CITY OF LACEY
Washington

Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation 2010

City of Lacey
Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation 2010 Update

Adopted by the City Council on July 22, 2010

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CITY OF LACEY MISSION

Our mission is to enrich the quality of life in Lacey for all our citizens ... to build an attractive, inviting, and secure community. We pledge to work in partnership with our residents to foster community pride, to develop a vibrant, diversified economy, to plan for the future, and to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of our environment.

PARKS AND RECREATION VISION

The City of Lacey is a community that provides its residents and visitors with convenient access to a wide range of public leisure services and facilities at a reasonable cost. Those services include cultural arts, individual and team sports, aquatics, educational and fitness programs and special events. The community‘s well-maintained facilities include neighborhood parks within walking distance of all persons, community parks distributed across the service area, open spaces that support wildlife habitat and indoor facilities to support recreational programs and provide public meeting space. These facilities are linked by linear pathways for walking and bicycling. Our community protects and enhances our many historic, cultural and environmental resources.

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I. Executive Summary

Lacey and the Urban Growth Area (UGA) contain several neighborhood, community, and linear parks, plazas, trails, habitat reserves, and public facilities. Lacey has a relatively young park system with modern facilities that are well maintained, heavily used and highly valued by the community. Lacey offers a full spectrum recreation program and special events that appeal to all ages. Lacey is a friendly, well rounded, and safe community in which to raise a family and retire, to grow and prosper a business, and to educate students and foster life-long learning. Lacey residents have pride in our parks, programs and facilities. Much of the credit is due the elected officials and staff, yet the efforts of volunteers and community residents have allowed the park system to achieve its full success.

Lacey‘s population is growing rapidly, increasing the need for additional park acreage, trail miles, and facility square footage. The Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation planning process gives the City an opportunity to evaluate its current parks and outdoor recreational facilities, set new goals and involve the public in the proposed action.

The Lacey Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation outlines the goals and objectives for meeting the park and open space needs of the community. Throughout the development of the Plan, park planning issues and opportunities have been discussed with the public through an open house, surveys, and public meetings. The Plan was submitted to the Parks and Recreation Board, the Lacey Planning Commission, and the Lacey City Council for review, approval and implementation.

The Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation describes each planning area, analyzes the results of the public involvement program, sets goals and objectives, evaluates existing facilities, assesses demand and need, and proposes an action program.

Description of the Planning Area

- The City of Lacey is located in the northeast corner of Thurston County. Within Lacey‘s Incorporated boundary is 10,522 acres (16.5 square miles) and within its Urban Growth Area (UGA) there is approximately 10, 663 acres (16.6 square miles). The Lacey UGA (area currently in the county) is where urban growth most likely will occur over the next twenty years. Please see Section IV for a detailed description of the Planning Areas.

- Currently the population in the Urban Growth Area and Lacey City Limits is 73,865, nearly double the population of incorporated Lacey (39,250). The total population within the UGA is expected to grow over 12 % to approximately 82,900 by the year 2015. The level of services in the UGA is considerably less than within the city limits.

- The City of Lacey has many natural features such as lakes, streams and wetlands and important habitat that need to be protected and enhanced for the future. Many of these natural features can provide passive, and in some locations active, recreational use, and could be protected through incorporation into the park system.

- The City of Lacey is one of the fastest growing cities in the county. As a result, the need to provide adequate indoor and outdoor recreation facilities is imperative.

Public Involvement

- Citizens are encouraged to share and develop ideas in partnership with staff during the comprehensive planning process and park master planning processes. The park system belongs to Lacey residents. Planning for parks and programs that are wanted by our residents ensures that the parks will be used, programs attended, and both valued.

- City staff held an open house in January and a public meeting in May, surveyed participants at the open house, at several events and during program registrations, provided surveys and drop boxes at facilities, and conducted an on-line survey to get public input in order to update this Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation. Citizens suggested improvements to existing parks and programs, identified the greatest needs in terms of Parks and Recreation, and generated ideas for amenities, new park development, and programs. The survey also sought opinion on options for restrictions on smoking in parks. The survey also asked how people would be willing to pay for a new museum. The survey results are not representative of the community as a whole, since both the on-line and in-person surveys were voluntary. The surveys were not random, nor do they fit the demographics of the community. Regardless, the input is extremely valuable to determine what improvements are desired by citizens, new parks and programs wanted, and popular opinion on policies.

- Throughout the years, individuals visit, call, write letters or send email messages to suggest improvements to parks and programs. These suggestions were recorded and considered during this planning process.

- All input received is given serious consideration. This input forms the priorities and recommended action. Not all input will be implemented due to conflicts with other uses, limited resources for implementation or maintenance, or low priority ranking in comparison to other needs.

- A public hearing before the City of Lacey Planning Commission was held at a regularly scheduled Planning Commission meeting on July 6, 2010. The Land Use Committee of the Lacey City Council discussed levels of service at one of its regular monthly meetings. The Lacey City Council discussed the plan at their regularly scheduled work session, and considered adoption of the plan the following week at the regular city council meeting.

- Copies of the draft plan were sent to various state and local agencies and groups, including the State of Washington Department of Commerce, the City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department, the City of Tumwater Parks and Recreation Department, Thurston County Parks and Recreation, Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC), the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Additional state agencies were notified of the intent to adopt the updates to the Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation and provided the opportunity to request a copy of the Plan in its entirety and/or the Executive Summary. Comments were received from the State Parks and Recreation Commission and TRPC.

Goals

The goals of the Plan serve as the structure for park acquisition and development over the next five years. Objectives vital to achieving goals include:

- Acquire land for future park development in underserved planning areas as land becomes available, especially in light of the recent decline in land prices.
- Initiate and strengthen public/private partnerships in order to offer optimum services to residents that would not be possible without the partnership.
- Maximize scarce public dollars by continuing the partnership with North Thurston Public Schools.

The Parks Department will investigate self-supporting or revenue-producing projects that provide quality public service and complement the community goals. Please see Section III for a list of specific goals and objectives for the current Comprehensive Plan cycle.

1. Develop a high quality, diversified parks and recreation system that provides amenities and activities for all ages, interests and abilities.

2. Provide stable, long term revenue sources.

3. Provide parks and facilities to under-served areas as identified by the Comprehensive Plan.

4. Coordinate with other agencies, cities, Thurston County, Thurston Regional Planning Council, districts, and individuals to plan and provide for open spaces, facilities, parks, and trails to meet recreational and regional transportation needs sufficient to serve long-term population growth.

5. Incorporate critical areas, ecological features and natural resources into the park system to protect and preserve habitat and retain migration corridors important to local wildlife.

6. Develop a high quality system of multi-purpose trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities, neighborhoods and business districts and promote physical activity and a health conscious community. Coordinate trail acquisition and development with the City of Lacey Capital Facilities Plan, Transportation Plan and the Cities of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater Urban Trails Plan, and the Thurston Regional Trails Plan.

7. Preserve significant historical resources that are of the highest quality that recognizes our diverse community.

8. Continue to maintain parks and recreational facilities at a high standard of care.

9. Encourage public involvement when planning for park development and management, and for recreational opportunities.

10. Provide indoor and outdoor facilities that encourage family participation in both recreational and cultural activities.

11. Develop, staff, train and support a professional parks and recreation department that effectively serves the community in the realization of the identified goals and objectives.

12. Ensure that diverse traditional and non-traditional programs and facilities are considered when balancing the diverse recreational needs of the community.

Planning Areas

- The City of Lacey, and its Urban Growth Area, is divided into ten park planning areas. Each planning area was evaluated for its recreational facilities and future parks needs.

- According to the identified needs, all planning areas except for Rainier Vista currently have park or recreational deficiencies to varying degrees. This is true either because there are no parks, the existing park acreage has not been developed, or the recreational facilities that are available are either in the form of a school or a private facility. Schools and private facilities supplement but do not fill the need for public parks because of restricted availability for citizen use while school is in session, require membership fees, or are accessible only to "private" use and not general public use.

- All of the planning areas have some form of important habitat for a variety of wildlife, typically associated with wetlands, lakes, streams, and forest areas.

- Please see Section IV for a list of facility guidelines and descriptions followed by an analysis of each park planning area.

Facility Guidelines

Minimum guidelines are included for particular types of parks. Park amenities will vary depending on the size of the park, topography, service goals and community input:

- Plazas and public spaces, whether publicly or privately owned and maintained, such as outdoor seating areas or children's playgrounds may be located within 2 or 3 blocks of every home or business. Plazas and public spaces are typically located in commercial areas and the Central Business District.

- Typically 'mini parks', 'pocket parks', or 'tot lots' are provided by residential developments and retained, maintained and managed by their Homeowners Associations (HOA's). These parks with children's play equipment and/or sport courts are not open to the public, yet serve partial need for outdoor recreation, and are usually conveniently located within walking distance of a home.

- Neighborhood parks of 5 to 20 acres, located within one-half to one mile of every residential area, with a minimum standard of 2 acres per every 1,000 residents.

- Community parks of 20 to 100 acres that offer a broad range of facilities located within 2 to 3 miles of every residential area, with a minimum standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents.

- Since community parks can also fulfill neighborhood park needs, a combined Level of Service Standard of 5 acres/1000 people has been adopted.

- Linear parks to enhance natural features and provide amenities and trails for walking, running and bicycling link various public facilities, schools, businesses and residences. Size and length will vary.

- Specialized parks and facilities, such as swimming beaches and sites of historical significance are located throughout the planning areas, and are defined by the amenity or resource offered, rather than a minimum size. It is critical to acquire or preserve these when the opportunity presents itself.

- Please see page Section IV for a list of facility guidelines and descriptions followed by an analysis of each park planning area and each park.

The City will continue to provide traditional and non-traditional recreational programs for all ages, skills and abilities, including aquatics, outdoor adventure, cultural arts, sports and fitness, and special events.

Demand and Need

- Analysis results indicate there is a need for neighborhood and community parks, special purpose facilities (including public access to fresh and saltwater and an off-leash dog area), linear parks and facility expansion. Please see Section V for the comprehensive results of this analysis.

- Each planning area has been evaluated to determine the park acreage needed to fulfill the Level of Service (LOS) of 5 acres of park land per 1000 people that has been adopted by the City and any challenges or special needs each planning area might face.

Action Program

The action program consists of prioritized projects that reflect the acquisition and development goals outlined in this document. The action plan identifies the top parks and recreation projects for the next five years. The Capital Facilities Plan will be modified upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation and the major steps each project requires. A supplemental list of projects is provided in the Appendix.

Priorities were determined by applying the criteria listed below in an attempt to balance the need for the preservation of parks and open space with our citizens‘ need to access and utilize recreational facilities.

<u>Priority #1 Acquisition:</u> preservation in order to provide the opportunity for development and/or protect natural resources:

- Special sites/or facilities where limited or rare opportunities exist for access to water; i.e. trails, waterfront recreation uses, special use properties (historical, habitat, etc), and athletic fields.
- Community parks
    - Large parcels of property (minimum 40 acres) suitable for park use
    - Multi-purpose, servicing multiple neighborhoods and the largest number of users
    - Planning Areas that lack parks or that have limited park access are given higher priority
- Neighborhood parks
    - Parcels (minimum 5 acres or the ability to combine with adjacent properties) intended to serve citizens within a mile of their residence

- Planning Areas that lack parks or HOA pocket parks or which have limited park access are given higher priority.

Priority #2 Development: to provide diverse recreational opportunities at both community and neighborhood parks, recognizing each park will have similar elements but may have different service objectives:

- Special sites/facilities that are community or regional in nature and offer opportunities in sufficient space or number to accommodate a unique use; i.e. athletic fields, freshwater swimming beach, rental facility
- Community park development offers the greatest service base and multiple recreational opportunities for all ages. They also provide relief for the smaller neighborhood park designed for local access but often used as a "community park". Development with additional parking, to satisfy the need for dog off-leash areas, rental picnic shelters and picnic areas, and to offer the diversity of recreational opportunities in our planning area. Develop park to fulfill need for neighborhood park amenities to maximize public funds.
- Community park development offers the greatest service base and multiple recreational opportunities for all ages. They also provide relief for the smaller neighborhood park designed for local access but often used as a "community park".
- Neighborhood parks designed to serve residents within walking distance (1 mile or less) will not be developed with surface parking lots. The site may have some elements found in a community park but the park will be smaller in size and not intended to accommodate large community activities. Neighborhood parks provide play equipment and swings; flush toilets are not provided.

The action plan includes three major development projects and several acquisition projects. The estimated cost of the major projects is:

		City Funds	Grants, Outside Sources
Senior Center Expansion	$2,750,000	$ 550,000	$2,200,000
Wanschers Park Phase 2	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Depot	$3,500,000	$ 50,000	$3,450,000
Acquisition, Community Park	$2,500,000	$ 600,000	$1,900,000
Acquisition, neighborhood park land	$1,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
TOTAL	$11,750,000	$2,700,000	$9,150,000*

Please see page Section VI for a more detailed summary of the action program.

Plan Implementation Costs

- The actual cost of land acquisition and park development is difficult to predict due to the many variables involved. However, estimates for land acquisition, facility development, and maintenance are included. Please see Section VII for additional detail regarding plan implementation costs.

II. Introduction

The City of Lacey has demonstrated a dedication to parks and recreation activities since its incorporation in 1966. Our parks, open spaces and facilities have made an important contribution to the quality of life experienced by those who live and work in Lacey. Parks help focus the community, provide gathering places, create visual relief and expand opportunities to interact with one another. Without the benefit of a comprehensive park system, Lacey would be a far less desirable place to live, work and play.

Lacey is surrounded by exceptional natural beauty. Our lakes, forests and views of Mount Rainier and Puget Sound help create an inviting community identity. Our challenge for the future is to continue to provide adequate access to these community resources by developing a wide range of park facilities. As our community grows and recreational needs increase, we have an obligation to keep pace by providing adequate facilities for our residents. This plan provides the City with direction to ensure that adequate facilities are available now and in the future.

The scope of this plan is not limited to the area within the present city limits of Lacey. The planning area for the purpose of this document is the Urban Growth Area (UGA) for Lacey as adopted in the 2003 Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The UGA has been divided into ten planning areas. These areas are slightly different from those used in the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This has been done deliberately in an attempt to draw park boundaries that effectively represent the area in which residents may make casual or frequent park visits. Boundaries have been drawn through the middle of lakes in recognition that a lake may be the focal point of an area, but create an obstacle to convenient park access when located in the middle of a planning area. Where the boundaries of the parks planning area correspond to those in the Land Use Element, the same name has been used.

The Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation describes the long-term plan to address the challenges of providing high quality parks and leisure services in a rapidly growing area. It addresses land acquisition, facility development expansion and renovation, and recreation services required to meet Lacey‘s current and future needs. The plan is intended to be a working vision and blueprint to help the City plan for park and recreation improvements.

Key Components of the Plan

- Goals and objectives for parks and recreation,
- Inventory of existing facilities and areas including an assessment of wildlife habitat, existing amenities and current master plan.
- Forecasts of future park and recreational facility demands,
- Public involvement including survey results, public meetings, review by the Parks Board, Planning Commission and City Council,
- Prioritization of parks improvement projects,
- An action program
- The Capital Improvement Program will be recorded in Lacey‘s Capital Facilities Plan, upon adoption of this plan.

Description of the Planning Area

The City of Lacey and its Urban Growth Area are located in the northeast corner of Thurston County at the southern end of the Puget Sound. The northern-most tip has shoreline along the Puget Sound and the

southern area follows the Burlington Northern railroad in the vicinity of Yelm Highway. The western border is the Chehalis Western Rail line, which has been converted to a public trail. The eastern boundary generally follows the Willamette Meridian and Nisqually Bluff. The City is bisected by US Interstate 5, with the majority of the community living south of the freeway. However, the northern portion of the City is growing at a tremendous rate, and is where urban growth most likely will occur over the next twenty years. The City of Lacey is currently 16.5 square miles (10,522 acres) in size. The average elevation is approximately 200 feet above sea level. Within Lacey‘s Urban Growth Area (UGA), there are approximately 10, 663 acres (16.6 square miles), which is similar to the geographic area of the incorporated area.

The City of Lacey is one of the fastest growing cities in the county. As a result, the need to provide adequate indoor and outdoor recreation facilities is imperative.

Local Natural Features

The City of Lacey has many sensitive areas within its current boundaries and growth area that play an important role in the health of our environment. These include Woodland Creek, six fresh water lakes (Pattison, Hicks, Long, Southwick and Chambers Lakes, and Lake Lois), saltwater shoreline on Puget Sound, and many wetland areas. The Woodland Creek system flows through three major lakes in Lacey then on to Henderson Inlet. The wetlands associated with Woodland Creek and Lacey‘s lakes encompass hundreds of acres and provide critical habitat to local fish and wildlife populations.

Manmade and natural features divide our planning area into three districts: the area north of I-5, the area east of Woodland Creek and Long and Pattison Lakes, and the area west of Woodland Creek and the freshwater lakes. Woodland Creek bisects the districts, yet offers the potential to connect all three districts to each other with a trail system and wildlife corridor.

The City of Lacey‘s natural features, our lakes, streams and wetlands and important habitat corridors, need to be protected and enhanced for the future. Many of these natural features can provide passive, and in some locations active recreational use, and could be protected through incorporation into the park system. An appreciation of and support for these natural features can be fostered through inviting public use via a trail system.

Local Park History

The City of Lacey was incorporated in 1966. However, Lacey's history of recreational activities pre-dates incorporation. In 1891, a local logger named Isaac Ellis opened a horse racing track called the Woodland Driving Park. The 82-acre site included a 1,600 foot long race track, stable, a clubhouse, a grandstand, and was reputedly the West's best sulky horse racing track outside San Francisco. In its heyday, crowds of up to 1,500 per day traveled to Lacey, primarily by train, to enjoy the races. Additionally, during the early 20th Century, the lakes in the Lacey area were an attraction for tourists because of the many resorts located on their shores.

After incorporation, the City of Lacey began to procure land for the development of parks. Park land came under the ownership of Lacey through several donations, dedications and state grants from the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). Wonderwood Park, the first community park in Lacey, was made possible in part by a state grant. In 1990, the City began collecting a 1% utility tax for the acquisition and development of parks and open spaces. The Citizens of Lacey supported a $9.9 million bond issue to fund park development and renovation in 2002.

In the ten year period 2000-2009, the City acquired 99.4 acres of parks, trails, and open space through dedication, donation, partnership, state grants, and city funds. This shows the commitment and progress Lacey has made toward providing parks as our community grows.

Park and Open Space Acquisition History

Park, Trail, or Habitat Reserve	Year	Acreage	Funding Source
Lacey Community Center Lacey Lions Club Lacey Senior Center 1997	1970	0.30	Donation
Wonderwood Park	1971	20.00	State Grant / City Funds
Lake Lois	1972	6.00	State Grant / City Funds
Homann Park	1973	7.85	Donation
Wonderwood Park Expansion	1973	19.30	State Grant Donation
Brooks Park	1974	1.10	City Funds
Civic (Flag) Plaza	1979	0.17	Donation
Lacey Museum	1980	0.50	Donation / Land Lease
Long Lake Park	1983	9.95	City Funds
Lois Lake Park Expansion	1986	1.00	City Funds
I-5 Park	1986	1.00	D.O.T lease
Corporate Center Neighborhood Park	1987	2.50	Dedication
West & South Plaza Parks & Woodland Square (Huntamer) Park	1988	2.00	Dedication
Long Lake Natural Area	1988	51.46	Dedication
Rainier Vista Community Park	1990	45.40	State Grant / City Funds
I-5 Park and Trail Expansion	1991	2.00	D.O.T lease
Woodland Creek Community Park	1991	70.77	State Grant / City Funds

Woodland Creek Community Park Expansion	1992	2.00	City Funds
Thornbury Park	1992	2.80	Dedication
William A Bush	1992	9.88	Dedication
Rainier Vista Community Park Expansion	1992	1.00	Dedication
Lake Lois Habitat Reserve	1993	11.00	State Grant / City Funds
Meridian Neighborhood Park	1993	25.22	Dedication
Meridian Campus North Neighborhood Park	1993	5.00	Dedication
Avonlea Neighborhood Park	1993	5.49	Dedication
Thornbury Park expansion	1993	5.40	Dedication
Wanschers Park	1993	14.89	Donation
McAllister Grove Community Park	1994	59.70	Donation / City Funds
Thomas W. Huntamer Park Expansion	1995	0.75	Donation / City Funds
Horizon Pointe Park	1998	1.26	Dedication
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve (Timberline Wetlands)	1998	32.35	Donation
Regional Athletic Complex (RAC) City/County	1998	67.00	County / City
			State Grant
Lake Lois Habitat Reserve Expansion	2001	17.56	City Funds
Pleasant Glade Park	2002	31.75	State Grant / City Funds
			Donation
Lakepointe Park	2002	9.58	Dedication
Jacob Smith Historical House	2002	1.20	City Funds
Jacob Smith House Expansion (Corporate Park exchange 2.5 acres)	2005	1.97	Property exchange
Horizon Pointe Park	2005	9.50	Dedication
RAC Expansion	2006	4.39	City Funds
Woodland Trail	2006	22.68	State Grant / City Funds
RAC Expansion	2007	25.99	Thurston County
William Ives Trail	2008	58.32	Dedication
Pleasant Glade Park Expansion	2009	10.50	City Funds
	Total	655.8	

Local Population

The population as of April 2009 in the City of Lacey was 39,250. The City of Lacey is one of the fastest growing cities in the county. The approximate population for the entire planning area, including the incorporated City and the UGA, is 73,865, nearly double the population of incorporated Lacey. The total population is projected to grow by 12%, an additional 9,035 more people, by the year 2015 and to a total projected population of 96,339 by the year 2020. This increase in population will magnify the demand for, and use of, existing parks and open space. In order to meet that demand, the City will need to acquire additional land to develop park amenities, and provide adequate indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. The City of Lacey has an outstanding park system that serves city residents well. However, there is currently a demand for parks in the UGA. Due to a lack of parks in the UGA, its residents use parks within the city limits. Counties typically provide a lower park acreage standard per 1000 people than

cities. However, there are no county parks within Lacey's UGA, other than the Regional Athletic Complex (a joint city/county park), which places a greater demand on parks within the city.

The City currently serves the UGA with recreation programs. We market our programs, special events, and activities to the North Thurston Public School (NTPS) District. Current enrollment in the NTPS system is 13,139 students. This is projected to increase to a total of 19,135 students in ten years. People who live outside the school district boundaries also participate in our programs, particularly in swimming lessons. At this time, there is not sufficient indoor space to accommodate all of the indoor programs demanded by our participants. This plan will identify opportunities to insure that program space is sufficient to accommodate growth.

Projected Park Acreage

The projected need for park acreage listed in this document was determined by estimating the population growth in each Park Planning area. Populations within the Planning Areas were determined by using the Thurston Regional Planning Council's (TRPC) 1995 Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ). The need for minimum additional park acreage was added to the current park acreage.

Public Involvement

Public Input

City staff held an open house in January and a public meeting in May; surveyed participants at the open house, several events and at winter and spring program registrations; provided surveys and drop boxes at facilities; and conducted an on-line survey to get public input in order to update this Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation. The same questions were asked on the on-line and hard copy surveys. All surveys were color coded so that input could be tabulated relative to locations. Citizens commented on which parks and facilities were used most often, improvements to existing parks and programs, identified the greatest park and recreation needs, and generated ideas for amenities, new park development, and programs. The survey also sought opinion on options to restrict smoking around play equipment and/or athletic fields, designate smoking areas or ban smoking from parks. The survey also asked how people would be willing to pay for a new museum. (A copy of the survey is included in the appendix.) The survey results are not representative of the community as a whole, since both the on-line and in-person surveys were voluntary. The surveys were not random, nor do they fit the demographics of the community. Regardless, the input from the surveys is extremely valuable. It forms the backbone of this plan—determining citizen demand for new parks and programs, and for improving existing parks.

Throughout the years, individuals visit, call, write letters or send email messages to suggest improvements to parks and programs. Many suggestions are implemented promptly. The remaining suggestions were recorded and used in this planning process.

All input received is given equal and serious consideration. Neither group comments nor frequency of comments carry a greater weight than individual comments. Comments were discussed by staff and Park Board Commissioners. This input forms the priorities and recommended action. See Section VI, Action Program, for input specific to parks.

Methodology and Results

Open House: The public was asked for input at an advertised open house held in conjunction with the update to the Shoreline Master Program on January 19, 2010. Meeting notices were mailed to all shoreline residents in the City and UGA. The open house was advertised in the Olympian and on the city web site. Park Board Commissioners and staff from the Parks and Recreation Department and Community Development Department spoke with 34 citizens about outdoor and indoor recreation. A slide show of parks, special events, and programs looped during the open house. Comments included the need for aquatic weed control, more public access to shorelines for fishing and swimming, trails with views of water, improvements to boat launches, and the need for patrol and enforcement of rules on lakes. Input specific to parks included the need for additional parking at Long Lake Park and to develop Wanschers Park with swimming, fishing, play equipment, more parking and restrooms. Surveys were available to all in attendance, and 28 people completed the survey at the open house, or returned it at a later date.

Special Events: Staff distributed surveys on clip boards to adults standing in line to have family caricatures drawn at Children's Day on October 10, 2009: 18 surveys were completed and tabulated. While 25 people were standing in line waiting for the Holiday Bazaar to open on November 27, 2009, they completed surveys. During a Fast Pitch Clinic on February 7, 2010, ten parents completed surveys while watching their daughters develop skills.

The Kiwanis Club invited staff to speak at their regular monthly meeting on February 16. Verbal feedback included a need for more trails, swimming areas, expansion of the senior center, on line program registration, and off-leash dog areas. The nineteen Kiwanis Club Members present at the meeting completed the survey.

Panorama City TV held a talk show about the update of the plan and invited viewers to contact the city with comments. A suggestion was made by the host to reconstruct the old train depot and include historical displays.

Program Registration: Staff distributed surveys on clip boards to fifty-one adults standing in line to register for winter programs on January 9, 2010, and to twenty-seven adults waiting in line to register for spring programs on March 20, 2010.

The same survey was available on-line on the City of Lacey web site. Postcards were handed out at several events and public meetings and posters were hung on public bulletin boards advertising the survey. During March 1 – April 6, forty-nine (49) people took the survey. During the same period, hard copies of the same survey and drop boxes were provided at the Lacey Community Center (5 survey responses), the Lacey Senior Center (11 survey responses), and on the Parks and Recreation Dept. counter in City Hall (4 survey responses).

Summary of Survey Results

Improvements suggested for existing parks, trails and facilities included:

Parks

- Lake Lois Park: build trails, parking and an interpretive center.
- Long Lake: add parking and rent boats.

- Rainier Vista Community Park: provide daytime security, plant more trees.
- Wanschers Park: develop swimming, picnicking, fishing areas and a restroom; expand the parking lot.
- Wonderwood Park: repair picnic tables, add more restrooms and trails.
- Woodland Creek Community Park: provide an off-leash area for dogs; build a spray park.

Trails

- Chehalis Western Trail: complete the trail (note that this trail is managed by Thurston County)

Facilities

- Jacob Smith House: pave the parking lot.
- Senior Center: expand the building, add more parking.
- Community Center: add a gym and more program space.
- Museum: build a depot museum.

See Section IV for additional suggestions specific to each park. Programs suggested include fun runs, Volksmarch events, guided nature walks, birding trips, and tennis. Survey respondents requested more free family activities and events.

The biggest needs identified for our park system included acquisition of open space and natural areas to keep pace with growth, acquisition and development of more community and neighborhood parks, development of another freshwater access park, construction of the historic depot, development of another skate board park, provision of dog off-leash areas with access to water, more walking and bicycle trails, and development of more fishing areas with docks, an ice skating rink, more swimming areas, spray park, indoor family recreation center, and field house with indoor track.

At existing parks, trails, and facilities, the biggest needs identified are: completion of the Chehalis Western Trail, additional parking, additional play equipment, and expansion of the senior center.

Other suggestions for consideration: communicate better, get a good reader board, use volunteers to maintain parks, and enforcement of leash laws, and volunteer park security/watch.

Input From Individuals

Prior to the start of and during the planning process, individuals visit, call, write letters or send email messages to suggest improvements to parks and programs. The following suggestions were recorded and used in this planning process.

Park-specific comments made in-person or over the phone:

- Lake Lois Habitat Reserve: prepare master plan and insure management of natural resources, build more trails, replace the existing interpretive signs
- Long Lake Park: add more parking spaces, and keep lifeguards on duty until park closes
- McAllister Springs: purchase property in collaboration with Thurston County and extend the regional trail
- RAC: install more fencing and backstops to keep balls in RAC, build a cross country course, add more parking

- Wanschers Park: develop the improvements in the master plan (new flush toilet restroom, swimming beach), thin trees to reduce opportunities for criminal activity, initiate management of the adjacent WDFW Boat Launch
- Woodland Creek Community Park: provide an off leash dog area; add a trailhead and connection to the Woodland trail
- Woodland Trail: extend east to McAllister Creek Park; add benches and trash receptacles, provide a trailhead at Woodland Creek Community Park

General comments made in-person or over the phone:
- Large rental picnic shelter for corporate picnics with adequate parking and open play field
- Dog off leash area within existing parks, new dog park
- More play equipment needed at all existing parks
- People need to clean up dog waste
- Senior Center expansion needed
- Build an ice rink at the RAC or elsewhere in the City

Email messages
- Provide off-leash dog areas in existing parks
- Senior Center expansion needed

Letters
- Avonlea Park: add lights on basketball court
- Long Lake Park: ban smoking on the beach

Public Meetings
The City of Lacey Park Board reviewed goals and objectives, public input, and made comments on draft sections of the Plan at three of their regular monthly meetings, which are open to the public and advertised on the City web site. The park board held a public meeting on May 24, 2010 to accept comments on priorities which was advertised on the radio and on the city web site. Only one person attended and requested that bird habitat be identified at Woodland Creek Community Park and other parks and mowing practices be sensitive to ground nesting bird habitat.

The plan was introduced to the Planning Commission on June 15, 2010. The commissioners suggested improvements to existing parks:
1. Plant trees around Long's Pond to improve habitat.
2. Explore a trail system around wetland such as found at the Lake Lois Habitat Reserve, Hicks Lake Natural Area, and Top Foods Wetlands.
3. Consider installation of electric vehicle charging stations in parking lots in certain parks such as the RAC.
4. Discuss an alternative street standard with Public Works staff on street frontage of future neighborhood parks so that park users do not impede traffic flow. Consider a "bump out" that protrudes into the park to accommodate parallel parking.
5. As the economy improves and development ensues, ensure that parks are provided in the Hawk's Prairie area by working in partnership with residential, industrial, and commercial developers.
6. The Hawk's Prairie Community Association (HOA) maintains a trail and saltwater beach access. Contact the HOA to initiate discussion of public access and maintenance.
7. Ensure that the high standard of maintenance of our parks continues by estimating and providing adequate resources to accompany new park development and facility expansion.

On June 21, 2010, copies of the draft plan were mailed to local and state agencies for review and comment. Comments were received from two agencies: Thurston Regional Planning Council and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. An email roster of citizens who attended the open house and/or responded to the survey has been maintained throughout the planning process. Citizens were notified via email of the draft plan review period and public hearing before the Planning Commission. On June 24, 2010, the draft plan was posted on the City of Lacey website and hard copies were available at the Lacey Timberland Library Reference Desk and City Hall. Comments were received from two citizens. Input was incorporated into the plan. Another citizen provided photos of existing off leash parks located in other cities and asked that any OLA developed in a Lacey park consider the successful designs from other communities. On June 28, 2010, the Park Board discussed the proposed Action Program and implementation costs and accepted public input. Four citizens attended and commented on the action relative to off leash areas and public access to water. Concern was expressed about funding needed for implementation and if the funds are not available, how would the plan be implemented.

A public hearing in front of the City of Lacey Planning Commission was held at a regularly scheduled Planning Commission meeting on July 6, 2010. Meeting notices were emailed to involved citizens and advertised in The Olympian newspaper and on the City‘s website. The hearing was held in conjunction with the Shoreline Master Program update. Three citizens testified at the hearing about the acquisition plans for Southwick Lake shoreline, the Woodland Trail, other future trails and off leash areas and LOS. At the Shoreline Master Program hearing, a citizen testified in support of improved waterfront recreation at Wanchers Park and the need for aquatic weed control on Hicks Lake.

The proposed Level of Service Standard was presented to the Land Use Committee of the Lacey City Council at its regular monthly meeting on June 9, 2010. The Lacey City Council discussed the plan at their regularly scheduled work session on July 15, 2010, and considered adoption of the plan on July 22, 2010.

Plan Review

Copies of the draft plan were sent to various state and local agencies and groups, including the Washington State Department of Commerce, the City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department, the City of Tumwater Parks and Recreation Department, Thurston County Parks and Recreation, Thurston Regional Planning Council, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Additional state agencies were notified of the intent to adopt the updates to the Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation and provided the opportunity to request a copy of the Plan in its entirety and/or the Executive Summary. Comments were received from the State Parks and Recreation Commission and Thurston Regional Planning Council. User groups were notified of the plan‘s availability on the City website for review and invited to the public hearing on July 6, 2010.

III. Goals and Objectives

The Parks and Recreation Department‘s goals and objectives will serve as the structure for park planning, acquisition and development over the next six years.

1. GOAL: Develop a high quality, diversified parks and recreation system that provide amenities and activities for all ages, interests and abilities.

OBJECTIVES:

PARK ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Acquire land for future park development in underserved planning areas as land becomes available.
- Acquire, preserve and enhance additional shoreline for increased access to lakes, streams, and saltwater for recreational activities, views, and environmental restoration.
- Acquire land for future park development in the UGA, working with residents, planners, and developers to identify opportunities and feasible sites.
- Develop new parks with a mixture of uses, including active and passive recreation as appropriate to the site. Preserve existing trees in passive areas where practical to ensure a healthy urban forest.
- Develop improvements and new opportunities within existing parks to accommodate population growth and increased demand within planning areas.
- Plan for expanded program offerings to insure that adequate parks and facilities are available to meet the needs as our community grows.

INDOOR RECREATION

- Continue and expand year-round recreation programs, including summer activities for children and programmed activities for teens.
- Provide a variety of services and facilities designed to accommodate all ages, skill levels and interests. Whenever an unfilled need is identified, the City will endeavor to develop an appropriate new service or facility.
- Provide facilities for swimming and indoor sports by continuing to contract with North Thurston Public Schools.
- Provide a broad range of leisure services including arts, aquatic sports, cultural arts, educational programs, fitness programs, environmental education programs and children‘s programs.
- Provide a variety of senior services, social and recreational activities to meet community need, and manage an indoor facility by continuing to contract with Senior Services for South Sound.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

- Develop additional athletic facilities or expand capacity of existing facilities that will allow for active recreational pursuits.

- Develop athletic facilities that meet high standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.

2. GOAL: Provide stable, long-term revenue sources.

OBJECTIVES:

- Investigate innovative methods for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operations in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility capacity.

- Consider joint ventures between public and private agencies where feasible and beneficial to the public-at-large.

- The City will seek all reasonable means of financing leisure services and recreational facilities. These may include user fees, grants, general revenue, dedicated funds such as bond issues, fees in-lieu of open space requirements in subdivisions, private and public donations, and volunteer services. All sources of revenue will be appropriately applied to meet the needs of the community.

3. GOAL: Provide parks and facilities in under-served planning areas.

OBJECTIVES:

- Identify potential sites for parks, open space and trails prior to urban development.

- Maintain flexibility in planning for new parks and recreation facilities and open space to take advantage of favorable opportunities for acquisition or development.

- Preserve parks and open areas to meet the future needs of increasing population through purchase of options, development rights or control and tenure.

- Provide parks facilities and trails within walking distance of both homes and workplaces.

- Develop parks to coincide with population growth and development in planning areas provided resources are available to maintain the developed sites.

- Encourage and provide opportunities for volunteer stewardship of parks and natural areas.

- Develop parks in UGA after annexation of the planning area into the city limits.

4. GOAL: Coordinate with other agencies, cities, Thurston County, Thurston Regional Planning Council, districts, and individuals to plan and provide for open space, facilities, parks, and trails to meet regional recreational and transportation needs sufficient to serve long-term population growth.

OBJECTIVES:

- Prepare a master plan upon acquisition of new park property, soliciting input from all potential users and affected agencies. The master plan will reflect the suitability of the site for specific uses, the needs of the anticipated users, and the integration of the new park to the whole system.

- Analyze master plans for existing park lands to ensure plans meet current needs.

- Continue to require developer participation in providing open spaces. Where possible, create a unified open space program between adjacent subdivisions.

- Coordinate with Thurston County and the Thurston Regional Planning Council to plan for parks, trails and open space in proposed developments in the UGA, and to implement the recommendations in the Thurston Regional Trails Plan adopted in 2007.

- Request land dedication from development project proponents for open space and/or park areas or monetary compensation for needed capital improvements to existing parks or for acquisition and development of new facilities.

- Plan for community and neighborhood parks, trails, and open space in the areas of growth.

- Maximize scarce resources and public dollars by sharing costs associated with the use of public and private indoor and outdoor facilities.

- Continue the use agreement with North Thurston Public Schools and work in cooperation with the school district to:
  - Plan proposed School District facilities to meet both school and community needs
  - Provide for community recreation at school facilities

- Seek opportunities for shared parking facilities to minimize impervious surfaces and maximize available funds.

- Cooperate with Thurston County, North Thurston Public Schools, and other public and private agencies or individuals to maximize use of community resources, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent resident area interests through joint planning and development efforts.

5. GOAL: Incorporate critical areas, ecological features and natural resources into the park system to protect and preserve habitat and retain migration corridors important to local wildlife.

OBJECTIVES:

- Acquire and/or preserve areas such as wetlands, lakes and streams to serve as natural area linkages and urban separators.

- Connect natural areas and open space within the developed areas. Preserve these open areas to meet the future needs of increasing population.

- Identify, protect, and conserve wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and linkages within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and the developing urban area.

- Preserve and protect significant environmental features including wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts, and other habitat areas that reflect Lacey‘s natural heritage.

- Acquire and provide appropriate public access to environmentally unique areas.

- Provide for public access to observe wildlife, enjoy nature, and develop an appreciation for our natural environment. Accommodate passive recreation opportunities where feasible.

- Interpret and provide environmental educational opportunities to instill an appreciation of critical areas and wildlife habitat in our citizens.

- Ensure minimal or passive development of some areas in parks in order to retain natural character.

6. GOAL: Develop a high quality system of multi-purpose trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities, neighborhoods and business districts and promote physical activity and a health conscious community.

OBJECTIVES:

- Acquire railroad rights-of-way for conversion to trails and compatible public uses.

- Identify potential corridors and sites for trails prior to urban development.

- Coordinate Thurston Regional Planning Council‘s Urban Trails Plan for the Cities of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater, with applicable pedestrian and bikeways plans from the City of Lacey Capital Facilities and Transportation Plans.

- Expand trail systems separated from roads that link residential neighborhoods with schools, downtown business districts, and other community facilities.

- Extend appropriate types of trails through natural area corridors or greenways such as Woodland Creek and around natural features that will provide a high quality, diverse representation of area environmental resources.

- Actively promote the use of the developed trails systems in ways that encourage physical activity and a health conscious community.

7. GOAL: Preserve significant historical resources that are of the highest quality that recognize our diverse community

OBJECTIVES:

- Create a comprehensive program to enhance sites of historical or cultural importance.
- When appropriate, provide on-site educational displays informing the public of the historical significance of the site and/or structure.
- Work with the Lacey Historical Commission and the Lacey Historical Society to identify, preserve, and enhance Lacey's heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, buildings, artworks, views, and monuments.
- When appropriate, provide on-site educational displays informing the public of the historic significance of a site and/or structure.
- Solicit artifacts, donations, grants, bequests, and outside revenue for exhibit and facility development, maintenance, and operations.

8. GOAL: Continue to maintain parks and recreational facilities at a high standard of care.

OBJECTIVES:

- Ensure that adequate resources for maintenance accompany development.
- Work in cooperation with utility providers to extend municipal utilities, such as sewer service and drinking water, to all public parks whenever possible.
- Encourage and support local volunteer participation in park maintenance and security.

9. GOAL: Encourage public involvement when planning for park development and management, and for recreational opportunities.

OBJECTIVES:

- Encourage public participation in planning efforts through citizen surveys, public meetings and informal discussions.
- Minimize land use conflicts between parks and neighboring land by locating parks on public roads or adjacent to compatible land uses. Parks with less than 50% of a continuous park border along

street frontage may experience misuse. Encourage citizen surveillance through a Park Watch Volunteer Program.

- Encourage volunteer stewardship of recreational and natural resources.

10. GOAL: Provide indoor and outdoor facilities that encourage family participation in both recreational and cultural activities.

OBJECTIVES:

- Plan each new facility to ensure, when possible, that amenities provided encourage participation by youth and adults.

- Lacey has a reputation in the region as a family friendly community that provides free family activities. Continue to provide and support community efforts to provide quality family programs and activities.

- Review current recreation program offerings and those requested by citizens to ensure that indoor and outdoor facilities are available to expand recreation program offerings.

11. GOAL: Develop, staff, train and support a professional parks and recreation department that effectively serves the community in the realization of the identified goals and objectives.

OBJECTIVES:

- Continue the Counselor in Training (CIT) and Teen Council Programs to encourage youth to pursue careers in Parks and Recreation.

- Provide training and professional development opportunities for part-time and full-time staff to offer optimum service and implement objectives of this plan.

- Partner with other agencies, cities, Thurston County, and districts to maximize scarce resources by jointly offering training opportunities.

12. GOAL: Ensure that diverse traditional and non-traditional programs and facilities are considered when balancing the recreational needs of the community

OBJECTIVE:

- Offer opportunities for and encourage residents to recommend programs and activities that satisfy their needs.

IV. Planning Areas and Facility Guidelines[1]

Facility Guidelines

The following will define key terms used throughout the inventory.

Plazas and Public Spaces:

- Plazas and public spaces are small specialized facilities, including tot lots, downtown parks, and seating areas along trails or sidewalks.
- They are generally used by nearby residents or special user groups, such as downtown employees and shoppers.
- The service radius for plazas and public spaces is two to three blocks with no minimum acreage guidelines, but are typically less than one acre.
- Generally, the plazas and public spaces have benches or picnic tables, flags or artwork, and limited play equipment, if any.
- Plazas and public spaces are usually located in proximity to higher density residential or commercial areas with pedestrian access.
- Tot lots, often referred to as pocket parks, which are typically dedicated as active open space within subdivisions are owned and maintained by the development‘s Homeowners Association. They are not available for public use and are not included in this inventory.

Neighborhood Parks:

- Neighborhood parks are easily accessible, serving the nearby population within walking distance of all residential areas.
- The service radius for neighborhood parks is one-half to one mile with a minimum goal of 2 acres per 1,000 residents. The preferred size is 5 to 20 acres.
- Active outdoor recreation is usually designated as the primary purpose. The common features in a neighborhood park include open, multi-purpose playfields, limited athletic facilities, sport courts, children‘s playgrounds and picnic facilities. Restroom facilities, if provided, are portable and/or seasonal. Parking is usually limited to parallel parking in the roadway.
- Sites suitable for neighborhood parks are those lands that can support intense development. At least 50% of a neighborhood park should be bordered by public roads, located in the center of the service area with convenient pedestrian access, adjacent to or in close proximity to other open space and school sites.
- A neighborhood park service area may include several subdivisions and may correlate to elementary school boundaries.

Community Parks:

- Community parks serve multiple neighborhoods and may serve the entire city and UGA by offering a diverse environment suitable for a wide range of active and passive recreational activities. These parks often include features unique in the community or the city.
- They provide developed and natural areas.
- The service radius is two to three miles with a minimum goal of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. The preferred size is 40 to 100 acres.

[1] For a full detailed description of the park and school facilities, please see appendix. [Tables 1 & 2]

- Common features in a community park are athletic fields and courts (lighted or day-use), swimming facilities, recreation buildings, group picnic facilities, natural areas, skate park and local access trail systems.
- Sites suitable for community parks include shorelines, waterfront, natural features and vegetation, and varied topography. At least 50% of the land should be bordered by public streets accessed from an arterial street, and a portion of the site normally must be suitable for intense development.

Regional Parks:

- Regional parks are areas offering recreational opportunities that attract a diverse group of people county-wide or from a larger region.
- They provide residents of the region with an opportunity to enjoy outdoor recreation in a natural setting or in an intensely developed area.
- Common features one might find in a regional park are special purpose facilities, lighted athletic complex, waterfront, or natural areas.
- Regional parks typically require a user fee and should not be entirely supported by City of Lacey tax dollars.

Special Purpose Facilities:

- Special purpose facilities offer major specialized or single-purpose facilities filling particular needs for specific recreational facilities.
- The service area can be variable and is generally community-wide. The acreage, preferred size, and site factors are variable as well.
- Common features of a special purpose facility are indoor swimming areas, golf courses, nature centers, athletic facilities, museums, and community centers.

Linear Parks:

- Linear parks are areas developed for recreational travel or to accent linear resources, such as a stream or shoreline.
- They provide the community with an opportunity to enjoy shorelines and streams and provide places to walk, jog, bicycle, or ride horseback along paths set apart from public streets.
- The service area can be variable, generally community-wide or regional, and the acreage and size can also be variable.
- Common features of a linear park are paved paths, seating areas, landscaping, shoreline and viewpoints.
- Suitable sites for linear parks include linkages between public facilities, neighboring land uses and varied topography. They have easy public access and usually multiple access points.

Open Space:

- Open spaces are areas that have been preserved or protected from development.
- They may provide a buffer between land uses, ensure a rural atmosphere, reduce building density, preserve natural settings, provide visual relief, or are used for other public purposes.
- The size is variable.
- Common features of open areas are natural vegetation or landscaping and steep topography. The open space may provide wildlife habitat.
- Sites suitable for open spaces depend on the density of surrounding development.

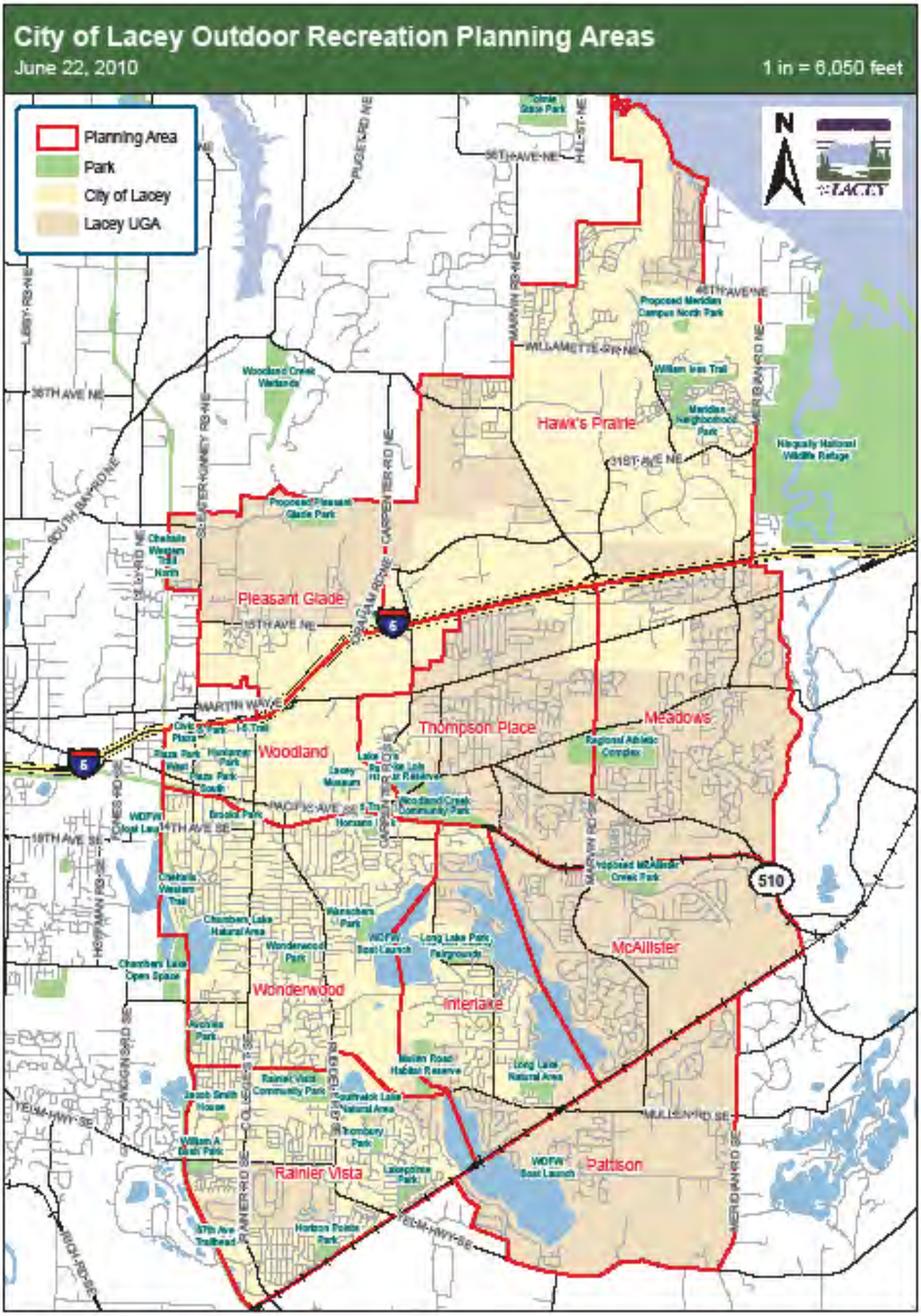
Conservancy Sites:

- Conservancy sites are those special management areas encompassing rare, irreplaceable, natural or cultural features.
- They are created to preserve, protect and enhance appreciation of environmental and cultural features of significance or sensitivity.
- The size is variable.
- Common features of conservancy sites are wetlands, wildlife habitat and historical sites and structures.
- Suitable sites show a presence of significant and sensitive features.
- Conservancy sites may be commonly called natural areas refuges, or habitat reserves.

Park Planning Areas

The Parks Department staff has divided the City of Lacey and its UGA into ten planning areas. The planning areas are partitioned into reasonable zones that are bordered by major transportation corridors (I-5, Pacific Avenue, BNRR) and natural features (lakes, creeks) that a pedestrian would not easily cross to walk to a park, or within which a person would generally drive to visit a park (the Department's 1996 survey reinforced this assumption). The greatest distance, on average, one would drive to visit a park is 3 to 4 miles unless the destination is a regional park, linear park, special purpose facility or conservancy site. The planning area is approximately 5.25 miles wide and 9.25 miles long, at the widest points. The average sizes of the planning areas are 3 to 3.5 square miles. The largest planning area, Hawk's Prairie, is 7.2 square miles, but it is mostly undeveloped at this time. As development occurs, the area may be further divided. The smallest area is the Woodland planning area, which is 1.82 square miles. This area is the downtown business area where commercial use is zoned to be highly intensive.

Where the parks planning area boundaries match the planning area boundaries established in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the same name has been used. The areas include: Pleasant Glade, Hawk's Prairie, Thompson Place and Meadows.


City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Areas
June 22, 2010
1 in = 6,050 feet
Planning Area
Park
City of Lacey
Lacey UGA
N
LACEY
Hawk's Prairie
Pleasant Glade
Thompson Place
Meadows
Woodland
McAllister
Wonderwood
Interlake
Rainier Vista
Pattison
Woodland Creek Wetlands
Proposed Meridian Campus North Park
William Iron Trail
Meridian Neighborhood Park
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
Proposed Pleasant Glade Park
Chehalis Western Trail North
Civic Park
Plaza Park
Hometown Park
Plaza Park South
Brooks Park
Lacey Museum
Woodland Creek Community Park
Regional Athletic Complex
Proposed McAllister Creek Park
Chehalis Western Trail
Chambers Lake Natural Area
Chambers Lake Open Space
Wonderwood Park
Warnachers Park
WDFW Boat Launch
Long Lake Park Playground
Aviation Park
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve
Long Lake Natural Area
Rainier Vista Community Park
Jacob Smith House
Southwick Lake Natural Area
William A. Dodt Park
Thornbury Park
Lakepointe Park
Horizon Pointe Park
57th Ave Trailhead
MARTIN WAY E
PACIFIC AVE SE
14TH AVE SE
18TH AVE SE
ELM HWY SE
MULLEN RD SE
MERIDIAN RD SE
MARVIN RD SE
CARPENTER RD SE
RAINIER RD SE
COLEGROVE ST SE
HOGAN RD SE
HOGAN RD NE
SCHUMACHER RD NE
CARPENTER RD NE
MARVIN RD NE
MERIDIAN RD NE
PUGET RD NE
HILL ST NE
LIBBY RD NE
SOUTH BAY RD NE
36TH AVE NE
31ST AVE NE
WILLAMETTE RD NE
45TH AVE NE
6
510

Private Recreation Opportunities

Developers of the residential areas within Lacey are currently required to dedicate ten percent of the development as open space. Many leave the land natural or put children‘s playground equipment or sports courts on it. These private parks/open spaces are owned and maintained by the Homeowner‘s Associations (HOA‘s). They are available for residents and guests, but not open for public use. However, they help to serve recreation demand in the immediate residential development and are often used frequently because they are so easily accessible. They are not included in the level of service. These private parks offer limited recreation opportunities and are not considered a substitute for neighborhood and community parks.

The following sections will describe, in detail, the planning areas. These sections will include a description of the location, the relationship to the Urban Growth Areas (UGA), the land area, the comprehensive zoning, the estimated population, recreational opportunities found within the UGA boundaries (public and private) and recreational opportunities found outside the UGA boundaries.

Habitat Opportunities in the Planning Areas

Each section will also describe the issues related to wildlife protection and habitat preservation. All ten planning areas have some significant habitat for birds and/or State threatened or endangered species, or have important stands of trees. These areas could serve as potential park areas if public use is compatible with the habitat. This information was taken from the City of Lacey‘s Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation Plan. For more information regarding critical areas, please refer to this plan.

The significant habitat areas were determined by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). WDFW has the best information and statutory authority to list species as priority habitat or species. WDFW has mapped areas that contain habitat and species of particular importance. Mapping and species determinations were done for Region 6, which includes the counties of Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific and Thurston. As a result, documentation is at the City‘s disposal regarding what priority habitat or species are located in Lacey or the UGA. This information should be used in establishing priority sites for acquisition, protection, and sensitivity when obtaining and developing parks properties. The same should also be said for information provided by the Federal Government related to species protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Level of Service Standards

National LOS

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has for many years recommended a standard of 10 acres per 1000 population for local parks, located within a ½ mile service area. Typically counties, park districts, and state agencies provide regional facilities. The City of Lacey has adopted a standard of 5 acres of parks per 1000 population (3 acres of community parks and 2 acres of neighborhood parks for a total of 5 acres), and used that standard successfully for years to build a model park system. Private parks and open space provided by developers are not counted in the LOS, yet bring Lacey and the UGA closer to achieving the NRPA standard of 10 acres per 1000. NRPA has also developed standards for recreation facilities, which the City of Lacey has not adopted, nor utilized in planning.

NRPA Population Ratio Guidelines.	
Park/Recreation Facility Type	**Guideline**
Park Types (acres)	
Neighborhood	1-2 acres/1,000 residents
Community	5-8 acres/1,000 residents
Regional	5-10 acres/1,000 residents
Total	11-20 acres/1,000 residents

Recreation Facility Types (number)	
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 field/5,000 residents
Football Fields	1 field/20,000 residents
Soccer Fields	1 field/10,000 residents
Tennis Courts	1 court/2,000 residents
Basketball Courts	1 court/5,000 residents
Playgrounds	1 playground/3,000 residents
Pools	1 pool/20,000 residents
Trails (miles)	0.5 mile/1,000 residents

The purpose of a Level of Service (LOS) is to ensure that the city provides adequate park land as the city develops and grows, that land is proactively acquired, and that there is equity in parks available to residents across the city and UGA.

Many communities use their LOS as a means to assess how they compare to neighboring cities or cities of similar size and geographic area. Acreage does not give a realistic picture of how well park and recreation needs are being met in a community. How convenient (proximity to homes and places of work) and accessible (do busy streets or geographic features present barriers?) parks are should be a consideration in addition to acreage. A community could have majority of its acreage in several large parks, and find that despite meeting a LOS it does not serve the residents as well as community with several smaller parks that are located within easy walking distance of homes. Lacey has a goal to locate parks using NRPA's 'Acceptable' distance.

NRPA Service Area Guidelines.			
	Park Type		
Service Area Level	**Neighborhood**	**Community**	**Regional**
Preferred	¼-mile radius	3-mile radius	15-mile radius
Acceptable	½-mile radius	5-mile radius	20-mile radius
Minimum	1-mile radius	8-mile radius	25-mile radius

The quality of park amenities, the intensity of development, the number of people in the park and the experience a person has at the park (based on natural features and beauty, how safe a person feels in the park, is the park clean and welcoming) are difficult to assess in a LOS, yet are important criteria to determine if we are meeting the needs of our residents. This is often measured in random survey results by the number of people who visit a park and repeated visits. Despite the fact that a random survey was not conducted for the update of this plan, comments from park visitors indicate that our parks are of high quality and heavily used. Comments include:

- Parks are well built and attractive
- Parks are well maintained and clean
- Parks and programs are welcoming with friendly staff
- People feel safe in our parks
- People care about and have pride in our parks and misuse of parks by others is of concern

Programs and activities offered at the parks and facilities by the city also contribute to its LOS, yet are difficult to measure, and usually shown as an investment per capita. This plan does not address program LOS.

State LOS

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) developed a LOS for local agencies in 2008. In 2010, the RCO asked communities throughout the state to voluntarily participate in a testing process. Lacey was one of 46 communities that agreed to participate. The test parameters are included in the appendix.

A consulting firm, AECOM, conducted the testing for the RCO. In addition to testing the RCO's proposed local agency LOS tool and for comparison purposes, AECOM staff also tested a subset of communities and counties with one of three alternate planning methodologies, including:

1. Population ratio (e.g., facilities/population, acres/population, etc.)
2. Service Area (geographic area or extent of community/county "served" by existing parks/recreation facilities using established travel distances)
3. Service Area/Population Percentage (geographic area plus population "served" by existing parks/recreation facilities)

The City of Lacey has used the population ratio (acres/1000) as its primary methodology. The service area methodology of .5-mile geographic service area as shown in the 'RCO LOS Testing Service Area Analysis' map, relates to the NRPA 'acceptable' distance for Neighborhood Parks. A .5-mile 'buffer' or service area is mapped surrounding existing park land. The areas of the city shown in orange are those areas not within .5-miles of a park, and clearly show those areas in need of park land as substantiated by the LOS. The UGA was not mapped.

Citizens do use parks in neighboring jurisdictions, so it is important to determine if Lacey's under-served areas that border other jurisdictions fall within a park service area. For example, the area on the eastern shore of Chambers Lake is shown as underserved, but Thurston County has a park on the northern tip of Chambers Lake, which if the .5-mile area were mapped, would have not been depicted as orange.

Local LOS

Many local agencies adopt their own LOS standard because each community is different, and each place a different emphasis on the amount of park land desired in the community and to what extent it is developed. For years, the City of Lacey used an adopted LOS of 2 acres of neighborhood park land/1000 population and 3 acres of community park land per 1000 population. The LOS must be achievable; it is more than a target or goal to be used when acquiring land. Using this LOS, Lacey has a current need in 2010 to acquire nearly an additional 150 acres of park land; in 2015 the need is 170 acres, and in 2020 the need is 175 acres. This does not appear to be achievable in the next ten years given current resources. In the past 10 years, Lacey acquired approximately 100 acres of park and open space land. It can be assumed that Lacey could acquire the same amount between 2010 and 2020. Two options exist: either provide other sources of funds to acquire land, or reduce the LOS.

The LOS can be applied in different ways. One is to reduce the community park land LOS to 2 acres per 1000 and neighborhood park land LOS to 1.5 acres per 1000. The other would be to apply the community park LOS to the entire city and UGA uniformly throughout the planning areas. But the most logical is to combine the two LOS.

Community parks can and do fill the role of neighborhood parks in most planning areas. An example of an existing park that serves neighborhood and community park needs is Wonderwood Park. If active recreation facilities are provided in community parks, and location is within a ½ mile walking distance of an underserved area, the LOS standard can be combined to realize the most efficient use of resources There would be no need to provide a neighborhood park within a .5-mile distance from Wonderwood Park.

The following tables show the need for additional park land in each of the planning areas in 2010, 2015, and 2020.

Level of Service Standard

Neighborhood Park: 2 acres/1000 population

Community park: 3 acres/1000 population

		Community Park			Neighborhood Park		
Planning Area	**Population 2010**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 3ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 2ac/11000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**
Pleasant Glade	2,472	7.42	0	7.42	4.94	42.35	
Woodland	772	2.32	9.8		1.54	0	**1.54**
Wonderwood	15,819	47.46	62.03		31.64	6.59	**25.05**
Rainier Vista	13,423	40.27	46.4		26.85	38.4	
Interlake	5278	15.83	9.95	5.83	10.56	0	**10.56**
Pattison	3679	11.04	0	11.04	7.36	0	**7.36**
McAllister	5150	15.45	58.97		10.3	0	**10.3**
Thompson Place	8836	26.51	98.76		17.67	0	**17.67**
Meadows	12,581	37.74	71.47		25.16	0	**25.16**
Hawk's Prairie	8354	25.06	0	25.06	16.71	30.26	
TOTAL	76,364	229.1	357.38	**49.35**	152.73	117.6	**97.64**

Level of Service Standard

Combined Neighborhood and Community Parks:

Minimum Standard 5 acres/1000 population

Planning Area	**Population 2010**	**Minimum Park Acreage LOS 5ac/1000**	**Current Park Acreage**	**Combined NEED**
Pleasant Glade	2,472	12.36	42.35	
Woodland	772	3.86	9.8	
Wonderwood	15,819	79.1	68.62	10.48
Rainier Vista	13,423	67.11	84.8	
Interlake	5278	26.39	9.95	16.44
Pattison	3679	18.4	0	18.4
McAllister	5150	25.75	58.97	
Thompson Place	8836	44.18	98.76	
Meadows	12,581	62.91	71.47	
Hawk's Prairie	8354	41.77	30.26	11.51
TOTAL	76,364	381.83	474.98	**56.83**

Level of Service Standard

Neighborhood Park: 2 acres/1000 population

Community park: 3 acres/1000 population

		Community Park			Neighborhood Park		
Planning Area	**Population 2015**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 3ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 2ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**
Pleasant Glade	4,092	12.28	0	12.28	8.18	42.35	
Woodland	841	2.52	9.8		1.68	0	**1.68**
Wonderwood	16,045	48.14	62.03		32.09	6.59	**25.5**
Rainier Vista	14,585	43.76	46.4		29.17	38.4	
Interlake	5458	16.37	9.95	6.42	10.92	0	**10.92**
Pattison	4247	13.28	0	13.28	8.85	0	**8.85**
McAllister	6284	18.85	58.97		12.56	0	**12.56**
Thompson Place	9588	28.76	98.76		19.18	0	**19.18**
Meadows	13,266	39.8	71.47		26.53	0	**26.53**
Hawk's Prairie	10,786	32.35	0	32.35	21.57	30.26	
TOTAL	85,192	256.11	357.38	**64.33**	170.73	117.6	**105.22**

Level of Service Standard

Combined Neighborhood and Community Parks:

Minimum Standard 5 acres/1000 population

Planning Area	**Population 2015**	**Minimum Park Acreage LOS 5ac/1000**	**Current Park Acreage**	**Combined NEED**
Pleasant Glade	4,092	20.46	42.35	
Woodland	841	4.205	9.8	
Wonderwood	16,045	80.225	68.62	11.605
Rainier Vista	14,585	72.925	84.8	
Interlake	5458	27.29	9.95	17.34
Pattison	4247	21.235	0	21.235
McAllister	6284	31.42	58.97	
Thompson Place	9588	47.94	98.76	
Meadows	13,266	66.33	71.47	
Hawk's Prairie	10,786	53.93	30.26	23.67
TOTAL	85,192	425.96	474.98	**73.85**

Level of Service Standard

Neighborhood Park: 2 acres/1000 population

Community park: 3 acres/1000 population

		Community Park			Neighborhood Park		
Planning Area	**Population 2020**	**Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed 3ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 2ac/11000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**
Pleasant Glade	4,538	13.614	0	13.614	9.076	42.35	
Woodland	962	2.886	9.8		1.924	0	**1.924**
Wonderwood	16,412	49.236	62.03		32.824	6.59	**26.234**
Rainier Vista	15,464	46.392	46.4		30.928	38.4	
Interlake	5682	17.046	9.95	7.096	11.364	0	**11.364**
Pattison	5595	16.785	0	16.785	11.19	0	**11.19**
McAllister	7911	23.733	58.97		15.822	0	**15.822**
Thompson Place	10,277	30.831	98.76		20.554	0	**20.554**
Meadows	16,420	49.26	71.47		32.84	0	**32.84**
Hawk's Prairie	13,078	39.234	0	39.234	26.156	30.26	
TOTAL	96,339	289.017	357.38	**76.729**	192.678	117.6	**119.93**

Level of Service Standard

Combined Neighborhood and Community Parks:

Minimum Standard 5 acres/1000 population

Planning Area	**Population 2020**	**Minimum Combined Park Acreage LOS 5ac/1000**	**Current Park Acreage**	**Combined NEED**
Pleasant Glade	4,538	22.69	42.35	
Woodland	962	4.81	9.8	
Wonderwood	16,412	82.06	68.62	13.44
Rainier Vista	15,464	77.32	84.8	
Interlake	5682	28.41	9.95	18.46
Pattison	5595	27.975	0	27.975
McAllister	7911	39.555	58.97	
Thompson Place	10,277	51.385	98.76	
Meadows	16,420	82.1	71.47	10.63
Hawk's Prairie	13,078	65.39	30.26	35.13
TOTAL	96,339	481.695	474.98	**105.635**

Level of Service Standard

Neighborhood Park: 2 acres/1000 population

Community park: 3 acres/1000 population

		Community Park			Neighborhood Park		
Planning Area	**Population 2030**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 3ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**	**Minimum Acreage Needed 2ac/1000**	**Current Acreage**	**NEED**
Pleasant Glade	6,129	18.387	0	18.387	12.258	42.35	
Woodland	1,100	3.3	9.8		2.2	0	**2.2**
Wonderwood	16,579	49.737	62.03		33.158	6.59	**26.568**
Rainier Vista	16,182	48.546	46.4	2.146	32.364	38.4	
Interlake	6049	18.147	9.95	8.197	12.098	0	**12.098**
Pattison	7631	22.893	0	22.893	15.262	0	**15.262**
McAllister	10632	31.896	58.97		21.264	0	**21.264**
Thompson Place	12015	36.045	98.76		24.03	0	**24.03**
Meadows	20,185	60.555	71.47		40.37	0	**40.37**
Hawk's Prairie	16,066	48.198	0	48.198	32.132	30.26	**1.872**
TOTAL	112,568	337.704	357.38	**99.821**	225.136	117.6	**143.66**

Level of Service Standard

Combined Neighborhood and Community Parks:

Minimum Standard 5 acres/1000 population

Planning Area	**Population 2030**	**Minimum Park Acreage Needed 5ac/1000**	**Current Park Acreage**	**Combined NEED**
Pleasant Glade	6,129	30.645	42.35	
Woodland	1100	5.5	9.8	
Wonderwood	16,579	82.895	68.62	14.275
Rainier Vista	16,182	80.91	84.8	
Interlake	6049	30.245	9.95	20.295
Pattison	7631	38.155	0	38.155
McAllister	10632	53.16	58.97	
Thompson Place	12015	60.075	98.76	
Meadows	20,185	100.925	71.47	29.455
Hawk's Prairie	16,066	80.33	30.26	50.07
TOTAL	112,568	562.84	474.98	**152.25**

Pleasant Glade Planning Area

Pleasant Glade planning area is located in the northwest corner of Lacey. The Chehalis-Western trail is on the west, Carpenter Road is on the east, US Interstate 5 is to the south and Lacey's Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundary is to the north. More than half of the planning area lies outside incorporated Lacey, within the UGA boundaries. The Pleasant Glade planning area encompasses 2.2 square miles. Its zoning is mostly residential, with some commercially zoned areas. Much of the character of the UGA is rural. The estimated population for this area is 2,472. Population density is 1124 people per square mile. By 2015, the population is predicted to grow to 4,092, and density will increase to 1860 people per square mile. In 2030, 6,129 people may reside in this planning area.

Existing recreational opportunities within the planning area include four public schools, two trails (the I-5 bike trail and the Chehalis Western Trail), one private school and one undeveloped park site. The Pleasant Glade Planning Area has 12.36 acres of park land per 1000 residents. The public schools are Pleasant Glade Elementary School, Chinook Middle School, South Sound High School and North Thurston High School. Together the schools have many opportunities for active recreation including: gymnasiums, fields, tennis courts, playgrounds, basketball courts, a running track, indoor pool, and classrooms. Northwest Christian Academy, a private school, has classrooms, football/soccer field, tennis courts and 60 acres of open space. A free summer lunch program with recreation and educational activities is offered at Pleasant Glade Elementary School each summer by the Lacey Parks and Recreation Department. Pleasant Glade Park, classified as a neighborhood park, was acquired by the City in 2002, and is undeveloped. Another adjacent parcel was acquired in 2009.

The Chehalis-Western Trail extends from Woodard Bay to Offut Lake, which is just north of Tenino; the trail is 15 miles long and is owned and maintained by Thurston County. A half-mile gap exists between these two rights-of-way segments and needs to be linked in the vicinity of South Sound Center in Lacey. One major bridge is needed to make this trail truly continuous at Pacific Avenue. In 2010, the bridge across Interstate 5 was opened.

Recreational opportunities outside the planning area, but nearby, are Bally's, a private health club, which has racquetball courts, tennis courts, a swimming pool and a gymnasium. South Bay Elementary School has areas for active recreation, including playfields.

Important Habitat

The natural features located within the planning area include wetland areas associated with Woodland Creek, which flows from Long Lake to Puget Sound, and several stands of trees with native understory and relatively few invasive plants. The entire corridor of Woodland Creek located within this planning area falls under the Shoreline Master Program and is designated a Shoreline of the State. This law helps to protect the creek and prevent damaging development within the corridor and its buffer. The City of Lacey has also adopted guidelines for buffers around wetland and stream areas.

The City of Lacey owns a 4.4 acre parcel along Woodland Creek within this planning area. In addition, the Department of Fish and Wildlife has mapped important bird habitat areas along the Woodland Creek corridor.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Pleasant Glade Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage (Neigh. Park only)	Difference (**NEED**)		
						C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	2,472	7.42	4.94	12.36	42.35	7.42	0	0
2015	4,092	12.28	8.18	20.46	42.35	12.28	0	0
2020	4,538	13.61	9.08	22.69	42.35	13.61	0	0
2030	6,129	18.39	12.26	30.65	42.35	18.39	0	0

The Pleasant Glade planning area has a single neighborhood park site which is currently undeveloped. A master plan for this site was prepared in 2001. Despite the acreage available, the planning area is underserved due to the fact that there is no developed neighborhood park, and given the location of the future park and the desired ½ mile neighborhood park service area radius. The road network currently does not allow for convenient access by road. A trail along Woodland Creek could provide non-motorized access to the park and connect the residents to this park.

There is no community park land in the Pleasant Glade Planning area; community parks are over three miles from the planning area. Future Pleasant Glade Park is of sufficient size that it could accommodate neighborhood and community park amenities. The schools provide much needed recreational opportunities. A critical need in this area is the preservation, protection, and enhancement of the Woodland Creek Corridor.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

Citizen input substantiated the need for the summer lunch program and Playground PALS to be offered at Pleasant Glade School. The following citizen input relates to the only future park as well as Woodland Creek in this planning area.

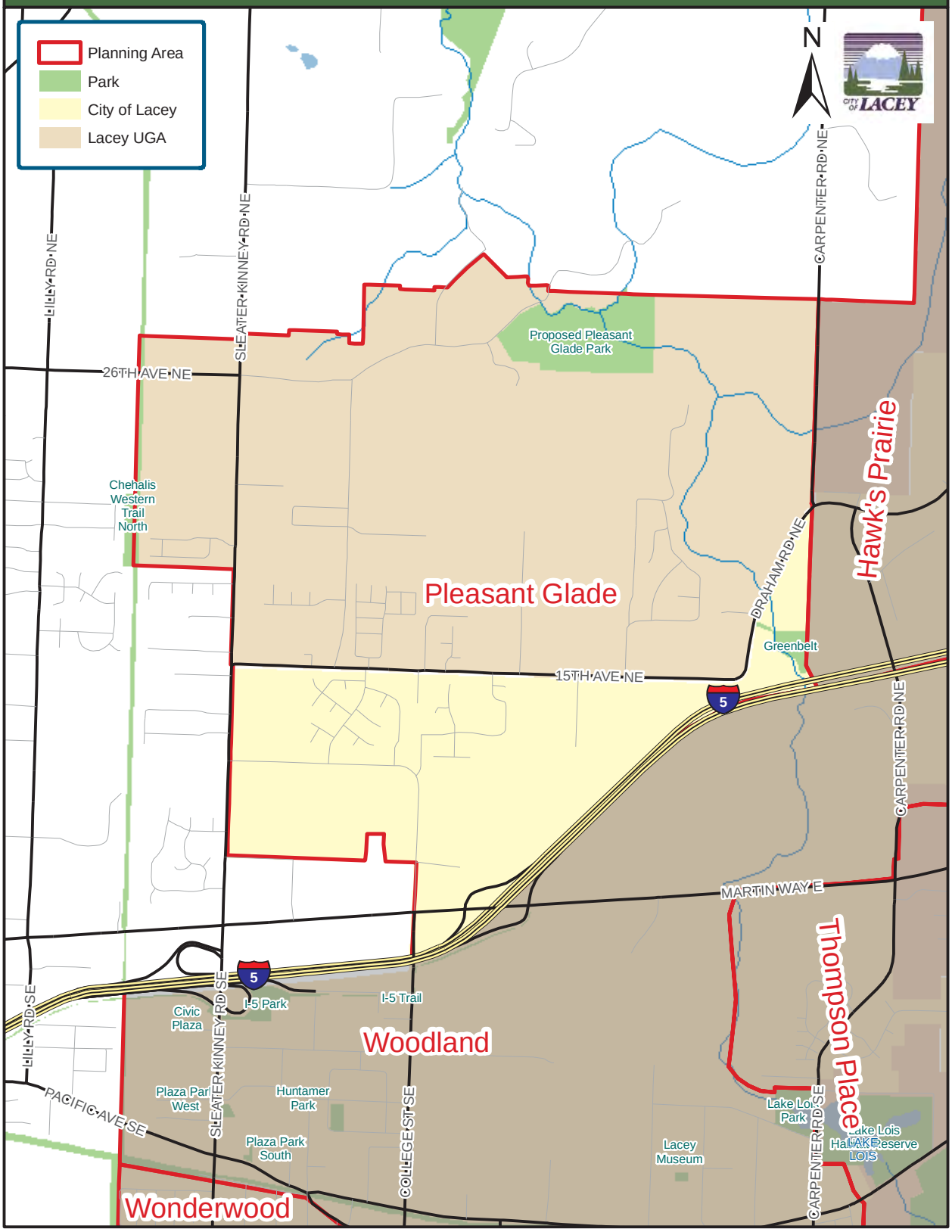
1. Develop Pleasant Glade Park:
    - Community garden
    - Outdoor education and interpretive programs, such as guided nature walks.
2. Woodland Creek Corridor
    - Remove invasive plants along Woodland Creek
    - Protect and enhance Woodland Creek; improve water quality.
    - Develop a trail along Woodland Creek.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Pleasant Glade

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



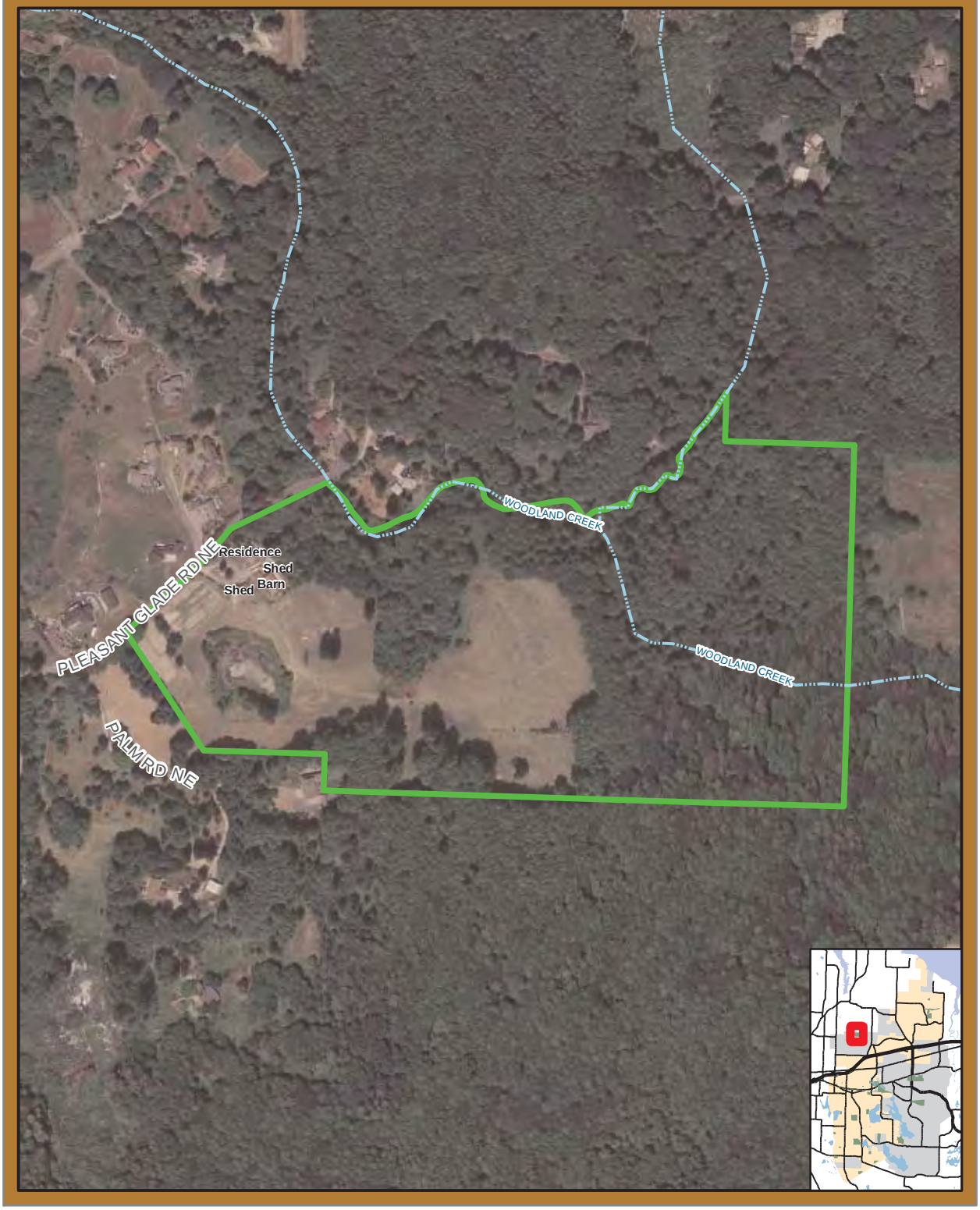
Proposed Pleasant Glade Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 450 feet

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

N W E S



Woodland Planning Area

The Woodland planning area is Lacey's downtown. The Chehalis-Western Trail is on the west, Carpenter Road is to the east, Lacey Boulevard is to the south and US Interstate 5 to the north. Almost the entire planning area is within incorporated Lacey. The land area is 1.82 square miles and is generally zoned Central Business District, Woodland District, and Moderate and Low Density Residential. This area also contains the Lacey Historic Neighborhood. The estimated population of this area is 772. Population density is 424 people per square mile. In 2015 the population is predicted to be 841, and density will increase to 462 people per square mile. By 2030, 1,100 people may reside in this planning area.

Existing recreational opportunities within the Woodland planning area include five park areas, a historic museum and a private facility. The Woodland Planning Area has 9.8 acres of park land, and 12.69 acres per 1000 residents. The parks are the I-5 Park and Trail (leased from Washington State Dept. of Transportation), a portion of the Lake Lois Park/Habitat Reserve, the Civic (Flag) Plaza, and two other plazas (West Plaza and South Plaza) which are located in the downtown area. Two regional trails traverse this planning area: the I-5 Bicycle Trail on the northern area and the Lacey Woodland Trail through the southern area. The parks and trails provide opportunities for bicycle riding along US Interstate 5, convenient access to shopping areas and the library, and a passive recreation area to walk along Lake Lois. One of the parks located downtown, Thomas Huntamer Park, has benches, picnic tables, children's play equipment, restroom, and a stage. It is the site of "Lacey In Tune", a popular summertime series offering lunchtime and evening performances, concerts, and movies sponsored by the Lacey Parks and Recreation Department. Arbor Day, the Alternative Energy Fair, and Children's Day are special events sponsored by the Lacey Parks and Recreation Department which are held at Huntamer Park. All of the plazas in the Woodland planning area have easy pedestrian access and tremendous urban beautification potential. There are no neighborhood parks in this planning area, and although a habitat reserve, the Lake Lois Park is considered a special use park. Approximately 7 acres of this reserve is located in this planning area.

Another recreational opportunity within the planning area is the Lacey Museum. The Lacey Museum is in a renovated home located in the Lacey Historic Neighborhood. The museum has outgrown its space, and can't display its entire collection of artifacts. The city is planning to construct a replica of the historic train depot along the Woodland Trail as a 50th Anniversary Project of incorporation. The 'Depot' museum will be large enough to display the current collection and accommodate exhibit growth. Immediately adjacent to the Woodland planning area is Woodland Creek Community Park (72 acres).

St. Martin's Abbey and University, a private university, sits on 380 acres and is located east of College Street and north of Pacific Avenue. The College was established in 1895 by monks of the Roman Catholic Order of Saint Benedict. St. Martin's is an important historic resource for the City of Lacey. It opened its doors to its first student on September 11, 1895; at that time it was a school for young men who eventually wanted to become priests. In 1940, it became an accredited, baccalaureate granting institution. In 1965, St. Martin's became a co-educational facility. Old Main, the oldest building on campus, was built in 1913 and completed in 1923. St. Martin's University provides opportunities for both active and passive recreation.

Important Habitat

Natural features located in the Woodland planning area include Lake Lois, which is protected through parks ownership, and Woodland Creek. St. Martin's University and Abbey also have extensive natural areas; most of the site is open space with a variety of wetland classifications.

There is also important habitat for birds and a small oak stand. The bird habitat is located along Woodland Creek. The stand of oaks is significant because they are quite rare, and can provide significant habitat for various birds and small animals. However, these stands are limited and declining, and as a result, are important to preserve.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Woodland Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 16.05 each		Difference (**NEED**) Each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	772	2.32	1.54	3.86	9.8	0	0	1.54	0
2015	841	2.52	1.68	4.20	9.8	0	0	1.68	0
2020	962	2.89	1.92	4.81	9.8	0	0	1.92	0
2030	1,100	3.30	2.20	5.50	9.8	0	0	2.20	0

The Woodland planning area includes the Central Business District (CBD) and the Woodland District. The Lacey Comprehensive Plan envisions this planning area as more pedestrian friendly. This could include such things as trail connections and public spaces. Recently, the former Burlington Northern rail line that runs along the south edge of this planning area was converted to an urban trail providing bicycle and pedestrian access to the core areas, the rest of the City, and on into Olympia and connection to the Chehalis-Western Trail. An additional critical need in this area is the preservation of the Woodland Creek Corridor.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

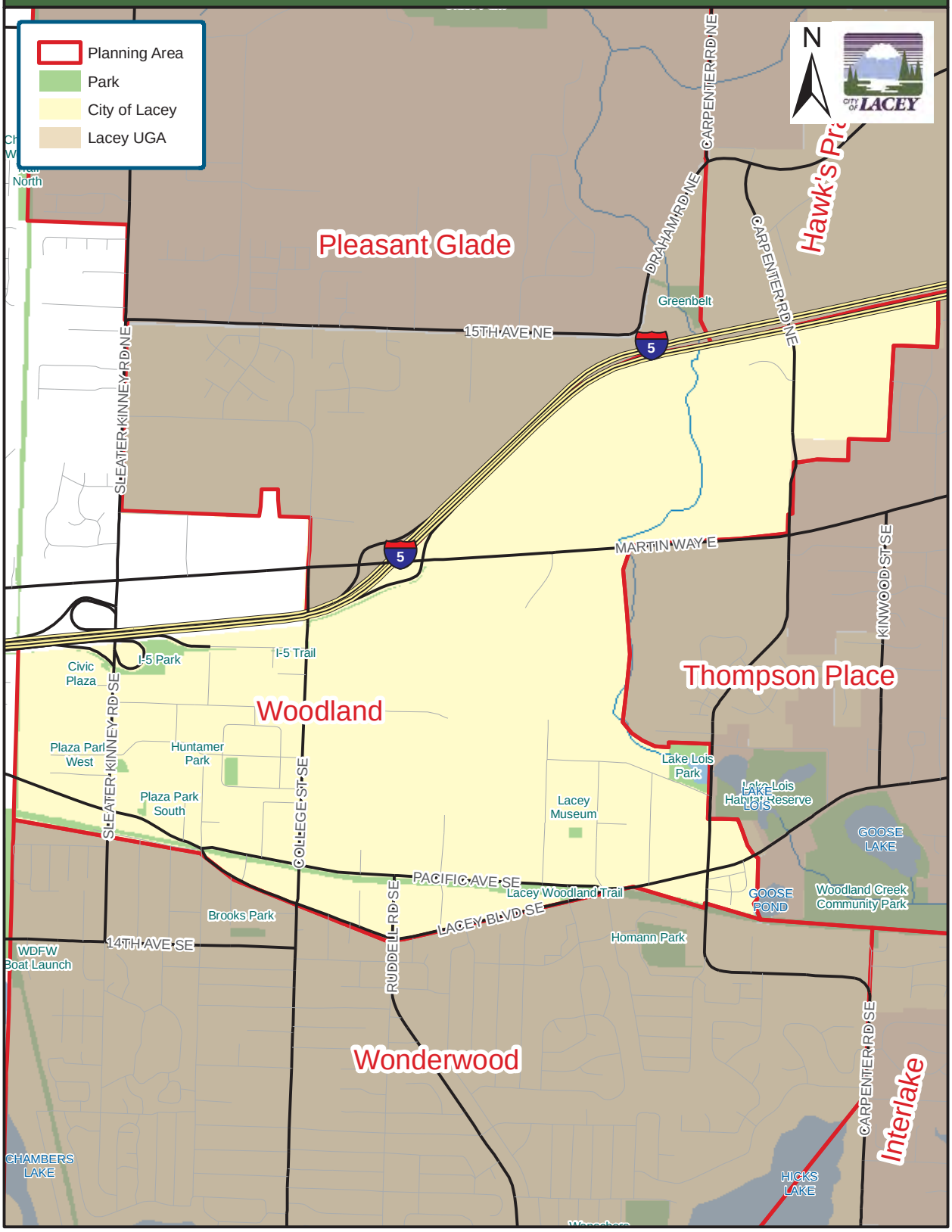
Citizen input was received relative to the concerts and performances held in the summer at Huntamer Park on a variety of days during the week are being implemented in the summer of 2010. Citizens requested mile post markers, benches and trash receptacles along the Lacey Woodland Trail, and one along the I-5 bicycle trail as well as a trail way-finding sign system. Citizens have requested an outdoor eating area in the West Plaza Park. Invasive ivy is located in Civic Plaza, and should be removed and replanted with other groundcover. Completing the Chehalis Western Trail is frequently requested. Initially, a request for a 50th Anniversary project proposed by the Lacey City Council, citizens have proposed the new Depot Museum. The Depot has considerable citizen support.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Woodland Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Woodland

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



Civic Plaza

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 33 feet

Huntamer Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 66 feet

0 200 Feet

N W E S

I-5 Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 150 feet

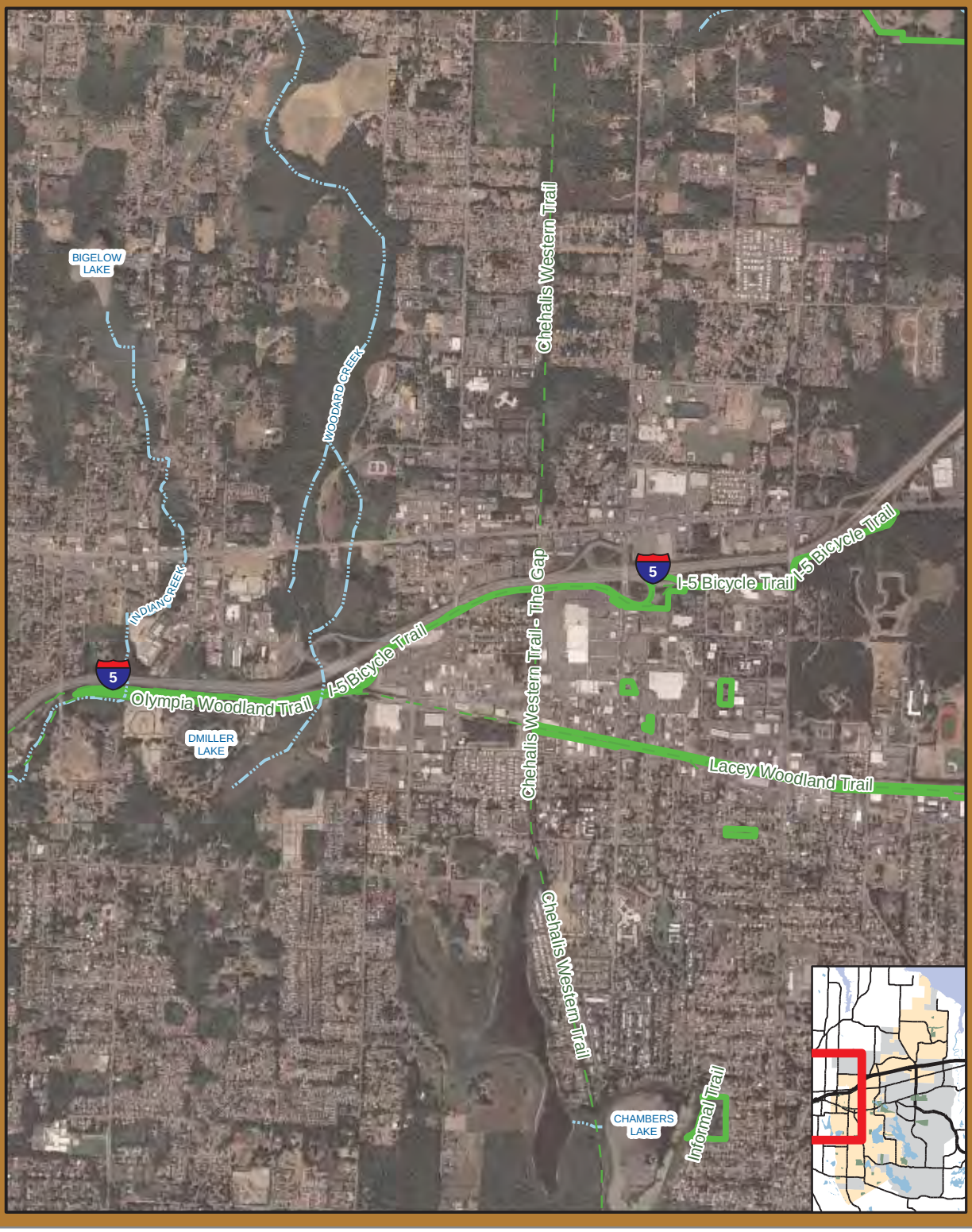
0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

I-5 Trail

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 2,400 feet



Lacey Museum

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 100 feet

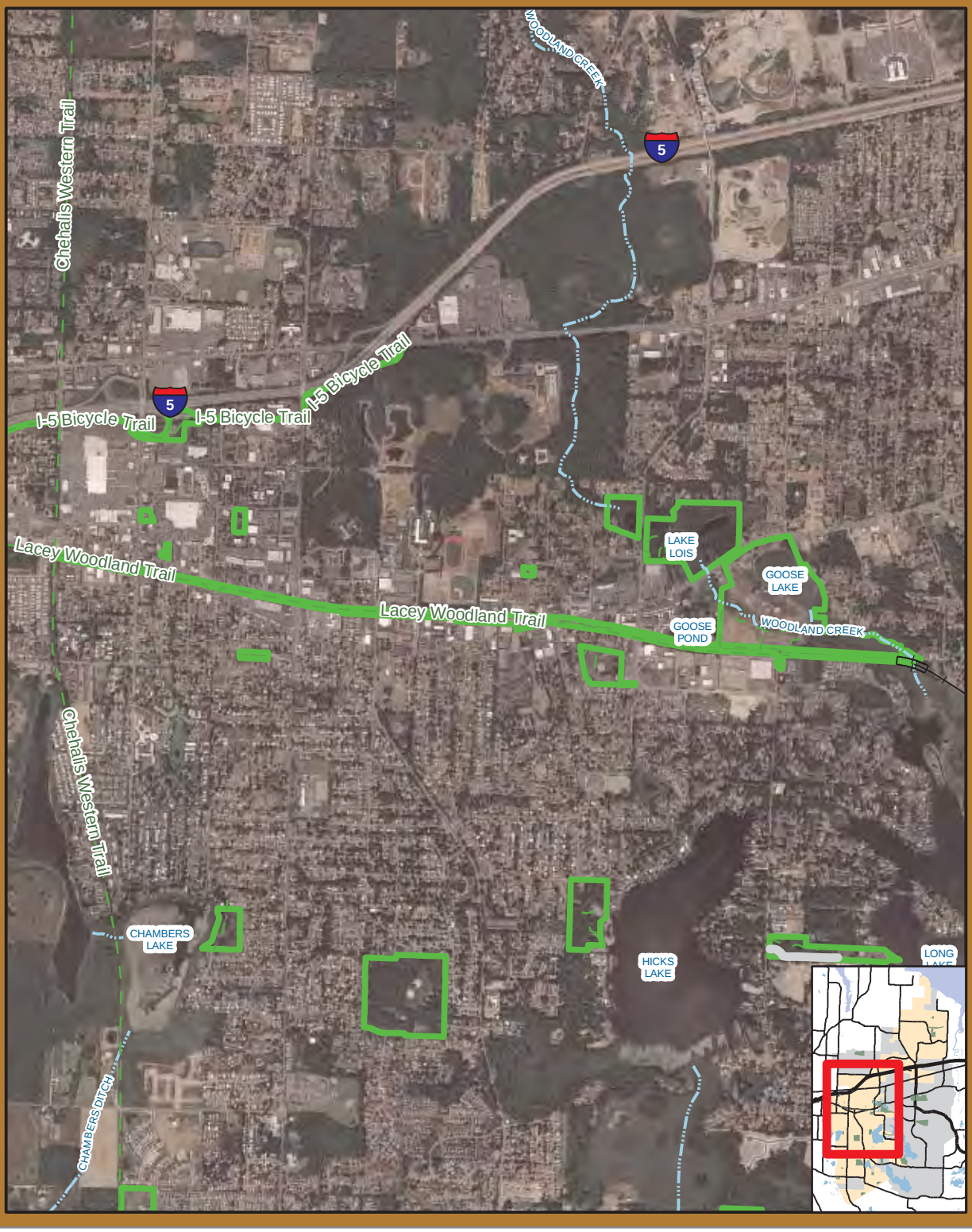
0 200 Feet

N W E S

Lacey Woodland Trail

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 2,500 feet



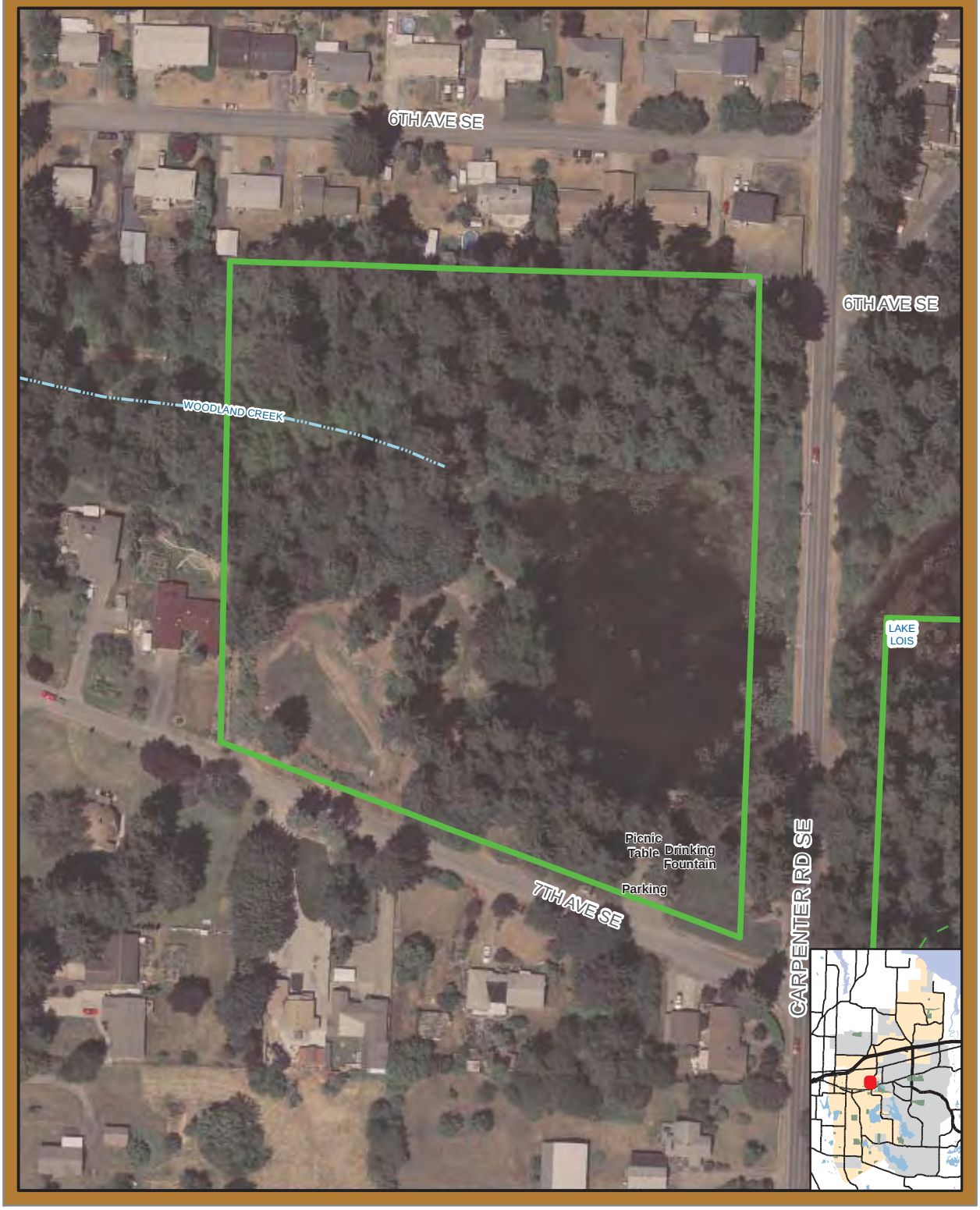
Lake Lois Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 150 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S



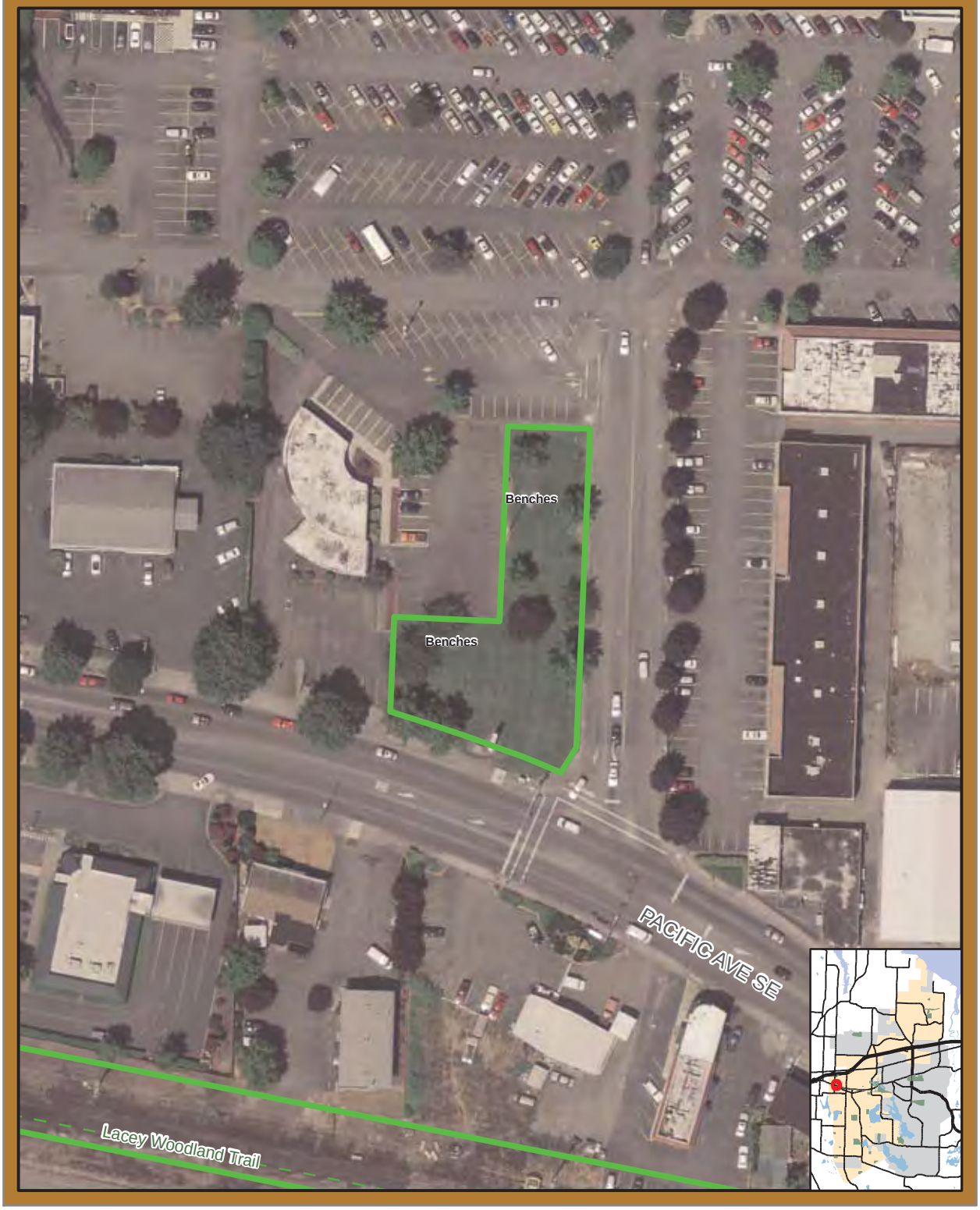
Plaza Park South

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 100 feet

0 200 Feet

N W E S



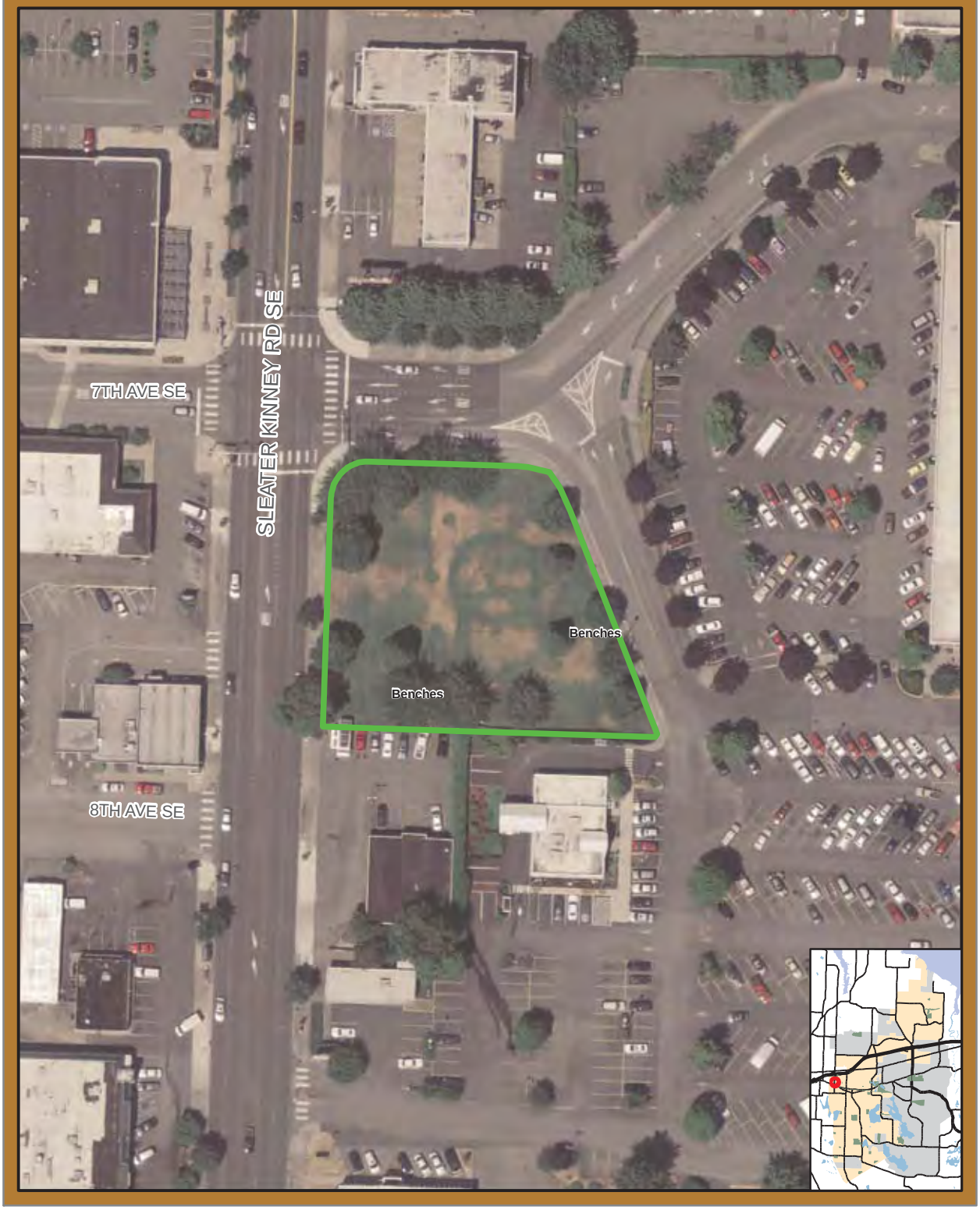
Plaza Park West

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 100 feet

0 200 Feet

N W E S



Wonderwood Planning Area

The Wonderwood planning area is located south of Lacey Boulevard. The Chehalis-Western Trail and Chambers Lake are to the west, Carpenter Road and Hicks Lake to the east, and 45th Avenue to the south. The planning area is located generally within the incorporated area of Lacey. The land area is 4.0 square miles and zoned mostly residential, with two small neighborhood commercial areas and a small Light Industrial-Commercial area along Carpenter Road. The estimated population of this area is 15,819. Population density is 3955 people per square mile. By 2015 the population is projected to grow to 16,045, and density will increase to 4011 people per square mile. In 2030, 16,659 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities within the planning area are Wonderwood Park (community park), Avonlea Park (neighborhood park), Homann Park (community park), Wanschers Park (special use community park), Chambers Lake Natural Area and Brooks Park (neighborhood park). The Woodland Planning Area has 3.86 acres of park land per 1000 residents. The parks in this area provide a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities that are both passive and active. There are baseball fields, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts and playground equipment. Several of the parks include trails (paved and dirt) and public access to water is provided at Wanschers Park. Chambers Lake Natural Area provides informal access and viewing opportunities.

Other recreational opportunities within the planning area that are not owned or managed by the City include the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Hicks Lake boat launch and several public schools. The public schools (Timberline High School, Komachin Middle School, and Mountain View and Lacey Elementary Schools) provide several athletic fields, outdoor courts (some covered), multiple playgrounds, an indoor pool, running tracks, tennis courts, classrooms and gymnasiums. A free summer lunch program with recreation and educational activities is offered at Mountain View Elementary School each summer by the Lacey Parks and Recreation Department.

Important Habitat

The natural features of the area include Chambers Lake and Hicks Lake. These lakes are protected by the Shoreline Management Act. They also have wetlands associated with them, which make them more sensitive to urban development. The wetlands have buffer requirements to help protect them from intrusive development.

There is also important bird habitat according to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This habitat is located around the south end of Chambers Lake and the southern area of Hicks Lake, and in the northeast corner of the planning area, near Hicks Lake.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Wonderwood Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 70.5 each		Difference (**NEED**) Each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	15,819	47.46	31.64	79.10	62.03	6.59	0	25.05	10.48
2015	16,045	48.14	32.09	80.23	62.03	6.59	0	25.50	11.61
2020	16,412	49.24	32.82	82.06	62.03	6.59	0	26.23	13.44
2030	16,579	49.74	33.16	82.90	62.03	6.59	0	26.57	14.275

The Wonderwood planning area has the highest residential population in the city limits. In 2010, approximately 15,819 or 40% of the city population and 21% of the total UGA lives in this planning area. This area will continue to have the highest percentage of residents through the year 2015. Consequently, the City of Lacey needs to continue to develop parks in this planning area in the form of neighborhood parks, open spaces, and trails, and additional public accesses to Hicks Lake and Chambers Lake. In 2010, the Lacey Woodland trail was completed along the northern portion of the planning area creating an important bicycle and pedestrian access to the core area, the rest of the City and into Olympia. The Chehalis-Western Trail, which runs along the western portion of the planning area, continues to be an important pedestrian and bicycle linkage into the core area and the region.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

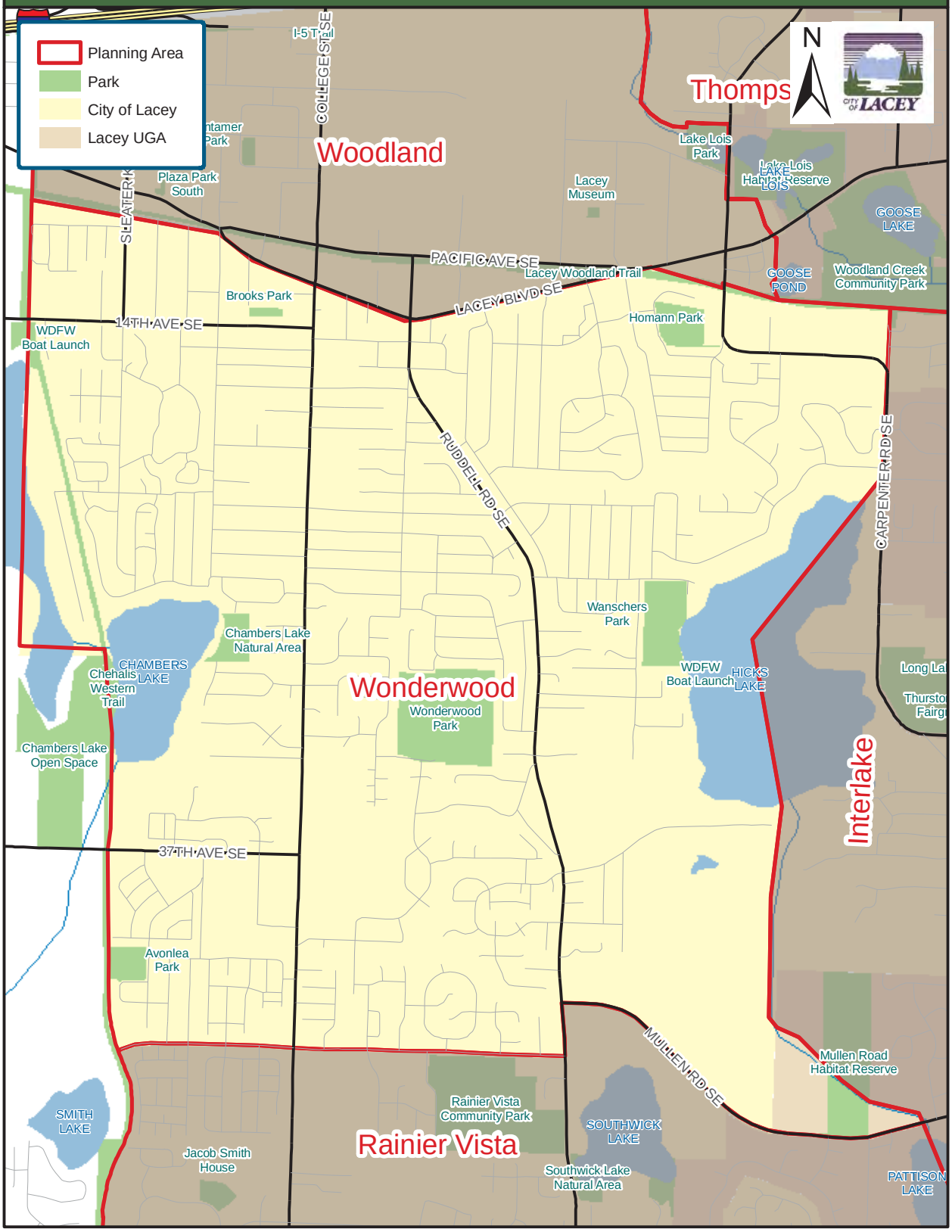
1. Acquire and develop additional waterfront access at Chambers Lake and Hicks Lake.
2. Develop an asphalt loop trail in Wonderwood Park.
3. Develop Wanschers Park with swimming beach, fishing pier, flush toilet, picnic shelter, additional parking, and trails. Aquatic weed control is needed.
4. Renovate and assume maintenance and operation of the Hicks Lake Boat Launch, replace pit toilet with a flush toilet.
5. Acquire additional neighborhood park land.
6. Provide an off-leash dog area.
7. Provide additional neighborhood parks, or acquire land adjacent to Brooks Park and expand the park.
8. Light the basketball court at Avonlea Park.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Wonderwood Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Wonderwood

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



Avonlea Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 100 feet

0 200 Feet

N W E S

Brooks Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 150 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

Chambers Lake Natural Area

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 150 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

Homann Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 400 Feet

Wanschers Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

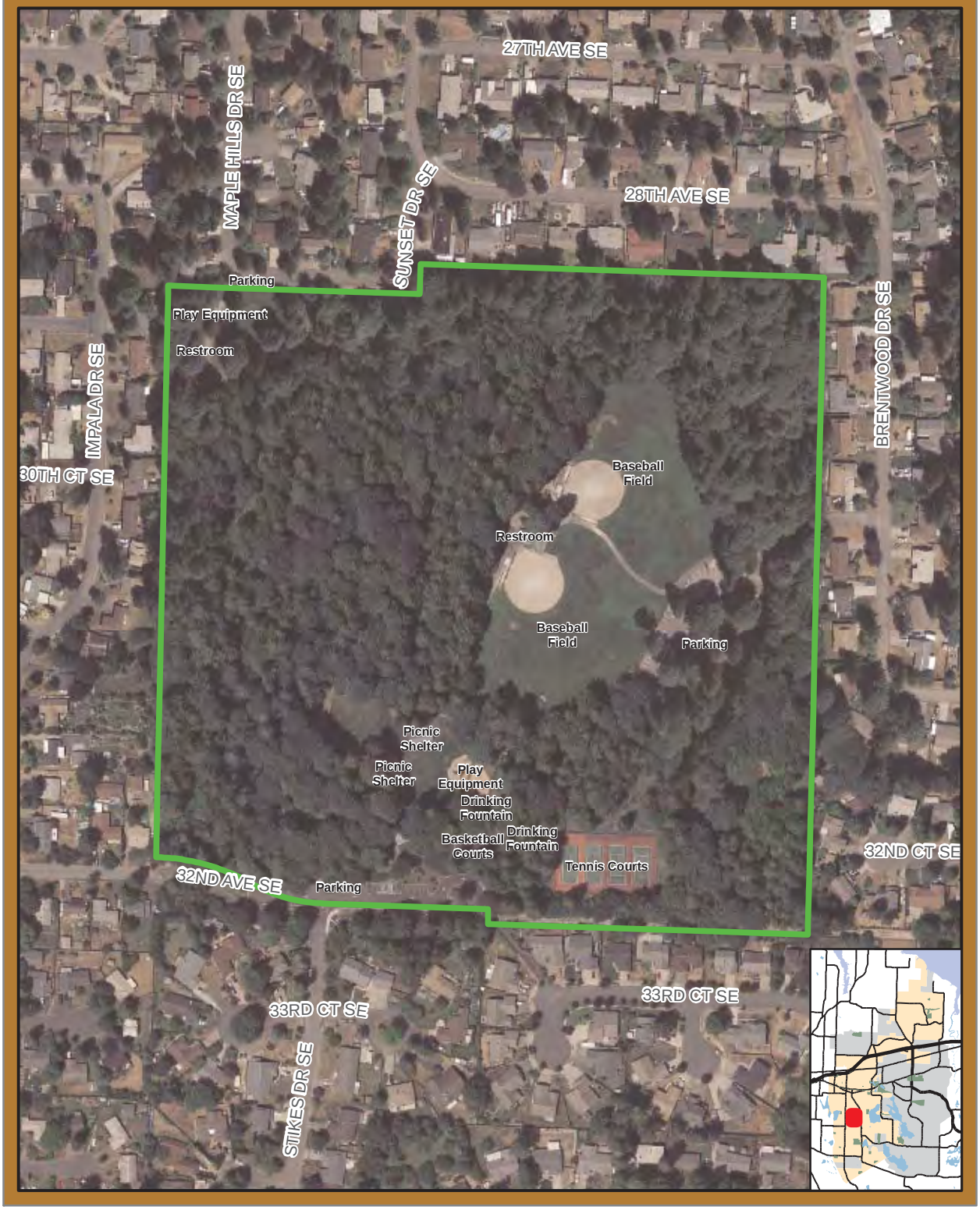
Wonderwood Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S



Rainier Vista Planning Area

The Rainier Vista planning area is located in the southwest corner of Lacey. The Chehalis-Western Trail is on the west, Pattison Lake is on the east, the Burlington Northern railroad line is to the south, and 45th Avenue is to the north. A portion of the planning area is located in the urban growth area, specifically the Capitol City Golf Course and Capitol City Golf Club Estates and a larger lot residential area to the west of the golf course. The land area of Rainier Vista planning area is 3 square miles. Its zoning is a combination of residential and commercial. The estimated population of this area is 13,423. Population density is 4474 people per square mile. The Rainier Vista Planning Area has the highest density of all ten planning areas, yet has met the standard of neighborhood park land per 1000 residents at 2.82 acres /1000 and community park land per 1000 residents at 3.43 acres /1000. Density is not as obvious when there is an abundance of parks and open spaces. By 2010, the population is projected to grow to 14,585, and density will increase to 4862 people per square mile. In 2030, 16,182 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities within the planning area include four public schools, an 18-hole golf course, the Jacob Smith House, and seven parks. The four public schools are Lakes Elementary, Horizons Elementary, and Chambers Prairie Elementary Schools, and Aspire Middle School. Together the schools have athletic fields, multi-purpose courts (two are covered), gymnasiums and classrooms.

The Jacob Smith house located within the planning area was acquired by the City in 2002. Built in 1859, the house is a one and a half story Greek revival structure, which can be rented by groups and individuals for meetings, parties and receptions, etc. In 2005, the City traded the property adjacent to the Jacob Smith House for the small "semi-private" Corporate Center Park adjacent to the Lacey Corporate Center Apartments.

Another recreational opportunity within the planning area is a private golf facility. Capitol City Golf Club has an 18-hole course that is open to the public.

The Rainier Vista planning area has a total of five parks and one special use facility, the Jacob Smith House, all of which are developed. These five parks include Thornbury Park, William A. Bush Park, Horizon Pointe Park and Lakepointe Park, all classified as neighborhood parks, and Rainier Vista Community Park which completed construction in 2004. The total acreage is approximately 85 acres.

Important Habitat

The natural features of the Rainier Vista planning area are Southwick Lake, the northwest corner of Pattison Lake, and several wetland functions. Both Southwick Lake and Pattison Lake fall under the Shoreline Management Act.

There is also important bird habitat, according to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This habitat is located around Southwick Lake.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Rainier Vista Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 86.41 each		Difference (**NEED**) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	13,423	40.27	26.85	67.11	46.4	38.4	0	0	0
2015	14,585	43.76	29.17	72.93	46.4	38.4	0	0	0
2020	15,464	46.39	30.93	77.32	46.4	38.4	.39	0	0
2030	16,182	48.55	32.36	80.91	46.4	38.4	2.15	0	0

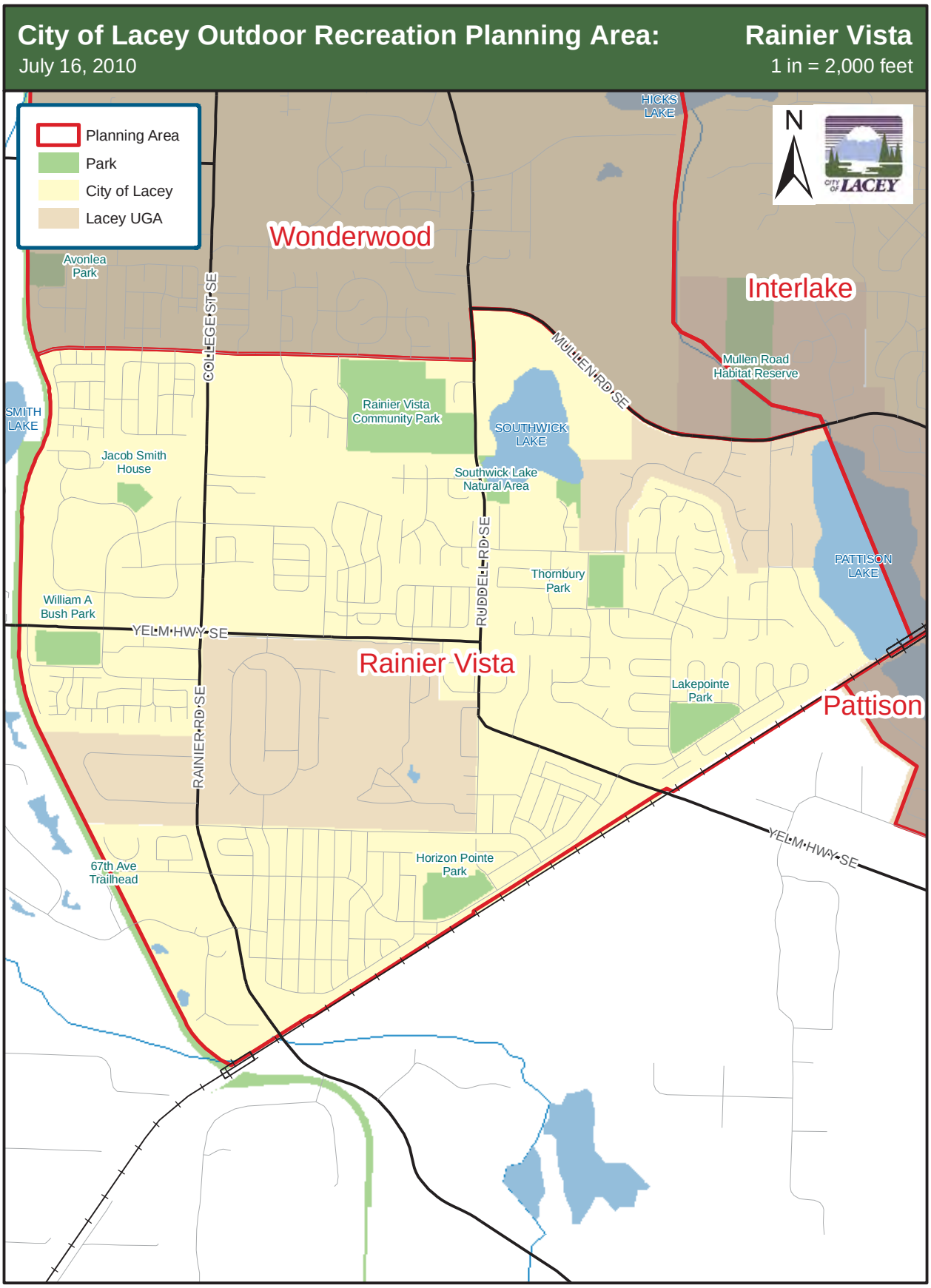
The needs of the Rainier Vista planning area have largely been met according to the park acreage, except for in 2020 and 2030 when additional community park acreage is necessary. Significant residential development is foreseen in this planning area, making it important to monitor needs in comparison with current allocations over time. Another need in this planning area includes public access to Southwick Lake and Pattison Lake.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

1. Development of Jacob Smith House grounds.
2. Acquisition of community park land for public access to Pattison Lake with development when the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.
3. Acquisition around Southwick Lake for public access to the shoreline and associated wetlands and natural areas.
4. Enhancement of habitat along Southwick Lake.
5. Add more parking, trees, dog off leash area, and open the concession stand at Rainier Vista Community Park.
6. Add flush toilets and surface parking lots at Horizon Pointe Park, Lakepointe Park, and Thornbury Park.
7. Add flush toilet at William A. Bush Park.
8. Add more play equipment and swings at all parks.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Rainier Vista Planning Area.


City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area:
July 16, 2010
Rainier Vista
1 in = 2,000 feet
Planning Area
Park
City of Lacey
Lacey UGA
N
Wonderwood
Interlake
Rainier Vista
Pattison
HICKS LAKE
Avonlea Park
COLLEGE ST SE
MULLEN RD SE
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve
SMITH LAKE
Rainier Vista Community Park
SOUTHWICK LAKE
Jacob Smith House
Southwick Lake Natural Area
RUDDELL RD SE
Thornbury Park
PATTISON LAKE
William A Bush Park
YELM HWY SE
Lakepointe Park
RAINIER RD SE
67th Ave Trailhead
Horizon Pointe Park
YELM HWY SE

Horizon Pointe Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 Feet

N W E S

Jacob Smith House

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 100 feet

0 200 Feets

Lakepointe Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S

Rainier Vista Community Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 330 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S

Southwick Lake Natural Area

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S

Thornbury Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 150 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

William A Bush Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

Interlake Planning Area

The Interlake park planning area is located northeast of the Rainier Vista planning area and includes portions of Hicks, Long and Pattison Lakes. Hicks Lake and its drainage are the western border, Long Lake and its outfall, Woodland Creek, is to the east, the Burlington Northern railroad line is to the south and the Lacey Woodland Trail and Woodland Creek Community Park to the north. Approximately one-third of this planning area falls outside the incorporated city. The Interlake planning area is 2.47 square miles. The zoning for this area is mostly residential with a small section of neighborhood commercial. The estimated population of the area is 5,278. Population density is 2137 people per square mile. By 2015 the population is expected to grow to approximately 5,458, and density will increase to 2209 people per square mile. In 2030, 6,049 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities within the planning area include a school, a park, a boat launch and the Thurston County Fair Grounds. The Interlake Planning Area has 1.89 acres of park land per 1000 residents. The school is Woodland Elementary School; the recreational opportunities it has to offer are athletic fields, a playground, a gymnasium, a covered multi-purpose court and classrooms.

Long Lake Community Park is located within this planning area. The park has 285 feet of beach frontage and is located in a wooded area. This special use community park offers the community a place to swim, play sand volleyball, enjoy a passive walk, and have a picnic. This is an extremely popular park, which emphasizes the importance of public access to the lakes in our area. The annual Polar Bear Plunge is held annually on January 1 at Long Lake Park.

Thurston County Fairgrounds, owned and managed by the County, falls within this planning area and is adjacent to Long Lake Park. The Fairgrounds offer an equestrian arena, a meeting hall, a display hall and other fair related facilities. The boat launch facility is owned and operated by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Important Habitat

The natural features of the Interlake planning area include Hicks Lake, Pattison Lake, Long Lake and Woodland Creek. There are significant wetland areas around the lakes and associated with Woodland Creek. These areas are sensitive because the lakes are all connected by one hydraulic system. Hicks Lake, Pattison Lake and Long Lake are all shorelines of the state. The City owns two significant wetlands, the Mullen Road Habitat Area (formerly called Timberline Wetlands) and the Long Lake Natural Area at the southwest end of the lake.

There is also important habitat for birds and threatened or endangered animals, according to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has designated the area south of Hicks Lake and the area south of Long Lake as important bird habitat. All of Long Lake has been designated as important habitat for State endangered or threatened species.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Interlake Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 10.00 each		Difference (**NEED**) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	5,278	15.83	10.56	26.39	9.95	0	5.83	10.56	16.44
2015	5,458	16.37	10.92	27.29	9.95	0	6.42	10.92	17.34
2020	5,682	17.05	11.36	28.41	9.95	0	7.10	11.36	18.46
2030	6,049	18.15	12.10	30.25	9.95	0	8.20	12.10	20.30

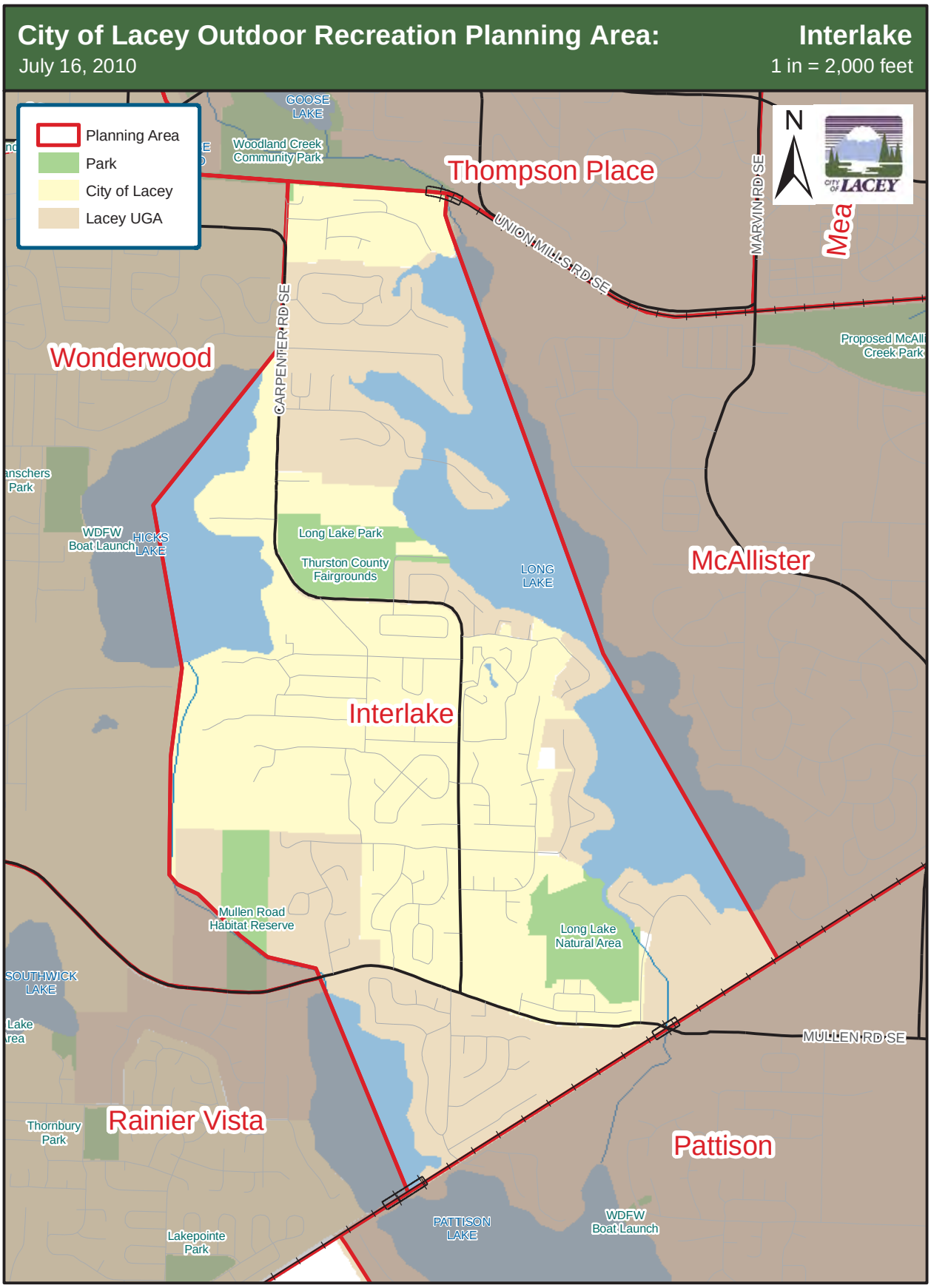
The park needs of the Interlake planning area will continue to grow at a slow pace. The greatest need in this area is public access to the lakes. Hicks, Pattison and Long Lakes all have limited public access. Another important access in this area is Woodland Creek. Although this area contains a Community Park, no neighborhood parks are available. In 2010, the Lacey Woodland trail was completed along the northern portion of the planning area creating an important bicycle and pedestrian access to the core area, the rest of the City and into Olympia.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

1. Add more parking at Long Lake Park. Provide an area for dogs to swim. Provide a fishing pier. Acquire land adjacent to Long Lake Park.
2. Develop trails and wildlife viewing opportunities at Mullen Road Habitat Reserve.
3. Investigate the potential for public use at Long Lake Natural Area.
4. Acquire access to the shorelines of Hicks Lake and Long Lake.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Interlake Planning Area.


City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area:
Interlake
July 16, 2010
1 in = 2,000 feet
Planning Area
Park
City of Lacey
Lacey UGA
N
GOOSE LAKE
Woodland Creek Community Park
Thompson Place
UNION MILLS RD SE
MARVIN RD SE
Mea
Proposed McAll Creek Park
Wonderwood
CARPENTER RD SE
anschers Park
WDFW Boat Launch
HICKS LAKE
Long Lake Park
Thurston County Fairgrounds
LONG LAKE
McAllister
Interlake
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve
Long Lake Natural Area
SOUTHWICK LAKE
Lake rea
MULLEN RD SE
Thornbury Park
Rainier Vista
Pattison
PATTISON LAKE
WDFW Boat Launch
Lakepointe Park

Long Lake Natural Area

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S

Long Lake Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 350 feet

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

N W E S

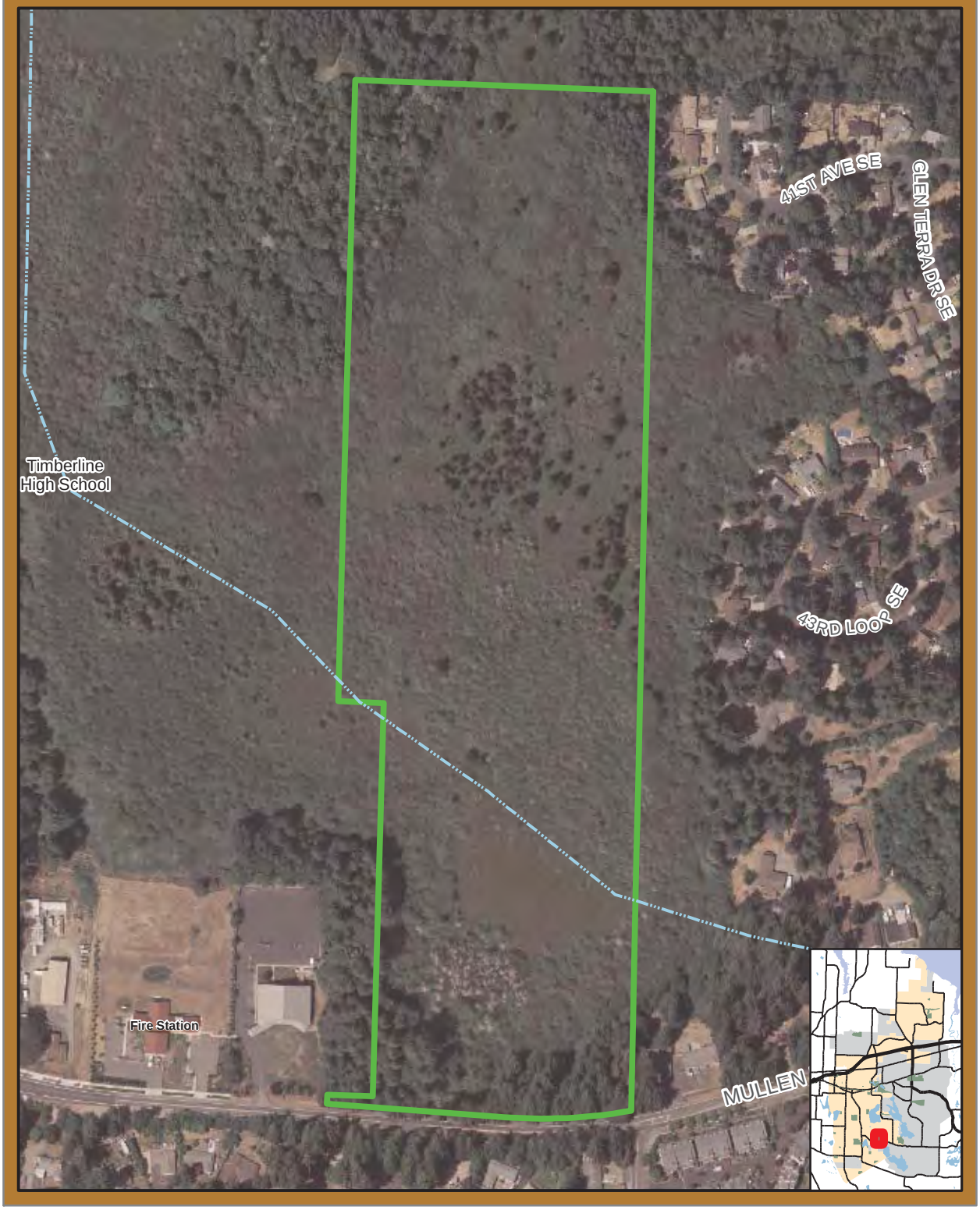
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 330 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S



Pattison Planning Area

The Pattison planning area is in the southeast area of Lacey‘s UGA. The Burlington Northern railroad is to the northwest, Meridian Road is to the east and Yelm Highway is to the south. All of this planning area is located outside Lacey‘s incorporated area. The Pattison park planning area is 3.09 square miles in area. The majority of the planning area is zoned McAllister Geological Sensitive Area, with a small Neighborhood Commercial area. Most of the uses are residential. The estimated population of the area is 3,679. Population density is 1191 people per square mile. By 2015, the population is predicted to grow to approximately 4,427, and density will increase to 1433 people per square mile. In 2030, 7,631 people may reside in this planning area.

The only recreation opportunity inside this planning area is the Pattison Lake Boat Launch. The launch is run by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and is the only public access to Pattison Lake. Neither the City of Lacey nor Thurston County own any park or open space land in the Pattison Planning Area, and thus has 0 acres of park land per 1000 residents.

A historic opportunity outside the planning area, but nearby, is the Fort Eaton marker. This area has a monument that marks the site where a fort was located during an Indian War in 1855.

Important Habitat

The natural features in area Pattison park planning area are the southern half of Pattison Lake, Woodland Creek, and McAllister Springs. The McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area is an aquifer recharge area, therefore, sensitive to development. The emphasis in this zone is on protection of water quality as the McAllister Springs are an important source of water. Pattison Lake is a Shoreline of the State. The Shoreline Management Act regulates the development and use of certain shorelines within the State.

There is also important bird habitat located to the east of the southern half of Pattison Lake. The threatened or endangered species habitat is located around the entire southern half of Pattison Lake. Oak stands are located to the west of the southern half of Pattison Lake that provide unique habitat.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Pattison Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 0.00 each		Difference (**NEED**) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	3,679	11.04	7.36	18.40	0	0	11.04	7.36	18.4
2015	4,427	13.28	8.85	22.13	0	0	13.28	8.85	21.24
2020	5,595	16.79	11.19	27.98	0	0	16.79	11.19	27.98
2030	7,631	22.89	15.26	38.15	0	0	22.89	15.26	38.15

The Pattison planning area has no parks. While there are Community Park lands in both the Interlake (Long Lake Community Park) and McAllister (undeveloped McAllister Park Community Park) planning areas, all community and neighborhood parks are well over three miles away. The only recreational opportunity within the area is a boat launch run by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The launch is the only public access to Pattison Lake. In addition to at least one Neighborhood Park, another important need in this planning area is public access to the lake.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area:

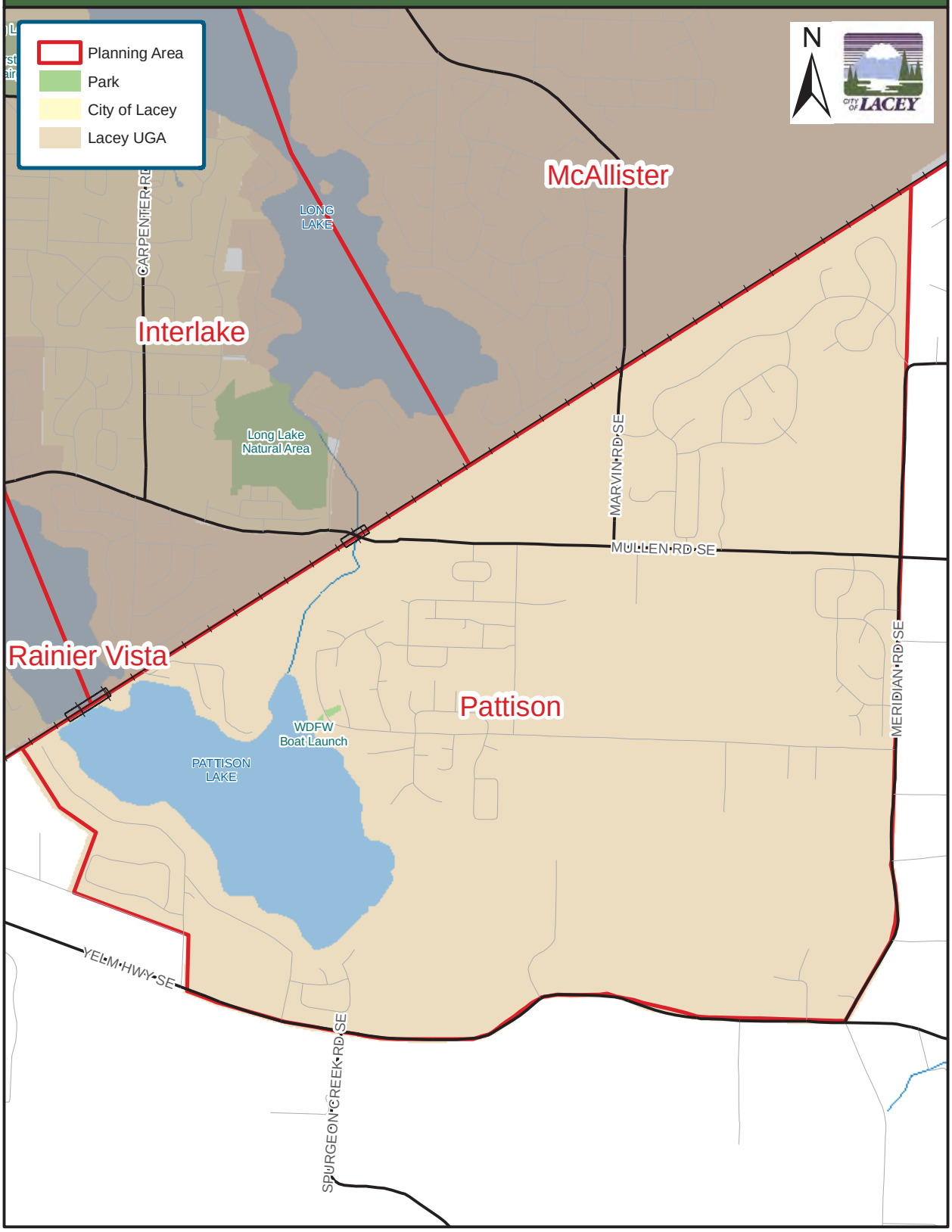
1. Acquisition of neighborhood and community park land with development when the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.
2. Acquisition of access to the water and associated wetlands and natural areas.
3. Enhancement of habitat along waterways.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Pattison Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Pattison

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



McAllister Planning Area

The McAllister park planning area is north of the Pattison planning area. Long Lake is on the west, and the Burlington Northern railroad splits into two lines on the east side of the area and runs along both the north and south sides of the area. The north line is active up to the Lacey Woodland Trail. All of the planning area is located outside the incorporated city limits. The land area of the planning area is 2.82 square miles. Its zoning is mostly residential with a small area of light industrial. The estimated population of this area is 5,150. Population density is 1826 people per square mile. By 2015 the population is predicted to grow to 6,284, and density will increase to 2228 people per square mile. In 2030, 10,632 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities in the area include two elementary schools and an undeveloped park. The McAllister Planning Area has 11.59 acres of park land per 1000 residents. The schools are Evergreen Forest Elementary School and Seven Oaks Elementary School, which have athletic fields and a multi-purpose field, playgrounds, a covered multi-purpose court, gymnasiums, and classrooms.

The undeveloped park is McAllister Park, a site of approximately 60 acres. It will be developed into both a passive and active recreational facility. The future park site includes a portion of McAllister Creek and its associated wetland area that will be protected for passive recreation. Located adjacent to McAllister Park is a future school site. The park and school will make efficient use of public monies by sharing facilities for both community recreation and student needs.

Important Habitat

The natural features of this area are Long Lake and associated wetlands. Long Lake is a shoreline of the state.

There is also important habitat for birds and state threatened or endangered species, according to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The largest oak stands in the UGA are located in this planning area. They provide unique and important habitat for birds and other small animals. The deciduous stands of trees can provide significant habitat. However, these stands are limited and declining, and as a result are important to preserve.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

McAllister Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 59.7 each		Difference (**NEED**) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	5,150	15.45	10.30	25.75	59.7	0	0	10.30	0
2015	6,284	18.85	12.56	31.41	59.7	0	0	12.56	0
2020	7,911	23.73	15.82	39.55	59.7	0	0	15.82	0
2030	10,632	31.89	21.26	53.15	59.7	0	0	21.26	0

The community park needs of the McAllister planning area, according to park acreage, have been met. However, the park in this area has not been developed. The challenge over the next several years will be to develop this site to meet the needs of the growing population. The Burlington Northern Rail line runs both to the north and south of the planning area. There is a hope that the rail line to the north will be abandoned. It could then be turned into a pedestrian and bicycle trail. This trail could access the Central Business District of Lacey and on into Olympia. Another important need in this planning area is additional public access to Long Lake. Future needs will include at least one and possibly two neighborhood parks.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

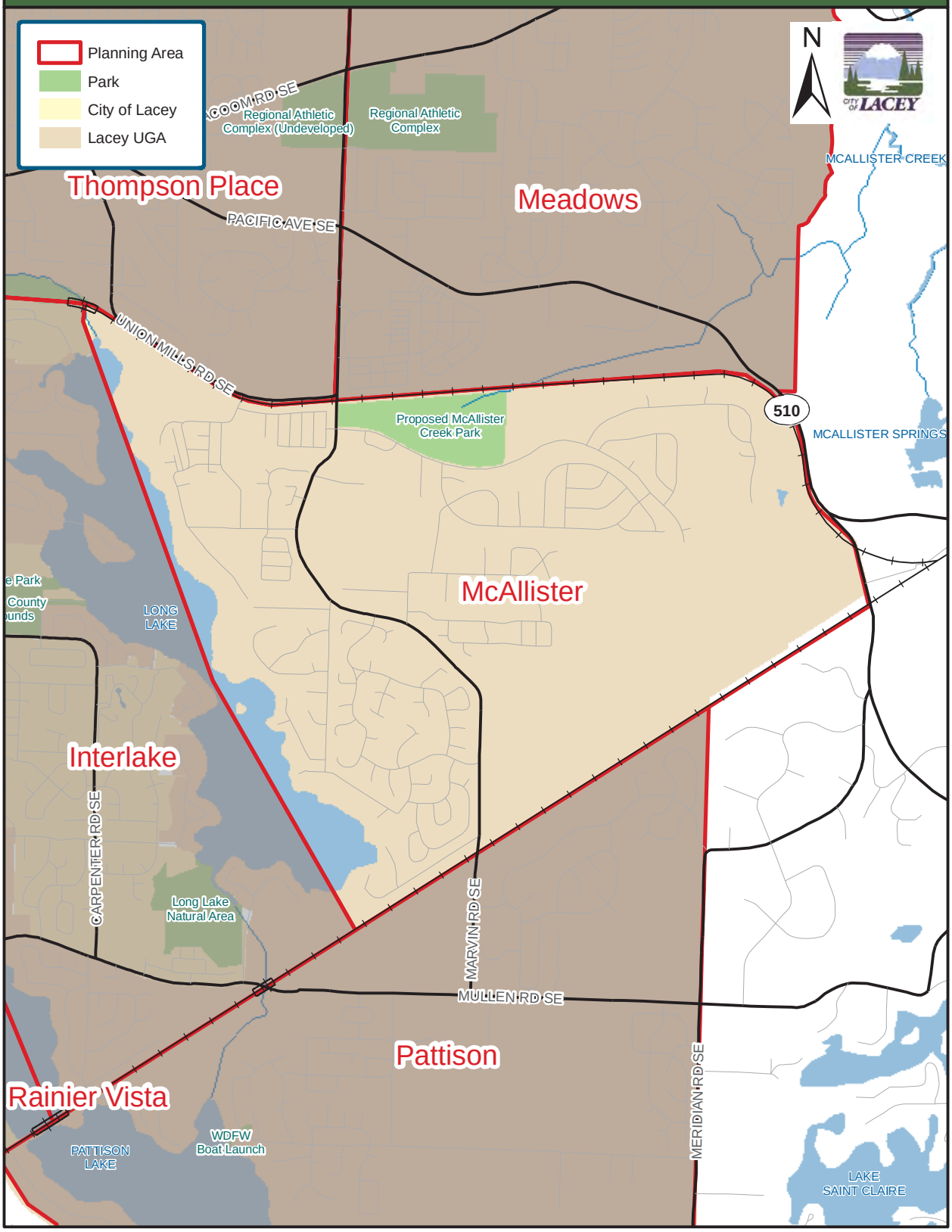
1. Development of McAllister Park. Include a dog off leash area.
2. Acquisition of neighborhood park land with development when the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.
3. Acquisition of the active BNRR line and conversion into the Lacey Woodland Trail.
4. Acquisition of waterfront access on Long Lake.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the McAllister Park Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: McAllister

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,500 feet



Proposed McAllister Creek Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 500 feet

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

N W E S

Meadows Planning Area

The Meadows park planning area is located on the eastern side of the community. Marvin Road is to the west, the Nisqually Bluff is to the east, the Burlington Northern railroad is to the south and US Interstate 5 is to the north. Most of the area is located outside the incorporated area of the City of Lacey. The land area of the planning area is 3.48 square miles and it is zoned both commercial and residential. Most of the commercial area is located within the incorporated areas. The estimated population of the area is 12,581. Population density is 3615 people per square mile. By 2015 the population is projected to grow to approximately 13,266, and density will increase to 3812 people per square mile. In 2030, 20,185 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities within the planning area are currently two public schools and the Regional Athletic Complex (RAC). The Meadows Planning Area has 5.32 acres of park land per 1000 residents; however this is regional park land with community park elements. There are no neighborhood park acres per 1000 residents. The schools are Meadows Elementary School and River Ridge High School. Together the schools have a multi-purpose field, baseball fields, softball fields, soccer fields, a playfield, playgrounds, a covered multi-purpose court, gymnasiums, a track, an indoor pool and classrooms. The Regional Athletic Complex, a 97.4-acre (26 acres are located in the Thompson Place Planning Area) joint venture with Thurston County Parks and Recreation and the Public Facilities District consists of soccer, softball and baseball fields, basketball courts, picnic areas, play areas and associated facilities, has been constructed and is currently in operation. Twenty-six acres of undeveloped property lies to the west across Marvin Road, at the southwest corner of Steilacoom Road and Marvin Road, to expand the RAC. There is a 4.39 acre parcel at the southeast corner of the intersection of Marvin Road and Steilacoom Road, which the city purchased for a commercial venture that could complement the RAC. It is included in the inventory. The annual Mushroom Festival, coordinated by the Hawk‘s Prairie Rotary Club, is held at the RAC.

Important Habitat

There is a small section of important oak habitat in the planning area located in the southwestern corner. The deciduous stands of trees can provide significant habitat for various birds and small animals. However, these stands are limited and declining and as a result are important to preserve. Oak trees were preserved during the construction of the RAC. This planning area also has the Nisqually Bluff, which provide~~s~~ important habitat for birds and animals living in the Nisqually Delta Wildlife Refuge area. Portions of McAllister Creek also run through this planning area. The property that the City manages west of Marvin Road to expand the RAC does contain Oregon white oak stands and a portion is habitat for the Mazama pocket gopher, a priority species per the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Park Needs Assessment

The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Meadows Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 71.47 each		Difference (need) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	
2010	12,581	37.74	25.16	62.9	71.47	0	0	25.16	0
2015	13,266	39.80	26.53	66.33	71.47	0	0	26.53	0
2020	16,420	49.26	32.84	82.10	71.47	0	0	32.84	10.63
2030	20,185	60.56	40.37	100.93	71.47	0	0	40.37	29.46

The Meadows planning area currently has no neighborhood parks. Although the Regional Sports Complex project has been completed and serves as a community park and regional sports complex it does provide neighborhood park amenities and trail connections for convenient pedestrian and bicycle access from adjacent residential areas. By 2015, this planning area is projected to have the third largest population in the UGA of Lacey. The need for active and passive recreation is immense. The two schools will provide some recreational opportunities for the residents; however school functions have priority in these facilities. The projected need is three neighborhood parks, each a minimum of 5 acres in size.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

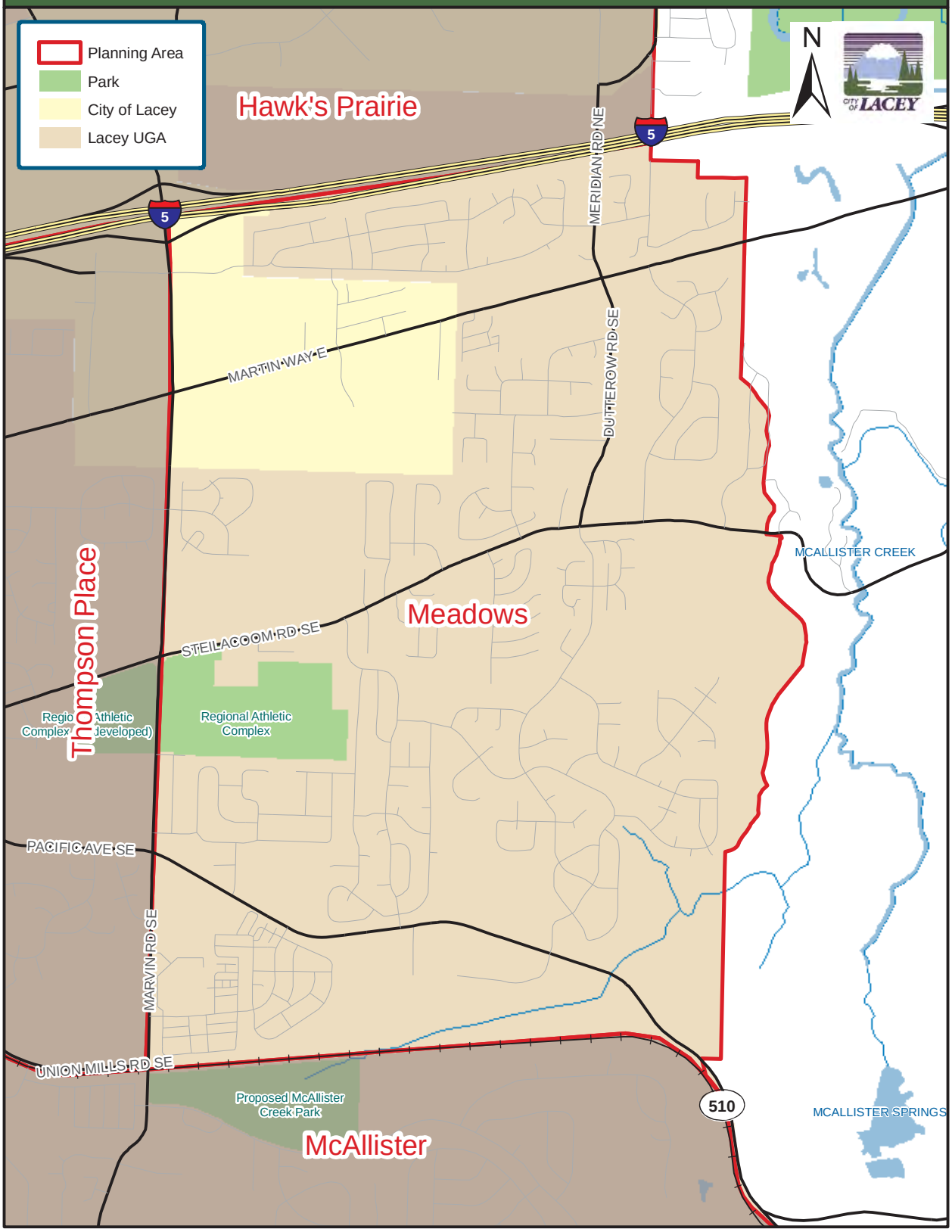
1. Convert one grass soccer field at the RAC to a synthetic field with lights that is lined for football, rugby and soccer, and has field goal posts for football.
2. Additional parking is needed at the RAC.
3. Provide a cross country running course and hold meets at the RAC.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Meadows Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Meadows

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



Regional Athletic Complex

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 450 feet

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

N W E S

Thompson Place Planning Area

The Thompson Place park planning area is bound by Carpenter Road to the west, Marvin Road to the east, the Burlington Northern railroad and Lacey Woodland Trail to the south and US Interstate 5 to the north. A portion of the area is located within the incorporated area of Lacey, but most is located in the UGA. The land area is 3 square miles. Its zoning is mostly residential with some commercial areas. The estimated population of this area is 8,836. Population density is 2,945 people per square mile. By 2015, the population is predicted to grow to 9,588 and density will increase to 3196 people per square mile. In 2030, 12,015 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities in this area include three schools, three public parks, the Lacey Woodland Trail, a regional trail, the Tanglewilde Park managed by a park and recreation district and SkyHawk‘s Park managed privately. The Thompson Place Planning Area has 11.08 acres of public park land per 1000 residents. The public schools are Nisqually Middle School, Lydia Hawk Elementary School and Olympic View Elementary School. Together the schools have athletic fields, multi-purpose field, a playfield, playgrounds, two covered multi-purpose courts, a running track, gymnasiums and classrooms. A free summer lunch program with recreation and educational activities is offered at Lydia Hawk Elementary School each summer by the Lacey Parks and Recreation Department.

The three parks are Lake Lois Park/Habitat Reserve and Woodland Creek Community Park, and Phase 3 of the Regional Athletic Complex (the RAC). The currently undeveloped portion of the Regional Athletic Complex west of Marvin Road (Phase 3) crosses into this planning area. However, further discussion regarding the Regional Athletic Complex is located in the Meadows planning area section. Lake Lois Park crosses over into the Woodland park planning area--please refer to the section on the Woodland planning area for discussion about Lake Lois Park. Woodland Creek Community Park is the second park in this area and is the site of the Lacey Community Center and Senior Center. Other amenities that are or will be offered at Woodland Creek Community Park are a natural habitat preserve, and trailhead for the Lacey Woodland Trail. Woodland Creek Community Park has several natural features including Woodland Creek, Long‘s Pond and the associated wetlands. Woodland Creek Community Park is the site of the annual Family Fish-In.

A recreational opportunity within this area, but not public, is the Tanglewilde Park. This is maintained by the Tanglewilde Park and Recreation District for the use of the subdivision residents; however the outdoor pool is open for public use in the summer months. Located at the five acre park is an outdoor swimming pool, a wading pool, picnic area, playground, two tennis courts and a basketball court. Another recreational opportunity within this area is SkyHawk‘s Park. This six field athletic complex is managed privately on land leased from North Thurston Public Schools.

Important Habitat

The natural features of the Thompson Place planning area are Lake Lois, Woodland Creek, Long‘s Pond, Goose Lake and associated wetland areas. Woodland Creek becomes a Shoreline of the State in this planning area due to its flow volumes, which are increased by natural springs. This occurs at the north side of the planning area prior to it flowing under Interstate 5.

There are also important bird habitat and oak stand. The bird habitat follows the Woodland Creek drainage. The City of Lacey has demonstrated its commitment to habitat protection by preserving this

area in the form of two parks along the corridor. The oak stand is located in Lake Lois Park and has been preserved.

Park Needs Assessment
The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Thompson Place Planning Area

Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 98.76 each		Difference (need) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	8,836	26.51	17.67	44.18	97.86	0	0	17.67	0
2015	9,588	28.76	19.18	47.94	97.86	0	0	19.18	0
2020	10,277	30.83	20.55	51.38	97.86	0	0	20.55	0
2030	12,015	36.05	24.03	60.08	97.86	0	0	24.03	0

The Thompson Place planning area has sufficient community park acreage for its population. The Woodland Creek Community Park and Lake Lois Park/Habitat Preserve together have adequate acreage for the population according to the requirements. Phase I of the Lacey Community Center was completed in the fall of 1996 and the 5035 square foot Senior Center opened in June of 2003. The Lacey Senior Center is heavily used. The city included funds in the 2010 budget to hire an architect to plan the Senior Center Expansion. In 2010, the Lacey Woodland Trail was completed along the southern portion of the planning area creating an important bicycle and pedestrian access to the core area, the rest of the City and into Olympia and connection to the regional Chehalis Western Trail. Tanglewilde Park (private) is of sufficient size to serve its neighborhood, however the most northern and southeastern neighborhoods are in need of a neighborhood park at least 5 acres in size.

Outdoor Recreation Demand
The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

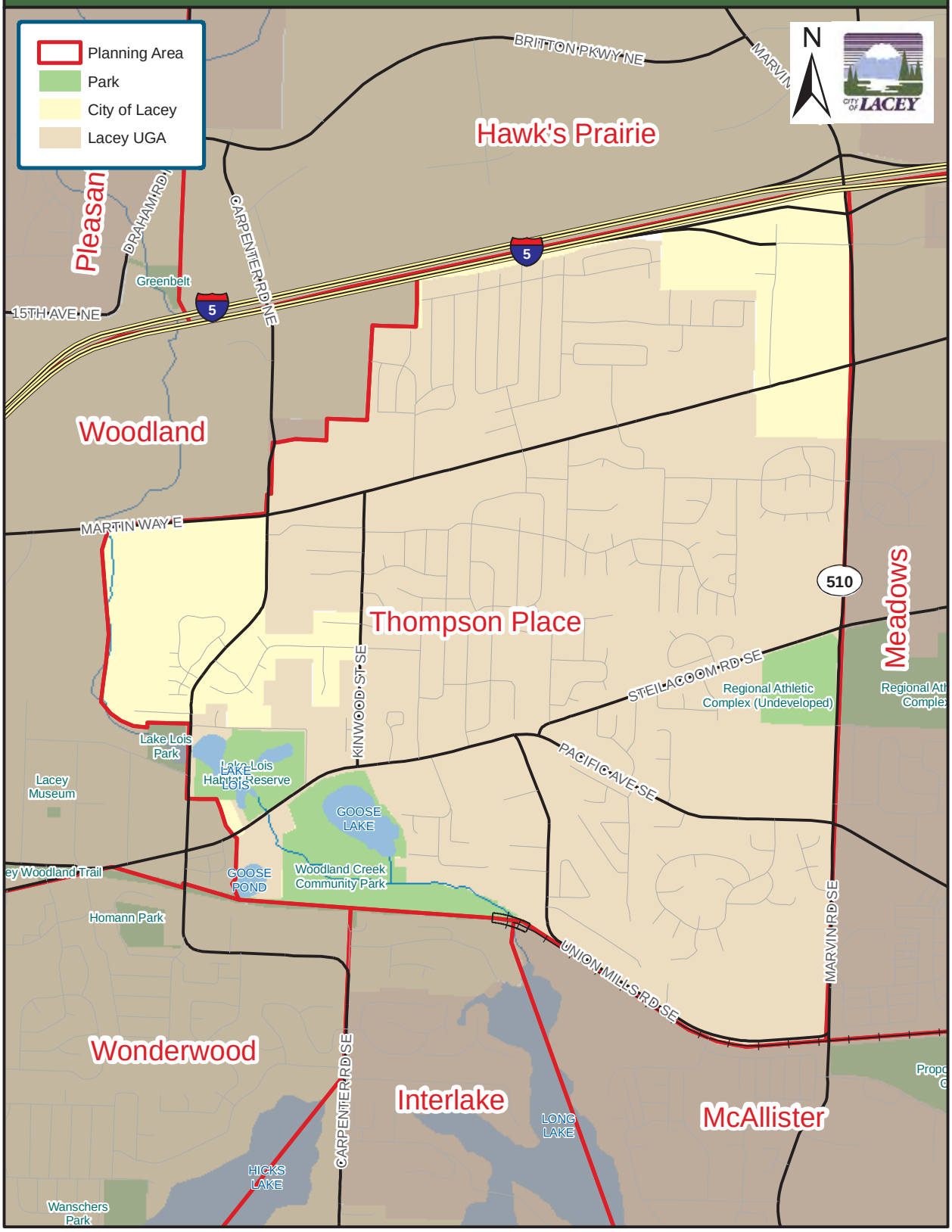
1. Woodland Creek Community Park: Add swings and additional parking. Acquire adjacent land. Construct a trail around the pond, and connect to the sidewalk along Pacific Ave. Connect to the Woodland Trail. Provide a dog off leash area. Allow fishing for senior citizens in Long‘s Pond.
2. Lacey Senior Center: Expand the center and add additional parking close to the building.
3. Lacey Community Center: Add a gymnasium and more space for programs (Phase 2).
4. Woodland Trail: Extend the trail eastward as soon as possible upon abandonment of the active BNRR rail line.
5. Lake Lois Habitat Reserve: Prepare a master plan to include a trail system, interpretive center in the historic structure, and parking. Prepare a natural resource management plan that enhances, preserves, and protects native plants and wildlife, controls invasive terrestrial and aquatic plants, and improves fish habitat.
6. Acquire and develop a trail system along the Woodland Creek Corridor.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Thompson Place Planning Area.

City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area: Thompson Place

July 16, 2010

1 in = 2,000 feet



Lake Lois Habitat Reserve

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

Regional Athletic Complex (Undeveloped)

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

Woodland Creek Community Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 550 feet

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

N W E S

Hawk's Prairie Planning Area

The Hawk's Prairie park planning area covers the most northern section of Lacey. The UGA boundary and Carpenter Road NE are on the west, Meridian Road is on the east, US Interstate 5 is on the south and Puget Sound is on the north. Most of this planning area is in the incorporated area of Lacey. The land area of the planning area is 7.21 square miles, the largest of the ten areas. There are many different zones in this area; including commercial, light industrial, residential, and Business Park. The estimated population of the area is 8,354. Population density is 1,159 people per square mile. By 2015, the population is predicted to grow to 10,786, and density will increase to 1496 people per square mile. By 2020, the population is predicted to grow to 13,078. In 2030, 16,066 people may reside in this planning area.

Recreational opportunities in this area are limited mostly to the Meridian Campus area. The planning area is zoned for schools and parks, but only the Meridian Neighborhood Park has been developed with play equipment, picnic shelter, basketball court and informal multipurpose field. The Woodland Planning Area has 4.46 acres of park land per 1000 residents. There are two golf courses in the area, The Woodlands and The Links, collectively called "The Golf Club at Hawk's Prairie". Both are 18-hole golf courses privately owned for public use. A future five acre park is also planned in the northern portion of Meridian Campus. Between the Meridian Neighborhood Park and the future park to the north, the combined acreage of neighborhood parks in this area will be 29.1. There is also a 59-acre wildlife corridor with a planned and existing public walking trail known as the William Ives Trail. In 2009, the City constructed a pedestrian trail linking the Meridian Neighborhood Park with the William Ives Trail.

The recently constructed 55+ community known as Jubilee has constructed a clubhouse with swimming pool, tennis courts, and various other amenities accessible only to members of the community. The community also maintains a private trail extending from the development to the Puget Sound shoreline. The Beachcrest HOA has a private marina and beach. Access to saltwater is limited to residents and guests.

Important Habitat

The natural features in the Hawk's Prairie planning area include the Puget Sound, streams and wetlands. Puget Sound is a shoreline of the state and is important because it is the only saltwater coastline in Lacey. The City of Lacey has no public saltwater access.

There are important oak tree stands that provide habitat to birds and small animals. Deciduous stands of trees also provide significant habitat. These stands are limited and declining and as a result, they are important to preserve. The Nisqually Bluff also provides important habitat for birds and animals and are an important habitat feature for the adjacent Nisqually Delta Wildlife Refuge to the east.

Park Needs Assessment
The following section evaluates park needs in the planning area.

Hawk's Prairie Planning Area

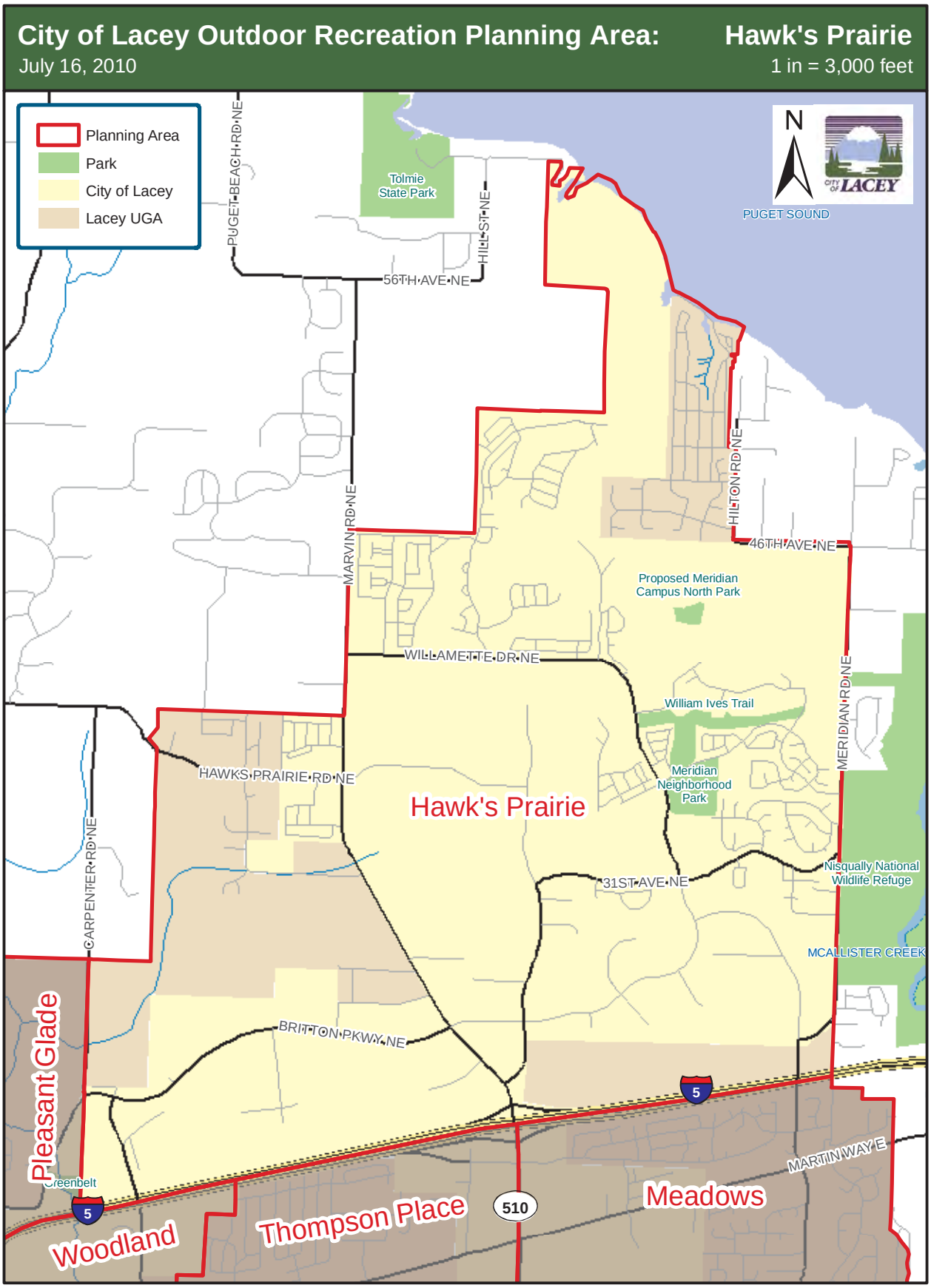
Year	Projected / Estimated Population	Minimum Community Park Acreage Needed (C/P) (3 acres/1,000 population)	Minimum Neighborhood Park Acreage Needed (N/P) (2 acres/1,000 population)	Total Minimum Park Acreage Needed (5 acres/1,000 population)	Current Park Acreage – Total 29.1 each		Difference (need) each		
					C/P	N/P	C/P	N/P	COMBO
2010	8,354	25.06	16.71	41.77	0	29.1	25.06	0	11.51
2015	10,786	32.35	21.57	53.92	0	29.1	32.35	0	23.67
2020	13,078	39.23	26.16	65.39	0	29.1	39.23	0	35.13
2030	16,066	48.20	32.13	80.33	0	29.1	48.20	3.03	50.07

The Hawk's Prairie planning area's population has quadrupled over the last 8 years. The challenge over the next few years will be to develop the parks to meet the needs of the growing population. The other need in this planning area is access to Puget Sound and locating a site for a community park. This is the only area of Lacey that touches the Sound and a park along the water would be an added bonus to the community.

Outdoor Recreation Demand
The following citizen input relates to the planning area.

1. Extend the William Ives Trail east to the Nisqually Delta.
2. Provide public access to saltwater.
3. Irrigate the playfield and add a skateboard park to Meridian Neighborhood Park.
4. Develop athletic fields.

Refer to Section 6 for project actions in the Hawk's Prairie Planning Area.


City of Lacey Outdoor Recreation Planning Area:
Hawk's Prairie
July 16, 2010
1 in = 3,000 feet
Planning Area
Park
City of Lacey
Lacey UGA
N
PUGET SOUND
Tolmie State Park
PUGET BEACH RD NE
HILL ST NE
56TH AVE NE
MARVIN RD NE
HILTON RD NE
46TH AVE NE
Proposed Meridian Campus North Park
WILLAMETTE DR NE
William Ives Trail
MERIDIAN RD NE
HAWKS PRAIRIE RD NE
Meridian Neighborhood Park
Hawk's Prairie
CARPENTER RD NE
31ST AVE NE
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
MCALLISTER CREEK
BRITTON PKWY NE
Pleasant Glade
Greenbelt
MARTIN WAY E
Meadows
Thompson Place
Woodland
5
510

Meridian Neighborhood Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 200 feet

0 200 400 Feet

N W E S

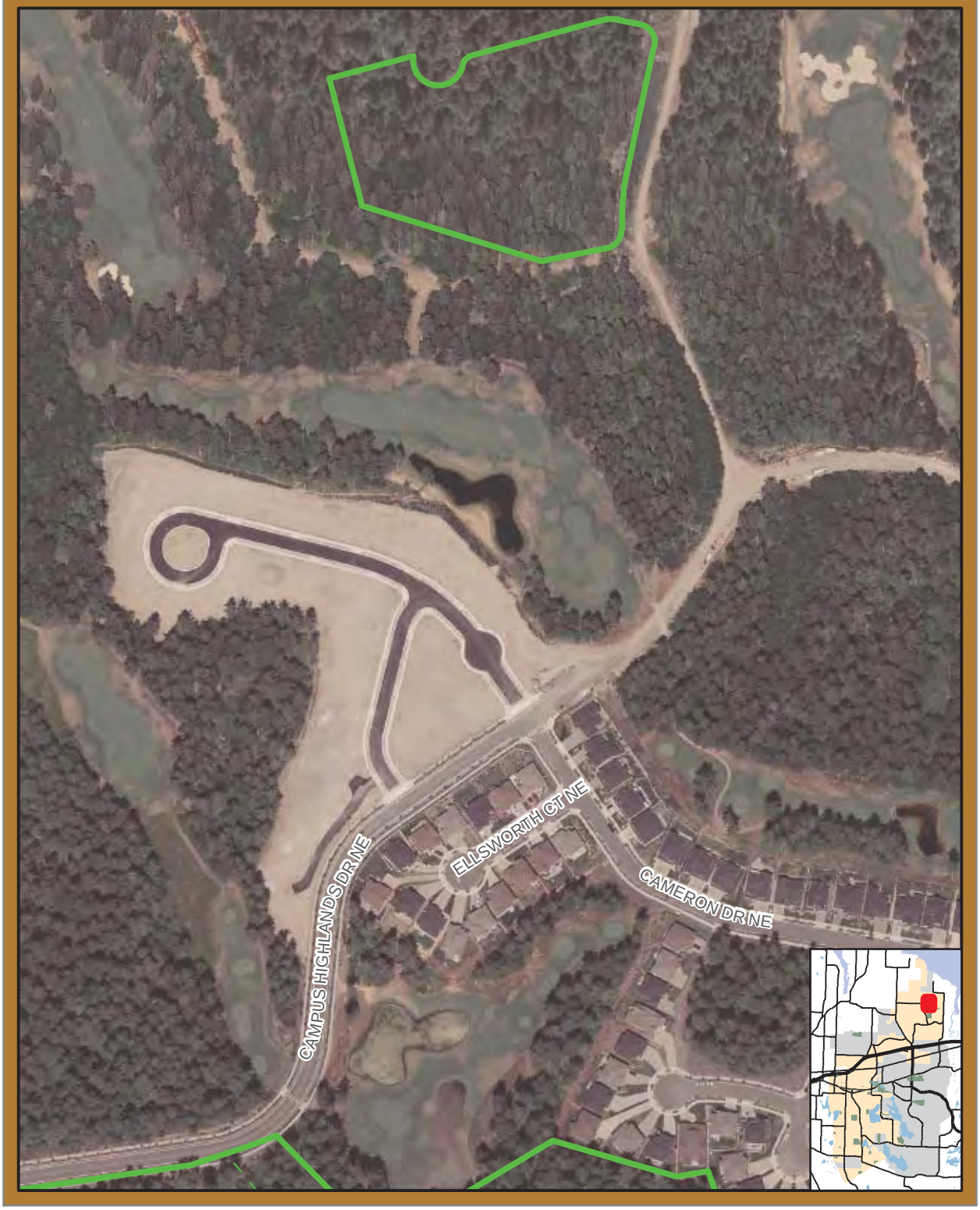
Proposed Meridian Campus North Park

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 300 feet

0 200 400 600 Feet

N W E S



William Ives Trail

Map: July 16, 2010 Aerial Photo: 2009

1 inch = 600 feet

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 Feet

N W E S

Regional Facilities

Although not located within Lacey‘s Urban Growth Area, the following facilities exert a significant influence on the local recreational activities and therefore have been included in this inventory.

Tolmie State Park is a regional park of 106 acres located about one mile north of the Hawk‘s Prairie planning area on 61st Avenue NE. It has one half mile of Puget Sound shoreline, large natural area, beach, nature trail, and picnic grounds and shelters, amphitheater mooring buoys, underwater scuba park, and shellfish gathering.

Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge is a United States Fish and Wildlife Service 2,818 acre conservancy property adjacent to the northeast boundary of the planning area; it has nature trails, an environmental education center and significant waterfowl habitat.

Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area is a State of Washington Department of Natural Resources conservancy area on Henderson Inlet about four miles north of the Hawk‘s Prairie planning area. It has over four miles of marine shoreline, 260 acres of upland and 190 acres of tideland, all subject to limited public access. This site is linked to the planning area by the Chehalis-Western Trail.

Luhr Beach Boat Ramp is located at the mouth of McAllister Creek and provides saltwater access. It is owned and operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Chehalis Western Trail is located along the western city limits. This regional trail extends from Woodard Bay in Puget Sound in the north twenty-two (22) miles to the south and the City of Rainier.

V. Demand and Need

One of the principal purposes of this plan is to:

- identify opportunities for collaboration among other public agencies,
- identify the role private recreation providers can play in meeting demand and need, and
- identify the need for additional public recreation facilities within the planning areas.

In addition, the Growth Management Act requires an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demands.

Opportunities for Intergovernmental Collaboration

The City of Lacey has had a long standing successful partnership with North Thurston Public Schools (NTPS) for 'Facility Use Agreements' of pools, gymnasiums, facilities, and fields. This has served the community well by not allocating scarce public dollars to duplicate facilities. This partnership allows the city to meet a great share of its need for indoor facilities and athletic fields. The three swimming pools located in each of the three NTPS high schools serve Lacey and UGA residents, as well as the region. Tumwater High School swim team practices at a NTPS pool. Non-residents of the NTPS district are not charged a greater fee for use. Privately owned indoor pools (YMCA and private athletic clubs) meet some of the need also. Public facilities which provide open access only during limited times of the day or year, such as school property, do not eliminate the long-term need for city-owned facilities. The community does not have access to the indoor pools during the weekdays nine months out of the year. Since the city does not have a gymnasium, the community does not have access to a gym on many evenings due to school use and during the weekdays nine months out of the year.

Tanglewilde Park and Recreation District manages a park in the UGA with an outdoor swimming pool. It is the only outdoor pool in the Lacey/UGA. The District allows the public to pay a fee to swim and offers swim lessons to the public. Lacey Parks and Recreation Department staff refers citizens to this pool for recreation and lessons.

The Lacey Senior Center is owned by the City of Lacey, but managed and programmed by Senior Services for South Sound (SSSS), a non-profit organization. SSSS also manages the Senior Center housed in the Olympia Community Center. This arrangement allows for sharing of staff and resources to effectively manage two facilities. The Lacey Senior Center serves Lacey and UGA residents, as well as some residents in the region. Due to the funding source of the Lacey Senior Center, the building may only be used for purposes that serve senior citizens. Program space for all ages is needed on evenings and weekends, and the Lacey Senior Center is available, yet not able to be used for those functions. This limits the ability to satisfy the need for indoor space that could be served in the community with an existing facility.

Thurston County and the City of Lacey entered into a partnership in 1998 to jointly acquire, develop, and operate the Regional Athletic Complex, with funding from a Public Facilities District. Construction was completed in 2009. This partnership has led to development of a first rate athletic complex that would not have been possible with either agency acting on its own. Thurston's County financial obligation for operation and maintenance ends in 2014. User fees and public facility district tax revenues do not cover

the annual operating costs. The City of Lacey will be using a greater share of its public funds to provide for the athletic needs of the region.

The Woodland Trail has been a collaborative effort between the Cities of Olympia, Tumwater, Lacey, Thurston Regional Planning Council and Thurston County, with the Woodland Trail Greenway Association, a non-profit organization, playing a significant advocacy and management role. Regional trail networks present opportunities for intergovernmental approaches. The Nisqually Wildlife Refuge, managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service is located just outside the UGA. The Refuge has a one mile trail system. The William Ives Trail, a regional trail, is located to the west of the Refuge. Citizens have asked the City to provide connection between these two trail systems, if possible, or to connect the Ives trail to the refuge for viewing opportunities.

The cities of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and often Thurston County, offer programs, activities, and special events together, sharing staff resources and costs. These include youth athletic programs and events such as 'Punt, Pass and Kick', Hershey track meets, and outdoor teen trips and programs. Adult athletic programs and events are also offered such as volleyball leagues and tournaments and enrichment classes. The Specialized Recreation Program is coordinated and conducted by Thurston County, with funding provided by Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater. This program serves physically and developmentally disabled people in our communities. This is a program that collectively is successful, and would not be as effective in serving a need if offered alone.

Role of Private Recreation Providers

The City has several partnerships in place with private parties. This allows for the City to provide a greater degree of services than can be offered without the cooperation of private parties. Civic pride and a sense of community are primary motivating factors. In some cases, the motive is monetary or compliance with regulations, but the public benefit is still realized by the partner. Facilities, such as the stage at Huntamer Park, were constructed as a result of such a partnership.

Community partnerships, including service clubs and corporations, sponsor athletic teams, concerts, and special events. They also perform service projects in parks and at special events and contribute capital funds for development. Maximizing existing partnerships and forming new partnerships will be instrumental in implementing the actions recommended in this plan.

The City has several partnerships with private business to offer recreation programs, such as martial arts, gymnastics, and fitness classes on a quarterly schedule. River Ridge Covenant Church offers the use of its gym for a Lacey Parks and Recreation Program, 'Toddler Gym Jam'. This serves a limited partial but vital need for community gym space. The City will enter into discussions with church officials about additional programming potential.

Residential developers are required to dedicate 10% of their subdivision for open space and pocket parks, and construct recreation amenities such as play equipment or sport courts on the park land. These pocket parks are reserved for the use of residents and their guests, and not the public as they are maintained and renovated by the HOA. These parks help fulfill the need for park land, and allow the city to keep its LOS standard lower than the national recommendation. Faced with tough economic times and rising costs of insurance and maintenance, a few HOA's have asked if the city would take over annual maintenance of the private park. Because these parks are not open to the general public, the city has no legal obligation or

ability to assume financial responsibility. In the event the HOA fails to maintain the park, the city has the right to hire a service to perform maintenance and bill the HOA.

Opportunities for Public/Private Collaboration

The City of Lacey currently has no publicly owned access to Puget Sound. Two private HOAs, Beachcrest and the Hawk‘s Prairie Community Association, have private access to saltwater for residents and their guests. While this serves a partial need for access to water, the number of people in the community served is minimal.

The outdoor swimming pool in Tanglewilde Park is the only outdoor pool in the City and its UGA. It is managed by the Tanglewilde Park and Recreation District, a taxing district whose boundaries are the Tanglewilde Subdivision. The district opens the pool for public use and swimming lessons.

Citizens have requested an ice rink. Initiating a public private partnership will be the key to providing this facility in the city/UGA. Capital costs associated with development and annual operating costs are currently beyond the city‘s means. User fees can cover operating costs and payments on a construction loan. The city owns a site feasible for the construction of an ice arena, and could lease the land to a private party.

The following outlines the City‘s conclusions regarding the role that private recreation providers can play in meeting needs:

- Small, privately owned playgrounds and other recreational facilities within apartment complexes and other developments meet some of the need for park land.

- Private park facilities serving residents of a small area, such as HOA Pocket Parks, do not reduce the long-term need for public parks within a ½ mile service area.

- Private facilities accessed through membership, such as Bally‘s, L.A. Fitness or Thrive Community Fitness do not substitute for public facilities.

- Private facilities that are open to the public and charge fees comparable to those charged by public facilities, such as Tanglewilde Park‘s Outdoor Swimming Pool, meet some of the need for public facilities.

- Private access to salt or fresh water and open space or habitat reserves serve a special purpose and may help to offset the need for additional park property.

- Private public partnerships could be an opportunity to offset the need for special use facilities, and these ventures should be pursued.

Need for Additional Public Recreation Facilities

Population projections used in this chapter were prepared by the Thurston Regional Planning Council and will be reviewed regularly. Needed acreages are **minimums** that would meet the adopted guidelines if the population increases as projected. Park need is the difference between projected acres per 1000 LOS for a

growing population and the existing public park acres /1000 in the community. Because it is the intent of the City to provide sufficient parkland for the long-term, the amount of land actually acquired may exceed minimum requirements. In Sections IV and V, the current need identified is 56.83 acres; in 2015 the need is 73.85 acres.

MINI-PARKS/POCKET PARKS

There is a need for mini-parks within all new residential and commercial areas and for improvements of those mini-parks already in place. Provisions are needed to ensure dedication, development and maintenance of appropriate sites.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND COMMUNITY PARKS

The analysis of the need for neighborhood and community parks is based upon the level of service (LOS) standard contained in the Existing Areas and Facilities Section of the Planning Areas and Facility Guidelines. The accompanying Parks Needs Assessment tables summarize the identified need for neighborhood and community parks in each planning area. The specific number of new parks acquired in each particular sector will be dependent upon available sites and funds.

Community parks may serve more than one planning area depending upon access and amenities. The City will acquire land that can be developed with complementary features and functions, suitable for:

- family recreation, such as, picnic areas and children‘s play areas;
- active recreation, such as, organized sports and trails;
- passive recreation that can be located in a natural setting; and
- unique environmental features and educational opportunities.

Development of Parks in Urban Growth Areas:

Citizens have requested development of Pleasant Glade Park, a 32 acre undeveloped site in the Urban Growth Areas (UGA) acquired in 2002, with an additional 10.5 acres acquired in 2009. Pleasant Glade Park is located in the Pleasant Glade Planning Area, in the Urban Growth Area (UGA). City of Lacey‘s current practice is to master plan the site after acquisition, and develop parks in UGAs upon annexation into the city limits. The master plan was prepared in 2001. The master plan needs to be updated to reflect recent land acquisition.

Citizens have requested development of McAllister Community Park, a 60 acre undeveloped site acquired in 1994. This site is adjacent to property owned by NTPS for future schools. NTPS and the City envision a partnership to jointly construct athletic fields for school and community use on City property. The master plan was prepared in 1996, following the City of Lacey‘s practice to master plan a site upon acquisition. This park will be developed upon annexation into the city limits, unless the school develops sooner.

Citizens have requested that a master plan and natural resource management plan be prepared for Lake Lois Habitat Reserve. The Reserve is an 11 acre site acquired in 1993, with an additional 17.5 acres acquired in 2001. No master plan was prepared for this site upon acquisition. Lake Lois Habitat Reserve lies just outside the city limits in the UGA, but serves residents due to the fact that it is the only habitat reserve in the city or UGA that currently has public access. Lake Lois Habitat Reserve has an interpretive trail and an overlook on the shoreline of the lake.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

Since needs for each type of recreation are subject to individual assessment, this plan focuses upon those categories that have been the subject of significant public interest.

Waterfront, Lake and Stream Access:

There is a critical need for public access to both saltwater and freshwater lakes and streams. Lacey provides access to freshwater lakes at four points, Long Lake Park, Wanschers Park at Hicks Lake, Lake Lois Park and a youth fishing area at Long‘s Pond. In addition, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife operates boat launches on Upper Chambers Lake, Hicks Lake, Long Lake, and Pattison Lake.

Lacey provides access to Woodland Creek at several sites: Woodland Creek Community Park, Lake Lois Habitat Reserve and Park, and proposed access via the future Pleasant Glade Park.

The City of Lacey currently has no publicly owned saltwater access to Puget Sound.

Public access is also needed to selected wetlands, such as available at Lake Lois Habitat Reserve, for interpretive walking trails and educational opportunities.

Citizens have requested increased water dependent recreation – swimming, fishing, and boating – and trails along the shoreline for wildlife viewing and appreciation. Where recreation opportunities are provided, citizens have indicated that some of the parks lack sufficient parking to accommodate the citizens who wish to use the parks. Additional parking is needed at Long Lake Park, Wanschers Park, and Woodland Creek Community Park. Care needs to be taken to locate parking so that it does not negatively impact shoreline access, or waterfront and upland recreation opportunities.

Specific locations in need of additional recreational access include:

- The shoreline adjacent to Long Lake Park;
- The eastern shore of Long Lake;
- Pattison Lake; Southwick Lake; and Chambers Lake
- Developed access at Wanschers Park on Hicks Lake.

Athletic Fields and Courts:

Lacey has not established standards for the number of athletic fields and courts needed. Instead, ~~"n~~eed" is based upon present and projected levels of use. Since Rainier Vista Community Park and the Regional Athletic Complex have been completed, the Lacey parks system includes twelve baseball/ softball/fastpitch fields (five lighted), ten soccer fields (one lighted), nine tennis courts, basketball courts, twelve playgrounds, twelve picnic shelters, many picnic areas, and a skateboard park. There are several other facilities that are utilized through an agreement with the North Thurston Public Schools. This agreement is subject to revocation by the school district should the property be needed for other purposes or should the arrangement become impractical. The facilities of both the City and the District are heavily used. Thus, it would be in the City‘s best interest to have additional sites available.

Practices are held at many neighborhood parks throughout the city. Due to a lack of fields at certain times of the year, in part due to limited public access to school fields during the school year, games are held in a few neighborhood parks, such as Horizon Pointe, Lakepointe, and Thornbury Neighborhood Parks. Since the city does not provide surface parking lots or restrooms in neighborhood parks, the public has requested that the city provide those amenities. Past practice has been to not use the open space in neighborhood

park lands for parking. Indeed if it were, it would lead to loss of play space. The City provides portable toilets in parks and on school fields where games are played (the leagues pay for this toilet service) and will continue this practice. Flush toilets are provided in community parks and at many special use facilities, but not in neighborhood parks. Flush toilets are an expensive amenity to construct and maintain. They are subject to vandalism and misuse and in some cases are more of a nuisance to a neighborhood than a convenience.

Specific locations in need of additional athletic fields include:

- The two planning areas north of I-5 (Pleasant Glade and Hawk's Prairie).

Dog Off-Leash Areas (OLAs) and Parks:

Citizens have asked the city to provide fenced dog off-leash areas in existing parks, or to provide a park with a trail where dogs can run alongside as their owners walk or run at a different pace. A 'dog park' is a misnomer, as it is a park for people who prefer to visit the park accompanied by a dog which is not tethered. City of Lacey's current park rule is that dogs are welcome in all City parks if on a leash. Some dog owners use the meadow in the south portion of Woodland Creek Community Park to walk their pets off-leash, despite knowing the rule, and the penalty for violation. The leash law is enforced at this park and others by Animal Services. Some dog owners have asked that we designate an OLA. Dogs off leash in Woodland Creek Community Park conflicts with the City's efforts to improve water quality in Woodland Creek, and with the goal for a nature preserve and riparian corridor. However, an OLA is a recognized need in Lacey and the UGA, and a use that could be provided in our park system.

The city has three distinct districts; one north of I-5, one east of the lakes (Long Lake and Woodland Creek) which is predominantly UGA, and the third west of Carpenter Road which is predominantly the area within the city limits of Lacey. Thurston County is building an off-leash dog area, planning to open in October 2010, which should fill the need for an OLA north of I-5. McAllister Park has been suggested by citizens as a potential site for an OLA due to its size, and it appears the use could be accommodated there, to satisfy the need in the second district. The master plan process will be updated to consider the suitability of an OLA at this future park. Due to McAllister Park's location in the UGA, it could be several years before the park is developed. OLA's seem to be more appropriately located in community parks since neighborhood parks do not provide surface parking lots and it is assumed that there will be a high amount of use by people who will drive to the site.

The district that encompasses the Wonderwood/Rainier Vista/Interlake Planning Areas is in need of an OLA. Two potential sites, Brooks Park and Wonderwood Park, have been identified in this third district. Both are existing parks with parking lots, even though one of the parks, Brooks Park, is a neighborhood park. Neither site is ideal. Brooks Park is surrounded by single family homes that will be impacted by the activity. At times, the parking at Wonderwood Park is filled to capacity. Accommodating another use that would be expected to require several parking spaces, without adding additional parking is not sound planning. After other OLAs open in the region, additional parking would only be required if users drive to the site. OLAs located within walking distance of residential neighborhoods are desired and typically get used more often. A public input process associated with a site feasibility study will be conducted as described in the action plan.

Specific locations in need of an off leash dog area include:

- The Wonderwood/Rainier Vista/Interlake Planning Areas.

Spray Park:
Citizens have requested a spray park. Given the seasonal restrictions on water that the City of Lacey is faced with each summer, it is not prudent to provide this facility. This was a frequent request and will be pursued if there is a change in city water restrictions.

Meeting and Class Rooms:
Over 90% of Lacey Parks and Recreation Department's indoor programs and classes are conducted in North Thurston Public Schools facilities (gymnasiums, classrooms, etc.). However, scheduling is limited to after school hours and weekends, and is subject to a secondary scheduling priority behind school district activities. School district maintenance and vacation schedules also force interruption and delays in programs. River Ridge Covenant Church offers the use of its gym for a Lacey Parks and Recreation Program, 'Toddler Gym Jam'. This is a shared use that benefits both parties. The City's community center provides some alternatives for daytime programs.

Additional facilities are needed that:

- Provide a weekday scheduling option;
- Provide options for long-term evenings and weekend scheduling;
- Are designed specifically for a variety of leisure services and activities for all ages;
- Will accommodate groups of varying sizes; and
- Are directly operated and secured by the City, or under direct contract service.

LINEAR PARKS

Linear parks and urban trails serve three principal functions:

- As community greenbelts for environmental and habitat preservation;
- As public transportation corridors to bicycle or walk from point to point; and
- As exercise facilities for bicyclists, runners, walkers, etc.

Citizens have requested benches along existing trails, especially needed by people who can't walk long distances and need to stop and rest. Regional trails are in high demand. Completing the Chehalis Western Trail Bridge over Pacific Avenue and the connection to the north is a frequent request. Extending the Woodland Trail east requires abandonment of the active rail line. Connecting the William Ives Trail to the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge is an opportunity that will be explored. Providing adequate trailhead facilities at regional trails is critical. Citizens have requested asphalt loop trails at Wonderwood Park and Woodland Creek Community Park, and a natural materials trail system at Lake Lois Habitat Reserve and along the Woodland Creek Corridor. These will be explored, considering impacts to tree roots, wildlife habitat, and water bodies.

Recommendations:

- Implement recommendations, maintain and regularly update the Urban Trails Plan by all local jurisdictions;
- Continue to work towards acquisition and development of trails listed in Urban Trails Plan and the City of Lacey's Capital Facilities and Transportation Plans (see appendix);
- Identify and develop corridors that link recreational and other public facilities within a planning area;
- Coordinate multimodal corridors at key pedestrian intersections addressed in the land use element of the Comprehensive Plan;

- Acquire and protect land from encroachment that would block trail development along existing or potential corridors, such as railroad rights-of-way and power line easements; and,
- Protect, enhance and acquire when necessary by purchase or dedication of easement in the Woodland Creek corridor from Long Lake to Henderson Inlet.

Specific locations in need of additional trail access include:

- Internal trails systems in community parks.
- Trailhead at Woodland Creek Community Park
- William Ives Trail Extension
- Acquisition of the BNRR line when abandoned to extend the Lacey Woodland Trail.

CONSERVANCY AREAS

The planning areas include many environmentally sensitive areas and unique cultural features. There is a need to protect these valuable sites from urban encroachment or destruction. In particular, steps need to be taken to protect:

- Historic sites
- Wetland areas
- The Woodland Creek corridor
- Significant plants and wildlife habitat
- Sites of archeological or cultural significance.

Specific recommendations include:

- Protect, enhance and prepare a master and management plan for Lake Lois Habitat Reserve
- Development of the Depot Museum
- Acquisition, protection, and enhancement of the Woodland Creek Corridor.

VI. Action Program

Action will be taken during the planning period 2010-2016 to satisfy demand and need. The action program consists of identifying priorities and a logical progression of steps that will be taken to implement projects that reflect the goals and objectives outlined in this document. Opportunities may arise during the planning period that could satisfy goals, objectives and/or priorities, which are not envisioned at the time of this writing. Planning allows for flexibility.

This chapter summarizes the steps that the City of Lacey will take to improve its leisure services, to improve existing recreational facilities, to meet the needs of the community for new facilities, and to achieve its goals and objectives. "General Actions" will be initiated as staff resources allow and do not include steps to implement the action.

The 2004 Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation identified twenty (20) parks and recreation projects. Some steps have been taken although the project may remain to be completed. These projects are included in the proposed action for 2010-2016.

Each year staff should review progress taken to implement the recommended action to measure if we are meeting the need in the community. This should be done in conjunction with the annual budget preparation.

Priorities

Priorities were determined by analyzing citizen input and need. The Park Board Commissioners considered priorities during a May work session. Commissioners identified parks and facilities that served local use and regional use, and prioritized development. Acquisition is a higher priority than development of new parks, trails and facilities. Satisfying local need is a higher priority than development for regional use. Applying the criteria listed below will balance the need for the preservation of parks and open space with our citizens' need to access and utilize recreational facilities.

Priority #1 Acquisition: preservation in order to provide the opportunity for park development.
Criteria:

- Special sites/facilities where limited or rare opportunities exist for acquisition; i.e. trails, waterfront, special use properties (including historical and cultural), critical areas
- Community parks
    - Large parcels of property (minimum 40 acres) suitable for active and passive use
    - Multi-purpose, servicing multiple neighborhoods and the largest number of users
    - Planning areas without or that have limited park access are given higher priority
- Neighborhood parks
    - Parcels (minimum 5 acres or the ability to combine with adjacent properties) intended to serve citizens within 0.5 - one mile of their residence
    - Planning areas without or that have limited park access are given higher priority
    - Parcels within the city limits are given higher priority than in the UGA.

Priority #2 Development: to provide diverse recreational opportunities at both community and neighborhood parks, recognizing some parks may have similar elements but may have different service objectives.

Criteria:

- Special sites/facilities that are community or regional in nature and offer opportunities in sufficient space or number to accommodate a unique use; i.e. athletic fields, freshwater swimming beach, indoor facility
- Community park development offers the greatest service base and multiple recreational opportunities for all ages. They also provide relief for the smaller neighborhood park designed for local access but often used as a "community park". Develop with adequate parking, to satisfy the need for dog off-leash areas, rental picnic shelters and picnic areas, and to offer the diversity of recreational opportunities in our planning area. Develop park to fulfill need for neighborhood park amenities to maximize public funds.
- Neighborhood parks designed to serve residents within walking distance (1 mile or less) will not be developed with surface parking lots. The site may have some elements found in a community park but the park will be smaller in size and not intended to accommodate large community activities. Neighborhood parks provide play equipment and swings; flush toilets are not provided.

Development Priorities: Parks, Trails & Habitat Reserves

Local Use

1. Swimming in fresh water
2. Trails for walking/bicycling in existing parks & along water
3. Additional play equipment & swings in existing parks
4. Additional parking in existing parks
5. Dog off-leash areas/parks
6. Athletic fields
7. Fishing piers & banks/water access
8. Environmental restoration/protection of habitat reserves
9. Rental picnic shelters & areas for large groups
10. Skate park

Regional Use

1. Phase 3 of RAC
2. Regional trails, including Chehalis Western Trail bridge at Pacific Ave and missing link
3. Football field/rugby: lights/seating at RAC or other park

Development Priorities: Facilities

Local Use

1. Expand Senior Center
2. Construct Depot Museum
3. Construct Phase 2 of the Lacey Community Center
4. Renovate the McKinney building & operate as an interpretive center at Lake Lois Habitat Reserve

Regional Use (*Public/Private Partnerships)*

1. Ice rink
2. Indoor shooting range
3. Aquatic center

Recreation Program Priorities

Local Use

1. Summer Lunch Program & Playground Pals should be provided at all three current locations
2. Free family special events
3. More free concerts
4. Adopt-a-Park & Park Watch (volunteer)
5. Environmental education
6. Community gardens

Regional Use

1. Specialized recreation
2. Ethnic Fest
3. Holiday Bazaar

Citizen input included recreation programs. In this plan, parks and facilities needed to ensure that adequate indoor space and park amenities are available to provide these new and expanded programs. This plan does not address funding or staff for recreation programs.

General Actions

Athletic Fields	Acquire and provide additional athletic field sites to ensure that sufficient land is available should school facility access become more limited.
Funding	Establish long-term, stable, funding sources for acquisition, development and maintenance of park and recreation facilities.
Fresh and Salt Water Access	Develop a comprehensive program to inventory, assess and improve public access to lakes, streams and waterfront, in conjunction with Shoreline Master Program planning efforts.
Indoor and Outdoor Facilities	Conduct space planning to ensure adequate public indoor and outdoor facilities are available to meet the diverse cultural and recreational needs of the community.
Life Cycle Program	Develop a life cycle program for replacement of play equipment assuming a fifteen (15) year life expectancy.
Maintenance	Provide for continuing maintenance of all facilities at an appropriate level.
Multiple Use Designs	Design public facilities to ensure multiple use of sites whenever feasible.
Open Space	Maintain a comprehensive inventory of all open space within the planning area. Maintain City standards of requiring consolidation of open space within and among residential development, and to provide for park land dedication or fee payment as an alternative.
Public/Private Partnerships:	Pursue opportunities for self-supporting or revenue-producing projects that provide a public service and complement any private investment.
Regional Planning	Continue coordination with other jurisdictions for acquisition and development of parks of regional scope and purpose.
Schools	Maintain and expand agreements for joint facility use with North Thurston School District.
Signs	Maintain the comprehensive park signage program, including design and installation standards.
Support Facilities	Standardize the design and specifications for construction of support facilities such as restrooms and picnic shelters.
Urban Trails and Linear Parks	Identify and preserve routes, such as railroad rights-of-way and along Woodland Creek, which will link all of the planning area via a system of urban trails. Maintain the regional Urban Trails Plan in cooperation with Olympia, Tumwater, and Thurston County and the pedestrian and bikeways plans in the City of Lacey‘s Capital Facilities and Transportation Plans (see appendix).
Utilities	Extend municipal utilities to all neighborhood and community parks and special use facilities.

Action Program

Pleasant Glade Planning Area Action Program

Pleasant Glade Neighborhood Park

2012-13

1. Update the master plan to reflect the recent acquisition. Conduct public meeting for input. Determine if the park can accommodate neighborhood and community park activities and amenities.
2. Prepare a natural resource management plan.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

2014 – 2105

1. Involve caretaker in natural resource protection and enhancement.

2016 – or beyond

1. When the Pleasant Glade Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop the Neighborhood Park.

Community Park

Acquisition of a minimum of 12 acres of community park land to meet the LOS with development after the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.

2010-2011

1. Identify potential sites, conduct site feasibility study, and prepare conceptual plan.
2. Identify potential granting agencies, develop a funding strategy and submit grant applications.
3. Close sale.

2012-13

1. Prepare a master plan and natural resource management plan for the site. Conduct public input process.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

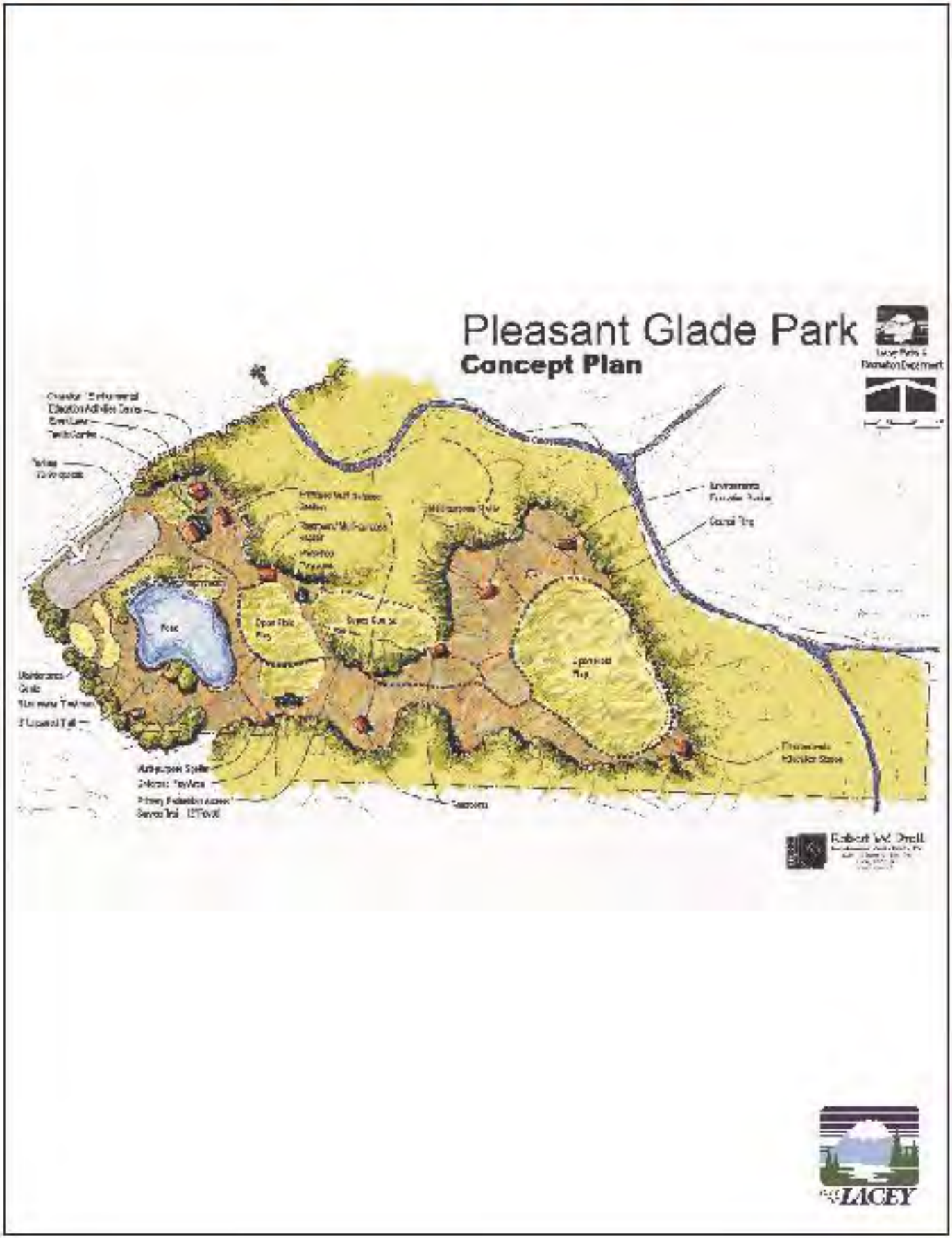
2014-2105

1. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities. Provide for safe and limited interim public access.

2016 and beyond

1. When the Pleasant Glade Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop the Community Park.

Pleasant Glade Park: Master Plan



Woodland Creek Corridor: Acquisition along the Woodland Creek Corridor and associated wetlands and natural areas.

2014-2015

1. Identify potential sites to be acquired and natural resource protection and enhancement objectives of each site. Identify negative impacts a trail and public access could have on natural resources and water quality, and address impacts.
2. Conduct site feasibility study and prepare a conceptual plan.
3. Contact property owners.
4. Prepare a land acquisition program. Prioritize sites to be acquired.
5. Identify potential granting agencies, and develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
6. Investigate the formation of a Greenway Association or Land Trust as a partner for the Woodland Creek Corridor.
7. Enhance habitat and remove invasive plants along Woodland Creek Corridor. Protect and enhance the corridor with volunteer management activities.
8. As sites are acquired, initiate the master planning process.

Pleasant Glade Planning Area Neighborhood Parks

2014-15

1. Determine the service area of Pleasant Glade Neighborhood and Community Parks. Assess need for additional neighborhood parks by determining activities and amenities lacking in the planning area.
2. Identify potential sites for future neighborhood parks.

2016

1. When the Pleasant Glade Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop the Neighborhood Park.

Woodland Planning Area Action Program

Lacey Woodland Trail and Regional Trail System

2010-2011

1. Identify partnerships with adjacent commercial uses for development of public spaces and sponsorship.
2. Initiate and promote a memorial bench program.
3. Install benches and trash receptacles along the Lacey Woodland Trail.
4. Work in partnership with Thurston County and TRPC to complete the Chehalis Western Trail.
5. Install a mile post marker system along the Woodland Trail.

2012

1. Work in partnership with Thurston County, TRPC, and the cities of Olympia, Tumwater, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm to design and plan for an integrated trail way-finding sign system.

2013-2015

1. Review recommendations in the Thurston Regional Trails Plan and progress to date.

Depot Museum: 50th Anniversary Project

2010-2011

1. Identify potential granting agencies, foundations, community organizations and individual donors. Develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
2. Raise funds to construct a replica of the historic depot that stood along what is now the Lacey Woodland Trail, and move the collection into that building.
3. Prepare site plan.
4. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

2012-2013

1. Secure capital funds.

2014 – 15

1. Prepare construction documents and secure permits.
2. Construct depot, utilities and site work.
3. Exhibit design.

2016 –

1. Exhibit fabrication.
2. December, 2016: Dedicate and open Depot Museum.

Civic Plaza

2010- 2011

1. Remove invasive English ivy and replant with suitable ground cover. Identify community partners for labor and donations.

2011-2013

1. Move "Welcome to Lacey" sign onto new concrete monument. Contact civic organizations and remove civic organization sign panels.
2. Form advisory group to consider alternatives and propose new use for panels.
3. Implement recommendations.
4. Patch and resurface concrete and masonry walls.

West Plaza Park

2010-2011

1. Prepare site plan for public space and outdoor seating area.
2. Identify potential donors: community organizations and/or individuals.

Wonderwood Planning Area Action Program

Wonderwood Park

1. Develop an asphalt loop trail in Wonderwood Park.
2. Repair picnic tables using volunteer labor and donations.

Wanschers Park

2011

1. Update the master plan to reflect the recent citizen input: swimming beach, fishing pier, flush toilet, picnic shelter, additional parking, and trails. Conduct public process for input. Determine if the park can accommodate neighborhood and community park activities and amenities.
2. Contact Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife to discuss maintenance of the Hicks Lake Boat Launch.
3. Prepare a natural resource management plan.
4. Identify potential granting agencies and donors.

2012

1. Develop a funding strategy and submit grant applications to develop Wanschers Park with swimming beach, fishing pier, flush toilet, picnic shelter, additional parking, and trails.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operational costs and assess budgetary impact. Determine need for lifeguards at the swimming beach and estimate costs.

2013

1. Prepare construction documents and secure permits to develop the park.

2014

1. Construct phase 2 water front and upland site work.
2. Renovate launch ramp and remove pit toilet and fence at the Hicks Lake Boat Launch.

2015

1. Open for public use.
2. Assume maintenance and operation of the Hicks Lake Boat Launch if feasible and cost effective.

Wanschers Park: Master Plan

Wonderwood Planning Area Neighborhood Parks
2014-15

1. Determine the service area of Wonderwood Neighborhood and Community Parks. Assess need for additional neighborhood parks by determining activities and amenities lacking in the planning area. An additional 11.61 acres are needed to achieve a combination LOS of 5acres/1000.
2. Identify potential sites for future neighborhood parks.
3. Acquire additional neighborhood park land, or acquire land adjacent to Brooks Park and expand the park.

Wonderwood Planning Area off leash dog area in existing Park
2010 - 2011

1. Contact adjacent landowners near Brooks Park to determine support and impact to neighbors.
2. Conduct public input process. Discuss time/day management options.
3. Contact adjacent property owner to investigate potential for shared parking.

2012-2013

1. Identify user support and management.
2. Provide an off-leash dog area within perimeter of park.

Public Access to Water
2012-2014

1. Identify potential acquisition sites along the shoreline and any associated wetlands and natural areas. Set natural resource protection and enhancement goals and objectives.
2. Conduct site feasibility study and prepare a conceptual plan.
3. Contact property owners.
4. Prepare a land acquisition program. Prioritize sites to be acquired.
5. Identify potential granting agencies, and develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
6. Enhance habitat. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities.
7. Acquire additional waterfront access at Chambers Lake and Hicks Lake.
8. As sites are acquired, initiate the master planning process.

Rainier Vista Planning Area Action Program

Rainier Vista Community Park

2010-2011

1. Plant more trees. Implement memorial tree planting.
2. Include the opening of the concession stand in annual 2011 Public advertised bid.
3. Initiate a citizen watch at park during open hours; work in cooperation with the Lacey Police Department.

Waterfront Public Access/Community Park

2012-2013

1. Identify potential sites and conduct site feasibility study and conceptual plan.

2014-2015

1. Acquisition of community park land for public access to Pattison Lake with development scheduled after the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.
2. Acquisition of community park land for public access around Southwick Lake for public access to the shoreline and associated wetlands and natural areas.
3. Enhancement of habitat along Southwick Lake. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities.

Neighborhood Parks

2011

1. Develop a life cycle program for replacement of play equipment assuming a fifteen (15) year life expectancy. Add more play equipment and swings at all parks according to life cycle schedule.

Jacob Smith House

2011

1. Estimate revenue potential with full occupancy.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact to implement the master plan.
3. Estimate project funding to develop Jacob Smith House grounds, according to master plan.
4. Project revenue and expenditures for three years.
5. Consider a phased development strategy.
6. Investigate public private partnership for gazebo tract.

Interlake Planning Area Action Program

Long Lake Park

2011

1. Prepare construction and bid documents to expand parking at Long Lake Park.
2. Discuss joint venture with Thurston County Fairgrounds to pave existing gravel lot. Investigate shared parking potential with neighboring uses.
3. Contact adjacent property owner concerning willingness to sell and time frame. Set aside funds to act when sale is imminent.

2015 and beyond

1. Prepare a master plan to reflect the proposed acquisition. Conduct public meeting for input. Determine if the park can accommodate neighborhood and community park activities and amenities.
2. Prepare a natural resource management plan; consider a fishing pier.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

Mullen Road Habitat Reserve

2011 - 13

1. Prepare a natural resource management plan; consider integration of passive recreation opportunities such as trails and wildlife viewing opportunities.

2013-2014

1. Develop trails and wildlife viewing opportunities with community partners and volunteers.

Long Lake Natural Area

2015

1. Prepare a natural resource management plan. Investigate the potential for public use.

Public Access to Freshwater Lakes

2012-2013

1. Identify potential sites, conduct site feasibility study, and prepare conceptual plan.

2014-2015

1. Identify potential granting agencies, develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
2. Acquisition of waterfront access on the western shore of Long Lake and the southern shore of Hicks Lake if the opportunity arises. Acquisition of community park land adjacent to the waterfront access with development after the site is annexed into the City of Lacey.
3. Access off 41st – enter into discussions with HOA to develop for public use.

Pattison Planning Area Action Program

Community Park Land
2012-2014

1. Identify potential sites for either a combined minimum 21 acre community and neighborhood park, or one neighborhood park of 5 acres and one community park. Conduct site feasibility study and conceptual plan.
2. Identify potential granting agencies and develop a funding strategy.

2015 and beyond

1. Upon acquisition, prepare a master plan and natural resource management plan for the site. Conduct public input process.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
3. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities. Provide for safe and limited interim public access.

Pattison Lake: Acquisition along the shoreline and associated wetlands and natural areas.
2014-2015

1. Identify potential sites and natural resource protection and enhancement objectives.
2. Conduct site feasibility study and prepare a conceptual plan.
3. Contact property owners.
4. Prepare a land acquisition program. Prioritize sites to be acquired.
5. Identify potential granting agencies, and develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
6. Enhance habitat. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities.
7. As sites are acquired, initiate the master planning process.

Neighborhood Parks
2014-15

1. Determine the service area of Neighborhood Parks. Assess need for neighborhood parks by determining activities and amenities lacking in the planning area.
2. Identify potential sites for future neighborhood parks.

2016 or beyond

1. After acquisition of a future park site, prepare a master plan. When the Pattison Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop the Neighborhood Park site.

McCallister Community Park: Master Plan

McAllister Park Planning Area Action Program

McAllister Park

2010 – 2011

1. Discuss school construction plans and timing with NTPS and develop a joint funding strategy for development.
2. Contact BNRR to discuss timing of rail line abandonment.

2012-13

1. Update the master plan to reflect the citizen input for a dog off leash area and trailhead for future extension of the Lacey Woodland Trail. Conduct public meeting for input. Determine if the park can accommodate neighborhood and community park activities and amenities.
2. Prepare a natural resource management plan.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

2016 or beyond

1. When the McAllister Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop the park.

Neighborhood Park

2012-2013

1. Identify 1 – 2 potential sites and conduct site feasibility study and conceptual plan.
2. Identify potential granting agencies, develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
3. Acquisition or dedication of neighborhood park land when opportunity arises. Park development when the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.

Lacey Woodland Trail Expansion

2011 - 2012

1. Determine opinion of value and funding strategy. Acquire the active BNRR line and conversion into the Lacey Woodland Trail. when opportunity arises
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
3. Incorporate trailhead into the master plan update for McAllister Park.

Long Lake East Shoreline

2014-2015

1. Identify potential sites and conduct site feasibility study and conceptual plan.
2. Identify potential granting agencies, develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
3. Acquisition of waterfront access on the eastern shore of Long Lake when the opportunity arises. Acquisition of community park land adjacent to the waterfront access with development after the planning area is annexed into the City of Lacey.

Woodland Creek Community Park: Master Plan

LACEY

Thompson Place Planning Area Action Program

Woodland Creek Community Park

2010-2011

1. Update the master plan to reflect the recent citizen input: Expansion of the senior center and community center, trail connections, additional parking, future acquisition of adjacent land, and trails. Continue public input process.
2. Schedule a public meeting with dog owners to discuss dog off leash area planning, site suitability studies (refer to Wonderwood and McAllister Planning Areas), compliance with rules, and management.

Lacey Senior Center

2010-2011

1. Prepare a conceptual site plan and floor plan, with cost estimate.
2. Develop a funding strategy, including potential granting agencies, foundations, community organizations and individual donors.
3. Submit grant applications and funding requests to fund construction. Secure capital funds.
4. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
5. Prepare a phased sequence of construction to allow the building to remain open and provide services during construction.
6. Prepare contract documents for the building and parking lot expansion.

2012

1. Construction.

Lacey Community Center

2011 - 2012

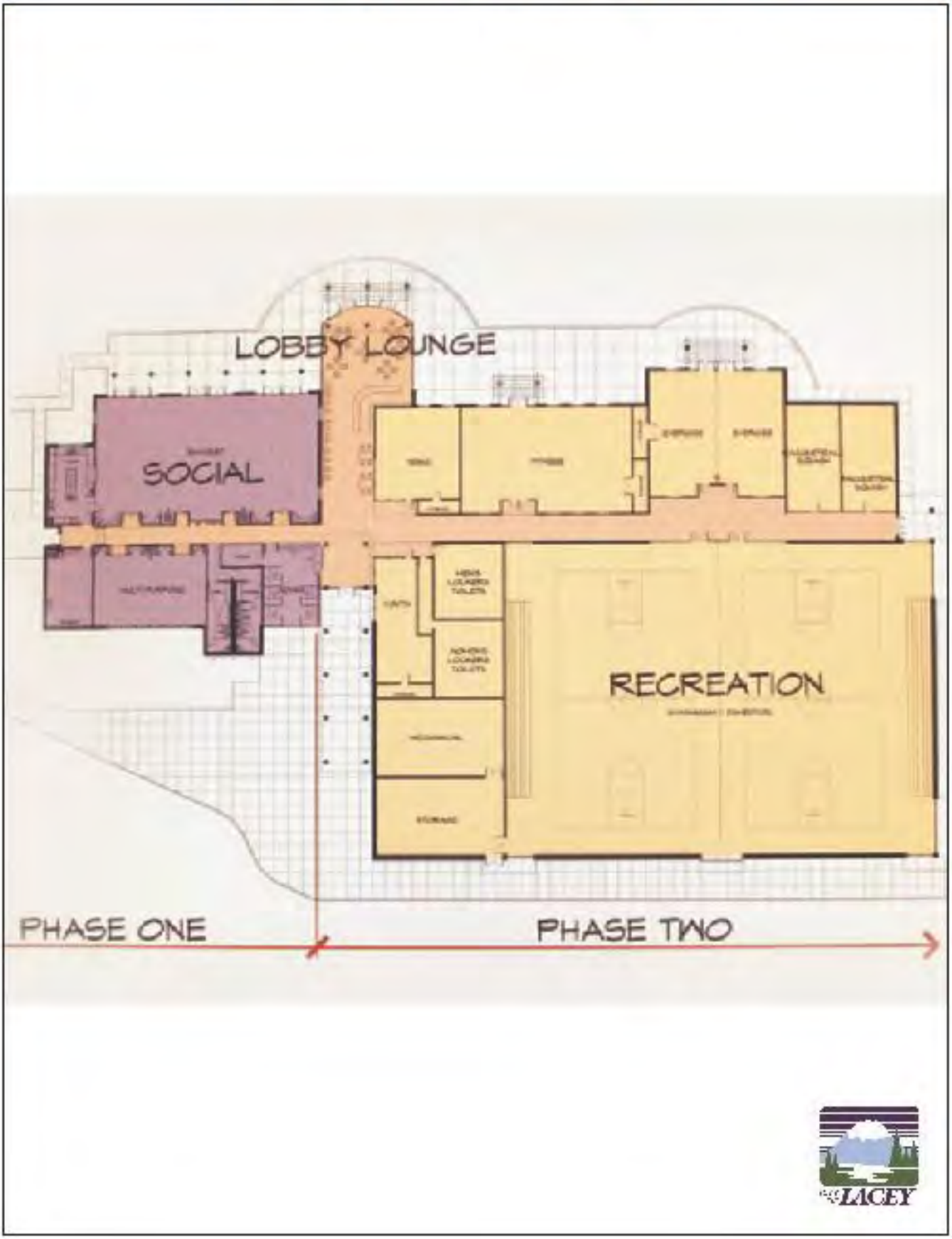
1. Initiate a study to identify the need for additional program space.
2. If Phase 2 expansion is warranted, prepare a preliminary cost estimate and conceptual plan. Identify funding sources, and seek direction from elected officials.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

Lacey Woodland Trail and Regional Trail System

2010-2011

1. Contact BNRR to discuss timing of rail line abandonment.
2. Extend the trail eastward; upon abandonment of the active BNRR rail line.
3. Initiate and promote a memorial bench program.
4. Install benches and trash receptacles along the Lacey Woodland Trail.
5. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
6. Using volunteers, remove invasive plants along the undeveloped abandoned corridor.

Community Center Expansion: Master Plan



Lake Lois Habitat Reserve

2010

1. Remove invasive English ivy and replant with suitable ground cover. Identify and work with community partners for volunteer labor and donations.

2011-12

1. Prepare a master plan and natural resource management plan for the site. Conduct public input process. Enhance, preserve, and protect native plants and wildlife, control invasive terrestrial and aquatic plants, and improve fish habitat.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
3. Protect and enhance the site with volunteer management activities. Construct a trail system using volunteer labor and donated materials. Provide for safe and limited interim public access.

2013

1. Prepare a phased development plan and cost estimate. Identify potential sources of funds.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

2014-2105

1. Update the cost estimate to renovate and open the Lois McKinney Historic structure as an interpretive center.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

Woodland Creek Corridor

2011-2012

1. Identify negative impacts a trail and public access could have on natural resources and water quality.
2. Identify public ownership and easements that could accommodate a continuous trail along the creek. Identify gaps, and prepare an acquisition program and strategy.
3. Identify potential sites and natural resource protection and enhancement objectives.
4. Conduct site feasibility study and prepare a conceptual plan.
5. Contact property owners.
6. Prepare a land acquisition program. Prioritize sites to be acquired.
7. Identify potential granting agencies, and develop a funding strategy and submit applications.
8. Investigate the formation of a Greenway Association or Land Trust as a partner for the Woodland Creek Corridor.
9. Enhance habitat along Woodland Creek Corridor. Protect and enhance the corridor with volunteer management activities.
10. As sites are acquired, initiate the master planning process.
11. Prepare site plan.
12. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

Regional Athletic Complex (RAC), Phase 3

2011-2012

1. Investigate habitat of pocket gopher and squirrels, and the impact of a cross country course and other public uses.
2. Update the master plan, and prepare a natural resource management plan.

2013-14

1. Identify potential funding sources and partners for development.

Meadows Planning Area Action Program

Neighborhood Parks

2014-15

1. Determine the service area of existing HOA parks and potential Neighborhood Parks. The RAC fulfills the need for a Community Park. Assess the identified need for 2-3 neighborhood parks, minimum 25 total acres by determining activities and amenities lacking in the planning area, and identify potential locations and site. Identify funding strategy.
2. Prepare site plan upon acquisition of any sites.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
4. Identify potential sites for future neighborhood parks.

2016 and beyond

1. When the Meadows Planning Area annexes into the City of Lacey, develop any undeveloped neighborhood park site.

Regional Athletic Complex (RAC)

2011-2012

1. Investigate commercial opportunities for the 4.39-acre corner parcel and shared parking opportunities.
2. Erect higher perimeter fencing along the soccer and softball fields.
3. Erect a flagpole at the softball complex.

2013-2014

1. Erect higher perimeter fencing along the soccer and softball fields.

2015-16

1. Substantiate the need for a second synthetic turf soccer field, sized to accommodate football and rugby with goal posts and lights. Develop a funding and implementation strategy.

Hawk's Prairie Planning Area Action Program

Meridian Neighborhood Park
2012-13

1. Discuss school construction plans and timing with NTPS.
2. Update the master plan to reflect any discussion items. Conduct public meeting for input. Determine if the park can accommodate neighborhood and community park activities and amenities. Irrigate the soccer field.
3. Prepare a natural resource management plan.

Meridian Campus North Neighborhood Park
2014-15

1. Prepare the master plan. Achieve a balance of tree preservation and park uses. Conduct public meeting for input.
2. Prepare a natural resource management plan. Enhance the urban forest.
3. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.
4. Develop park when surround residential area develops.

Community Park
2012-2013

1. Identify potential community park sites of a minimum 24 acres to satisfy the LOS, and conduct site feasibility study and conceptual plan. Topography needs to be considered in order to satisfy the need for athletic fields in this planning area.
2. Estimate annual maintenance and operations costs and assess budgetary impact.

2014-2015

1. Identify potential granting agencies, develop a funding strategy and submit applications.

2016 or beyond

1. Prepare a land acquisition program. Prioritize sites to be acquired.
2. Contact property owners to identify willing sellers.
3. Submit grant applications.
4. As sites are acquired, initiate the master planning process.

William Ives Trail
2013 – 2014

1. Explore the potential to extend the trail eastward to connect to the Nisqually wildlife Refuge.

Public Access to Saltwater
2011

1. Discuss the need for public access to saltwater with private landowners and explore opportunities for acquisition of adjacent lands, joint development, lease, or other partnerships.

VII. Plan Implementation Costs

The action plan includes three major development projects and several acquisition projects. The estimated cost of the major projects is:

		City Funds	Grants, Outside Sources
Senior Center Expansion	$2,750,000	$ 550,000	$2,200,000
Wanschers Park Phase 2	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Depot	$3,500,000	$ 50,000	$3,450,000
Acquisition, Community Park	$2,500,000	$ 600,000	$1,900,000
Acquisition, neighborhood park land	$1,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
TOTAL	$11,750,000	$2,700,000	$9,150,000*

Each of these major projects has a funding strategy, and is reliant on the ability to obtain outside sources of funds. The city has a successful track record of receiving grants.

The City‘s primary source of funding for acquisition is the 1% utility tax deposited into the Parks and Open Space Account. Annual revenues average approximately $900,000. In the past 20 years, over 300 acres have been acquired using utility tax revenue and grants funds. Annual operations and maintenance costs (O & M) of parks acquired with these tax monies can be funded in this account. O & M of two parks, Rainier Vista Community Park and a portion of the RAC, is funded with monies transferred from this fund, approximately $500,000* annually. In 5 years, approximately $1,900,000* will be generated that is available for land acquisition. In order to acquire land to meet the current unmet need of 5 acres per 1000 population per planning area, 56.83 acres would need to be acquired at a cost of $2 - 3.7 million. By 2015, 73.85 acres must be acquired to satisfy the unmet need with an estimated cost of $2.6 – 4.8 million.

Park development has been accomplished primarily utilizing Park and Open Space Bond monies approved by the voters in 2002. The last remaining bond funds were spent in 2009. In the five year life span of this plan, new park development has no stable funding source identified for implementation. Implementation is heavily reliant on outside sources of revenue.

At this stage of the planning process it is difficult to accurately predict the total cost of acquisition, development and maintenance of an expanded park system. Many variables, such as land acquisition, utility and street improvements, grant funds available and secured, partnership potential, volunteer assistance, facility components and design, and levels of maintenance, will affect these costs. The following estimates are presented simply as an aid in assessing the costs to implement the action program. Detailed cost estimates can be found in the Capital Facilities Plan and annual operating budget.

It is critical that when the capital and operating budgets are prepared each year, that staff and the Park Commissioners review the progress achieved in implementing the action

program to determine if sufficient funds are available. If lack of funding is a major obstacle to achieve goals, objectives, and action, then additional sources of funding should be pursued.

Land

- Acquisition of park land average cost: $35,000 - $65,000* per acre.

Parks, Trails, and Facilities

- Neighborhood Park development costs: $100,000* per acre (excluding natural areas).
- Community Park development costs: $100,000 - $200,000* per acre (excluding natural areas).
- Urban trail construction: A minimum of $250,000 to $500,000* per mile (paved).
- Urban trail construction: A minimum of $75,000 to $100,000* per mile (non-paved).
- Facility development cost: $400 per square foot of building. For parking and outdoor elements, $100,000 - $150,000* per acre.

Maintenance

- Maintenance personnel: One technician per 12 to 15 acres of developed park area
- Total annual maintenance and operation costs including administration, support staff and miscellaneous items: $10,000 to $12,000* per developed acre.

*Estimated costs are in 2010 dollars

APPENDIX

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ORDINANCE NO. 1350

CITY OF LACEY

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LACEY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE CITY OF LACEY 2010 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION AS PART OF THE LACEY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IDENTIFIED IN SECTION 16.03.015 OF THE LACEY MUNICIPAL CODE AND APPROVING A SUMMARY FOR PUBLICATION.

WHEREAS, the City Council in 2004 adopted the City of Lacey 2004 Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation as part of Ordinance 1223 and has incorporated said Plan into the Lacey Comprehensive Plan under Lacey Municipal Code Section 16.03.015, and

WHEREAS, the Lacey Board of Park Commissioners has considered the goals, objectives and contents of such Plan and the park and open space needs of the community both within the corporate boundaries of the City and with the City's Urban Growth Management Area and after soliciting extensive comments from the public, and reviewing the results of a survey has developed a 2010 revised Plan, and

WHEREAS, the City Planning Commission considered the proposed Plan and held a public hearing on July 6, 2010, and

WHEREAS, that certain document entitled City of Lacey 2010 Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation has been recommended for approval by both the City of Lacey Board of Park Commissioners and the City of Lacey Planning Commission, and

WHEREAS, the Council finds the adoption of said Plan to be in the public interest;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LACEY, WASHINGTON, as follows:

Section 1. That certain document entitled City of Lacey 2010 Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation is hereby adopted as the City of Lacey Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation referenced in Section 16.03.015 of the Lacey Municipal Code as a portion of the Lacey Comprehensive Plan.

Section 2. The Summary attached hereto is hereby approved for publication.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LACEY, WASHINGTON, at a regularly-called meeting thereof, held this 22nd day of July, 2010.

CITY COUNCIL

By: Tom Nelson
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

Attest:

Carol Litte
_____
City Clerk

Lacey Parks and Recreation Survey:

Thank you for your interest in Lacey parks, trails and recreation programs! The City is preparing to update it's Comprehensive Plan for Outdoor Recreation, which will guide future planning, acquisition, development, and renovation of Lacey's parks, open spaces, trails, and recreational facilities. The planning process begins with your input. Please tell us how you would like to see your parks and programs improve over the coming years by completing the following survey:

1. How many years have you lived in the City of Lacey?
   - o Less than 1 year
   - o 1 – 10
   - o 11 – 20
   - o 21 or more
   - o I live in Oly., Tum., Thurston Co.
   - o Other _____

2. Do you have children under the age of 18 living in your household?
   - o Yes
   - o No

3. What is your age?
   - o Under 18
   - o 18 – 34
   - o 35 – 49
   - o 50 – 64
   - o Over 65

4. What is your gender?
   - o Female
   - o Male

5. Do you smoke and/or use tobacco products?
   - o Yes
   - o No

6. Do you support .....
   - o Smoking ban in parks.
   - o Smoking ban near play equipment
   - o Smoking ban at youth athletic events
   - o Designated smoking area in parks

PARKS, TRAILS AND FACILITIES

7. Which parks and recreation facilities have you and/or members of your household visited within the past 12 months? (parks, trails, pools, shelters, athletic complexes, Lacey Senior Center, waterfront parks, etc.)

   _____

   _____

8. Within the parks and facilities you have listed, what three activities do you or members of your household participate in the most?
   - o Walking and/or running
   - o Bicycling
   - o Swimming
   - o Fitness classes
   - o Skateboarding
   - o Fishing
   - o Boating
   - o Organized sports leagues
   - o Drop in use of tennis or basketball courts
   - o Using playground equipment
   - o Picnicking
   - o Attending outdoor concerts, etc.
   - o Attending special events (Children's Day, Energy Fair, car show, etc.)
   - o Attend community meetings
   - o Attend social activities (Reunions, weddings, quinceañera, etc.)
   - o Other _____

9. Within the parks and recreational facilities you have listed, what kind of improvements would you like to see?

Name	Improvement
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

10. What additional water-dependent recreational opportunities and access to the water would you like to see in Lacey? (outdoor swimming, fishing, trails, etc.)

    _____

    _____

    _____

Please complete reverse side

MUSEUM

11. Have you ever visited the Lacey Museum?
    - o Yes
    - o No

12. If the City of Lacey were to build a new museum of local history with educational outreach/programs, please check how you would be willing to financially support the museum.
    - o Admission fee
    - o Annual membership
    - o Donation to building fund
    - o Attend fundraising event
    - o Would not support the museum

RECREATION PROGRAMS

13. What types of recreation program, activity or special event have you or anyone in your household participated in during the past 12 months? Check all that apply.
    - o Youth/teen Sports
    - o Adult Sports
    - o Swimming lessons
    - o Aquatic fitness
    - o Adult Physical fitness
    - o Teen Outdoor Activities
    - o Specialized recreation
    - o Senior Center Activities
    - o Summer Concerts/Outdoor Movies
    - o Community Special Events
    - o Lacey Community Market
    - o Lacey Fun Fair
    - o Youth Cultural, (Gym Jam, dance)
    - o Middle School Activity Nights
    - o Adult cultural, (photography, cooking, sewing, dance)
    - o Hikes and Trips
    - o Other _____
    - o None

14. What could the City change that would make its' programs, activities, or events more attractive to you and members of your household?

    _____

    _____

15. What recreation opportunities would you like to do in Lacey that you can't find here now?

    _____

    _____

16. For Lacey as a whole, what do you feel are the biggest needs in terms of Parks and Recreation?

    _____

    _____

17. The City would like to improve our communication with you. Please indicate the top three ways you like to receive information.
    - o Facebook
    - o Twitter
    - o City Website
    - o Text Messaging
    - o Other
    - o Email
    - o Mail
    - o Newspaper
    - o Quarterly Brochure

18. Would you like to be notified of future public workshops to participate in the update of the comprehensive Plan?
    - o No thanks!
    - o Yes

      Email: _____

      Phone: _____

      (in case your email bounces back to us!)

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey!

For current information on our planning process, please visit www.ci.lacey.wa.us

Please return survey to City of Lacey, PO Box 3400, Lacey, WA 98509-3400

GLOSSARY

Athletic field - Flat area with a grass or synthetic turf surface suitable for sports such as soccer or softball.

Ball field - Area suitable for softball, fastpitch, or baseball, with field dimensions usable by adult or youth. (Use for a specific age division will depend upon size of field and other factors.)

Covered court - Area with a roof, but open to the elements on one or more sides.

Endangered Species - Wildlife native to Washington State that is seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the state.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas - Land management for maintaining species in suitable habitat within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated sub-populations are not created.

Football - "American football." (This option for athletic field use is only indicated where goalposts are in place. With appropriate improvements, other areas suitable for soccer could be used for football.)

Game Species - Animals that may be legally hunted, fished or trapped.

Gymnasium - Indoor area intended for active recreation. (Not including other large rooms which may be used as children's play areas.)

Level of Service (LOS) - A quantifiable measure of the amount of public facility that is provided. Typically, measures are expressed as ratios. For example, the Parks Department LOS is 5 acres per 1,000 population.

Multi-purpose court - Hard surfaced area such as may be used for basketball, tennis, or other activities requiring such a surface.

Multi-purpose field - Flat area with an all-weather surface suitable for a broad range of recreation.

Non-game Species - All animals that are not legally hunted, fished or trapped, or those that are unclassified.

Playfield - Large area of turf or grass suitable to children's play, but not for organized sports.

Playground - Area intended for children's play and including equipment such as slides, swings, and climbing structures.

Priority habitat - A seasonal range or habitat element with which a given species has a primary association and which if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will maintain and reproduce over the long-term. These might include areas of high relative density or species richness, breeding habitat, seasonal range, and movement corridors. These might also include habitat that is of limited availability or highly vulnerable to alteration.

Priority Species – Of concern due to their population status and their sensitivity to habitat manipulation. Included are those which are state listed as endangered, threatened and sensitive species, as well as other species of concern such as monitor, game and non-game species.

Private recreation facility - Land or structure owned by a private party, but which may not be open to the general public use.

Public facility - Land or structure owned or managed by a public entity, which is most likely open to general public use.

Sensitive Species – Any wildlife species native to the state of Washington that is vulnerable or declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats.

Shoreline Management Act - (RCW 90.58 1971) The law that regulates the development and use of certain river, lake and marine shorelines within the State.

Threatened Species - Native to Washington State likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of their range throughout the state without cooperative management or removal of threats.

City of Lacey Inventory

Parks and Trails	Planning Area	Park Type N= Neighborhood C= Community OS= Open Space T= Trail R=Regional	Acres	(CL) inside City Limits (UGA) inside Urban Growth Area
Avonlea Park	Wonderwood	N	5.49	CL
Brooks Park	Wonderwood	N	1.1	CL
Bush Park	Rainier Vista	N	9.88	CL
Flag Plaza (Civic Plaza)	Woodland	C	0.17	CL
Homann Park	Wonderwood	C	7.85	CL
Horizon Pointe Park	Rainier Vista	N	10.76	CL
Huntamer Park	Woodland	C	1.56	CL
I-5 Park (Freeway Park)	Woodland	OS	1	CL
I-5 Trail	Woodland	T	2	CL
Lake Lois Park	Woodland	N	6.85	CL
Lakepointe Park	Rainier Vista	N	9.58	CL
Long Lake Park	Interlake	C	9.95	CL
McAllister Community Park	McAllister	C	59	UGA
Meridian Neighborhood Park	Hawk's Prairie	N	25.22	CL
Meridian Campus North Park	Hawk's Prairie	N	5.04	CL
Pleasant Glade Park	Pleasant Glade	N	42.25	UGA
Rainier Vista Community Park	Rainier Vista	C	46.4	CL
Regional Athletic Complex	Meadows	R	71.47	UGA
	Meadows			
	Thompson Place		25.99	
South Plaza	Woodland	OS	0.43	CL
Thornbury Park	Rainier Vista	N	8.2	CL
Wanschers Community Park	Wonderwood	C	14.89	CL
West Plaza	Woodland	OS	0.76	CL
William Ives Trail	Hawk's Prairie	T	58.32	CL
Wonderwood Park	Wonderwood	C	39.3	CL
Woodland Creek Community Park	Thompson Place	C	72.77	UGA
Woodland Trail	Woodland	T	22.68	CL
	Thompson Place		8.92	UGA
PARKS & TRAILS TOTALS			**567.83**	

Facilities	Planning Area	**Park Type** N= Neighborhood C= Community OS= Open Space T= Trail R=Regional	CL/UGMA
Lacey Community Center	Thompson Place	C	UGMA
Lacey Museum	Woodland	C	CL
Pleasant Glade Park Rental House	Pleasant Glade	N	UGMA
Senior Center	Thompson Place	C	UGMA
Woodland Creek Rental House	Thompson Place	C	UGMA
Woodland Creek White House	Thompson Place	C	UGMA

Habitat Reserves, Natural Areas, and Open Space	Planning Area	Park Type N= Neighborhood C= Community OS= Open Space T= Trail R=Regional	Acres	CL/UGA
Lake Lois Habitat Reserve	Thompson Place	OS	32.42	UGA
Long Lake Natural Area	Interlake	OS	51.46	UGA
Mullen Road Habitat Reserve	Interlake/Wonderwood	OS	32.35	UGA
Southwick Lake Natural Area	Rainier Vista	OS	13	CL
Woodland Creek Open Space	Hawk's Prairie	OS	4.4	CL
	TOTAL		**140.5**	

NORTH THURSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
INVENTORY				
SCHOOL	**PLANNING AREA**	**ADDRESS**	**INDOOR FACILITIES**	**OUTDOOR FACILITIES**
Aspire Middle School	Rainier Vista	5900 54th Ave SE	multi-purpose room	multi-purpose field
Chambers Prairie Elementary	Rainier Vista	65010 Virginia St SE	gymnasium	athletic field, playground
Chinook Middle School	Pleasant Glade	4301 6th Ave NE	gymnasium	see NTHS
Evergreen Forest Elementary	McAllister	3025 Marvin Rd SE	gymnasium	athletic field, multi-purpose field, 2 playgrounds, covered multi-purpose court
Horizons Elementary	Rainier Vista	4601 67th Ave SE	gymnasium	playground, all weather field w/ 2 backstops
Lacey Elementary	Wonderwood	1800 Homann Dr SE	gymnasium	multi-purpose field, 2 playgrounds, 2 multi-purpose courts (1 covered)
Lakes Elementary	Rainier Vista	6211 Mullen Rd SE	gymnasium	2 athletic fields, multi-purpose field, 4 tennis courts, 4 multi-purpose courts (2 covered), 2 playgrounds
Lydia Hawk Elementary	Thompson Place	7600 5th St SE	gymnasium	athletic field, multi-purpose field, 2 playgrounds
Komachin Middle School	Wonderwood	3650 College St SE	gymnasium	baseball fields, running track
Meadows Elementary	Meadows	836 Deerbrush Dr SE	gymnasium	1 multi-purpose field, 2 playgrounds, covered multi-purpose court
Mt. View Elementary	Wonderwood	1900 College Rd SE	gymnasium	2 athletic fields, multi-purpose field, 3 multi-purpose courts, playground
Nisqually Middle School	Thompson Place	8100 Steilacoom Rd	gymnasium	3 athletic fields, running track, softball fields
North Thurston High School	Pleasant Glade	600 Sleater Kinney Rd NE	gymnasium, pool	athletic fields, football field, lighted stadium, basketball court, running track
Olympic View Elementary	Thompson Place	1330 Horne Ave NE	gymnasium	multi-purpose field, 2 multi-purpose courts
Pleasant Glade Elementary	Pleasant Glade	1920 Abernethy Rd NE	gymnasium	multi-purpose field, 3 playgrounds, covered multi-purpose court
River Ridge High School	Meadows	350 River Ridge Dr SE	gymnasium, pool	baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, track, pool & soccer fields
Seven Oaks Elementary	McAllister	1800 Seven Oaks Dr SE	gymnasium	playground, all weather field w/ 2 backstops, 1 turf field with backstop
South Bay Elementary	unincorporated	3845 Sleater Kinney Rd NE	gymnasium	2 playgrounds, covered multi-purpose court, athletic field
South Sound High School	Pleasant Glade	411 College St. NE		see NTHS
St Martin's University	Woodland		gymnasium, pavillion	baseball field, soccer field, 3 tennis courts, running track
Timberline High School	Wonderwood	6120 Mullen Rd SE	gymnasium, pool	5 athletic fields, multi-purpose field, running track
Woodland Elementary	Interlake	4630 Carpenter Rd SE	gymnasium	2 athletic fields, covered multi-purpose court

Community/County LOS Testing Results

In 2008, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) developed a proposed Level of Service tool for local agencies to help measure recreation site and facility needs, as well as provider goals. The proposed local agency LOS tool includes three sets of guidelines: (1) baseline; (2) enhanced; and, (3) in-depth. The intent of the three sets of guidelines is to expose and address the complexity associated with determining recreation site and facility needs. The RCO's proposed local agency LOS tool is presented in a 2008 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan document entitled, "*Defining and Measuring Success: The Role of State Government in Outdoor Recreation*" and available at URL: http://www.rco.wa.gov/recreation/scorp.shtml.

Since the local agency LOS tool is considered preliminary, the RCO, with the assistance of AECOM, is in the process of testing the proposed LOS-related indicators and criteria. The overall intent of the test is to determine if the LOS tool should be endorsed as currently proposed, revised, or discarded. AECOM recreation planners, with review and input from the RCO and project advisory committee, randomly selected 59 communities and counties around the state to potentially participate in the LOS testing project. Forty-six communities and counties agreed to participate in the testing process. This document provides an introduction to the methods that were used to generate the community/county-specific results from the testing process.

Each community/county-specific set of results includes three components:

1. Readiness Assessment
2. Results of the RCO Proposed LOS Tool
3. Results of Alternate LOS Methodologies

These components are described in detail below.

Readiness Assessment

AECOM recreation planners assessed community/county readiness as a first step in the LOS testing process through a series of questions (administered by phone interview) associated with each of the proposed LOS indicators and criteria. During the interviews, each community/county was asked about the availability of data or information specific to each of the proposed LOS criteria. Existing sources of data and information or community/county contact estimates were considered available sources for testing purposes.

For LOS testing purposes, readiness is defined as the availability of existing community/county data and information sources to apply to the proposed LOS criteria and indicators. Communities and counties were categorized by the amount of available data and information pertinent to the indicators and criteria in the proposed LOS tool. The three indicators under the enhanced criteria (Service Area/Population-Based) were condensed into one for readiness testing purposes since all three indicators may be assessed with GIS data (separate data sources are not needed of each indicator).

The readiness categories (high, moderate, and low) are qualitative measures based on availability of information or evaluation criteria. Table 1 lists the readiness categories, as well as readiness evaluation criteria that were used in this assessment.

Table 1. Community/County Readiness Categories and Evaluation Criteria.

Readiness Category	Readiness Evaluation Criteria
Low	Community/County has no existing data or information OR has existing data and information that may be used to address one (1) indicator in one (1) of the broad LOS criteria categories (baseline, enhanced, and in-depth).
Moderate	Community/County has existing data or information that may be used to address at least one (1) indicator in two (2) of the broad LOS criteria categories.
High	Community/County has existing data or information that may be used to address at least one (1) indicator in all three (3) of the broad LOS criteria categories.

For example, a community's readiness was categorized as low if it only had existing participation data to address the "individual active participation" indicator included in the baseline LOS criteria. A community's readiness was categorized as high if it had multiple sources of existing data/information that could be used to address as least one indicator under each of the three broad LOS criteria (baseline, enhanced, and in-depth).

AECOM recreation planners assessed community/county readiness in two stages. First, readiness was assessed based on a community's availability of existing quantitative sources of data and information. This preliminary assessment is referred to as core readiness. Next, readiness was re-assessed based on the availability of existing community-specific quantitative data/information, as well as the incorporation of RCO statewide participation data and community/county staff estimates. This secondary assessment is referred to as enhanced readiness. Readiness and enhanced readiness are reported for each participating community and county in the community/county-specific results summaries.

Readiness and enhanced readiness are indicators of available community- and county-specific data, but are not indicative of actual data and information that were provided to AECOM for use in this testing process. In other words, readiness (and enhanced readiness) is an estimate of what a community/county says it has in terms of data/information that could be used for LOS purposes. On the other hand, only those data/information sources that were provided to AECOM (as opposed to those a community/county said it had) were used in the subsequent LOS-based analyses.

Results of the RCO Proposed LOS Tool

AECOM recreation planners assessed existing/baseline park and recreation facility conditions in each of the sample communities and counties with the RCO's proposed local agency LOS tool by using existing sources of data and information (gathered during the readiness assessment interviews). The summary results include a grade (A through E) for each indicator/criteria (for which existing data/information was made available to AECOM), as well as an overall LOS grade (aggregate grade of all indicators/criteria). The individual and aggregate LOS grades are an indicator of existing conditions in each community/county (i.e., how well a community is currently meeting the LOS indicators/criteria). Need is defined as the difference between the current LOS rating and the parks, facilities, and/or trails that would be needed to move the community/county into the next higher LOS rating.

For purposes of this testing process, AECOM recreation planners interpreted existing sources of information to determine a "best fit" to the proposed LOS indicators and criteria. In many cases, a perfect fit of existing information to the proposed LOS indicators and criteria was not possible. Instead, existing information were often modified or interpreted to fit one of the proposed LOS indicators. For example, for the "individual active participation" indicator, AECOM recreation planners used either the percentage of a community population that reported visiting a park/recreation facility OR participation in individual activities (if available). This is an acknowledged weakness of the testing process, but one which was necessary to facilitate application of the proposed LOS tool to the test communities and counties.

Results of Alternate LOS Methodologies

In addition to testing the RCO's proposed local agency LOS tool and for comparison purposes, AECOM staff also tested a subset of communities and counties with one of three alternate planning methodologies, including:

- Population ratio (e.g., facilities/population, acres/population, etc.)
- Service Area (geographic area or extent of community/county "served" by existing parks/recreation facilities using established travel distances)
- Service Area/Population Percentage (geographic area plus population "served" by existing parks/recreation facilities)

The intent of this comparison is to help identify the strengths and weaknesses, as well as the opportunities and constraints of the RCO's proposed LOS tool compared to other commonly applied planning tools. A brief description of each of the three alternate planning tools is provided below.

Population Ratio

The Population Ratio approach to park and recreation LOS planning is the traditional methodology that was originally advocated by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA 1983) and is one of the most commonly applied LOS methodologies by communities throughout the U.S. and in Washington (SCOR 2005). This popular methodology establishes guidelines for park and recreation facilities based on a community's population. Need is defined as the difference between the existing inventory and the guideline number of parks, recreation facilities, and trails in a community. The Population Ratio establishes an overall parkland/open space guideline of 10 acres per 1,000 residents (NRPA 1983, 1996). It also provides guidelines for park types (e.g., neighborhood, community, regional, etc.) and recreation facility types (e.g., baseball fields, soccer fields, trails, etc.). These guidelines are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. NRPA Population Ratio Guidelines.

Park/Recreation Facility Type	Guideline
Park Types (acres)	
Neighborhood	1-2 acres/1,000 residents
Community	5-8 acres/1,000 residents
Regional	5-10 acres/1,000 residents
Recreation Facility Types (number)	
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 field/5,000 residents
Football Fields	1 field/20,000 residents
Soccer Fields	1 field/10,000 residents
Tennis Courts	1 court/2,000 residents
Basketball Courts	1 court/5,000 residents
Playgrounds	1 playground/3,000 residents
Pools	1 pool/20,000 residents
Trails (miles)	0.5 mile/1,000 residents

Source: NRPA 1983, 1996.

Service Area

The Service Area LOS planning methodology establishes guidelines for park types based on travel distance. This methodology relies on geographic information system (GIS) mapping of existing parks and associated travel distance radii (an approximation of travel distance or travel time). Areas of a community that fall within the mapped travel distance radii are presumed to be "served" by existing parks, while those areas outside of the travel distance radii lack adequate park opportunities. The Service Area methodology is sometimes referred to as a Gap Analysis. NRPA service area recommendations are listed in Table 3 (NRPA 1983, 1996). For the purposes of this analysis, AECOM recreation planners used the "acceptable" service area to calculate the area percentage of a community/county within each park type travel distance.

Table 3. NRPA Service Area Guidelines.

	Park Type		
Service Area Level	**Neighborhood**	**Community**	**Regional**
Preferred	¼-mile radius	3-mile radius	15-mile radius
Acceptable	½-mile radius	5-mile radius	20-mile radius
Minimum	1-mile radius	8-mile radius	25-mile radius

Source: NRPA 1983, 1996.

Service Area/Population-Based

The Service Area/Population-Based approach to park and recreation facility LOS planning combines the service area technique (described above) with population density information. This method relies on a graphic display of areas served/not served, as well as a quantitative estimate (based on US Census block information) of the population served/not served by the existing supply of park and recreation facilities. Need is thus a function both of location and percent of the population served. For the purposes of this analysis, AECOM recreation planners also used the "acceptable" service area (Table 3) to calculate the population percentage of a community/county within each park type travel distance.

Lacey – LOS Testing Summary Results

This report provides a summary of the Level of Service (LOS) testing results for Lacey. The report is presented in four sections:

- Section 1: Readiness Assessment
- Section 2: Results of the RCO Proposed LOS Tool
- Section 3: Results of the Service Area LOS Methodology
- Section 4: Results of the Service Area/Population-Based Methodology

All results are based on available sources of data and information.

Section 1: Readiness Assessment

Readiness: *Low*

Enhanced Readiness: *High*

Data and Information Sources:

- *RCO Statewide Participation Data (2006)*
- *Community-specific estimates provided during telephone interview with AECOM staff*

Section 2: Results of the RCO Proposed LOS Tool

The results of the RCO proposed LOS tool are an indicator of existing conditions (i.e., how well a community is currently meeting the LOS indicators/criteria). Need is defined as the difference between the current LOS rating and the parks, facilities, and/or trails that would be needed to move the community into the next higher LOS rating. The aggregate LOS rating, as well as individual indicator/criteria ratings are provided below.

Aggregate LOS Rating: *B*

Table 1. Proposed RCO LOS Community-Specific Assessment.

Indicators/Criteria	LOS Rating
Baseline Criteria: Per Capita Participation	
Individual Active Participation	B
Facility Capacity: Activity-Specific Participation	NA
Enhanced Criteria: Service Area/Population-Based	
Urban Park/Trail	A
County Park/Trail	NA
Regional Park/Trail	NA

Table 1. Proposed RCO LOS Community-Specific Assessment.

In-Depth Enhancement: Function-Based Guidelines	
Agency-based Assessment	A
Public Satisfaction	NA
Operations and Maintenance	NA
Access	NA

NA = Not applicable (no available existing source of data).

Section 3: Results of the Service Area LOS Methodology

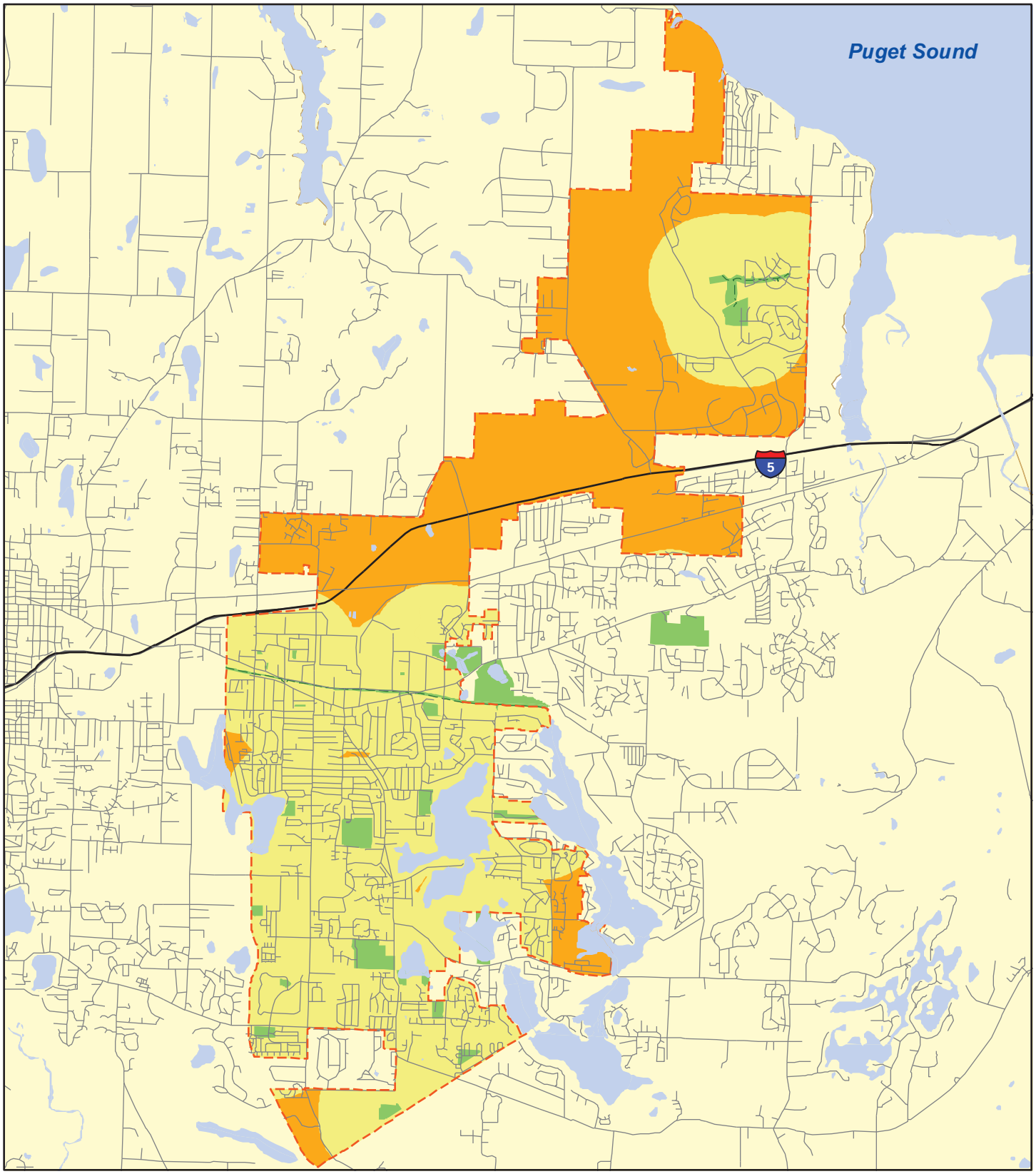
Service area is a commonly applied LOS methodology that establishes standards for parks and recreation facilities based on travel distance. This methodology relies on geographic information system (GIS) mapping of existing parks and associated travel distance radii (an approximation of travel distance or travel time). Areas of a community that fall within the mapped travel distance radii are presumed to be "served" by existing parks, while those areas outside of the travel distance radii lack adequate park and recreation opportunities. Need is defined as those areas of a community lacking adequate (i.e., nearby) access to a local park and/or recreation facility. The attached map displays the results of the Service Area LOS methodology for Lacey.

Based on the attached map, 61 percent of the land area of Lacey is currently within the NRPA's "Acceptable" (1/2 mile) park and recreation facility service area.

Section 4: Results of the Service Area/Population-Based LOS Methodology

The Service Area/Population-Based approach to park and recreation facility LOS planning combines the service area technique with population density information. This method relies on a graphic display of areas served/not served, as well as a quantitative estimate (based on US Census block information) of the population served/not served by the existing supply of park and recreation facilities. Need is thus a function both of location and percent of the population served.

Given the existing supply of park and recreation facilities, 80 percent of the population of Lacey is within ½ mile of a park, recreation facility, or trail (see attached map for graphical display of service area).



Legend

- City Parks
- Park 0.5 mile Buffer
- City outside of the park buffer
- City Limits
- Trails
- Interstates
- State Routes
- Local Roads
- Water

RCO LOS TESTING SERVICE AREA ANALYSIS

Lacey

DRAFT

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

AECOM