CHAPTER 10

PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE PLAN

PUYALLUP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN—2015
Chapter Outline

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A. INTRODUCTION

I. Plan Overview

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan ("PROS Plan") identifies the community's park, facility, and programming needs for the coming years, and preparing a six-year plan in accordance with state Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) requirements. The PROS Plan evaluates existing park and recreation areas; assesses the need for additional park land, open space, and recreation facilities; establishes goals and objectives for the city’s recreation services; and, offers specific policies and recommendations to achieve the goals and objectives. The intent of the PROS Plan is to provide a logical, comprehensive blueprint for further development of the city’s park system and services.

II. Planning Process

The planning process for this master plan was divided into four phases, as detailed below, Figure 10-1

FIGURE 10-1: Planning Phases

Phase 1 – Inventory analysis: In the initial stage of the project, an assessment of the city’s current Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan was conducted. Staff begun the process in spring of 2013 by reviewing the city’s current service level goals, vision statement, goals/policies/objectives and neighboring community standards with the city’s Parks and Senior Advisory Board ("Advisory Board") Staff also formulated a Public Outreach Strategy, outlining a plan public outreach using online surveys and public open houses, among other tools, for the Advisory Board to review and authorize as a part of the plan update.

Phase 2 - Needs Assessment: Public input was gathered with an online survey, and meeting with the Advisory Board. Input from these sources assisted in establishing community demand for park and recreation facilities and services. Overall, the Advisory Board, based on information from the community survey and the success of the city’s Plan implementation to date, resulted in the retention of current service level goals.

Phase 3 - Plan Development: The Advisory Board, after approving the Public Outreach Strategy, began the process of reviewing the city’s overall master plans for each park facility and/or property. The Advisory Board then formulated proposed improvements to each park facility for the public to review at each open house. Input received during open houses was also used to refine the park master plan section of the Element. A final draft of the Element update was prepared and present to the Advisory Board in December, 2013.

Phase IV - Plan Approval:

The Parks Advisory Board held a public hearing on January 13, 2014, recommending unanimously to forward on the PROS Plan draft to City Council for adoption. The City Council took final action on the plan, adopting it on February 25, 2014 (Ord. 3060).
III. Public Involvement

Community input was gathered in a number of ways: communication with the Advisory Board, dialogue and collection of public comments at a series of public open house events and an online survey regarding parks and recreation facilities.

- **Advisory Board**: The Parks, Recreation and Senior Advisory Board (‘Advisory Board’), provided direct oversight over the update process. The Advisory Board reviewed the online survey questions, content of the materials presented to the public prior to each open house event as well as detailed review of the content of the plan document. The Advisory Board reviewed comments submitted by the public at each open house, comments received through the online survey and comments received at their regular meetings throughout the process.

- **Online Public Needs Survey**: At the beginning of the update process, the Advisory Board reviewed, refined and approved survey questions drafted by city staff. The online survey ran from July 2013 through January 2014; the survey collected some 132 comments. The survey however missed a major demographic with only eight (8) of the 132 survey respondents being 25 or younger. Other age groups were nearly evenly split.

- The online survey was publicized at the public open house events, through notices on the city’s social media accounts (e.g. Facebook, Twitter), a newspaper story, the City’s website, direct emails to interested citizens and other published information throughout the Parks and Recreation Department.

- **Public open houses**: The Advisory Board approved a public outreach strategy at the beginning of the update process, which included a series of public open house events. The open house events — four in total — were primarily used to explain the content and purpose of the update to the public and to gather public comments regarding park master plans and the plan’s overall goals, policies and service level targets. Three public open houses were organized geographically around park facilities throughout the city; three primary “planning zones” were used which grouped parks together geographically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone 1</th>
<th>Zone 2</th>
<th>Zone 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grayland Park/memorial center</td>
<td>DeCourcey Park</td>
<td>Wildwood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverwalk trail</td>
<td>Clarks Creek Park (north/south)</td>
<td>Rainier Woods Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sam Peach Park</td>
<td>Brown property</td>
<td>Bradley Lake Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Skate Park</td>
<td>Silver Creek property</td>
<td>Manorwood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Park/Pavilion/Activity Center</td>
<td>Dead Man’s Pond property</td>
<td>Rec center and sports complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth open house was held in January, 2014 prior to the Advisory Board holding a public hearing on the plan update. The open house events attracted approximately 50 people per meeting; the open houses were advertised using direct mailers to property owners within ¼ mile of each park facility, on the city’s social media accounts, the city’s official calendar of events and public notice boards were posted at each park facility.

IV. Plan Organization

- **Section A: Introduction**: Section A provides an overview of the planning context, planning process, and document organization.

- **Section B: Existing Conditions**: Section B describes the city’s planning context, existing city parks and facilities, as well as other providers’ resources and existing recreation programs.
B. EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter summarizes the background information and existing conditions of Puyallup’s park and recreation system as well as the physical setting of Puyallup regionally.

I. Planning Context

Regional Context

The City of Puyallup covers over 14 square miles (14.24 sq miles) in Pierce County in northwestern Washington. Approximately 30 miles south of Seattle and 10 miles east of Tacoma, Puyallup is situated east of Interstate 5 and is most easily accessible by SR 512, which bisects the town. Highway 161 (Meridian Avenue) is an important north-south route through Puyallup, connecting the city to the highly developed but unincorporated area of South Hill (to the south) and to the towns of Milton, Edgewood, and Fife (to the north). At the north end of the city, SR167 begins, connecting to Auburn in the north and the nearby communities of Sumner and Bonney Lake via SR410 to the east.

FIGURE 10-2: Puyallup, Washington

Planning Area

Puyallup is Pierce County’s third most populous city, with a population of 37,980 (2013). It’s anticipated that the City of Puyallup will grow at approximately a 1.5% rate over the next 20 years, with a projected population of approximately 45,000 by 2025. The planning area for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan update extends beyond the current city limits to the boundaries of the Urban Growth Area (UGA). In recent years, development has continued to occur in Puyallup and its urban growth area (UGA), as well as within unincorporated Pierce County. The city has continued to expand in area and population through annexation of areas within its UGA.
As the planning process for these annexation areas continues, the planning effort will consider the park and recreation needs of City residents, as well as the population in the UGA. None of the areas currently being considered for annexation have any current park lands. Residents in both the city, Unincorporated Pierce County, other surrounding cities the UGA rely on city parks, recreation facilities, programs, and other services.

- **North Puyallup Annexation Area.** A November 2005 ballot measure to annex nearly 1,500 north Puyallup residents and several businesses failed; further actions in 2007-2009 to annex this area were also unsuccessful This sub-area is lacking currently any County parks and recreation facilities and would be most closely served by Veteran’s Park (undeveloped neighborhood parks as of 2013). This area is also not served by any city community park facilities.

- **The West Hills/West Valley Annexation Area.** Much of the area described as the West Hills and West Valley Annexation area was incorporated by the City in 2009. This area is located in the city’s UGA to the southwest and west of the city boundary, and to the northeast of the city. The majority of the West Hills/West Valley area continues to develop in lower density residential uses, currently represented by subdivisions, mobile home parks and larger rural estates. There are not current annexation activities underway in this remaining unincorporated UGA area in the city. This area is identified as needing access to both city neighborhood and community park facilities.

- **South Hill Annexation Area.** The area known as South Hill is actually two jurisdictional areas – one is an area of the City of Puyallup, and the other is the area immediately south of the city in unincorporated Pierce County. The South Hill in Puyallup is home to the South Hill Mall, several “big box” commercial stores (Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Lowes, etc.), as well as many associated smaller retail and commercial businesses. This area draws thousands of people to Puyallup for both the retail and entertainment services. To the west and east of this commercial core are large areas of single family residential uses. Unincorporated South Hill to the south of the city continues the commercial land uses, especially along Meridian Avenue. The residential areas of the South Hill community that are located further to the south are experiencing some of the greatest growth in Pierce County. South Hill is served by Bradley Lake Park (community park), Wildwood Park (community park) and two smaller neighborhood parks – Rainier Woods and Manorwood parks.

- **East Valley/Shaw–Pioneer Annexation Area.** In 2009, after an extensive community planning process, the City Council adopted a future land use map for this area. The Comprehensive Plan envisions this area in several land uses, including as “a mixed-use urban community that takes advantage of its history, agricultural heritage, geographic location as a City gateway, local and regional transportation linkages, trails, parks, and view potential.” In October 2009, the City Council adopted new development regulations for this area. It has been anticipated since the adoption of the 2008 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan that the city will seek acquisition of land in this area for a Community Park given the proximity of this land to the city’s three other community parks (e.g. Wildwood, Bradley Lake Park, Clarks Creek Parks).

**Land Use and Development**

Land use plays an important role in the location, distribution, and availability of park and recreational facilities. In terms of recreation planning, residential areas need parks to fulfill the day-to-day recreation needs of community residents. Higher density residential areas may have different recreation needs than lower density areas. Commercial and industrial areas typically do not generate as much need for parks and recreation facilities. However, urban and retail areas are seeing an increased focus with the development of social gathering spaces, open space, and pedestrian and bicycle access.

The predominant urban land use in and around Puyallup is residential. Residential uses constitute 51% of the City’s urbanized area and 66% of the unincorporated area, as illustrated by data in the Section III of the Land Use Element
of the City’s Comprehensive Plan. Most of the residential areas are dedicated to lower density single family uses. Less than 1% of land within the UGA is industrial. As the City has been transformed from an independent community based on agricultural production to a “bedroom community” integrated within the Puget Sound metropolitan area, there are still remnants of non-urban land uses both within the City and the UGA. Productive farmlands, meadows, and forested hillsides contribute to the open space and semi-rural character of the greater community.

In 2008, the city was awarded a Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) grant. This award, and other similar tax increment financing tools, will give the city greater capacity to provide the infrastructure to attract and maintain new population and jobs. LIFT funding will provide up to $1 million per year until 2039 for capital improvements within the LIFT revenue development area. (RDA) (see Figure III-3 in the Land Use Element for RDA map). The infrastructure provided in part through LIFT funding will help to focus employment and population growth in appropriate areas, preserve lower density areas, and generally support the goals of the overall Comprehensive Plan. Downtown Puyallup and South Hill, as well as an area along Meridian Avenue, are all in the RDA.

Puyallup has several core business areas that are focal points for current development or redevelopment projects. These areas will continue to attract users and will affect the development of surrounding areas. The core business areas are briefly described below.

- **Downtown.** Downtown Puyallup is an older main street-oriented business area, with a variety of shops and restaurants. This area currently offers a civic campus, which includes a new city hall, a library, community activity center, and the Pioneer Park Pavilion, four community facilities that draw people to the downtown core. In future years, more development will be completed in the area of the Sound Transit Sounder train station as a result of the passage of the Sound Transit 2 funding initiative and the city’s LIFT program. A 2009 Downtown Transit Oriented Development Study proposed development, through a public-private partnership, the location of mixed-use parking garages for transit commuters and downtown merchant-related parking on three identified publicly owned sites.

- **Fairgrounds.** The Washington State Fairgrounds site covers more than 169 acres just south of downtown Puyallup and boasts a wide selection of facilities that host events year around, such as the ShowPlex building, the Pavilion, Expo Hall, a show arena, and several other facilities. This venue attracts millions of dollars in revenue annually and accounts for approximately 50 year-round employees and nearly 7,500 part-time staff for the 17-day Puyallup Fair alone. The Puyallup Fair takes place in September, and is one of the main events held at the fairgrounds.

- **Transportation.** Park and recreation participation is affected by routes and distances between the user and the recreation destination. Distance, mode of travel, speed, and site accessibility are all important factors in users’ decision making processes. Movement through Puyallup is dominated largely by traffic along Meridian Avenue and Main Street, and by through-traffic on SR512, connecting to SR167 just over the northern City line. However, these main roads, along with the Puyallup River also serve as barriers to park access. In the future, access along the Meridian corridor will be enhanced as a result of the LIFT grant and an investment into mass transit, potentially Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).

- **Natural Environment.** As part of the South Puget Sound region, Puyallup is situated on the banks of the Puyallup River at an elevation of less than 50 feet, with its upland portions located between 400 and 500 feet above sea level. The Puyallup River, like the City, takes its name from the indigenous tribes in the 1830's who had settled along the river’s banks. Their hospitable spirit gave this tribe the name "Puyallup" which translates to "generous people." In these early days, the valley floor was a maze of creeks, old growth forest, and ferns. The broad meandering river provided a number of resources, but it was often clogged with massive log jams and prone to frequent floods. The river contributed to the agricultural quality of the valley,
and the town emerged as an agricultural center for hops, berries, and flowers grown by local farmers. Today, the river, its tributaries, floodplain, and surrounding wetlands are still important to the City. Environmentally critical areas and riparian resources have been identified by the City as part of a critical areas inventory recently incorporated into the Critical Areas Ordinance Update.

- Several improvement projects associated with the Willows Pond/Bradley Lake Park drainage basin were identified within the City’s Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) Program. Projects identified in this area will improve water quality flowing into the Puyallup River and Puget Sound, as well as create and enhance recreational amenities by establishing a system of water features that will complement future South Hill land uses and trail system.

II. City Parks

The city’s Parks and Recreation Department provides approximately 357 acres of parks, trail corridors, open space and special use areas that provide opportunities to play, exercise, socialize, and recreate outdoors, as well as participate in sports and appreciate nature. Puyallup’s parks range from neighborhood parks that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities to community parks and special use areas that provide opportunities for large group gatherings, drawing families, neighbors, and residents together. These parks and recreation facilities provide many personal, social, environmental, and economic benefits to Puyallup residents. Map 10-1 on the following page depicts Puyallup’s existing parks system by park land classification.

The ideal park system is composed of different types of parks, each offering unique recreation opportunities. Separately, each type of park may serve only one function, but collectively the park system will serve the entire range of community needs and offer a variety of benefits. By classifying parks by their function, the City of Puyallup can provide a more efficient, cost-effective and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and neighbors.

Puyallup’s parks are organized into five park classifications: community parks, neighborhood parks, special use areas, open space areas and undeveloped parks. These park types are defined below.
Community Parks:

- **Optimal size:** 30+ acres
- **Distance criteria:** City of Puyallup residents should live within 1.5 miles of community parks.
- **Description:** Community parks are larger parks that provide both active and passive recreation opportunities that appeal to the entire community. These sites are generally designed around organized, active recreation, supported by facilities such as sport fields, outdoor courts, and recreation centers. Community parks also accommodate large numbers of people and offer a wider variety of facilities than neighborhood parks, such as group picnic areas and shelters, disc golf, volleyball, tennis courts, dog parks, and community gardens. For this reason, community parks require more support facilities, such as off-street parking and restrooms. These parks may also include significant natural areas and trails.

Neighborhood Parks:

- **Optimal size:** 3-7 acres
- **Distance criteria:** City of Puyallup residents should live within 3/4 mile of neighborhood parks.
- **Description:** Neighborhood parks are small parks, located within walking and bicycling distance of most users. Designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities, neighborhood parks often include amenities such as playground equipment, outdoor courts, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve neighborhood open space. These parks are generally three to seven acres in size and serve residents within a ¾-mile radius.

Special Use Areas:

- **Optimal size:** No minimum. Special use areas should be designed and situated in a manner which addresses their intended function and use.
- **Distance criteria:** Given the unique nature of special use areas, no distance criterion is applied to their location in the city.
- **Description:** Special use areas are freestanding specialized facilities such as community centers, aquatic centers, sports complexes, urban plazas, boat ramps, historic areas, or skate parks. Since these parks vary widely in function, there are no minimum sizes. Special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use and offer support facilities such as parking and restrooms.

Open Space Areas:

- **Optimal size:** No minimum.
- **Distance criteria:** Given the unique nature of open space areas, no distance criterion is applied to their location in the city.
- **Description:** Open space areas are city-properties intended to remain in a permanent undeveloped and/or protected state. These areas include, but are not limited to, city owned properties containing wetlands, steep slopes, flood hazard areas, riparian corridors and wildlife areas, collectively known as critical/sensitive areas. Includes, but is not limited to, most natural areas regulated under the city’s critical areas ordinance; areas used for the conservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas used for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, wetlands; forested areas, oak woodlands, meadows; areas providing important habitat connectivity, including utility easements and unimproved rights-of-way; and lake shores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands.
Undeveloped Sites

Undeveloped sites include land that has been acquired by the city for possible future park improvements. These sites are not managed as natural areas, although they do provide open space in the city and can serve as stormwater retention areas. Their size varies depending on the purpose of their acquisition, and some may have limited amenities.

Existing Park Land

The City of Puyallup provides approximately 361 acres of park land at 21 locations. Table 10-1 on the following page summarizes Puyallup’s park land by park classification.

III. City Facilities

Overview

The City of Puyallup provides a variety of unique and well-developed facilities to encourage residents to enjoy the benefits of parks and to participate in recreation activities.

Existing Facilities

A variety of facilities support many different recreation opportunities and experiences in the city. These include 10 baseball/softball/youth ballfields, 6 basketball courts, 6 tennis courts, 12 playgrounds, 13 covered shelters, 4 recreation buildings, a skate park, a multiuse trail and one off-leash dog park. There are a number of informal trail systems in city parks that have not been mapped or measured. The city has no soccer fields. Table 10-2 on the next page details the inventory of amenities within the City of Puyallup’s individual parks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 10-1: City of Puyallup, Park Inventory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Park Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bradley Lake Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark’s Creek Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildwood Park</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeCoursey Park</td>
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<td>Grayland Park</td>
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<td>Manorwood Park</td>
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<td>Montgomery Park</td>
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<td>Rainier Woods Park</td>
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<td>Sam Peach Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Community Park</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Use and Open Space Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer Park (including Pavilion and Activity Center)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puyallup Skate Park*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puyallup Valley Sports &amp; Recreation Center*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodbine Cemetery*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee Park Open Space tract**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Creek Restoration Site**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeker Creek Restoration Site**</td>
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<td>SR512 Open Space tract**</td>
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<td>Puyallup Riverwalk Trail*</td>
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<td><strong>Total Park Acreage</strong></td>
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</table>

* Denotes special use site
** Denotes open space site/tract
## TABLE 10-2: City of Puyallup, City Park Facility Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Name</th>
<th>Baseball Field</th>
<th>Youth Ballfield</th>
<th>Softball Field</th>
<th>Soccer/multi-purpose Field</th>
<th>Basketball Court</th>
<th>Tennis Court</th>
<th>Open Field</th>
<th>Playground</th>
<th>Pathway</th>
<th>Dog Park</th>
<th>Covered Area/Shelter</th>
<th>Swimming Pool</th>
<th>Parking Spaces</th>
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PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

- **Riverwalk Trail.** The Riverwalk Trail is a 3.9 mile stretch of 10’ wide paved and off-street multiuse trail (4.7 acres) located along the southern banks of the Puyallup River. The trail connects Puyallup to the regional trail system, while providing connections to residential and retail destinations.

- **Pioneer Park Pavilion.** The Pioneer Park Pavilion is a large rental facility located at Pioneer Park. The pavilion consists of a large, 8600 square foot multi-purpose room available for rent for various events. The facility provides a kitchen and can accommodate up to 400 guests in banquet style seating with a maximum occupancy for assembly at 558.

- **Puyallup Recreation Center (PRC).** The Puyallup Recreation Center is located adjacent to the Puyallup Valley Sports special use area. The 23,000 square foot indoor facility features a gymnasium, weight room, exercise machines, racquetball courts, classrooms, multipurpose rooms and parks and recreation administrative offices. The PRC serves as a center for many of the parks department recreation programs and classes.

- **Puyallup Activity Center.** The Puyallup Activity Center is a 12,500 square foot facility located adjacent to Pioneer Park. It is a mixed use building that houses senior services, and provides classes and workshops, special events, social and health services, trips and tours. The building also serves as a community center with meeting rooms, a kitchen, and exercise room and lounge.

- **War Memorial Center.** The War Memorial Center was dedicated in 1951 to serve the social and recreation needs of the city’s youth. The building has not undergone a major redevelopment or facelift since its original construction. Access to the center is cumbersome even though it is situated between two principal arterials; the arterials are a one-way couplet and the ingress to the community center is marginal for two-way traffic.

IV. Other Park and Facility Resources

In addition to the parks and facilities provided by the city Parks and Recreation Department, several other providers support additional recreation opportunities within the planning area. These providers are briefly noted below.

**Schools/Colleges**

Public schools and higher education institutions provide recreation facilities and open space within the city. Although schools are not typically figured into the level of service calculations, these facilities are noted in conjunction with the park land inventory because they are significant providers of open space and recreation facilities within the community. These facilities are not generally open to the public, but they offer some recreation opportunities for their own patrons. Major providers in Puyallup include: Puyallup School District; Pierce College; and, WSU Extension.

**Washington State**

Washington’s Department of Fish and Wildlife manages the 113 acre Clark’s Creek Watershed site. The linkage between the watershed land and Clark’s Creek Park creates a larger contiguous open space area.

**Private Providers**

Within the City, there are a number of private fitness centers, family fun centers, archery ranges, bowling and skating rinks. In addition, two major private recreation providers in Puyallup are noted below as well as a description of private neighborhood parks serving planned residential communities.

- **Linden Golf and Country Club** is a private 18-hole golf course and club. A clubhouse, event room with kitchen, locker rooms, putting green and practice tee and bunker are among the amenities at this site. Linden is situated along the Puyallup River.

- **Mel Korum YMCA** provides a variety of amenities and recreation programs at their facility in the South Hill neighborhood of Puyallup. The YMCA includes two pools, two gymnasiums, an indoor track, fitness rooms, racquetball courts, outdoor fields and covered play areas to support programs in aquatics, dance, gymnastics, martial arts, sports, fitness, and health and wellness.
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

- **Planned residential developments** – the city’s zoning ordinance allows for planned residential development proposals in lieu of standard subdivisions; private open space is required as a condition of planned residential developments. Requirements for active park open space are also included. These private parks should be studied further in analyzing the city’s overall open space and parks system as well as neighborhood park needs.

- Although it has a significant agricultural heritage, Puyallup today is a residential and commercial community integrated within the Tacoma and Puget Sound metropolitan area. For this reason, there are several recreation opportunities provided just beyond the planning area that also serve City residents. The Foothills Trail, a Pierce County facility, is one of the most significant opportunities. Other nearby providers include Pierce County Parks and Recreation Services and the City of Fife. Puyallup has an agreement with the City of Fife that allows Puyallup residents to use Fife’s indoor pool.

V. Recreation Programs

As noted in the previous sections, the City of Puyallup has a variety of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities that allows the Parks and Recreation Department to provide a broad spectrum of recreation programs for diverse age groups and interests. Offered year-round, programs vary seasonally, ranging from athletic leagues to special events to day camps.

Program Service Areas

The City of Puyallup provides recreation programming in nine major service areas. Examples are described below.

- **Sports**: Youth and adults have numerous organized sports opportunities through camps, clinics and leagues. Youth sports include indoor soccer, flag football, wrestling, basketball, fast pitch softball and baseball. There are men’s, women’s and co-ed volleyball, slo-pitch softball and basketball leagues for adults.

- **Dance and fitness**: Residents can choose from martial arts, yoga, Pilates, and cardio-core training classes. There are also private sport lessons (tennis, snowboarding etc.).

- **Tot and pre-school-age programs**: A variety of scheduled and drop-in classes are available. In addition, a Pre-school is offered for children 3-5 years of age.

- **Classes and workshops**: A wide range of classes and seminars are offered for the whole family. Courses include everything from first aid to dog training to Engineering FUNdamentals with LEGO.

- **Camps**: Day camps for school-aged kids, sport camps, and clinics are offered.

- **Teen programs**: Teens can participate in Flashlight Easter Egg hunts, play days with movies and cocoa and Fantasy Sports Leagues.

- **Senior services**: The Puyallup Activity Center provides a comprehensive senior services program to Puyallup’s residents. Offerings include daily activities and classes, special events, health and wellness programs, computer classes, trips and tours and volunteer opportunities.

- **Specialized recreation**: Social games and events are provided for adults who have experienced traumatic brain injuries.

- **Special events**: Locally focused events featuring Concerts in the Park, Movie nights in the Park, Community Campout, Easter and Halloween Carnivals, Breakfast with Santa, and the Parks Appreciation Day for volunteers and families bring the community together.

Populations Served

The Department’s programs and events are designed to serve a variety of residents. While the majority of programming focuses on youth and adults, additional specific programs target seniors, teens, toddler and
preschool age children, and special needs groups. The Department also provides programs geared towards families and groups, including social events and special activities.

Program Format
The City of Puyallup’s programs are offered in a variety of formats. These include special classes and workshops, field trips/tours, sport leagues (i.e., basketball, wrestling, etc.) sport competitions (e.g., Punt, Pass, & Kick), youth camps (day, week) and drop in activities (e.g., indoor mini park, open gym). Special events are offered in a variety of formats depending on their content and location.

Program Registration and Fees
There are four options for registering for Puyallup’s recreation programs: in person, by mail, online and by phone. Phone registrations are available with credit card use. Forms for mail-in registration can be printed from the City’s website. Online registration is available at www.puyallupparksandrec.com

Fees for programs are charged in a variety of ways depending on the program format. For example, there are class registration fees, hourly court and activity fees (racquetball, wallyball, ping pong, foosball, billiards), and drop-in fees that vary by activity (weight room, gym, whirlpool/sauna/showers). A program Punch Pass is available for multiple visits so that people who frequently use the Puyallup Recreation Center can take advantage of the discounted rate. In addition, a Limited Pass Program is available for families, individuals, and senior citizens, with varying rates for annual, semi-annual, quarterly, and monthly passes.

A discounted rate is offered to those living within the incorporated City limits of Puyallup. To qualify for a resident fee, participants must live within the incorporated city limits of Puyallup or live in Fife, and participate in the agreement established for use of Fife pool facility.

Marketing
Outreach for Puyallup parks and recreation events and programs include links and references on the City of Puyallup website, the Recreation Programs Guide, and outreach at community events and meetings.

Rental Facilities
The City of Puyallup has a variety of indoor and outdoor facilities available for rental that provide opportunities to hold group activities in the area. The Program Guide highlights rental opportunities available at the Pavilion, Puyallup Recreation Center, Memorial Center, and Puyallup Activity Center. Shelters are available for rental at Wildwood Park and Bradley Lake Park, DeCoursey and Clark Creek South. The Pavilion is the City’s most significant and largest rental facility.

Partnerships
As noted previously, the City of Puyallup has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the City of Fife in which Puyallup residents can have access to the Fife Swim Center at resident rates in exchange for reciprocal use of the Puyallup Recreation Center (classes, sports leagues, and programs excluded).

C. PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS
As part of the planning process, a detailed needs assessment (online survey) was completed. The purpose of the needs assessment was to establish in quantifiable terms the need for park land and recreation facilities in Puyallup. The process for completing the needs assessment included the following:

- Evaluating public input on park and recreation needs;
- Inventorying and assessing the existing park and recreation amenities in the community;
- Analyzing park land using a combination of adopted service level goals and geographic analysis; and
Analyzing recreation facilities using Service Level standards to determine current and future facility needs. The recreation needs identified in the analysis were used to determine recommendations for system-wide improvements. Key findings of the needs assessment process are listed in this section.

I. Online Survey Key Findings

Below are listed key findings from the online survey that was available to Puyallup residents from July 2013 to January, 2014. The survey was originally closed in December, 2013 but due to a poor showing of the 25 and younger age brackets, the Advisory Board re-opened the survey from December, 2013 to January, 2014 and outreached to the Puyallup School District and Pierce College to encourage a more even age distribution in the survey results.

A total of 132 citizens responded to the online survey. Of these respondents nearly 82% were Puyallup residents, and the majority represent adults aged 26-55+. Only eight (8) people aged 25 and younger responded to the survey (6% of responses). All other age brackets were fairly evenly split (26-40 at 30%, 41-55 at 32% and 55+ 32%)

- The majority of survey respondents (49%) have used city parks over 20 times in the past year.
- 86% of survey respondents have used Pioneer Park in the past year and 77% have used Bradley Lake.
- Pioneer Park/Pavilion and Bradley Lake Park were rated as the two most important parks in the city’s overall parks system.
- DeCoursey Park and the Riverwalk Trail also ranked highly in the survey as important facilities.
- 83% of survey respondents rated the condition of city parks facilities as either excellent or good. Only 3% of respondents rated the condition of parks as fair or poor.
- Over 77% of survey respondents are very satisfied-satisfied with the current distribution of parks throughout the city.
- Multi-use and hiking trails rated as the most valued facilities in the city’s parks system.
- More than 50% of survey respondents feel that picnic shelters and children’s play equipment are valued amenities in city parks.
- More than 50% of survey respondents feel that the city is lacking an adequate amount of multi-use walking/biking trails.
- Most survey respondent’s feel that the city does not have enough spraygrounds (the city will be installing the first sprayground in 2014).
- 44% of survey respondents feel that city parks are either too crowded or there aren’t enough walking and biking connections to access them.
- The Vision Statement of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan states that parks should be connected by a network of trails. The majority of responses to the vision statement indicated that the city is not doing enough to connect parks by a system of trails.
- When asked what type of facilities the city should be focusing on improving or adding to the parks system, many survey respondents described a need for soccer fields. The city currently has an inventory of zero (0) soccer/multi-purpose fields.

II. Park Land Needs

Community needs for park land were determined by evaluating the service level goals currently provided by developed parks within the city and comparing this to the standards set in the current Plan as well as other comparable cities adopted service level goals, including a national average provided by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). This assessment evaluated geographic access of parks, using a service area distance determined by park classification. Table 10-3 below summarizes Puyallup’s existing park Service Levels provided, adopted Service Level Goals and the service area distances used by park type. The distance service area goal sets a city-wide standard for how park land should be distributed throughout the city (e.g. neighborhood park land should provide for a service area of .75 miles setting a standard that all citizens live in close proximity to such park land).
The official city population in 2013 is 37,980. Under current population projections of 1.5% per year, the city will grow by approximately 569 citizens per year. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element is a 6-year planning document; over that planning horizon, another 3,414 residents will be added to the city, resulting in 41,394 at the end of the document’s planning horizon in 2019.

### TABLE 10-3: Projected population growth targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Current Population</th>
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| Projected Annual Population Growth Rate | 1.5%  
(569 People Annually) |
| Projected Population Added During 6-Year Horizon | 3,414 |
| 2019 Projected Population | 41,394 |

#### Community Parks
- **Total Community Park land**: 201 acres (3 parks)
- **Level of Service Goal**: 5 acres/1,000 residents
- **Current Level of Service provided (2013)**: 5.29 acres/1,000 residents
- **Distance Service Area Goal**: 1.5 miles
- **Current Service Level Capacity**: Service level provided by existing community park land provides capacity for up to a city population of 40,200 residents (+2,220)

#### Neighborhood Parks
- **Total Neighborhood Park land**: 48 acres (7 parks)*
- **Level of Service Goal**: 1 acre/1,000 residents
- **Current Level of Service provided (2013)**: 1.26 acres/1,000 residents
- **Distance Service Area Goal**: 3/4 mile
- **Current Service Level Capacity**: Service level provided by existing neighborhood park land provides capacity for up to a city population of 47,000 residents (+9,020)

*Veteran’s Park is a 2 acre undeveloped neighborhood park that, once developed, will bring the city’s total up to 50 total acres over 8 parks. Improvements to Veteran’s Park would provide sufficient land capacity up to 49,000 city residents.

#### Special Use and Open Space Areas
- **Total Special Use/Open Space land**: 99.81 acres (10 sites)
- **Level of Service Goal**: N/A
- **Current Level of Service provided (2013)**: 2.5 acres/1,000 residents
- **Distance Service Area Goal**: N/A
- **Current Service Level Capacity**: N/A
Community Parks

Standards Analysis

The majority of Puyallup’s park land is contained within three community parks – Clarks Creek Parks, Bradley Lake Park and Wildwood Park – that serve the whole community. With a total of 201 acres of community park land, the current Service Level provided by these parks relative to city population is 5.29 acres/1,000 residents. Puyallup is slightly exceeding the adopted standard of 5 acres/1,000 residents.

Geographic Analysis

Map 10-2: Community Park Service Area Analysis on the next page shows the 1.5 mile service areas from each of the community parks. As this map shows, most of the areas within the current city limits are served by a community park within at least 1.5 miles. There are some areas that are not currently served.

- Access to existing community parks: The street networks around Clark’s Creek and Bradley Lake Parks are not well-connected, and there are limited access points to the parks. If better access to these parks could be provided through trails or pedestrian routes, they could serve the population better.

- Underserved area – North Puyallup: This area is not served by a community park. The Puyallup Valley Sports and Recreation Center is located here and much of the area is planned for industrial or commercial land uses, with some pockets of residential uses. The Puyallup Recreation Center and Valley Sports Complex is classified as a special use area given its particular focus on sports and recreation. This special use site should serve the community park needs of existing and planned residential uses north of the river. However, sidewalk and trail development would make the site more accessible.

- Underserved area – East Valley/Shaw-Pioneer: This area is not served by a community park, nor is the East Valley/Shaw-Pioneer UGA expansion area. In the future, an additional community park will be needed in this vicinity. This area has been targeted for city acquisition of land for development of a community park since 2008.

- Underserved area – West Hills: This area is not served by a community park. A new community park within the West Hill UGA expansion area would also serve the area. This area has been targeted for city acquisition of land for development of a community park since 2008.
Summary of Need

- There is currently sufficient capacity to meet the goal of 5 acres/1,000 residents. Based on current population growth projections of 1.5% per year, the city is projected to expend the current excess capacity in approximately 4 years (2017).
- Maintain the service level goal of five (5) acres of community park land per 1,000 residents. Plan through the Parks CIP list to set aside funding to acquire land for a community park in the areas identified in the Element (e.g. East Valley/Shaw-Pioneer and West Hills).
- The distribution of community park facilities throughout the city is currently not meeting the goal of providing a community park within 1.5 miles of each resident.
- Increase access to the existing community parks for pedestrians and cyclists through planned facility improvements, such as multi-use trails, connected sidewalks and bike lanes.
- Plan for at least two new community parks to meet future needs, one near West Hills, one near East Valley/Shaw-Pioneer.

Neighborhood Parks

Standards Analysis

Puyallup has seven neighborhood parks containing a total of 48 acres. This results in a current Service Level of 1.26 acres/ 1,000 residents. This is above the adopted Service Level Goal of one acre/1,000. Based on that standard and population growth projections of 1.5%/year, Puyallup maintains sufficient land capacity to meet the needs of the community for approximately 16-19 years.

Geographic Analysis

Map 10-3: Neighborhood Park Service Area Analysis map on the next page depicts a ¾ mile service area around each neighborhood park. As the map shows, many areas within the city are not served by a neighborhood park based on the service area goal of ¾ mile.

Summary of Need

- Maintain the standard of one acre of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents.
- The distribution of neighborhood park facilities throughout the city is currently not meeting the goal of providing a community park within 3/4 miles of each resident.
- Strive to provide a neighborhood park within at least ¾ mile of each resident.
- Actively seek neighborhood park sites within city limits in underserved areas.
- Identify new neighborhood park sites within the UGA, and ensure that suitable land is set aside.
- Continue to work with community interest groups and veteran’s organizations to develop Veteran’s Park as a neighborhood park facility.
- Study the presence, size and distribution of private neighborhood parks located in planned residential developments throughout the city. Update the PROS Element to include this future analysis; consider modifications to current land and distance service goals at that time.
Special Use and Open Space Areas

Standards Analysis

Special use areas are freestanding specialized facilities such as community centers, recreation centers, sports complexes, urban plazas, boat ramps, historic areas, or skate parks. Open space areas largely include undeveloped properties with unique characteristics, such as wetlands, streams, steep slopes or heavily wooded areas that provide open space ‘pockets’ throughout the city. These areas are important to the community by providing ‘breaks’ in developed, urban areas where green space is preserved, providing visual and environmental benefits. These sites are often times inaccessible to the community at large given the presence of sensitive lands not appropriate for general public access.

Since these facilities and lands vary widely in function, there are no minimum sizes, but special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use and open space areas should be large enough to protect any critical or sensitive areas. Support facilities such as parking and restrooms are often included in special use areas.

Puyallup has four special use sites, providing locations for specialized activities and community gathering spaces. Puyallup currently provides some 2.5 acres of special use and open space area park land per 1,000 residents.

No Service Level standard for special use and open space areas are adopted in the PROS Plan given the unique and specialized/sensitive nature of these facilities and the varying users groups who access them.

Geographic Analysis

Special use areas have a community-wide draw. For this reason, a geographic analysis is not included.

Summary of Need

- Maintain and develop special use areas to meet the needs of the intended user groups accessing them.
- Maintain open space areas in accordance with their intended function and natural characteristics. Develop stewardship for these specialized properties through outreach and volunteer programs with interested citizens and community groups.
- Consider accessibility to the entire community when locating new special use areas. Because of the major arterials and railroad, as well as the topography, some areas of Puyallup are relatively distant from existing special use sites.

III. Recreation Facility Needs, Policies and Goals

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan includes standards for a variety of recreational facilities, including fields of varying types (baseball, youth ballfields, softball, football and soccer), tennis courts, gymnasiums, indoor swimming pools, and children’s play structures.

During the needs assessment, the current service level goal for specific types of recreation facilities in the City of Puyallup was analyzed relative to other city’s adopted service level goals and the city’s current inventory. The Advisory Board decided to retain the majority of the service level standards adopted during the 2008 Plan update.

Sport Facilities

To determine the need for sport facilities such as baseball, softball and soccer fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums, the Advisory Board examined the existing facility count and distribution throughout the city’s parks relative to the 2008 adopted service level goals and set the following updated service levels.
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

Baseball Fields

Needs Analysis

- Puyallup has one regulation baseball field at the Puyallup Valley Sports & Recreation Center.
- The Service Level provided by the city for baseball fields is one field per 37,980 residents. The existing Service Level Goal is one regulation baseball field per 12,000 residents (1 field/12,000 residents). Based on the Service Level Goal of 1 field/12,000 residents, there is currently a deficit of two baseball fields.
- The projected population at the end of the current planning horizon for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (2014-2019, 6 year period) is 41,394 residents. Based on this projected growth, the city will still need two (2) additional fields (3.44 fields needed at 41,394 residents under the 1 field/12,000 residents Service Level Goal).

Policies and Objectives

- Incorporate baseball fields into a new community park facility, when developed.
- If feasible, baseball fields should be grouped at a complex for ease of league operations or tournament play.
- Artificial turf (with lighting) should be considered for baseball fields, as a way to get more play out of existing fields and reduce the need for additional fields. Fewer fields might be needed if an artificial turf baseball field was constructed.

Youth Ballfields

Needs Analysis

- Eight youth ballfields are maintained by Puyallup Parks and Recreation. These are located at: Bradley Lake, Wildwood, Rainier Wood, Sam Peach Parks and the Puyallup Valley Sports & Recreation Center.
- The existing Service Level provided by city facilities for youth ballfields is one field per 4,747 residents (8 fields/37,980 residents in 2013). The existing Service Level goal is one youth ballfield per 5,000 residents. Therefore, the city is exceeding the 1 field/5,000 residents Service Level goal and has capacity to add approximately 2,000 more residents before needing new facilities. At projected population growth rates of 1.5% annually, the city will expend this capacity in 2016-2017.

Policies and Objectives

- Activity and traffic associated with youth baseball should be concentrated at community parks or larger special use facilities that incorporate a complex of fields. This will avoid conflicts with surrounding neighbors.
- Over time, as new fields are developed, use of fields at smaller neighborhood parks such as Sam Peach Park should be phased out.
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

Softball Fields

Needs Analysis

- Puyallup maintains three softball fields: one softball field at Clark’s Creek Park, and two at the Puyallup Valley Sports Complex.

- The existing Service Level provided by city facilities for softball fields is one field per 12,660 residents. The existing Service Level goal for softball fields is one field per 10,000 residents. This means that one additional softball field is currently needed to meet the Service Level goal. A total of four (4) fields will sufficiently service the city’s anticipated growth through the 6-year planning horizon of this plan update (2019 estimated population is 41,394).

Policies and Objectives

- New community parks can potentially provide a location for softball fields.

- Softball fields should be lighted and grouped to maximize use and facilitate league play and tournaments.

Soccer/Multi-Purpose Fields

Needs Analysis

- The City of Puyallup does not currently have soccer/multi-purpose fields in its inventory of recreational facilities. Multi-purpose fields would be intended to serve the community needs in terms of football, soccer and lacrosse, among other field sports. This results in a current Service Level of zero fields for every 36,790 residents provided by the city. The Service Level goal is one soccer/multi-purpose field per 8,000 residents. There is a current deficit of five soccer/multi-purpose fields. A total of five fields will sufficiently service the city’s anticipated growth through the 6-year planning horizon of this plan update (2019 estimated population is 41,394).

- Public involvement results indicated a significant need for soccer/multi-purpose fields and that they are a high priority.

- Soccer is one of the most popular sports in the Northwest and the US; lacrosse is the fastest growing sports in the region and there are multiple private a public football leagues which could benefit from multi-purpose field facilities. Soccer typically has the highest level of participation of the team sports, and multiple-season or year-round play are becoming common in many communities.

Policies and Objectives

- Fields should be designed to be multipurpose, with the ability to support all rectangle field sports such as soccer, lacrosse, rugby, Ultimate Frisbee and football.

- Overlays of soccer fields on the outfields of baseball/softball/youth ballfields should be considered if space allows. Partnerships with the School District and other private land owners should also be considered for multi-use field development.

- Artificial turf fields are highly recommended and lighting should be considered to increase practice and game time.
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

Tennis Courts

Needs Analysis

- The City of Puyallup currently has a total of six (6) tennis courts located at two facilities: Clark’s Creek Park and the Puyallup Valley Sports & Recreation Center. All of the current tennis courts in the city are outdoor facilities, not suitable for year-round play or tournaments generally. The existing Service Level provided by city facilities is one tennis court for every 6,330 residents. The City of Puyallup does not maintain a Service Level goal for tennis courts.

Some interest has been exhibited by community members wishing to develop indoor, tournament grade tennis facilities in the city, such as the enclosure of the outdoor courts at the Puyallup Recreation Center. Offer tennis courts as a design option for new park locations but do not establish a Service Level goal for these types of facilities.

Policies and Objectives

- Consider tennis courts as a site amenity option in neighborhood and community parks, and include additional courts if there appears to be community demand.
- Consider the development of indoor, tournament grade tennis court facilities, such as the enclosure of the outdoor courts at the Rec Center.

Indoor Pools

Needs Analysis

- The City of Puyallup does not currently have an indoor pool. This results in a current Service Level of zero indoor swimming pools for every 37,980 residents. However, the city has established a cooperative agreement with the neighboring City of Fife, granting Puyallup residents access to Fife’s indoor pool. Current needs are being met by this access arrangement.

Policies and Objectives

- Continue the arrangement with the City of Fife for the reciprocal use of their indoor pool facility.

Gymnasiums

Needs Analysis

- The city of Puyallup has two (2) gymnasiums, one at the Puyallup Recreation Center and one at the War Memorial Center. The existing Service Level provided by city facilities is one gymnasium per 18,990 residents; the city’s Service Level goal is one gymnasium per 14,000 residents.

- The War Memorial facility is undersized and aging. While it does provide programmable indoor space, it is not as usable as the gymnasium at the Recreation Center, which is larger, in better condition, and able to support more gym-based activities. However, the Memorial facility is located in the center of town, and its central location makes it more accessible to Puyallup residents than the Recreation Center. The Recreation Center could be a location where another gym could be added to the city’s recreational facilities.

- Given the adopted Service Level goal of 1 gym/14,000 residents, one additional gymnasium is needed to meet the existing demand for indoor court space.

Policies and Objectives

- Consider expanding the Recreation Center building to include a second gymnasium.
- Consider studying the option of expanding the War Memorial Center to include a second gymnasium at such time that a fourth gymnasium is needed based on the adopted Service Level Goal.
Children’s Play Structures

Needs Analysis

- **Children’s play structures are considered a standard amenity at neighborhood and community parks.** All of Puyallup’s community parks and most neighborhood parks include a play structure or play feature. Special use areas, where appropriate, also have playgrounds. Other playgrounds are already established at many schools and on private lands.

- **Do not establish a level of service standard for children’s play equipment.** Play equipment will be replaced as needed and established as generally a standard feature of all new community and neighborhood park facilities.

Policies and Objectives

- Include play features (not necessarily play structures) as a standard amenity within neighborhood and community parks. Where they support the special use, they should be incorporated into special use areas.

- Play structures should advance multiple child development goals, including interpretive learning, early reading, tactile skill development, etc.

- Puyallup should also consider the incorporation of different types of play features, not just play structures. This includes features such as spinners, swings, and net climbers, as well as natural play elements such as sand and water play or boulders.

- New play structures shall be ADA compliant. New equipment installations should strive to include various, innovative features to accommodate various skills and disabilities.

### Table 10-4: Facility Needs over 6-Year Planning Horizon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility type</th>
<th>Number of Facilities</th>
<th>Service Level Provided Currently</th>
<th>Service Level Goal</th>
<th>Needed Facilities to Meet Service Level Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseball Fields</strong></td>
<td>One (1)</td>
<td>1 field/37,980 residents</td>
<td>1 field/12,000 residents</td>
<td>Two (2) additional facilities needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Ballfields</strong></td>
<td>Eight (8)</td>
<td>1 field/4,747 residents</td>
<td>1 field/5,000 residents</td>
<td>Service level goal met**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Softball Fields</strong></td>
<td>Three (3)</td>
<td>1 field/12,660 residents</td>
<td>1 field/10,000 residents</td>
<td>One (1) additional facility needed**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soccer/Multi-Purpose Fields</strong></td>
<td>Zero (0)</td>
<td>0 fields/37,980 residents</td>
<td>1 field/8,000 residents</td>
<td>Five (5) additional facilities needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gymnasiums</strong></td>
<td>Two (2)</td>
<td>1 gym/18,990 residents</td>
<td>1 gym/14,000 residents</td>
<td>One (1) additional facility needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Needed facilities figure is based on the population projection of 41,394 residents over the 6-year planning horizon of this document (2014-2019) relative to the number of facilities present in 2013. The table is based on facilities with a defined Service Level goal.

**See discussion section on page 36 regarding capacity through the 6-year planning horizon of this document.

### IV. Other Recreation Facility Needs

This section discusses trends and needs for facilities already owned by the city or for new facilities identified through the public involvement process.
Parks, Recreation, & Open Space

Dog Parks

Needs Analysis
- Puyallup currently has one 2/3 acre, fenced, off-leash area for dogs. This was created in response to high demand from the public. Based on community input, the condition of the Clarks Creek dog park is unsatisfactory in terms of design and size and another dog park is a high priority. A dog park in the style of Marymoor Park, with wooded trails for walking, is preferred. The Advisory Board has selected a site at Wildwood Park to be the location of the second city off-leash dog park.

Policies and Objectives
- Maintain and consider features to improve the Clark’s Creek Park off-leash area.
- Prioritize the establishment of a dog park at Wildwood Park. Consider multiple phases of development related to the Wildwood Dog Park, including provisions for wooded trails for dogs.
- City dog parks should be at least two acres in size, be fenced with a double-gated entry, have nearby parking, and include amenities such as dog waste stations, water, benches, and trash cans.
- Areas for small dogs and all dogs should be standard features of dog parks.
- Surfacing the dog park should follow best management practices to allow for safe, year-round usage. The site should also be safe, not isolated, and noise impacts on neighbors should be considered.

Skate Parks

Needs Analysis
- The current skate park facility in Puyallup is quite popular and well-used. Interest remains high, particularly among youth, in having access to a dedicated skate facility. Skateboarding is one of the fastest growing sports in the nation. The Puyallup Police Department has in the past indicated that the current skate park location is not ideal since the facility is located on a dead end street. The current skate park should be maintained in its current location and configuration.

Policies and Objectives
- When developing new community park facilities, consider and study the needs of the local skating community for an additional skate park facility.
- Possible future skate park sites should designed using CPTED principles, have good visibility from nearby streets, be located in conjunction with other recreational facilities and should be near restrooms and food services.

Interactive Water Features/Spraygrounds

Needs Analysis
- Interactive water features, also known as spraygrounds, are spray features with no standing water. These facilities are lower in cost to build and operate than a swimming/wading pool, and still provide a way to cool off in the warm months. Spraygrounds can be provided at the local level, as well as at community and
regional scales. In many cases these facilities double as decorative additions to parks that are appealing even when water is not running.

- Based on the community interest in more diverse active recreation opportunities, there is a need for water play facilities in the community. **At least one sprayground should be provided at a central location; the Advisory Board moved forward in 2013 with design and installation of a sprayground at Pioneer Park, with possibly a second sprayground at Bradley Lake Park in the future. The sprayground at Pioneer Park is set to open in Summer 2014.**

**Policies and Objectives**

- Monitor the impacts of the Pioneer Park sprayground in relation to competing uses at park facilities, parking, traffic, circulation, etc. Report back to the Advisory Board after a full season of use regarding these issues.
- Consider a second sprayground location at Bradley Lake Park in the future. Incorporate findings of impacts analysis into location analysis.
- Locate sprayground to minimize impacts on surrounding uses and competing park amenities/features.
- Design spraygrounds to incorporate a number of different amenities for differing age groups.

**V. Level of Service Analysis**

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) provides a standardized Level of Service tool that jurisdictions have the option to use in objectively judging how well a city is serving its Parks, Recreation and Open Space needs. Use of the tool to determine the jurisdiction’s Level of Service is optional. The following table is offered by RCO for the Level of Service determination process.

**Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities**

This indicator measures the quantity of existing park and recreation facilities in a community. It is intended as a classic comparison of population to available facilities: it measures the difference between the existing per capita average of park and recreation facilities and the desired per capita average with respect to the desired quantity of facilities. It is based on goals found in local community plans, as well as national guidelines such as those published several years ago by the National Recreation and Park Association. Whether to include school facilities is a community choice.

**Example (from RCO):** your community may have a planned goal of 5 acres of park for each 1,000 people. Your current inventory is 3 acres for each 1,000 people. The difference is 2 acres per thousand, or 40 percent. The result is a “D” on the level of service.

**Analysis:**

- City of Puyallup neighborhood parks:
  - **Service Level Goal:** 1 acre/1,000 residents
  - **Service Level provided:** 1.26 acres/1,000 residents
- City of Puyallup community parks:
  - **Service Level Goal:** 5 acres/1,000 residents
  - **Service Level provided:** 5.29 acres/1,000 residents
- City of Puyallup **Level of Service (LOS) rating:** “A”
### Table 10-5: Level of Service Determination

#### Level of Service Summary – Local Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity Criteria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
<td>11-20%</td>
<td>21-30%</td>
<td>31-40%</td>
<td>&gt;41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent difference between existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities</td>
<td>&gt;60%</td>
<td>51-60%</td>
<td>41-50%</td>
<td>31-40%</td>
<td>&lt;30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreation opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Capacity</td>
<td>&gt;75%</td>
<td>61-75%</td>
<td>46-60%</td>
<td>30-45%</td>
<td>&lt;30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of demand met by existing facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality Criteria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency-Based Assessment</td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
<td>61-80%</td>
<td>41-60%</td>
<td>20-40%</td>
<td>&lt;20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Satisfaction</td>
<td>&gt;65%</td>
<td>51-65%</td>
<td>36-50%</td>
<td>25-35%</td>
<td>&lt;25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution and Access Criteria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population within Service Area</td>
<td>&gt;75%</td>
<td>61-75%</td>
<td>46-60%</td>
<td>30-45%</td>
<td>&lt;30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population within the following service areas (considering barriers to access):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.05 mile of a neighborhood park/trail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 miles of a community park/trail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 miles of a regional park/trail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
<td>61-80%</td>
<td>41-60%</td>
<td>20-40%</td>
<td>&lt;20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via food, bicycle, or public transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities

This indicator measures the percent of facilities that support or encourage active recreation opportunities. “Active recreation” is defined as predominantly muscle-powered: walking, jogging, paddling, cycling, field and court sports, and so on. The indicator provides a more direct measure of a park and recreation system’s ability to encourage participation in activities through the types of facilities (and potentially programs) it offers.

**Example (from RCO):** Your community has 40 park and recreation sites, 30 of which support active recreation, such as walking, field sports, court sports, and so on. The other 10 sites support “passive” recreation. The active sites are 75 percent of the total inventory. The result is an “A” on the level of service.

**Analysis:**

- City of Puyallup parks with “Active Recreation” amenities*:
  - Bradley Lake Park
  - Wildwood Park
  - Clark’s Creek Park
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

- DeCoursey Park
- Rainierwoods Park
- Sam Peach Park
- Brown Community Garden Park
- Pioneer Park
- Puyallup Skate Park
- Puyallup Rec Center and Sports Complex

- City of Puyallup parks classified as “Passive Recreation”:
  - Grayland Park
  - Manorwood Park
  - Montgomery Park

- City of Puyallup Active Recreation Level of Service
  - 10/13 parks classified to support active recreation
  - 77% of parks classified as active
  - Level of Service (LOS) rating: “A”

*Analysis excludes open space sites/tracts and Woodbine Cemetery

Facility Capacity

This indicator measures the existing capacity of a community’s park and recreation facilities. Whether to include school facilities is a community choice.

Example: You decide what your capacity may be, either the system as a whole, or specific site or facility types. You determine, whether by survey or estimate, the actual use and compare it to the capacity. Your ball fields have capacity for 100 regular season adult games, and you are being asked to schedule 125. You are meeting 80 percent of demand with your current capacity. The result is an “A” on the level of service.

Analysis:

- T-ball/Coach pitch - 90%
- Baseball/softball - 90%
- Select baseball - 70%
- Indoor soccer - 100%
- Flag football - 100%
- Basketball - 70%
- Average - 87%

- City of Puyallup overall Level of Service rating: “A”

Agency-Based Assessment

This indicator measures the current status or condition of existing park and recreation facilities, as determined by park and recreation staff. You assess the percentage of sites and facilities that are fully functional for the specific design and safety guidelines you have assigned to them.

Example: You assess your park and recreation inventory of 50 sites. You find that five are substandard; the rest, 90 percent, are fully functional according to your own standards. The result is an “A” on the level of service.

Analysis:

- Total developed parks (community and neighborhood) and special use sites: Fourteen (14)
- Total number of undeveloped parks in the city’s system: one(1) – Veteran’s Park
- Total number of developed park sites not meeting design or safety standards: One (1) - Most city parks are functioning as intended with no major changes or conversions of existing park lands planned at this time.
The Puyallup Skate Park should be considered as deficient for safety standards given its location at the end of a cul-de-sac street.

- Total number of undeveloped parks or parks not meeting design or safety standards: two (2)
- 13 of 15 = 87% meeting design and safety standards
- City of Puyallup Level of Service rating: “A”

Public Satisfaction

This indicator measures the public’s satisfaction with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing park and recreation facilities in their community.

*Example: You survey your community and find that 55 percent are satisfied or highly satisfied with your parks and recreation sites and facilities. The result is a “B” on the level of service.*

*Analysis:*

- 84% of survey respondents rated the condition of city parks facilities as either excellent or good. Less than 2% of respondents rated the condition of parks as fair or poor.
- City of Puyallup Level of Service rating: “A”

Population within Service Areas

This indicator measures the distribution of and population served by existing park and recreation facilities in a community. This indicator requires the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and should incorporate access points, barriers to access, and census block data into the analysis.

*Example: You map your community and compare service areas to population. You find that 55 percent of your population is within ½ mile of a local park. The result is a “C” on the level of service.*

*Analysis:*

- Analysis in GIS shows that some 38% of city residents live within one-half (1/2) mile of a neighborhood park (see map below).
- Analysis in GIS shows that all city residents live within five (5) miles of a community park (a five (5) mile radius covers the entire city and extends beyond the city limits).
- Regional park analysis is excluded from the City of Puyallup analysis due to the city not having a regional park classification or facility.
- City of Puyallup Level of Service ratings:
  - Neighborhood parks: LOS “D”
  - Community Parks: LOS “A”
  - Regional Parks: N/A
PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE

MAP 10-4: Neighborhood Park Service Area Analysis

City Limits
Urban Growth Area
Railroads
Neighborhood Park
1/2 Mile Service Area
Riverwalk Trail
Foothill Trail
Golf Courses

Colleges
High Schools
Middle Schools
Elementary Schools
Private Schools
Water Body

Neighborhood Park Service Area Analysis (1/2 Mile)
Access

This indicator measures the ability of people to access park and recreation facilities without a personal motorized vehicle. The measure is an estimate of pedestrian, bicycle, and public transportation access to park and recreation facilities.

Example: You have 100 park and recreation sites and 25 are in neighborhoods and can be accessed by using sidewalks. In total, you conclude that 35 sites are accessible without a car. That is 35 percent of the total inventory. The result is a “D” on the level of service.

Analysis:
- Thirteen (13) total sites analyzed by comparing City of Puyallup sidewalk map with park locations
- Currently, the Brown Community Garden Park and the Puyallup Rec Center have limited connectivity to sidewalks, and Wildwood park has limited frontages with sidewalks (23rd Ave only). Three (3) out of 13 park sites can be safely accessed by interconnected sidewalks; 3/13 sites = 85% access without car
- **City of Puyallup Level of Service rating: “A”**

*Analysis excludes open space sites/tracts, undeveloped park sites (Veteran’s Park) and Woodbine cemetery.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10-6: Level of Service Analysis Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity Criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities that Support Active Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality Criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency-based assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution and Access Criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population within Service Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-motorized access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. VISION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

Puyallup’s values and the community’s aspirations for the future provide the guiding principles for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. This chapter focuses on the vision, goals, and objectives that illustrate the preferred future for Puyallup’s parks and open spaces. These elements also form a planning framework for the recommendations, strategies, and actions that appear later in this Plan.

Vision Statement

During the Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan process, the current vision statement was developed that is based on community priorities/input and informs the goals and objectives of the plan overall:

“To create a more vibrant community, Puyallup’s parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs will offer a wide variety of recreation experiences and open space opportunities to serve all age groups and abilities, linked through a comprehensive system of walking, biking and hiking trails”

The vision statement provides a foundation for the goals, objectives, and strategies contained in this Plan. As such, it will guide the development of Puyallup’s park system and the provision of recreation services.
Goals and objectives form the framework for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. A goal is a general statement describing an outcome the City wishes to provide. Goals typically do not change over time unless community values or economic conditions make it necessary. Objectives are more specific statements that describe a means to achieving goals, and are measurable. Objectives may change over time.

**Community Involvement**

**P-1** Actively seek community involvement in planning and development of park and recreation facilities and programs.

- **P - 1.1** Seek neighborhood involvement in programming and design of neighborhood park facilities.
- **P - 1.2** Seek broad-based community involvement in programming and design of community park facilities. Explore community volunteer opportunities to improve the condition and development of park facilities.
- **P - 1.3** Encourage public involvement in development of recreation programs. Involve private league sports clubs (e.g. soccer, football, Lacrosse, etc.) in the future development plans for city athletic facilities/fields and support their use of city recreational field facilities.
- **P - 1.4** Encourage community advocacy for park and recreation facilities and programs.
- **P - 1.5** Support the Park and Recreation Advisory Board as the forum for public discussion of parks and recreation issues.
- **P - 1.6** Facilitate and participate actively in “Friends of” organizations in the city that relate to the city’s parks and open space system.
- **P - 1.7** Use various forms of outreach – including use of social media (e.g. Facebook, twitter, etc.) to keep the citizens at large informed regarding parks planning and recreation programs.
- **P - 1.8** Support the establishment of a private Parks Foundation whereby interested citizens collect and contribute funding for park and recreational facility development.

**P-2** Provide for a broad range of park and recreation activities, programming and experiences for all users, addressing all community members. Include cultural programs and activities within the community.

- **P - 2.1** Promote active recreation activities through the development of multi-use athletic fields.
- **P - 2.2** Promote passive recreation activities through the development of areas for day use activities including picnicking.
- **P - 2.3** Promote the development of trails for bicycle and pedestrian recreational and commuter use, linking community activity areas and focusing on areas suited to interpretive activities and facilities.
- **P - 2.4** Provide a visual connection to the Puyallup River through the Riverwalk Trail, and opportunities for fishing and general access through the trails system.
- **P - 2.5** Provide diverse recreation programs and activities meeting changing interests and trends.
- **P - 2.6** Promote senior programs and activities.
- **P - 2.7** Promote the development and delivery of teen programs and activities through cooperative use of school facilities.
- **P - 2.8** Develop park facilities utilizing urban planning approaches that promote physical activity.
P - 2.9 Establish funding and programmatic efforts to support the city’s designation as a Tree City USA, including Arbor Day celebrations and Parks Appreciation day activities.

P - 2.10 In an effort to promote and highlight historical and other important facilities in the community, such as the Meeker Mansion, and associated cultural values, consider supporting the establishment of private parks, such as the proposed Centennial Park, that are contiguous with such historical and other important facilities.

P - 3 Promote acquisition of park land that provides maximum benefits through concurrent and compatible uses.

P - 3.1 Efficiently use public funds by seeking opportunities for joint-use and maintenance of park sites for recreation and storm drainage management.

P - 3.2 Use the potential for environmental management as a site selection requirement.
   a. Management activities could include stormwater management, bioremediation, natural area preservation, etc. For example, as described in the City’s LIFT program, stormwater system improvements in the Willows Pond/Bradley Lake Park drainage basin will improve both area water quality, as well as enhance both visual and recreational amenities.
   b. Seek opportunities for use of portions of park sites for environmental management through innovative design.

P - 3.3 Promote the acquisition of public open space areas.
   a. Promote acquisition of environmentally sensitive areas, which are significant to the character of the community.
   b. Promote interpretive and educational use of open space when appropriate.

P - 3.4 Promote the development of community parks focused around unique natural features.

P - 4 Make park and recreation facilities accessible to community residents.

P - 4.1 Locate new facilities in locations where they are readily accessed by the population they are intended to serve.

P - 4.2 Promote the development of a non-motorized circulation system providing access to park and recreation facilities.

P - 4.3 Consider designing and locating new recreation buildings in such a manner that they can serve as emergency shelters.

P - 4.4 Promote the development of neighborhood parks within walking distance of residential neighborhoods.

P - 4.5 Continue ADA improvements to allow use and access to parks and recreation facilities.

P - 4.6 Include considerations for access in new facilities where appropriate and feasible.

P - 4.7 Promote a network of off-street trails using natural open space areas, parks, utility corridors, and other features. This network can be supplemented with on-street connections where needed to create a system of trail loops throughout the city.

P - 4.8 Provide connections between employment sites, recreational and park facilities, and residential uses that encourage both recreational use and provide opportunities for commuting. For example, provide a trail network serving various South Hill employment sites such as Pierce College and the South Hill Business and Technology Center to access recreational and park sites, residential areas, and provide a connection to other area destinations.
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P-5  **Strive for a broad-based approach to funding park and recreation facility improvements.**

- P - 5.1  Provide park and recreation facility improvements commensurate with growth.
- P - 5.2  Actively seek grants and other assistance in funding park and recreation facilities and programs.
- P - 5.3  Encourage donation of land and improvements where consistent with the Plan.
- P - 5.4  Apply LIFT award funding to create park and trail development that supports the long term plan for South Hill to grow as an employment and residential center.

P-6  **Provide for maintenance commensurate with new improvements.**

- P - 6.1  Establish quantifiable guidelines and provide funding for facilities maintenance staff and equipment commensurate with new facilities.
- P - 6.2  Minimize maintenance requirements through attention to design.
- P - 6.3  Promote the use of native and drought-tolerant plants.
- P - 6.4  Promote laborsaving improvements including irrigation and the use of new innovations in equipment.
- P - 6.5  Consider the use of alternative field surfaces and life-cycle costing with proposed improvements.
- P - 6.6  Partner with local interest groups, the Pierce Conservation District and non-profits on the organization of volunteer events and stewardship programs which promote active involvement and stewardship of the city’s natural/critical area and urban forestry resources.
- P - 6.7  In accordance with Tree City USA standards, develop annual maintenance and establishment work programs for the city’s urban forestry resources located on city parks and open space land.

P-7  **Promote cooperative agreements in community parks and neighborhoods.**

- P - 7.1  Seek opportunities for locating parks and recreation improvements on existing and future school district properties including:
  a.  Sports fields;
  b.  Playground equipment; and
  c.  Community center facilities (e.g., meeting rooms, classrooms, gyms, etc. open to public during off-hours).
- P - 7.2  Promote volunteerism including youth organizations, community service organizations, and businesses.
- P - 7.3  Work with private organizations in tailoring programs and facilities.
- P - 7.4  Explore a community grant program whereby neighborhood groups develop projects and apply for community and city grant funds for activities and facility improvements.
- P - 7.5  Seek partnerships with groups such as Valley Arts United, Puyallup Main Street Association, Puyallup Historical Society at Meeker Mansion, Puyallup Public Schools and Washington State Fair Board to develop and implement cultural programs and activities.
- P - 7.6  Promote stewardship of the city’s parks natural resources through stewardship programs and activities.
E. PARK FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

This chapter provides an overview of each park facility and outlines the Master Plans for Puyallup’s park system.

Park System Concept
The concept for Puyallup’s park system, following from the vision statement presented in the preceding section, is to provide varied and accessible recreation opportunities throughout the city, supplemented by specialized sites that offer unique experiences. The parks are intended to be linked by designated pedestrian and bicyclist routes connecting the parks to each other, to destinations within the community, and to the Puyallup River. The Puyallup park and trail system is be eventually linked to the regional system of trails, connecting Puyallup residents to countywide and regional resources.

Park Land Standards

Provide at least 6 acres of neighborhood and community park land per 1,000 residents.
- Provide five (5) acres of community park land per 1,000 residents.
- Provide one (1) acre of neighborhood park land per 1,000 residents.

Provide neighborhood and community parks within convenient distance of users.
- Provide a community park within at least 1.5 miles of each resident.
- Provide a neighborhood park within at least ¾ mile of each resident.
- Consider accessibility to the entire community when locating new special use areas. Because of the major arterials and railroad, as well as the topography, some areas of Puyallup are relatively distant from existing special use sites.

Park Facility Plan

- Park Identification: Existing park sites are labeled by park name. Proposed park site areas are identified with a reference number.

- Park Locations: On the Proposed Facility Plan map, general vicinities for proposed parks are identified with a circle identifying general areas where new parks could be established. The actual locations will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost, park development standards, and property owner’s willingness to sell or donate land. Existing parks are color coded by park classification. Park facility development associated with the rehabilitation of stormwater facilities such as Willows Pond on South Hill are addresses in the Capital Facilities Element, the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), and the city’s LIFT program.

Map 10-5: Proposed Facility Plan on the next page is a graphic representation illustrating the overall concept for where future parks and amenities should be located in Puyallup. The plan takes into account projected population growth, current land availability, and the ability of the city to acquire land in meaningful locations. The plan map is a conceptual representation and is not intended to pinpoint exact locations for new sites.
Map 10-5: Proposed Facilities Plan

- Possible Community Park Area
- Possible Neighborhood Park Area
- Veterans Park
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Facilities
- Undeveloped

Proposed Facilities Plan
I. Park Master Planned Improvements

This section provides an overview of Puyallup’s parks and outlines the Master Plans for each park site. This section is organized by park classifications: community parks, neighborhood parks, special use/open space areas and undeveloped park sites.

Community Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10-7: Community Park Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Lake Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark’s Creek Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildwood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Community Park (CP-1): East Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Community Park (CP-2): West Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bradley Lake Park

Bradley Lake Park is a 58-acre community park. The City of Puyallup voters approved a bond issue in 1997 to purchase what was an undeveloped site which included a 12-acre lake, Bradley Lake. The lake was created by a peat harvesting operation run by the Bradley family in the 1950s and 1960s. The Bradley Lake Park site possesses high visual quality and distinctive natural features that combined offer great opportunities for a wide variety of recreational activities.

A master plan was created for the site in 2000 and was developed in phases as funding became available. The park now provides fishing areas, walking trails, a covered picnic area, two restrooms, two playgrounds, two youth ballfields, and a large open grass area.

Consistent with the City’s 2008 Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) Program, several stormwater improvement projects have been identified for the Willows Pond/Bradley Lake Park drainage basin. These improvements will improve water quality flowing into the Puyallup River and Puget Sound, as well as provide opportunities for higher levels of urban density to support employment, business, and housing goals for the City and South Hill. These improvements will also create and enhance recreational amenities in this area by establishing a system of water features that complement future South Hill land uses and trail system.
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Current Park Amenities
- Youth ball fields
- 12-acre lake
- Playground
- Walking paths
- Manicured open space areas
- Covered picnic shelter
- Parking, restrooms, seating

Future Planned Improvements
- Enhance trail connections for pedestrians; in particular create a link to the trail developed through the Pierce College campus that connects to Wildwood Park Drive. Include the installation of identification and wayfinding signage.
- Study the issue of installing a sprayground at this location. This project will need to include a new restroom at the park as well.
- Pond edge restoration to improve plant functions along lake edge.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Clark’s Creek Parks (North and South)

Clark's Creek Park is nestled beside Clark's Creek and spans 63 acres. The park is divided into two distinct parks (north and south) containing various amenities and improvements: a natural area (south park), an open lawn/picnic area with an off-leash dog area (south park), and a sports area (north park). Access to the natural area and open lawn/picnic area, also known as Clarks Creek Park South, is along the southeast portion of the park at the western end of 12th Avenue SW coming from 14th Street SW. Primary access to the sports area portion of the park is from the north along 7th Avenue SW just south of DeCoursey Park.

The natural area is in the southernmost portion of the park and abuts a large tract of land owned by the Washington Department of Wildlife. The vast majority of the of this area functions as a wildlife habitat and surrounds some active portions of the park. It has areas of open water with springs, streams, wetlands, and typical Northwest forest lands. The WDFW properties, as well as the City of Puyallup’s Clarks Creek Parks, maintain an unmapped system of hiking and walking trails throughout. A future project involving citizen participation will help to map and identify this trail network.

The open lawn/picnic area is passive in nature and contrasts with the more active area to the north. The design intent of these two adjoining areas is to achieve a balance between active and passive recreation experiences without destroying fragile natural areas. This balance should be continued and enhanced.

The sports area, located in Clarks Creek Park North, contains some of the most heavily utilized active recreation facilities in the city’s park system. Its features include four lighted tennis courts, a lighted softball field, an exercise trail, an open play area, playground, restrooms and picnic shelters.
FIGURE 10-3: Clark’s Creek Parks (North and South)

Current Park Amenities
- Ball fields
- Playground equipment
- Manicured open space areas
- Off-leash dog park
- Tennis Courts
- Walking/hiking trails
- Parking, restrooms, seating

Future Planned Improvements
- Tennis court resurfacing
- Tennis court lighting
- On-going stream edge and wetland restoration
- Trail improvements, including installation of identification and wayfinding signage.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Wildwood Park

Wildwood Park is a community park located at 23rd Avenue SE and 9th St. SE. This community park is 80 acres in size and contains substantial stands of mature second growth timber, 1930s Works Progress Administration-built structures, and meandering roadways. Use areas include a playground, restrooms, two youth ballfields, twelve covered picnic shelters, a day camp facility, exercise trails, several paths, a caretaker’s house, and a historic water reservoir, which was the City’s first swimming pool. There are two entrances to the park from a principal arterial. Interior circulation in the park has been improved with the addition of signs and pull-out areas.

The park’s current master plan recognizes the importance of the protection, interpretation and management of the park’s natural and historical areas. It recommends restoration of historic elements and adding interpretive features that will help visitors appreciate some of the historic assets. The plan also recognizes forest management as an essential component to preserving and enhancing the natural features and addressing future development proposals.

New improvements include the addition of the city’s second off-leash dog park facility; the location currently earmarked for the dog park is along the eastern edge of the park, north of 23rd Ave SE, accessing off of 17th St SE.
The new planned Wildwood dog park is anticipated to span some 2.3 acres in a cleared area of the park used previously for gravel resource extraction. The location is lower than the roadway and neighborhood to the west, providing a topographical and vegetative buffer to the surrounding residential land uses. Off street parking will be provided at the site and 17th St SE provides some overflow parking capacity. The facility is planned to have two separate areas, one for small dogs (e.g. 30 lbs or less) and one for all dogs. Water for dogs, covered gathering shelters for owners and refuse containers will be included in the overall design. Double-gated entry systems will allow for safe dog access; appropriate surfacing of the park will provide year-round accessibility for dog owners. One concept is to also include some dog obstacle courses as well as future planned phases to include dog walking trails in the wooded areas of the park, in the style of Marymoor Park.

**Current Park Amenities**
- Youth ball fields
- Playground
- Covered picnic shelters (12)
- Day camp area
- Walking pathways (hiking paths)
- Manicured open space areas
- Parking, restrooms, seating

**Future Planned Improvements**
- 2.3 acre dog park
- Additional children’s play structure
- Trail improvements, including mapping, identification and wayfinding signage.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.
A need for two additional community parks was identified during the needs assessment; this is based on the geographical analysis (e.g. what areas of the city are not served by community parks within the Distance Service Area goal of 1.5 miles) and population growth analysis which shows the city will run out of its current park capacity as the city grows over time. A new community park is recommended in the general area of East Valley/Shaw-Pioneer area.

Given that this sub-area is more isolated from single-family residential land uses in the city, the CP-1 planned community park is envisioned to be established to meet the growing needs for recreational facilities in the city, particularly soccer/multi-purpose fields.

**Development Guidelines**

- Acquire a collection of parcels in this general vicinity that collectively would be large enough to accommodate a park with recreational amenities needed to address the city’s Service Level Goals. No individual property is targeted; it is expected that a collection of parcels would be needed to address the recreational facilities that are intended to be included in a community park in this general area.
- The site design should attempt to capture and integrate the agricultural heritage of this sub-area of the Puyallup Valley.
- The site design shall be sensitive to the natural resources of the area, including floodplains, wetlands and associated habitat. Habitat and water resource restoration should be strongly considered to be incorporated into the park design, where appropriate.
- If the park is located within the Puyallup River shoreline planning area, site design shall be compliant with the city’s local shoreline master program (SMP) and state Shoreline Management Act (SMA), including public access to the city’s shoreline in this area.
- Where feasible and appropriate, the site design shall consider the incorporation of any future planned levee setback areas.
- The site should be appropriately buffered from other incompatible land uses, such as light industrial and residential uses.
- Develop a master plan for the site that incorporates amenities appropriate for community park locations (sports fields, picnic areas, parking, restrooms, open lawn areas, etc.).
- Implement the master plan as the surrounding area develops. Implementation can be phased, if necessary.
- Provide local linkages between the park and existing bike route and trail systems, including key connections to the Riverwalk Trail and the Foothills Trail.
- This site should include additional baseball and youth ballfields, ideally in a complex. Soccer/multi-purpose fields should also be included.
- Develop soccer field facilities to be multi-purpose and suitably sized for other field sports such as football, rugby, and lacrosse.
- If financially feasible, artificial turf fields with lighting should be constructed. Artificial turf fields reduce overall field need by providing more usable hours at field sites. The turf also allows expanded seasons of play, including during rainy weather. In addition, the fields will have overall decreased watering and maintenance costs. Artificial turf does need replacement about every ten years, so a turf replacement budget strategy should be developed if artificial turf is provided.
An additional community park will be needed in the West Hills area. Acquisition of a site is anticipated to serve the needs of the local community in West Hills, annexed in January 2009, as well as the community at large.

Development Guidelines

- Acquire a site that is at least 30 acres in size, with at least half the acreage developable. It may be difficult to find a large single parcel of land in this area. Multiple parcels of land may need to be acquired over a longer period of time to aggregate enough land for a community park in this area. If a smaller site is found, it should have at least 15 acres of developable land.
- Develop a master plan for the site that incorporates amenities appropriate for community park locations (sports fields, picnic areas, parking, restrooms, open lawn areas, etc.).
- Implement the master plan as the area develops. Implementation can be phased, if necessary.
- Provide local linkages between the park and existing bike route and trail systems.
- Assess the demand for sport fields based on the existing and projected population at the time of the park’s development, and provide a field mix at the park accordingly.

Neighborhood Parks

Table 10-8: Neighborhood Park Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Parks</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DeCoursey Park</td>
<td>8.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayland Park</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manorwood Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery Park</td>
<td>.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainier Woods Park</td>
<td>7.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Peach Park</td>
<td>5.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Community Park</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48 acres total (2013)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Neighborhood Park (NP-1): Veteran’s Park</td>
<td>2.0 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Neighborhood Park (NP-2): Brown Property</td>
<td>Minimum of 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55 acres total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DeCoursey Park

DeCoursey Park is a 7.3 acre neighborhood park in the southwest part of the City, developed around Clark’s Creek. Historically, there has been confusion regarding where DeCoursey Park ends and Clark’s Creek Park begins. DeCoursey Park is
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located north of 7th Avenue SW and Clark’s Creek Park North. The park features a duck pond with two fishing piers, a restroom building, a picnic shelter, play equipment, and a path system around the pond’s edge.

Continuing problems at this site include duck and grass overpopulation and poor water quality in the duck pond. Grass areas are often fouled with duck fecal matter. People continue to feed the ducks although there are signs that advise against the practice. The poor water quality of the pond is negatively impacting Clark’s Creek water quality in relation to fecal coliform levels since it is connected to the duck pond.

WSU extension campus, in conjunction with community members (“Friends of DeCoursey Park”), have in recent years undertaken outreach and education efforts to further discourage duck feeding at the pond as well as make improvements to the pond edge where duck traffic has degraded the vegetative resources along the shoreline of the artificial pond.

Current Park Amenities
- 8.12 acre neighborhood park
- Man-made diversion pond
- Playground equipment
- Manicured open space areas
- Walking trail
- Covered picnic shelters
- Parking, restrooms, seating

Future Planned Improvements
- Water quality of Clark’s Creek should be a high priority because of the Endangered Species Act and TMDL water quality issues. Improvement of water quality from the pond should remain a top priority for the park. Salmonid species return annually to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife hatchery located upstream of DeCoursey and Clark’s Creek Parks. Work with the Friends of DeCoursey Park should continue to foster stewardship of the park long-term.
- Play equipment replacement
- Pond/stream edge restoration
- Wetland restoration
- On-going public education—“Don’t Feed the Ducks”
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Grayland Park

Grayland Park is a 2.34 acre neighborhood park adjacent to the War Memorial Community Center. It has areas devoted to picnicking, play equipment and open play. The park is located in the central business district/downtown area of the city and provides open space to nearby residents. The park is flanked to the west and east by S Meridan and 2nd Street SE, major arterial roadways with high traffic volumes.
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Current Park Amenities

- 3.2 acre Neighborhood Park
- 13,525 sq ft Memorial Center (multi-purpose center with gym, classrooms and offices)
- Playground equipment
- Manicured open space areas
- Parking, restrooms, seating

Future Planned Improvements

- Fill-in wading pool and convert to outdoor basketball courts.
- Study the feasibility of adding another gymnasium to the War Memorial Building when considering gymnasium needs for the community.
- Grayland Park should continue to undergo improvements that increase the park user’s enjoyment and safety.
- Add trees and other vegetation to the park site to enhance the sites image as a neighborhood park.

Manorwood Park

Manorwood Park is a 5 acre neighborhood park located in the southeast part of the city between 35\textsuperscript{th} Avenue SE and Manorwood Drive SE. It is a largely undeveloped park except for the grassed area for open play, a play area and parking lot. The rest of the park is wooded except for a stormwater detention pond.

Current Park Amenities

- Children’s play equipment
- Manicured open space areas
- Parking improvements
- Native open space areas

Future Planned Improvements

- Add irrigation to park facility.
- Continue to provide recreation opportunities for nearby residents, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve neighborhood open space.
- Improve neighborhood pedestrian connections to the park by increasing visibility through selective clearing and widening of trails through the wooded portions.

Montgomery Park

Montgomery Park is a .49 acre neighborhood park; the site has almost no amenities and is covered almost completely by aging concrete surfacing. A building is also present on site with little to no use of the structure for recreation purposes. This park site’s amenities are limited and serve only the residents in close proximity to the site.

Current Park Amenities

- Paving, recreation building.

Future Planned Improvements

- As an implementation item, hold an open house at the site to better understand the usage of the site, benefits of the property and concepts to re-purpose the property with local residents.
• Consider concepts such as re-vegetating the property as a neighborhood ‘garden’ spot with possibly raised garden beds for community gardening. Rain gardens, as well as other Low Impact Development/Green Stormwater Infrastructure should be installed on the property to demonstrate sustainable stormwater practices.

• Consider other alternative improvements to the park, including recreational amenities such as outdoor basketball or other specialized amenities such as a batting cage.

• This park is smaller than recommended for a neighborhood park; its size and limited amenities should not be used as a model for other neighborhood park sites.

• Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Rainier Woods Park

Rainier Woods is a 7.57 acre neighborhood park located in the southeast part of the City just off Cherokee Boulevard SE. The park contains a grassy area for open play, a play structure, swings, one youth baseball field, a hard surface play area including two basketball courts, a picnic area, a parking lot, and trails connecting to surrounding neighborhoods.

**Current Park Amenities**
- Basketball courts
- Youth ball fields
- Manicured open space areas
- Walking pathways
- Open field

**Future Planned Improvements**
- Restroom facility.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Sam Peach Park

Sam Peach is a 5.69 acre neighborhood park, located in the northwest part of Puyallup at 10th Avenue and 15th Street NW. Facilities include a youth ballfield, a large multi-use area with two small backstops, a walking path, a children’s play area, a restroom, benches, and a small parking lot.

**Current Park Amenities**
- One (1) youth baseball field
- Playground equipment
- Walking pathway
- Manicured open space areas
- Parking, restrooms, seating

**Future Planned Improvements**
- Additional off-street parking.
- Consider the addition of a small picnic shelter, since the site already has a restroom.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.
Brown Community Park

The Brown Community Park is a 17.3 acre parcel of neighborhood park land which houses the city’s community garden program. A number of raised garden beds are located along the 19th Ave SW frontage of the park; other improvements include a bench, garden shed and notification board. Other improvements include a network of informal trails throughout the property. The trail network system is unmapped; the trails span the entire north-south area of the park.

The park also contains some critical areas, including a substantial portion of Silver Creek. Areas of Silver Creek on the property are suffering from erosion and undercutting issues (due to high winter water flows) that are contributing to major sediment loads downstream in the Clarks Creek basin. Erosion control issues will need to be addressed long-term.

Current Park Amenities

- Community garden plots with ancillary improvements
- Informal trail network.

Future Planned Improvements

- Additional garden beds
- Trail improvements, including mapping, identification and wayfinding signage.
- Stream restoration and erosion control
- Develop the park over the long term as an arboretum, maintaining the park’s wooded character

Proposed Neighborhood Park (NP-1) – Veteran’s Park

The Veteran’s Park site is a two (2) acre undeveloped park located in the NE section of the city along the Puyallup River. The site currently serves as a trail head to the western section of the Puyallup Riverwalk trail; the site is located along 5th Street NE at the Veteran’s Memorial Bridge. The site contains riparian zones related to the Puyallup River as well as possible stream side wetlands and floodplain areas. Some off-street parking is present on site and the area is heavily used by fishing enthusiasts during the annual salmon runs.

The effort to designate the site as a neighborhood park was led by the “Friends of the Riverwalk Trail”. City staff worked with the Friends of the Riverwalk Trail and the public to develop a park master plan in early 2013. The site is scheduled to be developed as a neighborhood park in the coming years.
FIGURE 10-5: Proposed – Veteran’s Park

Future Planned Improvements
- Covered picnic shelter
- Restroom building
- Children’s play equipment
- Shoreline public access
- Parking lot improvements
- Extension of the Riverwalk Trail (under the Veteran’s Memorial bridge)

The city will need to acquire additional land for a neighborhood park to serve areas outside of the ¾ mile distance service area. The following guidelines should be used during the planning of land acquisition and development of a park master plan.

Recommendations
- Acquire a site at least three acres in size. Alternatively, the City could pursue a joint use agreement on a site that provides two to three acres of public use area.
- Develop a master plan for the site that includes neighborhood park amenities (playground, open turf area, picnic facilities, possibly basketball courts or small sports fields for unscheduled play, etc.).
- Implement the master plan, constructing the park when funding is available.
- Provide local linkages between the park and existing bike route and trail systems.
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Special Use and Open Space Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Use Areas</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Park (including Pavilion and activity center)*</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Skate Park*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Valley Sports &amp; Recreation Center*</td>
<td>25.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbine Cemetery*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee Park Open Space tract**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Creek Restoration site**</td>
<td>11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeker Creek Restoration site**</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead Man’s Pond site**</td>
<td>8.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR512 Open Space tract**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverwalk Trail*</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>99.81 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Special use area  
** Open space area

Pioneer Park

Pioneer Park is Puyallup’s first public park and was established in 1889. It is a 3.91 acre special use park located in the heart of downtown. The park serves as a location for community events such as concerts and as a home for the Puyallup Farmer’s Market (which also uses the Pavilion located at one side of the park). It also serves as a neighborhood park for nearby residents. The park has a statue of Ezra Meeker (a pioneer citizen), a Veteran’s Memorial, children’s play area, , open grassy area, benches, and mature trees. The city’s first sprayground is scheduled to be installed at the park in 2014. This park is located next to the library, the Puyallup Activity Center, and across the street from City Hall.

Construction of the library in 2001 along the southwest corner of the park included a plaza and upgrades to the park, increasing Pioneer Park’s role as a downtown hub. The library parking lot accommodates 113 vehicles, and can provide parking for park users. The addition of trees and plantings at the library adds more greenery to the park’s western edge and softens the transition to the library building. The new paving and multiple seating walls increases the opportunity for pedestrian gatherings and casual seating in this portion of the park.

Current Park Amenities

- 2 acre special use park
- 12,000 sq ft Activity Center
- 8,600 sq ft Pavilion space
- Playground equipment
- Wading pool (to be discontinued when sprayground opens)
- Rotary bandstand/stage
- Pedestrian plazas
- Manicured open space areas
- Parking, restrooms, seating
Future Planned Improvements

- Sprayground
- Playground equipment replacement

Puyallup Skate Park

This is a 10,000 square foot skate park on a .5 acre site that accommodates skateboards, rollerblades, and bicycles. The park is adjacent to the Riverwalk Trail on 4th Street NW, located on a part of a city-owned maintenance yard. The park includes spectator seating and a restroom. Parking is available for 15 vehicles adjacent to the park and the skate park is lighted year round.

Future Planned Improvements

- Maintain a skate park in Puyallup; no major changes or upgrades planned. This site currently serves the needs of the community. If the maintenance yard is relocated the skate park should be replaced. This could occur at a stand-alone site, or a skate park could be incorporated into a community park.

Puyallup Valley Sports & Recreation Center

This 25-acre multipurpose sports complex is located on Valley Ave in the NW quadrant of the city, housing both recreational fields (Puyallup Valley Sports Complex) as well as the Puyallup Recreation Center. The complex features two 300-foot softball fields, one 400-foot baseball field, restroom/concession building, play equipment, a ¾ mile asphalt trail circling the fields, and an adjacent 225 car parking lot. The fields are lighted which extends the usage of this facility into the evening hours.

Current Park Amenities

- 25 acre special use area
- Two (2) regulation softball fields
- One (1) regulation baseball field
- Children’s play equipment
- Recreation center
  - Gymnasium
  - Work out center
  - Racquetball courts
  - Outdoor tennis courts
- Manicured open space areas
- Walking path
- Parking, restrooms, seating

Future Planned Improvements

- Exterior building upgrades
- Play equipment replacements
- Tennis court resurfacing and enclosure (tournament grade indoor facility planned)
- Tournament grade field lighting at sport complex fields
- Provide better connection of this site to the North Puyallup neighborhood, which is not served by a neighborhood or community park.
- Continue to provide upgrades and renovations at the site, as needed.

Woodbine Cemetery

The Woodbine Cemetery is a 30 acre parcel that is owned and operated by the city of Puyallup. The grass covered slopes provide a tranquil park like setting on this prominent hillside south of downtown. The cemetery forms a pleasant open space buffer between busy SR-512 and the residential area to the west.

Recommendations

- Continue to manage the cemetery as a separate budget.
Silver Creek Restoration Site

The Silver Creek site is an environmental restoration tract where Silver Creek was taken out of a roadside ditch system and re-channelized through a set of city-owned parcels. A set of trails loop through the property. The property is divided into two distinct sections, an upper property south of 12th Ave SW and a lower property just north of 12th Ave SW.

Current Park Amenities
- 11 acre open space area
- Hiking/walking trail network
- Stream restoration plantings
- Seating areas

Future Planned Improvements
- Stream edge restoration and ongoing maintenance
- Trail improvements, including surfacing and connections,
- wayfinding signage and pet waste bags

DeadMan’s Pond Site

This 8.66 acre parcel was acquired by the city in 2012 as part of the Pierce County Conservation Futures program; the city primarily acquired the site for watershed and habitat preservation purposes. The site is upland of a large pond wetland – Dead Man’s Pond. The pond itself once was home to the Western Pond Turtle, a state listed endangered species. Due to the presence of residential properties and disturbance of natural resources surrounding the pond, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife staff captured the turtle around 2011 and relocated it into the state breeding and recovery program.

The city completed outreach with neighboring property owners during the update process in 2013 regarding the possible use of the property for a trail. Due to overwhelming opposition to the development of the property for any purpose other than open space, the parcel is not planned to be used for any recreational purpose at this time. The property will remain in open space status and only improved where opportunities are present in the future.
Future Planned Improvements

- Improve vegetation and habitat resources at the site
- Continue to work with surrounding property owners regarding condition of buffer vegetation
- Continue to work voluntarily with property owners of the pond and surrounding upland to further conserve the Pond and its resources
- No planned park or recreational improvements at this site

Other Open Space Tracts

- **Cherokee Park Open Space tract** – 4.1 acre wooded open space tract north of Rainerwoods Park. This tract is intended to remain in an undeveloped, vegetated state long-term.

- **Meeker Creek Restoration site** – 7.8 acre open space tract that is planned to be used to re-channelize Meeker Creek through in a fashion similar to the Silver Creek restoration site. No recreational amenities are planned for this site.

- **SR512 Open Space tract** – Nearly 5 acre tract between SR512 and South Meridian. The site abuts the Fairfield Inn motel and contains significant natural features, including riverine wetlands, tributary stream(s) and sleep slopes. While the site is intended to remain in protected status long term, not much is known about the resources on site or restoration/improvement opportunities of the site. Explore site for restoration/clean-up opportunities.

Indoor Recreation Centers

Puyallup has a variety of indoor facilities. The existing facilities appear to be serving the City’s need for both active and passive indoor space well.

**Recommendations**

- Maintain the existing indoor recreation facilities in good condition, and upgrade as needed to support recreation use.

- Consider improvements to the Pavilion to support or increase its rental potential (e.g., improved kitchen facilities). The cost of any improvements should be considered in relation to the potential expanded marketability of this already very successful facility.

- As previously noted, consider adding a second gymnasium to the Puyallup Recreation Center.

- If the War Memorial Center gymnasium is expanded or redeveloped, the addition of recreation program or fitness space should be considered, to provide additional active indoor recreation space closer to downtown. While the Puyallup Recreation Center is a great facility for active indoor recreation, it is located on the north edge of the City and access can be difficult due to traffic. With downtown revitalization efforts, activities are being focused in the downtown area and increased active recreation space near downtown would be beneficial.

**Table 10-10: Indoor Recreation Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation Facility</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War Memorial Center</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Park Pavilion</td>
<td>10,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Recreation Center</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puyallup Activity Center</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Square Feet</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,635</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Trails

In the online survey, participants ranked trail activities high for both current and preferred recreation participation, but the single largest reason for not using pathways is the lack of trails and connections. Additionally, almost 75% of respondents cited walking and biking trials as very important to the city’s overall parks network; another 59% cited hiking trials as very important alongside multi-use pathways.
While survey respondents cited trails as a top priority, much of the city’s existing trial networks in the city’s parks are unmapped and the public likely does not know much about them, their condition, distance, connections, etc. The survey results highlight a need for an expanded trail system in Puyallup and further effort to map and highlight the existing trial resources present in city parks.

**Trails and connections were very popular and emerged as one of the highest priorities for online survey respondents. Within Pierce County as a whole and the Northwest in general, trail-related activities are among the most popular, both in terms of frequency of participation and percent of the population participating. There is a demand for more trail facilities in Puyallup, and for more interconnections.**

In 2008, The City received the Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) award which will provide the City with up to 1 million dollars a year for 25 years for infrastructure improvements. Among the projects identified in that application were trails within the South Hill area. These trails, which will be associated with the installation of high capacity telecommunication conduit, will serve both the area retail and office businesses targeted for employment growth and the existing and future residential uses in the area. Trail destinations include Pierce College, the South Hill Business and Technology Center, the South Hill Mall, recreational sites such as Bradley Lake Park, and future transit hubs and residential sites.

The city will be updating its Comprehensive Plan and associated Transportation Element in 2014-2015; during that process, a non-motorized transportation plan (NMTP) and map will be created and adopted. The NMTP will outline the city plan for a connected system of walkways and bikeways throughout the city, including connections to parks. The NMTP should be reviewed by the Advisory Board when review of the NMTP is presented for review and adoption.

**Riverwalk Trail**

**FIGURE 10-7: Riverwalk Trail**

Puyallup’s Riverwalk Trail is a multi-use trail approximately 5 miles in length, beginning at the westerly city limit and ending at the east Main bridge behind Mama Stortini’s Restaurant. The trail runs for approximately 3.9 miles along the Puyallup River except for approximately one mile where existing sidewalks serve as the trail. Phase I of the trail was dedicated in 1998; Phase II in 2006, and Phase III in 2007. The city is planning for Phase IV which will connect the Puyallup Riverwalk Trail with Pierce County’s Foothills Trail at the ‘Meeker’ trailhead on East 80th St. The possible alignments for making the connection between the ‘Stortini’s’ trailhead and the Meeker trailhead of the Foothills Trail are:
**FIGURE 10-8: Riverwalk Trail Connection to the Foothills Trail**

**Planned alignment, segment #1:**

*Phase IV, segment #1* – the first segment of the connection will be constructed in 2014. This initial segment will be a 12'-wide, quarter-mile shared-use asphalt path connecting the Shaw Road overpass to the Meeker Foothills trailhead at East 80th St. Once completed, trail users will be able to connect from the ‘Stortini’s’ Riverwalk trailhead to the Foothills trailhead by walking/biking along the north side of East Main to the Shaw Road overpass, then head due south along either the east or west side of the Shaw Road overpass (west side of overpass includes a 10.5’ shared-use path, east side 5.5’ sidewalk) to connect with ‘segment #1’ of the Riverwalk Trail phase IV.

**Future possible alignments, segment #2:**

*Phase IV, segment #2* – Three distinct possible alignments (and one possible hybrid alignment) could be possible for segment #2 of the Riverwalk Trail phase IV, including:

- ‘Shoreline alignment’
- ‘Utility corridor alignment’
- ‘134th alignment’
- ‘Shaw-Pioneer loop’
FIGURE 10-9: Riverwalk Trail Phase IV Alignment Option

**Shoreline alignment** – preferred by the Friends of the Riverwalk Trail group, this alignment would be in-keeping with the current riverside character of the existing Riverwalk Trail segments. As of 2014, this alignment is not located in the city limits (is within the city of Puyallup’s Urban Growth Boundary). This alignment could be established through public access requirements under shoreline development permits; additional study of potential wetlands, alignment relative to planned setback levees in the area, riparian buffers, floodplains, etc. would need to be undertaken to determine feasibility and exact alignment.

**Utility corridor alignment** - Over the past three years, Puget Sound Energy (PSE) has been working on a proposed new sub-regional 230 kV electric transmission line which would extend from the Alderton area out towards Auburn. A portion of the preferred alignment for this transmission line enters Puyallup’s eastern corporate limits, following East Pioneer, the Shaw Road extension and the BNSF railroad line. Given its proposed configuration, this PSE corridor is viewed as a potential route for the Phase IV, segment #2 trail alignment. As part of its public outreach in siting this new transmission line, PSE has expressed a desire to work in conjunction with the city on the acquisition of easements, in part because having a trail component enhances the demonstration of the public need for the overall transmission line project. A letter of understanding was presented to the City Council regarding this issue in November, 2012.

**134th alignment** – Originally contemplated as the alignment for the phase IV connection, this route would follow part Pierce County right-of-way (134th St) and transition to city right-of-way (33rd St SE) as the route travels southward. This alignment is the least preferred option, but could provide a more direct route within existing public right-of-way ownership.

**Shaw/Pioneer loop** – This option would be a hybrid integration of both the shoreline and utility corridor alignments, providing a full loop that would border the Shaw-Pioneer sub-area.
Phase V of the Riverwalk Trail will focus on connecting the gap between the two Riverwalk trail segments within the city limits currently (e.g., Veteran’s Park trailhead to the SR512 trail head). This will require right-of-way acquisition from property owners situated along this planned segment.
River Road esplanade design manual - The city adopted a land use plan for the River Road subarea of the city as it abuts the western section of the Riverwalk Trail in 2011; the area is targeted for future compact, mixed use growth with development standards which requires new development to orient toward the Riverwalk Trail. In an effort to sync the city’s land use plan with the character of the Riverwalk Trail in this area, the city will develop a set of city standard design guidelines for the area abutting the River Road mixed use zone (RMX) district.

**FIGURE 10-11: Esplanade Design Guidelines**

Additionally, members of the Friends of the Riverwalk Trail have been in discussions with city staff regarding a potential footbridge connection at the confluence of the White and Puyallup Rivers to connect the city’s Riverwalk Trail to Sumner’s trail network. Additional study of the issue in the future is needed to determine cost and construction feasibility.

**Puyallup Loop Trail**

The Puyallup Loop Trail was proposed in the 1996 and 2002 PROS Plans. The loop concept is intended to connect existing public properties, especially parks, open spaces, and schools, and establish a loop around Puyallup. Along the southeast boundary of the UGA, the Bonneville Power transmission line corridor provides approximately three miles of trail corridor potential for the Loop Trail. The south west UGA boundary could be developed as a part of the Loop Trail along the Tacoma Pipe Line Road (Tacoma Water Pipeline). The Loop Trail is envisioned to intersect the Foothills Trail east of Puyallup. The City’s receipt of the LIFT award will permit development of these trails in the South Hill area.

Further study of the Loop Trail concept will need to be undertaken in the future to determine proposed routes, costs and overall feasibility.
Planned Trail Improvements and Action Items

- Initiate a trail mapping project in which interested groups and citizens volunteer to map trails in city parks. Prepare and maintain a city park trail map for general distribution.

- Coordinate with the Advisory Board on the creation of the NMTP for connections to and between park, recreation and open space facilities. Consider a joint resolution on the NMTP between the Planning Commission and Advisory Board.

- Promote trail and park stewardship by working with trail advocates on the establishment of an adopt-a-trail system where volunteers help to care for the city’s trail network.

- In developing the six-year Parks CIP list, plan to acquire property and construct phases IV and V of the Riverwalk trail to connect the trail within the city as well as make a key connection to the Foothills Trail network. Seek grant funding from RCO to complete both projects.

- Study alternate access routes to connect the Veteran’s Park and SR-512 trailheads. Consider various options such as on-street bike lanes, multi-use pathways, cross-walks and multiple street alignments. The alternate access study is meant to provide in depth analysis of the possible options to providing a safe, dedicated route between the unconnected trailheads in the event the preferred route (along the river between Veteran’s Park and SR-512 trailheads) is not selected by the City Council.

- Develop a River Road Esplanade design manual for the RMX area of the Riverwalk Trail.

- Continue to study the possible establishment of an over-water foot bridge or dedicated pedestrian crossing to connect the Riverwalk Trail to Sumner’s trail system.

- Provide user amenities such as benches, trailheads, signage, and trash receptacles throughout the trail system. Trailheads can be incorporated into parks in some cases. In other cases, they may be stand-alone facilities.

- Tie Puyallup’s trail network into Pierce County’s regional trail network, and prioritize completing the connection of the Riverwalk Trail to the Foothills Trail.

- Wherever possible, linkages between individual developments and the citywide pathway system should be encouraged, or required where dedication of trail right of way is needed to complete an identified project. In addition, the City should provide on-street transportation linkages, as outlined in the NMTP that connect to the off-street system.

- Wayfinding and orientation signage should be provided to facilitate path users. Signage should be provided at each major intersection and pathway entrances, and should include route and mileage information.

- Trails identified in the LIFT program and future NMTP shall be designed to include high capacity telecommunications conduit where designated to better serve employment growth targeted for that area.

- Promote trails to programmatic efforts, such as keeping an official city trail map up-to-date and providing guided trail walks through city parks.
F. IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter identifies specific projects for achieving Puyallup’s vision for parks and recreation, and describes prioritization criteria for the projects. A six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is required by RCO to be adopted as a part of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. An overview of capital project funding is provided below.

I. Capital Improvement Funding

Puyallup has a Parks Capital Improvement Fund, a special fund within the City budget for park improvements. This fund receives revenue from a variety of sources, described below:

- **Sales Tax.** Annually, the Parks Capital Improvement Fund receives revenue from a dedicated 1/10 of 1% sales tax.
- **Park Impact Fees.** Puyallup increased its Park Impact Fees in 2005 to keep up with the increased cost of park development. Park impact fees are collected when residential building permits are issued.
- **Grant Funds.** Puyallup has a very successful grant history. The Parks and Recreation Department has applied for and received grants from a number of sources, including FEMA, State allocations, Transportation Enhancement funds, and Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grants.
- **LIFT Award.** In 2008, the City received the Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) award which will provide up to $1 million a year for 25 years for infrastructure projects focused on stimulating economic development and growth of living wage jobs in Puyallup. Among the projects identified for that grant are trail improvements, and park development associated with rehabilitation of stormwater facilities in the South Hill area. The trail installation would be associated with placement of high capacity telecommunications conduit to serve business development. LIFT commitment to these projects is expected to be $4 million, with $5,225,000 being invested by the City and other sources.

II. Prioritization Criteria

All projects described in this Plan assist in meeting Plan goals and objectives. To prioritize the projects presented in the previous chapter, prioritization criteria are presented to determine those projects that should be included in the six-year Capital Improvement Plan. The criteria below are not listed in a prioritized order.

- **Has other funding or partnerships available.** Projects that have potential for other types of funding, such as grants, donations, or partner contributions, compared to projects without other funding opportunities.
- **Meets identified needs.** Projects that address gaps in service, as identified within this Plan, such as new neighborhood parks or recreation facilities that meet current or projected demands for facilities.
- **Improves existing recreation resources.** Projects that have the ability to maintain or enhance the condition of existing City parks and to expand recreation opportunities at these sites.
- **Increases maintenance efficiency.** Projects that will reduce maintenance costs and improve efficiency.
- **Provides multiple benefits.** Projects that meet other citywide goals, such as economic development goals or stormwater management goals.
- **Based on these criteria, projects can be prioritized to update the capital facilities plan or capital improvement plan.**
III. Capital Projects

The City of Puyallup periodically updates its capital facilities plan for parks. *Table 10-11* below lists the projects.

**Table 10-11: Capital Improvement Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUND DEPARTMENT DIVISION</th>
<th>PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PARKS AND RECREATION Capital Projects</th>
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<td><strong>Parks Capital Facilities Plan</strong></td>
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<td>Riverview Trail, State Funding</td>
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<td>Riverview Trail Grant, TPAE-CAP (continued)</td>
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<td>Riverview Trail Phase IV ROO Grant (continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverview Trail Phase IV Dept of Commerce Grant (continued)</td>
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<td>Potential Other Funding Sources</td>
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