



Meeting Agenda

City Council

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Tuesday, February 9, 2016

7:00 PM

Council Chambers

1. ROLL CALL

1.A ANNOUNCEMENTS

1.B APPROVAL OF AGENDA

2. SPECIAL RECOGNITION

2.A [16-0183](#) Special Recognition - Introduction of New Planning Staff

3. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

(Estimated Time: 0-30 Minutes) (Sign-up Sheets are provided in the Foyer.)

During this portion of the meeting, citizens may address the City Council regarding items related to City business, including items on the Agenda. In order for the City Council to maintain impartiality and the appearance of fairness in upcoming matters and to comply with Public Disclosure Law for political campaigns, speakers will not be permitted to make public comments before the Council in these three areas: (1) on agenda items for which the City Council either held a Public Hearing in the last 45 days, or will hold a Public Hearing within 45 days, or (2) where the public testimony may implicate a matter on which the City Council will be required to act in a quasi-judicial capacity, or (3) where the speaker promotes or opposes a candidate for public office or a ballot measure.

Individual comments are limited to three (3) minutes or less. In order to hear as many people as possible during the 30-minutes set aside for Public Communication, the City Council will refrain from commenting on individual remarks until all public comment has been taken. The City Council will allow for additional public comment to be taken at the end of the meeting for those who signed up at the beginning of the meeting and did not get an opportunity to speak during the allotted 30-minutes.

COUNCIL RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMUNICATION (Optional)

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

(Items of a Routine Nature)

4.A [16-0186](#) Approval of February 2, 2016 Study Session Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

4.B [16-0185](#) Approval of February 2, 2016 City Council Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

4.C [16-0152](#) Bills and Payroll Certification

Attachments: [Bills and Payroll Certification](#)

- 4.D [16-0154](#) Approval to proceed with the application for the 2016 Community Court Grant Program through the Bureau of Justice Assistance/Center for Court Innovation for funding up to \$200,000 for Olympia Municipal Court - Community Court.

Attachments: [Grant Packet and Application](#)

- 4.E [16-0166](#) Adoption of 2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Attachments: [Final Draft Plan](#)

[Parks Plan Adoption Resolution](#)

4. SECOND READINGS

- 4.F [16-0063](#) Approval of Ordinance Amending Wireless Communication Facilities Code (OMC 18.44 and 18.46) and Resolution Amending Application Content Lists (OMC 18.77)

Attachments: [A Brief History of WCF Regulation in Olympia](#)

[Wireless Facilities Ordinance](#)

4. FIRST READINGS - None

5. PUBLIC HEARING

- 5.A [16-0123](#) Public Hearing on Interim Ordinance Pertaining to Zoning and Buffer Changes for Cannabis Land Uses

6. OTHER BUSINESS

- 6.A [16-0158](#) Briefing on Downtown Strategy Public Process

Attachments: [Public Participation Timeline](#)

[Step 1 Summary Report](#)

7. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

(If needed for those who signed up earlier and did not get an opportunity to speak during the allotted 30 minutes)

8. REPORTS AND REFERRALS

8.A COUNCIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL/COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REFERRALS

8.B CITY MANAGER'S REPORT AND REFERRALS



City Council

Special Recognition - Introduction of New Planning Staff

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 2.A
File Number: 16-0183

Type: recognition **Version:** 2 **Status:** Recognition

Title

Special Recognition - Introduction of New Planning Staff

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive the introduction to Community, Planning and Development's new planning staff. Briefing only; no action requested

Report

Issue:

The Community Planning and Development (CPD) Department has recently hired three new planning staff.

Staff Contact:

Leonard Bauer, CPD Deputy Director, 360.753.8206

Presenter(s):

Leonard Bauer, CPD Deputy Director

Background and Analysis:

The Community Planning and Development (CPD) Department has recently hired three new planning staff:

- Senior Planner Nicole Floyd is filling the new position authorized by the City Council in 2015.
- Senior Planner Joyce Phillips has been hired to fill a position being vacated by Planning Manager Todd Stamm, who is retiring.
- The third new position is a temporary position created due to a maternity leave. That position is being filled by Senior Planner Linda Bentley.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

NA

Type: recognition **Version:** 2 **Status:** Recognition

Options:

NA

Financial Impact:

These three positions are included in the CPD budget for 2016.



City Hall
601 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
360-753-8244

City Council

Approval of February 2, 2016 Study Session Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.A
File Number: 16-0186

Type: minutes **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

Title

Approval of February 2, 2016 Study Session Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes - Draft

City Council

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Tuesday, February 2, 2016

6:00 PM

Council Chambers

Study Session

1. ROLL CALL

Present: 7 - Mayor Cheryl Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember Jessica Bateman, Councilmember Jim Cooper, Councilmember Clark Gilman, Councilmember Julie Hankins and Councilmember Jeannine Roe

2. BUSINESS ITEM

2.A [16-0136](#) City Council Meeting Format Scheduling

City Manager Steve Hall presented the City Council with options for Council meeting format and scheduling.

Option 1 - Continue current format. Hold 5:30 pm time slot for Study Sessions, Executive Sessions, etc. Begin regular business meetings at 7:00 pm.

Option 2 - No 5:30 pm time slot. Begin regular business meetings at 7:00 pm. Schedule Study Session night once per month (or as needed).

Option 3 - No 5:30 pm time slot. Begin regular business meetings at 6:00 pm. Schedule Study Session night once per month (or as needed).

Councilmembers asked clarifying questions and discussed the options.

Councilmembers also discussed the development of a referral process for agenda items.

The work session was completed.

3. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 6:46 pm.



City Hall
601 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
360-753-8244

City Council

Approval of February 2, 2016 City Council Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.B
File Number: 16-0185

Type: minutes **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

Title

Approval of February 2, 2016 City Council Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes - Draft

City Council

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Tuesday, February 2, 2016

7:00 PM

Council Chambers

1. ROLL CALL

Present: 7 - Mayor Cheryl Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Nathaniel Jones, Councilmember Jessica Bateman, Councilmember Jim Cooper, Councilmember Clark Gilman, Councilmember Julie Hankins and Councilmember Jeannine Roe

1.A ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mayor Selby announced that the City Council met earlier in a Study Session to discuss Council meeting scheduling and format.

1.B APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Councilmember Roe moved, seconded by Councilmember Bateman, 1.B APPROVAL OF AGENDA. The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 7 - Mayor Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jones, Councilmember Bateman, Councilmember Cooper, Councilmember Gilman, Councilmember Hankins and Councilmember Roe

2. SPECIAL RECOGNITION

2.A [16-0142](#) Proclamation Honoring the Contributions of Roger Horn to the Olympia Community

The City Council honored Roger Horn for his contributions to the community through his work on the Planning Commission, volunteerism and public advocacy.

The recognition was received.

3. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

The following people spoke: Jim Reeves, James Wellings, Meg Martin, Selena Kilmoyer, Jim Haley and Connie Phegley.

COUNCIL RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMUNICATION (Optional)

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

Councilmember Roe moved, seconded by Councilmember Hankins, 4. CONSENT CALENDAR. The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 7 - Mayor Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jones, Councilmember Bateman, Councilmember Cooper, Councilmember Gilman, Councilmember Hankins and Councilmember Roe

4.A [16-0140](#) Approval of January 26, 2016 City Council Meeting Minutes

The minutes were approved.

4.B [16-0098](#) Approval of Inter-local Agreement with Olympia School District for Stevens Field Park

The contract was adopted.

4.C [16-0143](#) Approval of Proposed Additions and Amendments to the City Council Guidebook on Attendance via Speakerphone, Interrupted Meetings and Public Communication

The decision was adopted.

4. SECOND READINGS - None

4. FIRST READINGS

4.D [16-0063](#) Approval of Ordinance Amending Wireless Communication Facilities Code (OMC 18.44 and 18.46) and Resolution Amending Application Content Lists (OMC 18.77)

The ordinance was approved on first reading and moved to second reading.

Approval of the Consent Agenda

Councilmember Roe moved, seconded by Councilmember Hankins, to adopt the Consent Calendar. The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 7 - Mayor Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jones, Councilmember Bateman, Councilmember Cooper, Councilmember Gilman, Councilmember Hankins and Councilmember Roe

5. PUBLIC HEARING - None

6. OTHER BUSINESS

6.A [16-0135](#) Selection of a Development Partner for the Water Street Redevelopment Area

Community Planning and Development Director Keith Stahley discussed the Water Street Redevelopment Area (WSRA) and letters of interest received from potential developers. He shared the WSRA Selection Committee agreed Urban Olympia is the preferred development partner to move forward with. Councilmembers asked

clarifying questions and discussed the issue. The City Council agreed to approve the selection of Urban Olympia as the preferred development partner.

Councilmember Hankins moved, seconded by Mayor Selby. The motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 7 - Mayor Selby, Mayor Pro Tem Jones, Councilmember Bateman, Councilmember Cooper, Councilmember Gilman, Councilmember Hankins and Councilmember Roe

7. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

8. REPORTS AND REFERRALS

Councilmembers reported on meetings and events attended.

Councilmember Cooper asked the Council to review the recently published United Way Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) report.

Mayor Selby asked staff to review costs for keeping the downtown welcome center open longer hours for the community to use the rest rooms.

8.A COUNCIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL/COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REFERRALS

Councilmembers reported on meetings and events attended.

8.B CITY MANAGER'S REPORT AND REFERRALS

City Manager Steve Hall had no items to report.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:46 p.m.



City Hall
601 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
360-753-8244

City Council

Bills and Payroll Certification

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.C
File Number: 16-0152

Type: decision **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

Title
Bills and Payroll Certification

CITY OF OLYMPIA
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

"I THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED, THE SERVICES RENDERED OR THE LABOR PERFORMED AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, THAT ANY ADVANCE PAYMENT IS DUE AND PAYABLE PURSUANT TO A CONTRACT OR IS AVAILABLE AS AN OPTION FOR FULL OR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF A CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION, AND THAT THE CLAIMS ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE AND CERTIFY TO SAID CLAIMS", AND,

"I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT CLAIMS FOR EMPLOYEE AND OFFICER EXPENSES ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO CERTIFY SAID CLAIMS".

FOR PERIOD 12/27/2015 THROUGH 1/2/2016
 FOR A/P CHECK NUMBERS 3669000 THROUGH 3669206
 FOR ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS _____ THROUGH _____

INCLUSIVE IN THE AMOUNT TOTALING

DATED

January 5, 2016

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

Jane Kirkemo

TOTAL APPROVED FOR PAYMENT

		FUND	
\$	760,101.95	001	GENERAL FUND
\$	-	002	SHOP FACILITIES
\$	95,064.05	003	REVOLVING ACCOUNT FUND
\$	-	004	URBAN ARTERIAL FUND
\$	85.50	025	WASHINGTON CENTER
\$	-	026	MUNICIPAL ARTS FUND
\$	227.58	029	EQUIP & FACIL REPLACE RES
\$	-	107	HUD
\$	-	108	HUD
\$	-	127	IMPACT FEES
\$	-	130	SEPA MITIGATION FUND
\$	-	132	LODGING TAX FUND
\$	-	133	ARTS AND CONFERENCE FUND
\$	-	134	PARKS AND REC SIDEWALK UT TAX
\$	236.08	135	PARKING BUSINESS IMP AREA
\$	-	136	FARMERS MRKT REPAIR/REPLC
\$	-	137	CHILDREN'S HANDS ON MUSEUM
\$	-	138	TRANS BENEFIT DISTRICT
\$	-	208	LID OBLIGATION CONTROL
\$	-	216	4th/5th AVE PW TRST
\$	-	223	LTGO BOND FUND '06-PARKS
\$	-	224	UTGO BOND FUND 2009 FIRE
\$	-	225	CITY HALL DEBT FUND
\$	-	226	2010 LTGO BOND-STREETPROJ
\$	-	227	LOCAL DEBT FUND
\$	-	228	2010B LTGO BONDS-HOCM
\$	1,734.55	317	CIP
\$	-	322	4/5th AVE CORRIDOR/BRIDGE
\$	-	323	CIP CONSTR FUND - PARKS
\$	-	324	FIRE STATION 4 CONSTRUCT
\$	-	325	CITY HALL CONST
\$	-	326	TRANSPORTATION CONST
\$	-	329	GO BOND PROJECT FUND
\$	-	331	FIRE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT FUND
\$	19,694.70	401	WATER
\$	2,384.91	402	SEWER
\$	2,331.16	403	SOLID WASTE
\$	5,267.96	404	STORM AND SURFACE WATER
\$	-	434	STORM AND SURFACE WATER CIP
\$	-	461	WATER CIP FUND
\$	243.00	462	SEWER CIP FUND
\$	1,667.93	501	EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$	10,865.58	502	C. R. EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$	-	503	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
\$	983.76	504	INS TRUST FUND
\$	1,955.00	505	WORKERS COMPENSATION
\$	-	604	FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND
\$	-	605	CUSTOMERS WATER RESERVE
\$	-	614	LEOFF I MEDICAL LONG TERM CARE
\$	-	621	WASHINGTON CENTER ENDOW
\$	-	631	PUBLIC FACILITIES
\$	1,175.04	682	LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORD MGNTSYS
\$	-	701	PARKS-NEIGHBORHOOD
\$	-	702	PARKS-COMMUNITY
\$	-	703	PARKS-OPEN SPACE
\$	-	707	PARKS-SPECIAL USE
\$	-	711	TRANSPORTATION
\$	-	720	SCHOOLS
\$	904,018.75		GRAND TOTAL FOR WEEK

CITY OF OLYMPIA
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

"I THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED, THE SERVICES RENDERED OR THE LABOR PERFORMED AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, THAT ANY ADVANCE PAYMENT IS DUE AND PAYABLE PURSUANT TO A CONTRACT OR IS AVAILABLE AS AN OPTION FOR FULL OR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF A CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION, AND THAT THE CLAIMS ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE AND CERTIFY TO SAID CLAIMS", AND,

"I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT CLAIMS FOR EMPLOYEE AND OFFICER EXPENSES ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO CERTIFY SAID CLAIMS".

FOR PERIOD 1/3/2016 THROUGH 1/9/2016
 FOR A/P CHECK NUMBERS 3669207 THROUGH 3669429
 FOR ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS _____ THROUGH _____

INCLUSIVE IN THE AMOUNT TOTALING

DATED

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

January 13, 2016 Jane Kirkemo

TOTAL APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
FUND

\$ 883,136.12	001	GENERAL FUND
\$ -	002	SHOP FACILITIES
\$ 21,777.27	003	REVOLVING ACCOUNT FUND
\$ -	004	URBAN ARTERIAL FUND
\$ -	025	WASHINGTON CENTER
\$ -	026	MUNICIPAL ARTS FUND
\$ -	029	EQUIP & FACIL REPLACE RES
\$ -	107	HUD
\$ -	108	HUD
\$ -	127	IMPACT FEES
\$ -	130	SEPA MITIGATION FUND
\$ 48,295.61	132	LODGING TAX FUND
\$ -	133	ARTS AND CONFERENCE FUND
\$ -	134	PARKS AND REC SIDEWALK UT TAX
\$ 4,372.49	135	PARKING BUSINESS IMP AREA
\$ 163.20	136	FARMERS MRKT REPAIR/REPLC
\$ -	137	CHILDREN'S HANDS ON MUSEUM
\$ -	138	TRANS BENEFIT DISTRICT
\$ -	208	LID OBLIGATION CONTROL
\$ -	216	4th/5th AVE PW TRST
\$ -	223	LTGO BOND FUND '06-PARKS
\$ -	224	UTGO BOND FUND 2009 FIRE
\$ -	225	CITY HALL DEBT FUND
\$ -	226	2010 LTGO BOND-STREETPROJ
\$ -	227	LOCAL DEBT FUND
\$ -	228	2010B LTGO BONDS-HOCM
\$ 11,026.92	317	CIP
\$ -	322	4/5th AVE CORRIDOR/BRIDGE
\$ -	323	CIP CONSTR FUND - PARKS
\$ -	324	FIRE STATION 4 CONSTRUCT
\$ 572.00	325	CITY HALL CONST
\$ -	326	TRANSPORTATION CONST
\$ -	329	GO BOND PROJECT FUND
\$ -	331	FIRE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT FUND
\$ 26,717.12	401	WATER
\$ 1,191,716.75	402	SEWER
\$ 519.55	403	SOLID WASTE
\$ 2,679.19	404	STORM AND SURFACE WATER
\$ 11,666.67	434	STORM AND SURFACE WATER CIP
\$ 12,363.02	461	WATER CIP FUND
\$ -	462	SEWER CIP FUND
\$ -	501	EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$ -	502	C. R. EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$ -	503	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
\$ -	504	INS TRUST FUND
\$ -	505	WORKERS COMPENSATION
\$ -	604	FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND
\$ -	605	CUSTOMERS WATER RESERVE
\$ 5,540.20	614	LEOFF I MEDICAL LONG TERM CARE
\$ -	621	WASHINGTON CENTER ENDOW
\$ -	631	PUBLIC FACILITIES
\$ -	682	LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORD MGNTSYS
\$ -	701	PARKS-NEIGHBORHOOD
\$ -	702	PARKS-COMMUNITY
\$ -	703	PARKS-OPEN SPACE
\$ -	707	PARKS-SPECIAL USE
\$ -	711	TRANSPORTATION
\$ -	720	SCHOOLS
\$ 2,220,546.11		GRAND TOTAL FOR WEEK

CITY OF OLYMPIA
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

"I THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED, THE SERVICES RENDERED OR THE LABOR PERFORMED AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, THAT ANY ADVANCE PAYMENT IS DUE AND PAYABLE PURSUANT TO A CONTRACT OR IS AVAILABLE AS AN OPTION FOR FULL OR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF A CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION, AND THAT THE CLAIMS ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE AND CERTIFY TO SAID CLAIMS", AND,

"I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT CLAIMS FOR EMPLOYEE AND OFFICER EXPENSES ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO CERTIFY SAID CLAIMS".

FOR PERIOD 1/10/2016 THROUGH 1/16/2016
 FOR A/P CHECK NUMBERS 3669430 THROUGH 3669663
 FOR ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS _____ THROUGH _____

INCLUSIVE IN THE AMOUNT TOTALING

DATED

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

January 20, 2016

Jau Kurkemo

TOTAL APPROVED FOR PAYMENT

		FUND	
\$	273,799.65	001	GENERAL FUND
\$	-	002	SHOP FACILITIES
\$	714.24	003	REVOLVING ACCOUNT FUND
\$	-	004	URBAN ARTERIAL FUND
\$	22,966.66	025	WASHINGTON CENTER
\$	-	026	MUNICIPAL ARTS FUND
\$	5,460.43	029	EQUIP & FACIL REPLACE RES
\$	-	107	HUD
\$	-	108	HUD
\$	-	127	IMPACT FEES
\$	-	130	SEPA MITIGATION FUND
\$	4,016.53	132	LODGING TAX FUND
\$	-	133	ARTS AND CONFERENCE FUND
\$	-	134	PARKS AND REC SIDEWALK UT TAX
\$	-	135	PARKING BUSINESS IMP AREA
\$	-	136	FARMERS MRKT REPAIR/REPLC
\$	8,060.00	137	CHILDREN'S HANDS ON MUSEUM
\$	2,500.00	138	TRANS BENEFIT DISTRICT
\$	-	208	LID OBLIGATION CONTROL
\$	-	216	4th/5th AVE PW.TRST
\$	-	223	LTGO BOND FUND '06-PARKS
\$	-	224	UTGO BOND FUND 2009 FIRE
\$	-	225	CITY HALL DEBT FUND
\$	-	226	2010 LTGO BOND-STREETPROJ
\$	-	227	LOCAL DEBT FUND
\$	-	228	2010B LTGO BONDS-HOCM
\$	210,463.96	317	CIP
\$	-	322	4/5th AVE CORRIDOR/BRIDGE
\$	-	323	CIP CONSTR FUND - PARKS
\$	-	324	FIRE STATION 4 CONSTRUCT
\$	-	325	CITY HALL CONST
\$	-	326	TRANSPORTATION CONST
\$	-	329	GO BOND PROJECT FUND
\$	-	331	FIRE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT FUND
\$	37,085.15	401	WATER
\$	11,730.15	402	SEWER
\$	2,299.04	403	SOLID WASTE
\$	55,692.03	404	STORM AND SURFACE WATER
\$	105,918.51	434	STORM AND SURFACE WATER CIP
\$	5,805.38	461	WATER CIP FUND
\$	-	462	SEWER CIP FUND
\$	12.12	501	EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$	-	502	C. R. EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$	-	503	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
\$	1,585,304.00	504	INS TRUST FUND
\$	-	505	WORKERS COMPENSATION
\$	-	604	FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND
\$	-	605	CUSTOMERS WATER RESERVE
\$	8,638.85	614	LEOFF I MEDICAL LONG TERM CARE
\$	-	621	WASHINGTON CENTER ENDOW
\$	-	631	PUBLIC FACILITIES
\$	-	682	LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORD MGNTSYS
\$	-	701	PARKS-NEIGHBORHOOD
\$	-	702	PARKS-COMMUNITY
\$	-	703	PARKS-OPEN SPACE
\$	-	707	PARKS-SPECIAL USE
\$	-	711	TRANSPORTATION
\$	-	720	SCHOOLS
\$	2,340,466.70		GRAND TOTAL FOR WEEK

CITY OF OLYMPIA
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

"I THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED, THE SERVICES RENDERED OR THE LABOR PERFORMED AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, THAT ANY ADVANCE PAYMENT IS DUE AND PAYABLE PURSUANT TO A CONTRACT OR IS AVAILABLE AS AN OPTION FOR FULL OR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF A CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION, AND THAT THE CLAIMS ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE AND CERTIFY TO SAID CLAIMS", AND,

"I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT CLAIMS FOR EMPLOYEE AND OFFICER EXPENSES ARE JUST, DUE AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS AGAINST THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, AND THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO CERTIFY SAID CLAIMS".

FOR PERIOD 1/17/2016 THROUGH 1/23/2016
 FOR A/P CHECK NUMBERS 3669664 THROUGH 3669943
 FOR ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS 12/1/2015 THROUGH 12/31/2015

INCLUSIVE IN THE AMOUNT TOTALING

DATED

January 26, 2016

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

Janice Ruxemo

TOTAL APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
FUND

\$ 1,528,893.06	001	GENERAL FUND
\$ -	002	SHOP FACILITIES
\$ 9,460.47	003	REVOLVING ACCOUNT FUND
\$ -	004	URBAN ARTERIAL FUND
\$ 3,003.66	025	WASHINGTON CENTER
\$ 99.01	026	MUNICIPAL ARTS FUND
\$ 15,100.15	029	EQUIP & FACIL REPLACE RES
\$ -	107	HUD
\$ -	108	HUD
\$ -	127	IMPACT FEES
\$ -	130	SEPA MITIGATION FUND
\$ -	132	LODGING TAX FUND
\$ -	133	ARTS AND CONFERENCE FUND
\$ 4,039.54	134	PARKS AND REC SIDEWALK UT TAX
\$ 189.20	135	PARKING BUSINESS IMP AREA
\$ -	136	FARMERS MRKT REPAIR/REPLC
\$ -	137	CHILDREN'S HANDS ON MUSEUM
\$ -	138	TRANS BENEFIT DISTRICT
\$ -	208	LID OBLIGATION CONTROL
\$ -	216	4th/5th AVE PW TRST
\$ -	223	LTGO BOND FUND '06-PARKS
\$ -	224	UTGO BOND FUND 2009 FIRE
\$ -	225	CITY HALL DEBT FUND
\$ -	226	2010 LTGO BOND-STREETPROJ
\$ -	227	LOCAL DEBT FUND
\$ -	228	2010B LTGO BONDS-HOCM
\$ 29,077.85	317	CIP
\$ -	322	4/5th AVE CORRIDOR/BRIDGE
\$ -	323	CIP CONSTR FUND - PARKS
\$ -	324	FIRE STATION 4 CONSTRUCT
\$ 388.35	325	CITY HALL CONST
\$ -	326	TRANSPORTATION CONST
\$ -	329	GO BOND PROJECT FUND
\$ -	331	FIRE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT FUND
\$ 42,866.98	401	WATER
\$ 19,930.41	402	SEWER
\$ 408,311.81	403	SOLID WASTE
\$ 19,032.06	404	STORM AND SURFACE WATER
\$ -	434	STORM AND SURFACE WATER CIP
\$ 20,962.58	461	WATER CIP FUND
\$ 103,237.61	462	SEWER CIP FUND
\$ 1,158.50	501	EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$ -	502	C. R. EQUIPMENT RENTAL
\$ -	503	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
\$ -	504	INS TRUST FUND
\$ 42,404.43	505	WORKERS COMPENSATION
\$ -	604	FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND
\$ -	605	CUSTOMERS WATER RESERVE
\$ 2,959.60	614	LEOFF I MEDICAL LONG TERM CARE
\$ -	621	WASHINGTON CENTER ENDOW
\$ -	631	PUBLIC FACILITIES
\$ -	682	LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORD MGNTSYS
\$ -	701	PARKS-NEIGHBORHOOD
\$ -	702	PARKS-COMMUNITY
\$ -	703	PARKS-OPEN SPACE
\$ -	707	PARKS-SPECIAL USE
\$ -	711	TRANSPORTATION
\$ -	720	SCHOOLS
\$ 2,251,115.27		GRAND TOTAL FOR WEEK

**CITY OF OLYMPIA
PAYROLL CERTIFICATION**

The Administrative Services Director of the City of Olympia, Washington, hereby certifies that the payroll gross earnings, benefits, and LEOFF I post-retirement insurance benefits for the pay cycle ending **12/31/2015** have been examined and are approved as recommended for payment.

Employees Net Pay:	<u>\$ 1,254,630.12</u>
Fire Pension Net Pay:	<u>\$ 24,279.76</u>
Employer Share of Benefits:	<u>\$ 659,216.92</u>
Employer Share of LEOFF I Police Post-Retirement Benefits:	<u>\$ 26,696.49</u>
Employer Share of LEOFF I Fire Post-Retirement Benefits:	<u>\$ 22,971.64</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,987,794.93</u></u>

Payroll Check Numbers	_____	_____	Manual Checks
And	<u>88336</u>	<u>88340</u>	Fire Pension Checks
And	_____	_____	Manual Checks
And	<u>88341</u>	<u>88358</u>	Semi Payroll Checks

and Direct Deposit transmission.

January 4, 2015
DATE

Janice Anderson Kirkemo
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR



City Council

Approval to proceed with the application for the 2016 Community Court Grant Program through the Bureau of Justice Assistance/Center for Court Innovation for funding up to \$200,000 for Olympia Municipal Court - Community Court

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.D
File Number: 16-0154

Type: decision **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

Title

Approval to proceed with the application for the 2016 Community Court Grant Program through the Bureau of Justice Assistance/Center for Court Innovation for funding up to \$200,000 for Olympia Municipal Court - Community Court

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager's Recommendation:

Move to approve the Olympia Municipal Court to apply for the 2016 Community Court Grant Program through the Bureau of Justice Assistance/Center for Court Innovation for funding up to \$200,000 for the Olympia Municipal Court's Community Court

Report

Issue:

Whether to approve the Olympia Municipal Court to proceed with the application to the 2016 Community Court Grant Program.

Staff Contact:

Diane Whaley, Public Defense Coordinator, 360.753.8057

Presenter(s):

None - Consent Calendar Item.

Background and Analysis:

Olympia Municipal Court has started the soft launch of a Community Court. Through the Center for Court Innovation, the court has an opportunity to obtain grant funding. The court has buy-in from key stakeholders qualifying us and improving our chances for success. The grant funding obtained could be used to help implement and fund Community Court in obtaining more partners. Specifically, the court could potentially fund a resource coordinator, an on-site housing/homelessness provider, an on-site social worker to screen the needs of potential community court candidates, an on-site mental health evaluator, an on-site drug and alcohol evaluator, an on-site veteran's resource, and other miscellaneous social services and expenses for community court (including security). In addition, the grant could be used to fund our current MOU partners.

Currently, the Olympia Municipal Community Court is operating under key partnerships on-site with South Puget Sound Community College (SPSCC), Pacific Mountain Workforce Development Council (PacMtn), and SeaMar Community Health Centers (SeaMar). These are partnerships operating under an MOU without any funding. SPSCC provides an educational link for community court defendants. PacMtn provides a job link. SeaMar provides a link to Medicaid, enrollment in the Basic Food Program, and referrals within the community for medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and mental health resources. Not operating under an MOU, Sidewalk is participating each week and linking together with community court defendant's to advise on potential housing placement. In addition, Interfaith is delivering lunches for all community court participants. In order to expand and bring additional providers on-site, the court would like to apply for a grant. The court may need to use that funding in order to keep its current MOU partners on-site as well.

As Community Court currently runs, each on-site link can be used as a court ordered condition. Thus, if a defendant has been charged within a specific category of crime and qualifies under current policy, the defendant can be court ordered to meet on site with our community partners at a minimum in order to quickly impact the defendant.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if Known):

N/A

Options:

1. Approve to proceed with application
2. Do not approve to proceed with application

Financial Impact:

No costs are associated with proceeding with the application process.

Possible funding grant of up to \$200,000 for a 24-month project period - anticipated project timeline is June 1, 2016 - May 31, 2018.

2016 Community Court Grant Program

Competitive Solicitation

Announcement Date: January 6, 2016

Overview

The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (“BJA”) and the Center for Court Innovation (the “Center”) are partnering to support the development and enhancement of community courts through BJA’s National Problem-Solving Justice Initiative.

The goal of the 2016 Community Court Grant Program is to provide financial and technical assistance to up to 10 local, state, and tribal jurisdictions in implementing or enhancing a community court. This solicitation offers two community court grant categories: **Category 1: Implementation**, and **Category 2: Enhancement**.

Funding and Length of Awards

Up to 10 awards will be made. Grants will be up to \$200,000 each for a 24-month project period. The anticipated project timeline is June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2018.

Deadline

Proposals are due by 5pm EST on Friday, February 19, 2016. Decisions about the award are expected to be announced in April 2016.

Eligibility

Eligible applicants are limited to state and local public and private entities, including non-profit and for-profit organizations, and units of state and local government (including federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). For-profit organizations must agree to forego any profit or management fee. All applicants must be eligible to receive grant funds from the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice; funds under this program will be awarded through a subcontract with the Center.

Program Description

Program-Specific Information

Community courts are problem-solving courts that attempt to address the underlying issues that lead to criminal behavior and give justice system officials more meaningful options when handling lower-level

offenses. They seek to implement new, creative approaches to community engagement. They spread evidence-based practices, including the use of risk-needs assessment tools to link offenders to appropriate interventions. And they encourage the use of judicial monitoring to promote accountability and offer meaningful alternatives to incarceration.¹

For the purposes of this solicitation, a community court is a neighborhood-focused court program that attempts to harness the power of the justice system to address local problems, including by linking offenders to drug treatment under judicial supervision. Projects eligible for funding under this solicitation may be based in a centralized courthouse or a stand-alone facility in the community served, as long as the model conforms to the key community court principles listed below. Community courts funded through this solicitation may use federal funding to serve only non-violent adult offenders.²

This solicitation offers two community court grant categories: Category 1: Implementation and Category 2: Enhancement.

Category 1: Implementation. Grant maximum: \$200,000. Project period: 24 months.

Implementation grants are available to jurisdictions that have initiated the preliminary stages of planning a community court and have obtained buy-in from key stakeholders (demonstrated by letters of understanding and commitment described in more detail below).

Applicants for Category 1 grants may propose to use funding for court operations, project management, resource coordination, offender supervision, case management, and social services such as drug treatment, individual and group counseling, job training and placement, housing placement assistance, primary and mental health care, and childcare.

Category 2: Enhancement. Grant maximum: \$200,000. Project period: 24 months.

Enhancement grants are available to jurisdictions with a fully operational community court. To be eligible, the community court must have been operating for at least three months as of January 1, 2016. Applicants for Category 2 grants must also have buy-in from key stakeholders for the enhancement project (demonstrated by letters of understanding and commitment described in more detail below).

¹ For more information on community courts, visit <http://www.courtinnovation.org/topic/community-court>.

² Programs may not use funding under this solicitation to serve violent offenders. As defined in 42 U.S.C. 3797u-2, a "violent offender" means a person who—(1) is charged with or convicted of an offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, during the course of which offense or conduct— (A) the person carried, possessed, or used a firearm or dangerous weapon; (B) there occurred the death of or serious bodily injury to any person; or (C) there occurred the use of force against the person of another, without regard to whether any of the circumstances described in subparagraph (A) or (B) is an element of the offense or conduct of which or for which the person is charged or convicted; or (2) has 1 or more prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm. A community court funded under the 2016 Community Court Grant Program may, at its own discretion and after taking a valid assessment of risk into consideration, choose to provide services to an offender who is otherwise excluded from this program if the grantee is using non-federal funding to provide the services to that offender. BJA strongly encourages the use of valid risk assessment instruments and consideration of public safety needs in this local decision making process.

Applicants for Category 2 grants may propose to use funding to address one or more of the following: 1) expand the number of participants served that meet the existing target population description (for example, through the expansion of the geographic area served); 2) expand the eligible target population and serve additional participants who meet the expanded description (for example, through the addition of new eligible charges); 3) enhance project operations through the permitted use of funds described in Category 1.

Community Court Common Principles

Community courts can take many forms, but all focus on creative partnerships and problem-solving.

Community courts employ the following common principles:

1. Enhanced Information

Community courts are dedicated to the idea that better staff training combined with better information (about litigants, victims, and the community context of crime) can help improve the decision making of judges, attorneys, and other justice officials. The goal is to help practitioners make more nuanced decisions about individual defendants, ensuring that they receive an appropriate level of supervision and services.

2. Community Engagement

Community courts recognize that citizens, merchants and neighborhood groups have an important role to play in helping the justice system identify, prioritize and solve local problems. By actively engaging citizens in the process, community courts seek to improve public trust in justice.

3. Collaboration

Community courts engage a diverse range of people, government agencies, and community organizations in collaborative efforts to improve public safety. By bringing together justice players and reaching out to potential partners beyond the courthouse (e.g., drug treatment and other social service providers, victims groups, schools), community courts improve inter-agency communication, encourage greater trust between citizens and government, and foster new responses to local problems.

4. Individualized Justice

By using evidence-based risk and needs assessment instruments, community courts seek to link offenders to individually tailored community-based services (e.g., drug treatment, job training, safety planning, mental health counseling) where appropriate. In doing so (and by treating defendants with dignity and respect), community courts help reduce the use of incarceration and recidivism, improve community safety, and enhance confidence in justice. Linking offenders to services can also aid victims, improving their safety and helping restore their lives.

5. Accountability

Community courts send the message that all criminal behavior—even low-level “quality-of-life” crime—has an impact on community safety. By promoting community restitution and insisting on regular and rigorous compliance monitoring (including by the judge)—and clear consequences for non-compliance—community courts seek to improve the accountability of offenders.

6. Outcomes

Community courts emphasize the active and ongoing collection and analysis of data—measuring outcomes and process, costs and benefits. Dissemination of this information is a valuable symbol of public accountability.

Project Activities

The Center for Court Innovation seeks proposals from jurisdictions interested in creating or enhancing a community court. The Center will provide funding and targeted technical assistance to the selected jurisdictions. Technical assistance activities will include hosting structured peer-to-peer site visits at an exemplary community court;³ helping to develop a realistic and achievable action plan that clearly articulates goals, objectives, action items, and expected deadlines; providing remote and on-site intensive technical assistance based on the project action plan; and assisting with project implementation and sustainability.

All selected jurisdictions will be required to complete the following activities:

- Identify a lead planner who will be responsible for overseeing all activities for the project and serving as the primary liaison with Center staff;
- If not already in place, convene a steering committee of representatives from relevant agencies, including the court, prosecuting agency, defense bar, law enforcement, and probation agency (if applicable);
- Conduct a needs assessment with assistance from the Center;
- Facilitate at least one site visit from Center and BJA staff to the jurisdiction;
- Participate in a peer-to-peer site visit to an exemplary community court;
- Attend a national community justice training hosted by the Center and BJA;
- Create a project implementation plan and identify performance measures;
- Participate in planning meetings, telephone conversations, and emails with Center staff on a periodic basis;
- Work towards applying the community court common principles—enhanced information, community engagement, collaboration, individualized justice, accountability, and outcomes—in the planning and execution of the project;
- Implement an evidence-based short screener and/or comprehensive risk-need assessment tool;
- Document the policies, procedures, and organizational structure of the community court; and

³ Exemplary community courts may be one of the four Mentor Community Courts—located in Dallas, TX; Hartford, CT; Orange County, CA; and San Francisco, CA—or one of the Center’s community courts in New York City.

- Collect data and other information that is required by the Center and BJA and report that information to the Center on a quarterly basis.

Additionally, all grantees must be willing to collaborate with a researcher, to be engaged at a later date by BJA. Researchers will be funded through a separate grant.

Application Instructions

Completed applications should be sent by email to Katherine Cassirer at cassirerk@courtinnovation.org, with the subject line: 2016 Community Court Grant Application: [Jurisdiction Name].

Alternatively, proposals may be sent by certified mail to:

Center for Court Innovation, ATTN: Katherine Cassirer
520 Eighth Ave., 18th Floor, New York, NY 10018

Mailed applications must be postmarked by the submission deadline. If an applicant mails a hard copy of the proposal, the applicant must notify the Center before the deadline to that effect (by email to cassirerk@courtinnovation.org or voicemail at 646-386-4155).

A completed application must include the following, marked clearly as separate attachments:

- Section I. Application Form
- Section II. Time/Task Plan
- Section III. Program Narrative
- Section IV. Letters of Understanding and Commitment from Key Stakeholders
- Section V. Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative
- Additional Requirements, if applicable (see p. 9)

I. Application Form

All applicants must complete the attached application form.

II. Time/Task Plan

All applicants must complete a Time/Task Plan. A template is attached for your use or you may create and use your own format. The Time/Task Plan should define the project's objectives and corresponding activities and outline the responsible agencies and/or individuals and expected timeframe to accomplish each activity.

III. Program Narrative

Applicants must include a program narrative that includes the sections described below. The program narrative should be double spaced, using 12-point Times Roman font with 1-inch margins, and should not exceed 12 pages. Category 1 and Category 2 applicants should tailor responses to each section accordingly.

a. Statement of the Problem

- Identify the geographic area to be served by the proposed project and describe the nature and scope of the problems the project would seek to address. Also explain how the local court system has addressed these challenges historically and what gaps currently exist. Use data if available to help define the problem.

b. Project Design and Implementation

- Describe the specific goals and objectives of the project, linking the discussion to the community court common principles described above.
- Describe the planning process to be followed and how the community will be involved.
- Describe the tentative program design of the project. Please address the following:
 - Estimated caseload and the number of individuals to be served
 - Eligibility requirements (including range of criminal charges)
 - Point(s) at which cases will be eligible for the community court (for example: pre-plea, post-plea and pre-sentence, part of a probationary sentence or in lieu of probation revocation, etc.)
 - Range of interventions to be provided to address participants' issues, including problematic drug use
 - Community service or other restitution projects
 - Role of the community
 - Screening and referral process
 - Use of assessment tools
 - Case management process
 - Judicial supervision
 - Incentives and sanctions
 - Requirements for program completion
 - Legal or other dispositions for program completion (e.g., dismissal, reduced charge)

c. Capabilities and Competencies

- Identify the members of the project's core team (i.e., staff responsible for carrying out project activities) and briefly describe their roles, responsibilities, and qualifications.⁴ Applicants may attach resumes or CVs as supplemental material.
- Describe how core team members will ensure effective communication and coordination among the members.
- Describe the project's key organizational partners and their roles, capabilities, and competencies, including their participation in planning and/or operating any existing

⁴ Core community court team members must include a judge, court administrator, prosecutor, and defense attorney; the team may include other partners, such as a treatment provider and community supervision representative. If possible, the team should also include a data collection specialist.

problem-solving court program(s). Partners should include the project's proposed treatment and other social services partners. Also describe the history of these partnerships and how the quality and effectiveness of service delivery will be monitored.

d. Plan for Data Collection and Sustainability

- Describe the steps the jurisdiction will take to develop a performance management and evaluation plan. The plan should include strategies to collect data, review data, and use data to improve program performance.
- Identify who will be responsible for the required quarterly collection of data. The specific data required may include # of screenings, # of referrals to community court, # of active participants, # of community service hours performed, # of successfully completed treatment mandates, and # of community engagement activities.
- Describe how operations will be maintained after the 2016 Community Court Grant Program ends and how current collaborations will be used to leverage ongoing resources.

IV. Letters of Understanding and Commitment

Applicants should include Letters of Understanding and Commitment from key stakeholders in the jurisdiction. Letters must be submitted from the following:

- Chief judge of the court where the project is located
- Chief public defender or equivalent
- Chief prosecutor

Letters from other stakeholders are permissible but not required.

Each letter should clearly demonstrate commitment to support the project and to work as part of a collaborative team in these efforts. Letters should be addressed to Denise E. O'Donnell, Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street NW, Washington, DC 20531. The letters should be compiled as a separate attachment and will not count towards the page allocation of the program narrative.

V. Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative

Each application should include a Budget Detail Worksheet and a budget narrative. The budget attachments do not count towards the page allocation of the program narrative.

Budget Detail Worksheet

A sample Budget Detail Worksheet can be found at

<http://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/BudgetDetailWorksheet.pdf>.

Applicants that submit their budget in a different format should include the budget categories listed in the sample budget worksheet. For questions pertaining to budget and examples of allowable and unallowable costs, see the OJP Financial Guide at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide/index.htm.

The two-year budget should show how the funds will be used to meet the project goals and activities listed above, including participating in a peer-to-peer site visit and attending a national community justice training.

The Center for Court Innovation reserves the right to modify the amount for which applicants are eligible to apply if grant award amounts received by the Center are different than anticipated.

Budget Narrative

The budget narrative should thoroughly and clearly describe every category of expense listed in the Budget Detail Worksheet. Proposed budgets should be complete, cost effective, and allowable (e.g., reasonable, allocable, and necessary for project activities). Applicants should demonstrate in their budget narratives how they will maximize cost effectiveness of grant expenditures. Budget narratives should generally describe cost effectiveness in relation to potential alternatives and the goals of the project. For example, a budget narrative should detail why planned in-person meetings are necessary, or how technology and collaboration with outside organizations might be used to reduce costs without compromising quality.

The narrative should be mathematically sound and correspond with the information and figures provided in the Budget Detail Worksheet. The narrative should explain how the applicant estimated and calculated all costs, and how they are relevant to the completion of the project. The narrative may include tables for clarification purposes but need not be in a spreadsheet format. As with the Budget Detail Worksheet, the budget narrative should be broken down by year.

Selection Process

The Center and BJA are committed to ensuring a fair and open process for awarding funds. Applications will be reviewed and scored by Center staff and peer reviewers, with final review and approval by BJA. Applicants will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

1. Statement of the problem (20%)
2. Project design and implementation plan (20%)
3. Capabilities and competencies (20%)
4. Data collection and sustainability plan (10%)
5. Letters of Understanding and Commitment from Key Stakeholders (20%)
6. Budget (10%)

In addition to these criteria, considerations for award recommendations and decisions may include, but are not limited to, underserved populations, geographic diversity, strategic priorities, past performance, and available funding.

Additional Requirements

Applicable Federal Laws and Regulations

All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and to any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by law. Applicants selected for awards must agree to comply with

additional legal requirements upon acceptance of an award. Additional information for each requirement can be found at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/other_requirements.htm.

Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)

Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a federally approved indirect cost rate. (This requirement does not apply to units of local government.) Attach a copy of the federally approved indirect cost rate agreement to the application. Applicants that do not have an approved rate may request one through their cognizant federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization, or, if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct cost categories. For assistance with identifying your cognizant agency, please contact the Customer Service Center at 1-800-458-0786 or at ask.ocfo@usdoj.gov. If the Department of Justice is the cognizant federal agency, applicants may obtain information needed to submit an indirect cost rate proposal at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/pdfs/indirect_costs.pdf.

Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable)

Tribes, tribal organizations, or third parties proposing to provide direct services or assistance to residents on tribal lands should include in their applications a resolution, a letter, affidavit or other documentation, as appropriate, that certifies that the applicant has the legal authority from the tribe(s) to implement the proposed project on tribal lands. In those instances when an organization or consortium of tribes applies for a grant on behalf of a tribe or multiple specific tribes, the application should include appropriate legal documentation, as described above, from all tribes that would receive services or assistance under the grant. A consortium of tribes for which existing consortium bylaws allow action without support from all tribes in the consortium (i.e., without an authorizing resolution or comparable legal documentation from each tribal governing body) may submit, instead, a copy of its consortium bylaws with the application.

Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire (if applicable)

Any applicant (other than an individual) that is a non-governmental entity and that has not received any award from OJP within the past 3 years must download, complete, and submit this form: <http://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/FinancialCapability.pdf>.

Contact Information

For assistance with any requirement of this solicitation, please contact Katherine Cassirer at cassirerk@courtinnovation.org.

An electronic version of this solicitation is available at www.courtinnovation.org/2016-community-court-grant-program.

2016 Community Court Grant Program Application Form

1. Applying for: (Check one)

- Category 1: Implementation
 Category 2: Enhancement

2. Name of applicant agency:

3. Name of court in which the project would be situated (e.g. Adams County District Court):

4. Point of contact for application process:

5. Title:

6. Organization:

7. Email address:

8. Phone number:

9. Mailing address:

10. Financial point of contact (if different):

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Email address:

Phone number:

Mailing address:

11. Is the applicant agency currently a recipient of any federal grant funds? If so, please describe.

12. Does the applicant agency currently have any pending applications for federally funded grants or subgrants (including cooperative agreements) that include requests for funding to support the project being proposed under this solicitation and will cover the identical cost items outlined in the budget narrative and worksheet in the application under this solicitation? If so, please complete the chart below. If additional space is required, please attach a separate document and indicate below.

Federal or State Funding Agency	Solicitation Name/Project Name	Name/Phone/E-mail for Point of Contact at Funding Agency

Time/Task Plan Template

<u>PROJECT GOAL(S):</u>			
<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Activities/Tasks</u> <i>e.g., Convene a steering committee of representatives from relevant agencies</i>	<u>Timeframe</u> <i>e.g., Months 1-3</i>	<u>Person(s) Responsible</u>

(Please copy and include additional pages of this template, as needed).



City Council

Adoption of 2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.E
File Number: 16-0166

Type: resolution **Version:** 1 **Status:** Consent Calendar

Title

Adoption of 2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

The Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee unanimously recommended at their meeting on January 21, 2016 that City Council adopts the plan.

City Manager Recommendation:

Move to approve the resolution adopting the 2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan as written.

Report

Issue:

Whether to adopt the 2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan. Council provided final feedback on the plan at their meeting on January 26, 2016. Staff made the three changes requested by Council at that meeting.

Staff Contact:

Jonathon Turlove, Associate Planner, Parks, Arts and Recreation, 360.753.8068
Paul Simmons, Director, Parks, Arts and Recreation, 360.753.8462
David Hanna, Associate Director, Parks, Arts and Recreation, 360.753.8020
Dave Okerlund, Planning Manager, Parks, Arts and Recreation, 360.570.5855

Presenter(s):

None - Consent calendar item.

Background and Analysis:

On January 26, 2016, Council recommended the following three changes to the plan:

1. Add West Bay Trail to the map of proposed parks and open spaces
2. Add funding for increased arts programming
3. Move funding for an Aquatic Center Feasibility Study earlier in the plan

The final plan reflects those changes:

1. West Bay Trail has been added to Map 7.1
2. An additional \$50,000 has been budgeted annually for increased arts programming starting in 2017.
3. \$100,000 has been budgeted for an Aquatic Center Feasibility Study in 2018.

These changes were accomplished by reducing the \$5 million in Metropolitan Park District funds budgeted for a “high priority project” to \$4.6 million and by reducing the \$9 million budgeted for Percival Landing Phase 2 to \$8.2 million. If Council would like these projects funded at the original level, this could be accomplished via Council acting in their capacity as the Metropolitan Park District (MPD) Board setting the rate for the MPD at a higher level, and/or through the Capital Facilities Plan process.

The Plan’s Capital Investment Strategy shows these changes highlighted in orange for easy reference. All changes in the plan text since the January 12 public hearing version are shown in “track changes” format.

Options:

1. Approve resolution adopting the plan as written.
2. Approve resolution adopting the plan with additional changes.

Financial Impact:

The Plan’s Capital Investment Strategy details the funding sources for proposed projects in the plan and includes projected revenues from the recently adopted Olympia Metropolitan Park District.



2016 Parks, Arts & Recreation Plan

February 9, 2016



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome from Paul Simmons, OPARD Director	3
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	
Executive Summary.....	5
Our Mission	7
Our Vision.....	8
Objectives of the Plan	8
CHAPTER 2: Public Involvement	10
CHAPTER 3: Report on the Last Plan.....	17
Challenges: Balancing Priorities in a Changing Community	22
CHAPTER 4: OPARD Today	
Today’s Parks, Arts, and Recreation Experience.....	27
Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and Open Space.....	27
Olympia’s Downtown Parks	35
Habitat in Olympia’s Park and Open Space System.....	41
Arts and Events	43
Recreation	47
CHAPTER 5: Goals and Policies	54
CHAPTER 6: Park and Facility Needs Assessment	62
CHAPTER 7: Proposed Projects	
Existing Parks and Open Spaces – Current Conditions and Proposed Projects.....	75
New Neighborhood Park Land and Development.....	86
New Community Park Land and Development.....	87
New Open Space/Trail Land and Development.....	93
Existing and Proposed Parks and Trail Corridors Map.....	98
New Programs.....	99

CHAPTER 8: Business Plan..... 101

 Capital Investment Strategy..... 108

 Department Performance Measurement..... 109

 Business Evaluation..... 114

 More Information 115

WELCOME FROM PAUL SIMMONS, OPARD DIRECTOR

The foundation for Parks, Arts and Recreation in Olympia is incredible. The park system has grown to over 1,000 acres and includes all of the traditional amenities one would look for such as ballfields, tennis courts, playgrounds, restrooms and picnic shelters. Olympia parks also provide substantial open space and natural areas, complemented by multiple opportunities to access the Puget Sound shoreline and our historical waterfront.

The well-established recreation division provides a diverse menu of activities and has achieved four consecutive years of record-breaking participation and revenue generation. The public art collection has grown to 100 pieces; while the Percival Plinth project and award-winning Arts Walk event create a unique community identity and provide meaningful opportunities for civic engagement.

On November 3, 2015, Olympians took a historic step to further enhance Parks, Arts and Recreation services. The Olympia Metropolitan Parks District (MPD) funding measure passed with more than 60% voter approval. The newly-formed MPD will ensure that the existing park system is well-maintained and remains safe and accessible. It will also provide the resources to meet expanding needs as Olympia grows substantially over the next twenty years. This community-driven update to the Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan provides the road map and funding plan to achieve that vision through the following actions:

- Acquisition of 417 acres of new park land
- An increase of more than 25% to our existing 16-mile trail inventory
- Elimination of the existing \$4 million major-maintenance backlog
- Management shift towards data-driven decisions with performance measures
- A strengthened commitment to the arts and to recreation programming
- More than doubled investment in safety and security of our parks and facilities

I want to take a moment and recognize the in-house staff team that worked together to develop this Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan. With Associate Planner Jonathon Turlove as the

Project Leader; this staff group spent countless hours facilitating an extensive public feedback process, finalized a series of supporting documents and master plans, and worked collaboratively to craft and edit the final language and approach outlined in this plan.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude for the unprecedented level of community support for Parks, Arts and Recreation services in Olympia. The amount of community engagement in the planning process and ongoing support for Parks, Arts and Recreation initiatives is truly remarkable.

I am honored to serve as the Parks, Arts and Recreation Director in Olympia and look forward to working closely together with community members as we make this plan a reality.

Sincerely,



Paul Simmons
Parks, Arts and Recreation Director



Plan Technical Advisory Group. Left to right: Jonathon Turlove, Gary Franks, David Hanna, Paul Simmons, Tammy LeDoux, Scott River, Dave Okerlund, and Stephanie Johnson.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Olympia loves its parks! 95% of Olympia residents are park users according to a 2015 Stuart Elway poll. To find out what parks, arts and recreation amenities Olympians want, parks staff conducted an extensive public input process for this plan. Through eight neighborhood meetings, a community meeting, an on-line questionnaire, and a random sample survey, Olympia residents were able to make their needs known.

Residents made it clear that they wanted additional parks and open space to meet a variety of unmet needs. The acquisition of the “LBA Woods” topped the list, but there was also a strong desire expressed for more neighborhood parks, community parks, other open space/trail acquisitions and increased maintenance of existing parks.

In addition to the challenge of meeting current unmet needs, Olympia and its urban growth area are expected to grow by over 21,000 people in the next 20 years. Substantial land acquisition, development and additional maintenance resources will be required to address this growth.

In order to fund the land acquisition, development and maintenance required, the Plan will rely on General Fund revenue, the existing Voted and Non-Voted Utility Tax, Park Impact Fees, SEPA Mitigation Fees, and revenue generated by the newly formed Olympia Metropolitan Park District (MPD). MPD funds can be used to rebuild parks maintenance service levels, address the \$4 million deferred maintenance backlog, provide ongoing inspection and maintenance of Percival Landing and help OPARD meet other critical needs. This will allow the Voted Utility Tax to be utilized exclusively for land acquisition.

The following is a summary of the major elements of this plan (for a complete list of all projects and projected costs, see the Capital Investment Strategy at the end of this plan).

Land Acquisition

The plan calls for 417 acres of land acquisition over the 20-year planning horizon¹. This includes:

- “LBA Woods” (74-acres)
- “Kaiser Woods” (75-Acres)

¹ The 417-acre estimate is based on cost estimates from recent land acquisitions. Should City Council choose to purchase land that is more expensive per-acre or should land costs increase more than projected, the 417-acre goal will need to be adjusted.

- 10 combination neighborhood park/open space parks (45-acres)
- Open space/trail corridors (54-acres)
- Land Acquisition Fund (169-acres)

If these acquisitions are accomplished, the land for Olympia’s foreseeable park needs as expressed by the public will be secured while it is still available. The City will also have achieved the goal of 500 acres of park acquisition expressed in the informational materials for the 2004 Funding Measure effort. The City’s inventory of trails will increase by more than 30%.

Path to 500 Acres			
(Park Land Added Since 2004 and Additional Proposed Acres)			
	Park Name	Date Acquired or Leased	Total Acres
1	Evergreen Park Drive (IUMP)	2005	3.99
2	8 th Ave	2006	3.99
3	Kettle View	2007	4.80
4	Ward Lake	2007	9.14
5	West Bay	2007	17.04
6	Grass Lake Expansion (Loete Parcel)	2007	7.97
7	Heritage Park Fountain expansion (Little Da Nang)	2007	0.07
8	Madison Scenic Park	2007	2.21
9	Log Cabin Road Park	2010	2.35
10	Harrison Avenue Parcel	2011	24.00
11	Artesian Commons	2013	0.20
12	Leo Donation	2013	0.89
13	Isthmus Parcels	2013	2.34
14	Grass Lake Expansion (parcel adjacent to Rite Aid)	2015	21.04
15	Springwood Dr Parcel donation (Bowen/Zabels)	2015	3.20
	Acres Added Since 2004 Funding Measure Passed		103.23
	Land Acquisition proposed in draft Plan		417.00
	TOTAL		520.23

Park Development

While the plan has a strong emphasis on land acquisition, there are also substantial park development projects to ensure that as Olympia’s population grows during the next twenty years its recreation needs continue to be met. The plan calls for:

- Phase 2, Section A reconstruction of Percival Landing
- West Bay Park and Trail Phase 2
- Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 3
- Athletic field complex

- 5 Neighborhood parks
- Arts Center
- 2 Sprayground water play features
- A Major Community Park development project
- Dog park, disc golf course, skate court and community gardens

Maintenance

The Plan places a strong emphasis on both maintaining the existing park infrastructure and also setting aside sufficient funds to maintain the new parks that will be acquired and developed during this planning horizon:

- Major maintenance program fully funded at \$750,000 annually
- Additional maintenance staff for new land and projects
- Restoration of park custodial crew
- Restoration of park landscape crew
- Art maintenance support
- Additional park maintenance administrative support
- Percival Landing maintenance reserve and annual inspection fund

Safe Parks

The plan provides funds to help keep Olympia's parks safe:

- Investments in proactive park enforcement
- Increased park patrolling
- Increased lighting and other park safety upgrades
- Resources for encampment cleanup

With anticipated population growth and aging infrastructure, there will be a strong demand for new and updated parks in coming years. This plan provides a roadmap for how we can address these challenges and build a parks, arts and recreation system that will be enjoyed for generations to come.

OUR MISSION

We provide opportunities for meaningful life experiences through extraordinary parks, arts and recreation.

OUR VISION

To make a difference by enriching Olympia’s quality of life, being good environmental stewards, strengthening community connection, creating neighborhood identity, fostering artistic expression, and beautifying our City; in short, to touch the life of every Olympian in a positive way.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

This plan discusses the findings and recommendations for meeting the community’s needs for parks, arts, and recreation services in Olympia. More specifically, the plan:

- **Designs a park, arts, and recreation system that meets the needs of the community.** Over time, the community’s population profile and interests change. The park system, arts programs, and recreation services must be flexible to meet emerging needs.
- **Identifies the general location of future parks, open space, and trail systems.** The “Existing and Proposed Parks and Open Spaces” map in Chapter 7 shows the general locations of these proposed sites.
- **Provides direction for future recreation activities and services.** The Olympia Department of Parks, Arts & Recreation offers a wide variety of recreation programs using The Olympia Center, schools, parks and other facilities.
- **Provides direction for arts facilities and services.** The plan contains goals and policies for new arts programs and facilities and contains a link to the Municipal Arts Plan.
- **Identifies new services and facilities.** New parks, arts, and recreation services and facilities are included in this plan.
- **Complies with the Growth Management Act (GMA).** While this is not a Growth Management Act Document, OPARD will recommend amendments to the Comprehensive Plan to ensure that these plans are consistent.
- **Maintains Olympia’s eligibility for funding through grants.** The Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requires that grant applicants have a park system master plan that has been updated within the last six years. This plan will meet the requirements of the RCO for several grant categories including habitat grants.

- **Establishes the foundation for assessing Park Impact Fees and SEPA Mitigation Fees.** Park Impact Fees are charged for new residential construction within Olympia City Limits, and SEPA Mitigation Fees are charged for new residential construction in Olympia's Urban Growth Area.
- **Provides a business plan for implementing parks, arts and recreation services.** The business plan will provide a framework for measuring progress towards performance measures.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

One of the primary goals of the plan update was to reflect the needs of Olympia's residents. Only through public involvement could we know how people perceive their needs. Throughout the planning process, the community was invited to help shape the future of their parks, arts, and recreation programs. This plan update has been based on community input that was gathered in the following ways:

- Meeting with Coalition of Neighborhood Associations to discuss outreach Strategy 10/13/14
- Series of eight neighborhood outreach meetings throughout Olympia 11/12/14 – 1/8/15
- Initial OlySpeaks on-line survey 12/4/14 – 1/9/15
- Community meeting 2/18/15
- Random sample survey of Olympia residents 3/20/15 – 4/5/15
- Public made aware of draft plan's availability and public comment period via media releases, emails to all participants at initial public meetings, department newsletter, and posting on the City of Olympia's homepage. 11/17/15
- Draft plan available on OPARD's website 11/17/15
- A public comment period for the draft plan 11/17/15 – 12/11/15
- A public meeting on the draft plan [Scheduled for 12/2/15]
- Olympia Planning Commission review [Scheduled for 12/7/15]
- Olympia Arts Commission review [Scheduled for 12/10/25]
- Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee review [Scheduled for 12/17/15]
- Olympia City Council Public Hearing [Scheduled for 1/12/16]



Eight Neighborhood Outreach Meetings

From November 12, 2014 to January 8, 2015, OPARD staff hosted a series of eight neighborhood meetings. Each meeting was located in a different part of the City. There was strong participation at the meetings with 143 unique participants and 160 total participants (some people attended more than one meeting). At the meetings, participants were asked to identify what they felt was the greatest parks, arts or recreation need in their neighborhood and in the community as a whole. The following were the most dominant themes brought up at the meetings: (to see all comments, click here: olympiawa.gov/parksplan)



Most Dominant Themes (Topics mentioned 20 or more times)

- Buy the LBA Woods property
- Acquire land in general while it is available
- Buy open space/natural areas – provide nearby access to nature

Secondary Themes- (Topics mentioned 10-19 times)

- Provide more trails and trail/sidewalk connections to parks
- Utilize Voted Utility Tax as it was intended
- Construct an off-leash dog park
- Increase volunteerism/Park Stewardship Program
- Develop a park on the Isthmus

Other Common Themes (Topics mentioned 5-9 Times)

- Improve natural resource management/removal of invasive species
- Construct the “Big W” waterfront trail
- Provide swimming access/swimming pool
- Improve park safety/reduce park drug use
- Develop Ward Lake swim beach
- Develop West Bay Park/Trail
- Strengthen partnership with Olympia School District
- Develop more soccer fields
- Finish renovating Percival Landing
- Maintain existing parks
- Construct more community gardens
- Acquire heron rookery
- Foster partnerships
- Provide food forests in parks (fruit/nut trees, berry bushes)

OlySpeaks On-Line Survey

From December 4, 2014 through January 9, 2015 the City provided an on-line survey asking participants to identify what they felt were the greatest parks, arts or recreation needs in their neighborhood and in the community as a whole (the same questions as were asked at the neighborhood meetings.) This gave people who were unable to attend a meeting an opportunity to participate. Again there was strong participation with 119 comments submitted. Comments mentioned more than once are below (to see the comments in their entirety, click here: olympiawa.gov/parksplan)

Number of Similar Responses	Input
52	Purchase LBA Woods property
9	Construct lit, synthetic turf soccer fields
6	Construct West Bay Trail
4	Construct a swimming pool
4	Develop Log Cabin Road neighborhood park site
3	Develop mountain bike trails
2	Add amenities to West Bay Park
2	Artesian Commons has drug problems, is not family-friendly
2	Develop an off-leash dog park
2	Foster stronger partnership with Olympia School District to provide shared

	fields/parks
2	Fulfill promises made to the voters regarding the Voted Utility Tax
2	Tear down Capitol Center Building and make Isthmus a mixed-use site

Random Sample Survey of Olympia Citizens

From March 20 through April 5th, 4000 households selected at random were asked to participate in an on-line questionnaire. 759 people completed the questionnaire. This random sample survey was conducted by a well-respected professional survey consultant and conducted in a scientific manner; ~~it is perhaps the most accurate way to gauge the opinions of Olympia's population.~~ A summary of the results follow. (To see the complete survey report, click here: olympiawa.gov/parksplan)

95% of respondents report visiting a city park in the last year.

- 51% say they went to a city park 12+ times in the last year.

Nearly 1 in 5 (18%) had participated in a city recreation program.

City parks get an overall grade of "B-".

- Most respondents gave city parks an "A"(11%) or "B" (52%) grade
- The parks' "grade point average" was 2.70 ("B-").

Park users are generally satisfied but not overly impressed by park maintenance.

- The overall grade for maintenance was is "C+" with each of 6 features getting a rating of "satisfactory" or better from a large majority of park users.
- Maintenance of playgrounds (GPA=2.62), trails (2.58), parking (2.51), sports fields (2.43), picnic facilities (2.42) and restrooms (2.14) were each rated "satisfactory" to "good" by a majority of park users.

Walking paths and restrooms were ranked as the "most important park features."

- Nearly 9 in 10 included walking paths (87%) and restrooms (86%) among their top five most important features.
- Majorities included picnic tables (67%), open grassy areas (57%) and playground equipment (50%) in their top five.

1 in 3 respondents said there are parks in Olympia in which they do not feel safe.

- A dozen specific parks were cited, headed by the Artesian Commons, named by 11% of respondents as a place where they do not feel safe.

About half of respondents (55%) had visited the Olympia Center in the past year.

- 15% had visited at least 5 times.
- 63% considered it to be a "safe facility"; 7% said unsafe; 31% had no opinion.

Respondents prefer a fairly balanced spending plan with a slight emphasis towards maintenance and improving existing parks but would allocate substantial funding towards land acquisition and development as well.

- Asked to distribute \$100 across park priorities, on average:
 - \$28.94 was distributed to maintenance and
 - \$26.55 improving existing parks;
 - \$25.02 to land acquisition;
 - \$19.49 for develop new facilities on undeveloped sites.

Neighborhood parks were rated as the "most needed".

- Large natural areas ranked second with pocket parks ranked last
- Swimming facilities (outdoor and indoor) were the most frequently named item when respondents were asked if there were recreation facilities needed but not currently available in Olympia (18% named outdoor; 16% named indoor). In a separate question, however, swimming facilities ranked in the middle of the list of priority projects.

Respondents preferred more small open areas over one or two large open areas.

- By a 5:3 margin (58-35%) respondents chose several 1-10 acre parks over one or two 50+ acre parks "that would serve the entire city."

Most people were at least "probably willing" to travel across town to large parks and open spaces. The smaller the park, the less willing people were to travel:

- 93% were willing to cross town to large open spaces like Priest Point or Watershed Parks (93% including 62% "definitely willing").

- 74% were willing for a community park such as Yauger or LBA parks (33% "definitely willing").
- 50% were willing to travel to a neighborhood park such as Lions or Decatur Woods (only 15% "very willing.").

Respondents rated several reasons as equally important for preserving open space.

- Water quality, wildlife habitat, public access and scenic value were each rated by more than 90% as important reasons to preserve open space.

Preservation of wetland habitat was ranked as the most important type of wildlife habitat to protect.

- Mature forest land, wildlife species and Budd Inlet shoreline were not far behind in the ranking.

Trails, natural open spaces and improved maintenance were ranked as the top priorities for the Department.

- These three items were ranked 1-2-3 from a list of 13 potential action items suggested by citizens at community forums.
- Improved safety, developing currently undeveloped neighborhood parks and removing invasive species made up the second tier of priorities.

No clear priority among six potential "megaprojects".

- Asked to rank six potential projects, respondents scored the top four items in a tight cluster, headed by the Percival Landing project.
- Close behind were demolishing Capitol Center and completing the Olympia Woodland Trail.
- Acquisition of the LBA Woods ranked 4th, followed by developing the West Bay Park and Trail and Development of an Athletic Field Community Park.

Most respondents thought the city should sponsor and promote arts projects, including:

- Sponsoring large community events like Arts Walk (72%);
- Promoting arts activities happening in town (60%);
- Sponsoring small arts programs, such as neighborhood concerts (51%).

There was less support for arts capital projects, such as developing an Arts & Entertainment District, live/work housing, purchasing public art and monetary grants.

Sizeable majorities were at least "probably" willing to support a tax increase for both acquisition and development of recreational facilities and for maintenance.

- 71% said they would "definitely" (35%) or "probably" (36%) be inclined to support "an increase in taxes to pay for acquisition and development of parks trails and other recreational facilities."
- 75% said they would be "definitely" (28%) or "probably" (47%) be inclined to support "an increase in taxes to pay for maintenance of parks, trails and other recreational facilities."

Most (58%) would trust the city to use the funds appropriately if funding measure were to pass.

- Only 10% would trust the city "completely"
- 48% would "mostly" trust the city.
- 28% would not trust that the funds would be used appropriately, including 8% who would trust the city "not at all."

Public Input Summary

Looking at the results of the various public input methods outlined above, one begins to see some common themes:

- Buy the LBA Woods property
- Acquire land in general while it is still available
- Buy open space/natural areas/trails to provide habitat value and access to nature
- Important to maintain what we already have
- Neighborhood parks very important

REPORT ON THE LAST PLAN

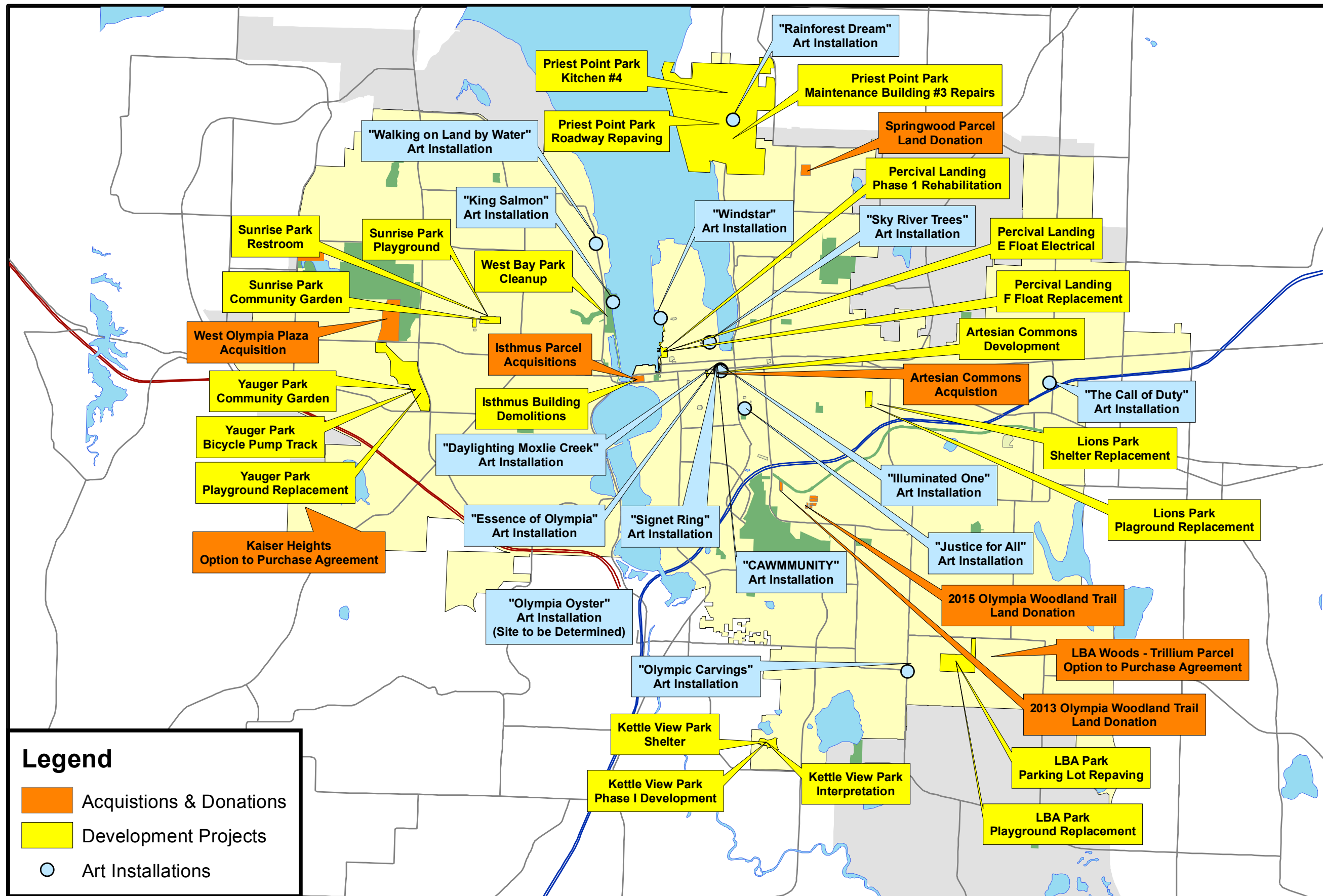
As we go forward, we build on the past. The last six years have brought many changes to our programs and services based on the blueprint presented in the 2010 Parks, Arts & Recreation Plan, City budgets, and community need.

Park Facilities Constructed Since 2010 Plan Adopted

Since the last plan was written, the following park facilities have been constructed:

- Lions Park Playground (2010)
- Percival Landing Plinths (2010)
- Percival Landing Reconstruction Phase 1 (2011)
- Kettle View Park Phase 1 (2011)
- Sunrise Park Restroom (2011)
- LBA Park Playground (2011)
- Yauger Park Playground (2011)
- Yauger Park Community Garden (2011)
- Sunrise Park Community Garden (2012)
- Lions Park Shelter (2012)
- Kettle View Park Shelter (2013)
- Artesian Commons Phase 1 (2014)
- Yauger Park Pump Track (2015)
- Sunrise Park Playground (2015)
- Percival Landing E Float Electrical (2015)
- Percival Landing F Float Replacement (2015)
- Priest Point Park Kitchen Shelter 4 (2015)





Legend

- Acquisitions & Donations
- Development Projects
- Art Installations

Map created 10/21/15
 Please contact the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department with questions: olympiaparks@ci.olympia.wa.us, (360) 753-8380.



The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and or user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.

City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Park and Public Art Projects since 2010 Plan Adopted

Map 3-1

Public Art Pieces added to Olympia's Collection Since 2010 Plan Adopted

Title	Location	Artist	Year Acquired
<i>Olympic Carvings</i>	Boulevard/Log Cabin Roundabout	Steve Jensen	2010
<i>CAWWMMUNITY</i>	Olympia City Hall	Judith Gebhard Smith	2011
<i>Daylighting Moxlie Creek</i>	Olympia City Hall	Mimi Williams	2011
<i>Essence of Olympia</i>	Olympia City Hall	Shelley Carr	2011
<i>Signet Ring</i>	Olympia City Hall	Tom Anderson	2011
<i>The Call of Duty</i>	Olympia Fire Station 4	Haiying Wu	2012
<i>Justice for All</i>	Lee Creighton Justice Center	John Vanek	2012
<i>King Salmon</i>	West Bay Park	Dan Klennert	2012
<i>Sky River Trees</i>	Hands On Children's Museum	Koryn Rolstad	2012
<i>Rainforest Dream</i>	Priest Point Park	Leo E. Osborne	2013
<i>Windstar</i>	Port Plaza	Ross Matteson	2013
<i>Walking on Land by Water</i>	West Bay Drive	Carolyn Law and Lucia Perillo	2014
<i>Illuminated One</i>	City Hall	Leo E. Osborne	2014
<i>Olympia Oyster</i>	TBD (Plinth Project People's Choice)	Colleen R. Cotey	2015

Grants and Donations Received Since 2010 Plan Adopted

Since the last plan was adopted in 2010, the Department has been able to augment traditional funding sources by securing over \$7.9 million in grants and donations. Two generous citizens also donated land to the City for future park sites, totaling approximately four acres.

Monetary Grants/Donations			
Date	Project	Agency	Amount
2010-2015	Arts Walk Sponsorship	Heritage Bank & WSECU	\$12,000
2010-2015	Recreation Program Scholarships	Community Donations	\$14,047
2010	Percival Landing Rehabilitation	State Legislature	\$3,000,000
2010	Percival Landing Rehabilitation	Housing and Urban Development	\$1,071,400
2010	Percival Landing Rehabilitation	Washington State Heritage Capital Project Fund	\$555,660
2010	Percival Landing Rehabilitation	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (RCO)	\$164,075
2011	Percival Landing Rehabilitation	Citizens - Railing Project	\$32,600
2011	Park Stewardship – Volunteer Tools	REI	\$10,000
2012	Isthmus Property Acquisition	Thurston County Conservation Futures	\$600,000
2012	Olympia Woodland Trail Phase IV Study	Washington Dept. of Transportation via Thurston Regional Planning Council	\$65,000
2012	Park Stewardship Interpretive kiosks	REI	15,000
2013	Isthmus Property Development	Olympia Capitol Park Foundation	\$100,000
2013	Park Stewardship – Volunteer Trailer & Camping Equipment	REI	\$10,000
2014	Isthmus Property Development	Community Development Block Grant	\$250,000
2014	Percival Landing F Float	Washington State Parks	\$308,874
2014	Yauger Park Pump Track	REI	\$5,000

2016 PARKS, ARTS & RECREATION PLAN

2014	Yauger Park Pump Track	Macy's	\$449
2014	Olympia Woodland Trail "Hub Junction" project	Federal Transportation Alternatives Program Grant via Thurston Regional Trails Council	\$50,000
2015	Percival Landing Bulkhead Replacement	State Appropriation	\$921,500
2015	Stevens Field Synthetic Turf	Washington Recreation and Conservation Office	\$193,223
2015	Yauger Park Pump Track	Nisqually Indian Tribe/PARC Foundation	\$5,000
2015	Park Stewardship Trail Stewardship Program	REI	\$8,000
2015	Park Stewardship Volunteer Appreciation sponsorship	Washington State Employees Credit Union	\$400
2010-2015	Park Stewardship volunteer hours (6,500 average annually)	N/A	\$585,000
		TOTAL	\$7,977,228.00
Land Donations			
2013	Olympia Woodland Trail Addition	Private Citizen	.89 acres
2015	Springwood parcel (formerly Zabels)	Private Citizen	3.19 acres
2015	Olympia Woodland Trail Addition	Private Citizen	2.39 acres
		TOTAL	6.47 acres

These funds and land donations will benefit the citizens of Olympia through enhanced amenities, greater access to nature, and a more beautiful urban landscape.

Changes in Programs and Services since 2010 Plan Adopted

Extensive changes have been made in activities and services since 2010. The most significant are listed below:

Activities:

- Percival Plinth Project (sculptural exhibition on Percival Landing)
- Community gardens

- Kids Canopy Climb tree-canopy environmental education climbing adventure
- Environmental stewardship elements integrated into Outdoor Adventure programming
- Increased offerings of youth camps
- Adopt-A-Park Program
- Park Stewards Program
- Junior Ranger Program
- Annual Backyard Campout in Priest Point Park
- Nature Hikes
- Artesian Commons activities and events
- Youth and adult ultimate Frisbee league
- “Smaller Ballers” youth sports program

Services:

- On-line map of all public art: www.olympiawa.gov/publicart
- Pesticide Free Parks initiative in six neighborhood parks
- Safe and Secure Parks initiative
- Monthly department e-newsletter
- Use of social media and on-line public input forums
- Volunteer Power Tool Program
- Harbor House and Priest Point Park Shelter #4 available for rent

Setting the Stage for the Future: Planning Projects

A variety of planning efforts have set the stage for projects already in the works and those slated for completion during this planning horizon.

Some significant planning efforts since 2010 have included:

- Percival Landing Condition Assessment Report (2014)

- Community Park Site Suitability Study (2014)
- Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 4 Alternatives Analysis Study (2014)
- Heritage Park Fountain Evaluation (2014)
- Olympia Comprehensive Plan (2014)
- Municipal Art Plan (2015)
- West Bay Environmental Restoration Assessment (2015)
- Downtown Strategy (underway)

CHALLENGES: BALANCING PRIORITIES IN A CHANGING COMMUNITY

Those who live here treasure Olympia's location at the southern end of Puget Sound. We value our relationship to our natural environment. We cherish our backyard – forested ravines, wetlands, and evergreen landscape. Our environment is rich in beauty and diversity. In addition to our wonderful people, our environment enhances our quality of life in Olympia.

Our world continues to change at a record pace. Change offers both challenge and opportunity. Some of the major challenges that will likely have a major impact on OPARD services in the coming years are described below.

1. Public Needs to be Safe and Secure in Parks and Facilities

The past several years have seen an increase of unwanted and illegal behavior in Olympia's parks. Illegal drug use, vandalism, alcohol consumption, unauthorized camping and violent behavior are issues in several of our parks, particularly in the downtown core, making for an unsafe and unwelcome environment.

Significance for the Plan

Increased resources will be added to improve park and facility security. These may include security guards, security cameras, increased ranger patrols, and increased park programming.

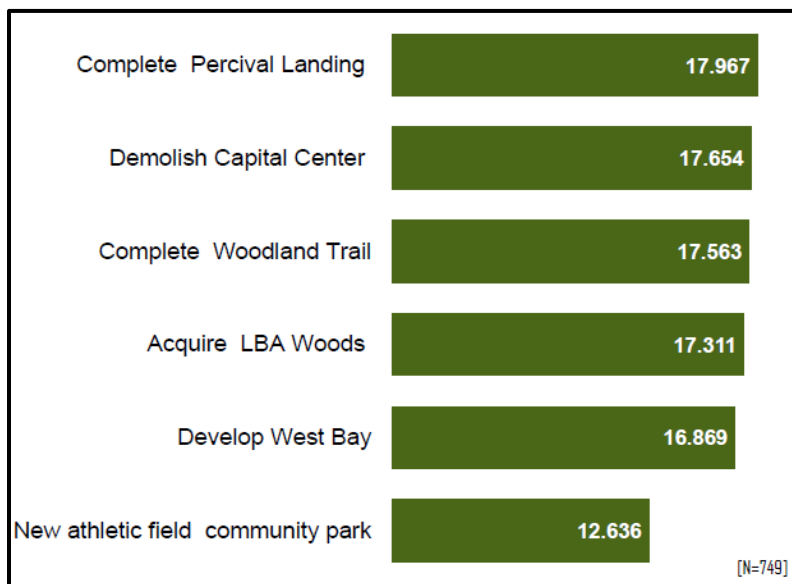
OPARD will continue to work closely with the Olympia Police Department, Downtown Ambassador Program, Artesian Leadership Committee, Olympia Downtown Association and other community groups to foster positive behavior in Olympia's parks.

2. Public Demand for New Parks Exceeds Resources

Many of the most desired new parks projects in Olympia will cost tens of millions of dollars each. These “mega projects” include rebuilding the remaining phases of Percival Landing, completing the final phases of the Olympia Woodland Trail, acquiring and demolishing the empty nine-story Capitol Center building on the Isthmus, acquiring the LBA Woods open space adjacent to LBA Park, developing West Bay Park and Trail and acquiring and developing an athletic field complex. When surveyed about which one of these projects was the most important, no single project rose to the top

Figure 3.1

Random Sample Survey Results – Prioritization of Large Projects



Source: City of Olympia Resident Priorities for Parks, Arts & Recreation, April, 2015, p. 27.

Significance for the Plan

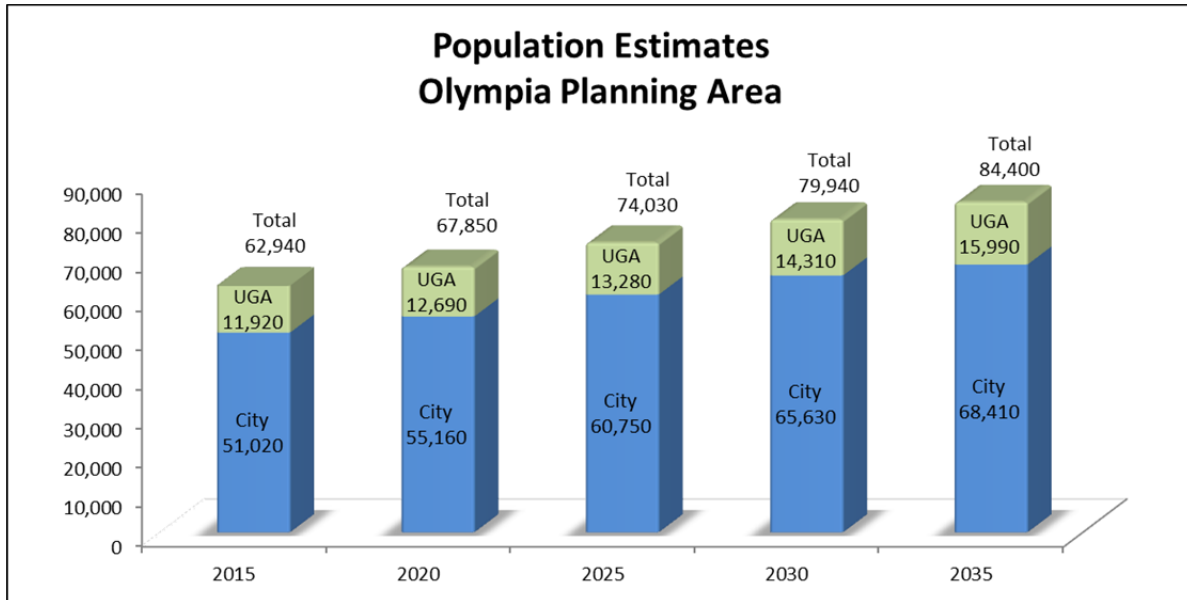
Even with projected revenue from the recently passed Olympia Metropolitan Park District, the City’s sources of revenue for parks are insufficient to implement all of these “mega projects” in the near-term. A phased approach will be necessary to achieve these community goals.

3. Population Growth Creating Demand for New Park Land

Today Olympia’s population is estimated at 51,020. Outside the city limits, but within Olympia’s Urban Growth Area (UGA), reside another 11,920 people. The total combined population in 2015 is estimated to be 62,940. During the next twenty years, the population of

Olympia and its UGA are expected to grow to 84,400, an increase of over 21,000 people. Figure 3.2 illustrates the population forecast to 2035.

Figure 3.2



Source: Thurston Regional Planning Council: Small Area Population Estimates and Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2014.

Population is a key factor used to project needs for future parks, arts and recreation programs and facilities. The planning area for this study includes Olympia’s city limits and Urban Growth Area. The purpose of including the growth areas is to plan for areas that are anticipated to be annexed into the City.

Significance for the Plan

Increases in population will drive the demand for additional facilities, programs, maintenance and services.

With increasing growth, the availability of land for parks, open space, and trails will decrease.

A significant portion of the new growth in the region is occurring outside the Olympia city limits. This regional growth will continue to create demand for city parks and services.

As density increases and more residents are living in households with very small or no yards, there is a greater reliance on parks to provide for recreational activities that were once done at home. This includes community garden space, off-leash dog areas, open grassy areas and urban forest.

4. Percival Landing Needs to be Replaced

Percival Landing, built in three phases from 1977 thru 1988, is deteriorating. In 2011, the City replaced about 700 feet (of approximately 5,000 feet of existing boardwalk) leaving over 4,000 feet of original wooden boardwalk remaining. Annual inspections and follow-up repairs have served to keep the Landing open and safe for the past several years. Marine engineers estimate that the cost of temporary repairs will grow exponentially over time.

Significance for the Plan

Percival Landing is one of Olympia's signature attractions and most popular parks. It provides public access to the waterfront. It draws thousands of visitors and residents annually and is a significant economic draw for downtown. Replacing Percival Landing is expensive and will need to be implemented in phases as funding allows. (See p. 37 for more information on Percival Landing).

5. Invasive Species Threaten Olympia's Open Spaces

Olympia is fortunate to have a park inventory that includes over 800 acres of open space, natural areas set aside to protect the special natural character of Olympia's landscape. From the mature forests and streams of Priest Point Park and Watershed Park, to the wetland and riparian habitat at Grass Lake and Mission Creek Nature Parks, Olympia has several special places set aside for humans and wildlife alike. The habitat value of these areas is increasingly threatened by invasive species such as English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom, and knotweed. These non-native species choke out native plants, degrading the habitat value of these open space areas. This may eventually prevent healthy forest development and impair the ability of these areas to protect stream and wetlands.

Significance for the Plan

Despite hundreds of volunteers contributing thousands of hours annually eradicating invasive species through the Parks Stewardship Program, this problem appears to be getting worse each year rather than better. Without greater resources to tackle this problem, the habitat value of Olympia's open space areas will continue to degrade.



Conclusion

Olympia and its residents have changed since 2010 when the last Parks, Arts, and Recreation Plan was written. From an increase in population, to increasing focus on park safety and security, these changes have great significance to the programs and facilities that OPARD will provide during the next twenty years. A creative approach will be necessary to address these challenges. In the following chapters, you will read about a vision for adapting to these changes.



TODAY'S PARKS, ARTS, AND RECREATION EXPERIENCE

OPARD currently provides a wealth of parks, arts, and recreation experiences: One can hike the Watershed Trail, keep cool in the Heritage Park Fountain, or take in views of the Olympics at Percival Landing. Olympians can enjoy skateboarding at Yauger Park, show off the masterpiece they just created in ceramics class, or learn a new language. From listening to your child's memories of summer camp to meeting your friends at Arts Walk – this is today's Parks, Arts & Recreation Experience!

Planning for the future starts with a good understanding of where we are today. This chapter provides a snapshot of the current programs and facilities that comprise the Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department and sets the stage for subsequent chapters that outline future facilities and programs. Like our department itself, this chapter is divided into sections on parks, arts and recreation.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, COMMUNITY PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Reflecting the community's need for solitude, social gathering, space for play, and connections to nature, Olympia's system of parks offers a variety of scenic northwest landscapes as well as active and passive recreation facilities. From forest trails to fountains, waterfront access to skate courts, Olympia's park system is full of fun, beauty, and diversity. In the random survey conducted for this plan, 95% of residents had visited a park in the past 12 months.

The City of Olympia owns 1,015 acres of park land. This plan utilizes three park land classifications: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, and Open Space. Many of Olympia's parks serve the functions of multiple classifications. Yauger Park, for instance, serves as a Neighborhood Park for nearby residents, as a Community Park for the larger community, and as open space for wildlife.

“Neighborhood Park” Classification Definition

Neighborhood Parks are a combination playground and open area designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size. Typically, facilities found in a Neighborhood Park include a children's playground, picnic areas, a restroom, and open grass areas for passive and active use. Amenities may also include trails, tennis courts, basketball courts, skate courts, public art, and community gardens.

“Community Park” Classification Definition

Community Parks are parks that are specifically designed to serve a large portion of the community. There are two types of Community Parks: athletic field complexes and sites with unique uses. Athletic field complexes can range in size from 15-80 acres with the optimum size being 30-40 acres. They are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Athletic field complexes serve a large portion of the community, and as a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, picnic shelters, etc. Olympia’s three existing athletic field complexes are LBA Park, Yauger Park and Stevens Field. Special-use oriented Community Parks may have a waterfront focus, a garden focus, a water feature, etc. Some examples include Heritage Park Fountain, Yashiro Japanese Garden and Percival Landing.

“Open Space” Classification Definition

Open Space is defined as primarily undeveloped land that is set aside to protect the special natural character of Olympia’s landscape. They provide an opportunity for the community to experience and connect with the flora, fauna, and natural habitats in Olympia. They also provide important natural infrastructure that helps care for our water and air. Open Space may include, but is not limited to, wetlands; wetland buffers; creek, stream or river corridors and aquatic habitat; marine shorelines; forested or upland wildlife areas; ravines, bluffs, or other geologically hazardous areas; prairies/meadows; and undeveloped areas within existing parks. The level and intensity of allowed public use is evaluated based on potential resource impacts. Trail development to allow public access is typical except in cases where wildlife conservation is the primary function. Less sensitive sites can be appropriate for more active recreational activities such as running, mountain biking or disc golf. Parking and trailhead facilities such as restrooms, information kiosks and environmental education facilities are also appropriate.

Figure 4.1 identifies Olympia’s existing Neighborhood Park, Community Park, and Open Space inventory. Note that some parcels serve multiple uses and are classified accordingly.

Figure 4.1

City of Olympia Existing Park and Open Space Sites

	Park Name	Park Classification	Date	
			Acquired or Leased	Total Acres
1	8 th Ave	Neighborhood	2006	3.99
2	Artesian Commons	Community	2013	0.20
3	Bigelow	Neighborhood	1943	1.89
4	Bigelow Springs	Open Space	1994	1.30
5	Burri Park (IUMP)	Neighborhood	1997	2.32
6	Chambers Lake	Open Space/Neighborhood/Community	2003	47.09
7	Cooper Crest	Open Space	2003	13.37
8	Decatur Woods	Neighborhood	1988	6.27
9	East Bay Waterfront	Community	1994	1.86
10	Edison St. Parcel	Open Space/Neighborhood	1997	4.52
11	Evergreen Park Drive (IUMP)	Neighborhood	2005	3.99
12	Friendly Grove	Open Space/Neighborhood	1997	14.48
13	Garfield Nature Trail	Open Space	1900	7.41
14	Grass Lake Nature Park	Open Space/Neighborhood	1990	195.34
15	Harrison Avenue Parcel	Open Space/Community	2011	24.00
16	Harry Fain's Legion	Neighborhood	1933	1.34
17	Heritage Park Fountain	Community	1996	1.18
18	Isthmus Parcels	Community	2013	2.34
19	Kettle View	Neighborhood	2007	4.80
20	LBA	Neighborhood/Community	1974	22.61
21	Lions	Neighborhood	1946	3.72
22	Log Cabin Road Park	Neighborhood	2010	2.35
23	Madison Scenic	Community	1989	2.21
24	Margaret McKenny	Neighborhood	1999	4.16
25	McGrath Woods (IUMP)	Neighborhood	1998	4.00
26	McRostie Parcel	Open Space	1997	0.23
27	Mission Creek	Open Space/Neighborhood	1996	36.83
28	Olympia Center	Community	1987	1.30
29	Olympia Woodland Trail	Open Space	2002	32.38
30	Olympic Park	Neighborhood	1925	0.60
31	Percival Landing	Community	1978	3.38
32	Priest Point	Open Space/Neighborhood/Community	1906	313.50
33	South Capital Lots	Open Space	1994	0.92
34	Springwood Dr Parcel (Zabels)	Open Space	2015	3.20
35	Stevens Field	Neighborhood/Community	1963	7.84
36	Sunrise	Neighborhood	1988	5.74
37	Trillium	Open Space	1989	4.53
38	Ward Lake	Neighborhood/Community	2007	9.14

	Park Name	Park Classification	Date Acquired or Leased	Total Acres
39	Watershed	Open Space	1955	153.03
40	West Bay	Open Space/Neighborhood/Community	2007	17.04
41	Wildwood Glen Parcel	Open Space	1999	2.38
42	Woodruff	Neighborhood	1892	2.46
43	Yashiro Japanese Garden	Community	1990	0.74
44	Yauger	Neighborhood/Community	1978	39.77
45	Yelm Highway Parcel	Community	2000	3.54
	TOTAL			1015.29

Within the boundary of Olympia and its Urban Growth Area are several parks and areas with recreational value that are managed by jurisdictions other than the City of Olympia. Since these areas provide recreational use to area residents, they are inventoried for planning purposes in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2

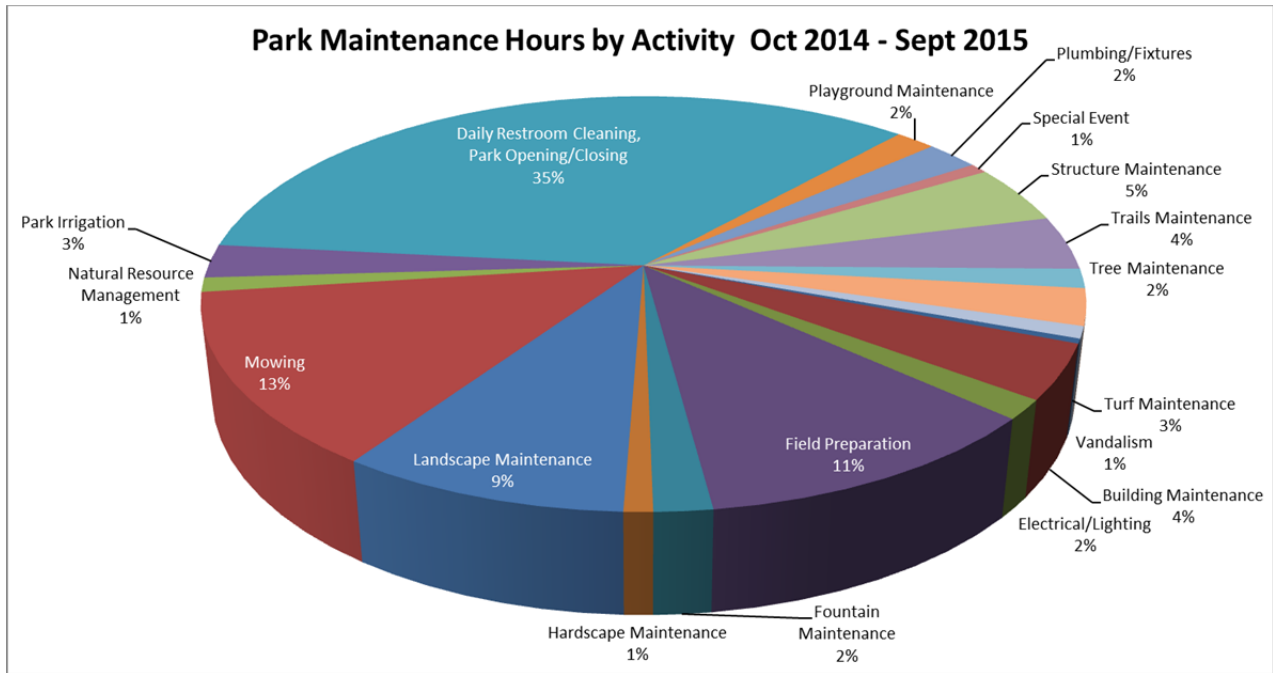
Other Jurisdictions’ Parks within Olympia and Olympia’s Urban Growth Area

Location	Acres	Comment
Capitol Campus	20.00	State-owned
Centennial Park	0.80	State-owned
Chambers Lake Access	1.71	State owned
Chehalis Western Trail	44.99	Thurston County owned
East Bay Plaza	0.72	LOTT-owned
Heritage Park	24.00	State-owned
I-5 Trail Corridor	4.21	State-owned
Marathon Park	2.10	State-owned
Port of Olympia Trail	1.22	Port-owned
Port Plaza	1.20	Port-owned
Sylvester Park	1.30	State-owned
Ward Lake Fishing Access	0.46	State-owned
TOTAL	102.71	

Park Maintenance

Staff takes great pride in maintaining Olympia’s park system. Parks Maintenance is responsible for keeping parks safe, clean, and beautiful. Under a joint use agreement with the Olympia School District (OSD), Park Maintenance staff also maintains 36 fields at 17 schools. Support is also provided on an as-needed basis to other City departments on projects in areas such as tree trimming and removal, irrigation, electrical, and landscaping. Figure 4.3 illustrates what proportion of the maintenance effort is spent on each park maintenance category.

Figure 4.3



Asset Management Program

In 2014, OPARD began utilizing VueWorks asset management software to track park infrastructure more efficiently. The goal of the program is to consolidate and improve infrastructure maintenance by implementing a system for tracking condition, maintenance scheduling, and maintenance cost budgeting.

Capital Asset Management Program (CAMP)

Homeowners recognize that annual maintenance is necessary to protect the investment they have made in their homes. Similarly, capital improvements in park facilities need to be maintained. Aging facilities require replacement of roofs, antiquated equipment, and utilities. Driveways, parking areas, sport courts, and trails require resurfacing to maintain safety and accessibility. CAMP is designed to monitor the condition of park capital assets, identify and prioritize needed major repairs or replacements, and cost and schedule these projects. If this maintenance is not performed, park facilities might have to be closed or removed to safeguard the public.



Having a sustainable, predictable maintenance fund for parks is as important as building new facilities. It is critical that future maintenance requirements are identified and funded concurrently with new construction. In this way, the community is assured uninterrupted access to its public recreation facilities and the City can avoid unanticipated large maintenance costs. OPARD staff updates and reprioritizes the list of CAMP projects annually based on current conditions. Currently the backlog of CAMP projects is approximately \$4 million (not including Percival Landing).

Natural Resource Management

The Parks, Arts & Recreation Department is responsible for managing 1015 acres of park land, which includes 16 miles of trails, 810 acres of open space, and over four miles of waterfront. These properties are rich with wildlife and thousands of trees that absorb carbon dioxide, enhancing Olympia's air quality. These sites protect some of the city's most important streams, wetlands, riparian areas, marine shorelines, mature forests, and



Priest Point Park Kitchen Shelter #4

ecological functions. We are charged with the dual tasks of preserving the delicate balance between active and passive recreation uses while being sensitive to the needs of the living infrastructure. The Park Stewardship program provides volunteer opportunities for environmental restoration projects such as tree planting and invasive plant removal. OPARD has been working closely with the recently-formed Environmental Services division of the Public Works Department in the natural resource management of several park properties. The Department intends to pursue grants to implement future restoration and habitat work on park properties in partnership with other city departments and local organizations. Green construction, environmental restoration, and efficient utility systems are all standard park development practices.

Integrated Pest Management & Pesticide Free Parks

The City Council adopted an Integrated Pest Management Plan for park facilities in 2006. Since its implementation, the Department has reduced reliance on chemicals once thought to be critical to maintaining parks. At present, the Department uses limited amounts of glyphosate (Round-Up) and synthetic fertilizers on some parks while six neighborhood parks are now designated "Pesticide Free" with no herbicides, pesticides, or synthetic fertilizers used at all. The Department will explore the feasibility of making more parks "Pesticide Free." The City

also works closely with the Thurston County Noxious Weed Program to eradicate noxious weeds, some of which must be removed under county mandate.

Street Trees

The City of Olympia has a long tradition of urban forestry. Olympia has been a "Tree City USA" for 21 years, as well as receiving five National Arbor Day Foundation Growth Awards for outstanding urban forestry initiatives between 1995 and 2006. Olympia's Urban Forestry Program also received the Association of Washington Cities' Certificate of Excellence in 2007 for its "Healthy Urban Forests for Everyone!" outreach program.

OPARD maintains Olympia's approximately 2,000 street trees. This involves pruning, watering, and mulching. The City is proposing to prepare a new street tree inventory and include tree maintenance in OPARD's Asset Management Program. (See Map-4-1 Parks, School Fields and Street Trees Maintained by Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation.)



Volunteers strike up conversation while brushing trails at Watershed Park.

School Field Maintenance Agreement

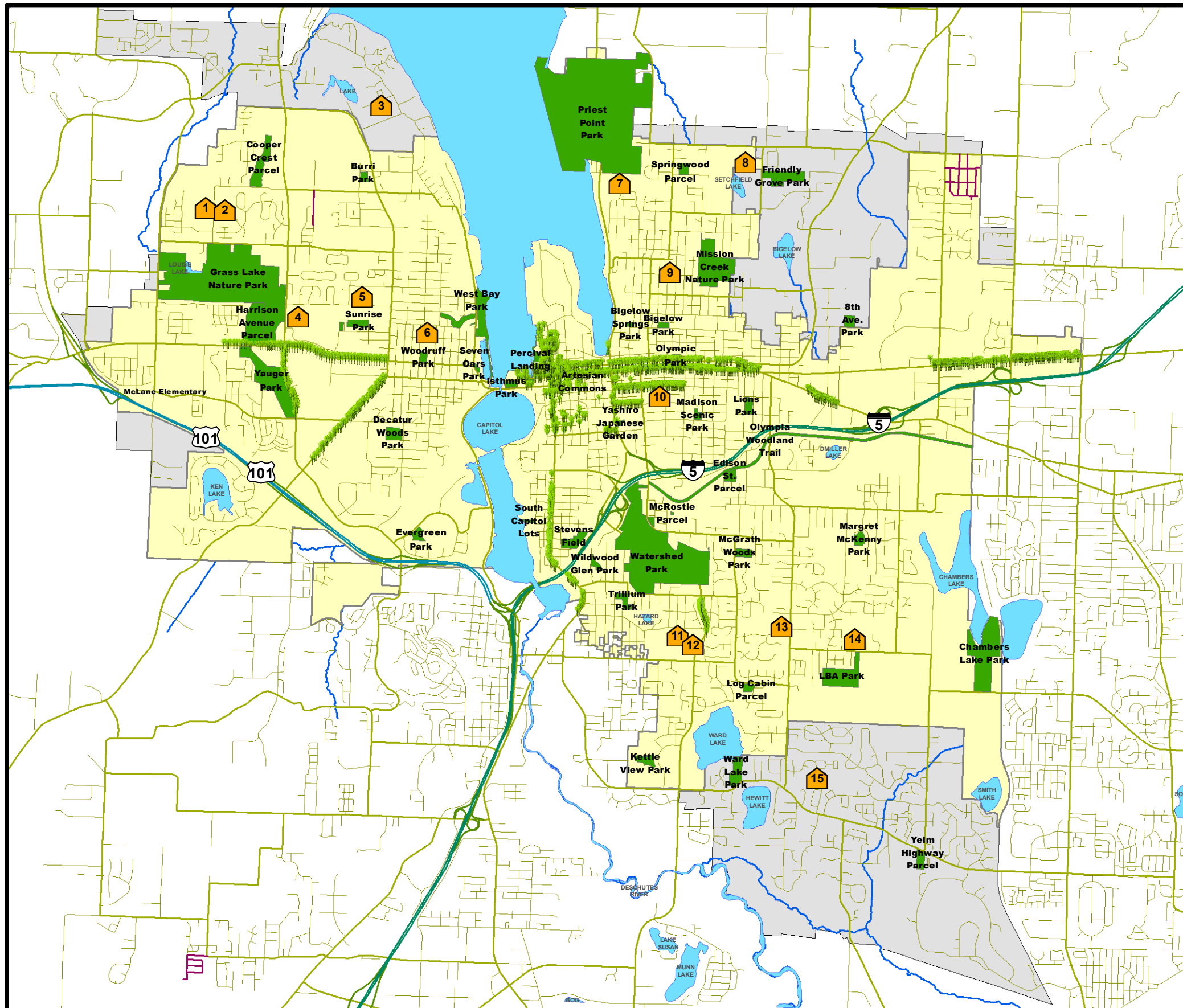
Under a joint use agreement with the Olympia School District, the City operates a turf maintenance program consisting of mowing, irrigation, overseeding, and top dressing at 36 school fields. (See p. 53 for a detailed description of this agreement).

Park Stewardship Program

The Park Stewardship program combines Volunteers in Parks, Park Ranger, and environmental education components. The program is designed to connect individuals with nature through volunteering, safe and secure parks, and environmental education to increase community ownership and stewardship of local parks.

Volunteers in Parks

Approximately 6,500 volunteer hours are contributed annually to ~~make~~ improve Olympia's parks. The Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program includes staff-led volunteer work parties, Park Steward, and the Adopt-a-Park programs. At staff-led work parties, volunteers maintain, restore and beautify their parks several days per week. Park Stewards work independently within a park of their choosing. And finally, the Adopt-a-Park program encourages local neighborhood organizations, schools, service clubs, businesses, and other community groups to "adopt" a particular park.



- ### Legend
- City Limits
 - Urban Growth Area
 - Parks
 - Street Trees Maintained by OPARD
 - School Fields
 1. Hanson Elementary School
 2. Marshal Middle School
 3. LP Brown Elementary School
 4. Capitol High School
 5. Jefferson Middle School
 6. Garfield Elementary School
 7. Reeves Middle School
 8. John Rogers Elementary School
 9. Roosevelt Elementary School
 10. Madison Elementary School
 11. Olympia High School
 12. Pioneer Elementary School
 13. Washington Middle School
 14. McKenny Elementary School
 15. Centennial Elementary School
 16. Boston Harbor Elementary School (outside of map area)

City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan
**Parks, School Fields, and Street Trees Maintained by
 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation**



Experience It!
 OLYMPIA
 PARKS • ARTS • RECREATION



The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and or user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



Map created 4/27/15
 Please contact the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department with questions: olympiaparks@ci.olympia.wa.us, (360) 753-8380.

Map 4-1

Park Ranger

The Park Ranger Program provides visitor and resource protection in Olympia’s parks. A uniformed presence in City parks encourages positive use, while discouraging vandalism, theft, illegal camping, and other negative behaviors. The Ranger patrols all OPARD properties on foot or via patrol vehicle. Regular patrols are conducted twice a week focusing on properties reported to the Ranger as showing evidence of a potential issue or known to host negative behavior in the past. Enforcement of park regulations is achieved through education and a strong relationship with the Olympia Police Department.



Park Ranger, Sylvana, with a park user and dog.

Environmental Education

The Environmental Education Program reaches out to local classrooms and hosts school and community groups in parks offering stewardship and learning opportunities. Curriculum focuses on natural and cultural resources, specifically the interaction between plants, animals, and water. In addition to education through the school system, Park Stewardship also offers opportunities to combine education with recreation during the summer season through activities such as Junior Ranger Adventures, Backyard Campout, and Kids Canopy Climb.



Staff and volunteers preparing for Kids Canopy Climb event.

Interpretation

Interpretation enriches the park experience by giving park users a greater understanding of the natural and cultural resources in our parks. The Park Ranger has been trained as a certified interpretive guide and provides interpretation through the environmental education program offerings, volunteer events, and signage.

OLYMPIA'S DOWNTOWN PARKS

OPARD manages four parks in the heart of downtown Olympia: Heritage Park Fountain, Percival Landing, Artesian Commons, and the undeveloped Isthmus Properties. (West Bay Park and trail, while not downtown, has the potential to provide a key connection to Downtown and will be considered in this section as well. Heritage Park and Sylvester Park, while important downtown parks, are owned by the State and are therefore not included in this section of the plan.)

Olympia's downtown parks have unique challenges and opportunities that differ significantly from parks in other areas of the community. With 5000 new residents expected downtown during the next 20 years, these parks will be essential in meeting the recreation needs of downtown residents. These parks are also utilized by downtown employees during the day. They can be significant tourist draws.

Olympia's downtown parks have the potential to provide a key component of Olympia's downtown renewal effort.

At the time of this plan's writing, the City was in the midst of creating a Downtown Strategy. This project will identify actions our community will take over a 5-6 year period that will have the greatest strategic impact toward implementing our downtown vision.

Once the Downtown Strategy is complete, OPARD will develop a plan for downtown parks that will align with the strategy. The following section gives a description of our existing downtown parks along with their challenges and opportunities.



HERITAGE PARK FOUNTAIN

In the foreground of our majestic State Capitol building, the Heritage Park Fountain is a favorite place to keep cool on a warm summer day. This parcel was purchased in 1996 with a grant from the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office. The centerpiece to the park is the interactive fountain which entices children of all ages to run through the circular array of water jets. The fountain was made possible by a family donation. In the spring, the park offers a place to pause among the flowering cherry trees.

Challenges:

- The mechanical system for the Fountain is now nearly 20 years old. While well-maintained, its aging systems are subject to frequent mechanical breakdowns.
- The fountain has a relatively small water reservoir and treatment system. This necessitates two daily shut-downs during warm months to ensure the fountain water meets health standards.

Significance for the Plan

OPARD supports redevelopment and the continual removal of blight on the Isthmus. The city purchased the GHB building in 1995 and the Little Da Nang restaurant in 2007 for the purpose of expanding the Fountain park and preserving views. The City now owns two of the three parcels adjacent to the Fountain. This area is being considered as part of the City's Community Renewal Area process. The Downtown Strategy and Community Renewal Area process will inform OPARD's future decisions on how these parcels integrate with the existing fountain area. OPARD will likely have a significant role in this area based on previous investments.

The plan proposes two "sprayground" water play features in other parks which ~~should~~ can reduce the stress placed on the fountain.

ISTHMUS PARCELS

The "Isthmus" is the 4-acre area on the peninsula between Capitol Lake and Budd Inlet. In 2013 OPARD purchased two properties with vacant buildings on the Isthmus totaling 2.3 acres: the former County Health Department at 529 4th Ave W. and the former Thurston County Housing Authority building at 505 4th Ave W. The City has demolished both buildings. The remaining vacant structures on the isthmus are the 9-story Capitol Center Building and its one-story Annex. The random sample survey for this plan showed strong public support for demolishing the Capitol Center Building.

Challenges:

- The Isthmus area contains environmental contamination that ~~makes~~ could make development of this area costly.

Significance for the Plan

The Community Renewal Area process, Downtown Strategy and future City-led focus area planning will inform OPARD's level of involvement in the Isthmus area. OPARD supports redevelopment and the continual removal of blight and will likely have a significant role in

the Isthmus area based on previous investments and strong community support for expanded parks in this area.

PERCIVAL LANDING

Built in three phases beginning in 1978, this timbered boardwalk is reminiscent of early Olympia life where the bustling Percival Dock was host to the transport of goods and people. 30+ years later, the wooden creosote pilings and other wood framing and planks are succumbing to decay and marine organisms. After substantial public input, a new design for Phase 1 was completed. The Phase I project was completed in 2011 and included the replacement of about 700 feet of boardwalk, the construction of the Harbor House restroom/multi-use space, and extensive shoreline restoration. The project won several awards and the design has set the foundation for future phases.



Challenges:

- According to the *2014 Condition Analysis Percival Landing and Floats* conducted by a marine engineering consulting firm, timber structures in the marine environment typically have a useful service life of around 20 to 30 years. The remaining timber portions of the oldest section of Percival Landing (Section A) are 36 years old, placing them at or beyond the normal service life.
- Maintaining the existing structure required \$350,000 in immediate repairs in 2015 and is estimated to cost \$700,000 over the next 5 years. These maintenance costs are expected to grow exponentially until the existing structure is replaced or taken out of service.
- Replacing the remaining sections of boardwalk far exceeds existing funding sources and will need to be reevaluated moving forward.

Significance for the Plan

The 700 foot section of the Landing refurbished in 2011 gives a hint of the opportunity presented by the remainder of the boardwalk. While already a very popular destination for locals and tourists, replacing the rest of the boardwalk would create an opportunity for Percival Landing to be an integral part of a first class waterfront.

Already home to several large community festivals including Harbor Days and the Wooden Boat Festival, replacing the remaining sections of the landing would likely make

Percival Landing a draw for more community events, creating community and increasing Olympia's tourism potential.

Restoring the remaining shoreline in conjunction with future phases of Percival Landing reconstruction will provide an opportunity to improve water quality and shoreline habitat in Budd Inlet and strengthen Olympian's connection to the marine environment.

As the southern terminus of Puget Sound, a restored Percival Landing can play a key role in attracting the boating community and many other visitors to Olympia, strengthening the local economy.

ARTESIAN COMMONS

Artesian Commons is an urban courtyard that incorporates a free-flowing artesian well, spaces for two mobile food vendors and a multi-purpose space that includes a small canopy for scheduled events. Located at 415 4th Ave SE, the .2 acre Artesian Commons had its grand opening as a City park on May 3, 2014.

Many use the artesian well as their primary source of drinking water.



Challenges:

- Artesian Commons has frequently been the site of criminal activity including violence, vandalism, and illegal drug use. These problems were present before the area became a park, and park development did not reduce these problems. When Olympia residents were asked in a recent random survey if there were any parks in which they did not feel safe, Artesian Commons was the most cited park.
- With a very high number of park users in a small space, Artesian Commons may very well be the most intensively used park in Olympia in terms of use per square foot. This makes this space challenging for park maintenance staff to keep clean.

Significance for the Plan

- Artesian Commons is an urban plaza on one of Olympia's busiest downtown streets with a free-flowing artesian well, space for mobile food vendors, and a performance stage area. ~~When this space~~ The vision for this park is that it becomes safe, clean, and welcoming to all. ~~When this vision is reached, this park~~ has the potential to become a great public amenity in Downtown Olympia that honors the historic value of our artesian wells.

- In recognition that this is a unique urban park that operates differently than other parks, An Artesian Leadership Committee (ALC) was formed in April of 2015. The intent of this group is to provide opportunities for a broad group of community stakeholders to have a voice in the daily operation and management of the Artesian Commons Park. The ALC and the Artesian Action Teams have been working hard to bring new events, programs, park improvements, safety/security policies and public outreach efforts to our urban park.
- ~~A significant number of those who gather at the Commons are some of our more vulnerable citizens including at-risk youth, homeless, unemployed, and people suffering from substance or domestic abuse. This provides an opportunity for social services organizations to connect with this population in a centralized location.~~

WEST BAY PARK

The City of Olympia has acquired over 17 acres on the west side of West Bay for a shoreline park and trail. This spectacular site provides outstanding views to the State Capitol, Budd Inlet and Olympic peaks. A Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Water Access Grant and an Aquatic Lands Enhancement Grant helped to fund acquisition, development and shoreline enhancement. A partnership with local Rotary Clubs resulted in a developed overlook, hand held boat launch and other Phase 1 improvements.

Challenges:

- Developing the remaining portion of West Bay Park, particularly a trail connection to Deschutes Parkway, will likely be expensive. While a preferred trail alignment has not been determined, a shoreline and/or over-water trail would likely cost several million dollars. Road frontage improvements are also expected to cost several million dollars.
- As a former industrial site, portions of West Bay Park have environmental contamination that will have to be cleaned up prior to being open to the public. The City continues to conduct on-going monitoring of the soils and groundwater on this site and has been working closely with the Department of Ecology in this effort.
- The recently adopted Shoreline Master Program (SMP) will guide future park development concepts.

Significance for the Plan

- Once developed, West Bay Park and Trail has the potential to be a vital link for pedestrians and bicyclists between West Olympia and Downtown. A resident who lives in West Olympia could walk through the forested ravine of the Garfield Nature Trail, cross West Bay Drive into West Bay Park, and then walk along a shoreline trail,

- crossing under the bridge into Downtown. The importance of this connection was cited by several participants during neighborhood meetings for this plan.
- With over 4,000 feet of marine shoreline, West Bay Park has the potential to become a major destination. When the park and shoreline are cleaned up, restored and made accessible, it be a great opportunity for people to experience and learn about the marine environment right in their own community.
 - The City, Port of Olympia and Squaxin Island Tribe are currently working with a consultant to conduct an environmental restoration assessment of West Bay which includes West Bay Park and Trail in the study area. The goal of the study is to understand the ecology and habitat restoration opportunities along the shoreline. The study will influence the design of future phases of West Bay Park and Trail.
 - There are over 110 acres of undeveloped, forested habitat property on the hillside above West Bay Drive. The City has been working closely with stakeholders to identify priority parcels for conservation in this area. In addition to habitat preservation and restoration, some of the parcels in this area could provide important public access links to the waterfront. Conservation may take the form of acquisition, conservation easements or land donations.



HABITAT IN OLYMPIA’S PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Olympia’s Parks and Open Spaces contain a wide variety of habitat including wetlands, streams, critical area buffers, marine and lake shorelines, and mature forests. West Bay Park, Percival Landing and Priest Point Park provide critical habitat on Budd Inlet for fish and other marine wildlife. Grass Lake Nature Park contains the headwaters of Green Cove Creek and one of the most environmentally intact wetland and stream systems in northern Thurston County. The lower reaches of the creek support Coho and chum salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout. Chambers Lake Park includes freshwater wetland and shoreline habitat while Watershed Park contains the springs and wetlands forming the headwaters of Moxlie Creek surrounded by mature forests. The remaining parks and open spaces include some large upland areas with native vegetation and mature forests and many smaller forested habitats scattered across the city. Each of these natural areas provides habitat for a variety of species. [These natural areas also play an important role serving as natural infrastructure that helps care for our water and air.](#) Table 4.4 lists an inventory of wildlife observed in Olympia’s parks by location.

Table 4.4
Partial Inventory of Observed Wildlife

Grass Lake Nature Park ²			
BIRDS			
Common loon	Greater yellowlegs	American crow	White-crowned sparrow
Pied-billed grebe	California quail	Steller’s jay	Red-winged blackbird
Double-crested cormorant	Ring-necked pheasant	Black-capped chickadee	Brown-headed cowbird
Wood duck	Ruffed grouse	Chestnut-backed chickadee	Audubon’s warbler
Northern pintail	Cooper’s hawk	Bushtit	Myrtle warbler
American widgeon	Sharp-shinned hawk	Red-breasted nuthatch	Black-throated gray warbler
Northern shoveler	Northern harrier	Brown creeper	Yellow warbler
Green-winged teal	Red-tailed hawk	Bewick’s wren	Townsend’s warbler
Cinnamon teal	Bald eagle	Winter wren	Common yellowthroat
Blue-winged teal	Osprey	Swainson’s thrush	McGillivray’s Warbler
Mallard	Great-horned owl	Varied thrush	Orange-crowned warbler
Gadwall	Northern saw-whet owl	Townsend’s solitaire	Wilson’s warbler
Ring-necked duck	Turkey vulture	Ruby-crowned kinglet	Western tanager
Bufflehead	Belted kingfisher	Golden-crowned kinglet	Pine siskin

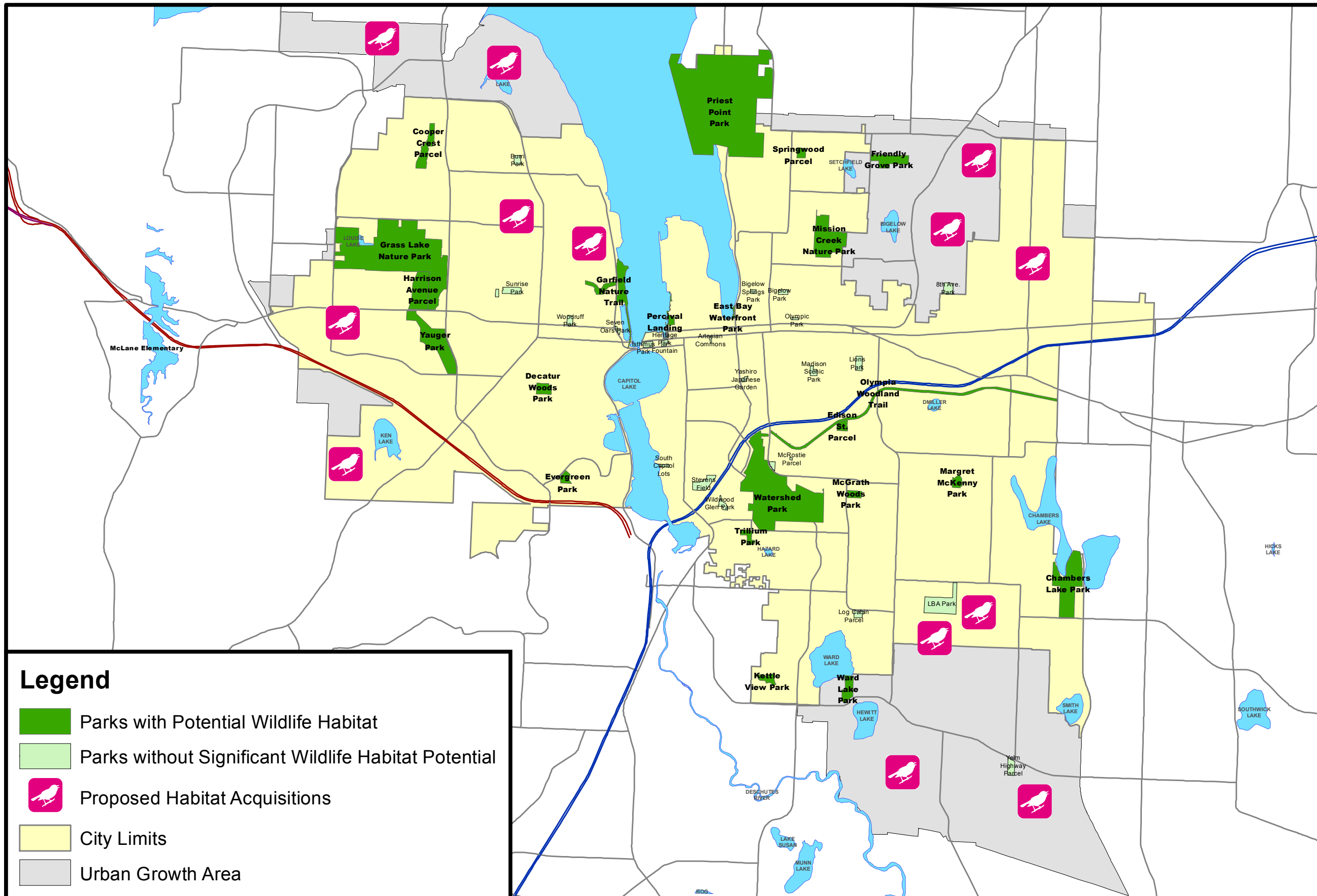
² “Bird species inventory of Grass Lake Park, Olympia WA, Compiled by Michael R. Clegg, October 1994-1995”

2016 PARKS, ARTS & RECREATION PLAN

Grass Lake Nature Park ²			
Barrow's goldeneye	Band-tailed pigeon	American robin	American goldfinch
Canada goose	Rufous hummingbird	European starling	House finch
Hooded merganser	Northern flicker	Cedar waxwing	Purple finch
Ruddy duck	Pileated woodpecker	Warbling vireo	Evening grosbeak
Great blue heron	Downy woodpecker	Hutton's vireo	House sparrow
Green-backed heron	Hairy woodpecker	Solitary vireo	Song sparrow
Great egret	Red-breasted sapsucker	Black-headed grosbeak	Barn swallow
American bittern	Western wood-pewee	Dark-eyed junco	Tree swallow
Killdeer	Western flycatcher	Rufous-sided towhee	
Common snipe	Violet-green swallow	Golden-crowned sparrow	
MAMMALS			
Mountain beaver	Northern flying squirrel	Raccoon	Red fox
Coyote	Striped skunk	Mule deer	
Red-back vole	Oregon vole	Trowbridge shrew	
Deer mouse	Forest deer mouse	Douglas squirrel	

Priest Point Park ³			
BIRDS			
Bald eagle	Screech owl	Greater yellowlegs	Great blue heron
Osprey	Northern flicker	Western sandpiper	Green-backed heron
Canvasback	Downy woodpecker	Least sandpiper	Pileated woodpecker
Barrow's Goldeneye	Black-capped chickadee	Dunlin	Pigeon guillemot
Scaup	Chestnut-backed chickadee	Cormorants	Band-tailed pigeon
Ruddy duck	Red-breasted nuthatch	Mallards	
Bonaparte gull	Kinglet	Glaucous-winged gull	
Kingfisher	Brown creeper	Scoter	
MAMMALS			
Seal	Deer	Little brown bat	Northern flying squirrel
Fox	Coast mole	Shrew mole	Douglas squirrel
River otter			
FISH			
Pile perch	Herring	Coho Salmon	Surf Smelt

³ Black Hills Audubon website and 1988 Priest Point Park Master Plan,



Legend

- Parks with Potential Wildlife Habitat
- Parks without Significant Wildlife Habitat Potential
- Proposed Habitat Acquisitions
- City Limits
- Urban Growth Area



The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and or user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



Map created 10/21/15
 Please contact the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department with questions: olympiaparks@ci.olympia.wa.us, (360) 753-8380.

City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan
Potential Wildlife Habitat

Map 4-2

Priest Point Park ³			
Dog fish	Sculpin	Chum Salmon	
Starry flounder	Stickleback	Cutthroat Trout	
AMPHIBIANS			
Rough skinned newts	Red-legged frogs		
MARINE INVERTEBRATES			
Acorn barnacles	Polychete worms	Tube building worms	Corophium
Bay mussels	Four species of clams	Snails	Macoma
Shore crabs	Two species of shrimp	Bristlestars	Mysella
Watershed Park			
BIRDS			
Downy woodpecker	Winter wren	Spotted towhee	Red-breasted nuthatch
Northern flicker	Bewick's wren	Golden-crowned kinglet	Dark-eyed junco
Steller's jay	Brown creeper	Ruby-crowned kinglet	Great Horned owl
Chestnut-backed chickadee	Swainson's thrush	Pine siskin	Barred owl
Black-capped chickadee	Varied thrush	Sparrows	

ARTS AND EVENTS

From its inception, the City of Olympia's Arts Program has endeavored to support and promote our arts community, representing great artistic diversity with one voice. Olympia is now home to nearly 2,500 individual artists and almost 100 arts organizations and venues. Resident artists are active in music, literary, performance, and visual arts. They are both nationally known and emerging artists and include a world touring conductor, a MacArthur "Genius" grant-winning poet, an international opera star, and a best-selling novelist. Olympia hosts award-winning theater, ground-breaking independent rock ("indie") music performances, the Procession of the Species, and a strong visual and performing arts community that ranges from emerging artists to those with nationwide representation.

Both the Olympia Arts Program and the Olympia Arts Commission, a nine-member advisory board appointed by the City Council, have been working on behalf of the arts in our community for over 25 years. Because there are no other municipal programs of this type in neighboring jurisdictions, many of the City's programs benefit the arts regionally, while serving as a model for communities throughout Washington State.

Arts and Events staff and programming is funded by the City's General Fund. In addition, to develop the city's public art collection, the City has a policy of setting aside one dollar per

person and 1% of City construction projects with budgets over \$500,000 that are visible and useable by the public to purchase public art. With a small staff and limited operating expenses, the program works creatively to fund various public services. Community partnerships, volunteers, and in-kind support help to stretch dollars while allowing active participation on issues as diverse as social services, economics, infrastructure, revitalization, neighborhood and community identity, environment, and urban design amenities.

The City of Olympia's Arts and Events Program has sought to expand the community's understanding of the arts, sponsor community gatherings, and bring art into our everyday lives. From temporary artwork to multi-faceted art tours, community events to public art, the City strives to create a diverse collection of images and experiences to engage, inform, and enlighten.

Arts Walk

The City's Arts Walk program, which is just passing the 25 year mark, has grown to become one of the largest public events in the community. It is an expression of civic spirit and a source of community pride. It has also become a tourist draw for Olympia, with an estimated 30,000 local and regional visitors each year. In 2013 and 2014, Olympia's Arts Walk was voted "Best Art Event" by readers of the regional "Weekly Volcano." This successful



partnership of local artists and the Olympia downtown business community highlights the work of over 400 visual, performing, and literary artists at more than 100 venues. It includes youth and adult artists, and hands-on activities and demonstrations. Arts Walk is held on the fourth Friday and Saturday in April and the first Friday and Saturday in October. The spring event includes the Procession of the Species Celebration, produced by Earthbound Productions.

Public Art

OPARD's Arts Program, with a collection of 100 individual artworks, encourages the best work from our community and introduces art from outside the area, both enhancing the City and enriching the dialogue and understanding of art. Community participation at all levels of the public art process work to ensure that the City's collection reflects the people, unique character, and culture of our community. Works are acquired through a variety of methods

including commissioned works, incorporating art into infrastructure through design teams, temporary works and direct purchases.

Future projects are identified by the Arts Commission through their annual [Municipal Art Plan](#), the annual budget and spending plan for the Municipal Art Fund, that provides direction and accountability for the use of public resources in support of the arts. Proposed projects are considered that meet the following goals:

- **Contribute to broad distribution of public art throughout Olympia.**
Commissioners will consider the relative representation of art among City neighborhoods, and seek to distribute public art broadly throughout the community.
- **Provide for diverse forms of art within the public collection.**
While every piece in the collection may not resonate with every citizen, a wide range of style, media, subjects and viewpoints will offer perspective and interest for everyone.
- **Bring new ideas, innovation, or thinking to the community.**
- **Achieve a balanced city collection that includes a strong local base but also has regional and national reach.**
- **Maintainable and safe.**
- **Well-suited to chosen site or venue.**

The City's Public Art Collection is accessible year-round, creating opportunities for both community dialogue and quiet contemplation. Public art creates a distinctive identity for the City in our capital projects that trigger the 1% for Arts ordinance. Ongoing projects include the Percival Plinth Project, a loaned sculpture exhibition that includes a purchase prize of one piece based on public vote. Annually, the winning sculpture is moved to City Hall for a temporary display of one year before moving to permanent installation in the community. Most recently, the Traffic Box Mural Wrap Project piloted an expanded online vote that received significant public input and response to select 20 designs to be reproduced on signal boxes in downtown and West Olympia.



Education and Outreach

The assortment of public art along the waterfront has become the focus of a multi-faceted education program that expands public understanding and appreciation of the City's public art collection:

- Guided school and community tours are offered by appointment to introduce citizens to the public art collection.
- QR barcodes are posted near each piece of temporary waterfront public art and at several historic interpretative sites. Visitors can scan the barcodes with their smartphones to find information about art and waterfront history.
- Information on the public art collection is made available through the City's website, and through the mobile storytelling platform, STQRY.

The Arts and Events program sends out weekly Arts Digest e-mails that serve as a virtual clearinghouse for information on community arts and regional opportunities for local artists.

Community Partnerships for Creative Solutions in Parks & Arts

The City's Arts and Events Program has reached beyond providing basic arts programs and services to become an active community partner on many fronts. City staff is regularly called upon to work with art and non-art organizations in order to address various issues and join in the implementation of ideas, programs, and policies. Following are some examples of these partnerships in action:

- Percival Landing Historic Interpretation, encompassing two pavilions, three telescope sites and a changeable display chronicling Olympia's industrial, cultural, environmental and land use history.
- Organizing legislative visits for Arts Day on the Capitol Campus, participating with arts communities statewide in encouraging ongoing support for the arts by state government.
- Research, design and fabrication coordination of three historic interpretation panels for the Washington Center for the Performing Arts, in conjunction with the structure's façade repair completed in 2014.
- Participation on the HUB Junction project at the intersection of the Olympia and Lacey Woodland Trails and the Chehalis Western Trail.
- Collaboration with the Visitor and Convention Bureau to tell the story of Olympia's public art and interesting places through the STQRY mobile storytelling platform.

- Contributed to the discussion of art and economy as a member of the City's Comprehensive Plan Writing Team.
- Interpretive display on the geology that formed the kettle basins around Kettle View Park, in partnership with citizens and the State Department of Natural Resources.
- Assisting the Olympia Artspace Alliance in their efforts to build affordable housing for artists in a mixed use facility in downtown Olympia.

Challenges:

- In addition to this Parks Plan, and the Municipal Art Plan, the current Comprehensive Plan identifies 10 specific goals for the arts throughout the document. Some of these directions are a shift in emphasis, others are new programs.
- The public art collection is aging, calling for greater maintenance and conservation efforts

Significance for the Plan:

With a staff of 1.25FTE, these projects are on top of a currently extensive work plan and will be addressed incrementally, as time and staffing allow. More aggressive pursuit of these directives can only happen with increased program staffing.

RECREATION

OPARD's recreation programs promote physical and mental well-being, bring citizens together in a positive, supportive, and fun atmosphere creating memorable experiences for individuals and families. The Department offers traditional programs such as sports leagues, youth camps and clinics, and special interest classes that have all remained popular over the years. OPARD also responds to emerging recreational needs, recently adding community gardening and urban park programming. Each year approximately 400 teams participate in OPARD's sports leagues, over 4,000 citizens take a leisure recreation class, and over 1,500 youth participate in one of our camp programs. Several studies cite a strong correlation between participation in recreational programs and a reduction in both health care costs and crime.⁴ Whether an adult is taking a Jazzercise class at The Olympia Center to stay fit or a teen is building self-esteem at a Leader-In-Training camp, it is easy to see how OPARD's recreational offerings provide a

⁴ "The Health and Social Benefits of Recreation," California State Parks Planning Division, 2005, www.parks.ca.gov/planning.

nurturing environment for Olympia’s residents. Youth, adults, and seniors who feel nurtured gain a sense of belonging, make great contributions, and invest in their communities.

Youth Programs

The Youth Recreation Program provides a safe, positive environment for Olympia’s youth by offering a variety of quality recreational activities and self-esteem building experiences. These opportunities include summer and school break day camps for elementary aged youth, 6 to 11 years old, with a Leader-In-Training option for youth 12 to 14 years old, seasonal outdoor adventure camps and trips, and special events such as Middle School Activity Nights.

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

OPARD’s youth camp programs and trips offer a diverse array of recreational opportunities that allow youth to explore, learn, and develop social, physical, and problem-solving skills. Components include outdoor adventure skills, environmental stewardship, sports and field games, fitness and dance, arts, crafts, cooking, leadership development and community service. Field trips and special guests are also regularly scheduled.

The Summer Kids in Parks Program (SKIPP) is a free, recreational drop-in program for kids aged 6 to 12, based at strategic locations in Olympia. SKIPP runs for eight weeks during the summer concurrently with the summer lunch program. This program, in partnership with the US Department of Agriculture and Olympia School District, offers neighborhood children an opportunity for a free, nutritious meal. After the meal, SKIPP engages children in recreational play. The summer lunch program then provides an afternoon snack before the children go home.

Teen Programs

Teen-based activities include fee-based recreation programming for 12 to 17 year olds through teen trips, camps and classes. The fun includes summer four-day/three-night trips to Camp Cascades in Yelm and outdoor-based overnight excursions. “Especially for Teens” summer day camps travel to different locations daily including Wild Waves, Experience Music Project, Pacific Science Center, Ape Caves, Ocean Shores, Westport, various professional sporting events and many more.

Athletic Programs

OPARD provides a safe, organized, and challenging environment by offering a variety of leagues, tournaments, and classes. These opportunities include adult soccer, volleyball and basketball, fitness classes, and youth clinics and camps. In addition, the Department manages scheduling of athletic field use by various City and Olympia School District (OSD) programs.

Adult leagues are mainly for participants between the ages of 18 and 50. Youth sports camps and clinics are appropriate for 6 to 11-year olds.

Athletic and fitness programs provide opportunities for fitness, competition, social interaction, and wellness. Youth participants have opportunities to associate with positive adult role models in supervised activities where they learn and practice skills, appropriate behavior, and build supportive relationships. Local leagues and fitness classes can provide economic benefits to the community in at least two ways. First, participants may support local businesses that provide equipment and supplies related to their chosen activity. Second, once the recreation has brought them together, participants often extend the social experience by grabbing a bite to eat together, further supporting local businesses. Above all, athletic and fitness programs promote an active community and can provide the inspiration for citizens to get up and get moving.

The Department's athletic field allocation management provides a fair and manageable system for efficiently utilizing both City and OSD fields creating opportunities for diverse user groups to access the fields.

Leisure Recreation Classes

Lifelong learning and recreational activities are taught through a variety of classes. Most leisure and recreation classes are conducted at The Olympia Center. The offerings appeal to people of many interests, skill levels, and talents. Classes are available to youth, adults, and families and include art, dance, music, photography, languages, cooking, preschool, and other specialty classes. These opportunities introduce participants to new recreational activities as well as promoting balance, relaxation, and creative outlets for participants.

All segments of the population are served through recreation classes. Youth, teens, adults, families, and seniors have many opportunities to choose from. Promoting healthy lifestyles through positive and creative recreational opportunities benefits the entire community. Seniors engage in uplifting social interaction, vital to physical and emotional health, while practicing or learning new recreational skills. Youth and teens have opportunities to try new activities in a positive and supportive atmosphere while learning appropriate social

skills. Adults enjoy continuing education opportunities, learning skills that empower them to become more self-sufficient, environmentally conscious, and physically and creatively active.

Outdoor Adventure Programs

Olympia and the surrounding area provide a tremendous number of outdoor recreation resources. OPARD provides opportunities to experience land and water activities including sailing, kayaking, stand up paddle boarding, hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, and beach exploring.



Seniors and adults can enjoy weekend activities where they get outdoors, share positive social interaction, and engage in physical activities. These activities provide a chance to explore and participate in a variety of outdoor settings – city, county, state, and national parks, wildlife refuge areas, and rivers, bays, and lakes – all offering pristine natural environments for relaxing and invigorating experiences. Increased environmental and wildlife habitat awareness is one benefit of participating in these activities. Outdoor recreation enthusiasts who are educated and aware of their impact on wetlands, waterways, and trails contribute a great deal to protecting, preserving and enhancing outdoor resources.

Youth and teens explore a variety of outdoor skill development and educational opportunities through the Department’s Outdoor Adventure Program. Camp activities include theme camps, such as rock climbing, mountain biking, sailing, kayaking or beach exploration and play, or a variety of combined activities such as hiking, sea kayaking, and rock climbing. Older youth have fun opportunities in camps like Aqua Terra Camp and Camp Cascadia Camps. Some skills that are gained during these camps include instruction in outdoor trip logistics; map and compass, outdoor cooking, leave no trace ethics, and trip planning. Team building and leadership skill development enhances the camp activities. Mentoring and educating future outdoor stewards helps ensure that local resources will be available for generations to come.

Families can enjoy sea kayak tours and classes, as well as river raft trips. These trips and classes offer unique and exciting experiences that strengthen and bond families. In addition, they offer informal educational opportunities, social interaction, and exploration of the outstanding outdoor resources available to all.

Recreation for Seniors

OPARD partners with Senior Services for South Sound (SSSS) to provide recreation for Olympia’s senior population. OPARD rents space to SSSS for senior programming at the Olympia Center at a subsidized rate. While SSSS provides many outstanding programs for seniors, OPARD recognizes the opportunity to engage a growing population of active seniors in



mainstream recreation programs. One way to do this may be cooperative programming that is cross-marketed by both agencies. Another option is to target marketing of general program offerings to seniors that are most likely to take advantage of those types of services. OPARD will continue to partner with SSSS to make sure that there are ample opportunities senior recreation as this segment of our population grows.

Specialized Recreation

OPARD partners with Thurston County Parks and Recreation to provide programs to meet recreational needs of the special-needs citizens in the Olympia/Thurston County area. These programs are designed to give persons with developmental disabilities the opportunity to participate in events and activities within the community and surrounding area. Most are suitable for people 16 and older and include trips, dances, bingo, movie and pizza nights. Olympia recognizes the value of these services being offered on a regional scale and will continue to support this multi-jurisdictional partnership when funding is available.

The Fun Fund

The Fun Fund is OPARD’s way of ensuring that fun, enriching recreation experiences are available to all residents regardless of income level. The program is funded by private donations and community fundraising. Funding levels and eligibility policies are subject to available funding and are designed to touch as many eligible individuals and families as possible.

The Olympia Center

The Olympia Center is a 56,000 square foot community center with two fully-equipped certified commercial kitchens, a large event room with stage and private entrance, nine meeting rooms,

a gymnasium, ceramics room, free parking and amenities which include: sound systems, tables, chairs, coffee services and a variety of audio visual equipment. It is home to OPARD and Senior Services for South Sound and is a major hub of community activity.

Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation hosts the majority of their fitness and enrichment classes at this location. Senior Services for South Sound also schedules over 4,000 hours of activities each year. Between these two agencies, citizens from newborns to 90 year-olds are served through active and passive classes, social interaction, and community events. In addition, families and community groups access rental space for a variety of needs.

OPARD's commitment to maintain the facility, provide sound management and marketing, and build on the foundation of customer service will ensure that The Olympia Center continues to be enjoyed by the community well into the future.

Programming in Parks

Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation continues to explore opportunities to increase programming within our own parks system. Since 2010, the City has implemented Community Gardening in two parks, facilitated community access at The Artesian Commons, and increased programming in other parks through partnerships with community groups. The Summer Kids in Parks Program (SKIPP) is a good example of programming in parks. SKIPP is a free, recreational drop-in program for kids aged 6 to 12 based out of Woodruff and Lions Parks (see p.48). Benefits of increased programming in parks include:

- **Customer Convenience** – This model takes the program to the customer saving time, reducing traffic congestion and eliminating parking concerns in some cases.
- **Crime Prevention** – Programming desired behavior in parks can replace unwanted behavior.
- **Reduced Environmental Impact** – Taking the program to neighborhoods reduces fuel usage.
- **Personal and Family Wellness** – As we encourage families to visit their parks, many get additional exercise by walking or bicycling from their homes, actively play with their neighbors, and create or enhance social connections.
- **Increased Ownership** – Program participants and surrounding neighbors may be encouraged to take an active role in maintenance projects/ park improvements.

School District Partnerships

OPARD partners with the Olympia School District #111 in many areas. A primary example of this is the “Interlocal Agreement for Shared Use of Playfields and Recreation Facilities.” This relationship has been in existence for over forty-five years and continues to evolve as the resources available to each agency change. The intent of this agreement is to ~~promote~~ provide positive educational and recreational opportunities to the community in the most efficient and effective manner possible. In return for maintenance and scheduling services provided by the City, the School District provides community access to school district fields and prioritizes City access to indoor facilities. Highlights of the agreement include:

OPARD manages athletic field scheduling for both City and School District fields.

This results in a fair and manageable system for field use that provides access for the variety of user groups in the community.

OPARD maintains both City and School District Fields.

OPARD provides regular mowing, preventive maintenance and demand maintenance throughout the growing season on all fields accessed by the community. While the City contributes most of the human resources and equipment required for these tasks, the School District provides supplies such as fertilizer.

The City is given priority use (after School District programs and events) in School District facilities.

This use enables the City to provide popular programs such as the Middle School Activity Nights, School Break Camps, and Adult Athletics such as basketball and volleyball.

In addition to the programs described above, City and School District staff communicate frequently to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. As this plan moves toward implementation, OPARD staff will work closely with School District staff to explore opportunities for collaboration. An example of this could be partnering on upgrading natural turf school district fields to synthetic turf fields to increase use by both the schools and the community.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and policies from the most current version of the [Olympia Comprehensive Plan](#) guide OPARD's efforts. The goals from the Public Health, Arts, Parks and Recreation chapter (2014 version) are reprinted here:

GR1 Unique facilities, public art, events, and recreational programming encourage social interaction, foster community building, and enhance the visual character and livability of Olympia.

PR1.1 Continue to provide extraordinary parks and community programs that contribute to our high quality of life and attract tourism and private investment to Olympia.

PR1.2 Promote City parks, arts, and recreation programs and facilities so they are used and enjoyed by as many citizens as possible.

PR1.3 Be responsive to emerging needs for programs, facilities, and community events.

GR2 The City leverages its investments in parks, arts and recreation programs and facilities.

PR2.1 Seek non-profit organization and citizen partnerships, sponsorships, grants, and private donations for park and facility acquisition, development, operation, programming, and events.

PR2.2 Use creative problem-solving and cost-effective approaches to development, operations, and programming.

PR2.3 Continue the Joint Use Agreement between the City and the Olympia School District to provide recreation facilities and programming for the community.

PR2.4 Seek opportunities to increase revenues generated by users of park facilities and concessions.

PR2.5 Search for opportunities for mixed-use facilities and public/private partnerships.

GR3 A sustainable park system meets community recreation needs and Level of Service standards.

PR3.1 Provide parks in close proximity to all residents.

PR3.2 Ensure that Olympia's park system includes opportunities for its citizens to experience nature and solitude as a healthy escape from the fast pace of urban life.

PR3.3 Preserve and enhance scenic views and significant historic sites within Olympia's park system.

PR3.4 Identify and acquire future park and open space sites in the Urban Growth Area.


PR3.5 Beautify entry corridors to our City and our neighborhoods, giving priority to street beautification downtown and along Urban Corridors.

PR3.6 Continue to collect park impact fees within the Olympia City Limits and SEPA-based mitigation fees in the Olympia Urban Growth Areas so new development pays its fair share to the park and open space system based on its proportionate share of impact. Work with Thurston County to devise an alternative system for funding parks and open space in the unincorporated Urban Growth Area.

PR3.7 During development review, if consistent with park level of service standards or other needs, encourage developers to dedicate land for future parks, open space, and recreation facilities.

PR3.8 Develop parks or plazas near Urban Corridors.

GR4 An urban trails system interconnects parks, schools, neighborhoods, open spaces, historical settings, neighboring jurisdictions' trails systems, important public facilities, and employment centers via both on- and off-street trails.

PR4.1 Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions and State agencies to build a regional trail network and coordinated trail signage program that is consistent with the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#) .

PR4.2 Use existing rail, utility, and unopened street rights-of-way, alleys, streams (where environmentally sound), and other corridors for urban trails.

PR4.3 Preserve unimproved public rights-of-way for important open space, greenway linkages, and trails.

PR4.4 Encourage walking and bicycling for recreation and transportation purposes by linking parks to walking routes, streets and trails.


PR4.5 When located in areas where future trails are shown on the adopted map, ensure that new development provides appropriate pieces of the trail system using impact fees, the SEPA process, trail Right-of-Way dedication, or other means.

GR5 A lively public waterfront contributes to a vibrant Olympia.

PR5.1 Complete Percival Landing reconstruction and West Bay Park construction.

PR5.2 Encourage creation of a public shoreline trail as property north of West Bay Park is developed.

PR5.3 Develop a West Bay trail alignment that follows the shoreline and connects to Deschutes Parkway to the south.

PR5.4 Designate waterfront trails and important waterfront destinations as the "Olympia Waterfront Route" as outlined in the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#) .

PR5.5 Encourage the acquisition of saltwater shoreline property and easements to create more public access to the waterfront.

PR5.6 Preserve street rights-of-way when they extend to shorelands and install signs that indicate public access.

GR6 Olympia's parks, arts and recreation system investments are protected.

PR6.1 Continue to implement and refine the City-wide Asset Management Program to make sure the City's public facilities remain functional and safe for as long as they were designed for.

PR6.2 Establish a dedicated and sustainable funding source for maintaining City parks, landscape medians, roundabouts, entry corridors, street trees, City buildings, and other landscaped areas in street rights-of-way.

PR6.3 Protect the City's investment from damage by vandalism, encampments, and other misuse in a manner that preserves the intended purpose.

PR6.4 Consider regional approaches to funding major recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, regional trails, art centers, and tournament-level athletic fields.

PR6.5 Establish a strategy for funding maintenance and operation of new park facilities before they are developed.

GR7 Permanent and temporary public art is located in parks, sidewalks, roundabouts, public buildings, alleys and other public spaces.

PR7.1 Include diverse works of art.

PR7.2 Ensure opportunities and participation by local, regional and national artists.

PR7.3 Use public art to create unique community places and visible landmarks.

PR7.4 Incorporate art into public spaces such as sidewalks, bridges, parking meters, tree grates, buildings, benches, bike racks and transit stops.

PR7.5 Encourage community participation at all levels of the public art process.

PR7.6 Ensure our public art collection is regularly maintained so it retains its beauty and value.

PR7.7 Encourage art in vacant storefronts.

PR7.8 Encourage neighborhood art studios.

PR7.9 Support art installations that produce solar or wind generated energy.

PR7.10 Help artists, organizations and businesses identify possible locations in commercial areas for studios and exhibition space.

PR7.11 Establish an "art in city buildings" program that would host rotating art exhibits.

GR8 Arts in Olympia are supported.

PR8.1 Pursue a regional community arts center.

PR8.2 Pursue affordable housing and studio/rehearsal space for artists, including support for, or participation in, establishing or constructing buildings or sections of buildings that provide living, work and gallery space exclusively for artists.

PR8.3 Encourage broad arts participation in the community.

PR8.4 Provide opportunities for the public to learn about and engage in the art-making process.

PR8.5 Provide opportunities that highlight the talent of visual, literary and performing artists.

PR8.6 Provide technical support to art organizations.

PR8.7 Establish and promote a theater and entertainment district in downtown Olympia.

PR8.8 Create a range of opportunities for the public to interact with art; from small workshops to large community events.

PR8.9 Encourage early arts education opportunities

GR9 Olympians enjoy lifelong happiness and wellness.

PR9.1 Provide opportunities that promote a mentally and physically active lifestyle and healthy food choices, including participation in local food production.

PR9.2 Provide programs and facilities that stimulate creative and competitive play for all ages.

PR9.3 Provide programs, facilities, and community events that support diverse self-expression.

PR9.4 Provide opportunities for bringing balance, relaxation, and lifelong learning into one's life.

GR10 Families recreate together.

PR10.1 Enhance recreation opportunities for the Olympia area's physically and mentally disabled populations.

PR10.2 Provide recreational opportunities for all family structures.

PR10.3 Work towards providing recreation programs that are affordable and available to all citizens.

PR10.4 Provide parks and programs to serve people of all ages, and with many different abilities, and interests.

PR10.5 Develop programs and design park facilities that encourage activities people can do together regardless of their age.

PR10.6 Provide convenient, safe, active, outdoor recreation experiences suited for families.

The goals related to habitat and environmental protection from the Natural Environment chapter [and urban green space from the Land Use and Urban Design chapter](#) of the [Olympia Comprehensive Plan](#) also guide OPARD's efforts in the management of parks and open space. These include, but are not limited to:

GN1 Natural resources and processes are conserved and protected by Olympia's planning, regulatory, and management activities.

PN1.4 Conserve and restore natural systems, such as wetlands and stands of mature trees, to contribute to solving environmental issues.

PN1.11 Design, build, and retrofit public projects using sustainable design and green building methods that require minimal maintenance and fit naturally into the surrounding environment.

GN2 Land is preserved and sustainably managed.

PN2.1 Acquire and preserve land by a set of priorities that considers environmental benefits, such as stormwater management, wildlife habitat, or access to recreation opportunities.

PN2.2 Preserve land when there are opportunities to make connections between healthy systems; for example, land parcels in a stream corridor.

PN2.3 Identify, remove, and prevent the use and spread of invasive plants and wildlife.

PN2.4 Preserve and restore native plants by including restoration efforts and volunteer partnerships in all city land management.

PN2.5 Design improvements to public land using existing and new vegetation that is attractive, adapted to our climate, supports a variety of wildlife, and requires minimal, long-term maintenance.

PN2.6 Conserve and restore wildlife habitat in both existing corridors and high-priority separate sites.

PN2.7 Practice sustainable maintenance and operations activities that reduce the City's environmental impact.

PN2.8 Evaluate, monitor, and measure environmental conditions, and use this data to develop short- and long-term management strategies.

GN3 A healthy and diverse urban forest is protected, expanded, and valued for its contribution to the environment and community.

PN3.1 Manage the urban forest to professional standards, and establish program goals and practices based on the best scientific information available.

PN3.3 Preserve existing mature, healthy, and safe trees first to meet site design requirements on new development, redevelopment and city improvement projects.

PN3.6 Protect the natural structure and growing condition of trees to minimize necessary maintenance and preserve the long-term health and safety of the urban forest.

GN4 The waters and natural processes of Budd Inlet and other marine waters are protected from degrading impacts and significantly improved through upland and shoreline preservation and restoration.

PN4.1 Plan for the health and recovery of Budd Inlet on a regional scale and in collaboration with local tribes and all potentially affected agencies and stakeholders.

PN4.2 Prioritize and implement restoration efforts based on the best scientific information available to restore natural processes and improve the health and condition of Budd Inlet and its tributaries.

PN4.3 Restore and protect the health of Puget Sound as a local food source.

PN4.4 As a party of significant interest, support the process for determining a balanced, scientifically grounded and sustainable approach to the management of the Deschutes River, state-owned Capitol Lake and Budd Inlet.

GN5 Ground and surface waters are protected from land uses and activities that harm water quality and quantity.

PN5.2 Increase the use of permeable materials and environmentally-beneficial vegetation in construction projects.

GN6 Healthy aquatic habitat is protected and restored.

PN6.1 Restore and manage vegetation next to streams, with an emphasis on native vegetation, to greatly improve or provide new fish and wildlife habitat.

PN6.2 Maintain or improve healthy stream flows that support a diverse population of aquatic life.

PN6.6 Preserve and restore the aquatic habitat of Budd Inlet and other local marine waters.

PN6.7 Partner with other regional agencies and community groups to restore aquatic habitat through coordinated planning, funding, and implementation.

GN10 Risk to human health and damage to wildlife and wildlife habitat due to harmful toxins, pollution, or other emerging threats is tracked by appropriate agencies and significantly reduced or eliminated.

PN10.1 Minimize the City's purchase and use of products that contribute to toxic chemical pollution when they are manufactured, used, or disposed.

PN10.3 Maintain City land and properties using non-chemical methods whenever possible; use standard Integrated Pest Management practices and other accepted, natural approaches to managing vegetation and pests.

GL7 Urban green space is available to the public and located throughout the community and incorporates natural environments into the urban setting, which are easily accessible and viewable so that people can experience nature daily and nearby.

PL7.2 Provide urban green spaces that are in people's immediate vicinity and can be enjoyed or viewed from a variety of perspectives.

PL7.3 Establish a maximum distance to urban green space for everyone in the community.

PL7.4 Increase the area of urban green space and tree canopy within each neighborhood proportionate to increased population in that neighborhood.

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Background

Approximately every six years, OPARD updates the Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan. During the plan update process, an assessment of park and facilities needs is conducted to ensure that OPARD is on track to meeting the community's needs. Level of Service Standards (LOSs) are the primary means of measuring progress toward meeting park land needs. LOSs are the ratio of developed parkland per 1000 population. LOSs are developed for each of the three park classifications: "Neighborhood Parks", "Community Parks" and "Open Space." As parks are acquired and developed, progress towards meeting the Level of Service Standards is monitored. This gives the City the ability to determine, on an annual basis via the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), what recreation facilities are to be built. The CFP outlines which new park acquisition and development projects will be undertaken and how they will be financed.

Olympia's park lands are categorized as "Neighborhood Park", "Community Park" or "Open Space." Each category is analyzed independently to ensure that current and future Olympia residents have access to the desired level of each park type. Depending on the level of development at each site, each park is assigned a "percentage developed" rating. The following sections outline the needs assessment for all three categories.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks Existing Ratio

There are currently 26 Neighborhood Parks in Olympia totaling 72.39 acres (See Figure 6.1). Note that the acreage of some parks is split into multiple classifications if the park serves multiple functions. Many Community Parks, for example, have a playground component and thus serve the function of a Neighborhood Park. In these cases, two acres of the park are assigned the "Neighborhood Park" classification. Parks that have had an Interim Use and Management Plan (IUMP) implemented (which typically includes an unirrigated play meadow, swings, trails, picnic tables and benches) are considered 25% developed. The 2015 population of Olympia and its Urban Growth Area is estimated at 62,940⁵. **The existing ratio in 2015 of developed Neighborhood Parks per 1000 population is thus .71.**

⁵ Thurston Regional Planning Council: Small Area Population Estimates and Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2014.

Figure 6.1

Neighborhood Park Inventory

Park Name	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>% Developed (2015)</i>	<i>Developed Acres (2015)</i>
Existing Neighborhood Parks			
Olympia			
8th Ave	3.99	0%	0.00
Bigelow	1.89	100%	1.89
Burri	2.32	25%	0.58
Chambers Lake (NP Portion)	2.00	0%	0.00
Decatur Woods	6.27	100%	6.27
Edison St. Parcel (NP Portion)	1.50	0%	0.00
Evergreen	3.99	25%	1.00
Friendly Grove (NP Portion)	4.79	100%	4.79
Grass Lake (NP Portion)	2.47	0%	0.00
Harry Fain	1.34	100%	1.34
Kettle View	4.80	100%	4.80
LBA (NP Portion)	2.00	100%	2.00
Lions	3.72	100%	3.72
Log Cabin Road Park	2.35	0%	0.00
Margaret McKenny	4.16	25%	1.04
McGrath Woods	4.00	25%	1.00
Mission Creek (NP Portion)	2.00	0%	0.00
Olympic Park	0.60	0%	0.00
Priest Point (NP Portion)	2.00	100%	2.00
Stevens Field (NP Portion)	2.00	100%	2.00
Sunrise	5.74	100%	5.74
Ward Lake (NP Portion)	2.00	0%	0.00
West Bay (NP Portion)	2.00	100%	2.00
Woodruff	2.46	100%	2.46
Yauger	2.00	100%	2.00
Yelm Highway Parcel	3.54	0%	0.00
	72.39		44.63

Neighborhood Park Demand Analysis

The 2010 Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan articulated a vision of having a Neighborhood Park walking distance (one-half mile) of all residences. In a random sample survey conducted for this plan, when asked what type of park was most needed, the number one response was “Neighborhood Parks” (see p. 14). For this plan, a GIS analysis was conducted to determine which areas of the community were not yet within walking distance (one-half mile) from a neighborhood park. An analysis of Map 6.1 shows that there are about ten areas (with a

significant number or residences) that are not yet within walking distance to a neighborhood park. As a result, this plan calls for the acquisition of ten new combination neighborhood parks/open spaces to meet this need. The intent would be that each of these approximately 5-acre sites would have two acres dedicated as an active neighborhood park and three acres of forest or other natural area dedicated for passive open space. In this manner, each site would provide active recreation and serve as a neighborhood urban green space, a goal outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.

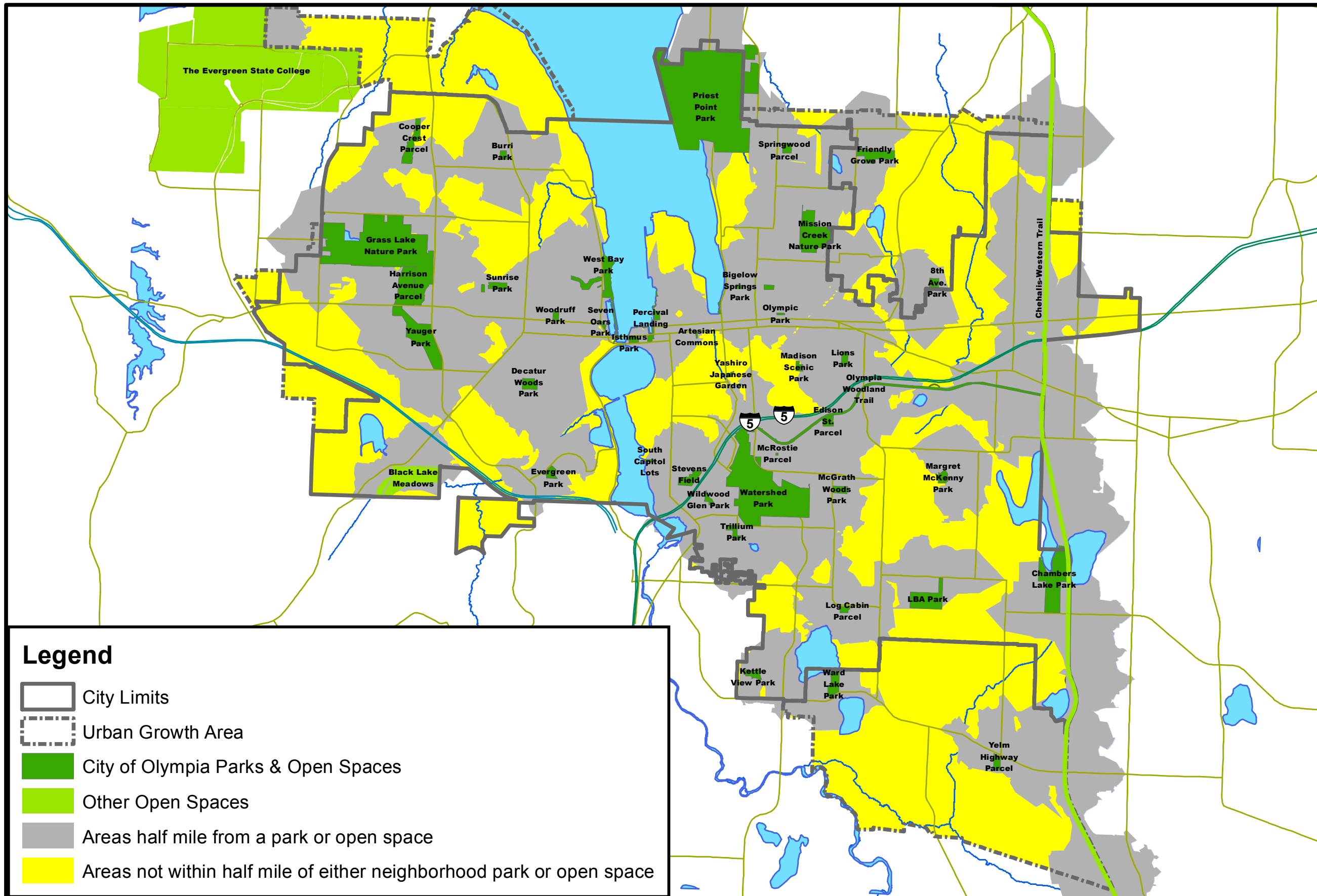
It should be noted that while it remains a goal to have a Neighborhood Park one-half to one-mile of all residences, this does not mean that the service area of Neighborhood Parks is limited to this radius. Since each Neighborhood Park has unique amenities, residents travel throughout the City to experience a variety of them. This was confirmed by a telephone survey of randomly selected residents conducted by Elway Research in 2015 which found that 50% of respondents said they were “definitely” or “probably” willing to travel across town to a Neighborhood Park.⁶ The service area for Neighborhood Parks is thus the entire City and its Urban Growth Area.

Neighborhood Park Level of Service Standard

Currently 41% of the land area of the City and its Urban Growth Area is within walking distance to a neighborhood park (see Map 6.1). ~~The Neighborhood Park Level of Service Standard is to have a neighborhood park within walking distance (one-half mile) of 90% of all areas in the City of Olympia and its Urban Growth Area. (Due to the fact that there will be some small geographic areas just between two parks, it’s not practical to acquire a park to serve those small areas. For that reason the Level of Service is set at 90% not 100%).~~ In order to achieve this service level provide a neighborhood park walking distance to most residences, 10 remaining neighborhood park sites need to be acquired, ~~and are included in the plan, t~~ Three are located in Northwest Olympia, two in Southwest Olympia, three in Northeast Olympia, and two in Southeast Olympia (one of which will be a 2-acre portion of LBA Woods).

The plan does not anticipate developing all neighborhood parks in its 20-year planning horizon; it proposes fully developing five Neighborhood Parks by 2035. At some point in the future when **all** neighborhood parks are developed, however, Olympia will have 92 acres of developed neighborhood parks (See Figure 6.2). (This assumes the new neighborhood parks are two acres in size). With a projected population of 84,400 in 2035, the Level of Service Standard for neighborhood parks is therefore 1.09 acres per 1000 population. (Note that this is an increase from the Level of Service Standard of 0.75 acres per 1000 population expressed in the 2010

⁶ Elway Research, Inc, “City of Olympia Resident Priorities for Parks, Arts and Recreation,” April, 2015, p. 22.



Legend

- City Limits
- Urban Growth Area
- City of Olympia Parks & Open Spaces
- Other Open Spaces
- Areas half mile from a park or open space
- Areas not within half mile of either neighborhood park or open space



The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



Map created 10/6/15
 Please contact the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department with questions: olympiaparks@ci.olympia.wa.us, (360) 753-8380.

City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Park and Open Space Need

Map 6-1

Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan. This increase is due to the increased accuracy of utilizing GIS analysis to determine neighborhood park need.)

Measuring Progress towards Meeting the Neighborhood Park Level of Service Standard

This plan calls for the acquisition of ten new combination neighborhood parks/open spaces. This will result in Olympia having a neighborhood park within walking distance to approximately 90 percent of all residents. Once all of these parks are developed, Olympia will have reached the desired Neighborhood Park Level of Service Standard. While the plan calls for the development of five neighborhood parks during its 20-year planning horizon, this will still leave 17 neighborhood parks either partially or fully undeveloped. As a result, the ratio of developed neighborhood parks to population in 2035 will be slightly lower than it is today (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.2

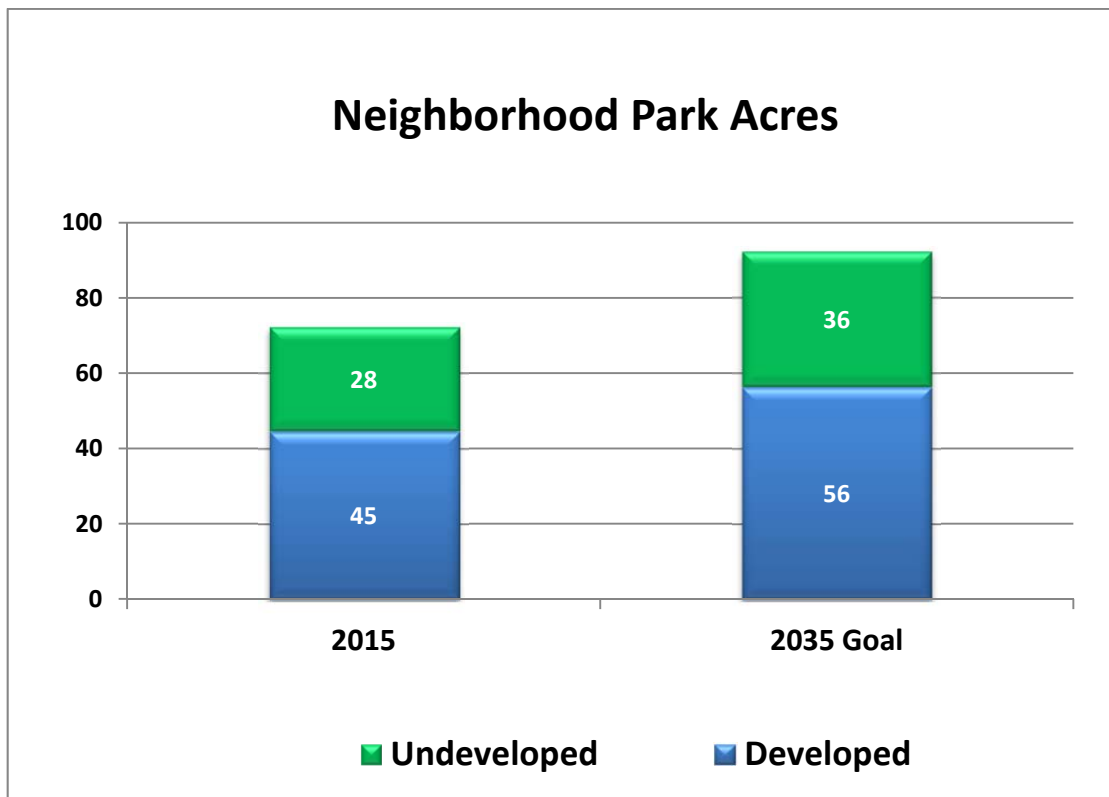
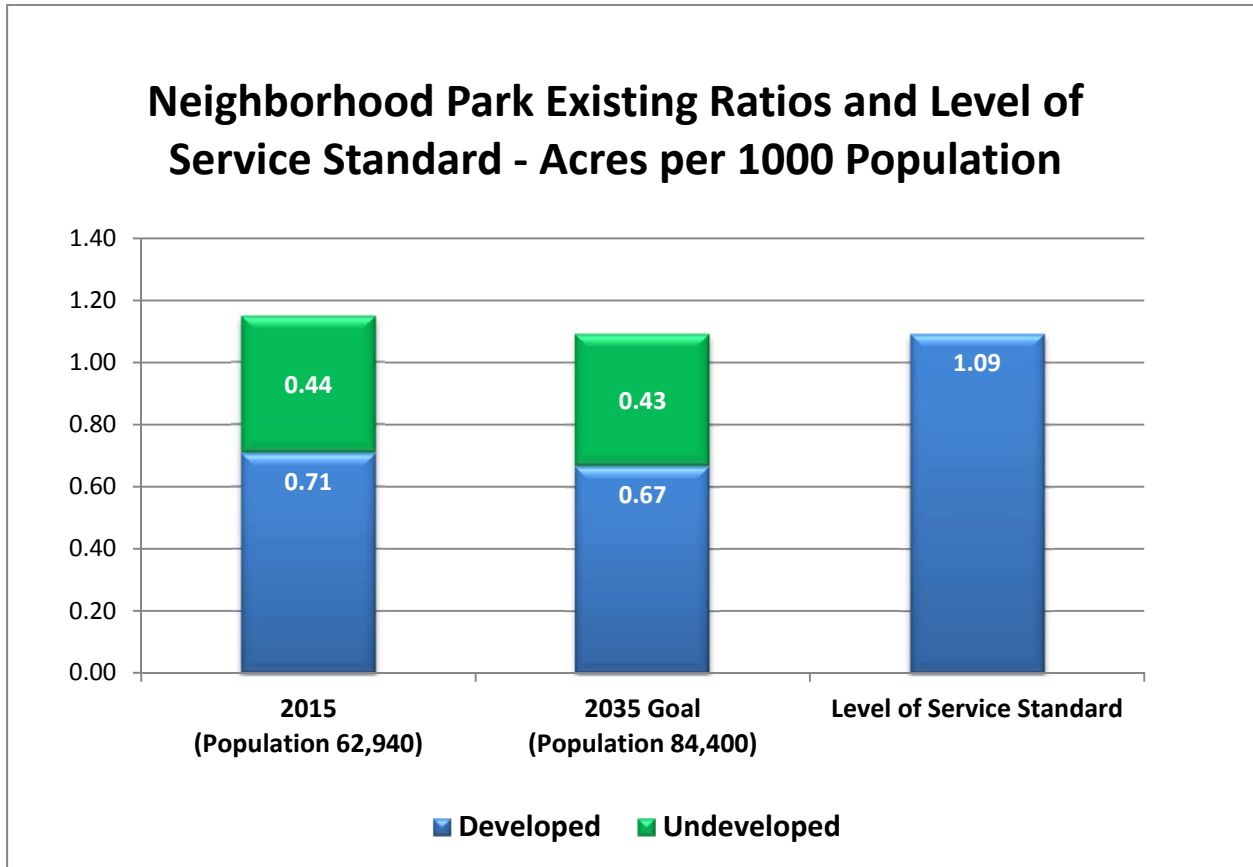


Figure 6.3



Community Parks

Community Park Existing Ratio

There are currently 16 city-owned Community Parks in Olympia totaling 120 acres and an additional eight sites and 51 acres owned by other jurisdictions that share “Community Park” recreational qualities and are included in the Level of Service calculations (See Figure 6.7). Of this acreage, there are 144 developed acres of existing Community Parks. The 2015 population of Olympia and its Urban Growth Area is estimated at 62,940⁷. **The existing ratio in 2015 of developed Community Parks per 1000 population is 2.30 acres per 1000 population.**

⁷ Thurston Regional Planning Council: Small Area Population Estimates and Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2014.

Figure 6.4

Existing Community Park Inventory

Park Name	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>% Dev (2015)</i>	<i>Dev. Acres (2015)</i>
Olympia			
Artesian Commons	0.20	100%	0.20
Chambers Lake (CP Portion)	7.29	0%	0.00
East Bay Waterfront	1.86	100%	1.86
Harrison Ave Parcel (CP Portion)	6.00	0%	0.00
Heritage Park Fountain	1.18	100%	1.18
Isthmus Parcels	2.34	0%	0.00
LBA (CP Portion)	20.61	100%	20.61
Madison Scenic	2.21	100%	2.21
The Olympia Center	1.30	100%	1.30
Percival Landing	3.38	100%	3.38
Priest Point (CP Portion)	25.00	100%	25.00
Stevens Field (CP Portion)	5.84	100%	5.84
Ward Lake (CP Portion)	7.14	0%	0.00
West Bay (CP Portion)	6.42	53%	3.38
Yashiro Japanese Garden	0.74	100%	0.74
Yauger (CP Portion)	28.17	100%	28.17
	119.68		93.87
Other Jurisdictions			
<i>Capitol Campus</i>	20.00	100%	20.00
<i>Centennial Park</i>	0.80	100%	0.80
<i>East Bay Plaza</i>	0.72	100%	0.72
<i>Heritage Park</i>	24.00	100%	24.00
<i>Marathon Park</i>	2.10	100%	2.10
<i>Port Plaza</i>	1.20	100%	1.20
<i>Sylvester Park</i>	1.30	100%	1.30
<i>Ward Lake Fishing Access</i>	0.46	100%	0.46
	50.58		50.58
	170.26		144.45

OPARD also coordinates community recreational use of school district fields. Since school district activities take priority on these fields they are not included in OPARD's Level of Service calculations. They do, however, play an important role in meeting the community's recreational needs.

Community Park Demand Analysis

Rectangular Fields (Soccer, Football, Rugby, Lacrosse, etc)

OPARD programs field use for youth and adult sports in Olympia on its own fields and on school district fields. Current fields utilized for these sports range from full size dedicated soccer/football fields at middle and high schools to outfields of baseball fields. **There are no dedicated soccer/football fields in any Olympia parks** (See Figure 6.5). Currently practice field space is difficult to come by. In the spring, youth soccer practices begin while the youth baseball season is active. Some full-size soccer fields share field space with baseball fields which make those soccer fields unavailable until after the baseball season. In the fall, soccer and football are competing for the same play space. Youth soccer is the fastest-growing sport in the area, primarily due to interest in playing longer than what used to be the traditional “summer season.” There is limited field space remaining on which to program emerging sports like ultimate Frisbee, lacrosse, rugby, or other similar sports.

In addition to lack of space, the quality of the experience for these sports is somewhat diminished due to field conditions from winter play by school programs. Not only is the amount of use detrimental, but the timing of use as well. Because of the lack of field availability, rest and renovation periods are inadequate for turf to heal and become strong. This has resulted in a steady degradation in field conditions. This heavy use is compounded by the inability to renovate the fields at the end of the season due to weather conditions.

In order to meet today’s existing demand for rectangular fields and provide for a quality playing experience, four dedicated rectangular fields would need to be added to the existing inventory. Ideally these four fields would be clustered together which would allow for small tournaments, easier maintenance and more efficient lighting. If clustering cannot be achieved, it would still be important to add these new fields to the inventory. In either case, this would require approximately 25 additional community park acres.

Softball/Baseball Diamonds

Considering both parks and school district fields managed by OPARD, Olympia has 30 youth baseball fields, two full-sized baseball fields, and eight adult softball fields. The peak use of Olympia’s softball/baseball fields occurred in 2001 when 1,972 games were scheduled. The addition of 3 baseball/softball fields at Lacey’s Rainier Vista Park in 2004 and 4 lit, synthetic-infield diamonds at the Regional Athletic Complex in 2008 created a reduction in use of Olympia’s fields as some use migrated to those facilities. Olympia saw a low of 900 scheduled games in 2012. This trend appears to have reversed as the last three years have shown a trend of returning or new leagues at Olympia’s three athletic field complexes, LBA Park, Stevens Field

and Yauger Park. In 2015, 1,550 league games and 12 weekend tournaments were hosted on City of Olympia fields.

The current inventory of softball/baseball fields appears to be adequate for the next twenty years. The popularity of these sports is expected to remain steady and neighboring jurisdictions have increased the overall capacity available in the region. Despite projected population growth, no new softball/baseball fields are likely to be needed during this planning period. In order to remain in good condition and meet modern user expectations there will need to be significant upgrades made to these parks. Examples include installing synthetic turf infields, replacing lighting, and improving accessibility.

Figure 6.5

Existing Athletic Field Oriented Community Park Inventory

Existing Athletic Field Community Parks	<i>Existing Community Park Acres</i>	<i>Dedicated Ball Diamonds</i>	<i>Dedicated Rectangular Fields</i>
Yauger*	28.17	4	0
LBA	20.61	6	0
Stevens Field	5.84	2	0
Yelm Highway Parcel (Undeveloped)	3.54	0	0
Total	58.16	12	0

*Yauger Park hosts two soccer fields in the fall, but a portion of both are on baseball infields.

Other Community Park Amenity Demand

In addition to athletic fields, Community Parks can provide special, community-wide amenities such as disc golf, off-leash dog areas, off-road cycling, freshwater swim beaches, waterfront access, community gardens, etc. Many community parks offer a combination of athletic fields and other amenities. Yauger Park is a good example of this, with a skate court, bicycle pump track, community garden, jogging trail, and Dirt Works in addition to the athletic fields. It is becoming increasingly difficult to fit additional recreational amenities into Yauger Park or any of the other community parks due to lack of space. Many of the amenities most requested by the public are features that best fit into a community park. Lack of space at existing community parks prevents these projects from being realized.

Based on community needs as expressed during the public input for this plan, an additional 15 acres would be needed at a future Community Park site to locate a an off-leash dog area, disc golf course, and additional skate court, and an additional community garden.

Community Park Site Suitability Assessment

In November, 2014, OPARD commissioned an Athletic Complex Community Park Suitability Assessment for five potential community park sites. Rating criteria approved by the Olympia City Council was used to evaluate and rate each of the Candidate Sites. All five of the Candidate Sites were found to be suitable to accommodate an Athletic Complex Community Park. See <http://olympiawa.gov/city-services/parks/opar-plans-and-studies.aspx> for a link to the complete study for more information.

Community Park Level of Service Standard

The Community Park Level of Service standard was determined in the 2010 Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan to be 3.00 acres of developed Community Parks per 1000 population. This remains the proposed Community Park Level of Service Standard for this plan.

Measuring Progress towards Meeting the Community Park Level of Service Standard

This plan calls for 84 acres of community park acquisition and 57 acres of community park development during its 20-year planning horizon. This will result in a ratio of developed community parks to population of 2.63 acres/1000, slightly higher than the current ratio of 2.30 acres/1000 (Figure 6.7)

Figure 6.6

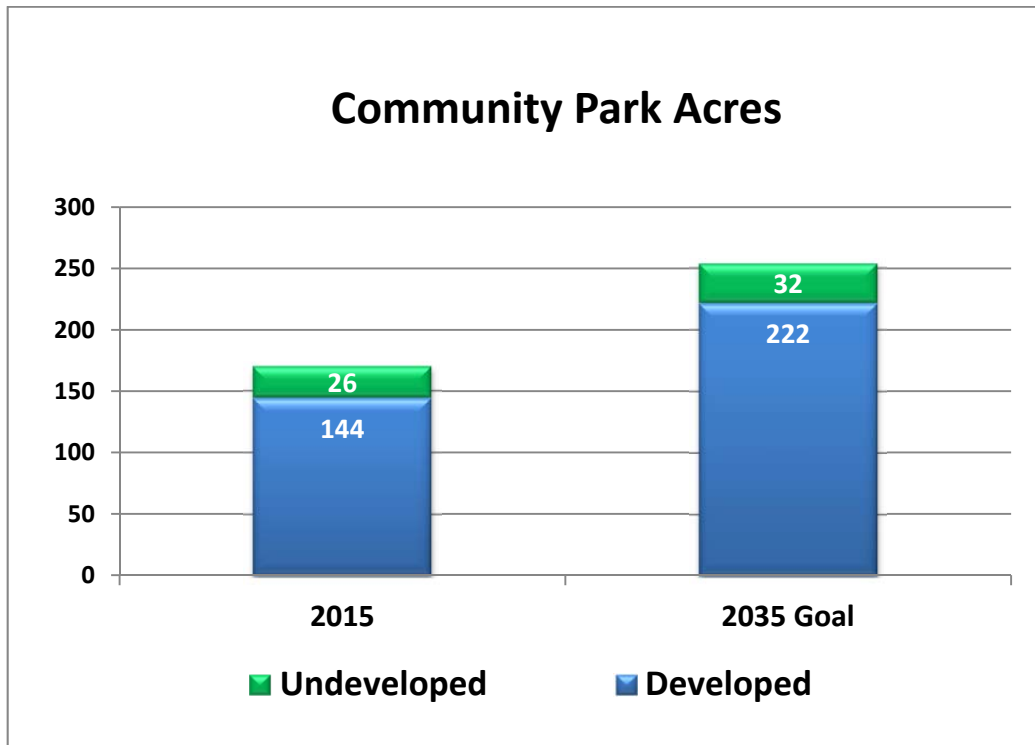
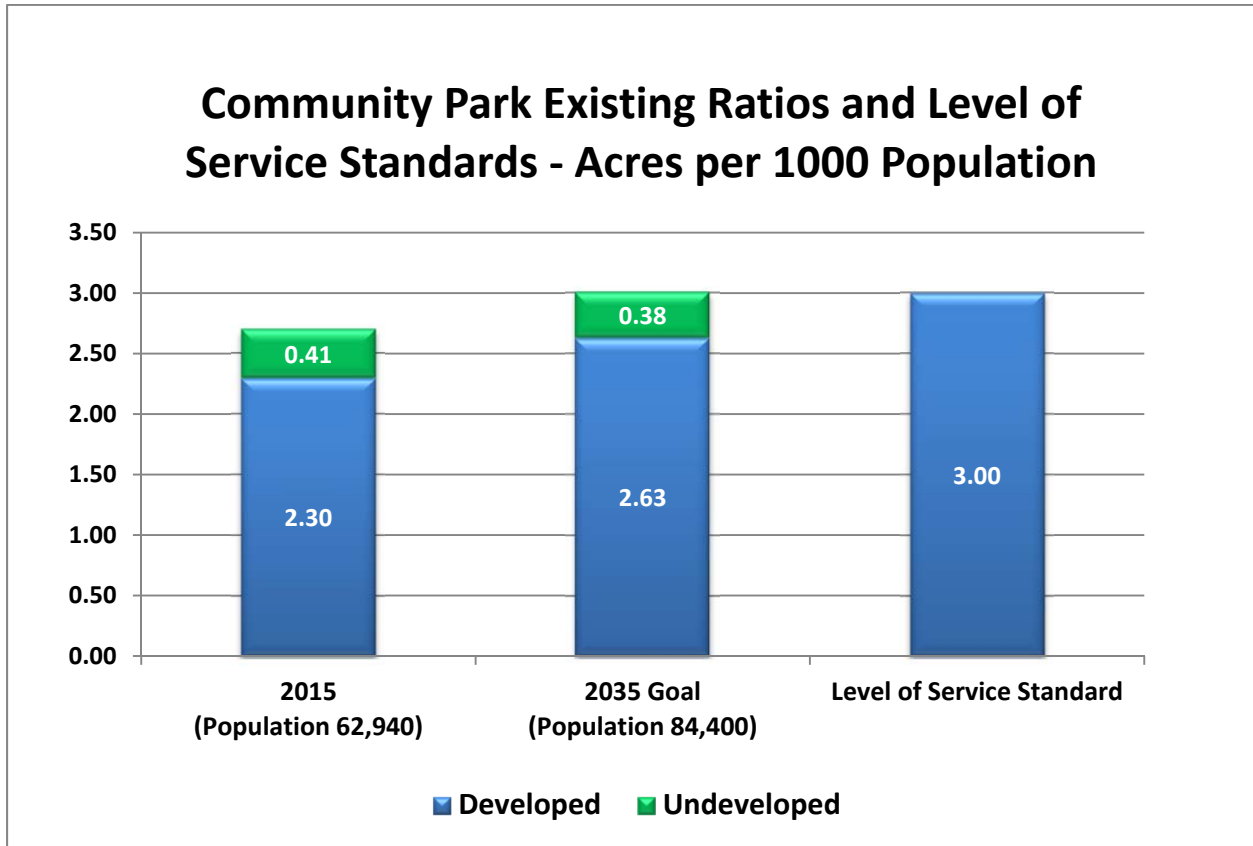


Figure 6.7



Open Space

Open Space Existing Ratio

There are currently 19 city-owned Open Spaces in Olympia totaling 819 acres and an additional five sites and 52 acres owned by other jurisdictions that share “Open Space” qualities and are thus included in the Level of Service Standard calculation (See Figure 6.9). This represents a total of 872 acres. 723 of these acres are considered “developed.” (Note that since one of the main functions of Open Space is for its habitat, visual and environmental values, Open Spaces even without trail development are given a 50% “developed” credit for these functions. Open Space is considered 100% “developed” if the Open Space was acquired solely for these functions.) The 2015 population of Olympia and its Urban Growth Area is estimated at 62,940. **The existing ratio in 2015 of developed Open Space is thus 11.49 acres per 1000 population.**

Figure 6.8
Existing Open Space Inventory

Park Name	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>% Dev. (2015)</i>	<i>Dev. Acres (2015)</i>
Existing Open Space			
City of Olympia			
Bigelow Springs	1.30	100%	1.30
Chambers Lake (OS Portion)	37.80	50%	18.90
Cooper Crest	13.37	100%	13.37
Edison St. Parcel (OS Portion)	3.02	50%	1.51
Friendly Grove (OS Portion)	9.69	100%	9.69
Garfield Nature Trail	7.41	100%	7.41
Grass Lake (OS Portion)	192.87	50%	96.44
Harrison Ave Parcel (OS Portion)	18.00	0%	0.00
McRostie Parcel	0.23	100%	0.23
Mission Creek (OS Portion)	34.83	100%	34.83
OWT Eastside St. to CWT	32.38	100%	32.38
Priest Point (OS Portion)	286.50	100%	286.50
South Capitol Lots	0.92	100%	0.92
Springwood Parcel (Zabels)	3.19	50%	1.60
Trillium	4.53	100%	4.53
Watershed	153.03	100%	153.03
West Bay (OS Portion)	8.62	28%	2.40
Wildwood Glen Parcel	2.38	50%	1.19
Yauger (OS Portion)	9.60	50%	4.80
	819.67		671.02
Other Jurisdictions			
<i>Chambers Lake Access</i>	1.71	100%	1.71
<i>Chehalis Western ROW</i>	44.99	100%	44.99
<i>I-5 Trail Corridor</i>	4.21	100%	4.21
<i>Port of Olympia Trail</i>	1.22	100%	1.22
	51.85		51.85
	871.80		723.15

Open Space Demand Analysis

There is a strong demand for natural open space areas among Olympia residents. In a random sample survey conducted for this plan, when asked what type of new recreational facility was the highest priority, "Trails" was the number one response followed closely by "Natural open space." (See p. 15) The study also showed that water quality, wildlife habitat, public access and

scenic value were each rated by more than 90% as important reasons to preserve open space. In the neighborhood meetings conducted for the plan, the acquisition of LBA Woods for natural open space was by far the most frequently requested project, followed by “Buy land while it’s still available” and “Buy open space/natural areas.”

There appears to be strong interest for at least three types of open space acquisition:

1. Large open space tracts such as “LBA Woods” or “Kaiser Woods”
2. Trail corridors such as Percival Canyon or West Bay Trail
3. Small open spaces walking distance from all residences

Open Space Level of Service Standard

The Open Space Level of Service standard was determined in the 2010 Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan to be 11.19 acres of developed Open Space per 1000 population. This remains the proposed Open Space Level of Service Standard for this plan and will allow for all three of the desired types of Open Space to be achieved.

Measuring Progress towards Meeting the Open Space Level of Service Standard

The existing ratio of open space currently exceeds the desired Level of Service Standard of 11.19 acres/1000 population. Substantial population growth is projected during the plans 20-year horizon. In order to not fall below the desired Level of Service Standard, the open space inventory needs to be substantially increased. The plan calls for 313 acres of open space to be added to the inventory. This will result in a ratio of developed open space to population of 11.61 acres/1000 in 2035, which is slightly above today’s ratio of 11.49 and exceeds the Level of Service Standard.

Figure 6.9

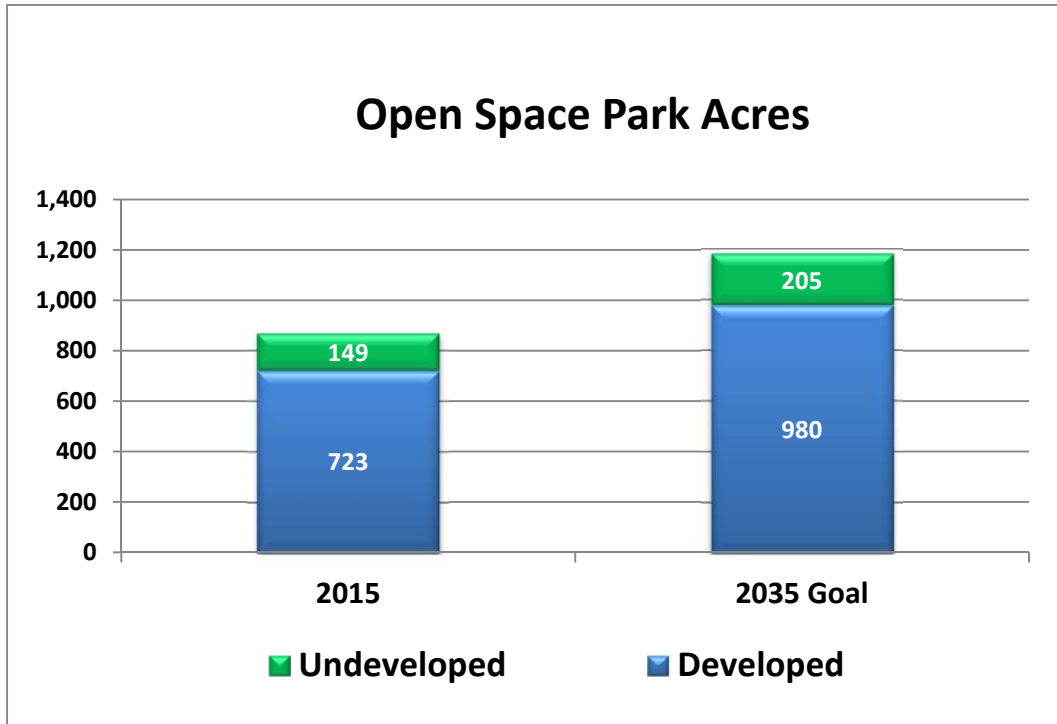
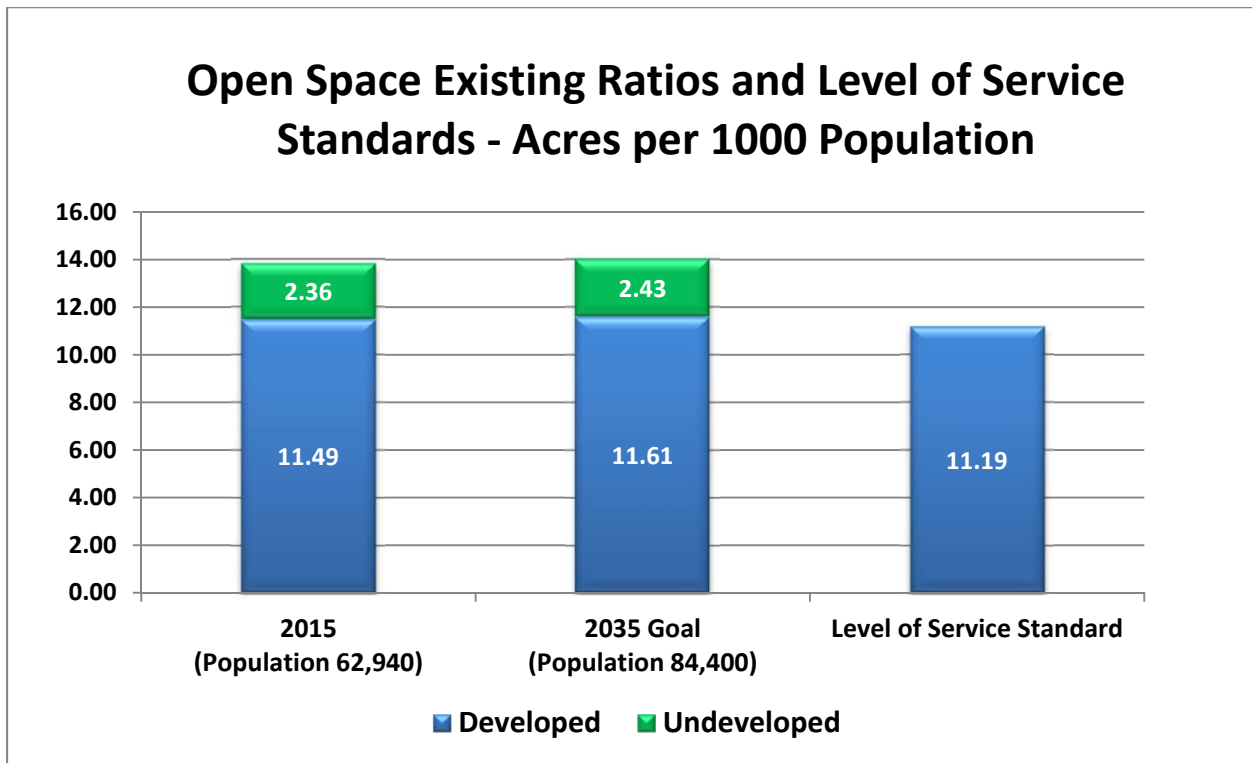


Figure 6.10



Future Refinement of Level of Service Standards

During the public review for this plan, it was suggested that the plan's Level of Service Standards could be further refined by adopting separate standards for downtown and Olympia's two urban corridors. It was also suggested that there be a Level of Service Standard for ballfields separate from the more generic "Community Park" standard. These concepts will be analyzed during this planning horizon.

EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACES – CURRENT CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

This section provides a brief overview of the general condition and major maintenance needs of each City park. The major maintenance items described are identified and prioritized annually as part of the Capital Asset Management Program (CAMP). This section also identifies new capital projects and other actions that are proposed for each park during the plan's 20-year planning horizon. It also indicates when these actions are proposed for implementation in the plan's 20-year Capital Investment Strategy. Funding for both capital and major maintenance projects is requested annually through the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) process.

Neighborhood Parks

8th Avenue Park (3000 8th Ave NE)

Soils in this 4-acre undeveloped park are contaminated from past agricultural uses. It is not open for public use as this time.

Proposed Action: *Potential park development (2022-2035).*

Bigelow Park (1220 Bigelow Ave NE)

This 1.9-acre developed park is generally in fair condition. The restroom/shelter is nearing the end of its design life and needs to be replaced. The fencing in the park is in poor condition. The playground was replaced in 2005 and is in good condition.

Proposed Action: *There is \$250,000 budgeted in 2019 to replace the restroom and shelter as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program. There is also \$214,000 for park fencing projects budgeted in 2019. The park's fencing will likely be replaced as part of that project.*

Burri Park (2415 Burbank Ave NW)

Improvements to this 2.3 acre park were made as part of an Interim Use and Management Plan in 2008.

Proposed Action: Potential park development (2022-2035).

Decatur Woods Park (1015 Decatur St. SW)

This 6.3-acre park was developed in 2004, and it is in good condition. No major improvements are planned at this time.

Edison St. Parcel (1400 Block Edison St. SE)

This park is 4.5 acre of which 3 acres are classified as “Open Space” and 1.5 acres as “Neighborhood Park.” The park contains over 400 feet of Indian Creek and is undeveloped.

Proposed Action: Potential park development (2022-2035).

Evergreen Park (1445 Evergreen Park Drive SW)

Improvements to this 4-acre park were made as part of an Interim Use and Management Plan in 2008. The park is in good condition.

Proposed Action: Potential park development (2022-2035).

Friendly Grove Park (2316 Friendly Grove Rd NE)

This 14.5-acre park, constructed in 2002, consists of a 9.7-acre “Open Space” (a wetland and buffer) and a 4.8-acre area classified as “Neighborhood Park.” Overall the park is in good condition but the playground was constructed in 2002 and is nearing the end of its design life.

Proposed Action: There is \$265,000 budgeted for playground replacement in 2017 as part of OPARD’s Capital Asset Management Program.

Harry Fain's Legion Park (1115 20th Ave SE)

This 1.3 acre neighborhood park is in fair condition. The playground was installed in 2005 and is still in good condition. The small shelter is serviceable but starting to show signs of age. No major improvements are planned at this time.

Kettle View Park (1250 Eagle Bend Dr. SE)

This 4.8 acre neighborhood park was opened in 2011 and is in excellent condition except for some drainage problems on the playfield. Staff will assess what it would take to improve the playfield.

Proposed Action: *Prior funds have been allocated for a bike shelter and interpretive signage. In addition, if time and resources allow, maintenance staff will implement drainage improvements to the park.*

Lions Park (800 Wilson St. SE)

This 4-acre developed park is in good shape. The playground was replaced in 2010, and in 2012 the shelter was replaced as well as the restroom roof. The tennis court needs to be resurfaced.

Proposed Action: *There is \$135,000 budgeted for tennis court resurfacing in 2019 as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program. This surfacing project may include Lions Park.*

Log Cabin Road Park (2220 Log Cabin Road SE)

This 2.3-acre neighborhood park was purchased in 2010. It is undeveloped.

Proposed Action: *Potential park development (2022-2035).*

Margaret McKenny Park (3111 21st Ave SE)

Improvements to this 4.2-acre park were made as part of an Interim Use and Management Plan in 2007. The park is in good condition.

Proposed Action: *At the time of this plan's writing, a playground installation project was being planned with prior funding. Potential park development (2022-2035).*

McGrath Woods Park (2300 Cain Rd. SE)

An Interim Use and Management Plan for this 4-acre park was implemented in 2009. The park is in good condition.

Proposed Action: *Potential park development (2022-2035).*

Olympic Park (1300-block Olympic Dr. NE)

This .6 acre area was dedicated as a park as part of a plat in 1925. It currently has an alley running through it and is undeveloped as a park. Since this area has limited potential for use as a park but carries maintenance obligations, the City recently met with adjacent neighbors to propose to them the idea of re-platting the area to incorporate the former park property into their lots.

Sunrise Park (505 Bing St. NW)

In this 5.7-acre park, 4.8 acres are developed and 0.9-acres are undeveloped. The developed portion of the park is in very good condition with a relatively new restroom (2010) and a new playground (2015).

***Proposed Action:** The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$200,000 for a new shelter in 2022-2035.*

Woodruff Park (1500 Harrison Ave NW)

This 2.5 acre developed park is in good condition and no major improvements are planned.

Community Parks

Artesian Commons (415 4th Ave E)

This 0.2 acre urban courtyard was designated a city park in 2013. The asphalt surfacing of this park is in poor condition and the park has few amenities at this time.

***Proposed Action:** There is \$60,000 for park improvements budgeted in 2021 as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program.*

East Bay Waterfront Park (313 East Bay Drive NE)

This park contains over 500 feet of Budd Inlet shoreline habitat. The wooden overlook structures at this 1.9-acre developed park have reached the end of their design life and are in need of replacement.

***Proposed Action:** There is \$80,000 budgeted for overlook replacement in 2021 as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program.*

Harrison Avenue Parcel (3420 Harrison Ave NW)

In 2009, the West Olympia Community Visioning Group (CVG) and the City of Olympia began exploring a partnership to purchase and develop a public plaza in West Olympia. Under a Memorandum of Understanding and with a \$5,000 donation of earnest money from the CVG, the City purchased the 24-acre Harrison Avenue Parcel in 2011. In 2012, OPARD partnered with CVG to develop a concept plan for the park which included an amphitheater, environmental learning center, a satellite maintenance center, trails, and open space. The park currently remains undeveloped. A site analysis established that significant developable space exists on the parcel along with several acres of wetlands that connect to the larger Grass Lake wetland complex. The CVG remains active and

invested in a partnership with the city and the City looks forward to continuing its valuable partnership with CVG as it pursues future park development phases in the future.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$1,141,000 in 2016 for a one mile-long paved bicycle/pedestrian trail from the Kaiser Rd. Entrance in Grass Lake Nature Park through the Harrison Avenue Parcel to Harrison Avenue.*

Heritage Park Fountain (330 5th Ave SW)

The mechanical system for the fountain is now approximately 20 years old and suffers from frequent mechanical breakdowns. (See p. 35 for more details).

Proposed Action: *There is \$398,000 budgeted for a fountain mechanical system upgrade in 2017 as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program.*

Isthmus Parcels (505 & 529 4th Ave W)

The City purchased 2.3 acres on the Isthmus for a potential park in 2013. This site is currently undeveloped. (See p. 36 for more details)

Proposed Action: *The Community Renewal Area process, ~~Downtown Strategy~~ and future City-led focus area planning will inform OPARD's level of involvement in the Isthmus area. OPARD supports redevelopment and the continual removal of blight and will likely have a significant role in the Isthmus area based on previous investments and strong community support for expanded parks in this area. The Plan's Capital Investment Strategy identifies \$4.65 million in MPD funds in 2017-2021 to support a high priority project. An Isthmus park development project is one of four projects identified as a high priority project to utilize these funds.*

LBA Park (3500 Amhurst St. SE)

This 22.6-acre developed park is in fair condition. Roofs on several structures need to be replaced as well as park security lighting and a retaining wall between fields 3 and 4.

Proposed Action: *The plan budgets \$580,000 for upgrades to existing fields in 2017. A site has not yet been identified for these upgrades. The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$700,000 for upgrades to existing fields. There is \$60,000 budgeted for a retaining wall and \$100,000 for security lighting in 2019 and \$95,000 for roof replacement in 2021 as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program.*

Madison Scenic Park (1600 10th Ave SE)

This 2.2 acre partially-developed park is in fair condition but does not have many amenities. The hillside trail was improved in 2012 and is in good shape.

Proposed Action: *There are prior funds allocated for a minor park improvement project, the details of which will be determined through a public planning process.*

The Olympia Center (222 Columbia St. NW)

The Olympia Center is home to OPARD and Senior Services for South Sound (SSSS). It contains two fully-equipped and certified commercial kitchens, a large event room with stage and private entrance, a ceramics room, and nine meeting rooms. The Olympia Center has had recent upgrades in flooring, exterior painting, roof and HVAC system. It has also undergone energy efficiency upgrades, reducing the overall carbon footprint of the facility. Aesthetic and technology upgrades are critical to keeping the facility relevant for building tenants and users. There are no major projects planned during this planning horizon.

Proposed Action: *As this facility is going to approach 30 years of operation during this planning cycle, planning should begin for major renovations or replacement of The Olympia Center. Funds have not been identified for this project.*

Percival Landing Park (300 4th Ave W)

Percival Landing is 3.38 acres and is one of Olympia's three marine waterfront parks. It is located on Budd Inlet on the southernmost tip of Puget Sound. This popular park and tourist destination is in the heart of downtown and is a hub for festivals, gatherings, social interaction and public celebrations. The Budd Inlet shoreline at the park provides habitat for juvenile fish and other marine life. The Landing includes a 0.9-mile boardwalk extending along the eastern shoreline of West Bay from the Fourth Avenue Bridge to Thurston Avenue. Built in three phases from 1977 thru 1988, the Landing is deteriorating. In 2011, the City replaced about 700 feet (of approximately 5,000 feet of existing boardwalk) leaving over 4,000 feet of original wooden boardwalk remaining. While annual inspections and follow-up repairs have served as a “Band-Aid” for the past several years, marine engineers have cautioned that these types of repairs will become more and more expensive as the structure ages.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$17,000 for annual inspections and \$140,000 annually for a maintenance reserve fund to be utilized for ongoing repairs. The plan’s Capital Investment Strategy identifies \$4.65 million in Metropolitan Park District funds in 2017-2021 to support a high priority project. The plan identifies the Percival Landing Bulkhead Replacement Project as one of four projects that could utilize a portion of these funds. This was proposed to provide a cash match for a \$900,000 state grant. The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets ~~\$9,000~~ \$8,175,000 in 2022-2035 for Phase 2, Section A design and construction.*

Stevens Field (2300 Washington St. SE)

OPARD leases this 13-acre park from the Olympia School District. The park is in generally in good condition; however the outfield fencing is reaching the end of its design life and needs to be replaced.

***Proposed Action:** OPARD has matching funds budgeted and has been selected for a Recreation and Conservation Office grant to replace one of the infields at Stevens Field with a synthetic surface. The plan also budgets an additional \$580,000 for upgrades to existing fields in 2017; a site has not yet been identified for these upgrades. The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$700,000 for upgrades to existing fields. The fencing will also likely be replaced as part of a park fencing project budgeted for 2019 as part of OPARD’s Capital Asset Management Program*

Ward Lake Parcel (2008 Yelm Highway SE)

In 2007, the City purchased this 9.1 acre undeveloped site along the shores of Ward Lake to give Olympia its first freshwater swimming access. In addition to 351 lineal feet of freshwater shoreline, this undeveloped park has several acres consisting of a relatively flat upland grassy field. A master plan process in 2012 identified that due to steep slopes and ADA access requirements, full development of the site would cost approximately \$12 million. That same year there was a significant algae bloom causing the lake to be closed to swimming. Due to limited resources, high development costs, and water quality concerns, the project was placed on hold at that time. The Washington Recreation and Conservation Office contributed funds towards the purchase which mandates timely development of the site and limits flexibility to divest the property. In 2014, the Olympia Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee recommended that OPARD move forward with developing the upland area of the site as a community park.

***Proposed Action:** Existing funds remaining from the original master planning process are available to assess whether this property remains the best option for providing an outdoor swimming opportunity in Olympia. There is also \$1 million budgeted in 2021 for a phase 1 development project should OPARD continue to pursue development of this site. The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$9,350,000 in 2022-2035 for a community park project.*

West Bay Park and Trail (700 West Bay Drive NW)

In this 17-acre park, 8.6 acres containing the proposed West Bay Trail corridor are designated “Open Space”, 6.4 acres are classified as “Community Park”, and 2 acres are classified as “Neighborhood Park.” West Bay Phase 1 construction was completed in 2010 and includes a

hand-held boat launch, panoramic viewpoint, trails, landscaping, habitat enhancements, and interpretive exhibits. This portion of the park is in good condition. The remainder of the park is undeveloped.

West Bay Trail is a proposed 1.5-mile trail corridor along the West Bay Shoreline from Deschutes Parkway to Raft Avenue (near the West Bay Marina). This trail would link to the proposed Percival Canyon Trail via Deschutes Parkway. The City currently owns the portion of the corridor between the 5th Avenue Bridge and through the northern portion of West Bay Park (just north of Brawne Avenue). (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-45 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).)

The City, Port of Olympia and Squaxin Island Tribe are currently working with a consultant to conduct a habitat and environmental restoration study of West Bay which includes West Bay Park and Trail in the study area. One of the goals of the study is to provide guidance on shoreline restoration that could be incorporated into the next phase of West Bay Park. The City is continuing to clean up environmental contamination on the site and has secured a matching grant from the Department of Ecology to do so.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$450,000 for environmental cleanup and \$300,000 for Phase 2 design in 2017, \$300,000 for a restroom in 2020, and The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$5,000,000 for Phase 2 development in 2022-2035.*

Yashiro Japanese Garden (1010 Plum St. SE)

This 0.7-acre developed park is in fairly good condition although there are some drainage and irrigation issues. While no major improvements are planned during this planning horizon, maintenance staff will pursue solutions to these issues as time and resources allow.

Yauger Park (3100 Capital Mall Dr. SW)

This 39.8-acre developed park is one of Olympia’s three athletic field complexes. The playground was replaced in 2011 and is in good shape. The skate court and lighting systems are showing signs of age however.

Proposed Action: *The plan budgets \$580,000 for upgrades to existing fields in 2017. A site has not yet been identified for these upgrades. The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$700,000 for upgrades to existing fields. OPARD’s Capital Asset Management Program budgets \$412,000 in 2016 to replace lighting on two fields, \$165,000 in 2021 to add lighting to the Alta St. parking lot, and \$120,000 in 2021 for a skate court rehabilitation and upgrade project.*

Yelm Highway Parcel (3535 Yelm Highway SE)

Soils in this 3.5-acre undeveloped park site are contaminated from past agricultural uses and the site is closed to public use.

***Proposed Action:** The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$250,000 for an environmental cleanup in 2022-2035.*

Open Spaces

Bigelow Springs (930 Bigelow Ave NE)

This 1.3-acre open space is in good condition. There is a perennial spring at the park which flows 100 feet through a small stream channel into a catch basin at Bigelow Street. In 2014, neighborhood volunteers rehabilitated the trail system and springs seating area. No major improvements are planned at this time.

Chambers Lake Parcel (4808 Herman Rd. SE)

This 46.2-acre undeveloped park site consists of 36.9 acres of "Open Space", 7.3 acres of "Community Park", and 2 acres of "Neighborhood Park" classification. Over 2000 feet of Chambers Lake shoreline, approximately 20 acres of wetlands and open water, and deciduous forests provide significant aquatic and wildlife habitat at the site. The park is in good condition.

***Proposed Action:** The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$2,000,000 in 2022-2035 to develop the park.*

Cooper Crest Parcel (3600 20th Ave NW)

The Cooper Crest Parcel contains a small tributary of Green Cove Creek surrounded by a mature forest. A short nature trail runs through this 13.4-acre open space. The site is in good condition and no major improvements are planned.

Garfield Nature Trail (620 Rogers St. NW)

This 7.4-acre open space is developed with a nature trail through a ravine following Garfield Creek, which outlets to Budd Inlet in the undeveloped portion of West Bay Park. The trail forms an important pedestrian connection to West Bay Park, connecting a large residential neighborhood to the waterfront. The trail is generally in fairly good condition but some of the bridges and boardwalks are showing signs of age.

***Proposed Action:** There is \$155,000 budgeted for boardwalk and bridge replacements throughout the park system as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program. The*

boardwalks and bridges in the park will be assessed as part of this project. As bridges and boardwalks are replaced, efforts will be made to eliminate steps wherever possible to make the trail more barrier-free.

Grass Lake Nature Park (700 Kaiser Road NW)

This 172-acre park, purchased in 1991, consists of 170 acres of open space and 2.5 acres of neighborhood park. The park contains a large wetland complex and a diversity of other habitats that form part of the headwaters of Green Cove Creek. This is the city's most important open spaces for wildlife and aquatic habitat value. It has no developed facilities and fairly primitive, narrow soft-surface trails. The master plan was completed in 1997. A portion of the proposed 10 to 14 mile Capitol to Capitol trail which would connect Capitol Forest with the Washington State Capitol Campus is proposed to pass through the park. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-61 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).)

***Proposed Action:** \$1,141,000 in funding currently exists for a phase 1 development project in 2016 which would allow for the design and construction of a 10-foot-wide, 6,100-foot-long, paved pedestrian pathway from the current Kaiser Road trailhead to Harrison Boulevard. This plan also budgets \$1 million in 2021 for a project which would connect the trail system to Cooper Point Road. These two projects would serve to complete the portion of the Capitol to Capitol trail that runs through the park.*

McRostie Parcel (1415 19th Ave SE)

No improvements are planned for this 0.2-acre undeveloped open space.

Mission Creek Nature Park (1700 San Francisco Ave NE)

In this 36.8-acre park, 32.8 acres are classified as "Open Space" and 4 acres as "Neighborhood Park" classification. The park contains a large portion of the significant wetland complex at the headwaters of Mission Creek and has a mix of young and mature forest in the uplands. The "Neighborhood Park" portion of the park is undeveloped. Improvements to the "Open Space" component were made as part of an Interim Use and Management Plan in 2007. Both portions are in good condition and no major improvements are planned. A habitat assessment for the park was completed in 2015 by Public Works Environmental Services that identified restoration opportunities at the park.

Olympia Woodland Trail (1600 Eastside St. SE)

This paved, multi-use trail extends from the main trailhead at the intersection of Eastside Street and Wheeler Avenue to the Chehalis Western Trail. It is 10 feet wide and 2.5 miles long. The trail follows Indian Creek for a portion of its length and provides a potential habitat connectivity

corridor. Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 3 would extend the trail from the Eastside Street trailhead through the edge of Watershed Park ending at Henderson Boulevard. Phase 4 would extend from Henderson Boulevard to the southwest, paralleling I-5 and terminating at Tumwater Historical Park. The first two phases of the trail were built utilizing strong partnerships with the Woodland Trail Greenway Association, Washington Department of Transportation, and Thurston Regional Planning Council. The City will seek to continue and expand these partnerships moving forward with Phases 3 and 4. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-41 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).)

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$350,000 in 2018 for Phase 3 design and the Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$4.5 million for Phase 3 construction in 2022-2035. The plan budgets \$5.3 million for open space/trail acquisition in the “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the plan, some of which could be utilized for Phase 3 and/or 4 Right of Way acquisition. The City will pursue partnerships and grants for Phase 4 planning efforts.*

Priest Point Park (2600 East Bay Drive NE)

In this 313.5-acre developed park, 284.5 acres are classified as “Open Space”, 25 acres as “Community Park”, and 4 acres as “Neighborhood Park.” The park contains small “pocket estuaries” where Ellis and Mission Creeks flow into Budd Inlet. The 1.5 miles of undeveloped marine shoreline are unique within the City and provide significant habitat value and public access to Budd Inlet. While the playground and two of the picnic shelters are in good condition, the other two shelters, all of the restrooms, and the park maintenance headquarters have all reached the end of their design lives and are in need of replacement or major renovation. The Open Space is in fair condition. Invasive plants, particularly English ivy, remain a concern and will continue to be addressed via the Parks Stewardship program.

Proposed Action: *As part of OPARD’s Capital Asset Management Program \$124,000 is budgeted for Kitchen #1 (Rose Garden) reconstruction in 2016; \$50,000 for septic system repairs in 2017; \$110,000 for Restrooms 2 & 3 renovation, \$130,000 for replacing Shelter #2, \$130,000 for replacing the shelters in the upper loop and \$190,000 for replacing restroom #1 in 2018, \$55,000 for lighting replacement in 2019; and \$870,000 as partial funding for replacing the maintenance headquarters in 2020. There is also \$155,000 budgeted in 2016 for boardwalk and bridge replacements throughout the park system. The boardwalks and bridges at Priest Point Park will be assessed as part of this project.*

Trillium Park (900 Governor Stevens Ave SE)

This 4.5-acre developed open space is in good condition and no major improvements are planned.

Watershed Park (2500 Henderson Blvd SE)

This 153-acre developed open space is in good condition but the boardwalks and bridges are starting to show some signs of age.

***Proposed Action:** There is \$155,000 in 2016 budgeted for boardwalk and bridge replacements throughout the park system as part of OPARD's Capital Asset Management Program. The boardwalks and bridges in Watershed Park will be assessed as part of this project. An undeveloped portion of the park on the southwest side of Henderson Boulevard has been identified as a potential area for off-road bike trails for which the plan budgets \$200,000 in 2017. The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$500,000 for improvements to the Watershed Park trailhead.*

Wildwood Glen Parcel (2600 Hillside Dr. SE)

This is a 2-acre undeveloped open space and no major improvements are planned.

NEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARK LAND AND DEVELOPMENT

10 Neighborhood Park/Open Space Acquisitions

In order for there to be a neighborhood park within walking distance to nearly all Olympia residents, 10 new combination neighborhood park/open spaces will be acquired. While the exact size and configuration will vary depending on land availability, the concept is that each site would be approximately 5 acres in size with two acres utilized for the active neighborhood park portion and 3 acres of forest or other natural area utilized as a passive open space. This is similar to Decatur Woods, McGrath Woods, Burri and Evergreen parks, all of which have both an active and passive component. In areas where five acres are not available, smaller parcels will be considered.

***Proposed Action:** \$1.7 million is budgeted in 2017 for 5 combination neighborhood park/open space acquisitions. The plan also budgets \$4.5 million for LBA Woods acquisition, a portion of which would serve as one of the combination neighborhood park/open space sites. The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy also budgets \$2 million for the remaining four sites.*

5 Neighborhood Park Development Projects

Olympia currently has eight undeveloped neighborhood park sites and four neighborhood parks that are partially developed with interim improvements. The plan calls for fully developing five neighborhood parks over the plans 20-year planning horizon.

Proposed Action: *The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$6.9 million for developing 5 neighborhood park sites.*

Spraygrounds (Water Play Features)

A sprayground is a recreation area for water play that has little or no standing water. While they are not a substitute for a swimming pool, they are enormously popular in warm weather among young children. They provide a fun, outdoor water activity at a fraction of the cost of a pool and without the need for lifeguards as there is no risk of drowning.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$473,000 for a sprayground in 2016 and \$525,000 for a second sprayground in 2018.*

NEW COMMUNITY PARK LAND AND DEVELOPMENT

LBA Woods Acquisition

"LBA Woods" refers to two undeveloped wooded 74-acre and 72-acre parcels adjacent to LBA Park in Southeast Olympia. In July, 2015, the City entered into an option to purchase the 74-acre Morse-Merryman parcel. While a goal is to preserve as much open space as possible, a portion of the site could be utilized for athletic fields. Additional efficiencies are presented by the parcel's location adjacent to the existing developed support facilities at LBA Park. Field investigations indicate that athletic field drainage problems currently being experienced at LBA Park can be solved in a cost-effective manner by draining these fields into a former quarry excavation located nearby on the parcel.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$4.5 million in 2017 for acquisition of the 74-acre Morse-Merryman LBA Woods parcel.*

Future Land Acquisition

In order to protect the City's negotiating position, it is not always possible or desirable to identify specific parcels to acquire for future parks in a parks plan. Each parcel requires a willing seller and considerable negotiation in order to secure a purchase and sale agreement. In

recognition of this, the plan includes a Land Acquisition fund in 2017. This fund is to be utilized for open space and/or community park acquisition opportunities that would further the goals and policies of the plan and help achieve the plan's Level of Service Standards. The City would utilize the following criteria to evaluate potential purchases with this fund (listed in no particular order):

- Willing seller
- Good value
- Good location
- Limited environmental concerns
- Good recreation and/or habitat value
- Property would help achieve park Level of Service Standards or is an important trail corridor
- Property is in an underserved part of the community
- Reasonable development costs
- Reasonable maintenance costs (both while undeveloped and once fully-developed)
- High City Council and community priority

Proposed Action: *This plan includes a Land Acquisition fund in 2017. Some of these funds could go towards the acquisition of athletic-field oriented community park property.*

New Community Park Development

In order to meet both existing and future athletic field needs, the plan calls for both upgrades to existing athletic fields and development of new athletic field community parks (see p. 68 for a detailed community park needs analysis).

Proposed Action: The plan budgets \$580,000 in 2017 for upgrades to existing athletic fields. *The plan budgets ~~\$250,000~~ \$900,000 in 2018 for an athletic field park design and \$900,000 for phase 1 development in 2019. The Plan's Capital Investment Strategy identifies \$4.65 million in MPD funds in 2017-2021 to support a high priority project. Soccer Fields are one of four projects identified as a high priority project to utilize these funds. The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$3.5 million in 2022-2035 for an*

athletic park Phase 2 development project including lit, synthetic turf fields and \$700,000 for upgrades to existing fields.

Arts Center

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

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

In 2007, a Market and Feasibility Analysis for a Community Arts Center was completed by Economics Research Associates. Based on their findings, an Arts Center of 14,000 square feet is the model most financially sustainable for Olympia based on community need, economic analysis, and case studies of other arts centers. This clearinghouse for arts information and promotion, for education and creation, would include 5,000 square feet of exhibition space, 1,500 square feet of classrooms and workshops, a 250 square foot retail space, and a 2,000 square foot restaurant or café. We envision the Arts Center as the hub of the widely diverse collection of art disciplines and styles in our community. It would be a place where artists go to meet, where children and adults go to learn, where the community comes to view art, and where visitors stop in to be directed to art in our community.

There has also been an ongoing effort to provide workforce artist housing in the community. The Olympia Artspace Alliance was established as a non-profit organization in 2011 to create, foster and preserve affordable live and work space for artists and arts organizations in Olympia. While art centers and artist housing are different structural entities, in some communities, partnerships have allowed arts centers and workforce artist housing to co-exist in the same location.

Proposed Action: *The Plan's Capital Investment Strategy identifies \$4.65 million in MPD funds in 2017-2021 to support a high priority project. An Arts Center is one of four projects identified as a high priority project to utilize these funds. The Plan's "Long Range Options (2022-2035)" section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$1.5 million for an arts center in 2022-2035.*

Increased Arts Programming

OPARD's current Arts Program operates with just 1.25 FTE. In order to build this program and fulfil the goals set forth in the Municipal Arts Plan and the Comprehensive Plan, more staffing will be necessary.

Proposed Action: OPARD will work with the Olympia Arts Commission in 2016 to develop a strategy for evaluating new goals and policies that could be carried out with additional staffing. The Plan's Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$50,000 annually beginning in 2017 for increased arts programming staff.

Recreation/Aquatics Center

~~In the random sample survey conducted for this plan, when asked what the most needed recreational amenity not currently offered was, "swimming facilities" was the number one response. Neither Olympia nor any of its adjacent jurisdictions has a municipal swimming pool.~~

As The Olympia Center approaches 30 years of operation, planning efforts should begin for major renovations or replacement of The Olympia Center. This could include a swimming pool, ice rink, indoor athletic facilities and/or additional recreation amenities.

Proposed Action: The plan budgets \$300,000 in the "Long Range Options 2022-2035" section for this planning effort.

Aquatics Center/Swimming Pool

In the random sample survey conducted for this plan, when asked what the most needed recreational amenity not currently offered was, "swimming facilities" was the number one response. Neither Olympia nor any of its adjacent jurisdictions has a municipal swimming pool. There may be opportunities for OPARD to partner with neighboring jurisdictions, the school district, local health care providers or and/or other partners to make the construction and operation of an aquatics center financially feasible.

Proposed Action: The plan budgets \$100,000 in 2018 for an aquatic center feasibility study.

Community Gardens

Biting into that first juicy tomato grown in the backyard is one of the joys of summertime. With increasing urban density, fewer residents have backyards large enough for a garden or may not have backyards at all. Olympians share the growing nationwide interest in integrating community gardens into their parks systems. Community gardens bring that experience to

more people and benefit the community at large. In 2007, OPARD opened its first community garden at Sunrise Park followed by a second community garden at Yauger Park in 2011. Interest continues to grow for more community gardening opportunities.

Proposed Action: This plan budgets \$1,000,000 for a Phase 1 Athletic Field complex project in 2021. One of the complementary amenities of that project could be a community garden.

Disc Golf

In 2007, OPARD authorized the South Puget Sound Disc Golf Association (SPSDGA) to construct a disc golf course in Yauger Park as a pilot project. While the course was popular and well-used, there were several reported conflicts between disc golf users and athletic field users. As a result, the course was removed in 2011 when the southern section of the park was reconfigured to accommodate stormwater improvements. There has not been a site identified for a new disc golf course at this time but this is a park use that may be compatible in a new community park.

Proposed Action: This plan budgets \$1,000,000 for a Phase 1 Athletic Field complex project in 2021. One of the complementary amenities of that project could be a disc golf course.

Off-Leash Dog Areas

In 2010 Olympia opened its first off-leash dog area at Sunrise Park. The dog area was so popular that it became a victim of its own success. Several adjacent neighbors complained of noise, excessive odor, dust, dander, cigarette smoke, dog feces thrown into their backyards and lack of privacy. OPARD tried to mitigate the impact of the dog area on adjacent neighbors to the best of its ability. Ultimately, in 2013, the decision was made to remove the off-leash dog area and seek a more appropriate site that did not excessively impact adjacent residences. To date, OPARD has not identified an ideal site. ~~All existing parks either have inadequate space or have nearby residences or other conflicting uses.~~

Proposed Action: This plan budgets \$1,000,000 for a Phase 1 Athletic Field complex project in 2021. One of the complementary amenities of that project could be an off-leash dog area (separate from the athletic fields) if the site is suitable. Staff will also continue to assess Olympia's existing park system and any future park acquisitions for potential off-leash dog sites.

Off-Road Bike Park

During the past several years, OPARD has been working closely with the South Sound Bike Park Alliance (SSBPA) to provide off-road biking opportunities in Olympia's parks. In 2015, OPARD

opened its first pump track at Yauger Park. (This small loop trail with dirt berms and rollers is designed for bicycling without the bicyclist pedaling.) The SSBBA has initially identified the portion of Watershed Park on the southwest side of Henderson Boulevard as a good potential site for a mountain bike skills park. Should the City purchase the “Kaiser Heights” property in Southwest Olympia, however, this site might also be a good (or even better) location. Either of these sites would provide a place to mountain bike without having to drive to Capitol Forest or other regional bike parks.

***Proposed Action:** OPARD will continue to work with SSBPA to expand the existing off-road bike area at Yauger Park. Existing funds are allocated to conduct a feasibility study for a larger off-road bike facility at another site. The study would include an assessment of potential impacts to adjacent neighbors and ways to minimize those potential impacts. This plan budgets \$200,000 for the construction of an off-road bike park in 2017.*

Pickleball

Pickleball is a sport in which players use solid paddles to hit a perforated plastic ball, similar to a wiffle ball, over a net. The sport shares features of other racquet sports, the dimensions and layout of a badminton court, and a net and rules similar to tennis, with a few modifications. It is rapidly growing in popularity in Olympia and a group of players have been playing several times a week at the courts at Stevens Field and at the Olympia Center. In response to requests from this group, OPARD recently striped two of the outdoor tennis courts at Woodruff Park for pickleball and added striping for an additional indoor court at The Olympia Center.

***Proposed Action:** OPARD will continue to monitor the growing popularity of this sport and consider striping additional tennis courts for Pickleball as needed. As neighborhood parks are developed, Pickleball courts will be considered during the design process. This plan also budgets \$1,000,000 for a Phase 1 (non-field) Athletic Field complex project in 2021. Pickleball courts could be considered as amenities for that project.*

Skate Park Expansion

OPARD currently manages an 11,000 square foot skate court at Yauger Park as well as a smaller, beginners skate “node” at Friendly Grove Park. The skate court at Yauger Park is 15 years old and is starting to show signs of age. It is also sometimes at capacity. In order to accommodate the growing numbers of skaters and to be able to provide a state-of-the-art facility, an additional skate court will need to be constructed.

Proposed Action: Prior funds are budgeted to add some modern features to the existing Yauger Park skate court. This plan also budgets \$1,000,000 for a Phase 1 (non-field) Athletic Field complex project in 2021. One of the amenities of that project could be a new skate court.

ADA Transition Plan

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is a civil rights statute that prohibits discrimination against people who have disabilities. It requires that facilities for public use are designed and constructed to be accessible by people with disabilities. Although all new facilities are ADA-compliant, many of Olympia parks and facilities were built before the ADA was passed in 1990. To ensure full compliance, OPARD will prepare an ADA Transition Plan, an assessment of the park system and prioritization of facilities that may be in need of upgrading.

Proposed Action: OPARD will prepare an ADA transition plan and utilize the findings to prioritize ADA upgrades to existing parks.

NEW OPEN SPACE/TRAIL LAND AND DEVELOPMENT

In the random sample survey for this plan, respondents were asked to rank a series of 13 different potential new projects. The number one response was “Trails” followed by “Natural Open Space.” Clearly Olympia residents have a strong desire for open space and trails in their community.

LBA Woods

“LBA Woods” refers to two undeveloped, wooded 74-acre and 72-acre parcels adjacent to LBA Park in Southeast Olympia. During a series of neighborhood input meetings for this plan, purchasing LBA Woods for open space and trails was by far the number one requested project; it was mentioned by participants at every meeting, and for some meetings it was the predominant theme.

In July, 2015, the City entered into an option to purchase the 74-acre Morse-Merryman parcel to expand its inventory of passive open space and secure additional athletic field-oriented community park acreage, both of which can be accommodated on this site.

Proposed Action: This plan budgets \$4.5 million in 2017 for acquisition of the 74-acre Morse-Merryman LBA Woods parcel. The plan also budgets \$100,000 in 2018 for interim trail and parking improvements on the parcel(s).

Kaiser Woods

“Kaiser Woods” refers to 74-acres of wooded parcels west of Ken Lake in Southwest Olympia formerly proposed for the Kaiser Heights development. In August, 2015, the City entered into an option to purchase the “Kaiser Woods” parcels. “Kaiser Woods” could be a good site for off-road bike trails, pending an analysis of the potential impacts on adjacent neighbors; this area could prove Olympia residents an opportunity for mountain biking within Olympia City Limits.

Proposed Action: *This plan budgets \$800,000 in 2017 to purchase the “Kaiser Woods” parcels.*

West Bay Woods

“West Bay Woods” refers to the area of undeveloped, forested parcels in West Olympia in the Schneider Creek watershed. In late 2014, City Environmental Stewardship staff collaborated with the Olympia Coalition for Ecosystems Preservation (OlyEcosystems) to conduct wildlife habitat enhancement on a 4.5 acre site located near the intersection of Rogers St. NW and Dickinson Ave. NW. This site is of particular value as wildlife habitat because it is some of the last breeding and nesting habitat for the Pacific great blue heron (*Ardea herodias fannini*) found within Olympia city limits. The City has since been working closely with OlyEcosystems to identify other priority parcels for conservation in this area. In addition to habitat preservation, acquisition of some of the parcels in this area could provide good opportunities for people to experience nature in their neighborhood and important trail connections from the neighborhood down to West Bay Drive and West Bay Park.

Proposed Action: *The plan includes a Land Acquisition Fund in 2017. Some of these funds could go towards the acquisition of priority West Bay Woods parcels.*

Neighborhood Park/Open Space Sites

The 2010 Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan put forward a goal of having all residences within walking distance (one-half mile) of a neighborhood park. With the strong value that Olympians put on open space, this plan expands that goal to have both a neighborhood park and an open space within walking distance to all residents. As part of the planning process for this plan, staff conducted a GIS analysis to determine which areas of the community were not walking distance to either a neighborhood park or an open space (See Map 6-1). Through this analysis it was determined that 10 combination neighborhood park/open space sites were needed to achieve this goal.

Proposed Action: This plan budgets \$1.7 million in 2017 to purchase 5 combination neighborhood park/open space sites. The plan also budgets \$4.5 million in 2017 for acquisition of “LBA Woods,” a portion of which would service as the open space for that area. The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$2 million for four additional combination neighborhood park/open space sites.

Land Acquisition Fund

The plan includes a Land Acquisition Fund in 2017 to be utilized for open space or community park acquisition opportunities. See p. 87 for a discussion of this fund.

Long Range Open Space/Trail Acquisitions

The plan identifies funds for 54 acres of as-yet-to-be-identified open space/trail corridors to maintain the plan’s Level of Service Standard for open space.

Proposed Action: The Plan’s “Long Range Options (2022-2035)” section of the Capital Investment Strategy budgets \$5.4 million for open space/trail acquisition. At \$100,000 per acre, this would be approximately 54 acres.

Potential Trail Corridor Projects

The [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#) identifies several regional trail priorities within the Olympia planning area; these are described below. All of these trails are long-term priorities for the City. When complete, these trails will help foster the goal of an interconnected system of parks and trails, which will result in greater use and appreciation of the parks themselves. Many of these trail corridors would also serve as multimodal transportation options, providing alternatives to driving. It is difficult to plan trail corridor acquisition; all of the routes will require either railroad abandonment or multiple property owners willing to sell.

Capitol to Capitol Trail

The Capitol to Capitol Trail is a proposed east-west route that uses existing, planned and proposed trails and on-street facilities to create a recreational corridor between the State Capitol and the State Capitol Forest. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-61 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).) A portion of this proposed trail corridor runs through Grass Lake Nature Park and is discussed on p. 84.

Chambers Lake Loop Trail

This is a 3-mile recreational trail around the western shore of Chambers Lake that would connect on either end with the Chehalis-Western Trail. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-29 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).)



Downtown Railroad Trail

This proposed 2-mile trail corridor is the railroad right-of-way owned by Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) that runs from Heritage Park through the train tunnel under downtown Olympia, and then along the Union Pacific line to the Tumwater city limits. It then continues on as the proposed East Olympia Trail through Tumwater, eventually connecting with the Chehalis-Western Trail. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-57 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).) This corridor is still used for rail transport, so BNSF would need to abandon this line before it could be pursued as a recreational trail.

Olympia Waterfront Route

Sometimes referred to as “The Big W,” this is a collection of multiple on-street facilities, recreational shared-use trails, parks and sidewalks that would link West Bay Park, Percival Landing, the Port of Olympia, East Bay Park, and Priest Point Park.

Olympia Woodland Trail

Phases I & II of The Olympia Woodland Trail are complete and Phases III & IV remain to be completed. (See p. 84 for a detailed discussion of this trail corridor.)

Percival Canyon Trail

This is a proposed 2.5-mile trail corridor along Percival Creek from Deschutes Parkway to R.W. Johnson Boulevard/21st Avenue. From R.W. Johnson Boulevard, the trail corridor becomes the Black Lake Trail and then the Gate-Belmore Trail. Together, these trails would provide a non-motorized trail connection from Olympia to western Thurston County. They would also link to the proposed West Bay Trail via Deschutes Parkway. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad bed is the preferred alignment for this trail. However, the corridor is actively used for train transport, so acquisition and development of this corridor hinges on abandonment of the rail line. (For more detailed information on this trail corridor, see p. 3-73 of the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#).)

West Bay Trail

This is a proposed 1.5-mile trail corridor along the West Bay shoreline from Deschutes Parkway to Raft Avenue (near the West Bay Marina). (See p. 81 for a detailed discussion of this trail corridor.)

The following trails provide important linkages and are thus included in this plan, although they are not identified in the *Thurston Regional Trails Plan*.

Mission Creek Nature Park to Priest Point Park Trail

This proposed 0.8-mile trail corridor would connect Mission Creek Nature Park to Priest Point Park. Mission Creek links these two parks, and ideally much of the trail would be located along the creek corridor. Between the two parks, the creek passes through about 20 private parcels. Since it may be difficult to secure a trail easement through all of these parcels, portions of the trail may have to be located on the street.

Woodard Creek Trail

This proposed 2-mile trail greenway begins at Martin Way and runs northward along Woodard Creek to 26th Avenue. Much of this corridor is owned by Providence St. Peter Hospital and representatives from the hospital have expressed interest over the years in providing a public trail corridor in this area. A link from this trail to 8th Avenue Park should be explored.

Yauger Park to Grass Lake Trail

This proposed 1.3-mile trail would link Yauger Park to Grass Lake Nature Park and then continue north to the Cooper Crest parcel. This project is discussed on p. 84.

Proposed Action: *To ensure that the City is in a position to act on trail corridor opportunities as they may arise, the plan includes a “Land Acquisition Fund” in 2017, some of which could be utilized for the acquisition of trail corridors.*

Neighborhood Pathways Program

Neighborhood pathways are short connections for people walking and biking that connect streets to parks, schools and other streets where no motor vehicle connection exists. These pathways shorten trips for people walking and biking and provide more comfortable, off-street routes. The Neighborhood Pathways Program is implemented by Public Works and was developed as a result of a City Council initiative to improve neighborhood walkability. Since 2010, OPARD typically contributes \$25,000 annually to the program for connections to parks and trails. To date, improved pathways connections to West Bay Park, Trillium Park and

Decatur Woods Park are complete and a project to connect to the Olympia Woodland Trail is planned for 2016.

Proposed Action: *\$25,000 is budgeted annually to contribute towards the Neighborhood Pathways Program focusing on connections to parks and trails.*

Natural Resource Management

As noted on p. 25, one of the challenges facing Olympia's park system is effective management of the over 800 acres of natural areas set aside as open space. OPARD has been working closely with the recently-formed Environmental Services division of the Public Works Department in the natural resource management of several park properties. The Environmental Services division has begun writing natural resource management plans for some of Olympia's parks. These plans will help the department assess whether additional resources may be necessary in order to effectively manage Olympia's open space system.

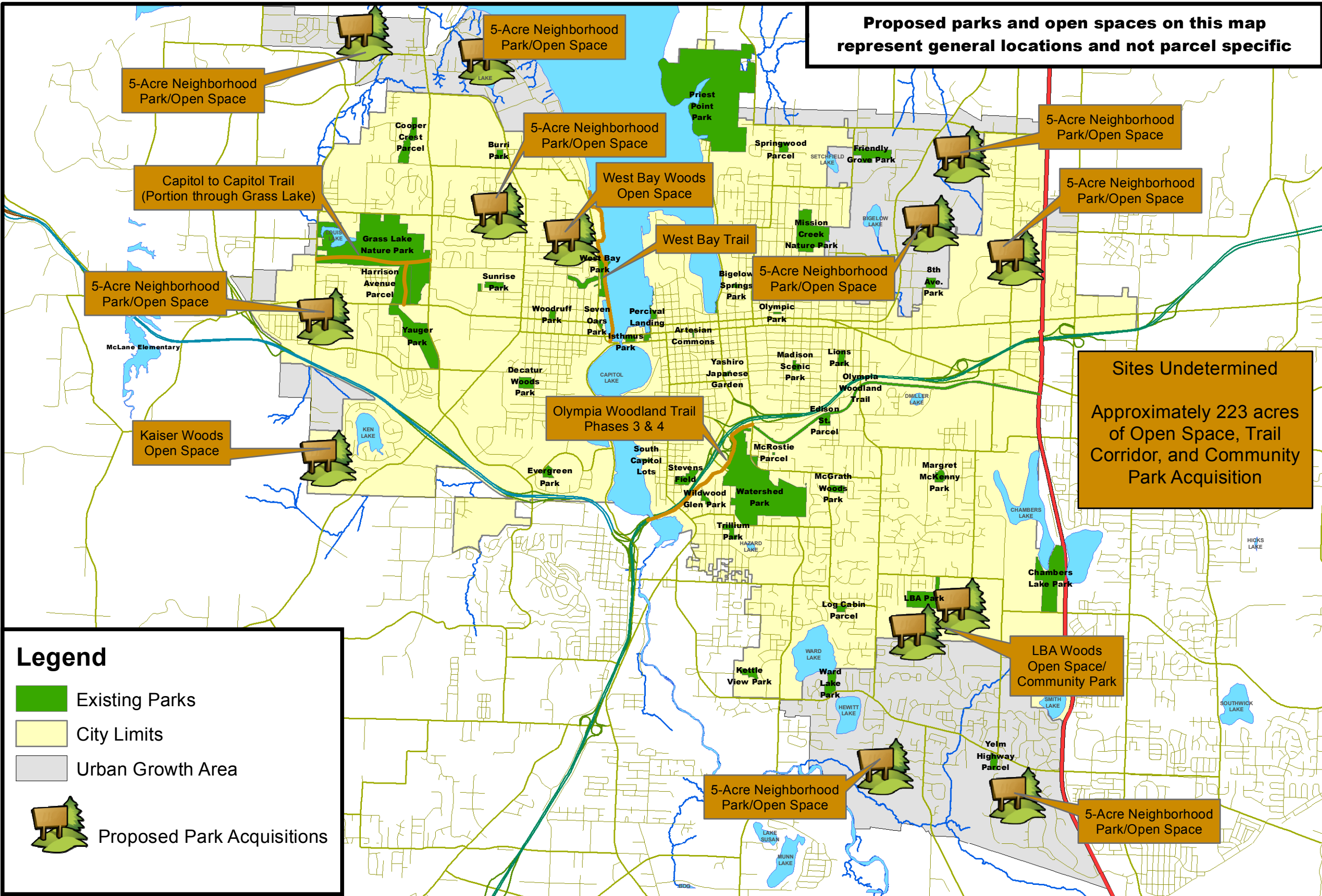
Proposed Action: The Department will continue to develop the partnership with Environmental Services in the management of the natural areas within the park system. OPARD also intends to pursue grants to implement future restoration and habitat work on park properties in partnership with other city departments and local organizations.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS AND OPEN SPACES MAP

The Existing and Proposed Parks and Open Spaces Map (Map 7-1) graphically represents Olympia's future park system. Some important notes about the map are:

- The map shows proposed park and open space locations. The intent is to show generally where a park or open space should be located. The actual location will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost, and the property owner's willingness to sell.
- The location and arrangement of the parks is designed to serve the entire Planning Area (including the area within Olympia City Limits and the Urban Growth Area - UGA).
- Names of proposed parks are for reference only and not yet approved by the City Council.
- Proposed improvements for each park and open space are outlined previously in this chapter.

Proposed parks and open spaces on this map represent general locations and not parcel specific



Sites Undetermined
Approximately 223 acres of Open Space, Trail Corridor, and Community Park Acquisition

Legend

- Existing Parks
- City Limits
- Urban Growth Area
- Proposed Park Acquisitions



Map created 12/15/15
Please contact the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department with questions: olympiaparks@ci.olympia.wa.us, (360) 753-8380.



The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and or user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan

Existing and Proposed Parks and Open Spaces

Map 7-1

NEW PROGRAMS

In addition to parks and open spaces, this plan identifies several new programs to be implemented during the next ten years:

New Arts Programs

The [Comprehensive Plan](#) is the City's main tool to shape the direction and development of our community based on extensive public outreach and response. The goals and policies adopted by Council become action plan and work plan items over the next 20 years to achieve the kind of community Olympians say they want. This most recent Comprehensive Plan included new directions for arts in the community such as:

- Encourage art in vacant storefronts.
- Encourage neighborhood art studios.
- Support art installations that produce solar or wind generated energy.
- Help artists, organizations and businesses identify possible locations in commercial areas for studios and exhibition space.
- Establish an "art in city buildings" program that would host rotating art exhibits.
- Establish and promote a theater and entertainment district in downtown Olympia.
- Create a range of opportunities for the public to interact with art; from small workshops to large community events.
- Encourage early arts education opportunities.
- Pursue a regional community arts center.
- Pursue affordable housing and studio/rehearsal space for artists, including support for, or participation in, establishing or constructing buildings or sections of buildings that provide living, work and gallery space exclusively for artists.

Some of these directions are a shift in emphasis, others are new programs. With a staff of 1.25 FTE, these projects are on top of a currently robust work plan and will be addressed incrementally, as time and staffing allow. More aggressive pursuit of these directives can only happen with increased program staffing.

In addition to the Comprehensive Plan and Parks Plan, the Arts Commission also produces their own annual Municipal Art Plan, which proposes projects which would draw from the Municipal Art Fund and provides a 5-year planning horizon for new public art projects.

New Environmental Initiatives

In the last several years, OPARD has embraced a green mindset, implementing environmentally friendly design, achieving LEED certification for the redevelopment of Percival Landing, conducting extensive environmental cleanup at Percival Landing and West Bay Park, implementing a Pesticide-Free Parks Program, and more. OPARD will continue to lead by example by embracing green technology and practices.

***Proposed Action:** \$450,000 is budgeted in 2017 to complete environmental cleanup at West Bay Park. OPARD will also explore alternatives to gas-powered equipment, and consider reduced maintenance by gas-powered equipment in planning new parks. The Department will continue to research and utilize other means of vegetation management to further reduce chemical applications and will explore making the Pesticide-Free Parks initiative permanent and expand it to other parks. OPARD will explore the potential for adding edible landscaping to parks, and will continue to explore ways to minimize stormwater runoff in parks. The Department will also pursue LEED certification for future park development projects whenever feasible.*

Maintenance Facility Needs Assessment

Currently all Parks maintenance operations are based at the Priest Point Park maintenance facility. Approximately 20 full time employees and 20 seasonal employees report to work at this facility. Additionally, almost all maintenance equipment is stationed at the park. The maintenance facility at Priest Point Park is outdated, undersized and inadequate to meet the needs of current operations. As the City adds new parks and facilities, the need for maintenance staff, equipment, and materials will only increase.

***Proposed Action:** The Department is currently working with a consultant to prepare a planning/feasibility study that will assist the City in identifying the space needs and site requirements for an Operations and Maintenance complex to meet the needs of both Public Works and Parks Maintenance now and into the future.*

BUSINESS PLAN

WHAT IS A BUSINESS PLAN?

The vision created in this Plan for parks, facilities, recreation, and arts is crucial to Olympia. The business of providing and managing the delivery of services the public expects from the Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department is equally critical. Annually, through the City's Operating and Capital budgets, millions of dollars are invested in staff, equipment and supplies to provide facilities and activities which shape the quality of life in Olympia.

The Business Plan has two parts—the **CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY (CIS)** and **DEPARTMENT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**. The CIS forecasts future new facilities and lands needed to serve a growing Olympia community. In addition to new facilities, the CIS will include major facility renovations that are identified through the Department's Capital Asset Management Program. The CIS forecasts park investments out to the year 2035, but projects beyond 2021 are conceptual. Of critical importance is the role the CIS serves in guiding the annual Capital Facilities Plan, which in turn, becomes the OPARD's annual capital budget.

Secondly, the Business Plan is about performance measurement. It includes a description of what services are provided, how the Department is organized to deliver services, and how performance measures are employed to determine the success of the business conducted. The Business Plan is organized around the Divisions in the Department. Within each Division, the public will be able to see what services are provided and how the Department is performing in providing those services. Through a commitment to performance measurement, the Department strives to achieve the following:

- Promote community involvement and actively seek input in the operation of the Department
- Offer quality recreational and educational activities aimed at satisfying the needs of varying age levels and interests
- Maintain and improve the appearance and safety of parks and facilities at the highest level possible within available resources
- Develop data to efficiently manage delivery of quality services to the community
- Serve as a critical partner in planning for growth in Olympia
- Sustain and expand the role of arts in shaping the quality of life in Olympia and community culture.

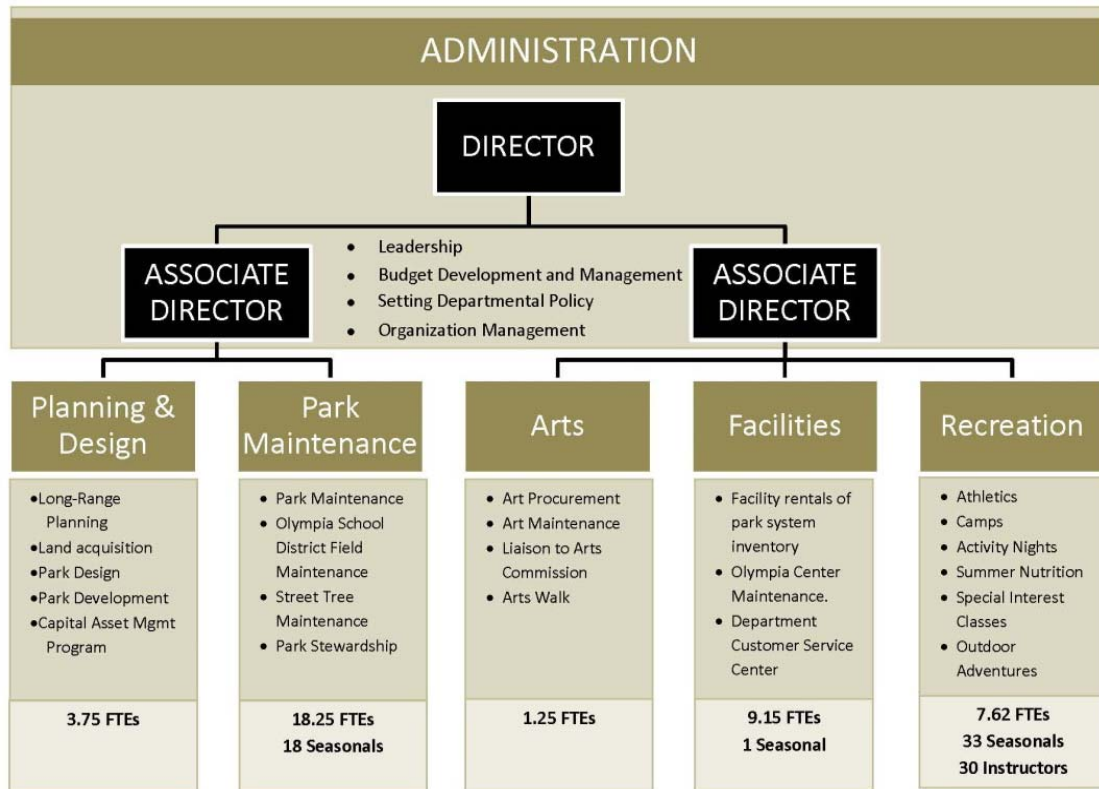
The Department has a priority of using data to assist in making decisions. The establishment of a department annual Performance Report will assist in developing a business culture that clarifies the expectations of staff in a measurable way. This report will include measurable data that is not only important to the business of the department but also acknowledges key metrics defined by the community.

WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

The Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department is organized into six divisions. The organizational chart below shows how the Department is organized and includes key services and current staffing levels.

DIVISION OVERVIEW

The key to successful public service is understanding what the community needs and values,



and the ability to respond with a system of service delivery that meets public expectations within available resources. Outlined below is an overview of each Division and the major areas of service each provides the City.

The **ADMINISTRATION** division is leadership. Leadership is delivered in the form of policy guidance, human resources planning and budget development and management. The Administration Division provides direct support to the City Council, City Manager and City Executive Team. The Administration Division also sets the work program for the Department and establishes the work culture. Members of the Administration Division are conduits to and from the community and serve as communicators of Department direction on major issues.

The **PLANNING AND DESIGN** division is long range facility planning, land acquisition, park design and development, condition assessment and major infrastructure rehabilitation. This Division prepares the *Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan*, and participates in other long range planning efforts conducted by other Departments. The Division provides policy guidance and direction on all issues related to parks.

The Planning and Design Division is responsible for the Department Capital Budget which is the funding source for turning plans into projects. The Division oversees the revenues and expenses of capital funding and the financial accounting for land acquisition and park construction projects. Once capital funds are secured, staff in this Division work with the community to design and build parks and park amenities. As a result, they track acres of parkland, types and number of park facilities, park amenities, and park condition.

A Capital Asset Management Program (CAMP) has been developed to assess the condition of park infrastructure and prioritize park major maintenance projects to keep parks safe and accessible. The culmination of rating condition and estimating costs for repairs for each park results in a performance measure titled “Facility Condition Index” or FCI. The FCI is a formula where the total cost of repairs (the maintenance backlog) is divided by the current estimated replacement value of the park assets (not including land). The FCI approach is used by the National Park Service and other communities as a way to communicate the overall condition of a park system.

There is a vital relationship between the Planning and Design division and the Park Maintenance division. Olympia, like many communities, has built new facilities without concurrently setting aside the funds for maintenance. In the future, it is critical that each new park project contain both a capital and operations/maintenance cost estimate before a project goes beyond design. Both divisions must commit to securing these funds to ensure that the maintenance backlog doesn’t increase and the FCI for the park system doesn’t slide any lower.

The **PARK MAINTENANCE** division maintains parks so that they are clean, safe and accessible for public use and enjoyment. Over the last year, the Park Maintenance leadership team has invested heavily in the creation of a Park Asset Management Program. This Program is all about understanding the costs involved in maintaining each park in Olympia’s park system.

2016 PARKS, ARTS & RECREATION PLAN

The first step in developing the Park Asset Management Program was to create a Maintenance Management Plan (MMP) for each park. The MMP is a spreadsheet listing 19 maintenance tasks and the frequency, expressed in staff hours per each task, over a calendar year. An example of an MMP for Yaeger Park is shown in Table 1. The MMP methodology will also be used to analyze service levels and maintenance methods to find the most cost-effective ways to maintain parks.

The second step in creating the Park Asset Management Program was to track the actual hours staff spent on park maintenance for an entire year. As a result, we have an excellent understanding of the current labor and expense to maintain each park and our total park

Table 1

Olympia Parks Maintenance Management Program																							
Yaeger Park																							
Annual Task Frequency Schedule																							
Task No.	Task	Inventory	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Frequency	Production Rate	Unit	Minutes per Unit	Quantity	Total Minutes	Total Hours-Oly Actual	Total Hours-calculated
	Art Maintenance																						
	Building Maintenance	1	park	1		1									1	3	1	park	340	1.00	1,020	17	17
	Electrical/Lighting	1	park			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			8	1	park	310.5	1.00	2,484	41	41
	Field Preparation	1	park			20	20	20	20	20	20	20				140	1	park	337.5	1.00	47,250	788	788
	Fountain Maintenance	1	park			1									1	2	1	park	210	1.00	420	7	7
	Hardscape Maintenance																						
	Landscape Maintenance	1	park			1	2	4	4	4	4	4				23	1	park	564.26	1.00	12,978	216	216
	Mowing	387,000	sf			1	2	4	4	4	4	4				23	30,000	sf	100	12.90	29,670	495	495
	Natural Resource Management	1	park		1	1										2	1	park	300	1.00	600	10	10
	Park Irrigation	1	park			1	4	4	4	4	4	4				29	1	park	391.03	1.00	11,340	189	189
	Park Roving	1	park	30	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	358	1	park	430.3	1.00	154,047	2,568	2,567
	Playground Maintenance	1	park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	park	120	1.00	1,440	24	24
	Plumbing/Fixtures	1	park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	park	108	1.00	1,296	22	22
	Special Event																						0
	Structure Maintenance	1	park			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			8	1	park	3150	1.00	25,200	420	420
	Trails Maintenance	1	park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	park	1981.5	1.00	23,778	396	396
	Tree Maintenance	1	park				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	park	344	1.00	3,096	52	52
	Turf Maintenance	1	park			1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1		27	1	park	302.66	1.00	8,172	136	136
	Vandalism	1	park	1	1		1		1	1	1	1				8	1	park	255	1.00	2,040	34	34
	Total Hours					5,414																5,414	5413.85
	Total Overhead Hours 54%					2,924																	
	Total Labor & Overhead Hours					8,338																	
	Total Labor & Overhead Costs @ \$33/ Hour					\$275,139																	
	Supervisory at 21% @ \$58/hr					\$101,551																	
	Supplies & Equipment @ 32%					\$120,541																	
	Total Annual Maintenance Cost					\$497,231																	
	High Annual Maintenance Cost (+ 10%)					\$546,954																	
	Low Annual Maintenance Cost (-10%)					\$447,508																	

system.

The final step is to establish a service level for each park. The service level gives the community an understanding of how parks are intended to be maintained. Service levels differ based on the use, liability and aesthetic anticipated for each park. Once the service level for each park is assigned, then the MMP for each park is adjusted to ensure the hours and supplies (and ultimately funding) are sufficient to maintain each park. If funding is not sufficient to maintain each park to the assigned service level, then either the service level needs to drop, hours reduced from one park to cover another, or new funding is provided to makeup what is needed to meet the service level. This analysis is expected to be complete in 2016.

The Park Maintenance division also includes the Park Stewardship Program which provides two key services. The first is Volunteers In Parks which manages hundreds of volunteers every year that contribute thousands of hours to improve parks by pulling ivy in forests, restoring/planting native plants, weeding in parks, and spreading gravel on trails. Volunteerism in parks is a wonderful expression of people’s love for their community and its park system.



The second key service in the Stewardship Program is the Park Ranger function. The Park Ranger’s responsibilities are many, but authority is limited. The OPARD Park Ranger is not a fully commissioned police officer and has no authorization to make arrests. However, the Park Ranger is uniformed and spends a limited amount of time patrolling parks, coordinating with the Olympia Police Department on civil and criminal issues, and reminding park users about park rules.

The **RECREATION** division provides access to recreational opportunities for the community. Recreation has five primary areas of service; Youth, Teen, Athletics, Classes and Outdoor Adventures. Unlike any other division in OPARD, the majority of the recreation activities provided to the community are fee-based in nature, and require a high level of financial self-sufficiency. A successful recreation program requires professional staff, creative marketing and safety awareness.

In 2015, the Recreation Division contracted with a nationally based agency called the “Learning Resources Network” to provide a thorough audit of existing Recreation Division business practices. This audit utilized activity registration data, organizational structure and marketing practices, and compared those results to national benchmarks. The summary of the report is that OPARD Recreation Division is operating at a very high level with three consecutive years of revenue growth. It also highlights clear opportunities for continued growth in the following areas:

1. **Community Engagement** – The recreation program will benefit from improved and consistent connections to the community beyond the staff/customer relationship. Staff time must be dedicated to establishing new market segments, engaging customers in focus groups, developing win/win partnerships and exploring new special events.

Maintaining a customer repeat rate of 40% while increasing New Offerings to 15% are realistic goals for the next five years.

2. **Effective Organization** – Staffing levels must be consistent with the demands of the services being offered. The primary focus of the City’s Recreation Program staff should be on (1) delivery of high quality programs and (2) program development and growth of new programs. An assessment of the capacity of the Customer Service Team and taking advantage of skills and abilities in that work unit will ultimately build a more sustainable program for the City. A Staff Productivity (Total Revenue/Total FTE Engaged in Revenue Generation) goal of \$150,000+ is a reasonable goal that will make Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation an industry leader.
3. **Marketing Commitment** – A continued emphasis on smart marketing and using industry best practices is important to continue strong registration numbers in the recreation program. In addition, the Department should find additional resources to improve the quantity and quality of marketing materials. A goal of 8% of the recreation budget is a sound and attainable goal to strive towards.

The **FACILITIES** division facilitates access to a variety of reservable facilities in the department inventory. These facilities include athletic fields, park shelters, Artesian Commons Park, The Olympia Center, Percival Landing moorage and the Harbor House. Staff designs and implements policies and procedures that guide the public’s use, including regulations, use prioritization, and fees.

Meeting the customer’s expectations from reservation through event cleanup is a strong focus for the department. Staff and equipment/supply resources must be available to meet the needs of a user before a facility can be considered for public rental. Because of this, facilities (and connected services) available for reservation are reviewed annually and adjustments are made to ensure a good experience for all that are involved.

As with Recreation, marketing is an important function to ensure current and potential customers are aware of the variety of facility rentals provided by the Parks, Arts & Recreation Department. Staff will allocate time in the upcoming plan cycle to find ways to dedicate a minimum of 5% of the overall facility budget to marketing. Currently marketing resources are less than 1% of this division’s budget.



The **ARTS** division creates community identity and civic engagement through public art and Arts Walk. The Arts division manages a growing collection of (currently) 100 individual pieces of public art. This includes acquisition, maintenance and education programming. These artworks, both sculpture and flatwork, are found in public parks and buildings throughout the city. Programs and policy are shaped by the Olympia Arts Commission, a nine-member advisory committee to City Council. Direction is also given by the City's Comprehensive Plan and the Municipal Art Plan, which proposes annual projects which draw from the Municipal Art Fund and provides a 5 year planning horizon for new public art projects. The focus of the division is two-fold:

1. **Public Art**- Olympia's public art programs and purchases are funded through two sources: a \$1 per Capita allocation from the City's General Fund that was initiated in 1990, and a 1% for Art set-aside for City construction projects over \$500,000 in value that are visible and usable by the public. Funds from these sources are deposited in a Municipal Arts Fund. The Municipal Art Plan establishes budgets for new public art projects undertaken by the City, whether in conjunction with new capital projects or independent of them. Projects range from small (less than \$15k) to major (over \$50k) installations involving design teams, and may include visual, literary and performing arts.
2. **Art Walk**- In addition, the twice annual Arts Walk, currently in its 26th year, brings together 100+ downtown businesses and 400+ area artists to celebrate the creativity in our community. Voted "Best Art Event" in 2013 and 2014 by readers of *The Weekly Volcano*, Arts Walk is often credited as a defining event for Olympia, one that invites 10,000+ visitors into our downtown core to engage in the arts, play, shop and dine.

OTHER AREAS OF EMPHASIS

The **SAFE AND SECURE PARKS INITIATIVE** is the highest priority of the Department. Its purpose is to keep Olympia parks, facilities and activities safe. In 2015, the Department initiated the initiative in response to growing trends of vandalism, drug and alcohol use, illegal camping, and threatening behavior occurring in parks. All Department Divisions are currently working together to adjust policies, procedures, and operations in ways that improve safety of our parks and facilities.

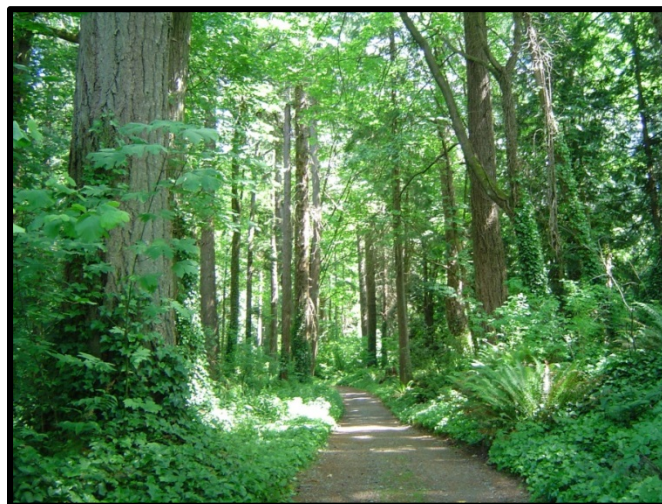
OPARD will continue to be aggressive in pursuing **GRANTS AND DONATIONS** from all available funding sources in order to maximize the public investment in Parks, Arts & Recreation facilities and services. The Department will specifically target County, State, and Federal funding opportunities to enhance projects identified throughout the plan. OPARD will also continue to

work with non-profit agencies such as the PARC Foundation of Thurston County to solicit local funding opportunities, sponsorships, and donations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Plan's Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) is a table that shows anticipated revenue and proposed capital projects during the Plan's 20-year planning horizon. The first six years of the CIS table (2016-2021) is titled the "Capital Facilities Plan" and includes the year each project is anticipated to be funded. The remaining 14 years (2022-2035) is titled "Long Range Options." Since the Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan is updated every 6 years, it is anticipated that the next plan (anticipated to be completed in 2022) could include a project list that varies from this Plan's list; The community may express different priorities at that time. Other considerations when reviewing the CIS table:

- The table shows OPARD's revenue sources for capital projects: Voted Utility Tax, Non-Voted Utility Tax, Park Impact Fees, SEPA Mitigation Fees, and Metropolitan Park District revenue. General Fund Support is not shown but is the primary source of the Department's operating budget.
- Each revenue stream is shown separately in the table in a slightly different shade of green. Park acquisition projects are highlighted to make them easier to locate.
- The CIS table is based on projected revenue streams, planning-level cost estimates, and land acquisition costs that may vary significantly from actual costs. While every effort has been made to make the figures in this table as accurate as possible, there are many unknowns that could have a significant impact on implementation.



2016 Parks Arts and Recreation Plan Capital Investment Strategy

***DISCLAIMER:** This plan is based on projected revenue streams, planning level cost estimates, and land acquisition costs that may vary significantly from actual revenues and costs. While every effort has been made to make the figures in this table as accurate as possible, there are many unknowns that could have a significant impact on implementation.

Highlights
Land Acquisition - Path to 500 Acres:
417 total acres of acquisition (343 by 2020)
LBA Woods & Kaiser Woods
Athletic field community park
10 new neighborhood park sites
Development Projects
Percival Landing Phase 2 Partial Funding
Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 3
West Bay Park and Trail Phase 2
Athletic Field Complex
Maintenance backlog eliminated in 6 years

6 Year Capital Facilities Plan (2016-2021)*

2% Voted Utility Tax and 1/2% Non-Voted Utility Tax	Unallocated	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
VUT (2%) + Non VUT (1/2%) Revenue			2,356,250	2,356,250	2,356,250	2,356,250	2,356,250	11,781,250
\$18M Bonding Capacity (\$2,250,000 annual payment)			18,000,000					
LBA Woods Acquisition - 74 acres			(4,500,000)					
Kaiser Heights acquisition - 75 acres			(800,000)					
Land Acquisition (approx 169 acres @ \$65K/acre)				(11,000,000)				
5 Neigh Park/Open Space Site Acquisitions (approx 25 acres @ \$65K/acre)				(1,700,000)				
Balance			0					

Long Range Options (2022-2035)

2% Voted Utility Tax and 1/2% Non-VUT	
VUT/Non-VUT Collections (2022-2035)	32,987,500
Carryover balance from 2021	531,250
Debt Service payments on 2017 \$18M bond	(11,250,000)
Open Space/Trail Acq. (Approx 28 acres @ \$100K/acre)	(2,800,000)
3 neighborhood park development projects @ \$1.5M	(4,500,000)
Art Center Development Project	(1,500,000)
Athletic Field Park Phase 2 Development (fields)	(3,500,000)
Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 3 (Eastside-Hend.)	(4,500,000)
West Bay Park and Trail Phase 2 Development	(5,000,000)
Sunrise Park Shelter	(200,000)
Yelm Highway Parcel Soil Cleanup	(250,000)
Balance	18,750

Projects Already Funded
Neighborhood Parks
Kettle View Park Interpretive Signage
Kettle View Park Bike Shelter
Margaret McKenny Playground
Open Space
Olympia Woodland Trail Hub Junction
Off-Road Bike Park Plan
Community Parks
Madison Scenic Park Improvements
Percival Landing 2015 Repairs
West Bay Park Master Plan
Isthmus Parcel Demolition
Heritage Fountain Repairs
Percival Landing Annual Insp/Maint
Percival Landing Bulkhead Replacement
Yauger Park Bike Skills Area

Non-Voted Utility Tax (1/2%) or year-end funds		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Major Maintenance		(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(471,250)	(2,827,500)
Balance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Non-Voted Utility Tax (1/2%) or year-end funds	
Major Maintenance (portion of \$750K total)	(6,597,500)
Balance	0

Metropolitan Park District	Unallocated	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	
Metropolitan Park District Annual Revenue (projections based on \$.54/\$1000 assessed value)			3,216,000	3,248,000	3,280,000	3,313,000	3,346,000	16,403,000	
Fix it first									
Major Maintenance			(278,750)	(278,750)	(278,750)	(278,750)	(278,750)	(1,393,750)	
Planning and Maintenance currently funded with VUT			(753,000)	(776,000)	(799,000)	(823,000)	(848,000)	(3,999,000)	
Restoration of Custodial and Landscape Crews			(240,000)	(247,000)	(254,000)	(262,000)	(270,000)	(1,273,000)	
Parks Maintenance Admin Staff			(30,000)	(31,000)	(32,000)	(33,000)	(34,000)	(160,000)	
Arts Maintenance Staff			(10,000)	(10,300)	(10,600)	(10,900)	(11,200)	(53,000)	
Maintenance Staff for new land & projects			(115,000)	(150,000)	(212,000)	(234,000)	(286,000)	(997,000)	
Make it safe									
Proactive enforcement in parks			(260,000)	(268,000)	(276,000)	(284,000)	(293,000)	(1,381,000)	
Keep Percival Landing Safe and Open									
Debt service payment for Phase 1 2011 project			(240,600)	(243,000)	(243,000)	(242,500)	(241,500)	(1,210,600)	
Maintenance reserve fund			(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)	(700,000)	
Annual inspections			(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(85,000)	
Support a high priority project									
Art Center			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(925,000)	(900,000)	(840,000)	(4,665,000)	
Soccer fields									
Isthmus park development									
Percival landing bulkhead									
Arts Programming				(50,000)	(52,000)	(54,000)	(56,000)	(58,000)	(270,000)
Administer MPD									
Misc. MPD Administrative Costs				(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(125,000)
Balance		0	56,650	9,950	13,650	6,850	3,550	90,650	

Note: These four high-priority projects are listed in alphabetical order, not necessarily priority or chronological order. The annual funds identified here are not sufficient to fully fund any of these projects but rather would be utilized as a way to leverage other funding sources.

Metropolitan Park District	2022-2035
Metropolitan Park District Annual Revenue	50,509,000
Fix it first	
Major Maintenance	(3,902,500)
Planning and Maintenance currently funded w/ VUT	(14,924,000)
Restoration of Roving/Landscape Crew	(4,752,000)
Parks Maintenance Admin Staff	(598,000)
Arts Maintenance Staff	(197,000)
Maintenance Staff for new land & projects	(6,104,000)
Make it safe	
Proactive enforcement in parks	(5,156,000)
Keep Percival Landing Safe and Open	
Maintenance reserve fund (4 years @ \$140K/yr.)	(560,000)
Annual inspections (4 years @ \$17K/year)	(68,000)
Percival Landing Phase 2 design/construction	(8,175,000)
Implement a high priority	
Upgrades to Existing Athletic Fields	(700,000)
4 neigh park/open space acquisitions (20 acres @100K)	(2,000,000)
Open space/trail acq. (approx 20 acres @ \$100K/ac.)	(1,979,500)
Arts Programming	(1,021,000)
Administer MPD	
Misc. MPD Administrative Costs	(350,000)
Balance	22,000

Shading Denotes Land Acquisition Projects
 Shading Denotes Changes since 1/26/16 Council Meeting

6 Year Capital Facilities Plan (2016-2021)*

Neighborhood Parks Impact Fees & SEPA	Unallocated	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Annual Collections	473,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	1,529,000
Neighborhood Park Sprayground #1 (in 2016 CFP)		(473,000)						(473,000)
Neighborhood Park Sprayground #2				(525,000)				(525,000)
Running Balance	473,000	176,000	352,000	3,000	179,000	355,000	531,000	531,000

Community Parks Impact Fees & SEPA								
Annual Collections	732,500	671,000	671,000	671,000	671,000	671,000	671,000	4,758,500
Artesian Commons Enhancements (in 2016 CFP)		(50,000)						(50,000)
Community Park Land Acquisition (in 2016 CFP)		(557,500)						(557,500)
LBA Woods Option to Purchase Agreement		(125,000)						
Upgrades to existing athletic fields			(580,000)					(580,000)
West Bay Environmental Cleanup			(450,000)					(450,000)
West Bay Park & Trail Phase 2 Design			(300,000)					(300,000)
Athletic Field Community Park Master Plan and Design				(250,000)				(250,000)
Aquatic Center Feasibility Study				(100,000)				
LBA Woods Interim Trail, Parking Improvements				(100,000)				(100,000)
Athletic Field Complex Phase 1 Dev. - Soccer Fields, Dog Park, Skate Court, Disc Golf, Community Garden, Parking					(900,000)			(900,000)
West Bay Park Restroom						(300,000)		(300,000)
Ward Lake Phase 1 Development							(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Running Balance	732,500	671,000	12,000	233,000	4,000	375,000	46,000	271,000

Open Space Impact Fees & SEPA								
Annual Collections	1,141,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	2,659,000
Grass Lake Nature Park Phase 1 - Kaiser to Harrison Paved Trail		(641,000)						(641,000)
Kaiser Heights and LBA Woods Option to Purchase		(275,000)						(275,000)
Off-Road Bike Park			(200,000)					(200,000)
Olympia Woodland Trail Phase 3 Design				(350,000)				(350,000)
Grass Lake Nature Park - Trail connection to Cooper Point Road							(800,000)	(800,000)
Off-Street Walking Connection Program (\$25,000/yr)		(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(150,000)
Running Balance	1,141,000	453,000	481,000	359,000	587,000	815,000	243,000	243,000

Long Range Options (2022-2035)

Neighborhood Parks Impact Fees/SEPA	2022-2035
Annual Collections	2,464,000
2 Neighborhood Park Development Projects	(2,400,000)
Balance	64,000

Community Parks Impact Fees & SEPA	2022-2035
Annual Collections	9,394,000
Community Park Project	(9,000,000)
Community Center Feasibility Study	(300,000)
Running Balance	94,000

Open Space Impact Fees & SEPA	2022-2035
Annual Collections	3,542,000
Open Space/Trail Acq. (approx 6 acres @ \$100K/acre)	(600,000)
Chambers Lake Development	(2,000,000)
Watershed Park Trailhead	(500,000)
Off street walking connections (14 years @\$25K/yr)	(350,000)
Running Balance	92,000

DEPARTMENT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The Department is striving to improve its use of performance measures to determine and to communicate levels of success in delivering services to the community. This data-based approach will account for meeting expectations in many different areas: park acres, park condition, recreation activities, and park asset management to mention a few. Performance can be measured in many ways and methods and will likely evolve over the years ahead. The performance measures, outlined below by Division, are a starting point to improve community understanding on how the Department is working to manage public investment in parks, arts and recreation.

The performance measures listed under each Division below are monitored and the results published in the annual Business Performance Report. Some performance measures may be goal oriented and the actual performance goal is noted. Some performance measures are not goal oriented and only measure the actual numeric change on an annual basis.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Performance measures in this division focus on key services such as: land acquisitions, park levels of service tied to Park, Arts and Recreation Plan and park impact fees, and the Capital Asset Management Program, whose success is expressed by the Facility Condition Index.

- **Total Park Acreage**-measure of total acres of each park type neighborhood, open space and community park acres comprising Olympia’s park system.
- **Neighborhood Park Level of Service (LOS)** - measure of the current level of service for neighborhood parks defined as a ratio of acres per 1000 population. Current LOS is .71 acres per thousand population. The 2035 Goal LOS is 1.09 acres/thousand population.
- **Community Park LOS** - measure of the current level of service for community parks defined as a ratio of acres per 1000 population. The current LOS is 2.304 acres per thousand population. The 2035 Goal LOS is 3.00 acres/thousand population
- **Open Space LOS** - measure of the current level of service for open space parks defined as a ratio of acres per 1000 population. The current LOS is 11.49 acres per thousand population. The 2035 Goal LOS is 11.19 acres /thousand population.
- **Area Walking Distance to a Park – percentage of land within the city and Urban Growth Area located within walking distance (one-half mile) of an open space or neighborhood park.**

- **Developed vs. Undeveloped Parks** – measure the ratio of how many total city park acres are developed vs. undeveloped. Currently there are 1015 acres of park in Olympia’s park system.
- **Miles of Trails** – Measure annually total miles of non-motorized trails managed by OPARD.
- **Facility Condition Index** - measure of park system condition. This measure is derived by dividing the backlog cost of maintenance by the current estimated replacement value of the park assets (not including land).. This rating is a simple way to communicate how well facilities are being maintained, and is used by many other park systems.
- **Major Maintenance Backlog** -based on the FCI above, determine on annual basis the total dollar amount of the deferred maintenance backlog of needed repairs to park features and facilities.

PARK MAINTENANCE

The performance measures in this division focus on asset management service levels and volunteerism.

- **Maintenance Service Level Rating** - measure by a criteria based field inspection how well parks are maintained. A goal of this survey is to determine if the public feels that parks are maintained to the service level assigned.
- **Maintenance Management Plan Actual Hours** - measure of how total actual park maintenance hours were expended on each park compared to the estimated hours identified in each park maintenance management plan.
- **Preventative Maintenance Percentage** – measure how much of the overall park maintenance work effort is preventative and not demand oriented. Basing a park maintenance system on a strong foundation of preventative maintenance will increase the useful life of facilities, which in turn, improves the overall FCI for the park system. This measure will be developed in 2016.
- **Number of Volunteers** - measure total volunteers working in parks.
- **Volunteer Work Hours** - measure the total hours of volunteer activity in parks.
- **Special Events Supported by Parks Stewardship** - measure the total number of special events park maintenance supports annually. This will include major city events like

Harbor Days, as well as park stewardship events such as National Trails Day and Arbor Day.

- **Total Parks Maintenance Expenditure/Acres of Park** –measure on an annual basis, the cost of park maintenance on a per acre basis.

RECREATION

- **New Activity Offerings**-new courses divided by total courses. Tracking new activities is important to show that we are keeping up with trends and, indirectly, eliminating activities that are no longer relevant or exciting to our customers.
- **Participant Repeat Rate**-total of unique individuals registering for two consecutive years divided by total of first year unique individuals. Repeat rate is important to show the number of returning customers. Customer retention is less expensive than recruiting new customers and is an indicator of high quality programs.
- **Activity Cancellation Rate**-cancelled offerings divided by total offerings. This measurement shows whether or not we are offering enough options for our customers. A rate that is too high indicates too many, or not the right, offerings. A rate that is too low indicates we are not offering enough.
- **Brochure: Participant Ratio**-brochures distributed divided by total registrations. Knowing how many registrations are generated by the number of brochures distributed helps us determine if we are marketing to the right customers or potential customers.
- **Cost Recovery Percentage**-final revenue divided by final expenses. This figure helps us be less reliant on general fund resources and, in some circumstances, may be an avenue to help us create new low or no cost programs.
- **Quality Rating**-average rating by survey returns of activity participants.
- **Customer Service Rating**-average rating by survey returns of activity participants. Both the Quality Rating and Customer Service ratings are direct barometers relating to the experience that our actual customer receives. These are the only two subjective measurements but are important to our overall performance.

ARTS

- **Artworks in Public Collection** – Currently the number of works in the public collection stands at 100. This number increases by 3 to 4 new pieces each year. The number is not

only a workload indicator for accession of new works but also maintenance, as an aging collection necessitates more annual and major upkeep each year.

- **Artwork Condition**—Condition reports on public art pieces that result in a positive rating -. The goal is that 80% of the artworks examined yearly receive a good or better rating.
- **Businesses and Artists Participating-Registered in Spring Arts Walk** - This number can fluctuate from 115-130 and indicates an investment in the arts and downtown.
- **Businesses and Artists Participating-Registered in Fall Arts Walk** - This number can fluctuate from 85-95 and indicates an investment in the arts and downtown.
- **Participants in Art Classes Offered by OPARD** – Hours of participation by registrants in OPARD-offered classes in cooking, dance & music, and fine arts & crafts.
- **Arts Digest Recipients** – Currently at 944, this measurement indicates the number of engaged artists or arts supporters engaged and interested in our arts programs.
- **Art Maintenance Hours** – This measure indicates annual maintenance hours of the City’s public art collection.

FACILITIES

- **Games Annually Scheduled on City Fields** - measure the number of league games and tournaments scheduled on fields at Yauger, Stevens and LBA
- **Community Use on Olympia School District (OSD) Fields** – measure the number of hours OPARD schedules community use on OSD fields.
- **Community Rental at The Olympia Center** - measure the number of hours annually the community rents rooms at The Olympia Center.
- **Transient Moorage at Percival Landing** – measure the number of nights boaters moor at Percival Landing.
- **Park Shelter Rentals** - measure the number of hours that park shelters are reserved for picnics, weddings and educational programs.
- **Harbor House Rentals** - measure the number of hours the Harbor House at Percival Landing is rented by the community.

- ~~Artesian Commons Park Events~~ – ~~measure the number of events held annually at the Artesian Commons Park.~~

All of the above measurements are work load indicators that can also be used as a tool for maintenance prioritization, additions to inventory and determining our value to customers using each facility type.

OTHER KEY MEASURES

SAFETY AND SECURE INITIATIVE

- ~~Criminal Arrests Reported in Parks~~ – ~~measure total number of reported criminal activities in parks.~~
- ~~Civil Violations Reported in Parks~~ – ~~measure total number of reported civil infractions in parks.~~
- **Encampments Removed from Park Property** - measure total number of encampments posted for eviction in parks.
- Loose Needles Collected from Olympia Park Property - measure the total number of hypodermic ~~needles collected from needle disposal containers and those~~ found left in parks.
- Needles Collected from Sharps Containers – measure the total number of hypodermic needles collected from needle disposal containers.
- Verbal Notifications – measure the total number of verbal notifications given for code violations including illegal dumping and off-leash dogs.
- Encampment Notifications Served – measure the total number of notices served for illegal park encampments.
- Number of Encampments Removed – measure the total number of illegal encampments removed from parks.
- Number of Days Patrolled – measure the total number of days patrolled by the park ranger.

GRANTS AND DONATIONS

- **Grant Applications Submitted** - measure the number of grants applied for by OPARD. This will include grants to the state, county, or federal governments, as well as any other funding agencies whether public, tribal, corporate or non-profit.
- **Grants Received** - measure the number of actual grants received.
- **Acres of Land Donated**-measure the total number of acres of land donated and accepted into the Olympia park system inventory.
- **Total Value of Grant Funds and Donations Received** - measure the dollar amount of grant funds and donations received by the City for parks, arts and recreation facilities or activities.







In summary, the Department is now utilizing data collected through performance measurement to manage work and services in a manner that responds to customers. We can learn through the collections of certain information how to improve services and facilities to meet the changing needs of our community. Performance measurement is an investment building a common understanding of service delivery.

BUSINESS EVALUATION

Performance measures will become routine in OPARD. It will become evident that in doing the public's business, OPARD will embrace data to provide an objective way of measuring progress.

As a companion to this business plan, staff will prepare a separate **Business Performance Report** to inform the community how well we performed. The Business Performance Report will be published annually and document the results of the performance measures listed above. It is hoped that by evaluating performance annually, it will lead to service efficiencies and improvements. This evaluation will also guide the preparation of operating and capital budgets which ultimately determine how the Department meets public expectations. This report will be shared with the general community, City Manager, Park and Recreation Advisory Committee and City Council to demonstrate the progress of the Department.

MORE INFORMATION

- Olympia's [Comprehensive Plan](#) articulates our community's values and vision for the future
- Olympia's [Capital Facilities Plan](#)  shows how park projects will be funded during a six year period
- For a complete list of all of Olympia's parks and trails, see [Parks and Trails](#) 
- For a comprehensive look at regional trail planning, see the [Thurston Regional Trails Plan](#) 
- Information on the City's Public Art Collection can be found at [Public Art](#) 
- In 2007, the Arts Commission participated in an [Arts Center Feasibility Study](#) 
- The [Municipal Art Plan](#) lays out a 5 year horizon for public art.
- To learn more about the City of Olympia's recreational programs and classes, see [Recreation](#) 

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE 2016 OLYMPIA PARKS, ARTS AND RECREATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the *2010 Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Plan* is outdated and will soon render the Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department ineligible for Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant funding if not updated; and

WHEREAS, the *2016 Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan* (the Plan) contains all required elements for RCO planning eligibility; and

WHEREAS, RCO planning policies require a resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument which outlines the planning process used for developing the Plan and which formally adopts the Plan by the governing entity; and

WHEREAS, Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation staff conducted several neighborhood and community meetings, solicited e-mail and on-line comments, conducted a random sample survey, and met with the Olympia Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, Olympia Arts Commission and Olympia Planning Commission to assure that the wants, needs, and concerns of the citizens of Olympia were captured in the planning process; and

WHEREAS, the actions proposed in the Plan reflect a reasoned synthesis of public input and professional judgment to achieve the desired levels of service for park facilities within the document's 20-year planning horizon; and

WHEREAS, the implementation policies and funding mechanisms outlined in the Plan were refined from several alternatives and were determined by this Council to represent a realistic and achievable approach to the Plan's implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Plan has been reviewed and recommended for approval by the Olympia Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee; and

WHEREAS, the final draft of the Plan was presented to the public for final review and comment at a public hearing held by the City Council on January 12, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Plan was submitted to the City of Olympia SEPA Official who, upon review, subsequently issued a Determination of Non Significance; and

WHEREAS, the Director of the Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department has presented the *2016 Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Plan* to this Council for approval;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL DOES HEREBY RESOLVE that the Plan and process presented in the *2016 Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Plan* dated February 9, 2016, is hereby adopted.

PASSED BY THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL this _____ day of _____ 2016.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



CITY ATTORNEY



City Council

Approval of Ordinance Amending Wireless Communication Facilities Code (OMC 18.44 and 18.46) and Resolution Amending Application Content Lists (OMC 18.77)

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 4.F
File Number: 16-0063

Type: ordinance **Version:** 2 **Status:** 2d Reading-Consent

Title

Approval of Ordinance Amending Wireless Communication Facilities Code (OMC 18.44 and 18.46) and Resolution Amending Application Content Lists (OMC 18.77)

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

The Planning Commission unanimously recommends adoption of the attached Wireless Communication Facilities Ordinance and Resolution

City Manager Recommendation:

Move to approve the wireless communication facilities ordinance on second reading.

Report

Issue:

Should the Council adopt the attached Wireless Communication Facilities (WCF) Ordinance and Resolution, amending the City's code provisions for review of proposed modifications to existing WCF's? [Note: WCF's are typically antennas or groups of antennas attached to a support structure, such as a building, water tower, or a free-standing cell tower.]

The ordinance creates a separate chapter OMC 18.46 in the Olympia Municipal Code to specifically address requirements of changes to federal and state laws. The resolution creates the permit application requirements to implement the ordinance.

Staff Contact:

Leonard Bauer, Deputy Director, Community Planning and Development (CPD), 360.753.8206

Presenter(s):

None. Consent calendar item.

Background and Analysis:

Background and analysis have not changed from first to second reading.

A brief history of WCF regulation in Olympia since 2005 is described in the attachment.

Recent Changes to Federal and State Telecommunications Laws

The attached WCF Ordinance and Resolution would amend the city code to comply with several recent changes in federal and state laws.

In 2012, Congress adopted the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act (a.k.a “the Spectrum Act”). Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act significantly limits local government permitting authority over proposed modifications to existing WCFs, if they do not result in a substantial change to the physical dimensions of that facility. In 2014-15, the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) adopted rules implementing Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act, which define a substantial change to a WCF (among other terms), and limit local government review of a proposed WCF modification to 60 days.

Legislative amendments in 2013 to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) expanded exemptions from SEPA for certain WCF modifications.

History of Proposed Ordinance and Resolution

On January 23, 2014, AT&T proposed amendments to Olympia’s Antennas and Wireless Communications Facilities ordinance (CPD File #14-0008). AT&T proposed amendments to address changes in the Spectrum Act and SEPA, and also proposed changes to expand the number of WCF’s that would be permitted uses (as opposed to conditional uses considered by the hearing examiner) and the ability to site concealed wireless facilities on any publicly owned property (includes schools, parks and others including within Historic Districts).

The Planning Commission received a briefing on those proposed amendments on April 21, 2014. Following that briefing, the City contracted for expert legal assistance. draft more detailed, comprehensive amendments to Olympia’s existing WCF code (OMC 18.44). The Commission held a public hearing on that staff-proposed ordinance on September 8, 2014.

The FCC issued a Report and Order on October 21, 2014, adopting rules implementing the federal Spectrum Act, and released Errata to the Report and Order on January 5, 2015. Based on the public hearing comments, the FCC rules, extensive additional legal review, and review of other cities’ ordinances responding to those rules, staff recommended a more limited ordinance and an accompanying resolution. During this process, staff continued to work with AT&T, the Heritage Commission and representatives from the Coalition of Neighborhood Associations.

The Planning Commission held a public hearing on the staff-recommended ordinance and resolution on November 16, 2015, and held open the written comment period until November 30. Testimony was received from AT&T representatives generally supporting the approach in the proposed ordinance and resolution, but recommended some edits for clarity and greater consistency with the FCC rules. No other testimony was received. At its December 7, 2015, meeting, the Planning Commission accepted several minor amendments and voted unanimously to recommend adoption of the attached ordinance and resolution.

Additional background information on regulation of WCFs was provided in the Planning Commission’s November 16, 2015 staff report.

Summary of Proposed Ordinance and Resolution

The attached ordinance would create a new chapter 18.46 in the Olympia Municipal Code to specifically address the new requirements of the Spectrum Act. This chapter would apply **only** to proposed WCF modifications that are **not** substantial changes as defined in the Spectrum Act and FCC rules. The resolution would create permit application requirements for WCF modifications applied for under the new OMC chapter 18.46.

The existing WCF ordinance (OMC Chapter 18.44) would continue to apply to any applications for **new** WCF facilities, and to applications for substantial changes to existing WCF facilities that are not subject to the new ordinance.

More specifically, the proposed ordinance would:

1. Create a separate review process for permit applications for modifications to existing WCF facilities that are subject to the federal Spectrum Act and FCC rules. These types of modifications must not be a substantial change to the physical dimensions of that facility, and involve:
 - Co-location of new transmission equipment,
 - Removal of transmission equipment, or
 - Replacement of transmission equipment.

“Substantial change” is specifically defined in the ordinance under the proposed new Section 18.46.040, consistent with the FCC rules.

2. Create a review process for eligible WCF modification applications that must be completed within 60 days, in accordance with the FCC rules.
3. Exempt eligible WCF modification applications from SEPA review under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c), to comply with state law.
4. Amend the existing Olympia WCF code (Chapter 18.44 OMC) only to add cross-references and a note in OMC 18.44.090 to state that all eligible WCF modifications subject to the new ordinance are permitted uses.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

There has been substantial public interest in the regulation of WCFs in the community. The Planning Commission and staff previously received numerous emails addressing project-specific siting of potential future WCFs at Roosevelt School and on the Stevens Field Water tank and potential health effects that are on file with the City. These communications are detailed in the April 21, 2014, Planning Commission staff report (File No. 14-0395). The Planning Commission also received testimony at its September 8, 2014, and November 16, 2015, public hearings, which are described in the minutes of those meetings.

The Coalition of Neighborhood Associations formed a subcommittee to work on WCF issues. Staff coordinated regularly with this CNA subcommittee throughout this process, and presented the

proposed ordinance and resolution to the CNA Steering Committee, receiving consensus support.

Please note that consideration of health effects of WCFs are within the purview the federal government and not local government.

Options:

1. Adopt the attached ordinance.
2. Adopt the ordinance with additional revisions as determined by the Council.
3. Do not adopt amendments to the Olympia Municipal Code addressing wireless communication facilities. (Please note that this option may not fully address federal and state legislation or FCC rules.)

Financial Impact:

Costs of staff time to implement the proposed ordinance are included within the existing City budget.

A Brief History of WCF Regulation in Olympia

1. ***Moratorium:*** In June 2005, in response to neighborhood concerns over siting a new WCF at 1501 Capitol Way, adjacent to the Historic South Capitol Neighborhood, along with numerous other new WCF's being proposed throughout Olympia, the City Council instituted a moratorium on new WCFs that lasted to March, 2006. The moratorium was instituted because the Council "became concerned that economic recovery, the consolidation of telecommunications companies, and the availability of new technology had led telecommunications companies to prepare for a new round of facility construction, and those facilities had the potential to adversely impact the City of Olympia under the City's obsolete zoning and telecommunications regulations."
2. ***Master Plan and Ordinance Overhaul:*** In drafting the City's 2006 ordinance, with the assistance of a group of neighborhood leaders, the City hired a consultant to craft a new ordinance and to draft a Wireless Telecommunications Master Plan for Olympia. The Master Plan supports the goals of the ordinance by providing the data, the maps, and a set of strategies to "reduce tower infrastructure by improving efforts to morph wireless deployments from various service providers, thereby minimizing tower proliferation by increasing shared sites."

The Master Plan acknowledges that it addresses then current 1G and 2G technologies and that 3G and other future technologies may require additional wireless facility locations to meet coverage and network capacity objectives.

The drafting of the City's 2006 ordinance was spearheaded by a group of neighborhood leaders. Olympia overhauled its telecommunications ordinance in 2006 to create a more comprehensive method to review, evaluate and permit sites for constructing and co-locating new WCFs.

3. ***Current Status*** - The existing 2006 Antennas and Wireless Communication Facilities (AWCF) ordinance continues to be in force. In the past couple of years, the growing demand for wireless services has been met by siting new or upgrading antennas on existing facilities. There has been only one new tower associated with CAPCOM 9-1-1 Service along Pacific Avenue.
4. ***Increasing Service Requirements.*** With the industry shift away from landlines to cell phones, and with the dramatic increase in the use of a variety of wireless systems to transmit enormous amounts of data, wireless carriers are now looking to meet the growing demand for service by siting more facilities in residential neighborhoods to address coverage and capacity. The current code generally favors city-owned water tower facilities in siting. City revenue from leases for WCFs provided the Olympia Water Utility approximately \$260,000.00 in 2013. This revenue helps keep water utility rates lower.

5. *Regulatory Framework.*

Federal, State and local government each have a role in regulating WCF's. Over the years, addressing the impacts has shifted from local control and permitting toward more exemptions from the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and more federal control. For example, prior to 2006, the Federal government established and regulated associated health standards related to WCF's and local government is barred from addressing health concerns. Since 2006, federal and state government continues to enact laws that generally make it easier to site new facilities to expand their coverage and capacity. Examples of recent changes to federal and WA State law have been to shorten the time allowed for local government to review permits and revise definitions that expand the ability to site or upgrade WCF on existing structures.

Ordinance No. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, RELATING TO COLLOCATION, REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF WIRELESS FACILITIES; ADDING A NEW CHAPTER 18.46 TO THE OLYMPIA MUNICIPAL CODE/UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT CODE; ESTABLISHING DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS FOR COLLOCATION, REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING ELIGIBLE WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITIES TO CONFORM TO FEDERAL LAW AND REGULATIONS; ESTABLISHING AN APPLICATION SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL PROCESS; PROVIDING FOR TERMINATION OF NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in 1934, Congress enacted the Communications Act of 1934, creating the FCC and granting it authority over common carriers engaged in the provision of interstate or foreign communications services; and

WHEREAS, in 1996 Congress enacted Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 70 (the "**1996 Act**"), amending the Communications Act of 1934 and implementing regulations applicable to both wireless and wireline communications facilities for the purpose of removal of barriers to entry into the telecommunications market while preserving local government zoning authority except where specifically limited under the 1996 Act; and

WHEREAS, in the 1996 Act, Congress imposed substantive and procedural limitations on the traditional authority of state and local governments to regulate the location, construction, and modification of wireless facilities and incorporated those limitations into the Communications Act of 1934; and

WHEREAS, the City has adopted regulations that have been codified as part of the Municipal Code of the City establishing local requirements for the location, construction, and modification of wireless facilities; and

WHEREAS, in 2012 Congress passed the "Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012" (the "**Spectrum Act**") (PL-112-96; codified at 47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)); and

WHEREAS, Section 6409 (hereafter "**Section 6409**") of the Spectrum Act implements additional substantive and procedural limitations upon state and local government authority to regulate modification of existing wireless antenna support structures and base stations; and

WHEREAS, Congress through its enactment of Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act, has mandated that local governments approve, and cannot deny, an application requesting modification of an existing tower or base station if such modification does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station; and

WHEREAS, the 1996 Act empowers the Federal Communications Commission (the "**FCC**") to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary in the public interest to carry out the provisions of the 1996 Act, and subsequently added portions of the 1996 Act such as Section 6409; and

WHEREAS, the FCC, pursuant to its rule making authority, adopted and released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in September of 2013 (*In re Acceleration of Broadband Deployment by Improving Wireless Facilities Siting Policies*, WT Docket Nos. 13-238, 13-32; WC Docket No. 11-59; FCC 13-122) which

focused in part upon whether or not the FCC should adopt rules regarding implementation of Section 6409; and

WHEREAS, on October 21, 2014, the FCC issued its report and order, WT Docket Nos. 13-238, 13-32; WC Docket No. 11-59; FCC 14-153, in the above described proceeding (the "**Report and Order**" or "**Order**") clarifying and implementing statutory requirements related to state and local government review of infrastructure siting, including Section 6409, with the intent of facilitating and expediting the deployment of equipment and infrastructure to meet the demand for wireless capacity; and

WHEREAS, the rules adopted by the FCC in its Report and Order implementing Section 6409 are intended by the FCC to spur wireless broadband deployment, in part, by facilitating the sharing of infrastructure that supports wireless communications through incentives to collocate on structures that already support wireless facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Report and Order also adopts measures that update the FCC's review processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ("**NEPA**") and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 ("**NHPA**"), with a particular emphasis on accommodating new wireless technologies that use smaller antennas and compact radio equipment to provide mobile voice and broadband service; and

WHEREAS, on January 5, 2015, the FCC released an Erratum to the Report and Order making certain amendments to the provisions of the Report and Order related to NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, that part of the Report and Order related to implementation of Section 6409, amends 47 C.F.R. Part 1 (PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE) by adding new Subpart CC § 1.40001 and establishing both substantive and procedural limitations upon local government application and development requirements applicable to proposals for modification to an existing antenna support structure or an existing base station ("**Eligible Facility Request Rules**"); and

WHEREAS, the Order, among other things, defines key terms utilized in Section 6409, establishes application requirements limiting the information that can be required from an applicant, implements a 60 shot clock and tolling provisions, establishes a deemed approved remedy for applications not timely responded to, requires cities to approve a project permit application requesting modification of an existing tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station, and establishes development standards that govern such proposed modifications; and

WHEREAS, the Report and Order provides that the Eligible Facility Request Rules will be effective 90 days following publication in the Federal Register; and

WHEREAS, the Order was published in the Federal Register on Thursday, January 8, 2015, Federal Register; Vol. 80; No. 5, resulting in the Eligible Facility Request Rules becoming effective on April 8, 2015; and

WHEREAS, OMC Chapter 18.44 establishes development regulations for siting new wireless transmission facilities that conform to federal and state regulations; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that it is required under Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act and the Eligible Facility Request Rules established in the Order, to adopt and implement local development and zoning regulations that are consistent with Section 6409 and the Order; and

WHEREAS, an Environmental Checklist for a non-project action was prepared under the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW Chapter 43.21.C), pursuant to Washington Administrative Code Chapter 197-11, and a determination of Non-Significance ("DNS") was issued on the December 28, 2015; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with RCW 36.70A.106 and WAC 365-196-630, a notice of intent to adopt the proposed new development regulations was sent to the State of Washington Department of Commerce and to other state agencies to allow for a 60-day review and comment period, which comment period ended prior to adoption of this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the staff of the City's Department of Community Planning and Development reviewed the proposed obtained input from members of the public and wireless communications company representatives, and prepared alternative draft revisions and recommended their approval; and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2015, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public meeting related to the proposed interim development and zoning regulations set forth in the proposed ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered the proposed development and zoning regulations on the February 2, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the proposed development and zoning regulations are reasonable and necessary in order bring the City's development regulations into compliance with the mandate imposed upon the City by Congress pursuant to Section 6409 and the regulations imposed upon the City by the FCC pursuant to its Report and Order, and are therefore in the public interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. New Chapter Added (Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modifications) The Olympia Municipal Code is hereby amended by the addition of a new chapter to be known and referred to as Chapter 18.46, Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modifications, and reading as follows:

NEW CHAPTER 18.46
Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modifications

18.46.000 Chapter Contents

Sections:

- 18.46.010. Title
- 18.46.020. Adoption of Findings and Conclusions.
- 18.46.030. Purpose and Intent
- 18.46.040. Definitions
- 18.46.050. Applicability - Relationship to other Rules and Regulations
- 18.46.060. Application Review

18.46.010 Title. This Chapter shall be known and referred to as the "Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modification Code".

18.46.020 Adoption of Findings and Conclusions. The recitals set forth in the ordinance adopting this code are adopted as findings and conclusions of the City Council.

18.46.030 Purpose and Intent.

The purpose and intent of this Chapter is to:

- A. To implement § 6409 of the "Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012" (the "Spectrum Act") (PL-112-96; codified at 47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)), as interpreted by the Federal Communications Commission's Acceleration of Broadband Deployment Report & Order ("FCC Eligible Existing Wireless Facilities Request Rules"), which requires the City to approve any eligible facilities request for a modification of an existing tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of such tower or base station;
- B. To establish procedural requirements and substantive criteria applicable to review and approval or denial of applications for an eligible facilities modification;
- C. To exempt facilities modifications approved under this chapter as eligible facilities requests from zoning and development regulations that are inconsistent with or preempted by Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act;
- D. To preserve the City's right to continue to enforce and condition approvals under this chapter on compliance with generally applicable building, structural, electrical, and safety codes and with other laws codifying objective standards reasonably related to health and safety;
- E. To promote timely decisions under this chapter;
- F. To ensure that decisions are made consistently and predictably;
- G. To incorporate provisions of RCW 43.21C.0384 that exempt eligible facilities modifications from review under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c), (State Environmental Policy Act);

18.46.040 Definitions.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the terms used have the following meanings. Where the same term is also defined in OMC 18.02.180, the definitions below shall control for the application of this chapter.

Base Station. A structure or equipment at a fixed location that enables FCC-licensed or authorized wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network. The term does not encompass a tower as defined herein or any equipment associated with a tower. Base Station includes, without limitation:

- a. Equipment associated with wireless communications services such as private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul.
- b. Radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration (including Distributed Antenna Systems ("DAS") and small-cell networks).
- c. Any structure other than a tower that, at the time the eligible facilities modification application is filed with the city under this chapter, supports or houses equipment described in paragraphs (a)-(b) that has been reviewed and approved under the applicable zoning or siting process, or under another State or local regulatory review process, even if the structure was not built for the sole or primary purpose of providing that support.

- d. The term does not include any structure that, at the time the eligible facilities modification application is filed with the city under this chapter, does not support or house equipment described in (a)-(b) of this section.

Collocation. The mounting or installation of transmission equipment on an eligible support structure for the purpose of transmitting and/or receiving radio frequency signals for communications purposes.

Eligible Facilities Modification. Any proposed modification of an existing eligible support structure that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of that eligible support structure which the applicant asserts is subject to review under Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act, and which involves:

- a. Collocation of new transmission equipment;
- b. Removal of transmission equipment; or
- c. Replacement of transmission equipment.

Eligible support structure. Any tower or base station as defined in this chapter, provided that it is existing at the time the eligible facilities modification application is filed with the City under this chapter.

Existing. A constructed tower or base station is existing for purposes of this section if it has been reviewed and approved under the applicable zoning or siting process of the City, or under another State, county or local regulatory review process, provided that a tower that has not been reviewed and reviewed because it was not in a zoned area when it was built, but was lawfully constructed, is existing for purposes of this chapter.

Site. For towers other than towers in the public rights-of-way, the current boundaries of the leased or owned property surrounding the tower and any access or utility easements currently related to the site, and, for other eligible support structures, further restricted to that area in proximity to the structure and to other transmission equipment already deployed on the ground.

Spectrum Act The "Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012" (Public Law 112-96; codified at 47 U.S.C. § 1455(a)).

Substantial Change. A modification substantially changes the physical dimensions of an eligible support structure if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. For towers other than towers in the public rights-of-way, it increases the height of the tower by more than 10% or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it increases the height of the structure by more than 10% or more than ten feet, whichever is greater;
- b. For towers other than towers in the public rights-of-way, it involves adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than twenty feet, or more than the width of the Tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater; for other eligible support structures, it involves adding an appurtenance to the body of the structure that would protrude from the edge of the structure by more than six feet;
- c. For any eligible support structure, it involves installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, but not to exceed four cabinets; or, for towers in the public rights-of-way and base stations, it involves

installation of any new equipment cabinets on the ground if there are no pre-existing ground cabinets associated with the structure, or else involves installation of ground cabinets that are more than 10% larger in height or overall volume than any other ground cabinets associated with the structure;

- d. It entails any excavation or deployment outside the current site;
- e. It would defeat the concealment elements of the eligible support structure; or
- f. It does not comply with conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment, provided however that this limitation does not apply to any modification that is non-compliant only in a manner that would not exceed the thresholds identified in paragraphs (a) – (d) of this section.
- g. For purposes of this section, changes in height should be measured from the original support structure in cases where deployments are or will be separated horizontally, such as on buildings' rooftops; in other circumstances, changes in height should be measured from the dimensions of the tower or base station, inclusive of originally approved appurtenances and any modifications that were approved prior to the passage of the Spectrum Act.

Tower. Any structure built for the sole or primary purpose of supporting any FCC- licensed or authorized antennas and their associated facilities, including structures that are constructed for wireless communications services including, but not limited to, private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul, and the associated site.

Transmission Equipment. Equipment that facilitates transmission for any FCC- licensed or authorized wireless communication service, including, but not limited to, radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, and regular and backup power supply. The term includes equipment associated with wireless communications services including, but not limited to, private, broadcast, and public safety services, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul.

18.46.050 Applicability - Relationship to other Rules and Regulations.

- A. Part of Permit Application. In the event that any part of an application to the City for project permit approval includes a proposed eligible facilities modification, the proposed eligible facilities modification portion of the application shall be reviewed under the provisions of this chapter.
- B. Non-Assertion of Applicability. In the event that an application for project permit approval includes a proposal to modify an eligible support structure, and the applicant does not assert in the application that the proposal is subject to review under Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act, such proposal shall not be subject to review under this Chapter and may be subject to review under Olympia Municipal Code Chapter 18.44 among other provisions of the City Code.

- C. Non-conforming Structures. This chapter shall not apply to a proposed eligible facilities modification to an eligible support structure that is not a legal conforming, or legal non-conforming, structure at the time a completed eligible facilities modification application is filed with the City. To the extent that the non-conforming structures and use provisions of the City code would operate to prohibit or condition approval of a proposed eligible facilities modification application otherwise allowed under this chapter, such provisions are superseded by the provisions of this chapter and shall not apply.
- D. Replacement of Eligible Support Structure. This chapter shall not apply to a proposed eligible facilities modification to an eligible support structure that will involve replacement of the tower or base station. Such proposed modification will be subject to OMC 18.44.
- E. First Deployment; Base Station. This chapter shall not apply to a proposed eligible facilities modification to a structure, other than a tower, that does not, at the time of submittal of the application, already house or support transmission equipment lawfully installed to the structure.
- F. SEPA Review. Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, decisions pertaining to an eligible facilities modification application are not subject to, and are exempt from, the requirements of RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c) under RCW 43.21C.0384. The authority to condition or deny an application pursuant to Chapter 43.21 RCW is preempted, or otherwise supplanted, by Section 6409 of the Spectrum Act.
- G. Building Permit. The City will process, review, and issue a decision regarding a building permit for the facility modification concurrent with the eligible facilities modification permit described herein.
- H. Reservation of Authority. Nothing herein is intended or shall operate to waive or limit the City's right to enforce, or condition approval on, compliance with generally applicable building, structural, electrical, and safety codes and with other laws codifying objective standards reasonably related to health and safety.

18.46.060 Application Review

- A. Application. The department shall prepare and make publicly available an application form which shall require the information necessary for the department to consider whether an application is an Eligible Facilities Modification request.
- B. Type of Review. Upon receipt of an application for an Eligible Facilities Modification pursuant to this Chapter, the department shall review such application to determine whether the application is complete and qualifies as an Eligible Facilities Modification application. No presubmission conference is required prior to submittal.
- C. Timeframe for Review. Within 60 days of the date on which an applicant submits an application seeking approval under this Chapter, less any time period that may be excluded under (d) of this section, the director shall approve the application unless the director determines that the application is not covered by this Chapter.
- D. Tolling of the Timeframe for Review. The 60-day review period begins to run when the application is filed with the department, and may be tolled only by mutual agreement by the department and the applicant, or in cases where the director determines that the application is incomplete. The timeframe for review is not tolled by a moratorium on the review of applications.

1. To toll the timeframe for incompleteness, the director must provide written notice to the applicant within 20 days of receipt of the application, specifically delineating all missing documents or information required in the application.

2. The timeframe for review begins running again when the City receives the applicant's supplemental submission in response to the director's notice of incompleteness.

3. Following a supplemental submission, the director will notify the applicant within 10 days that the supplemental submission did not provide the information identified in the original notice delineating missing information. The timeframe is tolled in the case of second or subsequent notices pursuant to the procedures identified in this paragraph (D) of this section. Except as may be otherwise agreed by the applicant and the director, second or subsequent notices of incompleteness may not specify missing documents or information that were not delineated in the original notice of incompleteness.

E. Failure to Act. In the event the department fails to approve or deny a request seeking approval under this Chapter within the timeframe for review (accounting for any tolling), the request shall be deemed granted. The deemed grant does not become effective until the applicant notifies the applicable reviewing authority in writing after the review period has expired (accounting for any tolling) that the application has been deemed granted.

Section 2. Amendment of OMC 18.44.040. Section 18.44.040 of Olympia Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

18.44.040 Applicability - Types of Facilities and Actions

Except as provided in Section 18.44.060 (Exempt Installations) and Chapter 18.46 (Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modifications), this chapter shall apply to the development activities including installation, construction, or modification of the following antennas and wireless communications facilities:

- A. Existing antenna support structures.
- B. Proposed antenna support structures.
- C. Public antenna support structures.
- D. Replacement of existing antenna support structures.
- E. Collocation on existing antenna support structures.
- F. Attached wireless communications facilities.
- G. Concealed wireless communications facilities.
- H. AM/FM/TV/HDTV broadcasting transmission facilities.
- I. Satellite earth stations that are over one meter (39.37 inches) in diameter in all residential districts and over two meters (78.74 inches) in all other zoning districts.

Section 3. Section 18.44.060 of Olympia Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

18.44.060 Exempt Installations

The following items are exempt from the provisions of this chapter; notwithstanding any other provisions contained in Title 18 OMC, the Unified Development Code.

- A. Amateur radio operator antennas.
- B. Satellite earth stations that are one meter (39.37 inches) or less in diameter in all residential districts and two meters (78.74 inches) or less in all other zoning districts.
- C. Government-owned wireless communications facilities, upon the declaration of a state of emergency by federal, state, or local government, and a written determination of public necessity by the City designee; except that such facilities must comply with all federal and state requirements. No wireless communications facility shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter beyond the duration of the state of emergency.
- D. Temporary, commercial wireless communications facilities, upon the declaration of a state of emergency by federal, state, or local government, or determination of public necessity by the City and approved by the City; except that such facilities must comply with all federal and state requirements. Said wireless communications facilities may be exempt from the provisions of this chapter up to three (3) months after the duration of the state of emergency.
- E. Routine maintenance and repair of existing wireless communication facilities.
- F. Additional base station equipment associated with approved transmission equipment and placed within an approved equipment compound, provided the height of the additional base station equipment does not extend above the screening fence.

Section 4. Amendment of OMC 18.44.090. Section 18.44.090 of Olympia Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

18.44.090 Permitted Wireless Communication Facilities by Zoning District

- A. Generally: Table 44.01, Permitted Wireless Communication Facilities by Zoning District, identifies types of Wireless Communication Facilities which are permitted outright (P), subject to a Conditional Use Permit (C), or prohibited (N). Notwithstanding the provisions of Table 44.01, any Eligible Wireless Facilities Modification subject to Chapter 18.46 is permitted outright.
- B. Historic districts and properties: Table 44.01 also identifies types of Wireless Communications Facilities permitted outright (P), subject to a Conditional Use Permit (C), or prohibited (N) in National Historic Districts, or on local, state, or Federal historic register properties, depending on the Zoning District Group (as defined within Table 44.01) wherein the site is located.

Zoning District Group	Antenna Element Replacement	CONCEALED				ROW Attached Structure - 34.5 kV+	Mitigation of Existing WCF	Expanding Existing Antenna Array	NON-CONCEALED	
		Attached WCF	Freestanding WCF	Collocated or Combined on Existing WCF	Attached WCF				Freestanding WCF	
Group 1. INDUSTRIAL ZONES (I, LI)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Group 2. COMMERCIAL ZONES (AS, CSH, DB, GC, HDC-3, HDC-4, MS, UC, UW)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	N	
Group 3. MIXED USE ZONES (PUD, PO/RM, RMU, UR, UW-H)	P	P	C	P	P	C	C	N	N	
Group 4. NEIGHBORHOOD ZONES (COSC, HDC-1, HDC-2, MHP, MR 7-13, MR 10-18, NC, NR, NV, R1/5, R4, R4-8, R6-12, RLI, RM-18, RM24, RMH, UV)	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	N	
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS and LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGISTER PROPERTIES Groups 1-3	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	N	
Group 4 SITES WITHIN 300 FEET OF GROUP 4 - NEIGHBORHOOD ZONES Groups 1-3	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	N	

P – Permitted

C - Conditional Use Permit

N- Not Permitted

* Notwithstanding the provisions of Table 44.01, any Eligible Wireless Facilities Modification subject to Chapter 18.46 is permitted outright.

Section 4. Section 18.44.110 of Olympia Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

18.44.110 Approval Process

All approvals are subject to the review processes outlined in Title 18 OMC, Unified Development Code. Additionally, in accordance with Table 44.01 in Section 18.44.090 Permitted Wireless Communications Facilities by Zoning District, the following approval process shall apply:

- A. New WCFs and Antenna Element Replacements Not Subject to Chapter 18.46 (Eligible Wireless Communication Facilities Modifications).

1. Any application submitted pursuant to this section shall be reviewed by City staff for completeness. If any required item fails to be submitted, the application shall be deemed incomplete. Staff shall advise an applicant in writing within twenty (20) business days after submittal of an application regarding the completeness of the application. If the application is incomplete, such notice shall set forth the missing items or deficiencies in the application, which the applicant must correct and/or submit in order for the application to be deemed complete.
 2. Within twenty (20) days of receiving a timely response from an interested potential co-applicant, the applicant shall inform the respondent and the City in writing as to whether or not the potential collocation or combining is acceptable and under what conditions. If the collocation or combining is not acceptable, then the applicant must provide the respondent and the City written justification as to why the collocation or combining is not feasible.
- B. Supplemental Review. The City reserves the right to require a supplemental review for any type of WCF, subject to the following:
1. Due to the complexity of the methodology or analysis required to review an application for a wireless communication facility, the City will require a technical review by a third party expert approved by the City, the costs of which shall be borne by the applicant and be in addition to other applicable fees.
 2. The applicant shall submit the required fee as published in the City's current fee schedule.
 3. Based on the results of the expert review, the approving authority may require changes to the applicant's application or submittals.
 4. The supplemental review may address any or all of the following:
 - a. The accuracy and completeness of the application and accompanying documentation.
 - b. The applicability of analysis techniques and methodologies.
 - c. The validity of conclusions reached.
 - d. Whether the proposed wireless communications facility complies with the applicable approval criteria set forth in this Chapter.
 - e. Other items deemed by the City to be relevant to determining whether a proposed wireless communications facility complies with the provisions of the Olympia Municipal Code.
- C. Post Construction Field Testing. Within thirty days of becoming fully operational, all facilities shall be field tested by a third party reviewer, at the applicant's expense, to confirm the theoretical computations of RF emissions.

Section 6. Severability. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall remain unaffected.

Section 7. Ratification. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



CITY ATTORNEY

PASSED:

APPROVED:

PUBLISHED:



City Council

Public Hearing on Interim Ordinance Pertaining to Zoning and Buffer Changes for Cannabis Land Uses

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 5.A
File Number: 16-0123

Type: public hearing **Version:** 1 **Status:** Public Hearing

Title

Public Hearing on Interim Ordinance Pertaining to Zoning and Buffer Changes for Cannabis Land Uses

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Hold a public hearing on Interim Zoning Regulations concerning recreational marijuana. The ordinance was previously approved on an emergency basis at Council's December 8, 2015 meeting. Consider a motion to reaffirm the factual findings of the interim ordinance.

Report

Issue:

The City is required to hold a public hearing on proposed Interim Zoning Ordinance expanding recreational cannabis production, processing, and sales.

Staff Contact:

Chris Grabowski, Code Enforcement Officer, CP&D, 360.753.8168

Presenter(s):

Chris Grabowski, Code Enforcement Officer

Background and Analysis:

At its December 8, 2015 meeting, the Olympia City Council adopted emergency interim zoning regulations expanding the allowed zoning for cannabis retail sales from High Density Corridors-4 (HDC-4) and General Commercial Zones, to include High Density Corridors-3 (HDC-3) and Medical Services Zones. It also reduced buffers on all restricted uses from 1,000 feet to 500 feet (with the exception of schools and playgrounds, which remain at the State-mandated 1,000 feet). By adding both HDC-3 and Medical Services Zones and reducing the buffers, an aggregate 427 potential new parcels were gained. State law requires that a public hearing be held within 60 days of the adoption of any emergency zoning regulations.

The Washington State Legislature passed comprehensive legislation (2SSB 5052 & HB 2136) creating new regulations for the largely unregulated medical cannabis collectives and establishing a system that will be overseen by the Washington State Department of Health. The legislation was signed into law by Governor Jay Inslee on April 24, 2015. The long-standing "collectives" are now much smaller and more tightly regulated "cooperatives" that cannot easily rotate their four-person membership. The four-person cooperative can grow up to fifteen (15) plants per member. Cooperatives cannot sell or donate their product to other medical users, even those registered with the State, and members have to work the plants rather than pay into the cooperative. This step alone effectively ends the proliferation of medical collective storefronts. The State's new regulations mandate that all existing collective storefronts cease operation by July 1, 2016. Along with the above changes, the legislature also authorized local jurisdictions to reduce the 1,000 foot buffers to as low as 100 feet on all protected uses except schools and playgrounds, which must remain at 1,000 feet.

The Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) commissioned a study by BOTEK Analysis to determine the number of new licenses to be issued by the State. The study sought to determine by "best estimates" the market needs for medical use by population and existing sales. The report was presented to the LCB on December 15, 2015. Statewide the number of licenses increased by 222, from a prior cap of 334 to a new cap of 556. The State determined that the counties with the highest medical sales would receive a 100% increase in the number of licenses granted. Thurston County's allocation doubled from 11 to 22. Of the 11 new, Olympia's allocation was 2, bringing the total to 4 with the 2 licenses already in place. As of the writing of this report, one of the new licenses is in process with the State at a location which was made available via the adoption of the interim regulations.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

None known at this time.

Options:

1. Hold public hearing and keep interim regulations unchanged.
2. Hold public hearing and hold deliberations on changes to interim regulations.

Financial Impact:

None anticipated.



City Council

Briefing on Downtown Strategy Public Process

Agenda Date: 2/9/2016
Agenda Item Number: 6.A
File Number: 16-0158

Type: report **Version:** 1 **Status:** Other Business

Title

Briefing on Downtown Strategy Public Process

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive the information on the Downtown Strategy Public Process. Briefing only; no action requested.

Report

Issue:

Update on the upcoming public Workshop #2 for the Downtown Strategy, where we are in the process and future steps.

Staff Contact:

Amy Buckler, Senior Planner, Community Planning & Development, abuckler@ci.olympia.wa.us
<<mailto:abuckler@ci.olympia.wa.us>>, 360.580.5847

Presenter(s):

Amy Buckler, Senior Planner

Background and Analysis:

Staff will provide a quick synopsis of what's been achieved so far on the Downtown Strategy, and what will happen at the February 20 public workshop.

At this stage in the downtown strategy process, we are evaluating 'big picture' proposals emphasizing land use, transportation connections and infrastructure, design character and other special features. The public will be asked to help evaluate which proposals are priorities; would have a positive strategic impact toward our downtown goals; and would be realistic. Priority proposals will be integrated into a guiding framework that will inform the remainder of the downtown strategy work.

Once the guiding framework is established, we will have a better picture of the intensity, function and character planned throughout downtown, allowing us to be more objective in our approach to

implementation. While similar exercises have been done in past years, there is a need to better align our current approach with the significant market and demographic changes that have occurred in the past decade.

Next Steps:

- **Feb 20** - Public Workshop #2, 9:30-Noon at the Olympia Center, followed by an online opportunity
- **Feb 25** - Briefing for Land Use & Environment Committee on scope and timeline for development standards associated with the Downtown Strategy (DTS), and review of public process for the upcoming viewshed analysis
- **(tentative) April 5** - Council Study Session to review the guiding framework
- **Topics for subsequent DTS meetings (dates TBD)** - Design elements, viewshed analysis, business and development tools/incentives, clean and safe initiatives; a downtown Parking Strategy that will be integrated with the DTS.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

The public participation timeline for the DTS is **attachment #1**. A report summarizing the public process and input from Step 1 is **attachment #2**. Public input from the recent online survey is still in review.

Learn more about the Downtown Strategy at olympiawa.gov/DTS
<<http://olympiawa.gov/community/downtown-olympia/downtown-strategy.aspx>>

Options:

Briefing only

Financial Impact:

\$250,000 has been budgeted to form a Downtown Strategy. Additional funds for implementation steps may be appropriated, subject to annual budget decisions.



Public Process | Downtown Strategy

Connecting Places & Spaces

Key



Public Involvement



City Council Briefings



Online Engagement



Stakeholder Work Group

Last Updated 1.21.2016

Oct - Nov 2015

Gather Information

Delivered

- Background report & maps
- Preliminary market analysis
- More specific project objectives

Dec - Mar 2015/16

Evaluate Alternatives

Deliverables

- Land use & urban design alternatives with illustrations
- Analysis of potential viewsheds, parking issues, & feasibilities for development



April - May 2016

Develop Strategies

Deliverables

- Guiding scenarios for land use & urban design with illustrations
- Recommended economic, retail, & housing strategies
- Preliminary parking strategy recommendations

June - Aug 2016

Develop Implementation Tools

Deliverables

- Recommendations for:
- Capital improvements
 - Business & economic development incentives
 - 6-year implementation strategy
 - Recommendations for zoning, view, and design guidelines with graphics

Sept - Dec 2016

Prepare - Present Report

Deliverables

- Draft Downtown Strategy available for public feedback
- Final Downtown Strategy



Workshop #1 — Gathered Information Held Sat, Nov 21



Workshop #2 — Evaluate Land Alternatives Sat, Feb 20 | 9:30 - 12 The Olympia Center



1Workshop #3 Develop Strategies—TBD*
2Joint advisory board workshop, TBD*
3Development & business forum #1, TBD*



Development & business forum #2, TBD*



Workshop #4 — Draft Report, TBD*



Online held Oct 28 to Nov 11, Dec 17- Jan 17



TBD*



TBD*



TBD*



Draft report online TBD*



Announcement Tues, Oct 13 City Hall



Debrief & direction Dec 8, Feb 9 & 25 City Hall



Debrief & direction TBD



Debrief & direction July TBD*



City Council & Planning Commission review TBD*



Meeting held Oct 23 & Nov 4



Meetings on Dec 2, Jan 6 & Feb 3



Meetings on Mar 2, April 6 & May 4th



Meetings on June 1 & July 6

* TBD = To Be Determined

Note: Materials available online @ olympiawa.gov/DTS

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER, 2015

Step 1 Summary

OLYMPIA DOWNTOWN STRATEGY

Step 1 involved starting up the project, reviewing background information, and initial public engagement activities. Specific events and tasks are outlined below.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The team participated in or developed the following to get everyone up to speed on downtown issues:

- **October 23, 2015 Technical Team Meeting.** The consultant team and City staff met to share information about downtown and the project's process.
- **October 23, 2015 Walk-About Tour.** The MAKERS team participated in a City staff-organized all-day tour of downtown, which included stops along alleys, the Artesian Well, Percival Landing, Sylvester Park, historic buildings, the retail core, murals, the southeast neighborhoods, Capitol Way, the Isthmus, the Farmers Market, and Port and East Bay areas. City staff described specific issues along the way.
- **Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies Summary.** The MAKERS team reviewed the Comprehensive Plan for goals and policies relevant to downtown. These policies provide the overarching guidance for any downtown efforts.
- **Preliminary Market Analysis.** Greg Easton, Property Counselors, presented his early findings at Public Workshop 1. These are summarized on page 5.
- **Realities and Perceptions of Downtown Public Safety.** Peter Steinbreuck, Steinbreuck Urban Strategies, explored crime data, perceptions presented on the Olyspeaks online discussion, and information from the Olympia Police Department to better understand the realities versus perceptions of downtown crime. He presented this information at Workshop 1, and the summary is on page 5.



Walk-About Tour with consultant team and City staff

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The team engaged community members through a variety of means:



Informal meet-and-greet with Stakeholder Work Group



At Public Workshop 1, small groups completed a variety of mapping exercises to state their preferences for downtown's future.

- **Stakeholder Work Group (SWG) Kickoff.** The consultant team and SWG held an informal meet-and-greet to learn about each other's backgrounds and interests in the project.
- **November 4, 2015 SWG Meeting.** The SWG tested out potential activities for Workshop 1. Their feedback was critical for developing activities that would be quickly understandable, run smoothly, and garner useful information to lead to alternative concepts for downtown. Through these activities, the SWG provided ideas on areas with distinct character downtown, or "districts."
- **November 21, 2015 Public Workshop 1.** This event and its results are summarized on the following pages. Its purpose was to collect community members' ideas and priorities for downtown regarding character, street improvements, residential growth, and prioritization of certain views. This provided the concepts for the consultant team to explore in Step 2.
- **Olyspeaks Online Discussion.** SWG input indicated that an issue rising to the forefront was the perception of public safety downtown. To hone understanding, the team offered an online discussion on the topic, and Peter Steinbreuck presented a response at Workshop 1.
- **Online Survey 1 (ongoing analysis).** With 2,700 responses, the online survey was a huge success in gathering broad input. As a way for people not able to attend the workshop to engage in the project, it covered many of the same topics as Workshop 1. Thus, some of its results are integrated in the Workshop 1 Results on the following pages.

STEP 2 ACTIVITIES

(December - February)

The following events occurred or are upcoming as part of Step 2 and are not summarized in this document:

- December 2, 2015 Stakeholder Work Group Meeting,
- December 11, 2015 Technical Team Meeting,
- January 6, 2016 Stakeholder Work Group,
- Targeted stakeholder meetings (e.g., local architect, social service and affordable housing providers, Port, real estate developers),
- February 3, 2016 Stakeholder Work Group, and
- February 20, 2016 Public Workshop 2.

NOVEMBER 21, 2015

Workshop 1 Results

SUMMARY

Over 100 people, many of whom were new to Olympia public engagement, participated in Workshop 1. City Councilmember Steven Langer kicked off the workshop, followed by introductions from the consultant team and an overview of the Downtown Strategy process from City staff.

The workshop included a variety of activities to garner ideas and priorities, as well as some presentations to provide useful information. The highly engaged and productive small groups provided meaningful results to help guide the process. Activities included:

- Downtown treasures: Identification of most popular assets,
- Downtown districts: Characterization of distinct downtown areas,
- Streets location and character: Prioritization of streets for improvements and preferences on their character,
- Residential intensity: Preferences on how and where to accommodate expected downtown population growth,
- Building character and location: Preferences on the look and feel of future development for different geographic areas, and
- View protection: Prioritization of views for protection.

Presentations included a preliminary economic market analysis and a look at the realities and perceptions of downtown safety. The activities and presentations are summarized on the following pages.

Many of the Workshop 1 activities informed the Online Survey 1 questions. Related Online Survey 1 results are noted where appropriate. Note, much of Online Survey 1 is currently undergoing analysis.



Small groups show preferences for future residential growth and character.



A completed map shows the group's "districts," or areas with distinct character, preferred locations for future residential growth (orange blocks), street types, and photos of desired building character.



Participants identify the views most important to them.

MAJOR THEMES

Each group provided a one sentence summary of the major ideas driving their decision-making for the mapping exercises. Themes included the following:

1. Encourage a safe and family friendly downtown with youth recreation opportunities.
2. Consider environmental issues like liquefaction and sea level rise. Encourage environmentally friendly design (e.g., green building).
3. Preserve downtown's historic character and assets.
4. Maintain Olympia's unique identity.
5. Preserve existing diversity and encourage more diversity (e.g., multigenerational, mix of incomes). Ensure Olympia remains inclusive.
6. Increase transitional, low income, and affordable housing.
7. Honor and emphasize the waterfront.
8. Focus on water—artesian wells, estuary, Capitol Lake.
9. Showcase the natural landscape and preserve views that celebrate the region's beauty.
10. Encourage population density.
11. Encourage taller buildings.
12. Encourage inviting, pedestrian friendly, people-oriented, human-scaled, vibrant places.
13. Encourage a mix of land uses (residential, retail, commercial, light industrial, entertainment, etc.) in close walking distance to provide opportunities for a livable downtown and sustainable lifestyle.
14. Emphasize the strong retail core.
15. Develop districts with distinct personalities.
16. Ensure quality and enduring development with attention to architectural design.
17. Integrate and preserve public open spaces parks.
18. Integrate social services.
19. Support safe, comfortable multimodal (bicycle, pedestrian, and vehicular) transportation options that connect homes, jobs, services, treasures, and parks/ open spaces.

20. Connect downtown and the Capitol Campus.
21. Identify safe biking routes.
22. Champion Olympia's arts and entertainment.
23. Focus on economic viability and support the local economy.

Online Survey 1 Integration: Guiding Themes

The above themes were condensed and simplified to develop Online Survey #1's first question. **Community members demonstrated a strong preference to prioritize the following** (listed in order from highest to lowest rated):

1. The waterfront and natural setting (over half of respondents rated this with the highest rating "very important"),
2. A family-friendly atmosphere (again, over half rated this as "very important"),
3. Pedestrian and people-oriented public spaces (received an average rating of "important"),
4. A more walkable lifestyle, i.e., meet day-to-day retail needs close to home or work (received an average rating of "important"),
5. A vibrant, diverse economic center,
6. Environmentally conscious building and site design, i.e., addressing energy efficiency, sea level rise, and liquefaction risks,
7. Historic character preservation,
8. A diversity of housing types for different incomes and stages in life, and
9. Safe and comfortable bicycle routes and connections.

The following themes received average ratings of "somewhat important" and had less than one third of respondents rating it as "very important":

10. Retaining unique character, i.e., culturally diverse, artistic, funky,
11. Quick and convenient vehicle connection from east to west Olympia,
12. Regional destination for arts and culture,
13. Social services availability,
14. Greatly increased number of residential units,
15. Identifiable districts, i.e., meet day-to-day retail needs close to home or work.

PRESENTATIONS

DOWNTOWN'S UNIQUE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Greg Easton, Property Counselors

Greg Easton provided a preliminary economic market analysis. Economic features of downtown include the following:

- Unique natural, historic, and cultural features attract residents and employers.
- Downtown has a stable employment base.
- Downtown is an attractive location for a mix of higher density housing opportunities.
- Downtown serves a regional trade area with a concentration of eating/drinking, entertainment, and lifestyle businesses.
- Downtown is a prime location for finance and professional office users and state government-related businesses.
- Downtown has various activity generators that would support a range of lodging options.

This analysis continued into Step 2, and further results will be presented in the Step 2 summary.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Peter Steinbreuck, Steinbreuck Urban Strategies

Peter Steinbreuck responded to SWG and Olyspeaks Online Discussion concerns over the perception of downtown as unsafe, including the following:

- The appearance of downtown matters and perceptions are important, however, Olympia Police Department crime statistics show that downtown is a relatively safe neighborhood.
- Many strategies (e.g., social services, Downtown Ambassadors, community policing, alley lighting, etc.) are already underway.
- The Olyspeaks discussion reflected concerns over behavioral and social conditions; there was little mention of actual criminal activities. Many respondents stated that homelessness should not be demonized, and that downtown needs a continued and expanded social safety net. Problematic issues raised include those of excessive after hours drinking and the presence of anarchists, skinheads, and neo-Nazis.



The consultant team presents on specific issues at Workshop 1.

- The Thurston Economic Development Council’s (EDC) recent survey showed that most downtown businesses are growing. However, the greatest concerns raised were over the perception of downtown as unsafe, homelessness, drug use, and cleanliness.
- Approaches to making urban public spaces safe and inviting for all include proactive policing and community partnerships, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), good urban design and place-making, high residential densities to provide “eyes on the street,” city activities to maintain and activate public spaces, and a strong social safety net and support services.

DOWNTOWN TREASURES



Small group exercise treasures mapping results. Red stars represent participants’ favorite downtown assets.

Small group participants placed stars on their map to represent the five places downtown they treasure most. Red stars on the map (at left) represent the compiled results for all the groups.

The most popular assets were:

1. The Olympia Farmers Market,
2. Percival Landing,
3. Hands On Children’s Museum,
4. Heritage Park and Fountain, and
5. The Artesian Commons.

Others included Sylvester Park, various historic or retail buildings in the downtown core, the theater and arts centers, the InterCity Transit Center, and the Olympia Timberland Library. As important places to the community, the Downtown Strategy should protect the functionality of these assets, take cues for authentic character from them, and connect them for a coherent and cohesive downtown.

Online Survey 1 Integration

When asked to choose their three favorite downtown treasures, similarly to the Workshop 1 participants, respondents most often selected (in order from most to least popular):

1. Farmers Market (82% selected this),
2. Percival Landing (65% selected this),
3. Washington Center for Performing Arts,
4. Retail core, and
5. Hands On Children’s Museum.

The other options were selected by less than 20% of respondents, although none were selected less than 6% of the time.

DOWNTOWN DISTRICTS

Each group circled and described geographic areas they thought had distinct characters or functions to give the consultant team a better understanding of existing and potential “districts” downtown. The maps to the right show all the groups’ districts overlaid and a simplified interpretation of the results. The proposed districts (below) are useful for understanding unique goals and challenges for different parts of downtown.

All of the groups’ completed maps are available in the document titled “Districts Mapping Exercise Results.”

Online Survey 1 Integration

The online survey asked participants for their thoughts on the compiled districts map from Workshop 1. Three quarters of respondents thought that the proposed districts map generally matched their impression of distinct areas in downtown. Initial analysis of the qualitative responses shows that many thought too many distinct districts were shown.

The following descriptions of each district, presented in the survey, were drawn from Workshop 1 results and combined with background information:

- Area #1 is waterfront and maritime-oriented, including vibrant public spaces with access to the water and landmark views. This is a gathering place for public activity and events with inviting pedestrian connections to the historic shopping district, Farmers Market and Capitol Campus. **Strong agreement on this area’s description.*
- Area #2 includes a pedestrian-oriented streetscape with a well-designed blend of mixed income housing, retail, entertainment, and hospitality that draws people from the downtown core to the Farmers Market. This is an inviting place for seniors to live and people of all ages to recreate and explore exciting pathways to the waterfront.
- Area #3 is education and entertainment oriented. Visitors of all ages feel comfortable arriving by bus, bike or car to participate in exciting recreation opportunities. Water is a theme throughout the landscape, making connections to Swantown history, the marina and activities at the LOTT Wet Center. This is also a warehouse/light industrial, artisan and culinary arts hub that includes artist housing, studio, gallery and retail space.
- Area #4 is downtown’s historic and retail shopping core. This is also a regional theatre and entertainment district with excellent dining and night life. It is a mixed-income residential area. **Strong agreement on this area’s description.*
- Area #5 is a public and private employment center and mixed-income residential neighborhood. It includes dining; retail, civic and social services; offices; warehouse and light industrial employment. The streetscape, retail and dining options along 4th and State Avenues draw pedestrians from the historic core east toward Plum Street.
- Area #6 includes a vibrant mix of office, hospitality, retail, dining and residential uses. This compact mix of uses and a beautifully designed multi-modal Capitol Way creates an inviting connection between the State Capitol Campus and the historic, retail core.
- Area #7 is a family-friendly, high-intensity residential neighborhood anchored by the Timberland Library. This area includes many energy-efficient buildings and other examples of “green-innovations,” gardens, children oriented parks, and small-scale retail, cafés and services to serve the day-to-day needs of residents.
- Area #8 is a family-friendly residential neighborhood with a mix of housing types, including historic single family homes alongside newer, “green-built” multi-family apartments and townhomes. It also includes some offices, and small-scale retail, café and services to meet the day to day needs of residents. This area has great pedestrian and bicycle connectivity to the Capitol Campus and downtown core.



Compiled small group districts proposals (left) and simplified and interpreted districts (right)



The most popular districts proposed by Workshop 1 participants and interpreted by the consultant team. These were explored in Online Survey 1.

Survey respondents showed the most consensus on districts 1 and 4 with nearly half strongly agreeing with their descriptions. Respondents generally “somewhat agreed” with the others. Further analysis of the qualitative responses is forthcoming.

STREET TYPES LOCATION AND CHARACTER



A Festival street



B Garden-like landscaping



C Green stormwater infrastructure



D Multi-use alleys



E Ped-bike-car shared street



F Safe bike routes



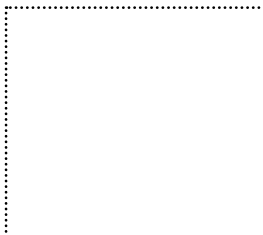
H Pedestrian lighting



I Street & open space integration



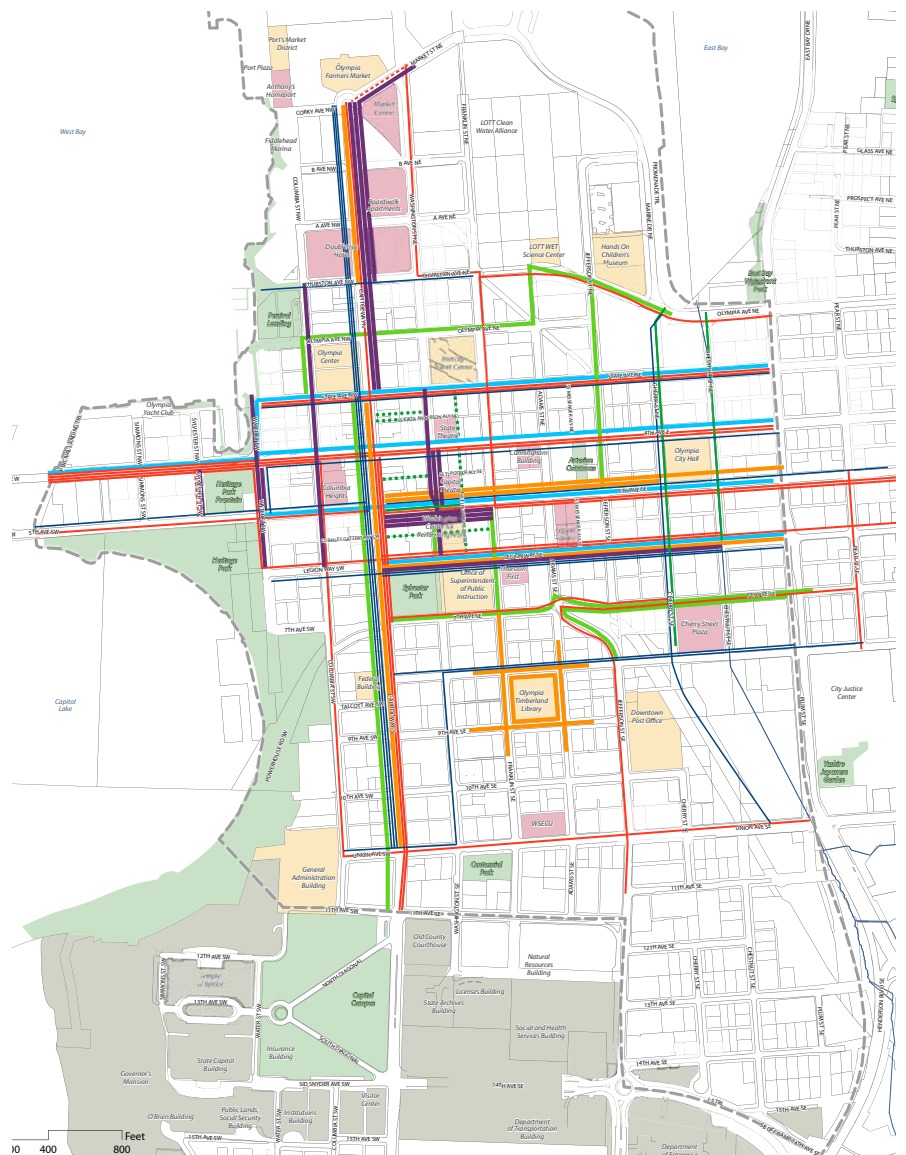
J Parklet (cafe seating or mini park in street parking space)



K Group did not identify a preferred street type

Capitol Way, Legion Way, and 5th Ave were identified for improvements more frequently than other streets. Nearly all street types were selected by at least one group. **Some of the most popular preferences were for:**

- Festival streets in the core and near the Farmers Market,
- Garden-like landscaping on 5th Ave,
- Safe bike routes on 4th Ave, portions of Capitol Way, and many east-west streets, and
- Green stormwater infrastructure on Cherry and Chestnut Streets.



Compiled small group street improvement and character type results. The number of lines on a street indicates the number of groups who selected the street for improvements. The colors and line types indicate the street type selected (see photos to the left).

RESIDENTIAL INTENSITY

Participants were asked to place blocks representing 5,000 people (approximately 2,500 new units)—the expected population growth for downtown Olympia over the next 20 years—on the map where they would like to see new residences. No consistent theme emerged; **groups generally clustered their housing in certain areas or distributed it fairly evenly throughout downtown.**

The maps below show some sample small group results.



Scattered approach



Scattered approach



East core



Southeast and scattered



Southeast



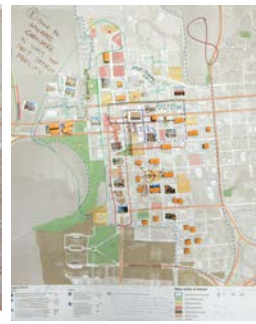
East core



Waterfront and southeast



Waterfront and southeast



East core, southeast, and waterfront



Some groups stacked their housing blocks to indicate higher density development.



Workshop results

- Common concentrations of new residential units
- Alternative approach to scatter new residential units throughout downtown
- Isthmus planning area (addressed in separate process)

Major points of interest

- Downtown planning area
- City and State parks
- Public landmarks
- Private landmarks
- State Capitol Campus
- Streams

Common concentrations of new residential units

Online Survey 1 Integration

The survey asked participants in which areas they would like to see growth and their opinion on clustering versus scattering housing:

- Survey respondents were split on a scattered (48%) versus concentrated in strategic locations (41%) approach.
- Respondents showed a **clear preference for high growth in the southeast** area via small lot or cottage clusters, townhomes, and 2-4 story single-purpose residential development.
- Respondents generally preferred limited growth in the northeast and east core, although over a third preferred high growth. Popular building types included 2-4 story mixed use, live/work, and 5-6 story mixed-use buildings.
- Respondents were split over development in the waterfront area, with 42% preferring limited growth, 41% preferring no growth, and 17% preferring high growth. This is slightly different from Workshop 1 results, where many groups placed buildings in the waterfront area. Popular building types included 2-4 story mixed use (extremely popular selection), live/work, and 5-6 story mixed use.

BUILDING CHARACTER AND LOCATION

THE ACTIVITY

Participants were provided a variety of residential, retail, commercial, mixed-use, industrial, historic, and institutional buildings photos. To indicate their preferred character for areas within downtown, they placed the photos on the map where they would like to see that particular type of development. This page’s chart shows the popularity of residential buildings. Other building types are on the following pages.

Residential Building Types

	Number of photos placed per district <small>(green indicates most popular responses)</small>								Total for whole downtown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
 Townhomes						3	5	5	13
 Cottage clusters					1		5	4	10
 Small lot residential						1	3	5	9
 Larger residential	1	3	1	1		1	1		8
 Townhomes	1	3						3	7
 Low-rise multifamily				1			1	1	3
 3-story residential		1							1



Popular residential building types by district. The darker the grey, the greater the frequency of residential photos placed in the district.








RESIDENTIAL RESULTS

Participants preferred modern-looking townhomes, cottages, and small single family homes in the southeast and larger residential buildings in the north. Single-purpose, low-rise residential buildings were less popular.

Online Survey 1 Integration

See the previous page for residential building type results. The survey confirmed consensus on preferring high growth in the southeast via small-scale development.

Retail Building Types

	Number of photos placed per district <small>(green indicates most popular responses)</small>								Total for whole downtown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
 Small grocery			4	3	3		1	1	12
 Commercial & plaza		3	4	2	1	1			11
 Funky		1		2	4	1			8
 Supermarket	1	1			2		2	1	7
 Ground level retail	1			1	1	1			4
 Small retail		1	1	1					3
 New retail center			2						2



Popular retail building types by district. The darker the grey, the greater the frequency of retail photos placed in the district.

RETAIL RESULTS

Participants generally preferred the expansion of retail building types into the north and east to serve residents' daily needs within walking distance. The small grocery and commercial with plaza space were especially desired in the north. The "funky" character was especially popular just east of the downtown core.

Artisan/Ind'l/Retail Building Types



Arts residential center



Live/work units



Industrial/retail



Food/beverage prep



Light industrial



Multi-story ind'l/retail



Flex/tech workspace

	Number of photos placed per district (green indicates most popular responses)								Total for whole downtown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Arts residential center	2	1	2	6	2	1			14
Live/work units	1	1	3	1	3		2	1	12
Industrial/retail		1	1		5				7
Food/beverage prep		1	1		2		1		5
Light industrial		1	3						4
Multi-story ind'l/retail		1	2						3
Flex/tech workspace		1					2		3



Popular artisan/industrial/retail building types by district. The darker the grey, the greater the frequency of these photo types placed in the district.

ARTISAN/INDUSTRIAL/RETAIL RESULTS

Participants had a strong preference for artist housing and live/work units, especially in the core and to the northeast. Light industrial with and without associated retail was also popular in the northeast.

All photos were placed at least three times, indicating that industrial or working space in a variety of building types is desired.

Mixed-Use Building Types



4-story mixed use



3-story mixed use



7-story mixed use



5-story mixed use



6-story mixed use



Taller res'l mixed use



2-story commercial

	Number of photos placed per district (green indicates most popular responses)								Total for whole downtown
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	
4-story mixed use	1	3	4	1	5	1	2		17
3-story mixed use	2	4		1	3		2	1	13
7-story mixed use			2	4	2	1	1	1	11
5-story mixed use	1	2	2	2	2				9
6-story mixed use	2		1	3	2				8
Taller res'l mixed use		1		1	1		3		6
2-story commercial						1			1










Popular mixed-use building types by district. The darker the grey, the greater the frequency of these photos placed in the district.

MIXED-USE BUILDINGS RESULTS

Participants placed these photos more frequently and across a wider range of downtown than other types. The 4-story mixed use photo was the most popular photo used in this building character exercise. People would like to see mixed-use buildings nearly everywhere downtown.

A range of building heights were all popular, indicating that in general, participants are comfortable with taller buildings than what currently exists in much of downtown. The 6 and 7 story buildings were placed most often in the core, and the most intense building just southeast of the core. In contrast, the two-story, single-purpose, commercial building was among the least popular photos.

Historic/Institt'l Building Types

	Number of photos placed per district (green indicates most popular responses)								Total for whole downtown
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
 Historic preservation				6	1	2	1		10
 Complement historic			1	7					8
 Urban hotel		1	6			1			8
 Medical office			1	4			2		7
 Institutional			4	1				1	6
 Professional office		1	1			2		1	5
 Larger hotel									0



Popular historic and institutional building types by district. The darker the grey, the greater the frequency of historic and institutional photos placed in the district.

HISTORIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RESULTS

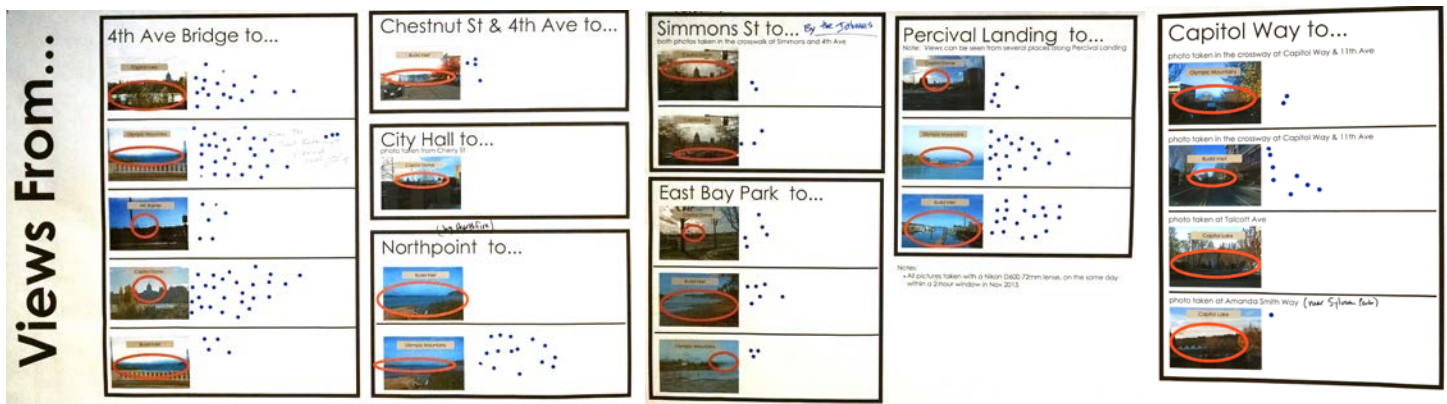
In the core, participants demonstrated a strong interest in historic preservation and complementing the existing historic character. Only "arts residential center" performed as well as these for District 4.

Hotels, offices, and institutional building types were popular in the northeast and east. Notably, large hotels were not placed anywhere.

VIEW PROTECTION

Participants placed dots on the views they most value. Views receiving 8 votes or more (in order of popularity) were:

1. 4th Ave Bridge to the Olympic Mountains,
2. 4th Ave Bridge to the Capitol Dome,
3. Percival Landing to the Olympic Mountains,
4. Percival Landing to Budd Inlet (tied with #5),
5. 4th Ave Bridge to Capitol Lake (tied with #4),
6. Northpoint to the Olympic Mountains, and
7. Capitol Way to Budd Inlet.



Dot exercise to identify valued views

Many of the identified views would likely not be affected by development in downtown (e.g., views from Percival Landing over the water), so will not be studied during this process. The MAKERS team will analyze up to 10 views to ensure protection or enhancement of important views through downtown.

NEXT STEPS

The Step 1 input will be considered along with technical analysis by staff and consultants. Many preferred concepts are reflected in proposals that will be presented at Public Workshop 2. Input regarding the character to be encouraged or enhanced in specific areas of downtown is still being reviewed and will be helpful when shaping design standards at a later stage in the process.