

City of Kennewick Parks and Recreation Department
1010 E. Chemical Drive – Kennewick, WA. 99336

City of Kennewick

Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan

2013-2018



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2. SUMMARY

In 1904 when our community was incorporated, a key goal of City Council members was having a park for the citizens of their community. That goal took over 20 years to accomplish as the Council struggled with how to finance the purchase of land and fund the improvements that would have to be made. Funding and Financing for Parks and Recreation will always be a challenge as we enter into the next decade with limited tax revenue and citywide needs and priorities. The good news however, is people are aware of the benefits of having a strong park system and recreation programs that provide necessary quality leisure experiences for a society that is active and growing.

Since the last update of the City of Kennewick Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan in 2006, much has been accomplished and the community should take considerable pride in the parks, facilities and recreation programs that are provided. Included in these accomplishments are several community projects that were completed through huge efforts by volunteers and voluntary contributions of funds and in-kind services. Accomplishments include:

- The completion of the Southridge Sports and events Complex making it a premier destination for sports and recreation in the region.
- The 9-11 Memorial at the Southridge Sports and Events Complex.
- Playground Equipment at Hansen Park purchased by the Columbia Center Rotary.
- New Scoreboards at the James F. Rhode Complex at Lawrence Scott Park provided by the Columbia Center Rotary.
- The City has been very fortunate to benefit from 2 groups under taking several large scale volunteer projects over the last four years. The 2 groups are Sharefest and the Day of Service. Projects that have been completed by these groups range from installing new windows at the Senior Center, clean up in Columbia Park, several gazebos got new roofs and paint, and Lawrence Scott Park got new plantings and concrete work. The amount of work that has been accomplished is truly a testament to pride the community takes in Kennewick Parks and Recreation.
- Activenet Conversion – In 2011 the “Recware Safari” registration system was converted to Activenet with addition of online facility and field reservations.
- Tournaments – There has been an increase in the number of tournaments offered at the 3 complexes with 2 large scale tournaments providing a tourism economic boost to the economy at \$1.2 million dollars per tournament.
- Traffic Islands – in an effort to reduce the maintenance impact art work was placed in several traffic islands and this will be an ongoing program for years to come.
- Senior Center remodel – the Senior Center got a face lift with updated bathrooms and storage and a new Pergola funded through HUD Block Grant funds.
- Arbor Day tree plantings – 2012 saw the 100th Anniversary of the first tree planting in Kennewick and the tradition continues with several trees being planted each year.
- The Rivershore Master Plan II was a cooperative effort with the other City’s ports and counties in the Tri-cities area mapping the future of the rivershore.
- Columbia Park West End Master Plan was a cooperative plan with the City of Richland, several community groups and the United States Corps of Engineers which addressed the uses and development of the west end of Columbia Park.
- Unification of Parks and Recreation into the Employee and Community Relations Department took place in January 2012.

- Parks and Recreation took a new approach to supporting facilities and programs through a sponsorship program with the hiring of a Sports Marketing and Sponsorship Coordinator.
- Vendors Market – The program was established in Columbia Park, Highlands Grange and at the Southridge Sports and Events complex to allow self contained mobile concessions at these sites. The program has been very successful and we look forward to future expansion of the program.

All of the above projects and programs could not, and would not, have been completed without unselfish efforts of citizens from throughout the region. As we look to the future, we need only to look at the past to see the value of completing this update of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. The Community values that drove the aggressive improvement programs of the past 6 years will continue to insure that the goals of the future are met. This Plan will insure the City takes a proactive approach to making leisure opportunities available for the future generations of Kennewick citizens.

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Purpose of the Plan

In order to forecast future needs, an inventory of existing conditions must be completed. With this inventory, and an evaluation of how it is meeting present demand standards, a framework for future demand and need is created. The facilities inventory covers that public land that is being used or has been designated for public recreation. The recreation inventory covers those programs sponsored or co-sponsored by the City of Kennewick (see Table 6-2, 6-3, and 6-4). The evaluation process with recommendation for future implementation will be presented in the Evaluation and Recommendation chapter of this report.

3.2 Planning Process

3.2.1 Relationship to Other Planning Documents

The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan sets forth a plan for the protection and enhancement of recreation and open space facilities and uses in the City of Kennewick. Citizens within and adjacent to the City will be affected by the plan. This plan, together with the Kennewick Riverfront Recreation Master Plan II (2012), and the Columbia Park West End Master Development Plan (2011) will ensure that recreational amenities necessary for a quality urban environment will be provided for the future. The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan is, by reference, an element of the City of Kennewick Comprehensive Plan (2011). Goals in the Land Use Element, Regional Considerations Element, and the Public Facilities Element provide for park and open space infrastructure necessary to support quality residential living.

3.2.2 Need

Every community needs areas and facilities for comprehensive recreational programs that would include physical education, organized athletics and leisure time pursuits. These programs, which are essential to the well being of the people, cannot be effective unless a wide variety of indoor and outdoor facilities are provided. These facilities also help enhance and maintain sound community values, and are essential in maintaining the community's quality of life.

3.2.3 Community Pattern

The type, location and size of recreational areas and facilities must be directly related to a total community pattern. These facilities vary in residential areas due to different housing trends, densities and demographics. Recreational facilities are also greatly affected by the location of thoroughfares, business and industrial districts, transportation lines and natural barriers. The feasibility of providing specific programs in a particular locality is influenced by the interests and financial resources of its total population.

3.2.4 Existing Resources

Areas and facilities should be planned to take advantage of the full potential use of its existing and available physical and financial resources. Plans for land acquisition and development can be justified as economically sound only if they are related to an inventory of resources in the community or region. Duplication of facilities and overlapping of service are thereby avoided and a maximum return from expenditures for areas and facilities can be achieved.

3.2.5 Program for All People

Areas and facilities should make possible programs, which serve the interests and needs of all people. Resulting program development should comprise a wide range of leisure time activities. In view of the increasing proportion of the population in the older age groups, special consideration of the recreational needs of senior citizens is necessary. Facilities should also be provided for the disabled citizens, young and old, to participate in as many aspects of health, physical education and recreational programs as they are capable.

3.2.6 Public and Private Cooperation

Close cooperation among all public and private agencies concerned with the location, acquisition, development and operation of areas and facilities designed for recreation is important. Such cooperation involves not only schools, parks and city planning agencies but also redevelopment authorities and public and private agencies.

3.2.7 Citizen Participation

All interested organizations, neighborhood councils, individuals and groups should have an opportunity to share in the planning of areas and facilities intended for public use. Wide participation in the consideration of proposals requiring the expenditures of public funds for recreational purposes affords the citizens an opportunity to express their wants, needs and desires, and helps assure their support of the projects, and their use of the areas and facilities when made available. Examples of previous outreach methods the City of Kennewick has used include the following:

- 2009/10 Southridge Sports and Events Complex community organization/sports group interviews
- 2011 online survey (200+ respondents)
- Parks and Recreation Commissioners Outreach January/February 2012

3.2.8 Funding

Every available source of property or funds should be explored, evaluated and utilized whenever appropriate.

3.2.9 Influence

Recreational facilities should influence and be influenced by the kind of community or neighborhood we want in the future.

4. COMMUNITY SETTING

4.1 History and Background

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805 brought the first white men to explore the area now known as the Columbia Basin. The party camped at the mouth of the Snake River. While on a canoe trip up the Columbia River, Clark and two companions found the shores inhabited by the Wanapum Indians. They saw these Indians living in mat huts along the shores while drying salmon out in the sun.

Reports of the expedition told of clean, clear waters, full of fish and an overabundance of wild game roaming the land. These reports brought trappers and fur traders to the area and these fur traders used the Columbia and Snake Rivers as their transportation routes. It was not until the 1860s and 1870s that some of the early settlers began to arrive in the area. These early settlers were mostly sheep men and cattlemen attracted to the vast amount of open rangeland for grazing. In fact, before James Gordan Kenney arrived in 1857, the surrounding hills were known as "bedrock country". But, as Kenney grazed his horse on these hills, he found knee-high bunchgrass that was thick as carpet and as far as the eye could see, and said, "This is surely horse heaven," thus naming the Horse Heaven Hills.

The earliest major activity to come to the area was the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. Northern Pacific transported trains from Pasco to Kennewick across the Columbia River by ferry and later laid a track from Kennewick to Kiona, several miles to the west. It was not until 1888, that the Railroad Bridge was completed and shortly after in 1904, Kennewick became an incorporated city. The name Kennewick is the Indian name for "Winter Haven", given to the area because of the mild winters. The first industries established in the City were a creamery in 1905 and the Church Grape Juice Company in 1907.

For quite some time the town grew at a very slow rate; in fact, the population was only 2,000 people in 1940. With the onset of World War II, things began to change at a very fast pace in the Tri-City area. The U.S. Government began the Hanford Atomic Works Project in nearby Richland, which attracted thousands of people for the labor force. In the 1950's, many irrigation projects were developed which helped to encourage much more farming in the area. With both irrigated and dry land farming, the Hanford project, and various industrial and commercial activities, the area began to grow at an accelerating pace.

4.2 Regional Location

Kennewick, Pasco and Richland form the Tri-Cities area. Near the confluence of the Columbia, Snake and Yakima rivers, Kennewick is the departure point for various scenic and recreational cruises along the Columbia River. Reinforced by the huge hydroelectric dams harnessing the lower bend of the Columbia, Kennewick's economy is supported by chemical and agricultural processing. Pasco dominates commercial development at the southern entrance of the Columbia Basin. Irrigation from the Grand Coulee Dam has developed the area's lush vineyards, fields and orchards. Richland is transformed from a development site of the atomic bomb, to a major center of technological industries.

4.3 Planning Area

For the purpose of this document, the Kennewick Planning area is the general area bound by the Columbia River to the north, Horse Heaven Hills, Interstate 82 and Game Farm Road to the south, Finley area to the east and the City of Richland to the west. The planning area corresponds to the Urban Growth Area (See Figure I).

4.4 Physical Features

The planning area sits to the south of the landform known as the Columbia Basin. The basin is characterized by its layered bedrock, (gentle basin of nearly horizontal structure), mountainous rim and relative dryness. The entire basin is underlain by Columbia River basalt, which was laid down during the Miocene Period in successive flows. The depth of layers range from ten to one hundred feet. These flows are the greatest units of lava in the continent.

Warping of this basalt during the Pliocene Period raised the Blue Mountains, Horse Heaven Hills, and Rattlesnake Hills. This great uplift created a large lake in which the first three layers was 200 feet of blue clay. This accumulation stopped when water began flowing over the Wallula arch. At this time, the Columbia River began carrying sand and gravel, establishing another strata approximately 200 feet thick. Additional warping caused another lake to develop, this time laying down a fine silt 200 to 400 feet deep. During the melting of the Wisconsin Age Glaciers, which covered the area, a layer of glacial debris was deposited over the Ringold deposits. When the Columbia River cut to its present depth at Wallula Gap, it exposed most of these formations along its banks.

4.5 Climate

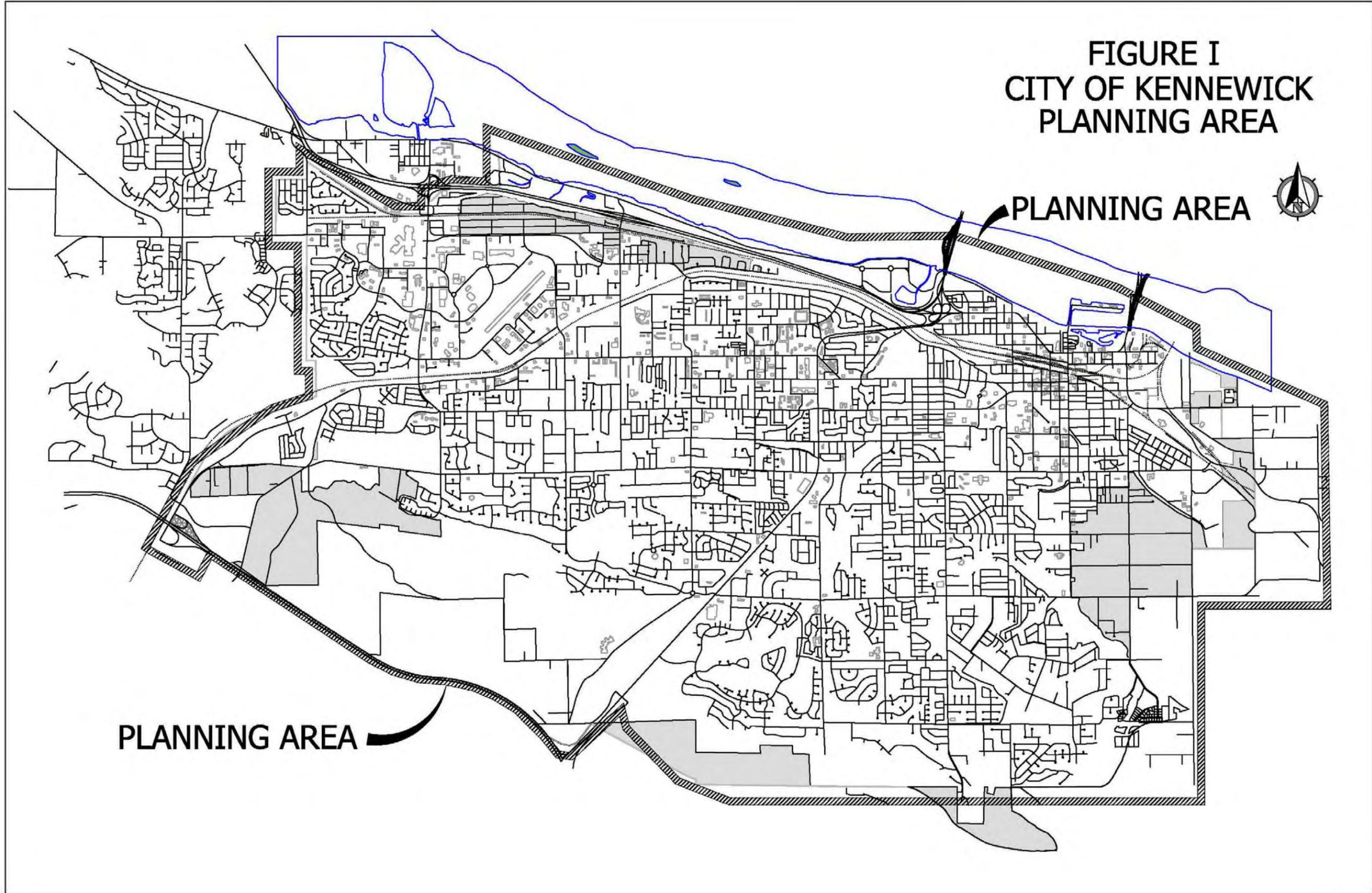
The semi-arid climate of the Kennewick Planning Area is ideal for outdoor recreation activities. It can be best characterized by low precipitation and interseasonal temperature fluctuation. Located between the wet, mild climate of the coast and the dry, more severe climate of the Rocky Mountains, the area has the characteristics of the four seasons, creating recreational diversity throughout the year.

Summer days are dry and very warm (normally in excess of 90 degrees F), while evenings generally cool down (mid 50 degrees F). Because of the relatively low humidity, even the hottest days are comfortable for recreation. Winters are moderately cool with only light snowfall and temperatures below zero are rarely experienced. Average annual precipitation rates for the Planning Area are low, totaling between seven to eight inches. Snowfall is light averaging ten to fifteen inches for the total season, with accumulation seldom over four to six inches.

Winds come from the west and southwest with the strongest prevailing winds from the southwest. The average wind velocity for the winter months is six miles an hour, maintaining a fairly constant speed. On the other hand, during the summer the average wind speed is nine miles an hour with gusts that sometimes exceed 30 miles per hour, creating some hazardous dust storms in the area.

While the semi-arid climate is ideal for outdoor recreation activities it does not lend to the development of large community parks with passive more natural open spaces that are commonly encountered in the wetter northern and western regions of Washington State. With the exception of a few natural wetland areas there aren't many natural green areas. All typical neighborhood, community and regional parks generally require high intensity irrigation and maintenance.

**FIGURE I
CITY OF KENNEWICK
PLANNING AREA**



4.6 Population

Since Kennewick was an agricultural area until the 1940's, the rate of growth was steady, relatively slow, and originated from a very small population base. However, the 1940's brought phenomenal growth to the city as the influx of Hanford workers and families not only arrived, but stayed. Kennewick went from a population of 1,900 people in 1940 to a population of 10,100 in 1950. Since that time, the population growth averages approximately 2.0% a year. It is a very uneven population growth, and any line chart is filled with spikes and valleys that indicate the direct effect that federal programs have on the city's population. Kennewick in particular and the Tri Cities in general, have had the advantage of being a "melting pot" for families of many different origins throughout the United States due to their involvement with the original Hanford Project, and the subsequent scientific missions that the Hanford Area supports. Kennewick has a relative youthful population - less than 25% of the population is over 55 years of age and the median age is 33.

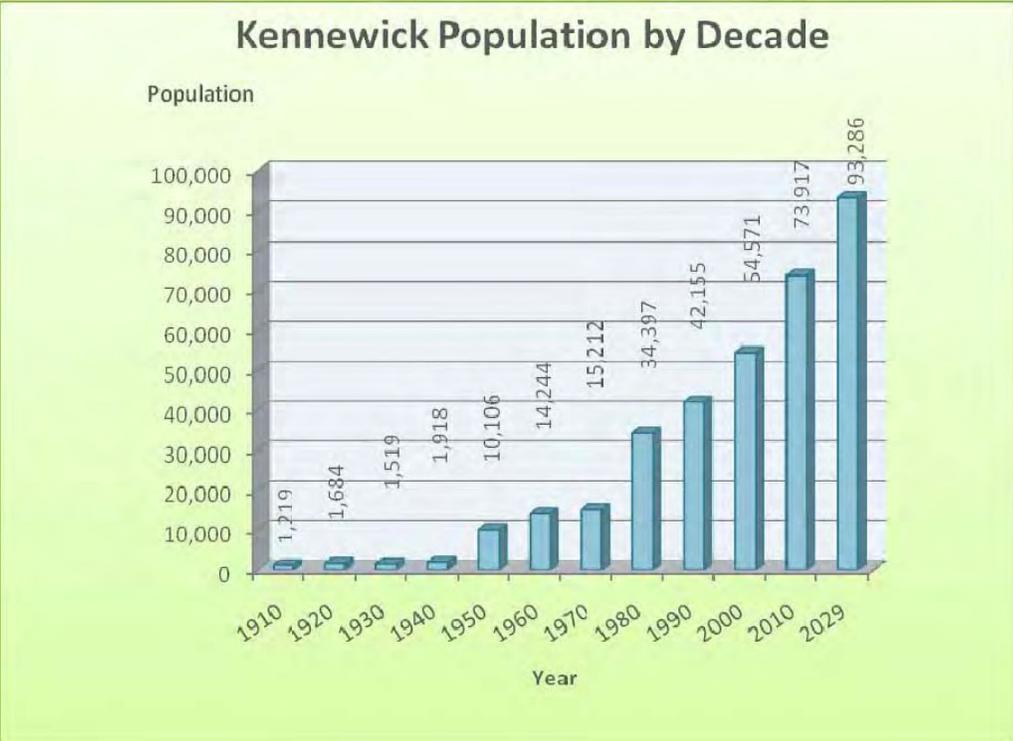
As part of the Growth Management Act, the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) has provided Benton County with a population estimate for a period ending in the year 2029. For planning purposes, the countywide population estimate was distributed on an existing percentage basis to the various cities and unincorporated areas within Benton County. Kennewick's official population forecast is a total of 93,286 in the incorporated area by the year 2029. Current 2011 state estimate of the population within the incorporated area is 74,665.

OFM¹ 2009-2029 BENTON COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTION ALLOCATIONS²

Projection	OFM High Series		County-wide				Total	Year
	Benton Co	Benton City	Kennewick	Prosser	Richland	W Richland		
188,931	43,453	3,779	71,794	5,668	52,901	11,336	188,931	2010
203,736	46,859	4,075	77,420	6,112	57,046	12,224	203,736	2015
218,874	50,341	4,377	83,172	6,566	61,285	13,133	218,874	2020
234,015	53,824	4,680	88,926	7,020	65,524	14,041	234,015	2025
239,752	55,143	4,795	91,106	7,193	67,130	14,385	239,752	2027
245,489	56,462	4,910	93,286	7,365	68,737	14,729	245,489	2029

According to the 2010 Census¹, the City of Kennewick had a younger population than most of the cities in the State with a population of 10,000 or more. The 2010 median age for a Kennewick resident was 32.6. The following Table 4-1 is a breakdown of four age groups for Kennewick. These groups include 0-4 years (preschool), 5-19 years (school age), 20-64 years (working age) and 65+ years (retirement age). The largest group being the 35-44 year olds. All groups 24 and younger commanded an almost equal percentage.

¹ 2010 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics – Kennewick City 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Richland-Pasco-Kennewick, Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce



City of Kennewick Comprehensive Plan 2011

**Table 4-1
Population by Age Groups, 2010**

Age Group	Population	Percent of Total Population
0-4	6,275	8%
5-19	16,642	22%
20-64	42,948	59%
65+	8,052	11%
TOTAL	73,917	100%
Median Age	32.6	
Population % change 2000 to 2010		35%

Kennewick is a relatively new city in terms of the construction date of housing units in comparison to the State of Washington. The City had less than 12% of its housing units built before 1950, while the statewide average was 25%. The Planning Area at the present time has 27,266 year-round housing units; of this number 16,704 are owner occupied units and 10,562 are renter occupied units.

Concerning household size, the City was slightly higher than the statewide average (see Table 4-2 below).

**Table 4-2
Population by Household, 2010**

	Kennewick	State of Washington
# of households	27,266	2,620,076
Persons per Household	2.80	2.53
Median Household Income	\$45,215	\$55,631

The relatively high percentage of children in the 0-4 and 5-19 age groups reflect the low median population age, and shows the need to provide additional recreation space for these children as they enter into the more active years. Land acquisition for neighborhood/community parks will include dedicated areas for playgrounds, and youth athletic fields will need to be programmed into the newer neighborhoods (primarily to the west and south). These newer neighborhoods have largely accommodated the City's middle and upper income residents and, in some cases, provide private neighborhood pools and tennis courts. However, they generally provide little in the way of tot lots, etc.

In 2010, the percentage of senior citizens was slightly lower than the statewide average. It appears, based upon the demand for senior citizen programs, that the seniors in Kennewick remain active (Table 6-2) and in fact, programs for seniors are growing at a rate equal to or above that of the younger age groups.

The City of Kennewick has a per capita income of \$23,116, while the State of Washington has an average of \$29,733. Kennewick also had a higher percentage of citizens below the poverty level in comparison with the State level. Kennewick is at 16.2%, while the State is at 12.1%.

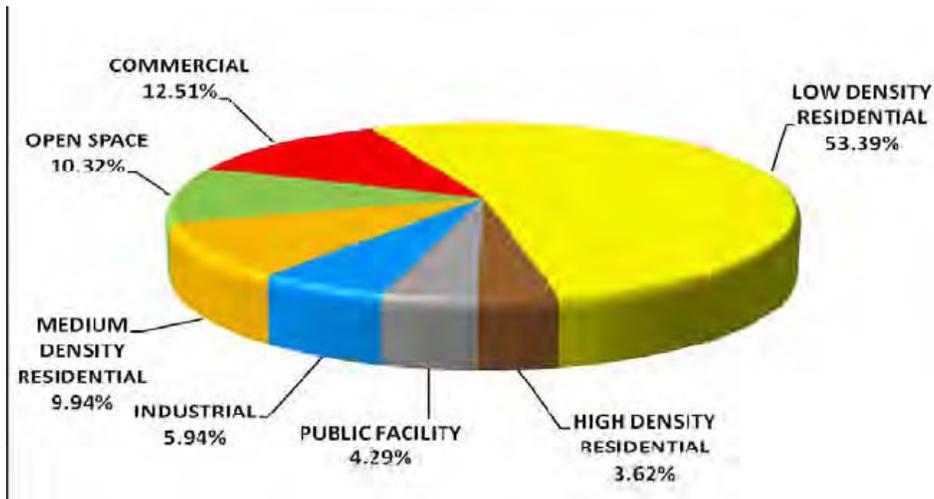
4.7 Land Use

The following Table 4-3 identifies the updated "snapshot" of existing land uses within the Kennewick Urban Growth Area (as of 2007), including the newly annexed Southridge area.

**Table 4-3
Distribution of Urban Growth Area Land Use In Acres**

COMMERCIAL		INDUSTRIAL		OPEN SPACE		PUBLIC FACILITY	
Developed	Undeveloped	Developed	Undeveloped	Developed	Undeveloped	Developed	Undeveloped
1428	569	606	285	1180	563	725	50
72% Developed		68% Developed		68% Developed		94% Developed	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		MEDIUM DENSITY RES.		HIGH DENSITY RES.			
Developed	Undeveloped	Developed	Undeveloped	Developed	Undeveloped		
6574	1676	1,159	429	520	106		
80% Developed		73% Developed		83% Developed			

Source: City of Kennewick Comprehensive Plan 2011



Land use distribution within the City limits.

Kennewick's Comprehensive Plan has seven land use designations: open space, public facility, commercial, industrial, low density (maximum of four units per acre), medium density (maximum of 13 units per acre), and high density (maximum of 27 units per acre). The existing Comprehensive Plan was adopted in April of 1995, and updated in 2005 and 2011.

By reviewing the figures in Table 4-3, it is clear that there are several trends that affect future land development in Kennewick. Kennewick has a large supply of designated land for low-density residential development (four or less units per acre), and most of it is undeveloped. The second trend is the relative lack of medium and high-density lands for residential development as compared to the amount of low density designated land. The third trend is the relative shortage of industrial land for a city the size of Kennewick.

Using County land use policies and general planning rules of thumb, conclusions can be drawn that there is a shortage of high and medium density land for residential development, a shortage of industrial lands for industrial development, and an excess of land available for low density development of four or less units per acre.



Aquatic Playground at Columbia Park

5. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Mission Statement

The City of Kennewick pledges to promote Parks and Recreation programs where every person can participate in safe, quality activities of their choice. We will work in partnership with other service providers and develop the youth of the community, providing a sense of belonging through community participation. Acknowledged is the need to maintain and expand the community's investment in attractive, publicly owned parks, greenways, open spaces and buildings for our future generations.

5.2 Introduction

The purpose of developing goals and objectives is to create the framework for the plan. A goal is usually a broad statement, which gives the community a sense of direction. As a rule, goals remain constant over time. Objectives are more precise statements that provide a means of achieving a goal. These may change depending upon the community's values. It is important to realize that a modification of objectives is a continuous process.

5.3 Definitions

Webster describes a goal as "the purpose toward which an endeavor is directed. A goal is sometimes referred to as an intention." In setting goals for the City Parks and Recreation the City staff, Parks and Recreation Commission, and City Council have developed intentions (goals) with a purpose toward an end result.

Webster defines an objective as "something toward which effort is directed: an aim of action." Objectives in this case are those actions that carry forward the goals.

5.4 Goals and Objectives

Goal 1 – To provide additional city park and open space as development occurs in order to provide ample recreation facilities for all residents.

Objectives:

1. Developers should set aside land for neighborhood parks or open space in residential, office or commercial areas. When circumstances prevent dedication of park land in small developments, park fees in lieu of dedicated land should reflect the real cost of providing park service for that area.
2. Long range planning and development should concentrate efforts to provide neighborhood/community park land at a rate of 3 acres per 1,000 population.

Goal 2 – To encourage greenbelts throughout the City.

Objective:

1. Retain open space natural areas for the preservation of flora and fauna, as much as practical, in existing and future parks.
2. The City shall develop a system of scenic bicycle ways, walkways and trails in the community, tying urban centers, residential areas and recreation areas together to provide a safe alternate means of travel for Kennewick residents.

3. The City will encourage development of Columbia Park, the Columbia River Levee, adjacent lagoons, wetlands and other riverfront property for water and natural resource recreation.

Goal 3 – To provide a diverse range of public recreation for all citizens of the City of Kennewick.

Objectives:

1. Continue to work closely with the school district and special interest user groups to encourage joint use recreation facilities and programs.
2. Provide programs that will include physically handicapped and mentally disabled citizens.
3. Obtain public input into the types of recreation programs desired or demanded.
4. Provide programs that will be of reasonable cost to all involved.
5. Provide programs for all age groups - youths, teenage, senior, both men and women.
6. Provide media coverage that will inform the public of recreation programs.
7. Provide programs that will create a sense of community togetherness and positive attitudes toward the community spirit.
8. Encourage programs that include the cultural arts. (Drama, art programs, concerts, etc.)
9. Promote recreational programs at specific west-side school sites.
10. Create programs that will bring recreational activities to hard-to-reach children and children at risk (because of isolated neighborhood location, family income, or vacancy of parks in close proximity).
11. Provide programs of the highest demand while keeping up with the latest recreational trends.
12. Create programs that encourage and enhance education, environment quality and energy conservation.
13. Promote the need for the establishment of a year round recreation/civic area for a variety of uses.
14. All planning and design projects (including remodels and refurbishment), shall as much as possible, be designed to accommodate the needs of all people including handicapped, the elderly and the economically disadvantaged.

Goal 4 – To ensure adequate funding, maintenance, construction, open space are available to meet current and future demands for parks, and recreation facilities and programs.

Objectives

1. The Parks and Recreation Commission shall, every two years, re-evaluate its philosophy on park development, renovation and land acquisition and make a determination on current need, incorporating citizen's input and demand.
2. The Parks and Recreation Commission and staff shall encourage citizen input into all stages of future park development and park planning.
3. The City will maximize the use of State, Federal and all outside funding for the development and acquisition of facilities.
4. To use alternative funding mechanisms such as sponsorships, advertising and other means to support parks and recreation programs and facilities.
5. The Parks and Recreation Commission shall promote public input to the six-year capital improvement plan every two years.

6. Design fee programs to at least break even whenever possible, with new programs having all costs and revenues identified and approved before implementation.

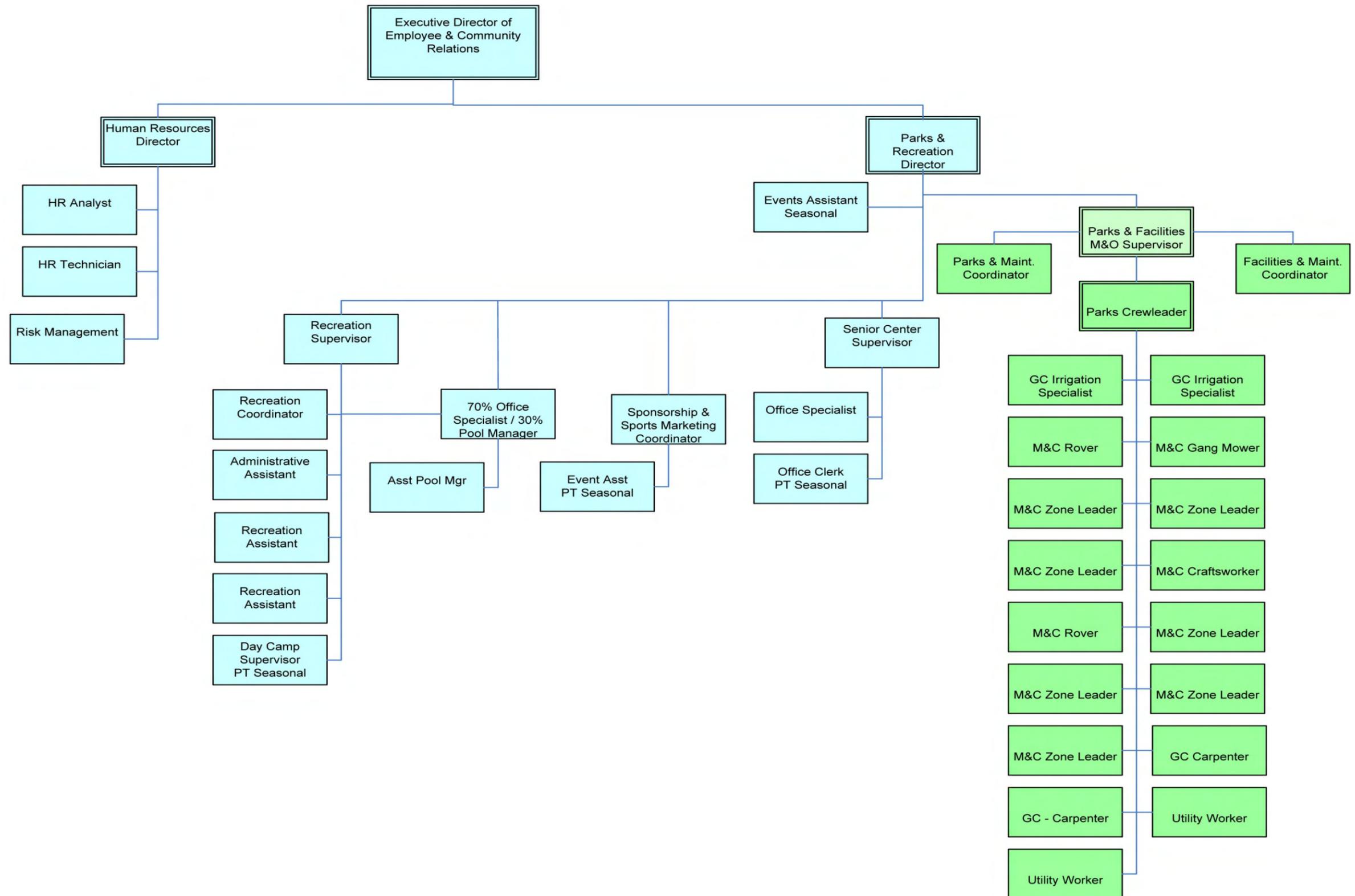
6. EXISTING PARK SYSTEM

6.1 Parks Department Organization

6.1.1 Department Organizational Structure

The Employee and Community Relations Department is one of seven departments within the City of Kennewick. The department is headed by an Executive Director who report to the City Manager. The department contains the respective divisions of Parks and Recreation and Human Resources are managed by Directors that report to the Executive Director. A seven member Parks and Recreation Commission is appointed by the City Council and serves as advisory to the Council. The powers and duties of the Commission are outlined in Section 2.16.400 of the Kennewick Municipal Code (KMC).

City of Kennewick Employee & Community Relations --Figure II



2.16.400: Parks and Recreation Commission - Establishment:

The Parks and Recreation Commission is a seven member Commission appointed by the City Council for a term of four years, expiring on March 31 or until such time as their successor is selected. In making the appointment of the commission members, the City Council shall choose people who understand parks and recreational needs and interest of the inhabitants of the City and the nearby rural residents. No person shall be appointed if he holds any elective county, or city office, and the election or appointment of any member of this commission to any such elective state, county or city office shall operate to vacate his membership on the commission. (Ord. 3915 Sec. 3, 2000; Ord. 3204 Sec. 2, 1989; Ord. 2363 Sec. 1 (part), 1979; Ord. 1806 Sec. 1(part), 1975; Ord. 1567 Sec. 2, 1971)

2.16.410: Parks and Recreation Commission - Powers and Duties:

The commission makes recommendations for the establishment of needed recreational programs and facilities. The commission shall study and appraise recreational needs for the City and is empowered and authorized to solicit and receive gifts, bequests or endowments of money or property and donations and grants from persons, firms, or corporations, including county state or federal government agencies all of which shall be given to and accounted for by the City under applicable laws relating to such gifts.

The commission advises and makes recommendations to the City Council for the management, control, improvements and beautification of all squares and parks of the City and all park drives, parkways, boulevards, play and recreation grounds and facilities. The commission shall also periodically review whether the land that is being used for park purposes is adequate and shall acquire land for park purposes.

The commission approves and adopts rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper operation of the City's parks and recreation facilities. (Ord. 3915 Sec. 4, 2000; Ord. 2855 Sec. 1, 1984; Ord. 2363 Sec. 1 (part), 1979; Ord. 1806 Sec. 1 (part), 1975; Ord. 1567 Sec. 4, 1971)

The Executive Director of Employee and Community Relations is responsible to carry out the policy direction recommended by the Parks and Recreation Commission and established by the City Council.

6.1.2 Parks & Facilities Operations

The Parks and Facilities team provides for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and remodel of the physical plant (parks, open spaces and buildings).

6.1.3 Recreation Services, Special Events and Sponsorship

The Recreation team is responsible for providing recreational, special events, senior center, pool operation, customer service, volunteer coordination, facility management and reservation and outreach and sponsorship opportunities to the community.

6.2 Overview of the Parks and Recreation System

6.2.1 History

In 1906 (two years after the City's incorporation), community members thought Kennewick should develop a park along the river. This was the first of many attempts over the next 15 years or so to provide citizens of the community with a park. On September 26, 1920 a "permanent park commission" was established made up of 17 local organizations and a series of fund-raisers were initiated in efforts to provide a park for Kennewick. In March of 1922 the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company dedicated 6.12 acres to the City to be used as a park (Keewaydin Park), and on March 21, 1922 the City Council adopted an ordinance creating a Parks Commission in accordance with state law.

It would be roughly another 25 years before Kennewick acquired its second park (Fruitland Park) but since that time parks have grown as the community has grown. Presently the community owns or leases approximately 850-acres of undeveloped and developed neighborhood, community and regional parks and natural areas (see Table B-2). Since the City’s beginnings, citizens have had a long history of supporting parks with donated materials, labor, and money both through individual and corporate donations and taxes.

6.2.2 Existing Park Facilities

The City of Kennewick currently maintains 25 developed city neighborhood/community parks, two regional parks - Columbia Park which is a 387-acre park and a regional 1.5-mile riverfront linear 70-acre park, and the Southridge Sports and Events Complex that includes 49 acres. These parklands are owned and / or leased by the City. In addition, the City is responsible for city right-of-ways, and an additional 164+ acres of urban natural open space and three park sites that are maintained by others. (See Table 6-1).

Facilities are lacking in the southeast portion of the Planning Area. The overall condition of the available facilities is considered good to excellent. Some sites require some renovation for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). New construction and renovations are addressing ADA Codes. The remainder of the required updates will be completed through new construction and renovation of existing facilities.

The Kennewick School District has many facilities throughout the Planning Area (see Table B-5). The City of Kennewick has agreements with the Kennewick School District for expanded park uses on two park sites (Eastgate School and Sunset View School), but has not utilized non-City grounds for specific programs. School sites do provide additional green space and play space for surrounding residents. To enhance the successful partnership between the Kennewick School District and the City of Kennewick is the extension of joint scheduling and uniform maintenance standards, which should result in enhanced usage of these public facilities.

Existing Neighborhood/Community Park Facilities and Acres – Table 6-1

	LOCATION	ACRES		LOCATION	ACRES
1	Arboretum	5.0	18	Kenwood Park	1.5
2	Canyon Lakes	5.6	19	Lawrence Scott Park	26.0
3	Civic Center Athletic Park	24.3	20	Layton Park	3.0
4	Columbia Center Estates Park	2.0	21	Monopoly Park	1.6
5	Eastgate Park	14.4	22	Penn Park	0.8
6	Fruitland Park	2.5	23	Sunset Park	7.6
7	Grange Park	26.0	24	Underwood Park	3.1
8	Hanson Park	25.0	25	Vancouver Park	3.0
9	Hatfield Park	3.5	26	Yelm Park	3.0
10	Hawthorne Park	1.5	27	Zintel Canyon (developed area)	1
11	Horse Heaven Hills (15-A leased from KSD)	20.0	28	Levee/Duffy’s Pond Rivershore	70
12	Inspiration Park	5.0			
13	Jay Perry Park	0.5		MAINTAINED BY OTHERS	
14	John Day Park	2.3	1	Vista Lot (Benton County)	.5
15	Keewaydin Park	8.9	2	Westgate (Little League – leased to others)	5.0
16	Columbia Park	387	3	Park Hills Park	0.5
17	Southridge Sports and Events Complex	49			

Existing Greenway Facilities and Acres – Table 6-2

LOCATION	ACRES	LOCATION	ACRES
Vietnam Memorial	1	Three Rivers Vista Field Entertainment District	4.65
City Wide Greenways	30.98		

Existing Undeveloped Natural Areas and Acres – Table 6-3

LOCATION	ACRES	LOCATION	ACRES
Blackberry Canyon	3.5	Zintel Canyon (7 th to 24 th)	67
Zintel Canyon Dam Site	88.7	Perry Monument Overlook	5.5

6.2.3 Existing Recreation Programs

The City of Kennewick offers recreational programs on a year-round basis across the city using both City of Kennewick and Kennewick School District sites. Participation in various types of recreation programs tends to fluctuate from year to year with local interest, trends and established demand (Table 6-2).

Many of the City programs take place at the Kennewick Activity Center (KAC), the Southridge Sports and Events Complex, the Activity Time Building on Dayton Street, the Highlands Grange Building and the Kiwanis Building in Columbia Park. The facilities host a variety of programs for youth to adults, are used for rentals, special events, meetings and sporting activities.

In addition to recreation programs, the City of Kennewick operates the Kennewick Senior Center located in Keewaydin Park. Programming is offered daily (except Saturdays), evenings and Sundays. The Center is available for community rentals on Saturdays. In March 2012 the Southridge Sports and Events Complex opened to the public which provided 42 acres of sports fields and a 30,000 square foot pavilion that houses three full size basketball courts and a multipurpose room.

6.2.4 Existing Senior Center Programs

The Kennewick Senior Center’s focus is to provide quality programs and services that enhance socialization, life-long learning and wellness. The Center contracts and seeks sponsorship with both public and private agencies to help reduce the overall cost as well as enhance the variety and number of programs offered to the community.

6.2.4.1 Senior Volunteer Program

A vital element of the Kennewick Senior Center is its Volunteer Program. The Center has over 160 volunteers that assist in a variety of functions from meal service, program leaders, class instructors, special events assistance, bulk mail projects, and many other opportunities. The volunteer program is an integral part of the Center which helps to offset the cost of programming to the community as well as enhance programs and services offered.

6.2.4.2 Kennewick Senior Center Program Measurement

Program participation, volunteer hours and sponsorship and donations are tracked on a monthly basis at the Kennewick Senior Center.

6.2.4.3 Future Senior Center Program Goals

1. Continue to increase overall programming and services over the next 5 years
2. Develop and market programs that appeal to the next generation senior via the Internet and direct marketing strategies.

3. Enhance the overall Volunteer Program by providing opportunities beyond the Center to include other City wide projects and activities

6.2.4.4 Kennewick Senior Center Program and Service Review – Table 6-4

2010 Programs, Classes & Services		2011 Programs, Classes & Services	
Wellness & Fitness	2,998	Wellness & Fitness	5,331
Games & Cards	3,202	Games & Cards	4,201
Craft & Hobby	3,922	Craft & Hobby	3,997
Services	1,646	Services	2,403
Trips and Tour	195	Trips and Tours	377
Seasonal Events	2,763	Seasonal Events	2,301
Misc. programs	903	Misc. programs	927
Meals on Wheels Congregate , served fresh to participants on site at the Kennewick Senior Center	9,698	Meals-on-Wheels Congregate , served fresh to participants on site at the Kennewick Senior Center	10,467
Meals-on-Wheels Home Delivery lunch prepared on site at the Kennewick Senior Center and delivered by volunteers to the homebound	22,598	Meals-on-Wheels Home Delivery lunch prepared on site at the Kennewick Senior Center and delivered by volunteers to the homebound	28,580
Total	47,925	Total	58,584

2011 Volunteer Services, KSC	Year 2010	Year 2011
Total Volunteer Hours	14,399	13,714
Total Volunteers	193	160
Value of volunteer service based on \$20.37 per hour	\$293,307.63	\$279,354.18

7.

Kennewick Senior Center Staff, FTE	Year 2010	Year 2011
FTE equivalent staff at KSC	1.55	1.55
Participants to FTE ratio	1.55	1.55
Volunteers to FTE ratio	1.55	1.55

6.2.5 Existing Special Events/Tourism Programs

The Special Events program has been in existence for twelve years. The program began due to an increased trend in the use of Columbia Park and other selected parks in the Kennewick Park System for special events, the Recreation Team’s ability to attract regional tournaments and the City becoming a more desirable tourist destination. The number of special events now offered in Kennewick has increased over 120% in the last six years. In response to this growing need, the Special Events Team (SET) has implemented and updated a variety of new programs to assist event organizers, as well as provide quality customer service to the citizens of Kennewick. SET administers the application and permitting process for all Special Events in the City of Kennewick.

6.2.5.1 Special Events Program Measurement

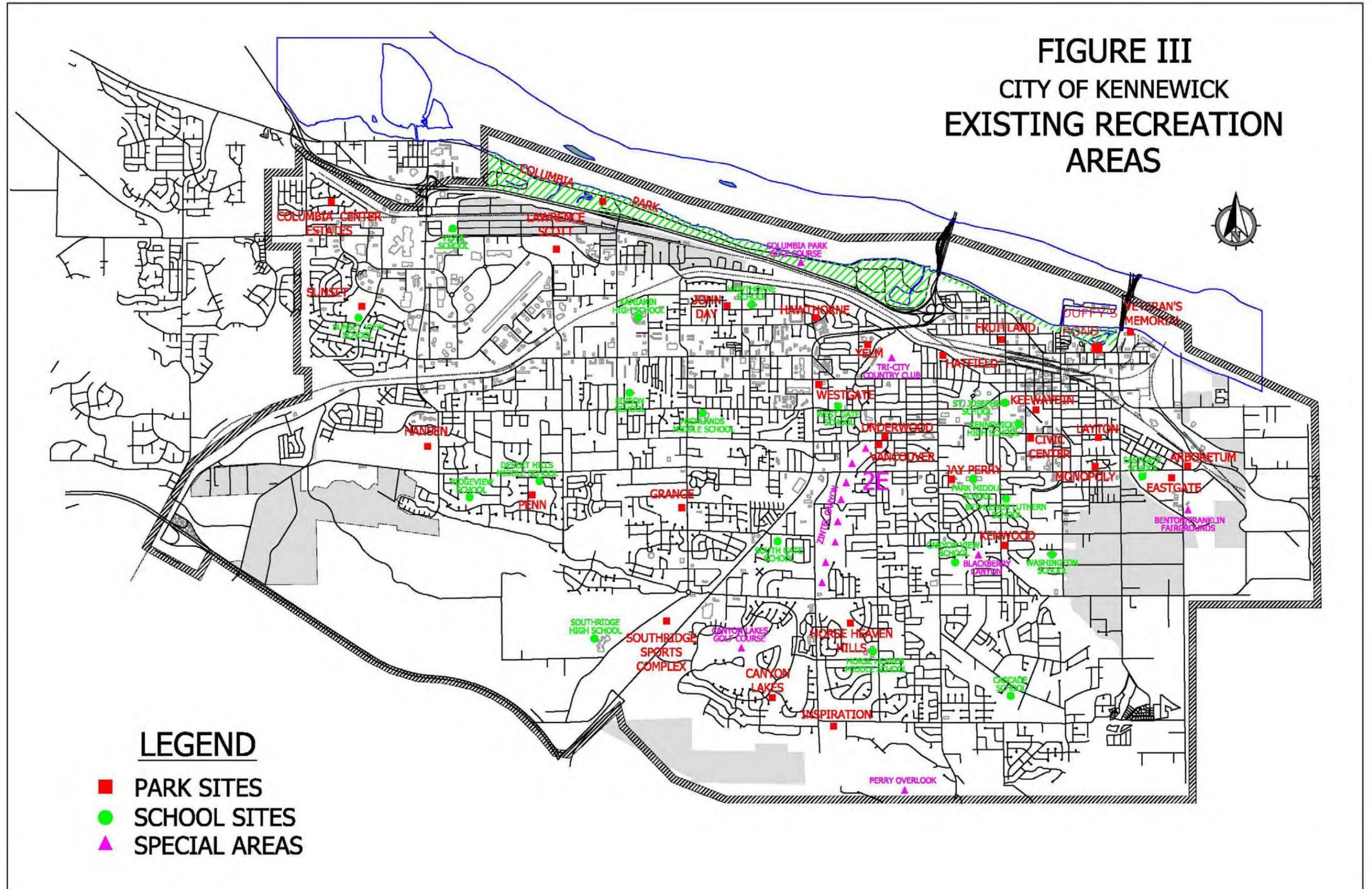
SET conducts surveys with event organizers, tracks staff time and costs through the project accounting system, and receives feedback on customer service. This will be an ongoing program for SET, with measurements and reporting continually being developed to meet the community’s needs.

Special Events Administration					
year	# of events	% growth in # of events	# of FTEs Admin**	FTE Growth	FTE /event per year
2006	55		1.00		0.02
2007	65	15.38%	1.00	0.00	0.02
2008	77	15.58%	1.00	0.00	0.01
2009	70	-10.00%	1.00	0.00	0.01
2010	88	20.45%	1.00	0.00	0.01
2011	110	20.00%	1.00	0.00	0.01
2012	121	9.09%	1.25	0.20	0.01
	66	120.00%	0.3	25.00%	

6.2.5.2 Special Events Program Goals

1. Continue to market Kennewick to event organizers and agencies as a desirable venue for Special Events and tournaments using a variety of methods.
2. Vendors Market – Continue expansion of the program across the park system.
3. Tournaments – Attract tournaments to the City of Kennewick with the addition of the Southridge Sports and Events Complex it allows for expansion of larger scale tournaments as well as tournaments and events that require an indoor venue.

FIGURE III
CITY OF KENNEWICK
EXISTING RECREATION
AREAS



Recreation Performance Measures 2011 & 2010

Program/Service 2011	Winter/Spring	Summer	Fall/Winter	Total
Recreation				
Tot # participants (units of participation)	43,751	17,853	23,890	85,494
Tot # of registrants	4,644	5,077	1,795	11,516
Tot # of programs offered	65	87	53	205
Tot # of programs cancelled (lack of enrollment)	3	14	3	20
Tot # of volunteers on roll	350	33	20	403
Tot # of volunteer hrs	4,933	248	120	5,301
Notes:				
Winter/Spring (includes the youth basketball program)				
Winter/Spring (includes all spring/summer adult and youth softball programs.				
Summer (does not include the pool totals)				
Fall/Winter (includes fall co-ed & men's softball programs)				
Pool				
Tot # participants - Public Swim				
Tot # registrants - Lessons				
Tot # participants (units of participation) - Lessons				
Efficiency Measures				
Recreation				
# of participants (total units) per FTE	9,943	4,057	5,430	19,430
(Winter/Spring) Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff				0
(Summer/Fall/Winter) Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff				0
# of volunteers hrs per FTE	1,121	56	27	1,204
(Winter/Spring) Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff				0
(Summer/Fall/Winter) Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff				0
Service/Quality				
Recreation				
% of participants rating programs as good or better	86%	100%	99%	95%
% of participants rating customer service as good or better	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of programs that utilize volunteers (office volunteer)	7%	3.00%	5.00%	5%

Program/Service 2010	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
Recreation					
Tot # participants (units of participation)	23,562	28,636	19,580	12,244	84,022
Tot # of registrants	2,117	3,466	2,415	1,713	9,711
Tot # of programs offered	47	64	101	52	264
Tot # of programs cancelled (lack of enrollment)	9	8	16	5	38
Tot # of volunteers on roll	164	113	5	64	346
Tot # of volunteer hrs	5,972	1,220	819	199	8,210
Notes:					
1st quarter - Winter (includes the youth basketball program)					
2nd quarter - Spring (includes all spring/summer adult and youth softball programs. Participant #'s were lower)					
3rd quarter - Summer (does not include the pool totals)					
4th Quarter - Fall (includes fall co-ed & men's softball programs)					
Pool					
Tot # participants - Public Swim			17,657		17,657
Tot # registrants - Lessons			1,898		1,898
Tot # participants (units of participation) - Lessons			16,261		16,261
Efficiency Measures					
Recreation					
# of participants (total units) per FTE	5,355	6,508	4,450	2,782	19,095
(Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff)					
# of volunteers hrs per FTE	1,357	277	186	45	1,865
(Based on 3 prog staff, .4 mgr, 1 admin staff)					
Service/Quality					
Recreation					
% of participants rating programs as good or better	93%	100%	100%	100%	
% of participants rating customer service as good or better	90%	100%	100%	100%	
% of programs that utilize volunteers (office volunteer)	1%	1%	0.05%	0.05%	



Basketball at Southridge Sports and Events Complex in the Pavilion



7. DEMAND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Demand and need is sometimes difficult to quantify. A numerical standard may not reflect the topography or natural resources, history, traditional recreation uses, or political environment of a particular community. This report assesses the recreational needs of Kennewick starting with national and state standards and trends, past levels of service standards, public involvement and known community demands.

7.1 National Directions

National trends in the perception of the environment, socioeconomics, technology and in urban development will affect the need for and use of Parks and Recreation facilities. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed a list of the trends and advocacy efforts, which will cause the greatest impact on planning for parks and recreation. These trends in various areas of America society will be reflected in the future needs and desires of citizens for parks and recreation opportunities.

The NRPA identified the following general directions in parks and recreation:

Parks and recreation resources protect our environment, preserve wildlife habitat, strengthen local economies, attract new businesses, contribute to the local tax base, increase property values, and improve the physical and mental health of citizens of all ages. Recognizing the many significant roles of parks and recreation within communities, NRPA has developed a set of guiding policy principles which direct our advocacy efforts:

1. Public Parks – Parks and recreation agencies deliver essential public services and provide recreation opportunities for every community in America. NRPA advocates for federal investments that provide funding for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of parks and public lands as well as recreational infrastructure and resources. NRPA recognizes the unique challenges faced by urban areas and the value these parks and recreation facilities provide to our nation’s cities and urban communities.

2. Health and Wellness for ALL People of ALL Abilities – NRPA believes that opportunities for active recreation are critical to an individual’s and a community’s health and wellness. We advocate for legislation that supports the growing role of public parks and recreation in improving individual and community health through increased physical activity, the prevention of chronic disease, the rehabilitation of wounded service members, and the opportunities for the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in all activities.

3. Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability – Parks and outdoor recreation lands are the essential green infrastructure of our communities and nation. Parks and public recreation lands are carbon-reducing landscapes that help clean our air and water, recharge aquifers, and reduce storm water runoff. Through energy, climate change, and other legislative measures, we advocate for dedicated resources that will sustain, protect, restore, and expand these environmental assets.

4. Children and Nature – NRPA regards improving children’s access to nature as a national policy priority. NRPA believes that public parks and recreation are vital to the national effort to provide safe, healthy ways to explore nature and enhance environmental education.

5. Transportation and Livable Communities – As the nation’s Surface Transportation Program comes up for reauthorization, NRPA places a high priority on national policies that encourage walking, biking, and the development of alternative transportation networks that will create more livable and healthy communities.

US Census Data on Activity Participation

Table I represents data collected from 10,000 homes in 2009 to determine participation in a variety of sports activities. Some of the most popular activities were golf, hiking and bowling. Table II represents data collected on participation in selected leisure time activities. The activities with some of the highest participation are dining out, entertaining with friends and barbequing.

Table 1249. Participation in Selected Sports Activities: 2009

[In thousands (269,988 represents 269,988,000). Data are based on a questionnaire mailed to 10,000 households. The questionnaire asked the male and female heads of households and up to two other household members who were at least seven years of age to indicate their age, the sports in which they participated in 2009, and the number of days of participation in 2009. A participant is defined as an individual seven years of age or older who participates in a sport more than once a year. See source for methodology]

Activity	All persons	Sex		Age								
	Number	Male	Female	7-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 and over years
SERIES I SPORTS												
Total	269,988	132,437	137,551	19,892	25,056	29,526	40,018	43,475	43,208	31,556	18,914	18,343
Number participated in--												
Aerobic exercising \1	33,138	9,519	23,619	1,285	1,960	4,215	8,332	7,286	4,626	2,824	1,451	1,160
Backpacking \2	12,281	7,043	5,238	1,617	1,750	1,903	2,208	2,526	1,497	582	125	72
Baseball	11,507	9,314	2,193	3,971	2,727	1,078	776	1,412	727	502	178	138
Basketball	24,410	16,904	7,506	4,802	6,482	4,249	2,860	3,214	1,998	513	211	81
Bicycle riding \1	38,139	21,265	16,874	6,801	6,395	3,066	5,345	6,937	4,835	2,853	1,318	588
Billiards/Pool	28,172	17,583	10,589	1,183	2,306	5,678	7,546	5,598	3,857	1,301	413	289
Bowling	44,972	23,507	21,465	5,976	6,428	8,325	7,635	8,223	4,565	2,285	886	650
Camping \3	50,863	26,353	24,510	5,942	7,212	5,572	8,759	9,434	7,187	4,050	1,523	1,184
Exercise walking \1	93,359	37,093	56,266	3,573	5,520	8,200	16,045	17,803	17,330	12,595	6,725	5,569
Exercising with equipment \1	57,206	27,815	29,391	960	4,015	7,420	13,104	11,438	9,659	5,090	3,023	2,496
Fishing (net)	32,876	22,714	10,162	3,146	3,508	2,577	6,114	6,327	5,241	3,553	1,481	928
Fishing--fresh water	28,996	20,290	8,706	3,038	3,101	2,470	5,429	5,806	4,195	3,043	1,180	733
Fishing--salt water	8,195	5,807	2,387	529	949	513	1,121	1,248	1,952	986	613	283
Football--tackle	8,890	7,912	978	1,672	3,435	2,032	497	635	205	184	129	103
Golf	22,317	16,893	5,424	1,276	1,660	1,763	4,131	4,208	4,168	2,823	1,388	900
Hiking	34,013	17,397	16,616	3,093	3,828	3,650	6,570	6,527	5,853	2,690	1,296	508
Running/jogging \1	32,212	17,736	14,476	2,672	4,975	5,451	8,332	5,531	3,719	1,024	428	79
Soccer	13,578	7,732	5,846	5,129	3,228	1,692	1,223	1,398	608	171	130	0
Softball	11,829	5,977	5,852	1,821	2,226	1,910	2,239	1,771	1,271	430	80	80
Swimming \1	50,226	23,816	26,410	8,296	8,108	4,604	7,853	8,053	6,484	3,889	1,878	1,051
Tennis	10,818	5,656	5,163	1,443	1,535	970	2,216	2,366	1,540	482	86	181
Volleyball	10,733	4,303	6,430	1,337	3,147	1,975	2,157	1,190	865	298	89	75
Weightlifting	34,505	23,387	11,118	347	3,702	4,900	10,329	6,963	5,098	1,818	898	450
Yoga	15,738	3,241	12,497	357	705	2,449	4,507	3,672	2,028	1,163	467	391

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1248. Participation in Selected Sports Activities: 2009-Continuation

Activity	All persons	Sex		Age								
	Number	Male	Female	7-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 and over years
SERIES II SPORTS												
Total	269,988	132,436	137,552	19,893	25,055	29,526	40,018	43,475	43,208	31,556	18,914	18,343
Number participated in--												
Archery	7,106	5,025	2,081	1,158	1,302	658	1,930	931	745	218	148	15
Boating-motor/power	23,959	13,641	10,318	1,480	2,761	3,047	3,647	4,803	4,125	2,197	1,255	644
Hockey (Ice)	3,057	2,228	829	536	588	312	460	628	211	208	34	79
Hunting with bow and arrow	6,187	5,362	825	128	510	914	1,534	1,368	973	435	275	49
Hunting with firearms	18,816	15,835	2,981	389	1,788	2,377	3,904	3,169	3,651	2,099	1,145	295
In-line roller skating	7,874	3,896	3,978	2,089	1,848	1,108	910	1,238	499	124	19	40
Mountain biking-off road	8,368	4,986	3,382	819	732	793	1,964	1,990	1,346	451	191	81
Muzzle loading	3,797	3,234	563	0	290	581	754	633	795	482	242	20
Paintball games	6,271	5,215	1,056	398	1,867	2,084	607	780	407	126	0	0
Scooter riding	8,114	4,549	3,566	4,384	2,097	166	324	330	380	181	123	129
Skateboarding	8,418	6,298	2,121	2,752	3,255	1,580	414	328	8	39	5	5
Skiing--alpine	6,992	4,384	2,608	546	910	902	1,384	1,308	1,080	586	75	201
Skiing--cross country	1,695	888	807	60	233	91	160	458	342	272	68	10
Snowboarding	6,189	4,314	1,876	504	1,554	1,614	1,605	697	73	85	29	29
Table tennis/ping pong	13,306	7,596	5,710	1,418	2,353	1,992	2,751	2,049	1,863	442	226	213
Target shooting	19,776	15,054	4,722	1,079	1,993	2,688	4,331	3,276	3,323	1,770	863	453
Target shooting-airgun	5,167	4,228	938	559	1,449	852	469	643	559	341	211	82
Water skiing	5,191	2,826	2,364	362	678	1,175	1,158	1,016	625	154	12	0
Work-out at club	38,320	17,597	20,723	394	2,123	6,387	8,837	7,242	6,072	3,588	2,076	1,598

FOOTNOTES:

- \1 Participant engaged in activity at least six times in the year.
- \2 Includes wilderness camping.
- \3 Vacation/overnight

Source: National Sporting Goods Association, Mt. Prospect, IL, Sports Participation in 2009: Series I and Series II (copyright).

For more information:

<http://www.nsga.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3479>

Internet release date: 9/30/2011

Table 1240. Adult Participation in Selected Leisure Activities, by Frequency: 2010

[In thousands (16,640 represents 16,640,000), except percent. For fall 2010. Percent is based on total projected population of 228,112,000. Based on sample and subject to sampling error; see source]

Activity	Participated in the last 12 months \1		Frequency of Participation							
			Two or more times a week		Once a week		Two to three times a month		Once a month	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adult education courses	16,640	7.3	3,116	1.4	1,973	0.9	762	0.3	1,312	0.6
Attend auto shows	19,346	8.5	313	0.1	337	0.2	557	0.2	721	0.3
Attend art galleries or shows	20,985	9.2	78	(2)	215	0.1	879	0.4	2,272	1.0
Attend classical music/opera performances	9,715	4.3	99	(2)	65	(2)	409	0.2	900	0.4
Attend country music performances	11,266	4.9	67	(2)	125	0.1	239	0.1	458	0.2
Attend dance performances	10,010	4.4	122	0.1	162	0.1	335	0.2	403	0.2
Attend horse races	6,654	2.9	159	0.1	177	0.1	155	0.1	379	0.2
Attend other music performances \2	26,536	11.6	135	0.1	332	0.2	1,120	0.5	2,129	0.9
Attend rock music performances	25,176	11.0	187	0.1	173	0.1	730	0.3	1,136	0.5
Backgammon	4,234	1.9	435	0.2	366	0.2	416	0.2	486	0.2
Baking	57,703	25.3	10,394	4.6	8,482	3.7	12,482	5.5	9,321	4.1
Barbecuing	79,119	34.7	12,497	5.5	12,939	5.7	18,871	8.3	10,473	4.6
Billiards/pool	19,468	8.5	975	0.4	1,432	0.6	2,125	0.9	2,063	0.9
Bird watching	13,793	6.1	6,101	2.7	1,338	0.6	1,169	0.5	876	0.4
Board games	37,993	16.7	2,890	1.3	3,134	1.4	6,574	2.9	7,759	3.4
Book clubs	5,747	2.5	285	0.1	234	0.1	419	0.2	2,732	1.2
Chess	6,896	3.0	549	0.2	533	0.2	823	0.4	576	0.3
Concerts on radio	6,441	2.8	1,308	0.6	747	0.3	548	0.2	572	0.3
Cooking for fun	50,243	22.0	19,162	8.4	7,495	3.3	6,795	3.0	4,415	1.9
Crossword puzzles	29,996	13.2	12,866	5.6	3,136	1.4	2,811	1.2	2,674	1.2
Dance/go dancing	20,995	9.2	1,636	0.7	2,162	1.0	2,728	1.2	2,964	1.3
Dining out	112,477	49.3	20,158	8.8	25,173	11.0	26,644	11.7	15,686	6.9
Entertain friends or relatives at home	87,455	38.3	6,976	3.1	9,139	4.0	18,565	8.1	19,611	8.6
Fantasy sports league	8,969	3.9	2,855	1.3	1,559	0.7	372	0.2	330	0.1
Furniture refinishing	6,292	2.8	201	0.1	79	(2)	359	0.2	406	0.2
Go to bars/night clubs	43,513	19.1	3,133	1.4	4,846	2.1	7,428	3.3	6,430	2.8
Go to beach	58,670	25.7	3,303	1.5	2,018	0.9	4,875	2.1	5,428	2.4
Go to live theater	30,547	13.4	333	0.2	256	0.1	896	0.4	3,331	1.5
Go to museums	32,960	14.5	121	0.1	198	0.1	1,171	0.5	3,317	1.5
Home decoration and furnishing	22,781	10.0	890	0.4	977	0.4	1,861	0.8	4,178	1.8
Karaoke	8,186	3.6	460	0.2	401	0.2	665	0.3	904	0.4
Painting, drawing	13,791	6.1	2,360	1.0	1,288	0.6	1,625	0.7	1,609	0.7
PC/computer games (play online with software)	16,563	7.3	7,389	3.2	2,027	0.9	1,352	0.6	827	0.4
PC/computer games (play online without software)	24,454	10.7	12,893	5.7	2,771	1.2	2,152	0.9	1,153	0.5
PC/computer games (play offline with software)	18,971	8.3	8,770	3.8	2,334	1.0	2,040	0.9	1,295	0.6
Photo Album/Scrap book	15,284	6.7	1,237	0.5	743	0.3	1,973	0.9	2,332	1.0
Photography	26,173	11.5	4,358	1.9	3,310	1.5	5,332	2.3	3,508	1.5
Picnic	26,321	11.5	281	0.1	591	0.3	1,672	0.7	3,780	1.7
Play bingo	10,271	4.5	754	0.3	1,095	0.5	811	0.4	1,342	0.6
Play cards	46,190	20.3	5,679	2.5	4,969	2.2	6,400	2.8	7,567	3.3
Play musical instrument	18,078	7.9	7,435	3.3	2,096	0.9	1,959	0.9	1,211	0.5
Reading books	86,540	37.9	47,483	20.8	8,298	3.6	7,513	3.3	6,312	2.8
Reading comic books	5,557	2.4	1,161	0.5	636	0.3	886	0.4	527	0.2
Sudoku puzzles	26,540	11.6	10,265	4.5	2,505	1.1	3,159	1.4	2,495	1.1
Trivia games	11,872	5.2	1,891	0.8	1,327	0.6	1,397	0.6	1,490	0.7
Woodworking	10,202	4.5	1,714	0.8	965	0.4	1,631	0.7	1,443	0.6
Word games	22,147	9.7	7,768	3.4	2,709	1.2	2,817	1.2	1,899	0.8
Zoo attendance	28,148	12.3	189	0.1	239	0.1	632	0.3	2,112	0.9

SYMBOL

Z represents less than 0.05.

FOOTNOTES

\1 Includes those participating less than once a month not shown separately.

\2 Excluding country and rock.

Source: GfK Mediamark Research & Intelligence, LLC, New York, NY, Top-line Reports (copyright).

For more information:

<http://www.gfkmri.com>

Internet release date: 9/30/2011

7.2 State Trends

The Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) regularly evaluates and assesses the state's recreation and park needs. Studies have been conducted in 2002 and more recently in 2006. The 2006 survey was conducted interviewing 3,000 people about outdoor recreation. The survey found that walking is the most popular form of recreation, and has been for more than ten years. The second most popular activity is "team-individual sports and physical activity," which includes playground use and outdoor sports, from basketball to football. The 2006 indicated four major findings that were similar to 2002, they were:

- Most outdoor recreation appears to take place close to home on local lands.
- State, federal and private lands may host fewer numbers of people, but still experience considerable use and resulting challenges.
- Expressions of public frustration with recreation agencies seem to indicate that there is a need for better communication among providers and users.
- Reports of increased crowding and conflict among and within virtually all types of recreation indicate a need to provide better-managed land and facilities.

The State continues to recognize the positive influence that local parks have on communities on important social issues such as crime prevention. Citizen participants in State focus group meetings were asked to identify the facilities most desired in a park. The most frequently selected local park amenities statewide were, in this order:

1. Natural areas
2. Unpaved trails
3. Playgrounds
4. Beaches (on any water type)
5. Picnic areas
6. Paved trails
7. Outdoor swimming pools
8. Water viewpoints
9. Boating access
10. Sport fields and courts: baseball/softball, basketball, soccer, tennis.

These preferences reflect an increased appreciation of the natural environment, participation in trail-based activities, and a high need for water access. These need to be incorporated into local parks statewide.

The State of Washington *Estimates of Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation in Washington State March 2003* reported "walking in neighborhood parks / trails" as the second most popular type of outdoor recreation in the State, with one of the highest projected growth rates through the end of the century. Other activities dependent on parks include using playground equipment, picnicking, softball, soccer, swimming, jogging, basketball, rollerblading, skateboarding, volleyball, tennis and other field sports.

The State recommends that local agencies take the following actions:

- There is a high need to provide better managed land and facilities supporting virtually all outdoor recreation categories;

- Linear activities are the most popular activities. A significant portion of all linear activity, especially walking and bicycling, takes place close to home on sidewalks, streets and roads. It is not well understood whether walkers and cyclists actually prefer the facilities and settings they use most frequently.
- Sports, individual and team types combined, is second in popularity, with many, sometimes incompatible sports competing for use of available facilities;
- Nature and natural settings play an important role in many activities by category and type. There is high participation in observing and photographing outdoors, especially wildlife, as well as continued participation in the established nature-dependent activities of hunting and fishing, all of which indicates the importance of preserving habitat for fish and wildlife;
- There is a growing evidence of declining public health related to inactivity, and a need to address the role of outdoor recreation in helping to reverse this decline;
- There is a need to find acceptable means to pay for maintenance and operation, including improved on-the-ground management presence, of public lands and facilities; and
- There is a need for improved data on public recreation behavior and preferences, as well as the inventory of available facilities, in order to ensure that public resources are more effectively utilized in meeting public needs.

SCORP 2006 List of Activities

List of Activities by Participant		
2005-06 Survey Results		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Participation by Percent of 2005 Population (rounded)</i>	<i>Estimated Number of People (rounded)</i>
Walking-hiking	73%	4,567,000
Team-individual sports, physical activity	69%	4,316,000
Nature activity (wildlife photography, bird watching, gardening)	53%	3,315,000
Picnicking	46%	2,877,000
Community center activities (classes, events)	45%	2,815,000
Water activities such as boating	36%	2,252,000
Sightseeing	35%	2,189,000
Bicycle riding (all kinds)	30%	1,876,000
ORV use (all kinds)	18%	1,126,000
Snow-ice activities	17%	1,063,000
Camping (tent, RV)	17%	1,063,000
Fishing	15%	938,000
Hunting-shooting	7%	437,000
Equestrian activities	4%	250,000
Air activities (hang gliding, bungee jumping, flying, etc)	4%	250,000

Top Ranking Activities		
Participation Survey Results Using Average Month		
Rank	Reported in 2002	Reported in 2005-06
1	Walking-hiking	Walking-hiking
2	Team-individual sports	Team-individual sports
3	Nature (photography-gardening)	Nature (photography, gardening)
4	Sightseeing	Picnicking
5	Bicycle riding	Indoor activities (classes, events)
6	Indoor	Water activities
7	Picnicking	Sightseeing
8	Water activities	Bicycle riding
9	Snow-ice activities	ORV use
10	Fishing	Snow-ice activities
11	Camping	Camping
12	ORV use	Fishing
13	Hunting-shooting	Hunting-shooting
14	Equestrian	Equestrian activities
15	Air activities	Air activities

SCORP 2006

7.2.1 Local Trends

The City of Kennewick identified some specific factors that are likely to influence future parks and recreation needs. Some of these trends will influence the selection of Parks and Recreation standards for the next decade toward recreation and leisure:

- Budgetary challenges – as expenditures continue to increase and revenues fall, new and creative methods of providing services and parks to the community will need to be examined and implemented.
- Riverfront recreation (Columbia Park) needs to provide a balance of water access for its citizens while being sensitive to the environmental and cultural concerns.
- Partnerships with local user groups, the Kennewick School District and other municipal agencies and citizen action groups will remain a priority;
- Growth of youth and adult team and individual sports needs to be accommodated
- Volunteer support of parks and recreation projects and programs to assist in keeping pace with current service demands while keeping the cost of program service in check.

7.3 Public Involvement

The City of Kennewick has an ongoing commitment of outreach and public involvement in parks and recreation with participants and constituents. This includes:

- 1996 - JC Draggoo & Associates conducted a Recreation Sport Facility Needs Appraisal for the City of Kennewick. The facility needs assessment within their report included recreation participation levels for selected sports, and needs expressed by individual user groups.
- The development of the 2000 Columbia Park Master Development plan included public involvement in identifying recreation needs.
- 2006- Present – Special event and recreation program evaluations are conducted annually to determine participant satisfaction with programs.

- 2009 – Focus Groups Southridge Sports and Events Complex – over 30 meetings with user groups were conducted to determine the recreational and facility needs.
- 2009/10 – Columbia Park West End Master Plan – In conjunction with the City of Richland and Berger Abam Consulting involved considerable public involvement on the future of the west end of Columbia Park.
- 2011 – Online Survey (200 respondents) – The survey was posted on the City of Kennewick website in the summer of 2011 to determine the community’s pulse on programs, parks and future direction.
- 2012 – Parks and Recreation Open House at the Southridge Sports & Events Complex face to face surveys were completed with attendees (45)
- 2012 – User Surveys. Staff and the Kennewick Parks and Recreation Commission completed user group surveys to determine current and future needs for parks and recreation
- 2012 – Tri-Cities Rivershore Master Plan II – was a cooperative effort with the Tri-Cities Visitor and Convention Bureau (TCVCB), MIG Consulting, the Cities of Pasco, Kennewick and Richland, Benton and Franklin counties, the Ports of Benton, Kennewick and Pasco, the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Ben Franklin Transit that involved multi-jurisdictional outreach and input to the plan.
- 2012 (May) – City of Kennewick Citizens Academy provided a focus group opportunity to discuss parks and recreation operations and determine the future direction of parks and recreation from a constituent perspective.

The Draft Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan will be the subject of a public review and meeting as outlined in the table below, cumulating with an October 2012 Kennewick City Council meeting and public hearing to consider adoption of the 2013 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan.

Table 7-1

OUTREACH	DATE
Draft presented to Parks and Recreation Commission	June 14, 2012
Draft presented to Economic Development Committee	July 17, 2012
Draft presented at Council Workshop	July 24, 2012
Draft plan printed, distributed and placed on City web site. Advertise initial comment period and meeting dates.	July 30, 2012
Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting and Public Hearing to discuss draft plan and to take public comments.	August 16 , 2012
Final draft plan prepared, print, distribute and placed on City web site. Advertise final comment period and meeting dates.	September 6, 2012
City Council meeting for final Public Hearing and plan adoption.	October 16, 2012

7.4 Joint Use of Facilities

The City of Kennewick and the Kennewick School District have established a strong partnership in the joint development and use of park facilities in conjunction with schools. The City desires to maintain this partnership,

The successes of this partnership over the last six years include:

- The pre-school program partnership with the Early Childhood Learning Center that includes pre-school children into the City’s program. This has been hugely successful and will continue into 2013
- Pool usage – Post season the High Schools use the pool for training and swim meets.

- Southridge Sports and Events Complex – The Southridge Girls softball team uses the ball fields for practices and games. Also the proximity of the SS&EC provides opportunities for expanded tournament and event opportunities such as baseball, softball and basketball tournaments.
- The KSD high school tennis teams play many of their games at the Lawrence Scott Tennis Courts.
- The City of Kennewick youth basketball program uses KSD gymnasiums to host the programs across Kennewick.
- Joint outreach efforts to children and families for parks and recreation programs, financial assistance and events include school outreach, distribution of flyers and program information primarily distributed in the elementary and middle school age groups.
- Hansen Park and Lawrence Scott Parks have hosted several middle and high school cross country meets.
- Kennewick High School Baseball Team subleases the Roy Johnson field

7.5 Existing Supply Evaluation

JC Draggoo & Associates assessed sport facilities in the Kennewick area in 1995, summarizing their results in a report dated January 19, 1996. The report was reviewed and updated in the *Design Development Report, Economic Development Plan and Asset Management Program for the Proposed Southridge Tournament Sports Fields Complex*, dated September 13, 2004 by the Public Enterprise Group (PEG). The Southridge Sports and Events Complex was completed in 2012 which has helped in addressing some of the supply issues that were outlined in the study. The Draggoo report made the following recommendations and as further outlined in Table 7-2:

- Scheduling at sport facilities (particularly schools) should be managed by an area-wide committee or council rather than by the individual principal or facility operator.
- Preparation of sport facilities should be improved to allow increased use of existing facilities. Upgrade existing senior baseball, softball, and soccer fields at school sites.
- A four-field multi-use baseball complex that could be used for both youth and senior baseball (about 16-20 acres) should be developed and managed by the organizations that use it (private sport groups).
- Convert five youth baseball fields on school sites to senior field dimensions.
- A four-field softball complex of competitive quality should be considered.
- A dedicated soccer complex should be constructed.
- Add lighting to existing tennis courts to allow evening and nighttime play.
- Construct an indoor swimming pool.
- Develop a gymnasium to accommodate two full court basketball courts and three volleyball courts.
- As school renovations occur, encourage schools to upgrade gymnasiums to meet the standards.

Table 7-2
Summary of Sport Facility Needs (Current and Year 2012)
Kennewick Area

Type of Facility	Tri-City wide inventory	Kennewick Inventory
Baseball Field (youth)	28	13
Baseball Field (high school)	24	9
Baseball Field (Adult)	5	2
Basketball Court	45	18
Soccer Field	45	10
Softball Field	37	15
Swimming Pool (Pub & Priv) indoor	4 priv	2
Swimming Pool (outdoor)	6	1
Tennis Court	109	47
Volleyball Court	49	19
Total	352	136
% of facilities in Kennewick		39%

TCVCB Facility Inventory 2009, 2012

The PEG report further refined the Sports Fields needs as follows:

In order to determine the appropriate number and types of sports fields, their configuration in the Master Plan, and the types of support amenities that should be included in the Southridge Tournament Sports Fields Complex Master Plan, the Project Team reviewed and analyzed existing information and new information obtained from surveys, interviews and community workshops.

Although they did not want to duplicate the effort the City went to in 1996 to develop the *RECREATION / SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS APPRAISAL*, they did review the document and updated the sports field data to 2004. There is one major difference in how we determined the sports field need for the proposed project. The *1996 RECREATION / SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS APPRAISAL* determined the need for fields by comparing the number of fields in Kennewick per 1000 population with an adjusted population standard of the National Park & Recreation Association standard for sports fields per 1000 population. We determined need by looking at the number of existing fields, number of teams & players and the projected growth from survey information to determine the difference between supply and demand. The problem with using population-based standards is that they don't take into consideration the popularity and participation rates of each type of sport field activity. For example, a community with a large senior citizen population doesn't need the number of soccer fields the national average per 1000 population says a community should have. On the other hand, a community with a large family demographic and heavy participation rates will need more than the national average. It is apparent from our research that Kennewick and the Tri-Cities area is a very active sports community and has a large family demographic. Therefore our recommended field needs for the proposed sports complex differ slightly from the 1996 study

7.6 Level of Service Standards

Level of Service (LOS) is a way to quantify the need for parks and recreation services and facilities. It can be based on population (acres or square feet per 1,000 people or residences, or one ball field for every 5,000 people) or service area (park acreage per 1,000 acres of service area or one park serves a two-mile radius). LOS is an expression of the minimum acceptable facilities for citizens in the community, and guides the determination of land requirements for various kinds of recreation facilities.

The accepted national practice in the past has been to adopt a uniform national standard such as 10 acres of total park land per 1,000 population. However, there are many variables that can affect the determination of LOS, including community recreation history, topography, available natural resources, climate, political commitment and funding.

In 1975, the City adopted a neighborhood park standard of 1 acre of park land per 450 population (2.22 acres per 1,000 population), and a community park standard of 7.8 acres per 1,000 people. The combination of these two established the City's ultimate goal of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 people. However, in 1993, the City revised those standards to take into account the geographic constraints, practical considerations, and recreational user patterns that have historically occurred. The City decreased the standard for combined neighborhood/community park lands to a ratio of 3 acres of park land to 1,000 population. Total open space goals have been established at 20-acres/1,000 population for a citywide average, and a minimum of 5 acres per park neighborhood.

In Kennewick, rainfall averages 7 inches annually, requiring that park sites be irrigated year-round. Un-irrigated natural open space in developed areas is primarily vegetated with dry land field grasses. These areas can easily become a significant fire hazard during much of the year. As a result, the City has decreased the standard for natural open space.

The City has a number of smaller "pocket" neighborhood parks varying in size up to 5 acres. Small park sites are very labor intensive to maintain. In addition, the use of mini-parks by the surrounding neighborhood is light. Parks, which are not used frequently, are subject to a higher incidence of vandalism and undesirable activities. For these reasons, the City revised the neighborhood park standards to establish a minimum park size of 5 acres, resulting in lower maintenance costs and providing enough area to allow uses in the park to change as the neighborhood changes.

Table 7-3 shows National Park Standards. Table 7-4 indicates the LOS standards that the City has determined are appropriate given the unique characteristics and history of Kennewick.

**Table 7-3
National Park Standards**

Park Classification	Use	Standard Unit	NRPA Standard
Community Parks	Areas suited for athletic complex, pool, natural quality, picnicking or any combination of the above	acres/1,000 population	8.00
Neighborhood Parks	Areas suited for field games, crafts, playgrounds, picnicking, aquatic playground	acres/1,000 population	2.00
Swimming Pools		population/pool	20,000

Source: National Parks and Recreation Association

**Table 7-4
Kennewick Park Standards**

Park Classification	Standard Unit	Kennewick	
		2006 Standard	2006 Actual
Combined Community and Neighborhood Parks	Acres/1,000 population	3.0	5.02 avg.
Neighborhood Facility			Citywide Actual
Ball Fields (youth)	Per neighborhood	1.0	0.84 avg.
Basketball court	Per neighborhood	1.0	2.00 avg.
Soccer fields	Per neighborhood	1.0	1.63 avg.
Tennis Courts	Per neighborhood	1.0	0.91 avg.
Playlot	Per neighborhood	1.0	2.63 avg.
Picnic Shelter	Per neighborhood	1.0	1.54 avg.
Regional Facility			
Recreational Center	Per community	1.0	1
Senior Center	Per community	1.0	1
Swimming Pool	Facility/1,000 population	1/40,000	0.59
Golf course	Per community	1.0	1.0
Campground	Per community	1.0	0
Open Space	Acres/1,000 population	20.0	23.96 avg.
Trails (bicycle/pedestrian/nature)		No standard	14.3 miles
Ball Fields (adults)	Facility/1,000 population	1/6,000	.71

7.7 Projected Need

The following section is a generalized analysis of the entire Planning Area (Figure I). In order to become more specific on existing and proposed conditions, the Planning Area was broken down into neighborhood units. This enables one to evaluate the Neighborhood Unit as a specific environment within the larger Planning Area setting. First, the Planning Area was divided into east/west sectors. U.S. 395, because of its central location in relation to the Planning Area, became the obvious sector divider. Some of the criteria used to establish the sector divider were as follows:

1. Differences in growth rate. It is estimated that the West Sector receives 75% of the present growth while the East Sector receives the remaining 25%. The East Sector is in the older part of town, with established neighborhoods and businesses, while the West Sector receives most new subdivisions, retail and commercial businesses.
2. Difference in location of existing park sites, with the majority of developed parks located in the East Sector.
3. U.S. 395 is somewhat of a circulation and transportation barrier, especially for pedestrian and bicycle travel.

With the east/west division line, each sector was then divided into Neighborhood Units (see Figure IV, Neighborhood Unit Map). The criteria used to establish these Neighborhood Units were as follows:

1. Try to keep a maximum projected population between 6,000 to 9,000 people with a maximum of 10,000.
2. Try to keep Neighborhood Units of similar size, using four square miles as the ideal size.
3. Try to keep some type of school facility within the Neighborhood Unit.
4. Recognizing natural and man-made barriers, such as, but not limited to, canals, railroads, major arterials, freeways, incompatible land uses.

NOTE: Park Acreage needed figures on each Neighborhood Unit were arrived at by using the 3.0/1,000 ratio as it relates to the maximum population, to be considered as a generalized acreage number only.

The following pages represent the Neighborhood Units as they relate to the Neighborhood Unit Map (Figure IV). At the beginning of these Neighborhood Units is an acreage sheet giving existing and proposed figures for the entire Planning Area and the East and West Sector Summaries (see pages 34 through 59). Explanations of the acreage sheet categories are as follows:

1. The Neighborhood/Community Park figures represent the number of acres needed to compliment the acres/1,000 population as established earlier in this section.
2. Existing Acreage figures represent all acreage developed and undeveloped, which has been designated for park purposes.
3. Developed Acres Short is the difference between how many acres are needed and how many acres the City has. It represents the shortage of developed park acres currently.
4. Additional Actual Acres represents that amount of acreage that is needed at this time.

In the Legend for Neighborhood Units, three different categories have been established; existing, proposed and potential. The following is an explanation of the three, and should be considered when evaluating the Neighborhood Unit maps.

Existing Park: A developed park site maintained by the City and providing recreational facilities at this time.

Proposed Park: A specific parcel of land that has been designated for future park purposes. Undeveloped land that has been acquired through the Subdivision Ordinance, leased, bought or given to the City for park purposes.

Potential Park: Where initial steps may be taken to acquire a site as a future park.

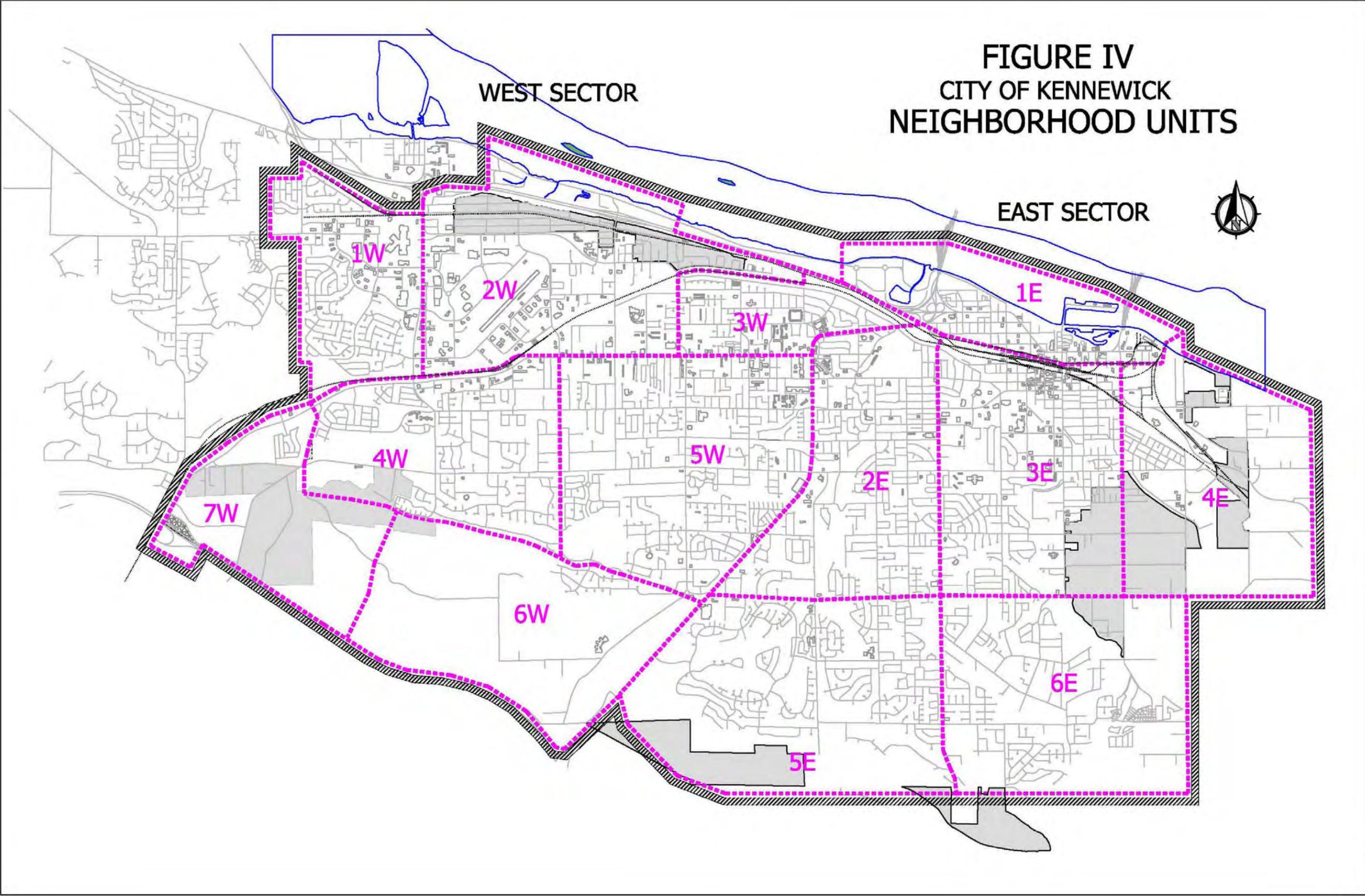
**Table 7-5
Neighborhood/Community Park Needs**

Calculated Level of Service		3 acres/1,000											
Park Zone	CURRENT					N O T E S	Optimum Based on LOS				N O T E S	Park Zone	
	2012 Existing Population	Req'd Acres	Existing Devel'd	Existing Undevel.	Developed Acres Short		2018 Estimated Population	Optimum Req'd acres	Acres Short	Additional Actual Acres Needed			
E1	1208	3.62	146.00	63.50	-	1	1,208	3.62	-			E1	
E2	10119	30.36	15.10	67.00	15.3	2	10,319	30.96	-			E2	
E3	14405	43.22	41.80	3.50	-		14,475	43.43	-			E3	
E4	1925	5.78	19.40	0.00	-		1,925	5.78	-			E4	
E5	7552	22.66	30.60	5.50	-		7,852	23.56	-			E5	
E6	5075	15.23	0.00	0.00	15.2	3	5,410	16.23	16.23	20.0	3	E6	
W1	6093	18.28	9.60	0.00	8.7	4	6,493	19.48	9.88	7.5	4	W1	
W2	6660	19.98	26.50	175.00	-	5	6,810	20.43	-		5	W2	
W3	4523	13.57	3.80	0.00	9.8	6	4,523	13.57	9.77	10.0	6	W3	
W4	7230	21.69	25.80	0.00	-		7,736	23.21	-			W4	
W5	13112	39.34	26.00	0.00	13.3	7	13,472	40.42	14.42	6.0	7	W5	
W6	675	2.03	42.00	7.00	(40.0)	8	2,175	6.53	-		8	W6	
W7	298	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.9	3	1,998	5.99	5.99	10.0	3	W7	
TOTALS	78,875	236.63	386.60	321.50	23.19		84,396	253.19	56.29	53.5		TOTALS	

Assume: Minimum park size - 5 acres
 Desirable - One large 15 to 25 acre park per Neighborhood Unit.
 2012 population based on City at 75,420 and County areas with in UGB at 3,456.

- Notes:**
- 1 Includes east end of Columbia Park, Ivey, and Duffy's Pond
 - 2 Future development of Zintel Canyon will meet this need.
 - 3 Need to acquire land - This area is 75% County area. Work with County to secure.
 - 4 Expansion/addition virtually impossible, keep options open. School land will help to offset impacts.
 - 5 Includes west end of Columbia Park.
 - 6 Expansion/addition virtually impossible, keep options open. School land will help to offset impacts.

**FIGURE IV
CITY OF KENNEWICK
NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS**



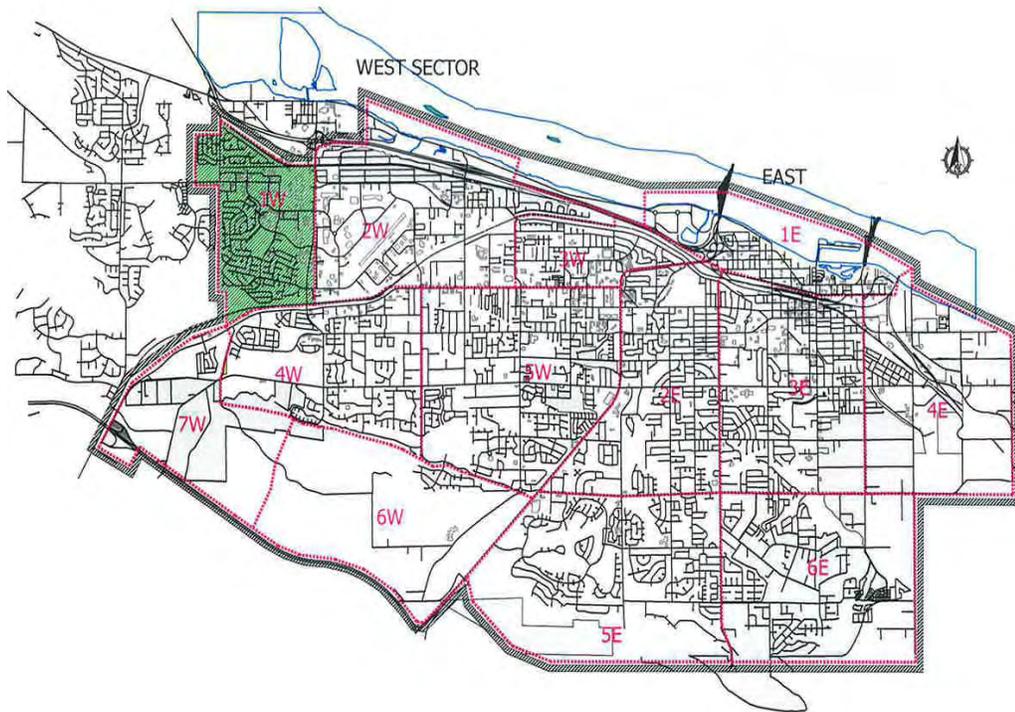
PLAYGROUND AT ZINTEL CANYON PARK

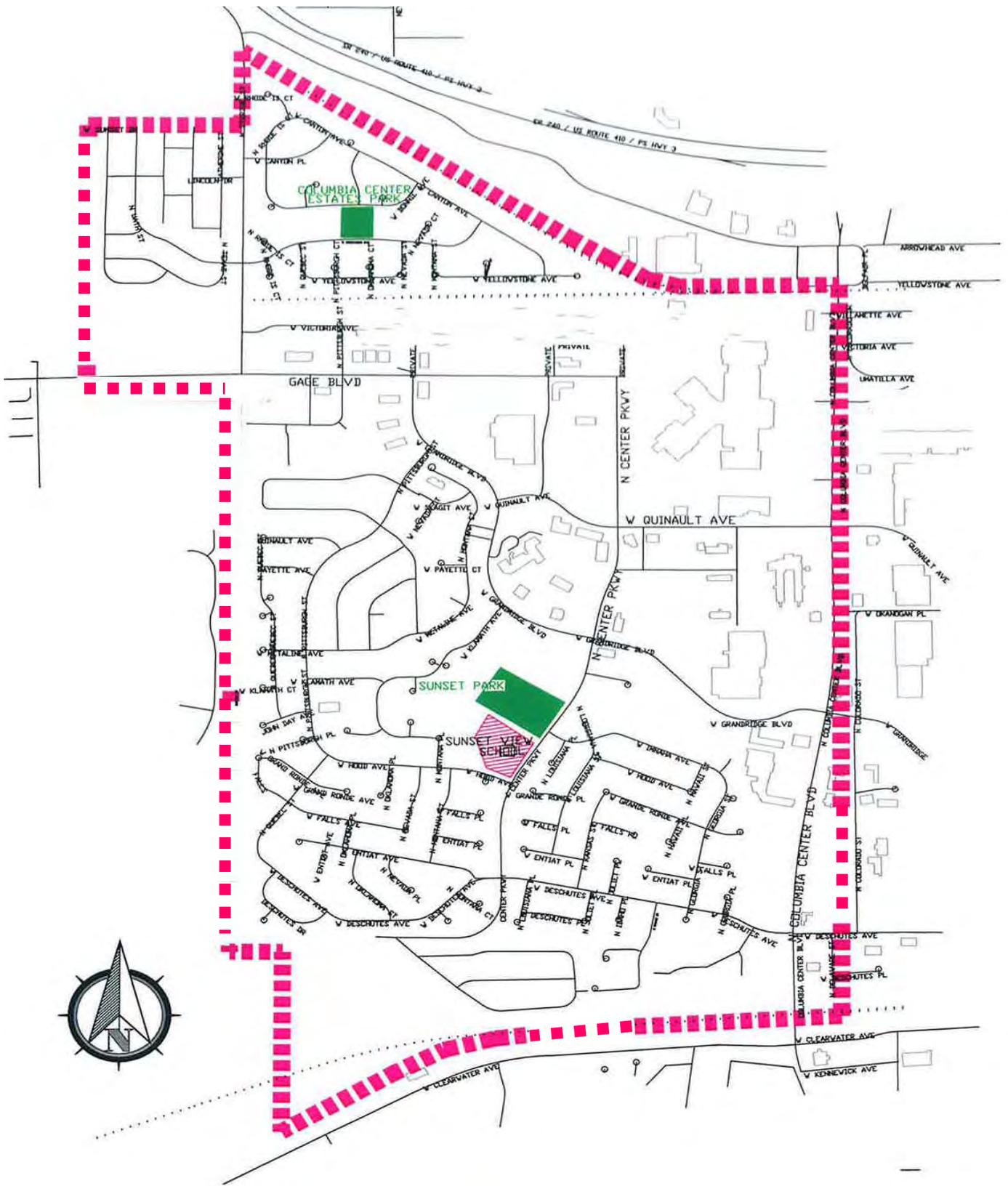


NEIGHBORHOOD 1W – SUNSET

Total acres (approx.)	1,019
2018 estimated population	6,493
2012 population	6,093
School acres	25.0
Park acres (developed)	9.6
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	8.7
Additional actual acres needed	7.5 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,019
County acres	0

Narrative: This area is rapidly reaching maximum population. By the acres/population formula, 5 additional acres are required for today's needs. As the neighborhood is reaching full development, the opportunity for acquiring additional acreage will be limited. The City should be open to and looking for opportunities in this neighborhood. With Sunset Park being adjacent to a developed school site, the school site does add some total value to the neighborhood's recreational opportunities. A covered picnic shelter is needed at Sunset Park.



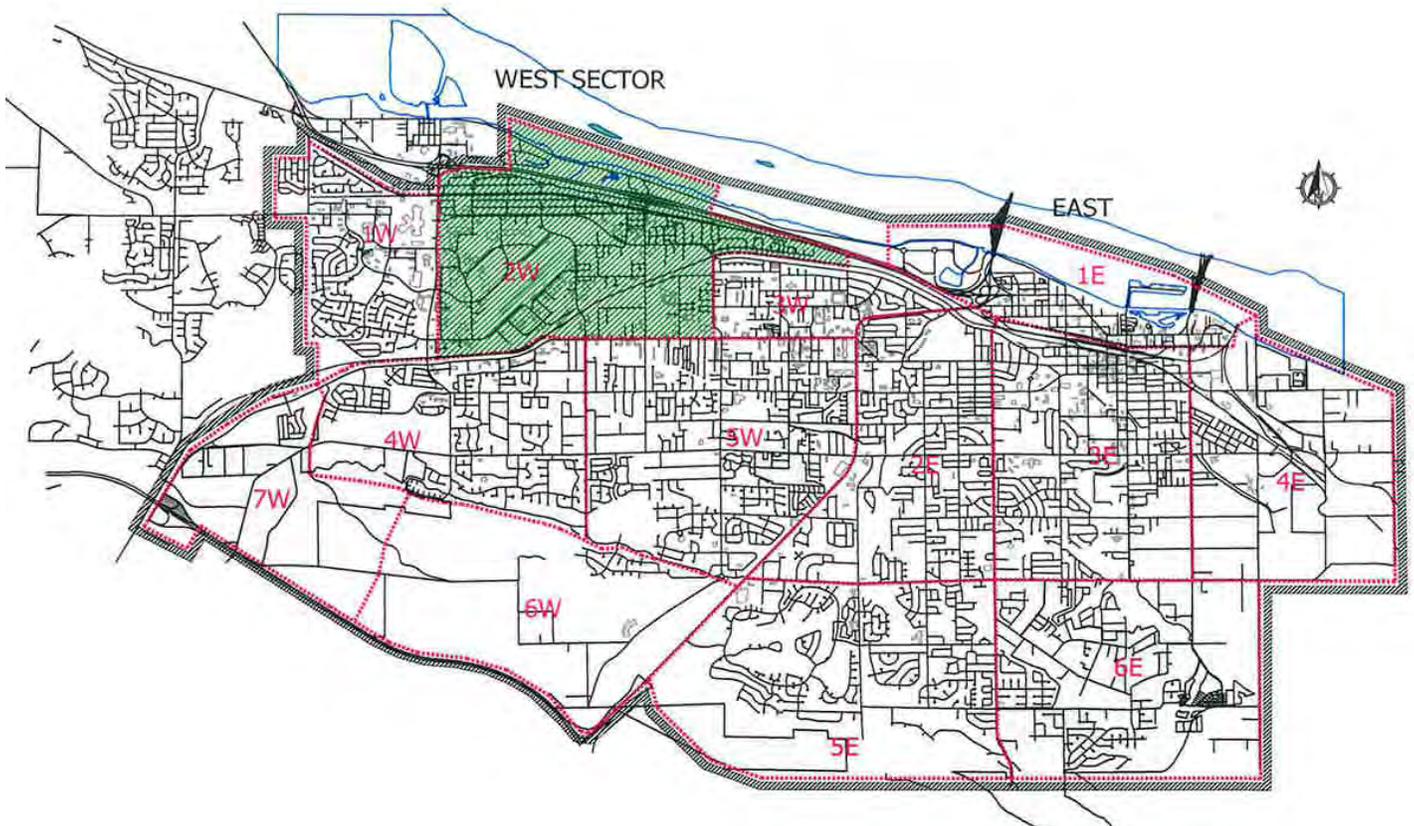


Neighborhood Unit 1 W

NEIGHBORHOOD 2W – SCOTT

Total acres	1,709
2018 estimated population	6,810
2012 population	6,660
School acres	52
Park acres (developed)	26.5
Park acres (undeveloped)	175 (Col. Park west end)
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,324
County acres	385

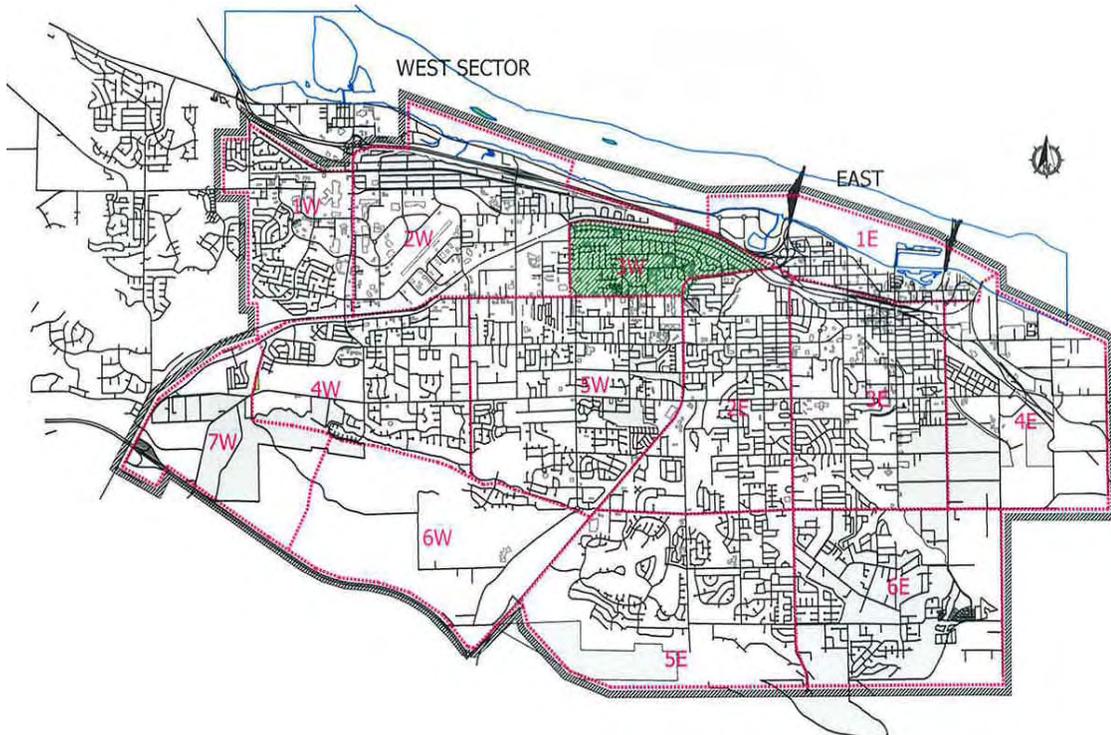
Narrative: The southwest section of Neighborhood 2W is largely commercial. The west end of Columbia Park provides park and open space for this neighborhood with the Edison Street connection. 2W has adequate parkland. A large group covered picnic shelter needs to be added at Lawrence Scott Park and parking near the Rose Garden area needs to be addressed. The continued development of the Vista Field Central Plaza and Greenways will provide future connections between the commercial and open space uses. The potential realignment of Columbia Park Trail will provide more usable shoreline.



NEIGHBORHOOD 3W – JOHN DAY

Total acres	578
2018 estimated population	4,523
2012 population	4,523
School acres	15.0
Park acres (developed)	3.8
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	9.8
Additional actual acres needed	10.0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	578
County acres	0

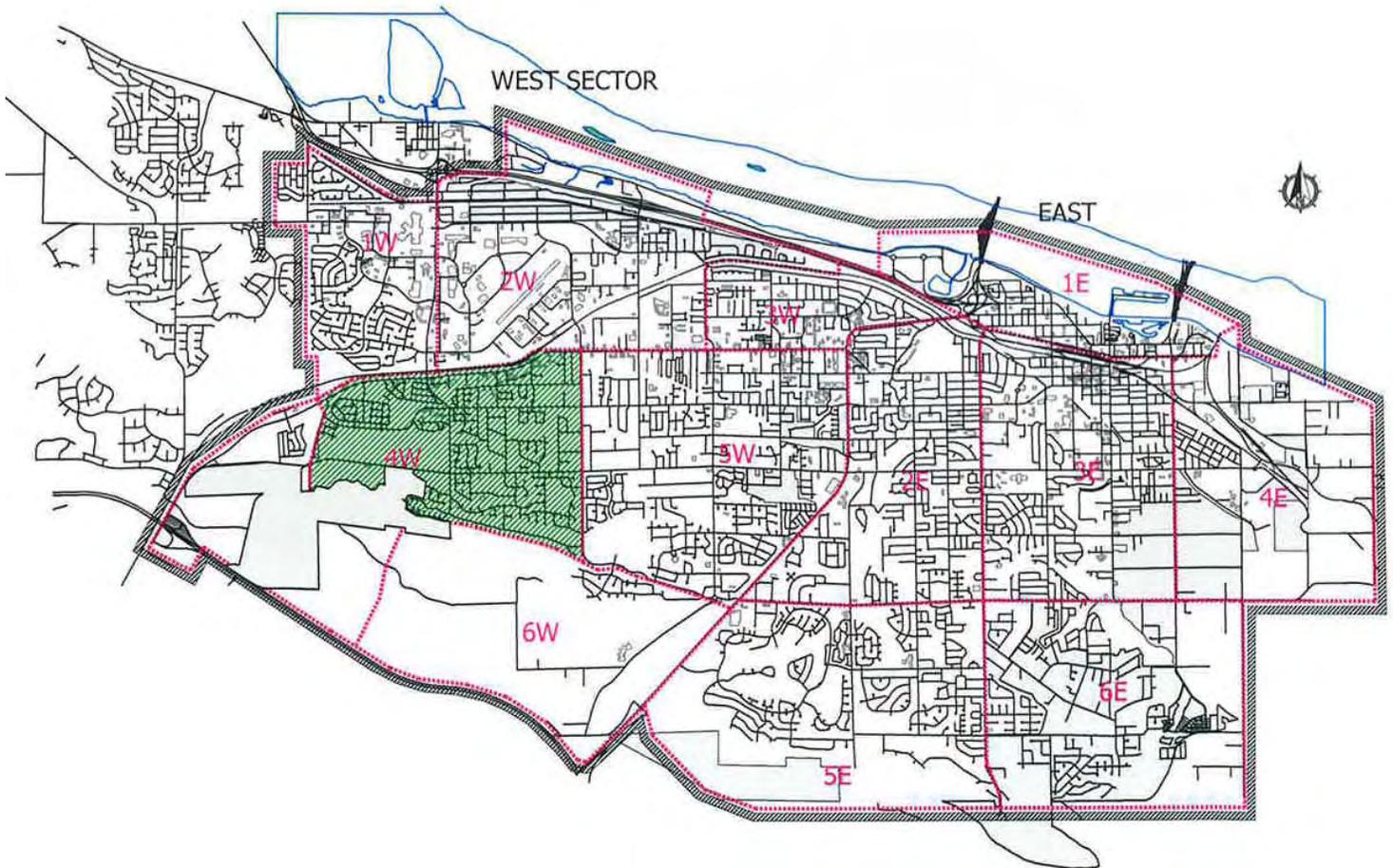
Narrative: An additional 10 acres are needed to meet the estimated 2018 needs of this neighborhood. Undeveloped acreage within this neighborhood is scarce. Park and open space needs may have to be met through traveling to another neighborhood or to the regional Columbia Park. Safe accessible routes to Columbia Park should be developed.

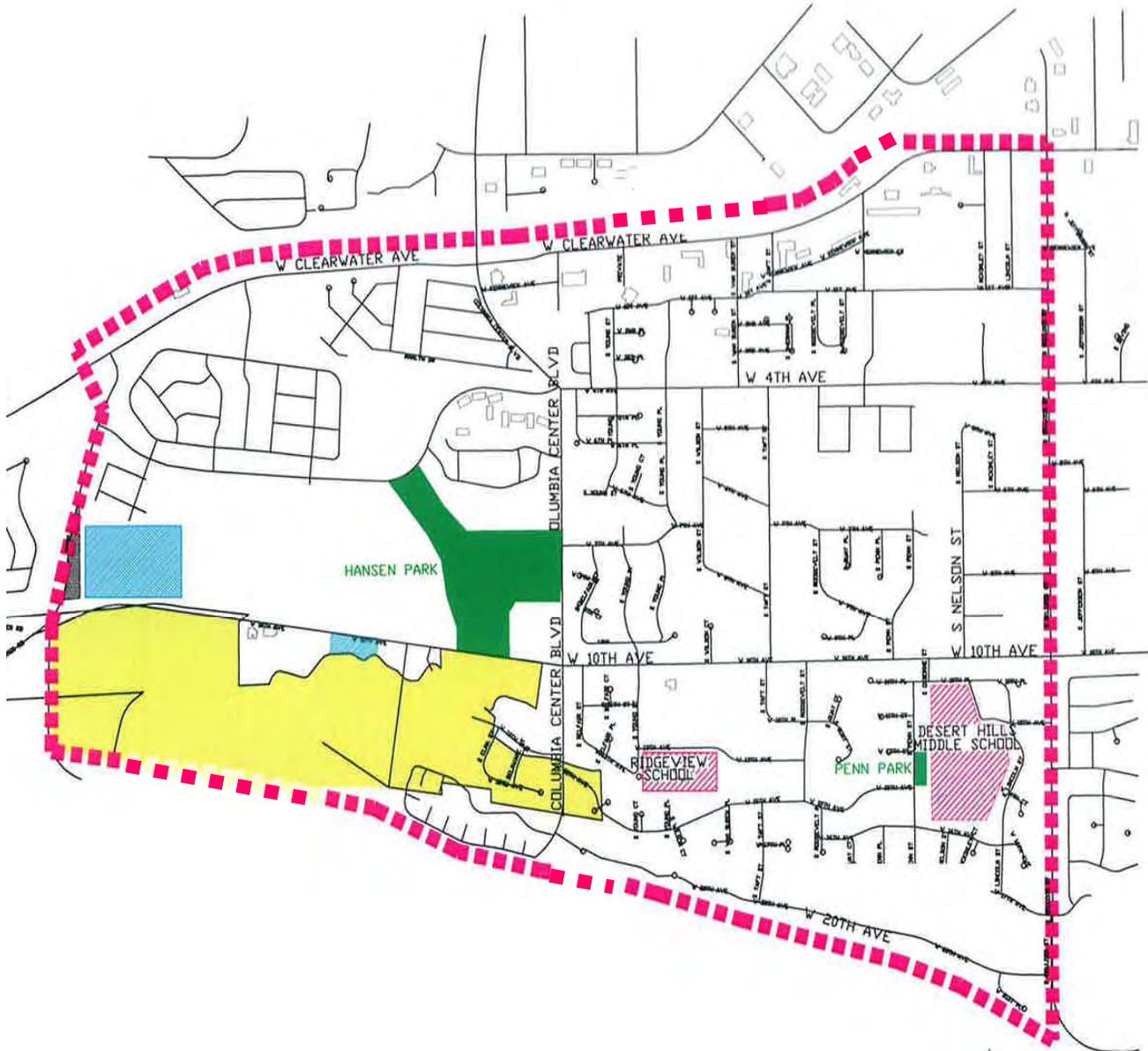


NEIGHBORHOOD 4W – 10th / COLUMBIA CENTER BOULEVARD

Total acres	1,540
2018 estimated population	7,736
2012 population	7,230
School acres	60
Park acres (developed)	25.80
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,775
County acres	395

Narrative: The addition of the 25-acre Hanson Park nestled between 4th & 10th Avenues and just west of Columbia Center Boulevard has met the parkland needs of the neighborhood. The park is developed to include grass, trees, irrigation, restrooms, a playground and parking. Continued park improvements, as per the Hansen Park Master Plan, need to be developed to meet the neighborhood park needs.



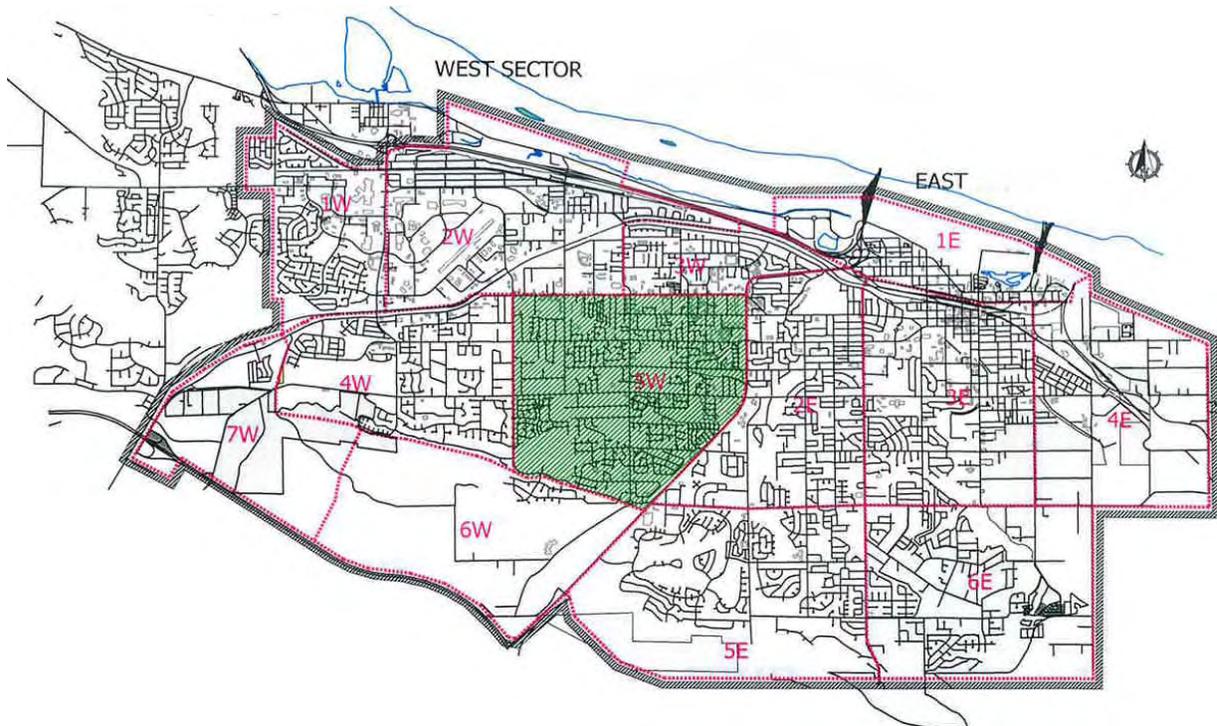


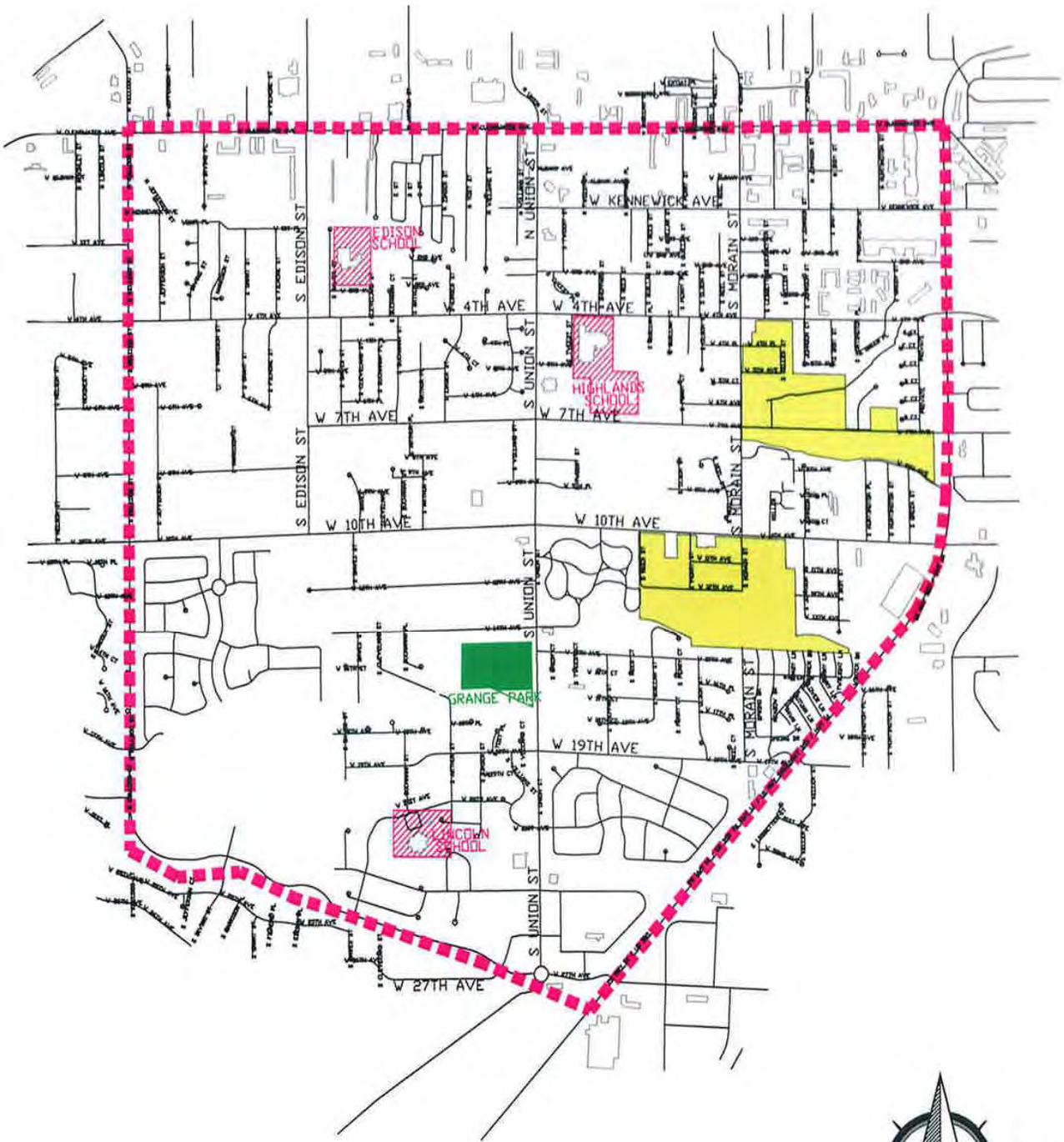
Neighborhood Unit 4W

NEIGHBORHOOD 5W – GRANGE

Total acres	2,120
2018 estimated population	13,472
2012 population	13,112
School acres	43
Park acres (developed)	26
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	13.3
Additional actual acres needed	6 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	2,120
County acres	0

Narrative: It was expected that Highlands Grange Park would meet the neighborhood needs for several years. The growth in this area of town exceeded all expectations. Another 6-acre park site may not be available. The development at the Southridge Sports & Events Complex and development provided parkland and open space provides service to the south half of this neighborhood.





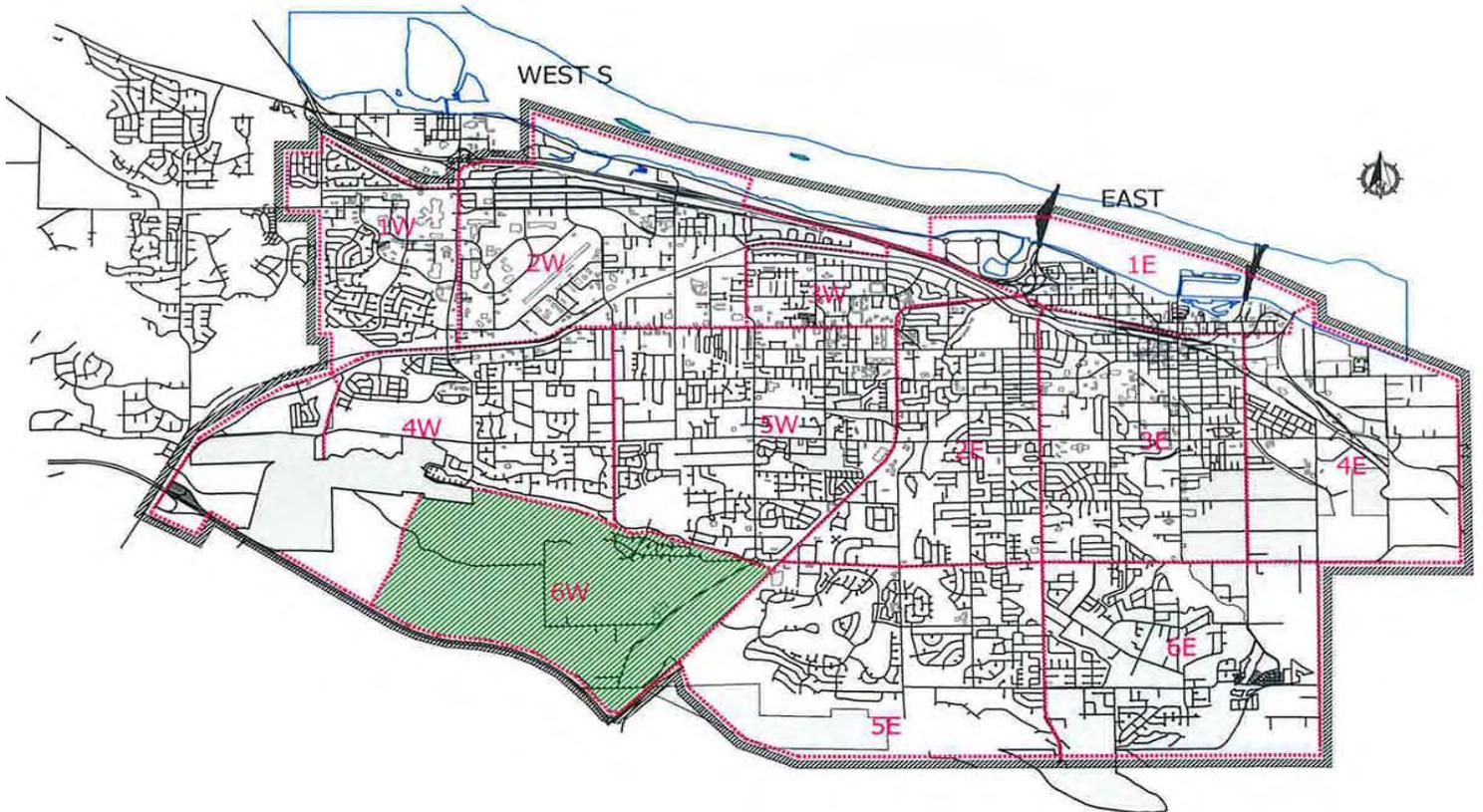
Neighborhood Unit 5W

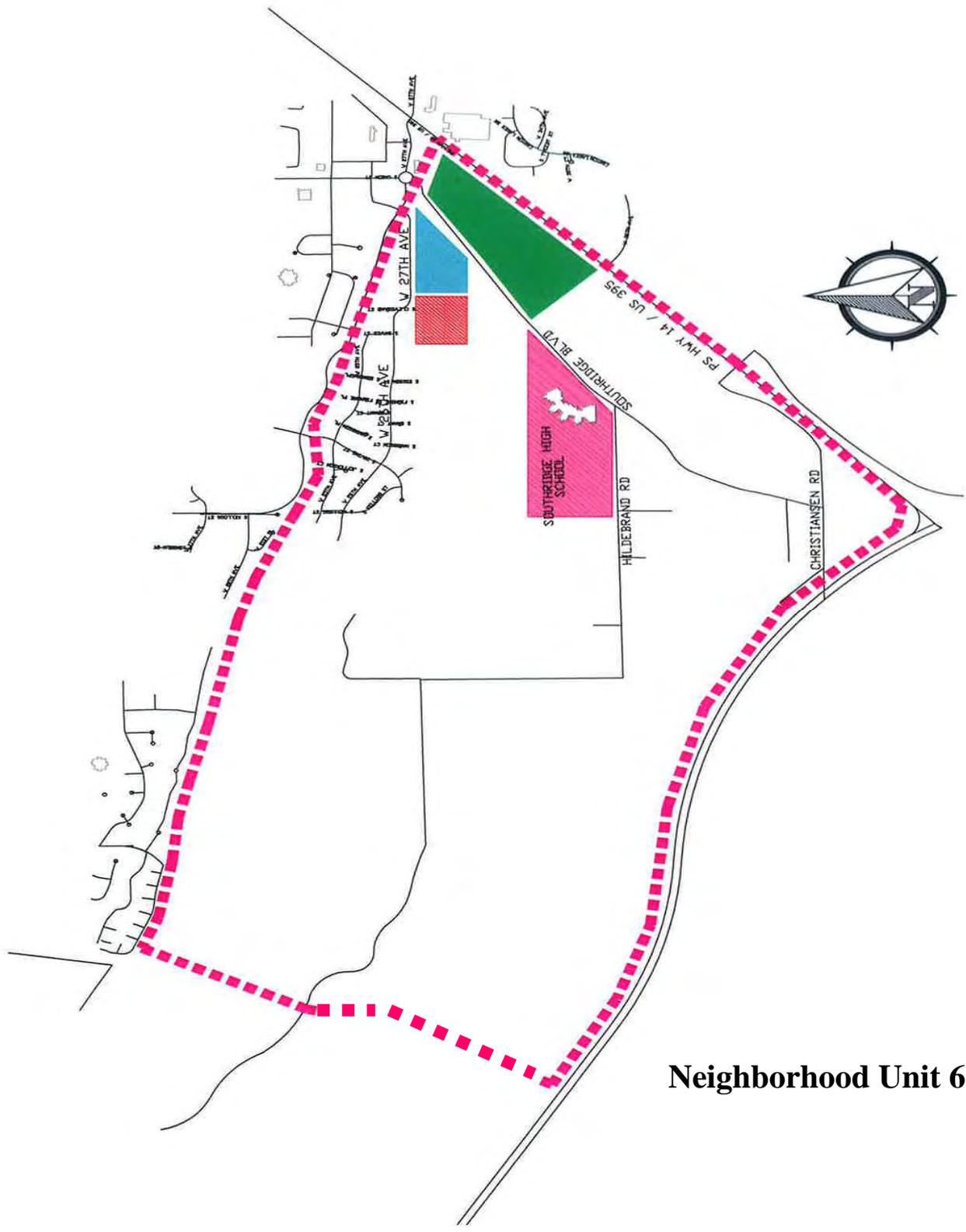


NEIGHBORHOOD 6W – SOUTHRIDGE

Total acres	1,809
2018 estimated population	2,175
2012 population	675
School acres	90
Park acres (developed)	42
Park acreage (undeveloped)	7
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	380
County acres	1,120

Narrative: This area is largely undeveloped, but growth is projected to be high during the next 10 years. To meet the ultimate needs, the park end of the recently acquired Southridge Sports Complex needs to be developed. This will also meet the additional needs of neighborhood 5W.



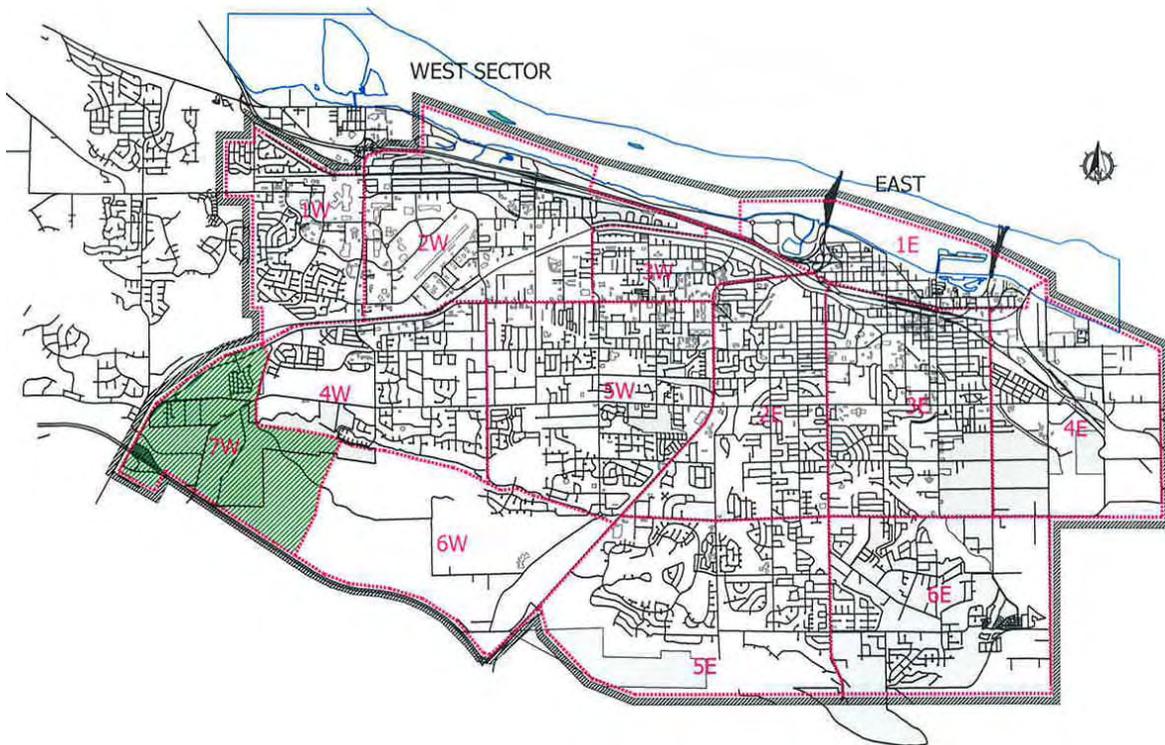


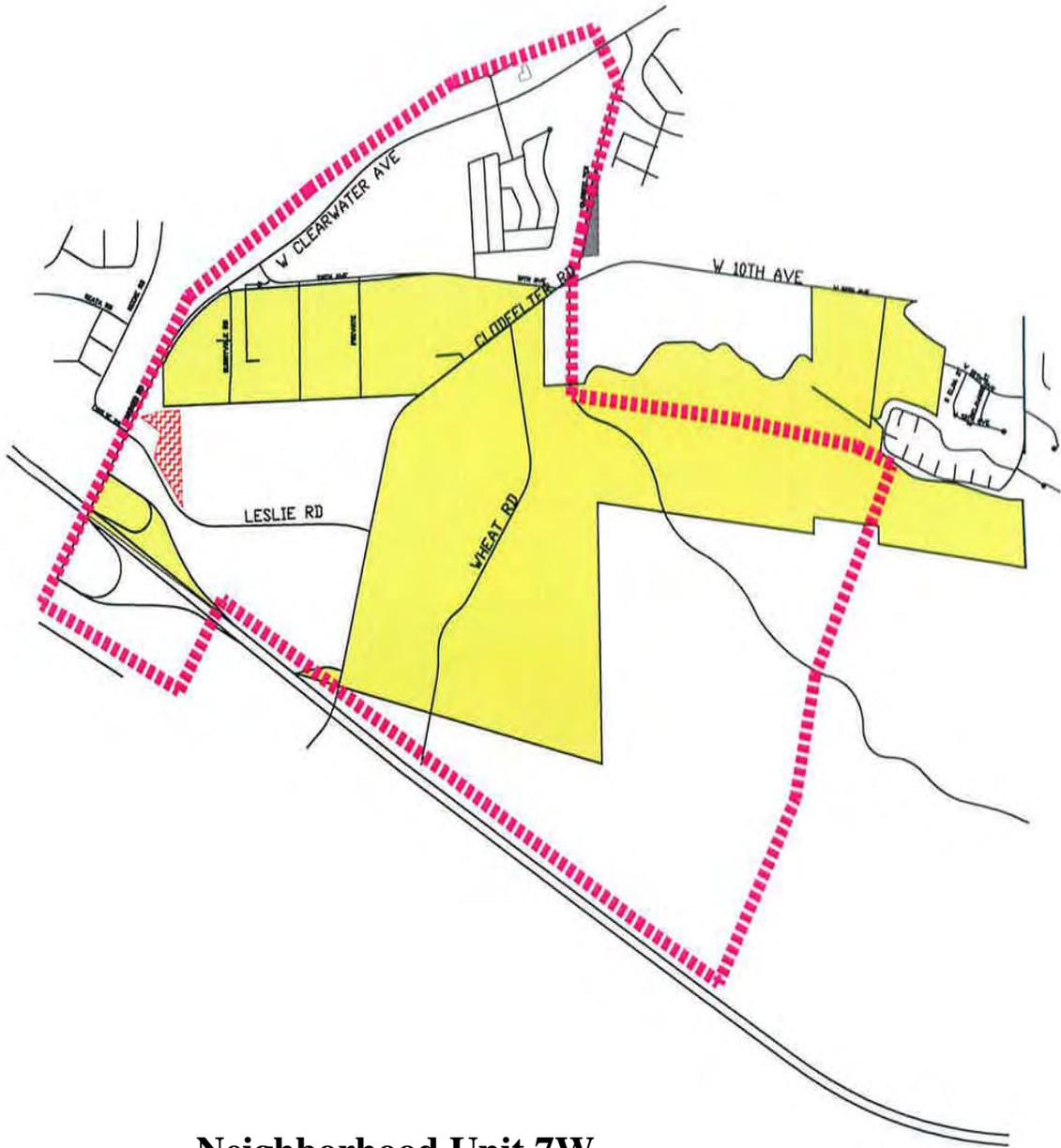
Neighborhood Unit 6W

NEIGHBORHOOD 7W – FIVE CORNERS

Total acres	1,233
2018 projected population	1,998
2012 population	298
School acres	0
Park acres (developed)	0
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres needed today	0.9
Additional actual acres needed	10 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	420
County acres	380

Narrative: This area was previously totally in Benton County. Annexations have added the area to the City. There is the potential for a large amount of growth. A minimum 25-acre park site should be identified and secured for future needs. Actual development of the site would depend on growth.





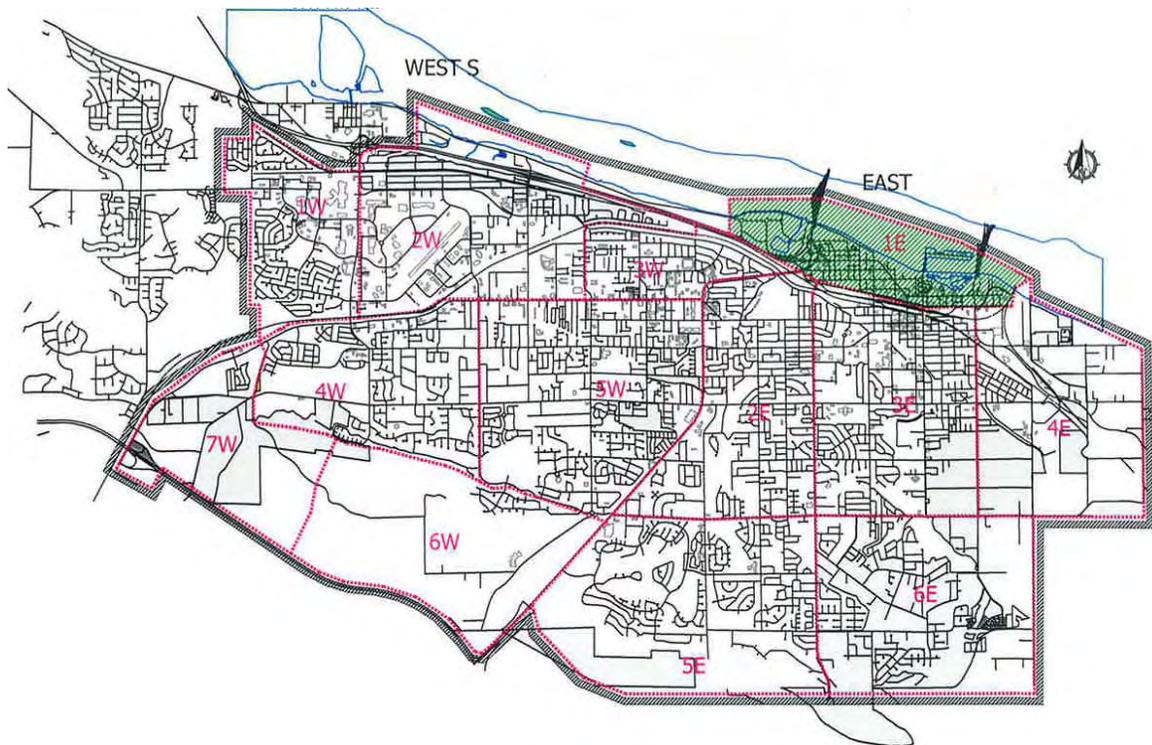
Neighborhood Unit 7W

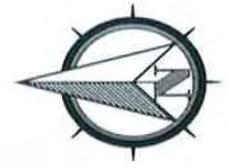
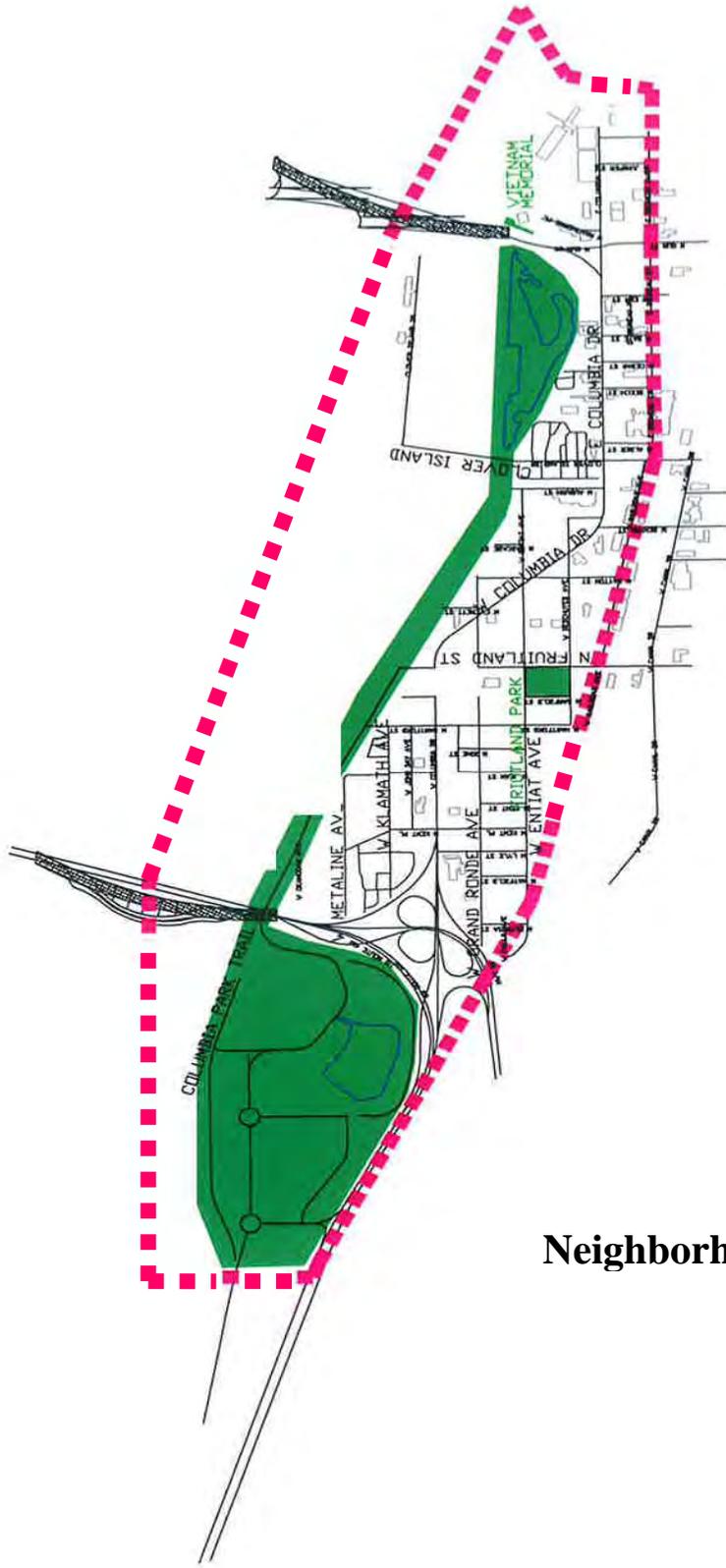


NEIGHBORHOOD 1 E – FRUITLAND

Total acres	1,043
2018 projected population	1,208
2012 population	1,208
School acres	0
Park acres (developed)	146.00
Developed acreage (undeveloped)	63.50 (Levee/Duffy’s Pond)
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,043
County acres	0

Narrative: Fruitland Park and the east end of Columbia Park meet the projected needs for today and optimum levels. There is a natural area now known as Duffy’s Pond that has been passively developed and connected with the trail system along the river levee. These areas are under Corps ownership and do not have much potential to be lost to development and, as this neighborhood’s needs are met, development of this area is a lower priority than acquiring needed park land that is in risk of development. Connections to the riverfront trail system through the commercial areas need to be acquired.



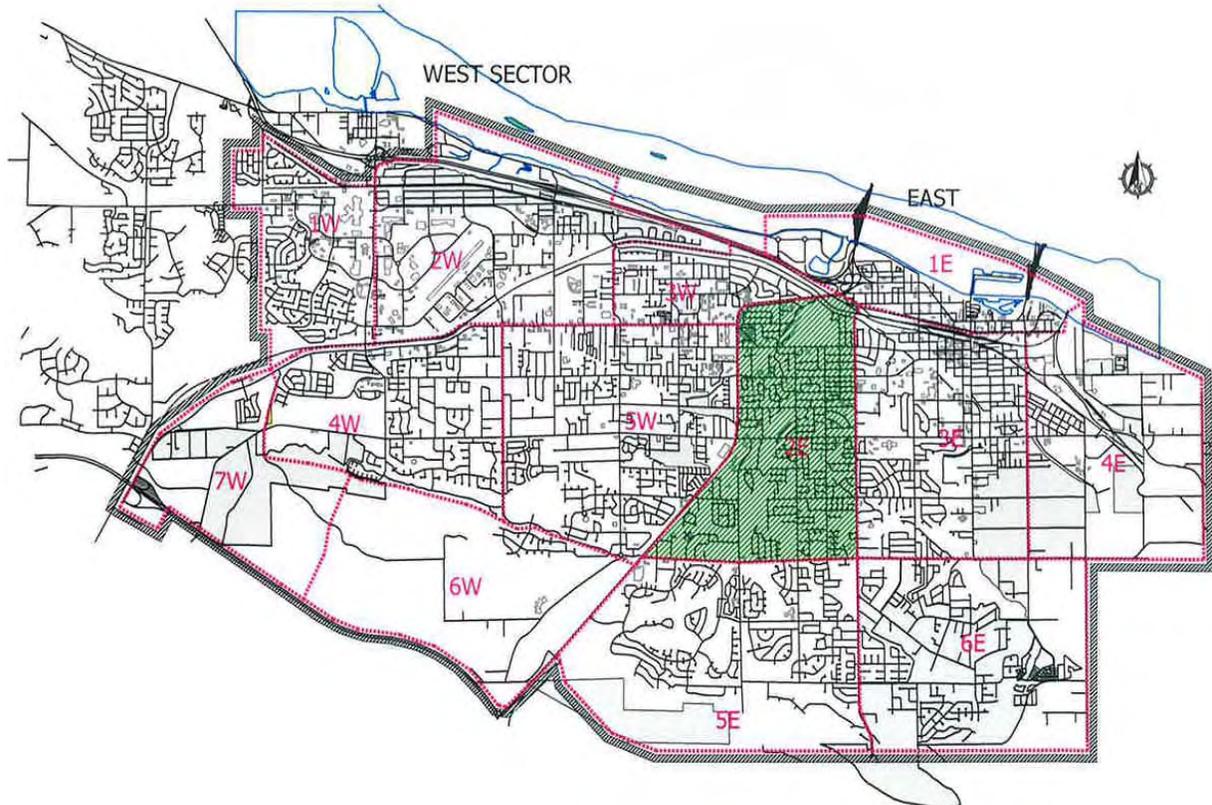


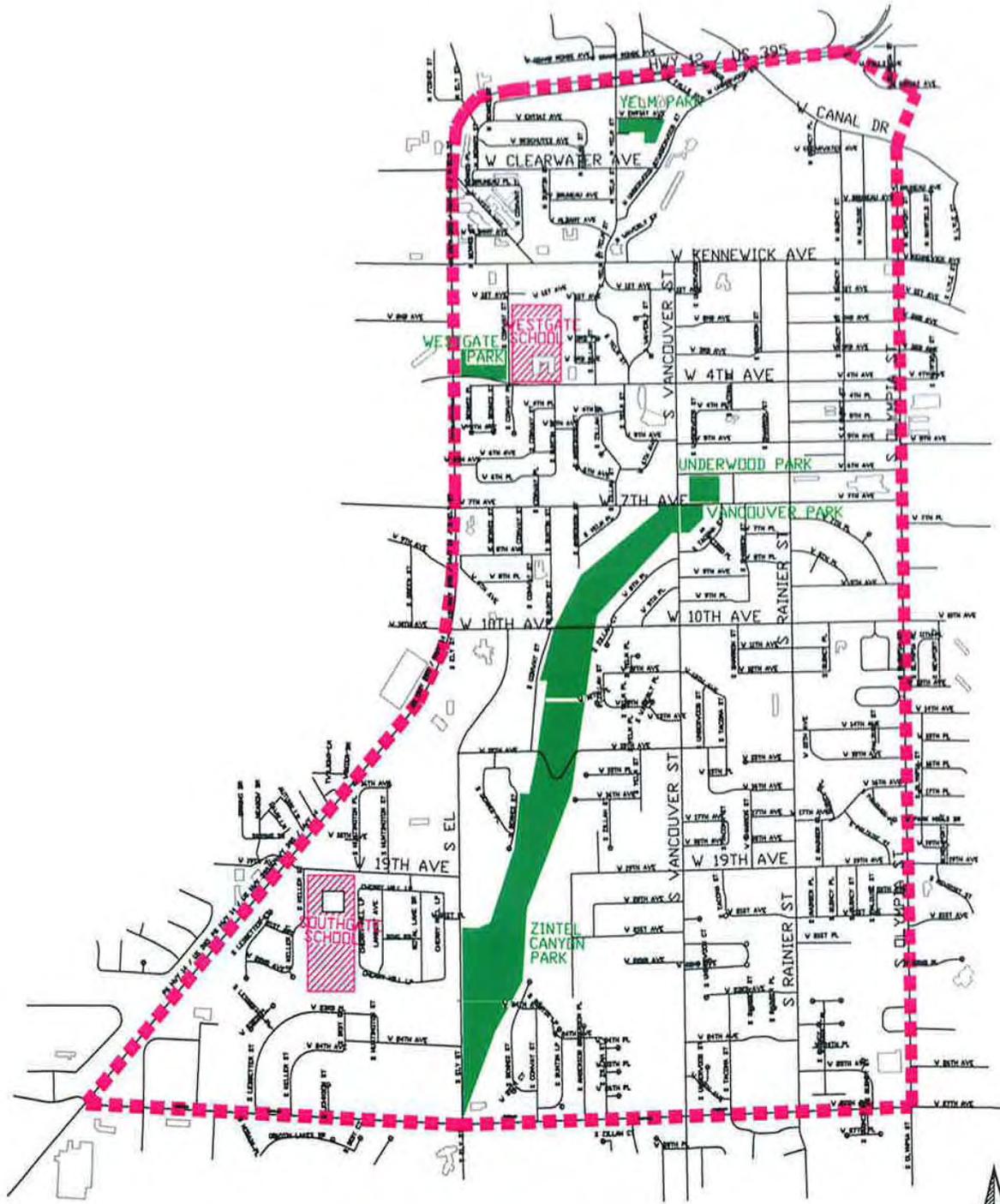
Neighborhood Unit 1E

NEIGHBORHOOD 2E – ZINTEL

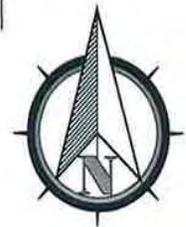
Total acres	1,672
2018 estimated population	10,319
2012 population	10,119
School acres	23
Park acres (developed)	15.1
Park acreage (undeveloped)	67 (Zintel)
Developed acres short today	15.3
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,672
County acres	0

Narrative: No additional land needs to be acquired in this neighborhood, but park and amenities need to be developed to meet the present population needs. Continued development of Zintel Canyon Greenway into a recreational/passive park use area will meet those needs. The master plan for Zintel shows a passive walkway park throughout the two-mile long canyon with intensive park development at each end. Part of the initial development of the north end took place in 2005/2006.





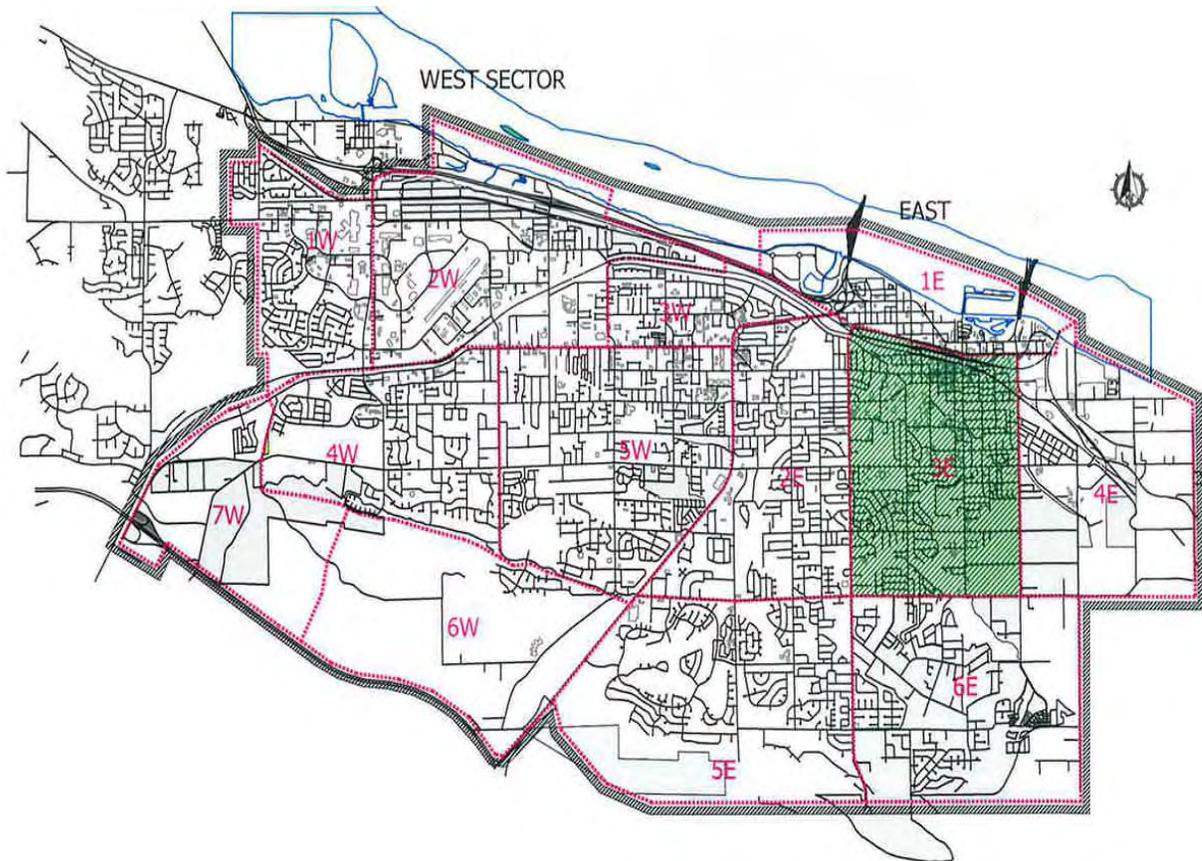
Neighborhood Unit 2E

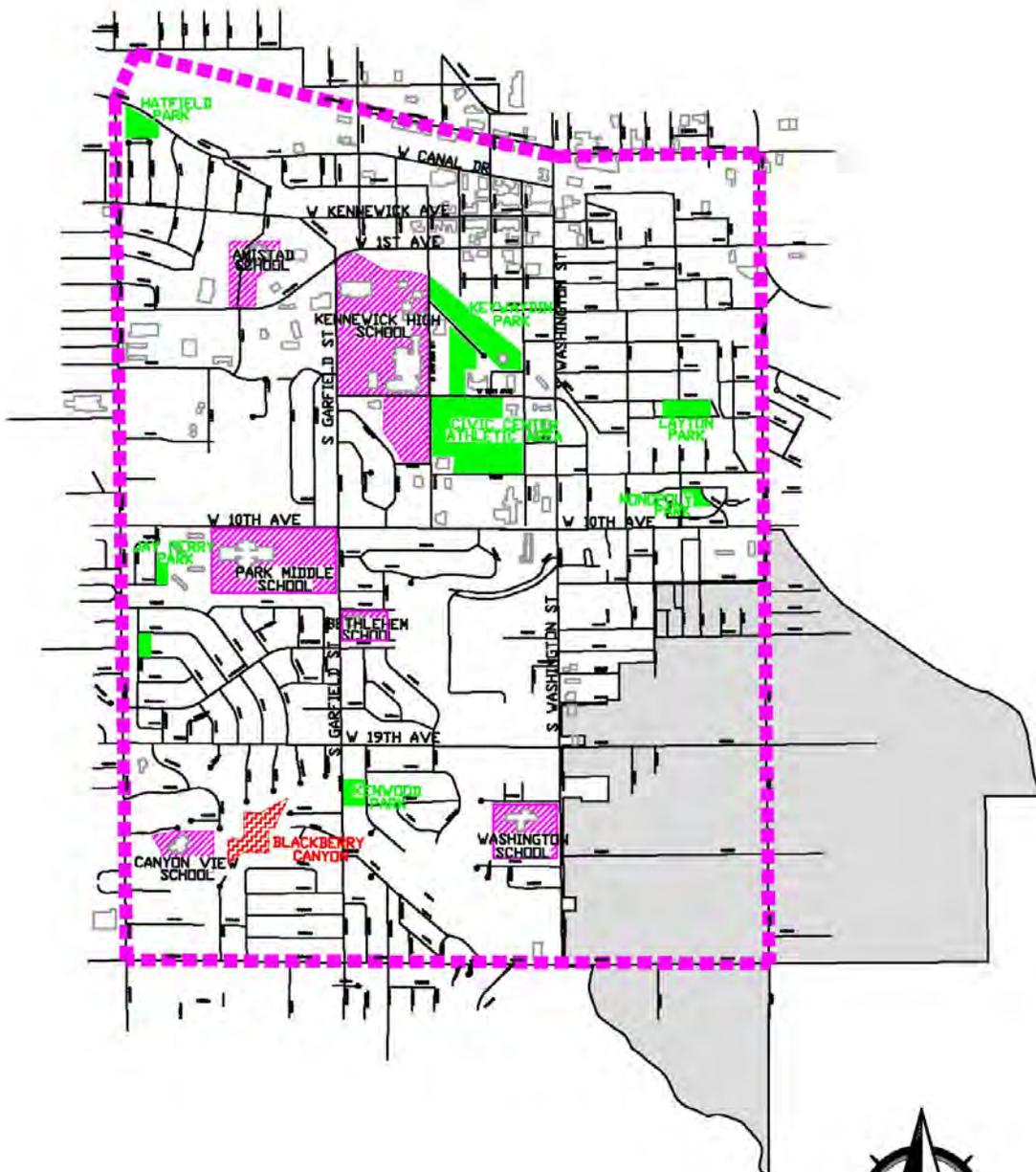


NEIGHBORHOOD 3E – CIVIC CENTER

Total acres	1,741
2018 estimated population	14,475
2012 population	14,405
School area	117.5
Park acres (developed)	41.8
Park acreage (undeveloped)	3.5 (Blackberry Canyon)
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,700
County acres	115

Narrative: This area’s currently developed parks meet the present and 6-year population needs. The pool facility and adjacent splash pool are used to their maximum capacity. The future trail improvements to Blackberry Canyon will provide a natural setting in this very urban neighborhood.



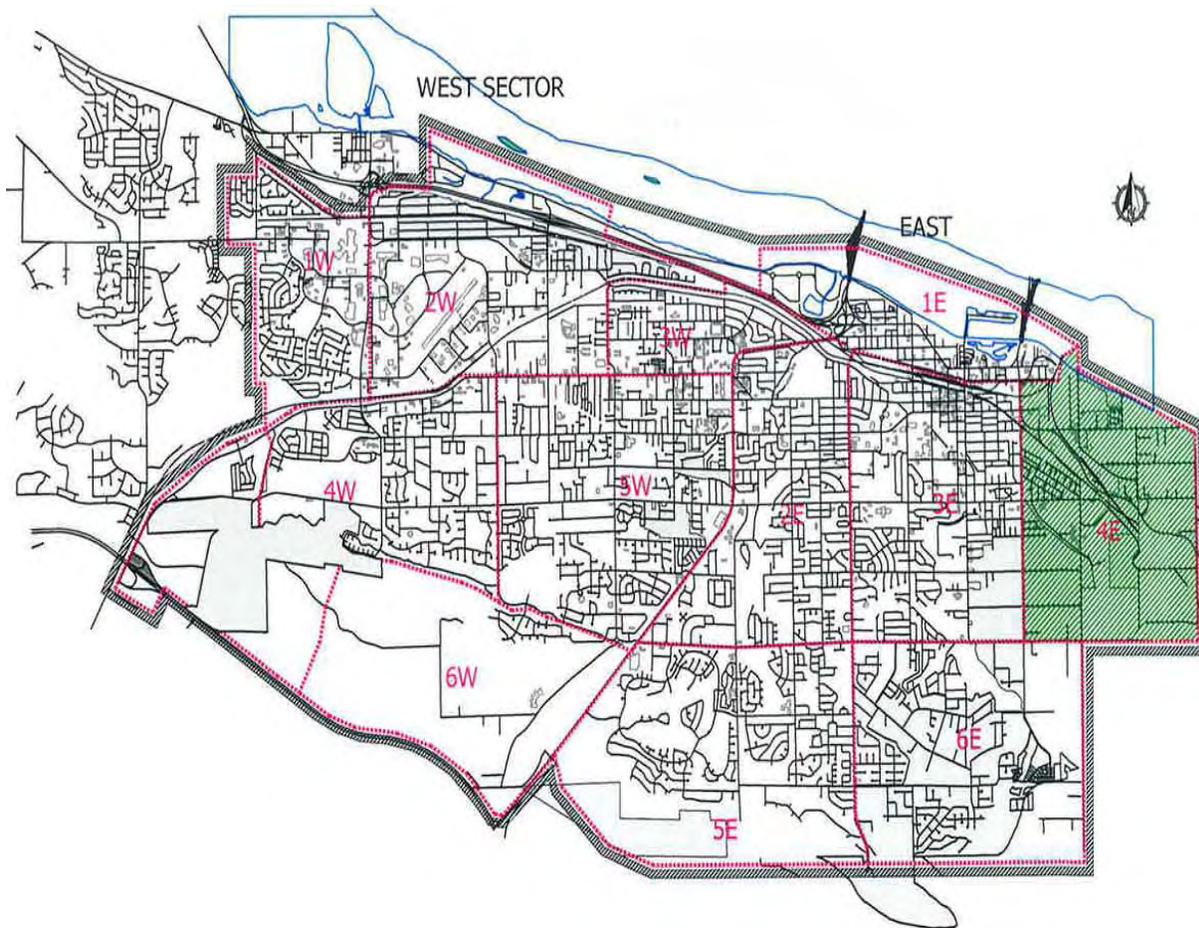


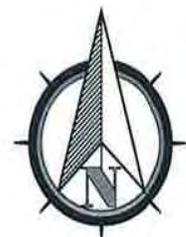
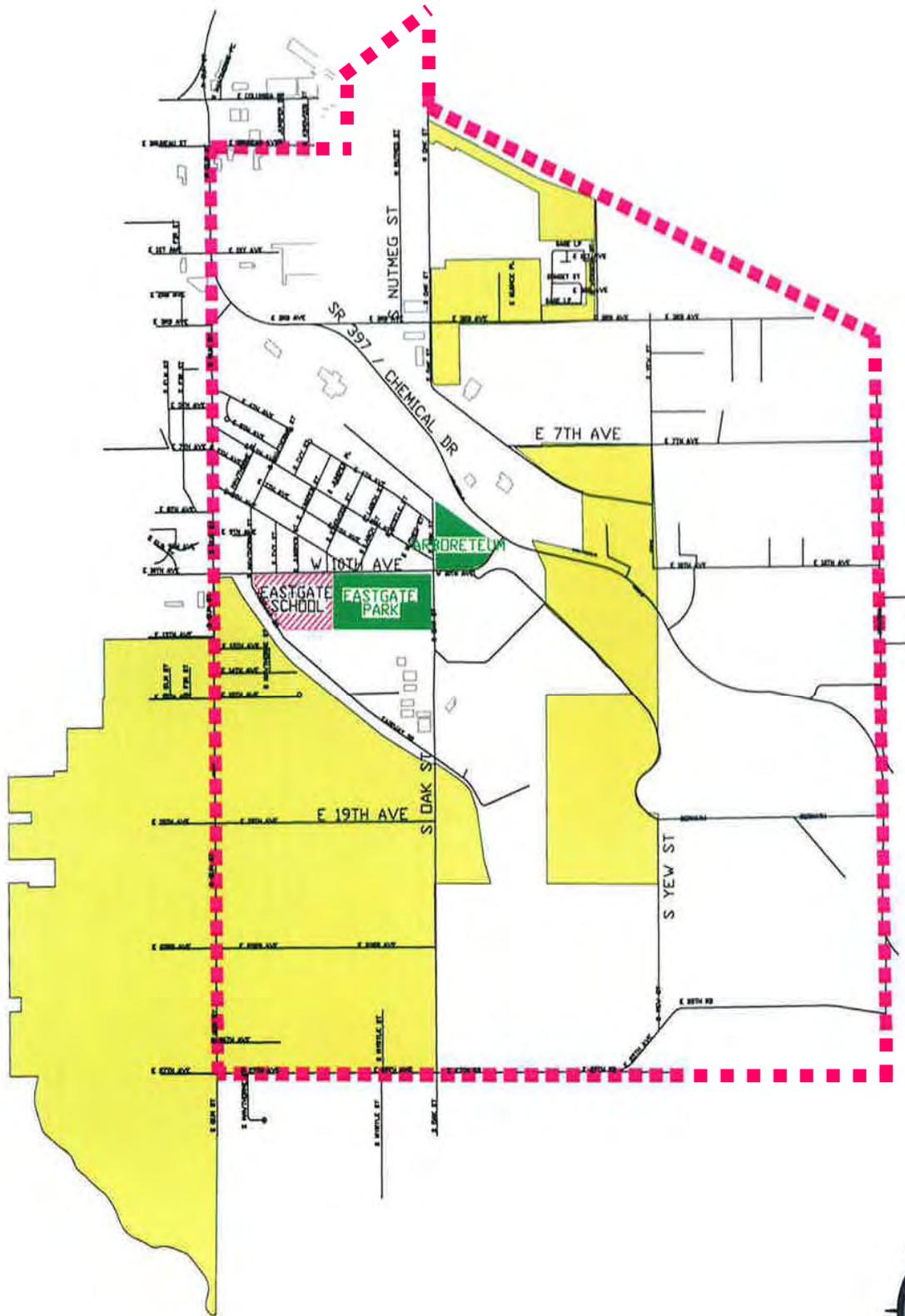
Neighborhood Unit 3E

NEIGHBORHOOD 4E – EASTGATE

Total acres	1,730
2018 projected population	1,925
2012 population	1,925
School acres	17
Park acres (developed)	19.4
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	370
County acres	730

Narrative: This area meets present and future needs for park area. The Arboretum’s future needs are surfaced walkways, construction of the stage area and restroom facilities.



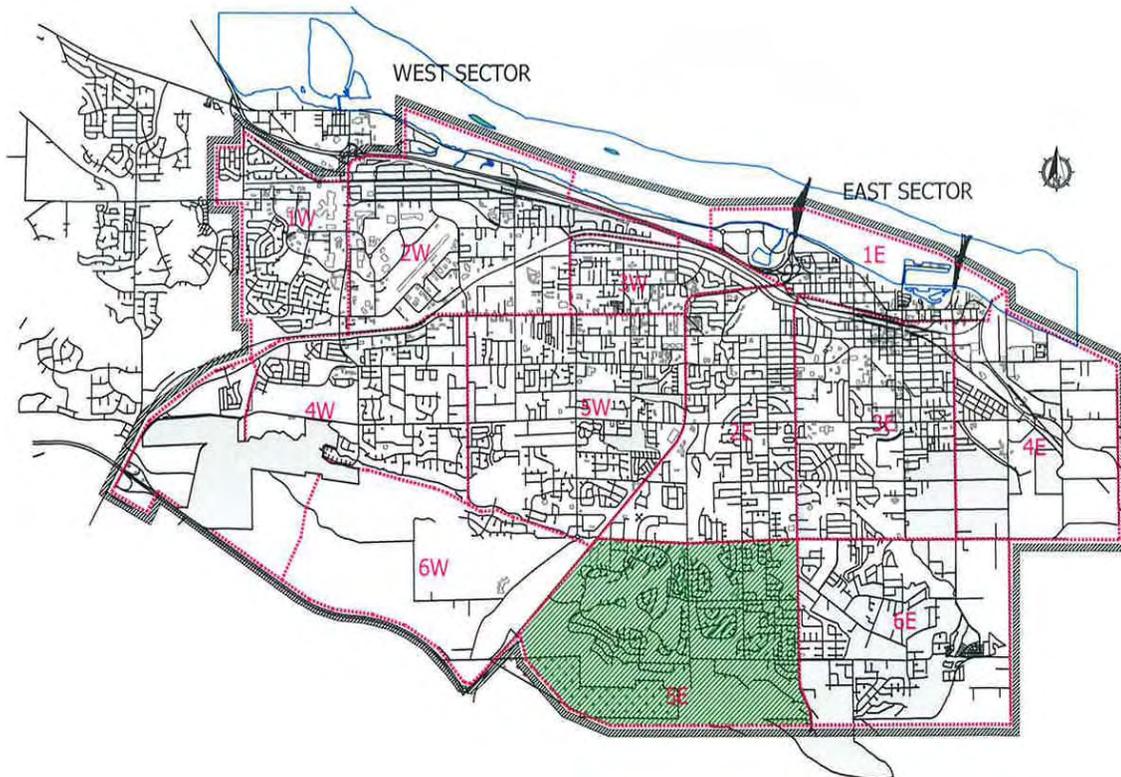


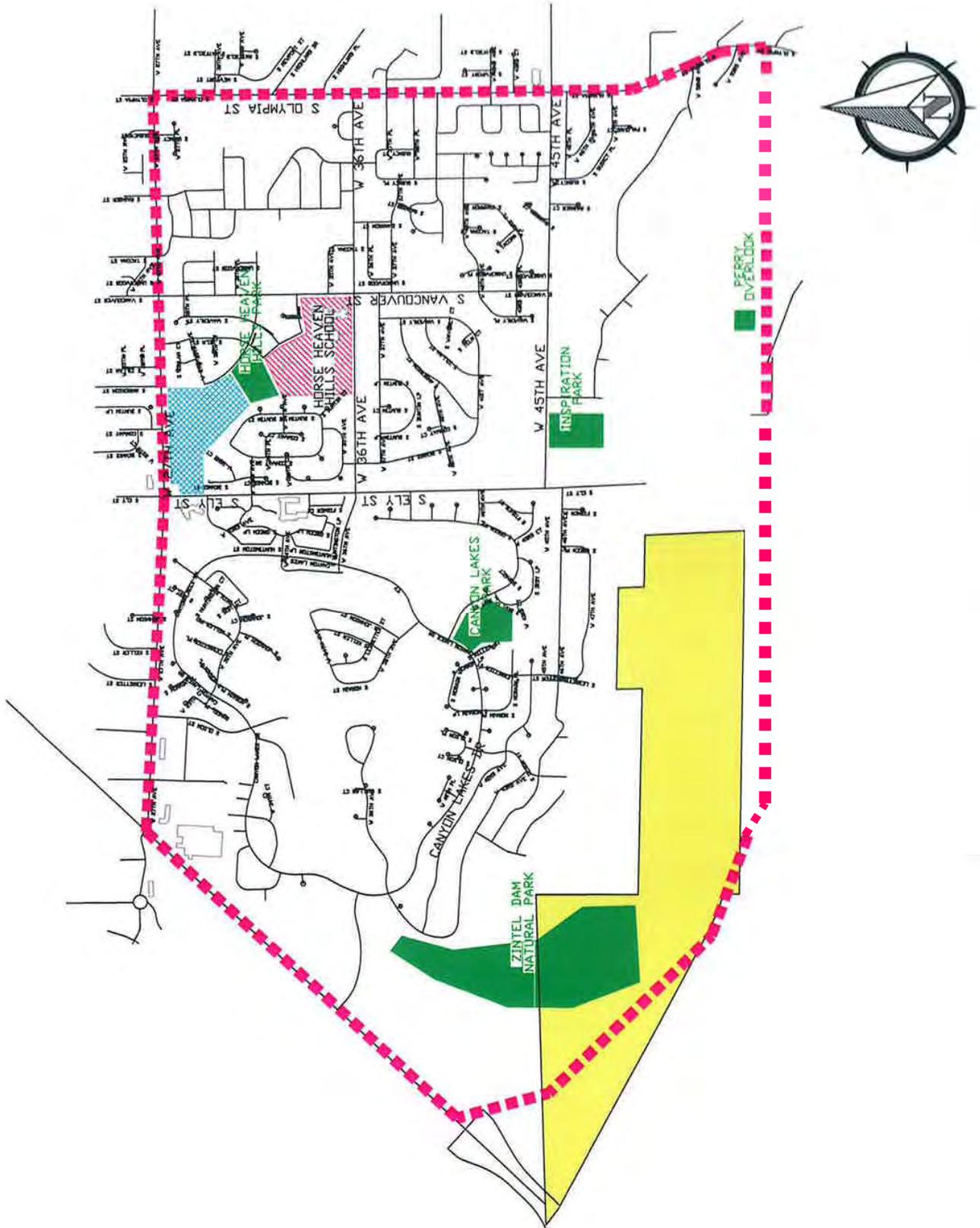
Neighborhood Unit 4E

NEIGHBORHOOD 5E – HORSE HEAVENS/TWIN RIVERS

Total acres	2,265
2018 estimated population	7,852
2012 population	7,552
School acres	15
Park acres (developed)	30.6
Park acreage (undeveloped)	5.5
Park Acres (natural)	88.7
Developed acres short today	0
Additional actual acres needed	0 (for 2018 estimates)
City acres	1,800
County acres	1,100

Narrative: This neighborhood has 3 developed park sites – Horse Heaven Hills Park (5-acre City and 15-acres school property, through a joint agreement), Canyon Lakes and Inspiration Park. A large natural area floodway is open to the public behind the Zintel Canyon Dam for mountain biking and hiking. Due to the popularity of this area, a trailhead, parking and restroom amenities need to be developed. Perry Monument Point, a 5.5-acre site located at the top of the hill at the south edge of this neighborhood, is a shared facility for a future Park, city reservoir site and municipal communication towers.



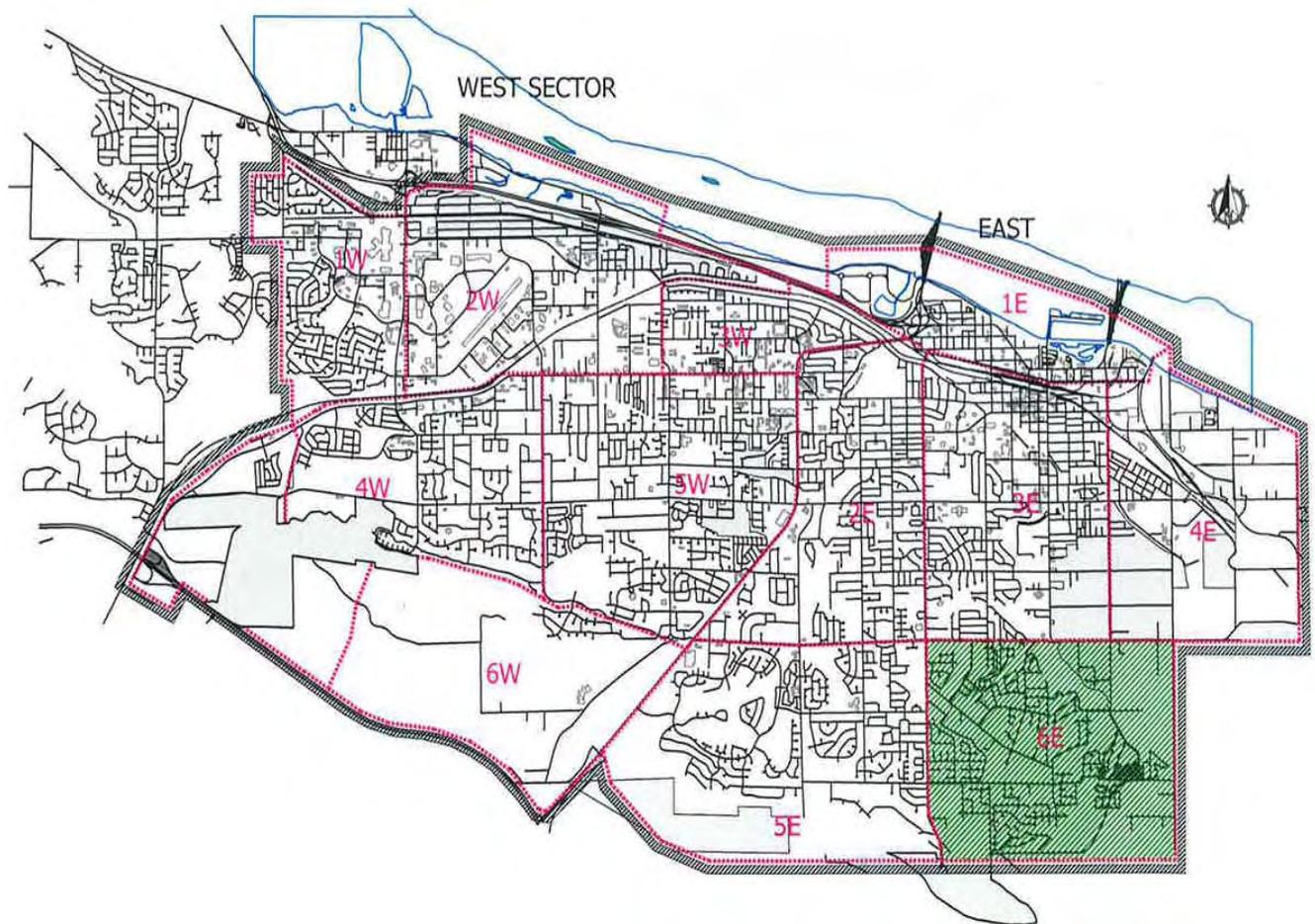


Neighborhood Unit 5E

NEIGHBORHOOD 6E – CASCADE

Total acres	1,996
2018 estimated population	5,410
2012 population	5,075
School acres	11
Parks acres (developed)	0
Park acreage (undeveloped)	0
Developed acres short today	15.2
Additional actual acres needed	20.0 (for 2018 estimate)
City acres	372
County acres	1,927

Narrative: This area is mostly within Benton County’s jurisdiction. A 20 to 25-acre park site needs to be secured. With recent annexations, pending development and geographical constraints reducing the number of probable sites, this is a high priority. 14 acres of that area needs to be developed to meet present population needs (City and County).





Neighborhood Unit 6E



**Sacagawea
Heritage
Trail Kiosk**

Grange Park



8. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

8.1 Neighborhood Parks

8.1.1 Neighborhood Unit – Defined

A Neighborhood “Unit” should be defined essentially as a limited mobile service area. This area should be approximately four square miles in size, with a population of between 6,000 and 9,000 people. The population of a Neighborhood Unit should generally not exceed 10,000. The location of a Neighborhood Unit is established by recognizing the natural and manmade barriers affecting the circulation to and from the area.

These barriers may include such things as arterials, railroads, water canals, and concentrations of incompatible land uses (e.g., industrial in a residential area). Parks will generally be provided in the urban and suburban areas of the community. They should be centrally located, providing easy access and direct public visibility.

Based upon the revised Level of Service standards established in 1993 (3 acres per 1,000 population – see Section 7.6), a Neighborhood Unit may include both “neighborhood” park(s) (5-10 acres) and/or a “community” park (10-25 acres).

8.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

Description: The neighborhood park is a combination playground and park area. These areas are designed for non-supervised type recreation for the whole family.

Service Area: Less than ¼ mile radius.

Desirable Size: 5 – 10 acres.

Typical Features: Total lots, hard courts (basketball, tennis, roller hockey), picnic areas, open play areas (youth soccer/softball field), and small gazebo.

Example: Sunset Park

8.2 Community Parks

8.2.1 Community Unit – Defined

A Community “Unit” should be defined as a sub area of the planning area. This area should be approximately ten to twenty-five square miles in size, with a population of between 3,500 to 8,000 people. The population of a Community Unit should generally not exceed 10,000. The location of a Community Unit is established by recognizing the combination of neighborhood units that logically form part of the community because of circulation to and from the area.

8.2.2 Community Park Standards

Description: The community parks are parks with an increased emphasis on activities for the young people and adults. It is oriented toward day-use type activity and for leisure times. Most times, it is a combination playfield/park and may provide both indoor and outdoor activities. It is usually a place where large groups and organized teams participate in recreational activities.

Service Area: One-half mile walking distance. Participants should not have to cross any major arterials or other barriers to reach the park. The park should serve 3,500 to 8,000 persons

Desirable Size: 10-25 acres

Typical Features: Same as Neighborhood parks – plus major athletic complex’s (i.e. ball fields, multiple hard courts, etc.), trails, large gazebo(s), restrooms, permanent concession areas, community centers (libraries, fire stations, youth centers), off-street parking, swimming pool and or other water feature(s), open meadows, natural features.

Example: Lawrence Scott Park

8.3 Large Urban Parks/Regional Parks

8.3.1 Large Urban Parks/Regional Park – Defined

A Large Urban Park/Regional Park should be defined as a large expanse of open land designed to provide natural scenery and unique features of citywide and regional interest as well as affording a pleasant environment and open space in which to engage in active and passive recreation. Effective utilization of woodlands, open lands, meadows and particularly water features, are important to the design. This area should be approximately one hundred acres in size, serving a population of *over 30,000*.

8.3.2 Large Urban Park/Regional Park

Description: A large urban park is designed to serve the residents of the communities within a major urbanizing area. It should provide services not found in community or neighborhood park facilities. The setting should have a unique natural feeling while providing features of regional interest. The City of Kennewick is fortunate to have the mighty Columbia River directly north of it. This special feature should be the basis for future urban park development.

Desirable Size: Desirable size is 100 acres or more, with a minimum size of approximately 75 acres.

Location: Areas that have unique natural, geological, historical or cultural features.

Typical Features: Botanical gardens and arboretum, nature trails, picnic areas, winter sports, bicycle and jogging trails, off-street parking, active game areas, theaters, cultural exhibits, restrooms, park furniture, beaches, visitors centers, museums, camping, and golf courses.

Example: Columbia Park.

8.4 Natural Parks

8.4.1 Natural Park – Defined

Conservation areas are lands held either in public ownership or protected by easement right to preserve natural features and other historic or scenic values, to conserve natural resources or to avoid development of lands subject to flooding, landslides or nuisances destructive to property and life. They are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium and low intensity recreational uses. These are areas where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low to medium intensity recreation uses without significant environment degradation.

8.4.2 Natural Park Standards

Description: Open space areas designed to protect environmentally sensitive features, such as steep slopes, unstable soils, and riverfront areas, which may restrict their use. These areas are generally

maintained in their natural state and help preserve significant views, provide wildlife sanctuaries and preserve lands in a natural state.

Service Area: These areas may be located anywhere in the City where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for limited recreation in a natural setting.

Desirable Size: 25-plus acres in general. Smaller areas are acceptable, especially in developed areas, where the preserved open space is protecting environmentally sensitive features. Smaller areas are encouraged to be maintained and protected through a homeowners association.

Typical Features: Picnicking, recreational trails, interpretive facilities, historic and cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing, scientific research, off-trail equestrian and bicycle use, parking, sanitary facilities and other support facilities, formal sports fields, indoor centers and swimming pools are not appropriate.

Examples: Zintel Canyon

8.5 Open Space

8.5.1 Open Space – Defined

Open space can take on many forms, shapes, purposes and functions. Kennewick’s open space encompasses all the areas defined above in addition to public greenways, cemeteries, school properties, public facility grounds, fairgrounds, parks and natural areas held by homeowners associations and commercially significant recreational lands such as golf courses. These are areas where the quality of a particular resource is the lure for human enjoyment. Due to the limitation of truly “green” space within Kennewick’s arid climate, all of the listed elements provide appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment. Thus, the rationale for open space is based on the value of sustainable attractive natural, manmade or cultural resources.

8.5.2 Open Space – Measurements

The current figures included in this plan for open space do not include all the open space areas defined. During the preparation of this plan, it was discovered, especially with the recent growth spurt, that a measurable tracking of such open space was not implemented. Those measurements will be collected during the next biennium and a trackable measurement method implemented.

8.6 Master Plans

The standards do not state how parks should be developed or for what purpose, since one park site will be uniquely different in natural features and location from the next. In contrast, the function, purpose and service area of neighborhood and community parks are well defined, resulting in basically the same types of facilities being provided at each park site. It is essential that long range master plans be adopted to guide park development because of the uniqueness of each park site, the variety of activities that could be provided, the different segments of the population that would make use of it and the number of years required to completely develop a park site. The plans should identify the specific purpose for which the park would be developed. It should identify what general types of activities would be desirable, as well as an anticipated service area and the segments of the population the park would be intended to serve. The City will prepare a Park Master Plan for each new park it develops.

8.7 Summary

Table 8-1 indicates which facilities could be provided within each type of park, based on the development standards discussed above.

**Table 8-1
Facility Compatibility**

Type of Facility	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Major Park	Natural Area
Softball/baseball Fields	Youth	X	X	
Tennis Courts	X	X	X	
Volleyball	X	X	X	
Basketball	X	X	X	
Paved Play Surfaces	X	X	X	
Trails		X	X	X
Swimming		X	X	
Soccer/Football		X	X	
Wading/Spray Pool		X	X	
Picnic Tables	X	X	X	X
Shelter or Full Picnic Facilities	X	X	X	X
Playground Equipment	X	X	X	
Restrooms		X	X	X
Food Service		X	X	
Gift Shop			X	
Formal Gardens		X	X	
Historic or Cultural Interest	X	X	X	X
River frontage			X	X
Art/Statuary	X	X	X	



Southridge Sports and Events Complex Ball fields

9. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITIES

9.1 Parks and Recreation Recommendations 2013-2018

9.1.1 Regional Park Development

1. Columbia Park: Continue the development of Columbia Park as defined in the Master Plan with emphasis on the following.
 - ❖ West end restroom facilities
 - ❖ Realign Columbia Park Trail from Waterfront to SR-240 side of park
 - ❖ Shoreline improvements and shoreline restoration throughout the park in conjunction with the Shoreline Master Plan II.
 - ❖ Demolish the Golf Course Clubhouse and replace with a modular building.
 - ❖ Provide picnic pads near the Playground of Dreams.
 - ❖ The addition of art pieces throughout the east end of the park – working in conjunction with the Arts Commission.
2. Southridge Sports Complex Park: Continued development of the Southridge Sports and Events Complex. Improvements include site preparation, utilities, irrigation, grass, landscaping, playground, parking, walking paths, restrooms, picnic shelters and sports fields.
3. Bridge-to-Bridge: Continue with the uplands and levee landscaping between the bridges and around Duffy's Pond. Acquire access properties or easements to facilitate downtown and access to the riverfront park through the commercial properties.
 - ❖ Continue working with the Port of Kennewick and the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) on the development of Duffy's Pond.

9.1.2 Park Development Neighborhood / Community

1. Hansen Park: Development of the grassed park area. Improvements include site preparation, utilities, additional landscaping, parking, walking paths, restrooms, picnic shelters and sports fields.
2. Zintel Canyon: Phase II development of a partially surfaced walkway through an urban natural wetlands area, small parking area at the south end trailhead, picnic facility and playground, along with related trail amenities such as benches and garbage cans.
3. Develop community gardens at some of the pocket and neighborhood parks throughout the system.

9.1.3 Acquisition

Park land should be acquired in the following neighborhoods:

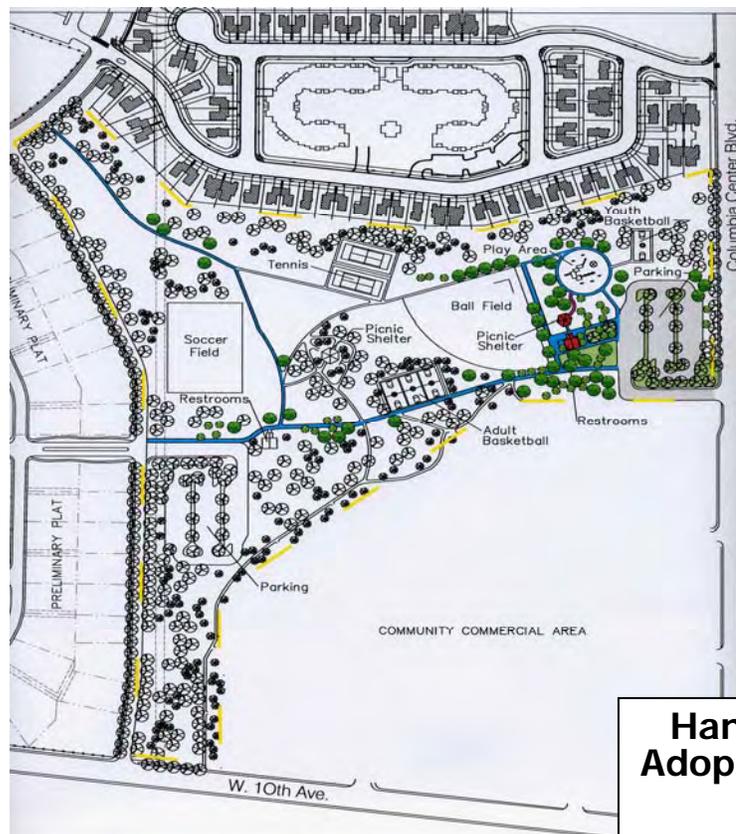
1. 7W (Five Corners) – Need a minimum of 5-acres; 50% County neighborhood
2. 6E (Cascade) – Need a minimum of 14-acres; 50% County neighborhood
3. 3W (John Day) – Need 9-acres; expansion/addition is virtually impossible. Options/opportunities should be considered, if they become available. The need will be met through school land meeting neighborhood

requirements and developing defined travel routes to adjacent neighborhood parks. Park Reserve funds would be eligible to develop neighborhood amenities on school property in this neighborhood to meet needs.

4. 1W (Sunset) – Need 6-acres; expansion/addition is virtually impossible. Options/opportunities should be considered, if they become available. The need will be met through school land meeting neighborhood requirements and developing defined travel routes to adjacent neighborhood parks. Park Reserve funds would be eligible to develop neighborhood amenities on school property or in publicly held private parks and neighborhood greenways in this neighborhood to meet needs.
5. 5W (Grange) – Need an additional 13 acres. Growth in this neighborhood exceeded expectations. Private parks and neighborhood greenways are helping to meet the need. Park Reserve funds would be eligible to develop neighborhood amenities on school property or in publicly held private parks and neighborhood greenways in this neighborhood to meet needs.

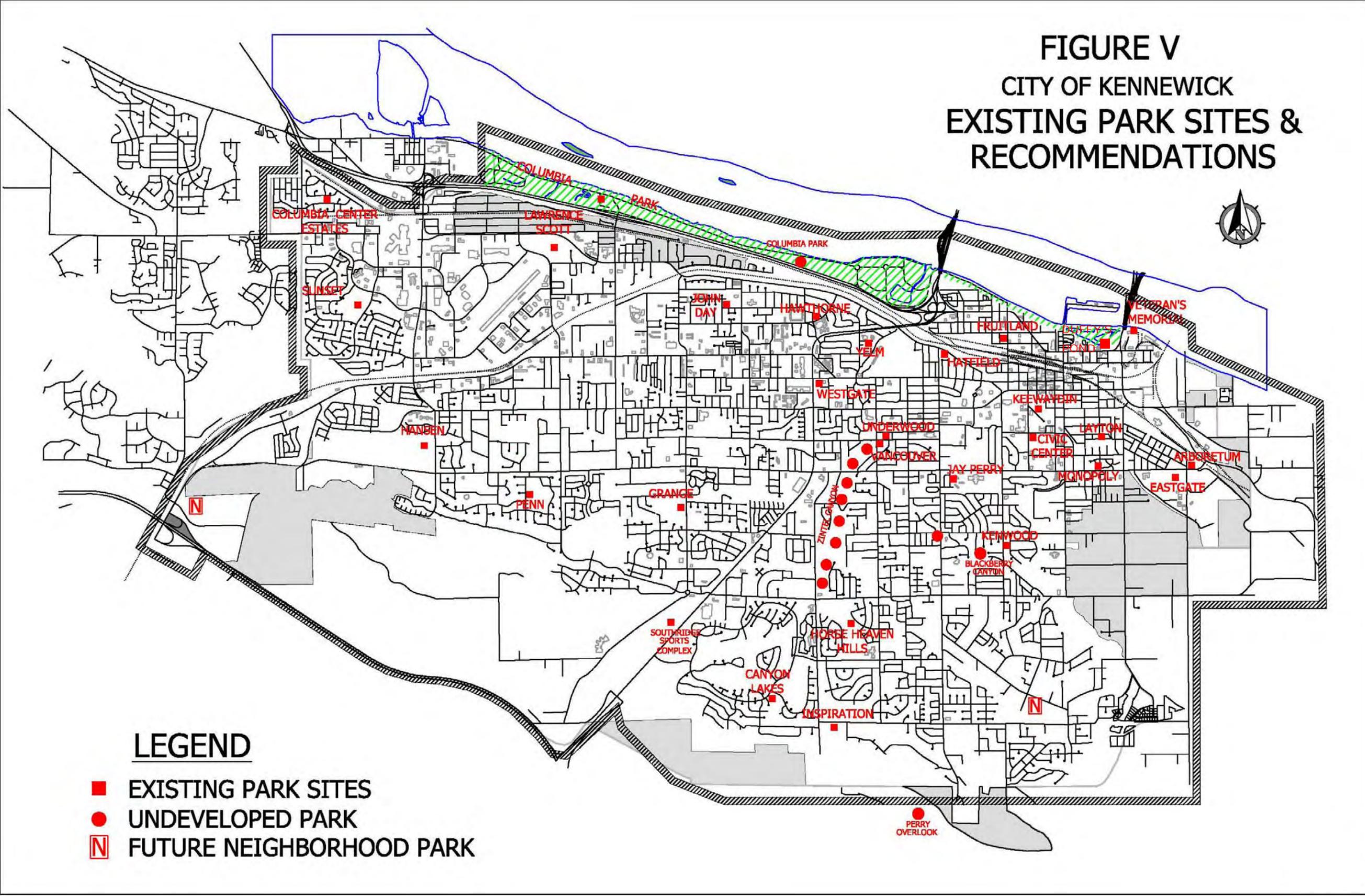
9.1.4 Improvements

1. Neighborhood 1W - Sunset; Covered picnic shelter need to be added to Sunset Park.
2. Neighborhood 2W - Lawrence Scott Park; a large covered picnic shelter needs to be constructed. Development of the Rose Garden into a community attraction has increased demands for parking facilities closer to the Rose Garden. Land needs to be secured for future addition of a parking area.
3. Neighborhood 4E - Eastgate; Covered picnic shelter is needed at Eastgate Park. Future needs for the Arboretum are surfaced walkway, construction of the outdoor stage area and restroom facilities.



**Hansen Park
Adopted Master
Plan**

FIGURE V
CITY OF KENNEWICK
EXISTING PARK SITES &
RECOMMENDATIONS



LEGEND

- EXISTING PARK SITES
- UNDEVELOPED PARK
- Ⓝ FUTURE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

9.2 Facilities Recommendations

9.1.5 Swim Facility

The City of Kennewick is in immediate need of an additional outdoor and/or indoor swim facility. The existing City owned pool is a small outdoor facility that was remodeled in 1987. Programs offered in this facility are lessons and general swims. Additional requested programs which the City is unable to accommodate include swim teams, expanded diving lessons, special events, more lessons, swim times for teens, senior citizen swim lessons and additional times for general swim, etc.

An indoor facility would reduce many of the lesson needs by spreading the classes over 12 months as opposed to 3 months. There is a task force formed by citizens and elected officials from all three cities, school districts and community college to determine the feasibility of one large regional facility, with a regional method to fund construction and maintenance of such a facility. Due to Kennewick's immediate need of an additional outdoor and/or indoor swim facility, Kennewick is participating in the regional effort.

9.1.6 Special Events/Tourism

As Special Events and Tourist activities continue to grow in Kennewick, some infrastructure requirements will assist in developing future growth in this area. These include:

- a. Improvements To Columbia Park – Columbia Park has received numerous upgrades, making it the “Park of Choice” for many special events. Improvements such as additional restrooms, parking areas, improved access and overall aesthetic improvements continually need to be made to make the park more appealing to event organizers and users.

9.1.7 Regional Urban Park

The 387-acre Columbia Park, which was initially developed by the Army Corps of Engineers and Benton County, lies on the Kennewick side of the Columbia River. On March 21, 2000, the City completed the Master Development Plan for Columbia Park. This plan outlines future potential and standards for development of this regional asset. That plan and any subsequent updates are incorporated into this document by reference. In addition, the 70-acre riverfront area from SR-395 to the Kennewick/Pasco Intercity Bridge that encompasses the riverfront levee, associated uplands, and Duffy's Pond, is considered part of the regional park service area. The Riverfront Master Plan II and the West End Master Plan addresses much of the future development at the site.

Southridge – As a part of the ongoing development at the Southridge Sports and Events Complex the remaining 8 acres of undeveloped land will be developed into potentially additional playfields, the addition of a gazebo and play equipment and restrooms.

9.1.8 Facility Inventory

A comprehensive facility inventory will be completed during 2013 that will address the current state of parks facilities and provide recommendations for future improvements to the existing inventory. The completion of the Southridge Sports and Events Complex many of the community facility needs have been met with the addition of three courts, meeting rooms and sports fields.

9.2 Urban and Non-Urban Trails

9.2.1 Trail Facilities

In recent years, much attention has been given to urban and non-urban trail development. Trail development by definition should include provisions for bicycles, pedestrian, horseback riding, hiking, or other compatible trail type activities.

The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan addresses the recreational type urban trails, geared toward family biking and leisure walking and hiking. The Commuter Cyclists Plan is addressed in the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan for Benton, Franklin and Wall Walla Counties. This plan, prepared by the Benton-Franklin Council of Governments, was updated in 2010.

Much has transpired in the Tri-City Metropolitan area concerning bicycle/pedestrian paths. Recent highway construction has created additional pathways from Richland to Kennewick, both Kennewick and Pasco have lowered the river levees and developed a wide meandering surfaced pathway along the top of the lowered levees. The three Cities, two Counties and two Port Districts completed the Sacagawea Heritage Trail Master Plan in the fall of 2000 that will provide for a continuous trail on both sides of the Columbia River. The trail begins at Sacagawea State Park, then proceeds westerly through the Port of Pasco, City of Pasco and Franklin County to Richland's Columbia Point Park, continuing west to the I-182/SR-240 Interchange, then south along SR-240 to the Richland Wye area, then along the levee system to Columbia Park, through Columbia Park to the Kennewick Bridge-to-Bridge levee section, then across the Kennewick/Pasco Intercity Bridge to return to the trail. This is a 23 mile loop that links two counties and three cities. Linkages to other parks along the route, as well as several upland links to existing trails, are planned in the future. (See the Sacagawea Heritage Trail Map Figure VII.)

Much of the proposed recreational urban trail system is designed to provide safe, family friendly trails within the City that link schools, neighborhoods and parks. Many of the trails shown as future exist along canal right-of-ways. (See existing sites and recommendation map for proposed Recreational Bike Path Plan Figure VI.)

The Zintel Canyon Dam Natural area is an 88-acre dry flood area that is a wonderful shrub-steppe area that is covered with hiking and mountain biking trails. There are no amenities in the area, but a trailhead and parking facility should be considered in the future.

9.2.2 Urban Trail Recommendations

- Kennewick to look for opportunities to develop the future recreational bike and walking routes identified.
- Continued development of the riverfront Sacagawea Heritage Trail as outlined in the Tri-Cities Rivershore Master Plan II.
- Trailhead improvements to the Zintel Canyon Dam Natural area.
- Development of street greenway trails in the Southridge planning area along Hildebrand Boulevard and natural areas.
- Development of the Vista Entertainment District Plaza and trail corridor to Lawrence Scott Park.
- Work with the irrigation districts to encourage them to retrofit open canals to underground,

pressurized systems and to allow the rights of way to be used as paths or trails.

**Bike Routes – City of Kennewick
(Figure VI)
Benton Franklin Council of Governments 2010**

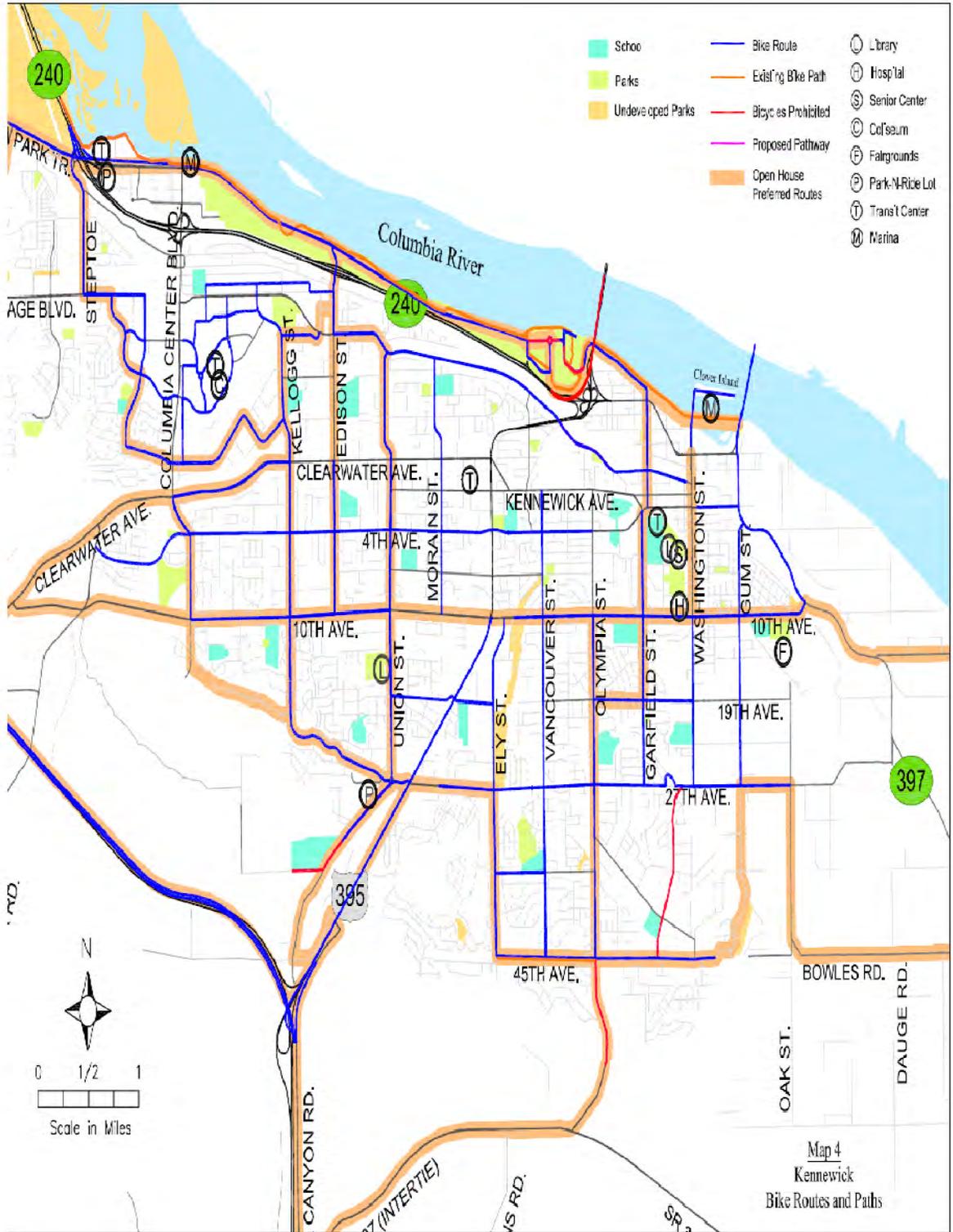


Figure I – Sacagawea Heritage Trail



9.2.3 Park Maintenance and Operations

While the acreage of City parks has increased over the last thirty years , the number of full-time maintenance personnel has decreased. The City's commitment to maintaining park facilities has continued to be a priority item and the condition of the grounds reflect this commitment. Automating all the City's irrigation systems, ongoing training programs for maintenance personnel, larger and more efficient machinery, and coordination between Design and Maintenance divisions have all contributed to the City's abilities to provide quality recreation facilities with the same level of full time personnel.

The City, however, has reached the point where when considering new park site development, consideration of funding additional maintenance personnel and equipment needs to be addressed. This is further addressed in Section10 – Financing Plan.

9.2.3 Recreation Operations

Recreation programming has grown faster than community growth as the positive outcomes that are attributed to the production of and participation in recreation becomes more widely acknowledged. The personal, social, economic and environmental benefits of Parks and Recreation are driving an increased emphasis on providing quality leisure experiences for the community's citizens of all ages.

Staffing for recreation operations has remained constant over the last 20 years and additional staff will need to be considered as programming continues to grow. Quality of Life issues are a priority for the residents of the City of Kennewick and it is expected that the demand for Programs will continue to grow.



Volunteers at work and the results of their efforts



10. FINANCING PLAN

10.1 Present Park Land Funding Sources

The following list of funding sources has been used in the past for park land acquisition. Some of these sources may not have funds available to purchase park land.

- **General Fund** The General Fund is used primarily for the maintenance and operation of the City's Park System. A relatively small part of the City's general fund expenditures is used for capital improvements such as park land acquisition and development.
- **Gifts** Cities are sometimes offered gifts of land or cash by public-spirited citizens, corporate donations, special interest groups, or civic organizations. Generally this source is program or project focused.
- **Transfer** Some City departments or other public agencies such as school districts have property that is no longer needed for their original purpose. These lands could be transferred or traded for park purposes.
- An **optional sales tax** of one-half of one percent was imposed in Kennewick effective July 1, 1986, of which the city receives 85%, or 0.425%, with the remainder distributed to Benton County under state law. The city's **real estate excise tax** is locally levied on each sale of real property within the city. The city first implemented a 1/4% tax in 1986. A second 1/4% was also approved beginning in 1999. Although the requirements for each quarter percent differ slightly, revenue generated from both is primarily restricted for capital purposes under state law.

Pursuant to Resolution 09-15, proceeds of the optional one-half of one percent sales tax and both the first and second quarter of one percent real estate excise tax (as allowed by State Statute) shall be used to fund City Council's priority Capital Improvement Program ("CIP") except for funds used to:

- Replace Federal Revenue Sharing Funds in the amount of \$500,000;
- Replace the lost 35% of motor vehicle tax that occurred in 1986 upon implementation of the one-half percent optional sales tax in an amount calculated based on past historical motor vehicle excise tax inflated by 10% per year beginning in 2002 when motor vehicle excise tax was eliminated and no additional historical information was available;
- Provide repayment of debt service on the 2003 CIP projects in the amount of approximately \$670,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2009, until the bonds are paid-in-full;
- Provide repayment of debt service on the police facility in the amount of approximately \$725,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2007, until the bonds are paid-in-full;
- Support the City's economic development efforts in an amount equal to the optional sales tax received from economic development efforts up to a maximum of \$500,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2009;
- Support the Public Facilities District for a portion of the debt service related to the construction of the Three Rivers Convention Center beginning in 2001 as per Ordinance No. 5001 in the amount of \$725,000 per year;
- Provide for up to \$150,000 annually to fund priority facility related improvements beginning January 1, 2011;
- Provide for up to \$250,000 annually to fund priority technology related improvements beginning January 1, 2011;
- Provide contributions to the Police and Fire vehicle and apparatus replacement programs, respectively, beginning in 2011 (see items above).

In conjunction with this policy, City Council also adopted a policy stating that they shall evaluate making a \$1 million transfer each year from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund in order to implement Council priority programs.

- **Recreational Trails and Paths** receive revenue from one-half of one percent of the **motor vehicle fuel tax**, according to provisions of RCW 46.68. In accordance with RCW 47.30.030 the funds are to be expended for the planning, accommodation, establishment, and maintenance of facilities for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle traffic.
- **Park Reserves** - A condition of approval of any short plat or new development in the City, that will be used for residential purposes, requires land be dedicated for park purposes. **Park fees** in lieu of land dedication are collected when property is subdivided or improved for residential purposes and has inadequate acreage to meet the park needs in the neighborhood or the land is already available. These “fees in lieu” of are used for the acquisition or development of park and recreation facilities within the designated park service area for which the fees were imposed. The fee requirement is based on a formula using the number of proposed residential units; the population per household as indicated on the comprehensive plan; and the current assessed value of the property to be subdivided or improved.
- **RCO Grants** - The State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administers this funding to help build communities by providing grant assistance for the development of parks, trails, and other recreational facilities. In recent years, the city has received RCO grants for two phases of Hansen Park, the Columbia River levee lowering and trail improvement project, and the Columbia Park Aquatic Splash Playground.
- **CDBG HUD Grants** - Community Development & Building Grants are available for capital improvements in parks that benefit disadvantaged, low-income and disabled residents. The city has received CDBG grants for remodeling or replacing restrooms with ADA code restrooms and to provide for surfaced walkways and other renovations to existing park equipment to allow full accessibility.

10.2 Capital Improvement Program

10.2.1 Capital Improvements

The Capital Improvement Program for years 2007 to 2011 is provided in Appendix A. The Capital Improvement Program provides the sequence for acquisition, renovation and development of park projects. The program provides positive direction for the City to identify projects, project phasing, associated costs (estimates), funding sources and implementation dates. The Capital Improvement Program is updated every two years or more often as needed.

10.3 Ongoing Maintenance and Operation Funding

10.3.1 Ongoing Maintenance and Operations Funding

With the cost of ongoing maintenance and operations increasing faster than the general fund tax base, Kennewick like many other communities in the State and even Nation-wide, is having to look at ways to reduce or offset the cost of ongoing maintenance and operations. This can be done through one or a combination of ways. Those easily identified are as follows:

- ❖ Identify areas where levels of service can be reduced
- ❖ Postpone new park developments

- ❖ Public/Private partnerships
- ❖ Implement capital improvements in existing parks that reduce maintenance
- ❖ Identify new funding sources for ongoing maintenance and operations

In 1993, Kennewick positioned itself for this growing issue, by implementing the policy of no longer developing tot-lot/pocket parks. These parks are much more expensive to operate and maintain per square foot than a larger park. Because our citizens value the small tot-lots, they are still being developed in new neighborhoods, but they are falling under the homeowners association to operate and maintain.

10.3.2 Washington State Legislative Task Force

In 2001, the Legislature created a task force to examine the issue of local park maintenance and operation (M&O) costs. A report was completed in December 2001. Among the tools recommended to help provide needed resources were:

RCW	Description	Adopted
Amend RCW 35.61	Metropolitan park districts to make it practical for cities and counties, or a combination of them, to create a metropolitan park district.	Yes
Amend RCW 84.04.230	Conservation futures taxes to allow use of a portion of the tax toward maintenance and operation.	
Amend RCW 82.46.010, 82.46.035	Allow use of the local real estate excise tax (REET) for maintenance and operation of parks and recreation facilities.	Yes *
Amend RCW 82.08	Increase the state sales tax by one-tenth of one percent to fund maintenance and operation of parks and recreation facilities	

*From July 22, 2011, until December 31, 2016, a city or county may use the greater of one hundred thousand dollars or thirty-five percent of available funds under this section, but not to exceed one million dollars per year, for operations and maintenance of existing capital projects as defined in subsection (5) of this section, and counties may use available funds under this section for the payment of existing debt service incurred for capital projects as defined in RCW [82.46.010](#).

10.3.3 Other Maintenance and Operations Funding - City Implemented

- ❖ **User Fees** – The City of Kennewick has long implemented a user fee for recreation programs that captures 100% of the direct costs of offering an adult program and 60% of youth programs. These direct costs do not capture the cost of the facility or parks maintenance and operations associated with the program, only the program costs, such as balls, instructors, printing, etc. To charge facility fees on top of the program fees would likely drive the cost of the program beyond many citizen’s ability to participate. To charge all park users a fee for general park use would not be manageable, even if it was met with public acceptance. User fees can be and are collected for measurable park uses such as special events and building rentals. The income derived from these uses is minor compared to the overall costs of maintenance and operations, however, future constraints may require that additional user fees be considered.
- ❖ **Sales Tax Generation from Commercial Events** – Many park sites lend themselves to hosting commercial events that can generate sales tax revenues to assist in offsetting maintenance costs. This option needs to be continually explored and balanced between the recreational and commercial needs of the parks system.

- ❖ **Volunteers** – Volunteers are often the “heart and soul” of local park and recreation efforts. Volunteers serve as coaches, officials, park board members and labor in virtually every park Citywide. In spite of these successes, there are concerns and limitations, the first and main one associated with liability. Kennewick has experienced, as State wide managers have also expressed, that volunteers often wish to focus on short-term, construction oriented projects, when long-term, repetitious maintenance is often the most pressing need in parks. Management of volunteers costs money including costs of recruitment, training, supervision and industrial insurance. Volunteerism is not a universal solution. It is unreasonable to expect that all recreation sites and facilities can be maintained solely by volunteers. However, the assistance offered by volunteers is a valuable resource, and should not be overlooked or taken for granted.
- ❖ **Concessions and Vendors Market**– Regional and Community parks offer food concessions. Concessions are provided by private operators that pay either a monthly lease fee or a % of gross income. Over the last five years Kennewick Parks and Recreation has seen a steady growth in the number of concessionaires throughout the park system and will continue to seek opportunities to further develop this funding source.
- ❖ **Sponsorships** – This will be an increasing growth area for Kennewick Parks and Recreation. Sponsorships have been sought to help offset equipment costs at the Southridge Sports and Events Complex and this approach will be replicated across the system at other parks and facilities.
- ❖ **Advertising** – The Senior Center newsletter and the seasonal brochure have used advertising to offset production costs. In the future advertising will be extended to other areas again balancing the aesthetic presentation with the need to generate revenue to assist with operation and maintenance costs.
- ❖ **Sale/lease of Park land and Facilities** – As the parks and facilities inventory is completed in 2013 this will provide a clearer understanding of the current usage of parks and facilities and provide a background for the evaluation of whether these assets should be sold/decommissioned or leased. This would generate revenue from the sale, or lease and potentially ongoing property tax revenues if development occurs on these sites.

Conclusion -

Demand for parks and green space is continuing to increase due to the growth of the City and citizens expectations for a quality living environment. The question will remain whether traditional funding sources will prove to be sufficient to address public demand. A variety of funding options will have to be considered. For many types of special-interest recreation, user pay is appropriate. For parks providing multiple benefits for both present and future generations, it appears that all residents have a responsibility to share in the costs. Kennewick citizens have demonstrated a traditional and consistent willingness to support Kennewick’s parks. Citizen volunteer efforts, from planting trees to building playgrounds, user groups’ support of special fees to support their activities and donations of significant property all tend to indicate this willingness.

City staff at work



11. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan identifies park land deficiencies and suggests locations and amounts of land that will be needed to serve the City's estimated population in the year 2018. Limited funding for parks and recreation requires that priorities be established that identifies the most urgent projects and sources of funding. Constantly changing funding sources and changes in recreation priorities require a frequent reevaluation of any implementation program with this Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan.

The City's Six-Year Parks and Open Spaces Program identifies the improvements most needed and most likely to be accomplished in a six-year period and provides an expanded explanation of the projects anticipated to be accomplished in the current year.

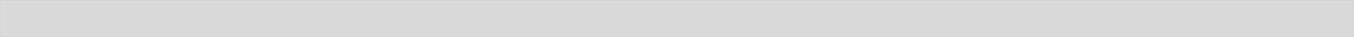
The following policies on land acquisition, park site selection and financing are intended to help identify which park improvements should be accomplished first and to provide guidance on how limited park improvement funds should be spent.

11.1 Policies on Land Acquisition

1. Parks land should be acquired when the population of the neighborhood reaches 2,000 in population or by the time development densities reach 30% of maximum zoning in order to assure a large enough parcel is still available.
2. Cooperation with the School District should be established so when the school district is purchasing land, park land may be obtained at the same time, possibly allowing a better price.
3. Land should be acquired when anticipation of a future neighborhood development is present or a special parcel of land, with distinct natural features, can still be purchased at a reasonable price.
4. When park land is dedicated through the Subdivision Ordinance, and if the parcel is not of adequate size to accommodate a neighborhood park, land should be purchased adjacent to the parcel. This should be done only under circumstances when park land is badly needed in the particular neighborhood service area.
5. Land should be purchased when enough monies have been acquired through the Subdivision Ordinance (in lieu of dedication) to establish a park in a neighborhood service area.
6. Parks should be developed when neighborhood residents feel a need (Growth Management specifies 50% of a neighborhood is developed) and take an active role in development, or when a major shortage of recreation facilities is shown for the future and land can be found with the size and configuration to accommodate the needs at a reasonable cost.

11.2 Policies on Park Site Selection

1. The location should be centrally located within the neighborhood unit.
2. The site should be on a collector street (5-10 acres) or collector (10-25 acres) to allow good access and public visibility.
3. Land with special natural features, such as foliage or topography, should be given consideration.
4. The site, when possible, should be adjacent to school, thus creating a larger open space and providing a joint facility.
5. The location should be where no major hazards need to be crossed to get to the park.

6. Special attention should be given to surrounding land uses. (e.g., higher densities of residential shall need more park land closer to proximity).
 7. The site should be able to provide a variety of activities for all interested.
 8. The site should have no major physical problems such as site drainage or soils that will hinder construction of buildings, parking and playground equipment.
 9. The site must allow the recreational activities to which the area needs. Special attention to size and configuration should be given to assure that all present and future needs can be met.
- 

Appendix A. Capital Improvement Program

Table A-1	Capital Improvement Planning Cycle
Table A-2	Capital Improvement Fund
Table A-3	Capital Improvement Programs

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The **Capital Improvement Fund** accounts for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets, including continued development of the city parks. Sources of revenue include taxes, state grants, federal grants, contributions and allocations from the Park Reserves and Recreational Trails and Paths Funds.

An **optional sales tax** of one-half of one percent was imposed in Kennewick effective July 1, 1986, of which the city receives 85%, or 0.425%, with the remainder distributed to Benton County under state law. The city's **real estate excise tax** is locally levied on each sale of real property within the city. The city first implemented a 1/4% tax in 1986. A second 1/4% was also approved beginning in 1999. Although the requirements for each quarter percent differ slightly, revenue generated from both is primarily restricted for capital purposes under state law.

Pursuant to Resolution 09-15, proceeds of the optional one-half of one percent sales tax and both the first and second quarter of one percent real estate excise tax (as allowed by State Statute) shall be used to fund City Council's priority Capital Improvement Program ("CIP") except for funds used to:

- Replace Federal Revenue Sharing Funds in the amount of \$500,000;
- Replace the lost 35% of motor vehicle tax that occurred in 1986 upon implementation of the one-half percent optional sales tax in an amount calculated based on past historical motor vehicle excise tax inflated by 10% per year beginning in 2002 when motor vehicle excise tax was eliminated and no additional historical information was available;
- Provide repayment of debt service on the 2003 CIP projects in the amount of approximately \$670,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2009, until the bonds are paid-in-full;
- Provide repayment of debt service on the police facility in the amount of approximately \$725,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2007, until the bonds are paid-in-full;
- Support the City's economic development efforts in an amount equal to the optional sales tax received from economic development efforts up to a maximum of \$500,000 per year beginning on January 1, 2009;
- Support the Public Facilities District for a portion of the debt service related to the construction of the Three Rivers Convention Center beginning in 2001 as per Ordinance No. 5001 in the amount of \$725,000 per year;
- Provide for up to \$150,000 annually to fund priority facility related improvements beginning January 1, 2011;
- Provide for up to \$250,000 annually to fund priority technology related improvements beginning January 1, 2011;
- Provide contributions to the Police and Fire vehicle and apparatus replacement programs, respectively, beginning in 2011 (see items above).

In conjunction with this policy, City Council also adopted a policy stating that they shall evaluate making a \$1 million transfer each year from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund in order to implement Council priority programs.

Recreational Trails and Paths receive revenue from one-half of one percent of the **motor vehicle fuel tax**, according to provisions of RCW 46.68. In accordance with RCW 47.30.030 the funds are to be expended for the planning, accommodation, establishment, and maintenance of facilities for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle traffic.

Park Reserves - A condition of approval of any short plat or new development in the City, that will be used for residential purposes, requires land be dedicated for park purposes. **Park fees** in lieu of land dedication are collected when property is subdivided or improved for residential purposes and has inadequate acreage to meet the park needs in the neighborhood or the land is already available. These “fees in lieu” of are used for the acquisition or development of park and recreation facilities within the designated park service area for which the fees were imposed. The fee requirement is based on a formula using the number of proposed residential units; the population per household as indicated on the comprehensive plan; and the current assessed value of the property to be subdivided or improved.

RCO Grants - The State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administers this funding to help build communities by providing grant assistance for the development of parks, trails, and other recreational facilities.

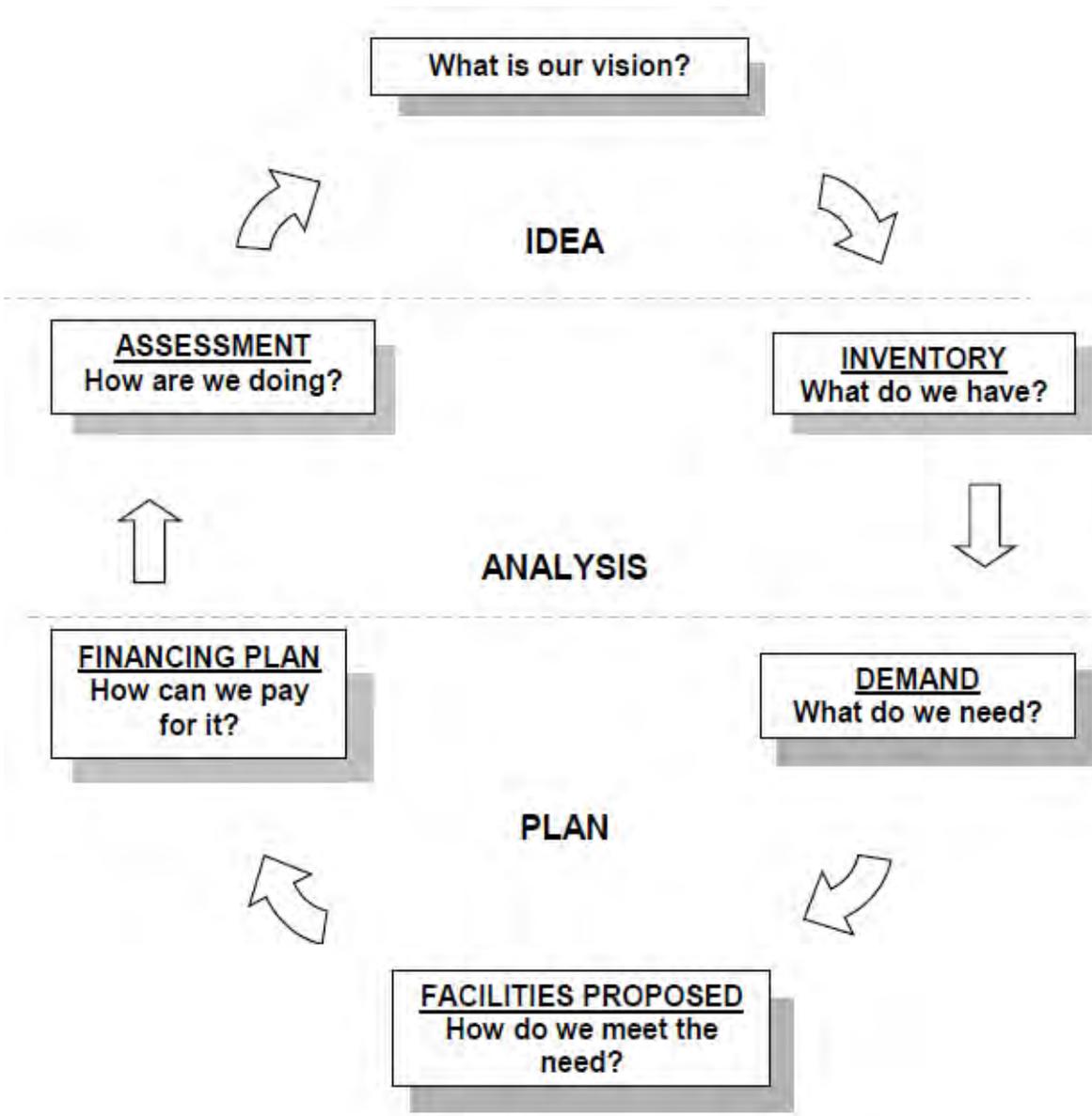
In recent years, the city has received RCO grants for two phases of Hansen Park, the Columbia River levee lowering and trail improvement project, and the Columbia Park Aquatic Splash Playground.

CDBG HUD Grants - Community Development & Building Grants are available for capital improvements in parks that benefit disadvantaged, low-income and disabled residents. The city has received CDBG grants for remodeling or replacing restrooms with ADA code restrooms and to provide for surfaced walkways and other renovations to existing park equipment to allow full accessibility.

Capital Improvements

Below is a list of the Parks and Recreation Department projects that have been identified for council review and approval through the Capital Improvement Program. Table A-3 will provide a brief description of the projects, the year they are planned to be funded and identified funding sources, if available.

Capital Improvement Planning Cycle Table A-1



Source: Washington State Dept. of Trade and Economic Development

Table A-2
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND - Park Reserve
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND - Summary

	2012	2011	Biennium	Budget
	\$	\$	\$	\$
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	946,444	871,319	871,319	871,319
CASH TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-
REVENUES:				
2E - Zintel/Underwood/Vancouver	-	-	-	-
2W - Lawrence Scott	-	29,725	29,725	-
3E - Civic Area	-	5,651	5,651	-
3W - John Day/Hawthorne	-	-	-	-
4E - Eastgate/Aboretum	-	-	-	-
4W - 10th Ave/Col Ctr Blvd	(1,415)	1,654	239	-
5E - Twin Rivers	-	15,630	15,630	-
5W - Grange	3,069	3,616	6,685	-
6E - Cascade	-	1,381	1,381	-
6W - Southridge	5,271	9,762	15,033	-
7W - Five Corners	13,430	-	13,430	-
Interest Income	1,407	9,156	10,564	-
TOTAL REVENUES	21,763	76,575	98,338	-
EXPENDITURES				
Park Furnishings	-	-	-	-
3W - John Day/Hawthorne	-	-	-	-
3E - Civic Area	-	-	-	-
5E - Horse Heavens Park	-	-	-	-
4W - 10th and Columbia Center Blvd	-	-	-	79,875
4E - Eastgate/Arboretum	-	-	-	-

1E - Fruitland	-	-	-	-
1W - Sunset Park	-	-	-	120,000
2W - Lawrence Scott Park	-	-	-	-
2E - Zintel/Underwood/Vancouver	-	-	-	-
5W - Grange	-	-	-	-
6E - Cascade	-	-	-	-
6W - Southridge	-	1,451	1,451	-
7W - Five Corners	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	1,451	1,451	199,875

	\$	\$	\$	\$
ADJUSTED ENDING FUND BALANCE	968,207	946,444	968,207	671,444

Park Reserve

1E - Fruitland	3,907	3,907	3,907	-
2E - Zintel/Under/Vancouver	3,181	3,181	3,181	-
3E - Civic Area	12,115	12,115	12,115	-
4E - Eastgate/Arboretum	-	-	-	-
5E - Twin Rivers	46,159	46,159	46,159	-
6E - Cascade	125,064	125,064	125,064	-
1W - Sunset/Col Ctr Estates	164,237	164,237	164,237	-
2W - Lawrence Scott	37,339	37,339	37,339	-
3W - John Day/Hawthorne	480	480	480	-
4W - 10th & CCB	236,106	237,520	236,106	-
5W - Grange	136,612	133,543	136,612	-
6W - Southridge	20,810	15,539	20,810	-
7W - Five Corners	48,286	34,856	48,286	-
Reserve for Park Development	133,912	132,505	133,912	-
Subtotal	968,207	946,444	968,207	-

Capital Improvement Program Projects Based on City Councils Guidance **Table A-3**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

(General Fund)
Proposed Projects/Programs Based on Council's Guidance

Project/Program	Biennium				Biennium		Totals
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Economic Development Focus Areas							
<i>Columbia Park:</i>							
J&S Dreamland Express Building			350,000				\$350,000
Golf Course Pro Shop	100,000	200,000					\$300,000
Golf Course - Various Improvements	50,000		50,000		50,000		\$150,000
West End Improvements				2,750,000			\$2,750,000
<i>Southridge Sports Complex:</i>							
Additional Land	260,000						\$260,000
Regional Trails System			600,000				\$600,000
Total Economic Development Focus Areas Projects:	\$410,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$3,350,000	\$50,000		\$4,410,000
Growth							
Parks & Recreation Facilities:							
Hansen Park (build-out)				1,200,000			\$1,200,000
New Parks - Land Purchases			460,000				\$460,000
New Parks - Development						1,200,000	\$1,200,000
New Equipment/Vehicles:							
Parks					140,000		\$140,000
Total Growth Projects:			\$460,000	\$1,200,000	\$140,000	\$1,200,000	\$3,000,000
On-Going Maintenance & Operations							
Replacement Vehicles/Equipment:							
Replacement - Parks & Recreation	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	115,000	115,000	\$650,000
Parks & Facilities:							
Facilities (major repairs / renovation to existing)	175,000	240,000	2,250,000	750,000	350,000	65,000	\$3,655,000
Facilities (misc. repairs to existing)	\$275,000	175,000	182,000	182,000	189,300	189,300	\$1,092,600
Total On-Going M&O Projects/Programs:	\$685,000	\$715,000	\$3,402,000	\$5,592,000	\$844,300	\$1,589,300	\$12,807,600

Appendix B. Park Facilities Inventory

Table B-1	Park Facility Inventory
Table B-2	Neighborhood/Community Park Needs
Table B-3	Open Space Inventory
Table B-4	School Facilities Inventory
Table B-5	Park Land Inventory and Improvements

Park Facility Inventory

Table B-1

COMMUNITY / NEIGHBORHOOD PARK FACILITIES	ZONE #	SIZE	Owned		RESTROOM	PLAYGROUND	INDOOR BASKETBALL	OUTDOOR BASKETBALL	INDOOR SOCCER	SOCCER	YOUTH SOFTBALL ADULT	SOFTBALL YOUTH ADULT	BASEBALL	TENNIS COURTS	TRAILS & WALKS	WATER FEATURE	HORSE SHOES	VOLLEYBALL	PICNIC SHELTER	PICKLE BALL COURTS	INLINE HOCKEY	PARKING	COMMENTS	
			City Owned	Owned by Others																				
ARBORETUM	E4	5	5																			12 +	Arboretum	
BLACKBERRY CANYON	E3	3.5	3.5												0.17 m							n/a	Natural area with gravel walking path	
CANYON LAKES PARK	E5	5.6	5.6		1	1		0.5							0.43 m		2		1		1	9 +		
CIVIC CENTER ATHLETIC	E3	24.3	24.3		3	1	1				4	4	4		1.50 m		2					64	Two softball fields are lighted. Contains Skate Park and City outdoor pool and gymnasium.	
COLUMBIA CENTER ESTATES	W1	2	2			1																o.s.		
EASTGATE PARK	E4	14.4	14.4		1	1		2		4	2				0.57 m		24		1			o.s. +	User group concession.	
FRUITLAND PARK	E1	2.5	2.5	0	1	1		0.5			1						1					31 +		
GRANGE PARK	W5	26	26		1	1		2.5		1	1			2	0.80 m		1		2		1	79 +	Grange Hall event space(5000 SF). Parking does not include library stalls	
HANSEN PARK	W4	25	25		1	1																100		
HATFIELD PARK	E3	3.5	3.5			1				1												20		
HAWTHORNE PARK	W3	1.5	1.5			1		1									2					o.s.		
HORSE HEAVEN HILLS	E5	20	5	15	1	1		1		1	2			2	0.77 m				1			152	15-acres under agreement w/KSD.	
INSPIRATION ESTATES	E5	5	5		1	1		0.5			1				0.47 m				1			20		
JAY PERRY PARK	E3	0.5	0.5			1		1														o.s.		
JOHN DAY PARK	W3	2.3	2.3			1				1												24		
KEEWAYDIN PARK	E3	8.9	8.9		1	3		2										1	1			62 +		
KENWOOD PARK	E3	1.5	1.5			1																o.s.		
LAWRENCE SCOTT PARK	W2	26	26		2	1		2		4	4	4	4	4	0.67 m			1	4		2	1	256	Four lighted fields
LAYTON PARK	E3	3	3		1	1		1														o.s.		
MONOPOLY PARK	E3	1.6	1.6			1		0.5														o.s.		
PARK HILLS PARK	E3	0.5	0.5			1		0.5														o.s.	Park leased to neighborhood for general maintenance	
PERRY OVERLOOK	E5	5.5	5.5																			o.s.	Also reservoir site	
PENN PARK	W4	0.8	0.8			1																o.s.		
SOUTHRIDGE COMPLEX	6W	49	49		3	1	3		3	6	4	4	4	2	0.9 m	1		3	1			635	Four lighted fields. 30,000 Indoor Pavilion. Meeting And Event Space. 7 Acres Undeveloped.	
SUNSET PARK	W1	7.6	5.6	2	1					1	1			4	0.25 m							62 -	Trail mileage for loop only	
UNDERWOOD PARK	E2	3.1	3.1		1	1		1			1					1						16 +		
VANCOUVER PARK	E2	3	3		1	1								2			2					25		
VIETNAM MEMORIAL	E1	1	1																			2 +	Fishing pier area included	
VISTA TOT LOT	W2	0.5		0.5		1																o.s.	County Park within Urban Growth Boundary	
WESTGATE LITTLE LEAGUE	E2	5	5		1																	97	Youth baseball fields leased to Little League	
YELM PARK	E2	3	3		1	1				1	1											o.s.		
ZINTEL CANYON	E2	68	17	51		1									1.30 m							5 +	1-acre developed, remainder natural with walking/biking trail.	
SUB-TOTALS		329.1	260.6	68.5	22	28	4	17	3	20	22	12	#	2	14	7.83	5	31	5	15	3	2	1671	
REGIONAL PARK FACILITIES																								
COL. PARK CENTER		52	0	52	1										1.50 m									Includes golf course area and Archeological site
COL. PARK EAST	E1	136		136	5	1		1		4					2.25 m	1	2		3					Includes large boat launch and event areas, stage, skate park.
COL. PARK WEST	W2	175		175	1	2		1							2.00 m				2					Include roof-top boat launch area, Kiwanis Bldg., Ropes Course, Disc Golf.
LEVEE / DUFFY'S POND	E1	70	0	70				1							1.6 m				9			10		
ZINTEL CANYON DAM	E5	88.7	88.7																					Flood Zone- retained for natural use open space - hiking & biking
GRAND TOTALS PARKS		850.8	349.3	501.5	29	31		20		24	22	12		14	15.2	m	6	33	5	29	3	2	1681	
GREENWAYS PARKS																								
VISTA FIELD - PLAZA	W2	1.85													1.6 m									Partially Developed
HILDEBRAND BLVD.	W6	1													m									Partially Developed
COLUMBIA CENTER BVLD	W1	5													0.5 m									
DOWNTOWN	E3	3.4																						
TOTALS		11.25													2.1	m								

Neighborhood Community Park Needs

Table B-2

Calculated Level of Service		3 acres/1,000						Optimum Based on LOS					
Park Zone	CURRENT					N O T E S	2018 Estimated Population	Optimum Req'd Acres	Acres Short	Additional Actual Acres Needed	N O T E S	Park Zone	
	2012 Existing Population	Req'd Acres	Existing Devel'd	Existing Undevel.	Developed Acres Short								
E1	1208	3.62	146.00	63.50	-	1	1,208	3.62	-			E1	
E2	10119	30.36	15.10	67.00	15.3	2	10,319	30.96	-			E2	
E3	14405	43.22	41.80	3.50	-		14,475	43.43	-			E3	
E4	1925	5.78	19.40	0.00	-		1,925	5.78	-			E4	
E5	7552	22.66	30.60	5.50	-		7,852	23.56	-			E5	
E6	5075	15.23	0.00	0.00	15.2	3	5,410	16.23	16.23	20.0	3	E6	
W1	6093	18.28	9.60	0.00	8.7	4	6,493	19.48	9.88	7.5	4	W1	
W2	6660	19.98	26.50	175.00	-	5	6,810	20.43	-		5	W2	
W3	4523	13.57	3.80	0.00	9.8	6	4,523	13.57	9.77	10.0	6	W3	
W4	7230	21.69	25.80	0.00	-		7,736	23.21	-			W4	
W5	13112	39.34	26.00	0.00	13.3	7	13,472	40.42	14.42	6.0	7	W5	
W6	675	2.03	42.00	7.00	(40.0)	8	2,175	6.53	-		8	W6	
W7	298	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.9	3	1,998	5.99	5.99	10.0	3	W7	
TOTALS	78,875	236.63	386.60	321.50	23.19		84,396	253.19	56.29	53.5		TOTALS	

Assume: Minimum park size - 5 acres
 Desirable - One large 15 to 25 acre park per Neighborhood Unit.
 2012 population based on City at 75,420 and County areas with in UGB at 3,456.

Notes:

- 1 Includes east end of Columbia Park, levy, and Duffy's Pond
- 2 Future development of Zintel Canyon will meet this need.
- 3 Need to acquire land - This area is 75% County area. Work with County to secure.
- 4 Expansion/addition virtually impossible, keep options open. School land will help to offset impacts.
- 5 Includes west end of Columbia Park.
- 6 Expansion/addition virtually impossible, keep options open. School land will help to offset impacts.

Open Space Inventory

Table B-3

AREA	ZONE #	CITY WIDE ACRES	TYPE	ZONE E1	ZONE E2	ZONE E3	ZONE E4	ZONE E5	ZONE E6	ZONE W1	ZONE W2	ZONE W3	ZONE W4	ZONE W5	ZONE W6	ZONE W7	COL. PARK
LEVEE / DUFFY'S POND	E1	63.50	Natural	63.50													
COLUMBIA PARK EAST	E1	136.00	Park	136.00													
FRUITLAND PARK	E1	2.50	Park	2.50													
VIETNAM MEMORIAL	E1	1.00	Park	1.00													
TCCC GOLF COURSE	E2	68.00	Golf		68.00												
UNDERWOOD PARK	E2	3.10	Park		3.10												
VANCOUVER PARK	E2	3.00	Park		3.00												
WESTGATE LITTLE LEAGUE	E2	5.00	Park		5.00												
YELM PARK	E2	3.00	Park		3.00												
ZINTEL CANYON	E2	68.00	Park		68.00												
SOUTHGATE ELEM.	E2	11.00	School		11.00												
WESTGATE ELEM.	E2	12.00	School		12.00												
BLACKBERRY CANYON	E3	3.50	Natural			3.50											
CIVIC CENTER ATHLETIC	E3	22.30	Park			22.30											
HATFIELD PARK	E3	3.50	Park			3.50											
JAY PERRY PARK	E3	0.50	Park			0.50											
KEEWAYDIN PARK	E3	8.90	Park			8.90											
KENWOOD PARK	E3	1.50	Park			1.50											
LAYTON PARK	E3	3.00	Park			3.00											
MONOPOLY PARK	E3	1.60	Park			1.60											
PARK HILLS PARK	E3	0.50	Park			0.50											
DOWNTOWN	E3	3.40	R-O-W			3.40											
AMISTAD ELEM.	E3	12.00	School			12.00											
BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN	E3	5.00	School			5.00											
CANYON VIEW ELEM.	E3	13.00	School			13.00											
FRUITLAND BLDG.	E3	9.00	School			9.00											
KENNEWICK HIGH	E3	27.00	School			27.00											
PARK M.S.	E3	30.00	School			30.00											
ST. JOSEPH'S CATH.	E3	5.00	School			5.00											
WASHINGTON ELEM.	E3	16.50	School			16.50											
ARBORETUM	E4	5.00	Park				5.00										
EASTGATE PARK	E4	14.40	Park				14.40										
FAIRGROUNDS	E4	129.00	Public				129.00										
EASTGATE ELEM.	E4	17.00	School				17.00										
CANYON LAKES GOLF	E5	93.40	Golf					93.40									
ZINTEL CANYON DAM	E5	88.70	Natural					88.70									
CANYON LAKES PARK	E5	5.60	Park					5.60									
HORSE HEAVEN HILLS	E5	20.00	Park					20.00									

AREA	ZONE #	CITY WIDE ACRES	TYPE	ZONE E1	ZONE E2	ZONE E3	ZONE E4	ZONE E5	ZONE E6	ZONE W1	ZONE W2	ZONE W3	ZONE W4	ZONE W5	ZONE W6	ZONE W7	COL. PARK
INSPIRATION ESTATES	E5	5.00	Park					5.00									
HORSE HEAVEN M.S.	E5	15.00	School					15.00									
PERRY OVERLOOK	E5	5.50	Natural					5.50									
ELLIOT LAKE	E6	5.00	Natural						5.00								
CASCADE ELEM.	E6	11.00	School						11.00								
COLUMBIA CENTER ESTATES	W1	2.00	Park							2.00							
SUNSET PARK	W1	7.60	Park							7.60							
CCB & ROTARY PARK	W1	1.60	R/W Trail							1.60							
SUNSET VIEW ELEM.	W1	10.00	School							10.00							
COL. PARK WEST	W2	175.00	Park								175.00						
LAWRENCE SCOTT PARK	W2	26.00	Park								26.00						
VISTA TOT LOT	W2	0.50	Park								0.50						
VISTA FIELD - PLAZA	W2	1.85	R/W Trail								1.85						
KAMIAKIN HIGH	W2	30.00	School								30.00						
TRI CITY VOC. CENTER	W2	10.50	School								10.50						
VISTA ELEM.	W2	11.50	School								11.50						
HAWTHORNE PARK	W3	1.50	Park									1.50					
JOHN DAY PARK	W3	2.30	Park									2.30					
HAWTHORNE ELEM.	W3	15.00	School									15.00					
HANSEN PARK	W4	25.00	Park										25.00				
PENN PARK	W4	0.80	Park										0.80				
DESERT HILLS M.S.	W4	20.00	School										20.00				
HANSEN AREA ELEM.	W4		School										-				
HANSEN AREA M.S.	W4	30.00	School										30.00				
RIDGEVIEW ELEM.	W4	10.00	School										10.00				
GRANGE PARK	W5	26.00	Park											26.00			
EDISON ELEM.	W5	14.50	School											14.50			
HIGHLANDS M.S.	W5	20.50	School											20.50			
LINCOLN ELEM.	W5	8.00	School											8.00			
SOUTHRIDGE COMPLEX	W6	49.00	Park												49.00		
HILDEBRAND BLVD.	W6	1.00	R/W Trail												1.00		
SOUTHRIDGE AREA M.S.	W6	40.00	School												40.00		
SOUTHRIDGE HIGH	W6	50.00	School												50.00		
COL. PARK - CENTER		52.00	Natural														52.00
TOTALS		1,599.05		203.00	173.10	166.20	165.40	233.20	16.00	21.20	255.35	18.80	85.80	69.00	140.00	-	52.00
Current 2012 Population		78,875		1,208	10,119	14,405	1,925	7,552	5,075	6,093	6,660	4,523	7,230	13,112	675	298	
Acres/1,000 population - Existing		20.27	Average	168.05	17.11	11.54	85.92	30.88	3.15	3.48	38.34	4.16	11.87	5.26	207.41	0.00	
Open Space Acres Short	2012 Unknown				29.28	121.90			85.50	100.66		71.66		193.24		5.96	
Population Year 2018		84,396		1,208	10,319	14,475	1,925	7,852	5,410	6,493	6,810	4,523	7,736	13,472	2,175	1,998	
Acres/1,000 population		18.95	Average	168.05	16.77	11.48	85.92	29.70	2.96	3.27	37.50	4.16	11.09	5.12	64.37	0.00	
Open Space Acres Short	2018 Unknown				33.28	123.30			92.20	108.66		71.66	68.92	200.44		39.96	

School Facilities Inventory in Kennewick City Limits

Table B-4

SCHOOLS	ZONE #	SIZE	SOCCER	SOFTBALL	BASEBALL	PLAYGROUND	TENNIS	TRACK	PRACTICE FOOTBALL	REGULAR FOOTBALL	BASKETBALL	GYMS	COMMENTS
ELEMENTARY													
SOUTHGATE ELEM.	E2	11.0	2	1		1						1	
WESTGATE ELEM.	E2	12.0	11	4		1			1			1	
AMISTAD ELEM.	E3	12.0	1									1	
CANYON VIEW ELEM.	E3	13.0	1	2		1						1	
WASHINGTON ELEM.	E3	16.5	4			1			1			1	
EASTGATE ELEM.	E4	17.0	2	3		2			1			1	
CASCADE ELEM.	E6	11.0	1	1		1						1	
SUNSET VIEW ELEM.	W1	10.0	1			1						1	Does not include 2-acres of KSD property under park agreement
VISTA ELEM.	W2	11.5	2	2								1	
HAWTHORNE ELEM.	W3	15.0	1	3		1			1			1	
RIDGEVIEW ELEM.	W4	10.0	2	2								1	
HANSEN AREA ELEM.	W4												Future - to be acquired in next 2- 4 years.
EDISON ELEM.	W5	14.5	1	2		1			1			1	
LINCOLN ELEM.	W5	8.0	2	2		1						1	
MIDDLE SCHOOLS													
PARK M.S.	E3	30.0	1	2	2			1	1		1	1	
HORSE HEAVEN M.S.	E5	15.0	2	2	2			1	1		1	1	Does not include 15-acres of KSD property under park agreement
DESERT HILLS M.S.	W4	20.0	1	3					1			1	
HANSEN AREA M.S.	W4	30.0											Undeveloped
HIGHLANDS M.S.	W5	20.5	1	4					1			1	
SOUTHRIDGE AREA M.S.	W6	40											Undeveloped
HIGH SCHOOLS/OTHER													
FRUITLAND BLDG.	E3	9.0											
KENNEWICK HIGH	E3	27.0	1	2	1		9	1	1	1	5	3	
KAMIAKIN HIGH	W2	30.0			1		8	1	1		3	3	
TRI CITY VOC. CENTER	W2	10.5	2										
SOUTHRIDGE HIGH	W6	50.0	1	2	2		8	1	1		4	2	
PRIVATE													
BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN	E3	5.0											
ST. JOSEPH'S CATH.	E3	5.0											
TOTALS		453.5	40.0	37.0	8.0	11.0	25.0	5.0	12.0	1.0	14.0	25.0	

Park Land Inventory and Improvements

Table B-5

COMMUNITY / NEIGHBORHOOD PARK FACILITIES	ZONE #	SIZE	City Owned	2006-2012 Improvements	Zone Total	Description
FRUITLAND PARK	E1	2.5	2.5	yes	3.5	Basketball Court
VIETNAM MEMORIAL	E1	1.0	1			
UNDERWOOD PARK	E2	3.1	3.1		82.1	
VANCOUVER PARK	E2	3.0	3			
WESTGATE LITTLE LEAGUE	E2	5.0	5			
YELM PARK	E2	3	3			
ZINTEL CANYON	E2	68.0	17			
BLACKBERRY CANYON	E3	3.5	3.5		47.3	
CIVIC CENTER ATHLETIC	E3	24.3	24.3	yes		Field Backstop/Fencing #4, Playground
HATFIELD PARK	E3	3.5	3.5	yes		Playground
JAY PERRY PARK	E3	0.5	0.5	yes		Basketball Court, Playground
KEEWAYDIN PARK	E3	8.9	8.9	yes		Playground
KENWOOD PARK	E3	1.5	1.5			
LAYTON PARK	E3	3	3	yes		Basketball Court
MONOPOLY PARK	E3	1.6	1.6	yes		Basketball Court
PARK HILLS PARK	E3	0.5	0.5			
ARBORETUM	E4	5.0	5	yes	19.4	Irrigation
EASTGATE PARK	E4	14.4	14.4	yes		scoreboards, gazebo, irrigation
CANYON LAKES PARK	E5	5.6	5.6	yes	36.1	Park Construction
HORSE HEAVEN HILLS	E5	20.0	5	yes		tennis court surfacing
INSPIRATION ESTATES	E5	5	5	yes		Park Construction
PERRY OVERLOOK	E5	5.5	5.5			
COLUMBIA CENTER ESTATES	W1	2	2	yes	9.6	basketball court surfacing, playground
SUNSET PARK	W1	7.6	5.6	yes		tennis court surfacing
LAWRENCE SCOTT PARK	W2	26.0	26	yes	26.5	basketball court surfacing, playground, scoreboards, picnic shelter/restroom roofing
VISTA TOT LOT	W2	0.5				
HAWTHORNE PARK	W3	1.5	1.5	yes	3.8	Basketball Court Surfacing
JOHN DAY PARK	W3	2.3	2.3	yes		Playground
HANSEN PARK	W4	25	25	yes	25.8	Restroom, Parking Lot, Playground
PENN PARK	W4	0.8	0.8			
GRANGE PARK	W5	26.0	26	yes	26	Grange Hall Remodel
SOUTHRIDGE COMPLEX	W6	49.0	49.0	yes	49.0	Complex Completion
SUB-TOTALS		329.1	260.6		329.1	

GREENWAYS PARKS	ZONE #	SIZE	City Owned	2006-2012 Improvements	Zone Total	Description
397/Columbia Drive Island	E1	1			1	
Yelm Island	E2	0.01			0.23	
27th/Vancouver RAB	E2	0.2				
Tacoma Place Island	E2	0.01				
Vista Way Island	E2	0.01				
Park Hills Drive	E3	0.5			1	
Carnichael Island	E3	0.5				
Downtown Parkade	E3	3.4	3.4	yes	3.4	urbanscape improvements, trees, Signage(Benton/Columbia Drive)
On the Blvd Pathway	W1	1		yes	4.4	Pathway Completion/Landscaping
Steptoe Blvd	W1	2.25		yes		Roadside Landscaping
Center parkway/Gage RAB	W1	0.3		yes		Landscaping
Quinalt/Center parkway RAB	W1	0.25				
Center Parkway/Grandridge RAB	W1	0.5				
Kennewick Park Islands	W1	0.1				
COLUMBIA CENTER BVLD	W1	5	5		5	
Kellogg Street Trees	W2	0.5			11.45	
Umatilla Trees	W2	2.75		yes		Landscaping
Volland/Canal Island	W2	0.1		yes		Landscaping, art
CCB/Canal Rentention Area	W2	2				
Young Street - Vista Field	W2	2.75				
Quinalt/Young RAB - Vista Field	W2	0.25				
Grandridge/Quinalt RAB - Vista F	W2	0.25				
Edison Exchange	W2	1				
VISTA FIELD - PLAZA	W2	1.85	1.85	yes		Walkway and Landscaping
4th/Kellogg	W4	0.5		yes		Landscaping
10th Avenue	W4	4.4			4.9	
19th/Union RAB	W5	0.5				
27th/Union RAB	W5	0.5			3	
4th/Union RAB	W5	0.5		yes		Landscaping
Creekstone Drive	W5	1.5				
HILDEBRAND BLVD.	W6	1	1	yes	1	Landscaping
Leslie/Clearwater RAB	W7	0.25		yes	0.25	Landscaping, Art
SUB-TOTALS		35.63	11.25		35.63	

COK FACILITIES	ZONE #	SIZE	City Owned	2006-2012 Improvements	Zone Total	Description
WATER TREATMENT PLANT	E1	6.3			8.5	
SEWER TREATMENT PLANT	E1	2.2				
FIRE STATION # 4	E2	1.3			4.21	
19TH & OLY RESERVOIR	E2	2.9				
TCCC PUMP	E2	0.01				
FIRE STATION # 1	E3	1			1	
MUNICIPAL SERVICES FACILITY	E4	2			2	
CANYON LAKES RESRVR	E5	1			6	
45TH & OLY RESERVOIR	E5	1.5				
54TH & OLY RESERVOIR	E5	2				
Zone 5 Reservoir	E5	1.5		Yes		
FIRE STATION # 3	W2	0.5			2.5	
COLISEUM & ICE SHEET	W2	2				
FIRE STATION # 2	W3	1.6			1.6	
HANSEN PARK 4M RES	W4	4		Yes	4	Project Construction
KELLOGG 10M RESERVOIR	W5	1.5			1.5	
PANORAMIC HEIGHTS RES	W6	0.2			0.2	
SUB-TOTALS		31.51			31.51	
TOTALS						
COMMUNITY / NEIGHBORHOOD PARK FACILITIES		329.1				
REGIONAL PARK FACILITIES		521.7				
LINEAR STREET GREENWAYS PARKS		11.25				
SUB TOTAL		862.05				
LINEAR STREET GREENWAYS		24.38				
COK FACILITIES		31.51				
SUB TOTAL		55.89				

Appendix C. Parks and Recreation Adoption