parcel	OS-67	0.23	
O'Conner Parcel	OS-41	4.52	
OWT/Puget Power Parcel	OS-48	0.52	OWT stands for Olympia Woodland Trail
South Capitol Lots	OS-68	0.92	
Wildwood Glen Parcel	OS-47	2.38	
Subtotal		198.36	
Other Parkland (Developed)			
Capitol Lake (3 parcels)		0.94	Capital Land Trust owned
Chambers Lake Access	OS-39	1.71	State owned
Chehalis Western ROW	TC-2	44.99	11.35 acres are owned by DNR; 33.64 acres are owned by Thurston County within the Olympia Planning Area
Subtotal		47.64	
Other Parkland (Undeveloped)			
Wildwood Parcel	OS-49	1.24	Capital Land Trust owned
Subtotal		1.24	
TOTAL		681.51	

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY DEFINITIONS AND TARGET OUTCOMES

Parks and recreation facilities are available to everyone, and target outcomes are the key to determining the facilities necessary to meet needs. Table 7.5 summarizes Olympia's definitions target outcomes for each park type.

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY AND TARGET OUTCOMES

They are an expression of the amount of parkland and recreation facilities desired per person. Target outcomes are developed by looking at nation-wide park standards and those in nearby jurisdictions, and by examining community need and desire for specific facilities. During the development of the Plan citizens were given opportunities to express their ideas and concerns about parks. Citizens' needs were then evaluated and target outcomes were then proposed that would both reflect citizen's priorities and realistic spending levels and timeframes.

Table 7.11 outlines a prioritized project list designed to attain most of the elements of this Plan, and when feasible, achieve target outcomes in the 22-year period 2003-2025. The CFP details the means by which new park acquisition and development will be financed. In reality, the actual implementation of the Plan will be in six-year increments via the CFP, as funds are available.

Earlier versions of this plan were based on a level of service standard. Target outcomes are similar to standards but in the context here, they are not binding on the city like a standard. Parks and recreation facilities will be built, and progress in providing these facilities should be monitored. The purpose for this change is to give flexibility to the city to determine on an annual basis in the CFP what land to buy and what recreation facilities are to build and not be bound within a specified timeframe to construct facilities.

**Table 7.5
Park and Open Space Target Outcomes and Definitions**

Area	Current Ratio – All Agencies (In Acres per 1,000 Population)	Definition	Recommended Target Outcome (Represents Acres per 1,000 Population)
Neighborhood Parks	0.82 Ac	Neighborhood Parks are a combination of playground and open areas designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size and primarily serve an area of approximately one half to one-mile radius but serve all residents in the community. Typically, facilities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for active and passive use, outdoor basketball courts, tennis courts, and art facilities. Neighborhood parks can serve an urban design as well as recreation function and are a core feature of neighborhood centers. Size ranges from 2 to 7 acres, with the optimum size being 4-5 acres.	1.44 Ac
Community Parks	1.91 Ac	Community Parks are planned primarily to provide passive and structured recreation opportunities. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities also are encouraged. Community parks serve a large portion of the community. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, art facilities, etc. Community parks may have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Size ranges from 15 to 50 acres, with the optimum size being 30-40 acres.	2.32 Ac
Special Use Parks	1.28 Ac	Special Use Parks are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include special purpose areas, community gardens, art facilities, single purpose sites, pocket park or plazas or sites occupied by buildings.	1.33 Ac
Open Space Network	14.08 Ac	The Open Space Network is defined as undeveloped land that is set aside to protect the special natural character of Olympia's landscape. It may include, but is not limited to, wetlands; wetland buffers; creek, stream, or river corridors and aquatic habitat; forested or upland wildlife areas; ravines, bluffs, or other geologically hazardous areas; prairies/meadows; and undeveloped areas within existing parks. Trail development to allow passive recreation such as nature observation and hiking is encouraged except in cases where wildlife conservation is the primary function. Parking and trailhead facilities such as restrooms, information kiosks and environmental education facilities are also appropriate. This definition includes an Open Space Network consisting of trail greenways, trail corridors and open space areas.	15.74 Ac
Maintenance Area	NA	Maintenance Areas are landscaped features that are located at major entrances to the city, along street right-of-ways and intersections, parking facilities, street medians, etc. These types of facilities usually consist of trees and landscaping, and may include art facilities.	NA

**Table 7.6
Facility Target Outcomes and Definitions
City of Olympia**

Area	Current Ratio – Developed Facilities Only	Definition	Recommended Target Outcomes
Ball fields	1 Field/1,175 Pop.	Ball Fields are designed to meet the following standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation Baseball – 320'+ outfields, 90' baselines, grass infield; permanent backstop and support facilities • Youth Baseball/Softball dimensions: 200'+ outfields, 60' baselines, dugouts • Men's Slow-pitch Softball-: 275' outfield minimum (300' is common) • Men's Fast-pitch – 250' minimum, skinned infield, permanent backstop. 	1 Field/ 1,000 Pop.
Soccer Fields	1 Field/3,863 Pop.	Soccer Fields are designed to meet the these standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation field dimensions: 195' x 225' by 330' x 360', grass or all weather surfacing; permanent or portable goals • Youth field dimensions: varies according to age U14 (60 yds. x 110 yds.) - U6 (20 yds. x 30 yds.); permanent or portable goals. 	1 Field/ 3,500 Pop.
Swimming Pools	99.47/1,000 Pop.	Swimming Pools are designed to meet the following standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 meter 6 lane pool = 3,608 sq. ft. water area • 25 yard x 25 meter "L" pool = 4,996 sq. ft. water area • 50 meter x 8 lane pool = 8,610 sq. ft. water area. • Leisure pools may be free form with a zero depth entry. 	109 Sq. Ft/1,000 Pop.
Trails	.19 Miles/1,000 Pop.	Trails are designed to provide walking, bicycling, and other non-motorized recreational and transportation opportunities. Trails can be designed for single or multiple types of users. The trails emphasized here are primarily multiple use in nature. Bike routes with more emphasis on transportation are not included in this definition. Trails may be either unsurfaced or treated with a variety of hard surfacing materials. Unsurfaced trails may be left in their natural condition. Surfacing will be dependent upon the soil type, slopes, type of use, amount of use, and access needs.	<u>0.52</u> Miles/1,000 Pop.

Facilities Plan Map

Map 7-1 (Facilities Plan Map) is the graphic representation of the future park system in Olympia. Some important notes about the Facilities Plan Map are as follows:

- A letter symbol and number (such as N-2) defines each site on the Facilities Plan Map, and is for site identification purposes only.

Symbol	Park Type
N	Neighborhood Parks
C	Community Parks
SU	Special Use Parks
OS	Open Space Network

- On the Facilities Plan Map, an asterisk (*) illustrates proposed park sites. The intent is to only show a general location of where a park site should be located. The actual location will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost and the property owner's willingness to sell.
- The location and arrangement of the parks is designed to serve the entire Planning Area (area within urban growth area - UGA).
- This plan subdivides Olympia's Urban Growth Area (UGA) into four sectors: Northeast (NE); Southeast (SE); West (W) and Northwest (NW). Park facilities proposed for these areas are listed in the tables shown inside each UGA.
- Names are for reference only and not yet approved by the City Council.

FUTURE PARK FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Assessment of future needs in Olympia is based upon three factors: the current inventory of parklands, current and projected population statistics, and target outcomes. Variations in any of these factors may affect the total estimated parkland needed in Olympia in coming years. Population figures used in this document are derived from Thurston County forecasts prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council. Planning parks and recreation facilities to meet neighborhood and community needs involves applying Olympia's target outcomes to the population projections developed by the Thurston Regional Planning Council to determine the quantity of parkland needed by specific park type. Tables 7.7 and 7.8 identify the amount of parks and recreation facilities needed to meet target outcomes by 2025.

Table 7.7
Summary of Developed Park Target Outcomes (2025)
(All Agencies)

Area	Existing Inventory	Year 2025 Demand	Additional Need
Neighborhood Parks	44.58 Ac	105.87 Ac	61.29 Ac
Community Parks	103.38 Ac	183.38 Ac	80 Ac
Special Use Parks	69.2 Ac	92.6 Ac	23.4 Ac
Open Space Areas	761.97 Ac	1,244.57 Ac	482.6 Ac

Table 7.8
Summary of Recreation Target Outcomes (2025)

Area	Existing Inventory – Developed Facilities Only	Year 2025 Demand	Additional Facility Needs
Ball Fields ⁽¹⁾	46 Fields	79Fields	33Fields
Soccer Fields ⁽¹⁾	14 Fields	25 Fields	9 Fields
Swimming Pools ⁽²⁾	5,380 Sq. Ft.	8,615 Sq. Ft.	3,235 Sq. Ft.
Trails	10.43 Miles ⁽³⁾	41.09 Miles	30.66 Miles

- ⁽¹⁾ Includes fields maintained through joint use agreement between school district and the City
⁽²⁾ Public pools only; Briggs YMCA Pool was partially funded by the City and available to all citizens
⁽³⁾ Includes off-street trails owned by the State of Washington

THE ARTS

Vision

“Helping to Make Art Happen”

Our vision is to stimulate and promote the continued growth and vitality of the arts, which are integral parts of the community at large.

Arts in the Olympia Area

Just 13 years after the inception of the City’s Arts Program, Olympia has come into its own as a recognized arts town. Twice named as one of the best small arts towns in America, and recently headlined in a national magazine as “the hippest town in the West” (in reference to our alternative music scene), Olympia is home to nearly 1,000 individual artists and almost 100 arts organizations and venues. Resident artists are music, literary, performance, and visual arts oriented, both nationally known and emerging from a world touring operatic vocal artist and composer/conductor to the talented teens and twenty-something’s in Olympia who this year staged and produced a full-length rock opera.

Major South Sound arts venues include the Washington Center for the Performing Arts, Midnight Sun Performance Space, The State Theater/Harlequin Productions, Capitol Theater/Olympia Film Society, Capitol Playhouse, the Olympia Little Theater, The Drew Harvey Theater, The Hands On Children’s Museum, The Monarch Contemporary Art Center, and the Evergreen Longhouse Education Art Center. That this community can sustain so many art venues makes other groups such as Harlequin Productions (certainly a success story by any standard) more confident in establishing their own spaces, greatly adding to the vitality of our community.

In addition to these venues, Olympia boasts more than 70 pieces of public art, a multitude of arts festivals, and has a wealth of organizations representing all areas of the arts. Seventeen organizations present theatrical performances and nine organizations support the visual arts. There are numerous dances, music, and literary groups, a

film society, a symphony, a chamber orchestra, a ballet company, and choral groups, all of which enjoy support and attendance at their programs. Any night of the week, residents and visitors alike have the opportunity to enjoy a variety of art experiences. From classical performance, open mikes, and music in the park to Dixieland Jazz, opera, and eclectic exhibitions, there is something for everyone in Olympia.

Many of our high schools and higher education institutions now include quality performances and regularly present outstanding productions and programs. Beyond school offerings, young people can also participate in the Capital Area Youth Symphony, summer arts programs, specialized classes or the Capital Playhouse Theater for Youth.

The mix of established and emerging artists in Olympia is part of what makes our arts community unique among others, with art students from The Evergreen State College, South Puget Sound Community College, and St. Martin’s College staying on as residents of Olympia and continuing to live here as their careers and reputations grow.

Private galleries and local museums, including the Washington State Capital Museum, the Lacey Museum, the Bigelow House, and the Henderson House Museum, offer opportunities to learn about local history, to exhibit, and to teach.

From its inception, the City of Olympia’s Arts Programs have endeavored to support and promote this arts community, representing such diversity with one voice. Because there are no other municipal programs of this type in neighboring jurisdictions, many of the City’s programs benefit the arts regionally while serving as a model for communities throughout Washington State.

The City's Arts Program, with the largest Arts Walk in the region and a collection of art, valued at approximately \$1 million, encourages the best work from our community and introduces art from outside the area, both enhancing the city and enriching the dialogue and understanding of art among our citizenry. Other, less visible components of the City's arts program are no less important for supporting the arts in Olympia: community partnerships and collaboration, technical support and consultation to the field, and promotion, education and outreach.

The City of Olympia's efforts provide visibility and opportunities for art in the community, which in turn creates a dynamic vitality in the look of our city and the spirit of our people. A firm foundation, along with a government, a community and businesses that care, will ensure that the arts in Olympia will continue to grow and flourish, further enhancing the quality of life in our city.

The City of Olympia Arts Program

The City of Olympia Arts Program was created 13 years ago, along with the establishment of the Olympia Arts Commission, an 11-member advisory board appointed by the City Council. The spirit of community involvement, which is so strongly felt in the leadership of the Commission, is indicative of all the art programs of the City. Whether encouraging active public involvement in the public art program or inviting neighborhood associations to provide assistance in choosing performances for neighborhood park concerts, the Arts Program excels in consensus building and creative problem solving to bring the arts into the fabric of our community.

The City's programs are varied and visionary, incorporating partnerships with community groups, businesses, and governmental agencies that go beyond "art for art's sake" to assist in community and economic revitalization. Arts Walk, studio tours, and neighborhood concerts are perhaps the most visible components of the

program. Part entertainment, part education and 100% outreach, these special events bring art to the community, creating a sense of familiarity and civic pride. In many places, the arts wear a cloak of elitism, generating a mystique that art openings and symphony performances are only for those who can afford to "understand" it. But, unlike many other communities, Olympians truly love and embrace the arts. All walks of life, young and old participate and benefit from the open celebration of the creative process in our midst.

The City's Public Art Collection is accessible to the citizenry year-round, creating destinations for community dialogue and quiet contemplation, and more increasingly, creating a distinctive identity for the city, in the creative components of our public works projects.

In the area of promotion, education and outreach, the Arts Program offers extensive arts resource guides listing local arts organizations and performance groups to document the wealth of arts in our community and provide resources for community members. Community workshops, such as funding opportunities for individual artists, draw full-capacity audiences. Cultural tourism has become a great topic of interest, resulting in an ambitious cultural tourism program. In association with the Olympia School District, the Arts Program works to provide connections to local arts resources through a listing of artists, both performing and visual who are professionals in their fields. This resource allows busy teachers the tools they need in to develop interdisciplinary projects that infuse art into the curriculum.

Part of the success of Olympia's Arts Program can be measured in the frequency of calls and requests for technical assistance. Ranging from how to start a public art program and the logistics of planning a community event to how to build a scale model or develop an artist contract. Olympia's programs and policies are not only used as models throughout the state, but have also been implemented in communities

outside of Washington (most recently in Colorado and Kansas). On a local level, community confidence in and visibility of the city's programs has led to a strong increase in the need for this type of service.

The Arts Program/Arts & Communication Division is funded by the City's General Fund. In addition, the City annually sets aside one dollar per person and 1% of city construction projects that are more than \$500,000, visible and useable by the public, solely for developing the City's public art collection. The Division employs 2 FTE's. Although limited in resources, the program works creatively to fund various public services. Community partnerships, grants, volunteers, and in-kind support, help to stretch dollars while allowing active participation in finding creative solutions to issues as diverse as social services, economics, infrastructure, revitalization, neighborhood and community identity, environment, and urban design amenities.

The City of Olympia's Arts Program from the beginning has sought to expand the community's understanding of the arts and to bring art into our everyday lives. An African parable states that a community without art is dead. If so, Olympia is very much alive. From the unforgettable Ballet of City Vehicles in 1990 to the artistic ground broken in the Indian Creek Stormwater Facility and 4/5th Avenue Corridor, the City's Arts Program continues to provide the City with opportunities to grow and learn and go where no arts have gone before!

Collections and Programs

The following is an inventory of art programs and collections in Olympia.

Special Events

- **Arts Walk** – A successful partnership with area artists and the Olympia downtown business community that highlights the work of over 500 visual, performing and literary artists at more than 100 venues. It includes youth and adult artists, hands-on activities and demonstrations. Arts Walk is held on the third

Friday and Saturday in April and the first Friday in October.

- **Artist Studio Tour** – Initiated in 1999, this program provides the public with the opportunity to visit artists' studios to see works in progress, artists' materials and the environments in which they create.
- **Neighborhood Performance Series** -- This program is designed to bring local performing arts into neighborhood settings. The City works with neighborhood associations to plan and promote each concert.

Promotion, Education and Outreach

- Cultural Tourism
- Arts Resource Guides
- Community Workshops
- Public Speaking and Teaching

Technical Support/Consultation to the Field

- Planning
- Logistics
- Fundraising
- Events Management
- Program Development
- Marketing

Community Partnerships for Creative Solutions

- Economics
- Infrastructure
- Urban Design Amenities
- Environment
- Social Services
- Education
- Neighborhood and Community Identify
- Land Use
- Revitalization

Table 7.9
City of Olympia Public Art Collection
Works Acquired 1990-2001

Year Acquired	Title and Site	Artist
1990	“The Kiss” / Percival Landing	Richard Beyer
1991	“Crossroads” / West Side Fire Station	Tom Anderson
1991	“Long Instant” / Fire Station Headquarters	Michael Fajans
1991	“Falcon Mexicanus” / East Side Fire Station	Ross Matteson
1991	“Untitled” / East Side Fire Station	Carolyn Skye
1993	“Park of the Seven Oars” / Harrison & West Bay Drive	Tom Anderson, Karen Lohmann, Sara Ogier, John Mark Osborne, Joe Tougas
1994	“Your Name Here” / LBA Park, Deaccessioned in 2000	Denita Benyshek
1995	“Fish Fantasy” / Old City Hall	Dorbe Holden, Debra VanTuinen
1996	“Stone Amphitheater” / Bigelow Park	Karen Lohman, John Mark Osborne
1996	“Animal Journey” / Lions Park	Dorbe Holden, John Mark Osborne
1996	“Tide Pool of Time” / Percival Landing	Brian Goldbloom, David Vala
1998	“Triumph of the Vegetables” / Olympia Farmers Market	Nick Lyle, Jean Whitesavage
1999	“Motherhood” / Percival Landing	<i>Simon Kogan</i>
2000	“Capitol Lake Reflections” / Portable Works Collection	<i>Debra Van Tuinen</i>
2000	“A Crown for Amber” / Portable Works Collection	<i>Nikki McClure</i>
2001	“In a State of Dragon Your Heel” / Portable Works Collection	<i>Lynn Guenard</i>
2001	Indian Creek Stormwater Treatment Facility / Fredrick and Wheeler	<i>Elizabeth Conner</i>
2001	“Oly Mola I: Falling Leaves” / Portable Works Collection	<i>Carolyn C. Wagner</i>
2002	“Strawberry Street” / Portable Works Collection	Betty Jo Fitzgerald
2002	Olympia Salmon Run Sculptures / Downtown Olympia	Various Artists
2002	“Untitled” / Portable Works Collection	Tom Anderson
In progress	4 th /5 th Avenue Corridor	T. Ellen Sollod
In progress	Park of the Seven Oars Mitigation	Tom Anderson, Karen Lohmann, John Mark Osborne, Joe Tougas

Public Art

The City sets aside \$1 per person and 1% of major city construction projects for public art. Projects range from small local artist projects in neighborhood parks to major installations. Current projects include an artist/engineer designed storm water facility and the integration of public art in the design of the 4th/5th Avenue Corridor and Bridge Project.

Conclusions and Findings

From the Survey

- Of all the facilities and programs offered by the City, the public appears to be the least aware of the arts activities and programs.
- Approximately 40% of the public have participated in recreation or arts programs offered by the City.
- 40% are unaware of arts programs and activities.
- From a list of most needed major projects, an Art Center ranked only slightly below indoor/outdoor sports complex and outdoor swimming.
- When asked an open-ended question about what recreation, sports or arts programs are most needed arts rank third.
- 46% travel outside Thurston County to visit museums or visual art exhibits.
- In response to the question, what roles should the City play in arts activities and services, sponsoring events ranked #1, provide information and resources ranked #2, and promote art activities ranked #3.
- Over 60% favor regional development and management for arts programs and an art center.

- Of the 60% of the population that is aware of the arts program, there is overwhelming support of this City service.
- Additional programming and promotion is needed to reach the population that is unaware of the City's offerings.

General Conclusions

- There is general consensus that the public is satisfied with the programs and services of the City's Arts Program. The successes of Arts Walk and the Public Art Program have led to strong community confidence in the program. These factors indicate that the community would support gradual expansion of the program to meet the growth and needs of the community.
- Current trends, daily requests and survey results clearly point to an increased need for information, resources and general promotion of the arts. Although the program currently addresses this need, the demand is rapidly exceeding the ability of resources to respond. This leads to customer service that is based on "reacting" rather than planning.
- The Arts Program has become an essential part of the community "mix." Helping others to meet their goals may not bring increased visibility to the Arts Program itself, but should be considered a worthwhile investment in the community.

Staffing Needs

Expansion of staff resources should be considered for both short and long-term planning. Near term priorities for expansion should focus on increasing the role of the arts in community partnerships and collaboration, and on meeting current demands for information, promotion, and technical support to improve levels of service within the current program base. Only limited resources are available for managing, maintaining and educating the public

about the City's art collection. Therefore, phasing in additional resources should be considered as the collection grows and ages. Incremental increases should also be considered in order to add events that focus on literary and performing arts, while appealing to broader audiences. Utilizing technology is inevitable and should receive high priority when considering services.

There is strong interest in new partnerships and possibilities for public art. Increasing resources to meet this goal should be considered when looking at alternate or expanded funding mechanisms. In looking to the future, providing adequate resources will be critical for quality planning and development of facility needs.

Recommendations for Action

- Add incrementally to the operating budget for the City's Arts Program to:
 - increase support to meet current and future demands for services;
 - expand programs to enable sponsorship of events that feature literary and performing arts;
 - create and maintain an arts information website;
 - provide increased level of service for technical support and consultation to others; and
 - strengthen the ability to promote the City's arts services and programs.
- Prepare a feasibility study for establishing and operating an art center.
- Expand the public art collection by increasing the per capita funding.
- Review and examine procedures and funding mechanisms to incorporate public art into Public Works projects.
- Establish a revised process, with defined criteria, for City grants to community arts organizations.

RECREATION PROGRAM

Introduction

Recreation is an essential service in establishing and maintaining a healthy, livable community. Availability and accessibility to recreation opportunities contributes to effective crime prevention and reducing health care costs. Opportunities and facilities that promote physical and mental well being, bring citizens together in positive, supportive, and fun atmospheres and create memorable experiences for families are primary in a positive future for our community.

By proactively approaching the future needs of a growing and aging population, recreation programs and facilities contribute to a healthy community. The physical, mental, environmental, and economic contributions are great and far-reaching.

Roughly 40% of the public has participated in a recreation or arts program offered by the City of Olympia during the past 12 months. The highest participation in recreation programs is by people in the age groups of 25 to 34 (50%), 55 to 64 (48.6%) and 10 to 14 (47.6%).

The most needed recreation programs, according to survey respondents, are:

- organized sports;
- swimming activities; and
- cultural arts activities.

Youth Programs

The Youth Programs Division provides a safe, positive environment for Olympia's youth by offering a variety of quality recreational activities and self-esteem building experiences. These opportunities include the Middle School After School Program, a free drop-in program offered in cooperation with the Olympia School District, summer and school break day camps that target elementary aged youth, year round

outdoor adventure camps and trips, and special events such as Middle School Activity Nights.

Recreational opportunities focus on the development of positive, meaningful, nurturing, and supportive relationships between staff, youth, school administrators, teachers, custodial staff, parents, and other youth service agencies. Physical and emotional safety for all staff and participants is highly emphasized.

It is important to offer a diverse array of recreational opportunities that allow youth to explore, learn and develop social, physical and problem solving skills. In the After School program this is accomplished by conducting the recreational components brought to each activity site by recreation leaders on a rotating schedule. Components include Outdoor Adventure Skills, Sports and Field Games, Fitness and Dance, Arts, Crafts, and Cooking, and Leadership Development and Community Service. In addition, field trips and special guests are regularly scheduled.

Day camp programs also include similar components with field trips, swimming and tennis lessons available.

Population Served/Benefits

Youth between the ages of 6 and 14 years of age make up the primary target population for this program area. Day camp programs are appropriate for 6 to 11 years olds, with a Leader-In-Training option for youth 12 to 14 years old.

Many of the youth participants in the After School program would be considered “at-risk” or latchkey youth, having no adult supervision between the hours of 2:30 and 6:00 PM. The benefits of these programs are preventative, offering positive recreation options during after school hours. Youth participants also have opportunities to associate with positive adult role models in supervised activities where they learn and practice appropriate behavior and build supportive relationships.

Day camp participants also have many of the same opportunities, interacting in positive social situations. They also explore and experience new recreational activities.

Facilities Needed

It is important to work closely with the Olympia School District and other local agencies to access facilities for the implementation of these programs. The After School program is most effective when operating on site at each of the respective middle schools. Access to gymnasiums, home economics rooms, weight rooms, cafeterias and play fields allow for diverse program activities.

Elementary schools are suitable and offer appropriate facilities for day camp activities. The Olympia Center is widely used during school break camps with the exception of summer camps. Art rooms, cooking facilities, gymnasiums and outdoor park areas are important in offering well-rounded program activities.

Staff Needs

Competitive salaries and benefits are vital to recruiting and hiring quality staff. It is also imperative to have funding available for quality staff training opportunities. The public demands responsible, intelligent, resourceful, and caring individuals to supervise their children. To maintain safe and appropriate staffing ratios, 1:8 for day camps, 1:6 for adventure camps, and 1:12 for after school programs, additional staffing positions will be necessary as the youth program grows.

Teen Programs

The Teen Program division offers a wide range of safe and positive activity choices for teens in Thurston County. A year round afternoon program consistently offers activities Monday through Friday. Late Night activities are offered on Fridays in conjunction with the afternoon

program. Consistency is a mainstay of these teen programs. Teens know that five days a week including almost every Friday night, a positive alternative to at-risk behaviors is available at The Olympia Center.

One of the greatest benefits this program offers is caring, well trained staff who are concerned about the teens they serve. Compassionate, listening adults are always available and supportive. Teens are well supervised as they participate in a wide range of recreational activities. At the same time, teens are empowered to make their own choices, with personal responsibility and accountability greatly emphasized. The program is based on a mutual respect between teens and staff and often finds teens policing each other, ensuring appropriate behavior during program activities.

While visiting The Olympia Center Teen Program, teens may engage in a wide variety of fun recreational options. These include arts and crafts, ping pong, pool, foosball, basketball, dances, celebrations, field trips, special events and networking opportunities. They may also choose to participate in educational activities offered by local social service agencies. A Teen Resource Room offers information to those seeking resources related to employment training and opportunities, education, health care, and shelter. Essentially, the Teen Program is a “one stop teen shop” where teens can access a wide range of activities and resources.

Population Served

The teen program targets any interested teen in Thurston County between the ages of 13-19. Since January 2000, 1,200 teens have registered for the program. On any given Friday, 150-200 teens seek safe and positive alternatives to parties and other high- risk activities. Because of the supportive nature of the program, many at-risk youth feel comfortable taking advantage of the many activities and resources available. Participants range from homeless youth to expectant teen mothers to high school dropouts to student school officers. Staff work diligently

to create an environment that honors, promotes and supports diversity. Thurston County teens who need support, activity alternatives, or simply a safe place to spend their free time are welcomed at The Olympia Center, agreeing to respect themselves, the program, the staff, and other program participants.

Facilities Needed

Currently, the Teen Program is housed at The Olympia Center, a comprehensive recreation facility that hosts a wide range of populations and activities. Although the program has integrated well within The Olympia Center, unique challenges such as sharing space, maintaining a reasonable noise level, and accommodating the increasingly successful growth of the program are ever present.

Staff Needs

Competitive salaries and benefits are vital to recruiting and hiring quality staff. It is also imperative to have funding available for quality staff training opportunities. The public demands responsible, intelligent, resourceful, and caring individuals to supervise their youth and teen participants. With the anticipation of future program growth, additional staffing will be necessary to maintain safe and appropriate supervisory ratio of 1:20.

Athletic Programs

The Athletic Program division provides a safe, organized and challenging environment for Olympia’s citizens by offering a variety of quality leagues, tournaments and classes. These opportunities include adult soccer, volleyball and basketball, martial arts, fitness programs and youth clinics and camps. In addition, athletic field allocations for the City and Olympia School District are managed by the Athletic Program within the Department.

Population Served/Benefits

Adults between the ages of 18 and 50 years of age make up the primary target population for adult leagues. Youth sports camp and clinics are appropriate for 6 to 11 years olds.

Adult athletics provides opportunities for fitness, competition, social interaction and wellness. Indirect benefits include decreased long-term health care costs and economic opportunities and expenditures diverted to more leisure activities and sports related equipment. Other economic benefits directly impact the community with revenue resources from tournaments positively impacting local hotels, restaurants and tourism services. Youth participants also have opportunities to associate with positive adult role models in supervised activities where they learn and practice skills appropriate behavior and build supportive relationships.

Athletic field allocation management creates an opportunity for a comprehensive and diverse approach to usage. The by-product is a fair and manageable system for field use that efficiently utilizes existing facility resources.

Facilities Needed

To meet the needs for future athletic programs, it will be important to work closely with the Olympia School District and other local agencies to provide facilities for these programs. The Adult Basketball and Volleyball leagues use middle school gymnasiums as well as The Olympia Center gymnasium.

The Adult Soccer programs take advantage of local school fields as well as Yauger Park during the fall, which provides lighted fields.

Staff Needs

Competitive salaries and benefits are vital to recruiting and hiring quality staff. It is also imperative to have funding available for quality staff training opportunities. The public

demands responsible, intelligent, resourceful, and caring individuals to supervise and implement quality athletic programs, clinics and tournaments.

Leisure Recreation Classes and Special Events

Life long learning and recreational activities are taught through a variety of class offerings. Most of the leisure recreation classes are conducted at The Olympia Center. The offerings appeal to a population of wide interests, skill level and talents. Classes are available to youth, adults and families and include art, dance, landscape design, languages, cooking, preschool, dog obedience, gymnastics, yoga, computer education and investment. These opportunities introduce participants to new recreational activities as well as promote positive social interaction.

In addition to the main venue for many community recreation activities, the Olympia Center is currently host to the regional office of Senior Services for South Sound. Senior Services for South Sound currently provides many important programs to assist senior citizens with everyday living needs. Services based out of The Olympia Center include: a nutrition program, adult daycare, health improvement services, consultation and assistance with finding in-home care, and other recreational and social activities.

Community events promote family recreation and activities. Ethnic and cultural diversity is celebrated through dance and entertainment, food, art, crafts, and educational demonstrations. Youth activities include hands on projects, games, bubble gum blowing contests, petting zoos and sensory and large motor skill activities. Families and adults enjoy a variety of music, dance and entertainment presentations. These events are free to the public and sponsored largely by local businesses and sponsorship funding and in-kind services. For the community, special events is a time for people from all walks of life to come together

celebrating, playing, and enjoying the vast recreational opportunities available.

Under the leadership of the Parks, Arts and Recreation Department, the City should develop new programs and events to support the greatest recreation activities of Olympia residents, which are walking and bicycling. The Department should sponsor leisure and moderate paced bicycle rides to help new riders gain strength and confidence for safe and independent riding. In addition, the City should support recreational walking and bicycling by developing maps that show the location of trails, routes, parks, and important interpretative and educational locations. The City should also consider bicycle safety and education programs for youth and adults in coordination with the Olympia Police Department and Transportation Division.

Population Served/Benefits

All segments of the Olympia population are served through recreation classes and special events. Youth, teens, adults, families and seniors have many opportunities to choose from. Scholarships are available to families and individuals that demonstrate financial need.

Promoting healthy lifestyles through positive and creative recreational opportunities benefits the entire community. Seniors engage in uplifting social interaction, vital to physical and emotional health, while continuing or learning new recreational skills. Youth and teens have opportunities to try new activities in a positive and supportive atmosphere while learning appropriate social skills. Adults enjoy continuing education opportunities, learning skills that empower them to become more self-sufficient, environmentally conscious and physically and creatively active. Families enjoy outings and experience a variety of recreational opportunities that they might otherwise not have access to due to limited finances, transportation or knowledge of resources. A sense of belonging to a vibrant community is a common thread throughout all of the classes and events offered.

Facilities Needed

In anticipation of population growth, increased participant interest and furthering skill development and activity offerings, additional recreation facilities are needed. While most classes are conducted at The Olympia Center it does not have the capacity or functionality to host the current demand. Inappropriate flooring, classroom size, lighting and other aspects impair functional space. This impacts the cost effectiveness and quality of classes. Limited classroom space and building scheduling conflicts create waiting lists for popular classes, disappointing many would-be participants.

To meet the current as well as anticipated needs it is vital to work closely with other facilities operators, such as the Olympia School District and other local agencies to access facilities for the implementation of these programs. While The Olympia Center offers a centrally located activity site, local schools offer more convenient and accessible activity sites for many other residents. Seniors and youth particularly will benefit greatly by establishing identified neighborhood educational facilities as community schools where recreational classes will be available. This concept also allows for the expansion of program schedules into after school hours during the school year and mornings during the summer. Schools offer complete and comprehensive recreational facilities with gymnasiums, art and music rooms, home economic rooms, computer labs, weight rooms, cafeterias and play fields.

More importantly, there is a need to build and maintain facilities that are dedicated solely to conducting a comprehensive recreation menu for all ages and interests levels.

Staff Needs

Competitive salaries and benefits are vital to recruiting and hiring quality staff, contractors and instructors. It is imperative to have funding available for quality staff training opportunities. The public demands responsible, intelligent,

resourceful, and caring individuals to teach and lead a variety of recreational classes. In addition, support staff are needed to assist with set up, supervision, and take down of special events.

Outdoor Adventure Programs

Olympia and the surrounding area host a tremendous number of outdoor recreation resources. Opportunities to learn about and enjoy land and water activities only require organization and programming. Muscle-powered recreational activities available include sailing, windsurfing, hiking, mountain biking, skiing, whale watching, snow shoeing, rock climbing, and beach exploring.

Population Served/Benefits

Seniors and adults enjoy mid-week or weekend activities where they get outdoors, experience positive social interactions, and engage in physical activities. A chance to explore and participate in a variety of outdoor settings – city, county, state and national parks, wildlife refuge areas, and rivers, bays, and lakes – all offer pristine natural environments for relaxing and invigorating experiences.

Youth and teens explore a variety of outdoor skill development and educational opportunities through Outdoor Adventure Camps and Adventure Days. Camp activities include theme camps, such as rock climbing, mountain biking, sailing, or beach exploration and play, or a variety of combined activities such as hiking, sea kayaking and rock climbing. Older youth can develop outdoor leadership skills through Adventure Leadership Challenge camps. Skills and instruction in outdoor trip logistics, map and compass, outdoor cooking, low-impact camping, wilderness first aid and trip planning are the primary focus. Team building and leadership skill development enhances the camp activities.

Families enjoy winter sleigh rides, summer wagon train treks, up close tours to wildlife animal parks, and river raft trips. These offer

unique and exciting experiences that strengthen and bind families to each other. These activities offer informal educational opportunities, social interaction and exploration of the outstanding outdoor resources available.

Additional benefits include increased environmental and wildlife habitat awareness. Outdoor recreation enthusiasts that are educated and aware of their impact on wetlands, waterways and trails contribute a great deal to protection, preservation and enhancement of outdoor resources. Citizens who participate in outdoor activities advocate and protect the very resources they use. This further contributes to an overall healthy community.

Economic benefits extend from local businesses benefiting from the sale of outdoor gear and equipment to local state and national parks. Park and trail user fees bring in revenue from entrance fees, backcountry permits, snow park permits and some trail fees.

The physical, social and emotional benefits participants gain from these activities are life long and far reaching. Mentoring and educating future outdoor stewards guarantees that local resources will be available for generations to come. The outdoor environment offers diverse classroom settings for informal education, appropriate settings for a variety of recreational activities - an exceptional atmosphere for uplifting, refreshing, and invigorating the mind and body.

Facilities Needed

While most outdoor activities are conducted in outdoor settings, there is a need for access to indoor facilities. Rock climbing gyms, swimming pools and classroom space allows for conducting introductory classes related to rock climbing, kayaking, SCUBA diving and outdoor cooking. Slide presentations and hands on activities such as knot tying, winter clothing and wilderness first aid classes require indoor facilities as well. Many activities and classes

are held at local parks with limited shelter available in the event of inclement weather.

Sailing and windsurfing classes and camps are interrupted due to bad weather. With additional indoor facilities available alternative activities related to the camps or classes would allow for uninterrupted continuation of these programs.

Staff Needs

Outdoor recreation participant interest and skill level continues to increase, creating a demand for more opportunities for youth, teens, seniors, adults and families. To meet this demand additional staffing is required. An Outdoor Adventure Recreation Coordinator will allow for the required research, planning, development and implementation of additional outdoor opportunities for the community. Pre-trips to new activity areas including the Cascade Marine trail for kayaking/camping, Capitol Forest trails for hiking and mountain biking, numerous state and national parks trails for hiking and backpacking as well as special tours such as Family Christmas tree cutting outings require additional hours for quality activities.

Trip leaders and staff who specialize in and meet standard certification requirements are needed to maintain safe and quality programs. Staffs who relate well to youth, teens, seniors and families are necessary to conduct successful activities. Ratios for youth adventure camps are 1:6 while adult and family trips are 1:12.

Competitive salaries and benefits are vital to recruiting and hiring quality staff, contractors and instructors. It is imperative to have funding available for quality staff training opportunities on an on-going basis. The public demands responsible, intelligent, resourceful, safety-conscious, and caring individuals to teach and lead outdoor adventure recreation classes, camps and trips.

Conclusion

Public recreational programming is vital to a healthy community. The mental and physical well being of our citizens ensures vibrant, supportive, and safe neighborhoods. Nurturing our youth and supporting our family structure is the most cost-effective approach to crime prevention.

Individuals – youth, adults and seniors – who feel nurtured gain a sense of belonging, make great contributions, and invest in their communities.

Future Needs/Challenges

Budget Resources

To meet the demand by anticipated increased participation in youth and family activities, additional budget resources are necessary. Adult programs are currently and will continue to remain self-supporting.

Facilities

A shared vision of recreational programming by the Olympia School District with an enhanced or increased level of cooperation is needed to meet the community's needs. Schools that function as satellite or neighborhood recreation centers after school hours between 3 and 10 p.m. will allow for the expansion, availability, and accessibility of recreation programs to a larger segment of citizens. After school youth recreation programs, classes for seniors, adults, and families, and sports programs all will benefit by this shared vision.

Modifications to The Olympia Center building are also necessary. It is currently identified as a rental facility, senior center, youth center, and for recreation classes. However, limits of space, room configuration, flooring and availability limit its use as a recreation center.

The lack of a local community aquatic facility greatly inhibits recreational program offerings.

Day camps and youth programs have limited access to local YMCA pools or others operated by outside agencies. Swimming lessons, water aerobics, pool sports, competitive swimming and open swim opportunities are in high demand. Outdoor adventure programs also will be enhanced with access to pool facilities for introductory or educational purposes.

Outdoor athletic facility needs include lighted full sized, year round soccer fields. Tournament level softball and soccer fields also will allow for additional recreational opportunities as well as increase the quality of participation and improve safe playing conditions.

With a 20-year forecast showing an aging and growing population, the future of recreation in Olympia needs to be addressed. Either specific recreation facilities must be built or future school facilities need to be designed and built with the intent of meeting this future deficit.

Transportation

Limited availability of adequate program transportation negatively impacts program quality. Currently transportation is accessed through renting or leasing state, county and private vehicles. Not only is the situation cost-prohibitive it also is often unreliable. To better serve program participants and enhance youth programs, camps, outdoor adventures and classes, reliable transportation is needed.

Costs

The costs to run quality programs include: 1) staffing and training, 2) supplies and materials, 3) photocopies and binding, 4) uniforms and identification, 5) consumable supplies, 6) equipment, 7) transportation and fuel, 8) admission fees, 9) expert services and/or contractors, 10) marketing and promotion and 11) photography.

Outdoor Adventure Programs

The costs to run quality outdoor adventure programs include: 1) staffing and training, 2) supplies and materials, 3) photocopies and binding, 4) uniforms and identification, 5) consumable supplies, 6) equipment, 7) expert services and/or contractors, 8) marketing and promotion, 9) photography, and 10) and consistent, reliable, and available transportation for camps and trips.

Equipment needs are numerous based upon the initial program purpose of offering introductory outdoor activities. Many participants do not own or have access to the variety of outdoor gear related to selected activities and would not expect to purchase the gear until deciding to more aggressively pursue certain activities. Equipment and gear needs include snow shoes, cross country ski equipment, kayaks, canoes, and related gear, wind surfboards, binoculars, camp stoves, backpacks, tents, and mountain bikes. In order to properly maintain quality gear and equipment these items should be scheduled for replacement every 3 to 5 years.

The greatest challenge is in securing appropriate transportation means. Outdoor camps and trips are often limited due to the lack of appropriate transportation. Transportation needs include multiple 15-passenger vans with trailer hitch capacity and racks for storage containers. A kayak/canoe trailer, bicycle trailer and enclosed gear trailer are also needed to provide quality activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

This section details the means of achieving Olympia's vision for parks. With limited revenue available, not all parkland and recreation facility needs can be realized immediately. This section provides a strategy for funding acquisition, development and maintenance. The priorities outlined in this

section will guide development of the projects slated for funding in the capital facilities plan (CFP). The priorities are based on the following strategies:

- Place a *high priority* on acquisition and a *medium priority* on development and maintenance in the city limits.
- Place a *medium priority* on land acquisition and a *low priority* on development in the Olympia UGA.
- Place a *high priority* on acquiring Neighborhood and Community Parks and Open Space and a *medium priority* on acquiring Special Use Parks.
- Place a *medium priority* on developing Neighborhood and Community Parks and a *low priority* on developing Special Use Parks and Open Space.
- Consider a wide range of funding options to increase the pace of our park effort.
- Place a *high priority* on the creation of a long-term park maintenance plan and a funding mechanism.

Parks - The “Land Emphasis” Approach

Land suitable for many types of park development is becoming scarce within the city limits and urban growth area boundaries. This implementation approach focuses on acquiring land in the near-term, while it is still available. Under this approach, the city will acquire much of the land necessary to implement the plan vision by 2008. Parkland and open space will be purchased utilizing Councilmanic bonds, and park development will be funded primarily by developer contributions in the form of impact fees (city), SEPA mitigation fees (county) and grants.

With the exception of Special Use Parks, there is already a deficit of developed park facilities. In the initial planning years, the “land emphasis” approach is expected to make achievement of target outcomes difficult, because the outcomes are expressed as acres of

developed park facilities per thousand people. Target outcomes are more achievable in the later Plan years, after land acquisition has been completed and park development has commenced.

The full implementation of this plan is estimated to cost approximately \$124 million, in 2002 dollars. The “land-emphasis” approach requires that almost \$30 million in Councilmanic debt be expended over the next 20 years (beginning in 2005), primarily for land acquisition. This debt is to be retired via a voter-approved 2% increase in the private utility tax from 6% to 8% proposed for 2004. This increase will generate approximately \$1,500,000 per year.

During the first six years of plan implementation, the land emphasis strategy will increase the number of Community Park sites from 4 to 6, and Neighborhood Park sites will be increased from 15 to 24. The number of Special Use Park sites will increase from 15 to 21. Approximately 168 acres will be added to the city’s Open Space Network. This will provide additional open space as well as corridors for future recreational trails throughout the community.

Olympia’s park system was built largely in the mid-1970s; much of the infrastructure is beginning to need major repair and rehabilitation. The department’s current yearly operating and maintenance budget is insufficient to fund this task. If the City wishes to address this situation, a parks major and minor maintenance plan would need to be proposed and funds for it identified and allocated through the CFP. Additional funds beyond the department’s operation and maintenance budget will be needed to operate and maintain facilities proposed for acquisition/construction in the 2003-2008 CFP, and the need for additional funds may affect the time of those projects.

Arts and Recreation

Citizens are generally satisfied with Olympia’s recreation and arts programs, however these

programs are faced with several significant challenges. Physical and operational modifications to The Olympia Center are needed for this facility to function more effectively as a recreation facility. A reliable, affordable means of transportation must be found to serve off-site recreation program participants. A cooperative approach with the Olympia School District is needed to meet community recreational programming needs. This joint effort would facilitate the use of area middle schools as satellite or neighborhood recreation centers in the late afternoon and evenings. Additional full-sized, lighted, outdoor, all-weather soccer fields in a developed community park are also needed. The absence of a community aquatic facility greatly limits the scope of recreational program offerings. The arts in the Olympia area would benefit most by the establishment of a community arts center. Providing community facilities of this scale will require an unprecedented level of inter-departmental, inter-jurisdictional, and public-private cooperation.

In addition, without reducing programs for youth, funding for adult and senior programs and facilities is becoming more necessary as baby boomers continue to increase in numbers and shape our community.

As the Olympia community continues to grow, so must its inventory of park facilities and arts and recreation program offerings. Without the means to provide for parks, recreation and social exchange in our urbanizing neighborhoods, our quality of life will be diminished. To address this challenge over the long term, this plan outlines a three-phased program of park acquisition, development and maintenance. This plan will require an additional financial commitment. It is a plan that will preserve and expand Olympia's most cherished assets.

Funding Priorities

Priorities outlined in this section reflect public comments and input from stakeholder groups, public workshop meetings, the Plan Steering

Committee, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee; and the economics of acquisition, development and maintenance.

The following actions/projects were considered to be the most important and have the highest priority for funding for the next six years. Over time, the project types should be evaluated and modified as conditions change. The Capital Facilities Plan should be flexible enough to accommodate opportunities that may arise from either land or grants becoming available.

- Waterfront access
- Acquisition of neighborhood and community park sites
- Acquisition of natural open space
- Study and development of an aquatic complex
- Development of trails and walking facilities
- Prepare a park utility tax study
- Study the feasibility of an arts center
- Development of new park sites and sports fields
- Upgrade of existing parks and school fields

Park Operation and Maintenance

Every year facilities need repairs ranging from replacing plumbing fixtures to resurfacing competitive ball fields. Annual maintenance costs must be figured in the operations and capital budget to ensure superior park maintenance levels. The criteria for maintenance projects are as follows:

- Consistency with Maintenance Management Information System priorities;
- Responsiveness to changing park use patterns and facilities needs;
- Reduction of safety and liability concerns;
- Age and condition of facility;
- Reduction of maintenance expenses through technological advances;
- Opportunities for volunteer maintenance support; and
- Energy efficiency, water efficiency and sustainability.

**Inventory
Table 7.10
Summary of Maintained Sites**

Location	Acres	Comment
Developed City Areas		
City Hall	6.77	Government Buildings
City Maintenance Center	1.70	Government Buildings
Capitol Way Roadside	0.46	Right of Way
Cooper Point Medians	0.25	
Harrison Median	0	Right of Way
Lycons Corner	0.11	Beautification Area
Martin Way Welcome Sign	0.08	Beautification Area
Martin Way Pull-offs	0	Right of Way
Ostrandler's Corner	0.12	Right of Way
Plum Street Welcome Sign	0.19	Beautification Area
Plum Street Median	0.21	Right of Way
San Francisco & East Bay	0.02	Right of Way
Shell Y	0.13	Beautification Area
4th and Water Island	0.01	Beautification Area
5th Street Divider	0.19	Right of Way
Subtotal	10.24	
Other Areas		
Port Plaza	1.20	Annual Maintenance Agreement
Subtotal	1.20	
School Field Sites		
Capital High School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Centennial Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Garfield Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Hanson Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Jefferson Middle School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
LP Brown Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Madison Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Marshall Middle School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
McKenny Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
McLane Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Olympia High School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Pioneer Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained throughout Year
Reeves Middle School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Rogers Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Roosevelt Elem. School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Washington Middle School	NA	Use Agreement; Maintained Once Annually
Subtotal	0.00	16 Fields
TOTAL	11.44	

Other Maintenance Responsibilities

The Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department (OPARD), through the Park Services Division, maintains 16 beautification sites which are comprised of government building grounds, street medians and islands and welcome signs. These areas add a touch of nature to our busiest streets and public buildings. Colorful floral displays at our entry corridors greet people as they come and go in Washington's capital city.

Under a joint use agreement with the Olympia School District the City operates a turf program consisting of mowing, irrigation, overseeding or top dressing at 16 schools. Table 7.10 identifies the City facilities and school fields that are OPARD's maintenance responsibility.

Reference to CFP

The Capital Facilities Plan details the projects currently proposed for funding within six years of the CFP's adoption. Projects proposed for funding in the current 2003-2008 CFP closely mirror the project priorities outlined in this chapter.

PRIORITIZED PARK PROJECT LIST 2003-2025

Introduction

The following prioritized project list outlines a realistic approach for accomplishing most of the elements of the plan. The degree to which these priorities can be adhered to and the rate of implementation can be affected by many things: the national and local economy; the rate of inflation; changing community values and will; City Council priorities; escalating land and facility development costs; City department budgets and staffing levels and other unforeseen circumstances. In reality, the actual implementation of this plan will be in 6-year increments, through the City of Olympia's annual Capital Facilities Program (CFP). The

CFP is the City's 6-year document that plans for the expenditure of the capital monies of the City.

Help Hints for Table 7.11

The following information is provided to assist in the interpretation of Table 7.11.

Area

The letter designator in this box indicates the area of the city in which the activity is occurring.

- "C" indicates within the Olympia City Limits
- "NW" indicates the Northwest Urban Growth Area (UGA)
- "NE" indicates the Northeast UGA
- "SE" indicates the Southeast UGA
- "W" indicates the West UGA

Park Type

All park facilities in Olympia have been classified into four types. The two-letter designator in this box indicates the type of park facility.

- "N" indicates Neighborhood Park
- "C" indicates Community Park
- "OS" indicates Open Space Area
- "SU" indicates a Special Use Park

Activity

Typically, capital facilities projects fall into one of four categories. A letter designator in this box indicates the type, or category, of activity.

- An "X" in the STUDY-PLAN-DESIGN column indicates the proposed project is a plan, design or study
- An "X" in the LAND ACQUISITION column indicates the proposed project is a proposed land acquisition

- An “X” in the PROJECT DEVELOPMENT column indicates the proposed project is a capital development project
- An “X” in the MAJOR MAINTENANCE column indicates the proposed project is a major maintenance project

Project Identification

This box contains a brief identification/description of the project.

Estimated Acreage

The figure in this box identifies the size (in acres) of a proposed land acquisition or the parkland area encompassed by a proposed development project.

TABLE 7.11 - PRIORITIZED PARK PROJECT LIST 2003-2025

AREA	PARK TYPE	ACTIVITY				PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	PARK MAP REFERENCE #	ESTIMATED ACREAGE
		STUDY--PLAN--DESIGN	LAND ACQUISITION	PROJ. DEVELOPMENT	MAJOR MAINTENANCE			
C	N				X	Priest Point Park Playground Rep.	N-5	0
C	N				X	Yauger Irrig.System Replacement	N-28	0
C	N				X	Woodruff Irrig.System Replacement	N-23	0
C	N			X		Decatur Woods Park (Phase 1)	N-30	6.27
C	OS			X		Grass Lake (Phase 1)	OS-53	25
C	OS		X			Chambers Lake parcel	OS-70	47.09
C	OS		X			Grass Lake Expansion Parcel #1	OS-53	7.97
	OS	X				OWT Design	OS-16	0
C	OS		X			OWT Greenway Extension	OS-16	5
C	OS		X			Grass Lake Expansion Parcel #2	OS-53	0.37
						Park Utility Tax Study		
C	SU		X			Madison Scenic Park	SU-36	2.21
C	N				X	Bigelow Playground Rep.	N-16	0
C	N				X	Lion's Irrig.System Replacement	N-37	0
C	N				X	Bigelow Irrig.System Replacement	N-16	0
C	N	X		X		Marie's Vineyard Playfield	N-40	1
C	OS			X		Olympia Woodland Trail (Phase 1)	OS-16	24
	SU	X				Art Center Feasibility Study		0
C	N				X	Lion's Park Playground Replacement	N-37	0
C	N		X			Henderson Road Site	N-58	4
C	N		X			Evergreen Site	N-52	4
C	N		X			Centennial School Area Site	N-59	4
C	N		X			Pioneer School Area Site	N-45	4
C	N		X			Hanson School Area Site	N-2	4
C	N			X		Buchanan Park (Play Field Only)	N-4	1
C	OS			X		OWT (Phase 1)	OS-16	10
SE	C		X			Yelm Highway CP Site	C-62	46
SE	N		X			Yelm Hwy. NP Site	N-61	4
C	N	X				Maries Vineyard	N-40	
NE	N		X			Lindell Road Site	N-10	4
W	N		X			Kaiser Road Site	N-27	4
C	N				X	Yauger Playground Replacement	N-28	4

TABLE 7.11 - PRIORITIZED PARK PROJECT LIST 2003-2025

AREA	PARK TYPE	ACTIVITY				PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	PARK MAP REFERENCE #	ESTIMATED ACREAGE
		STUDY--PLAN--DESIGN	LAND ACQUISITION	PROJ. DEVELOPMENT	MAJOR MAINTENANCE			
NE	N		X			Lilly Road Site	N-11	4
C	N		X			West Bay Site	SU-23	10
C	SU		X			Heritage Fountain Block	SU-22	1
C	N		X	X		Cain Road Park (Play Field)	N-42	1
C	SU		X			Downtown Plaza Sites	(UNK)	1
C	N	X		X		Mission Creek Park (Play Field)	N-15	1
C	OS			X		Grass Lake (Phase 2)	OS-53	7.5
C	OS		X			West Bay Trail Corridor	OS-9	5.45
C	N				X	Harry Fain Playground Rep.	N-43	0
C	SU		X			Aquatic Center Site	(UNK)	5
C	SU		X			Art Center Site	(UNK)	5
NE	C		X			Lindell Road Community Park	C-62	30
C	N			X		Marie's Vineyard Park	N-40	3.16
C	OS		X			Percival Canyon Trail Greenway	OS-11	46.1
C	OS		X			East-West Olympia Trail Corridor	OS-28	0.9
C	OS			X		OWT (Phase 2)	OS-16	5.86
C	N			X		Buchanan Park	N-4	1.32
C	OS		X			Decatur St. Link Trail Corridor	OS-8	0.36
C	OS			X		Grass Lake (Phase 3)	OS-53	6
SE	C			X		Yelm Highway CP Site	C-62	6.6
C	OS		X			Mission Creek Trail Greenway	OS-20	35.6
C	SU	X		X		Aquatic Center	(UNK)	5
C	OS			X		OWT (Phase 3)	OS-17	15.8
C	OS		X			Indian Creek Trail Greenway	OS-21	85.6
C	OS		X			Woodard Easement Line	OS-23	5.45
C	N			X		Cain Road Park	N-42	3
C	OS		X			Chambers Lake Loop Trail Greenway	OS-25	20
SE	C			X		Yelm Highway CP Site	C-62	3.3
C	OS		X			Log Cabin Trail Corridor	OS-24	27
C	OS		X			West Side Ravine Trail Greenway	OS-6	18.18
C	N			X		Mission Creek Park	N-15	6.62
W	OS		X			Green Cove Creek Trail Greenway	OS-1	51.2

TABLE 7.11 - PRIORITIZED PARK PROJECT LIST 2003-2025

AREA	PARK TYPE	ACTIVITY				PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	PARK MAP REFERENCE #	ESTIMATED ACREAGE
		STUDY--PLAN--DESIGN	LAND ACQUISITION	PROJ. DEVELOPMENT	MAJOR MAINTENANCE			
C	OS		X			Grass Lake- Yauger Trail Greenway	OS-3	6.06
W	OS		X			Grass Lake- Mud Bay Trail	OS-2	2.72
C	OS		X			Downtown Railroad Tunnel	OS-14	2.72
C	OS		X			Downtown-Moxlie-Indian Creek Trail	OS-26	2.72
C	OS			X		OWT (Phase 3)	OS-17	21
C	N			X		Henderson Road Park	N-58	4
NE	OS		X			Woodard Creek Trail Greenway	OS-22	46.8
SE	C			X		Yelm Highway CP Site	C-62	3.3
SE	OS		X			Chambers Creek Trail Corridor	OS-60	33.5
NW	OS		X			Green Cove Creek Trail Connection	OS-72	15
C	N			X		Sunrise Park (Phase 2)	N-25	0.92
C	N			X		Lilly Road Park	N-11	4
SE	N			X		Centennial School Area Park	N-59	4
SE	N			X		Yelm Highway Neighborhood Park	N-61	4
NE	N			X		Lindell Road Neighborhood Park	N-10	4.27
C	OS			X		OWT (Phase 4)	OS-17	96.8