

Appendix A

Park Classification

The intent of parks and recreation classifications is to aid in making acquisition and design decisions for park sites, facilities and the organization of recreation space which is responsive to public needs, creates quality recreational experiences and facilities that can be effectively maintained.

Park classifications are primarily based on National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) guidelines and consider types of uses, size and relative service area of each park. The classifications used in Bellingham include:

1. Parks & Recreation
 - a. Neighborhood Parks
 - b. Community Parks
 - c. Special Use Sites
2. Open Space
3. Trails

The guidelines below are for general purposes only. Actual acquisition and/or development of a park site will depend on several factors which should be considered in connection with classification guidelines when making planning decisions. These can include goals or needs for a given area, usually defined through a community process, or site-specific information such as topography, critical areas, access, zoning regulations, etc., that may limit the use of a given site.

Park classifications establish several essential elements for park land based generally on the types of recreational uses and services to be provided. The following describes the park classifications for Bellingham, generally modified from the NRPA standards to reflect the Bellingham community preferences. In all cases, the approximate size of each park type shown below is a general parameter only. Actual size should be based on the land area needed to accommodate desired uses. Service areas shown may also vary as physical characteristics, such as topography or major roadways, may reduce the service area if access is limited by these factors. Park lighting and general crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles should also be considered during the design process to promote safety and security within park settings.

Neighborhood Parks

1. **General Description:** A neighborhood park is the basic recreational focus and center of a neighborhood. They should be developed for both active and passive recreation activities geared specifically for those living within the service area. They should also accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups, including children, adults, seniors and special populations.

Creating a sense of place by bringing together the unique character of the site with that of the neighborhood is vital to successful neighborhood park design.

2. Approximate Size: 2 to 10 acres.
3. Service Area: ½ mile radius.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: Neighborhood parks should be centrally located within the neighborhood it serves. Vehicular access may be provided through arterial roadways or local neighborhood streets. Citizens should be able to walk to these parks without having to cross a major arterial street. Some portion of the total acreage should be upland "developable" land of a size sufficient to support the desired uses for that neighborhood.
5. Development Guidelines: Since each neighborhood is unique, neighborhood input should be used to determine the development program for the park. In general, development should provide a balance between active and passive recreation uses and should represent the characteristics and context of the community in which it is located. Where active recreation is provided, it should be intended for primarily informal, unstructured activities, or smaller programmed activities that will not overburden the supporting infrastructure (parking, restroom, etc.). The following activities are intended to serve as a general guideline only:
 - a. *Parking* - generally limited to around 2-10 stalls. While the intent is for neighborhood parks to be walkable to most residences in the area it serves, parking may still be needed to support those uses that need greater assistance, such as seniors or those with disabilities. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements should be met in all cases. On street parking may be used to meet these criteria.
 - b. *Site Furnishings* - such as bike racks, benches, trash receptacles, park signage, picnic tables and drinking fountains.
 - c. *Restrooms* - may be provided where space and funding allow. This could include permanent, semi-permanent or portable facilities.
 - d. *Play Area* - with climbing structures, swings or other similar elements, designed for a variety of ages and abilities.
 - e. *Picnic* - tables, barbecue and/or small group shelters.
 - f. *Open grass lawn areas*.
 - g. *Sport facilities* - compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints, such as:
 - Basketball: half court or full court
 - Volleyball, tennis, bocce ball, pickleball
 - Softball/baseball field (informal or youth)
 - Soccer field (informal or youth)
 - h. *Other* - features as need or site conditions allow that may help create diversity and a unique character to each individual park. These may include public art, skateboard elements, climbing walls, or other similar elements. Where provided, these should generally be smaller in nature to fit the scale and context of the neighborhood park setting.
 - i.

Community Parks

1. **General Description:** Community parks are larger in size and are intended to serve a broader range of activities and users. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods with more specialized activities, as well as preserving unique landscapes, open spaces or environmental features. They allow for group activities and offer other recreation opportunities not generally found at a neighborhood level. Due to their larger size, they are often designed to serve a neighborhood park function as well and generally include all of the same neighborhood park activities as well as additional unique characteristics described above.
2. **Approximate size:** 20-60 acres.
3. **Service Area:** 4-mile radius.
4. **Acquisition Guidelines:** The land available for anticipated uses and the quality of the natural resource base should play a defining role in locating potential community park sites. They should be located adjacent to a major arterial or other collector street to provide easy vehicular as well as pedestrian and other multi-modal access. The proximity of other park types should also be considered as the types of activities found in a community park may overlap with other park functions. Some portion of the total acreage should be "developable" land of a size sufficient to support the desired uses for that park.
5. **Development Guidelines:** Surrounding neighborhood and larger community or city-wide input should be used to determine the development program for a community park. In general, development should provide a balance between active and passive recreation uses and should represent the characteristics and context of the community in which it is located. Where active recreation is provided, it is generally intended for larger programmed activities such as sports league practices, games and/or tournaments. Active recreation, such as sports fields, in community parks may have additional support facilities not found at a neighborhood level, such as bleachers, fencing, dugouts, concessions, synthetic turf and/or lighting. The following activities are in addition to neighborhood park guidelines and are intended to serve as a general guideline only:
 - a. *Parking* - generally larger in size to support more organized activities and larger group events. May be anywhere from 20-100 or more stalls depending on the intended uses.
 - b. *Restrooms* - should generally be provided and should provide permanent facilities where feasible. Additional portable facilities may be needed during peak season or for special organized events.
 - c. *Picnic* - larger group shelters that can be programmed and/or rented out for special events.
 - d. *Specialized Uses* - that may not be feasible to provide in every neighborhood park. These may include:
 - Spray park
 - Skateboard Park
 - Off leash area

- Fishing docks or piers
 - Waterfront access
 - Regional trail connections
 - Education/demonstration areas
 - Outdoor stage/amphitheater
- e. *Concessions/Vendors* - for food, beverage, rentals, etc. as feasible and demand allows.

Special Use Sites

1. **General Description:** The special use classification covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose use. They often fall into three general categories:
 - *Cultural Facilities* - unique resources offering historical, educational, visual/performance art or other similar experiences. These include museums, theaters, galleries, libraries and other civic sites.
 - *Indoor Facilities* - geared toward indoor uses, such as gymnasiums, community centers, teen/senior centers, aquatic centers, ice arenas, etc.
 - *Unique Sites* - generally a single use, but smaller than a regional park and not necessarily of a significance that might draw from a larger regional base. These may include arboretums, cemeteries, plazas, sports stadiums, farmer's markets, marinas, etc. - especially when they are not in conjunction with other typical park amenities.
2. **Approximate Size:** Varies.
3. **Service Area:** Varies.
4. **Acquisition Guidelines:** As specialized, single use facilities, special use parks should be selected based on the function that they are intended to serve. They should be situated such that sufficient infrastructure could be developed or already exists to support the intended use, including major arterials, buses and other mass transit capabilities as necessary. They should also have access to multi-modal connections.
5. **Development Guidelines:** Special use parks should be developed to maximize their intended uses. They generally do NOT include the same activities as those found in other park types. Activities provided will depend solely on the type of intended uses for the park and the influence of the community or region as expressed through a public process, so are not listed individually with this section.

Open Space

1. **General Description:** Open space sites are generally lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, landscapes, open space and visual aesthetic or buffering functions. One of the major purposes is to enhance the livability and character of a community by preserving as many of its natural amenities as possible, as well as providing wildlife habitat in

urbanized areas. These may include both individual sites that exhibit natural resources, or lands that are unsuitable for development but that offer other natural resource potential. Examples include sites with steep slopes, old or second growth forests, wetlands, stream corridors, tidelands, shorelines (salt or fresh water), storm water features, and/or watershed or aquifer recharge zones.

2. Approximate Size: Varies.
3. Service Area: Varies.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: The quality of the natural resource should play a defining role in locating potential open space sites and may be quite different than other park classifications. For example, they may not necessarily need good access, vehicular or multi-modal, if they are intended for preservation purposes. Limited access in this case may be more desirable. For the same reason, there is not the same need for "developable" land unless the site is intended for regional trailheads, interpretive facilities, environmental learning center, conference/retreats or other similar auxiliary uses. Therefore, acquisition guidelines are much more flexible to respond to opportunities as they may become available.

Sites that connect to other parks, open space or natural features should be considered, as well as those that provide wildlife corridors through urban or urbanizing areas, though no priority is intended in these guidelines, unless stated otherwise in other sections of this plan.

Preservation techniques beyond simple fee acquisition should also be considered, such as preservation easements, dedications, conservation grants or programs, trusts, development regulations and zoning codes. Tax incentives, density bonuses and other "trade-offs" should be considered to help encourage these types of alternative preservation techniques.

5. Development Guidelines: Because open space sites serve primarily a preservation function, development should be limited. Access, where provided, may include trails, minor trailhead and/or educational features. Because of the limited nature of development on these sites, specific activities are not listed individually in this section.

Trails

1. General Description: While trails may be categorized into many different types, for the purpose of this plan, trails is limited to generally include off-road multi-use trails only. Trails within parks are shown in individual park development plans and on-street non-motorized facilities (sidewalks and bikeways) are included in the transportation element of the Comprehensive Plan. Trails in this context are intended to form a network of connections in and around the planning area, between neighborhoods and parks, schools, open space, civic facilities and commercial centers.
2. Approximate Size: Varies (linear); generally 15'-50' wide.
3. Service Area: ½ mile radius.

4. Acquisition Guidelines: Trails should be located within open space or greenway corridors whenever possible. They may also be located adjacent to streams, stream corridors or within utility right-of-ways, abandoned railroad corridors or expanded roadway networks where they can be separated from vehicular traffic by landscape or other natural features. Larger areas may be needed at key locations along trail corridors to support trailhead development as outlined below. Trails should be considered an integral part of the transportation network.
5. Development Guidelines: In general, trail development should meet local and state departments of transportation or public works standards, as needed. They should also consider AASHTO guidelines and ADA accessibility requirements. Consideration should be given to the trail surfacing and drainage patterns early in the design process. The following activities may be included with supporting trailhead development, as feasible, and is intended to serve as a general guideline only:
 - a. *Parking* - generally limited to around 2-5 stalls unless at a major trailhead location when more parking may be anticipated. On street parking may be used to meet these criteria.
 - b. *Site Furnishings*- such as benches, trash receptacles, wayfinding signage, picnic tables and drinking fountains.
 - c. *Restrooms* - may be provided where space and funding allow. This could include permanent, semi-permanent or portable facilities.
 - d. *Other* - features as needs or site conditions allow.

Appendix B

Existing Facilities Tables

See the attached tables of Existing Facilities, both within and outside the planning area as referenced in *Chapter 3* of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan.

Various sources and data are used to calculate existing and proposed land and facility costs including:

- Recent public land acquisition costs
- Professional Real Estate Appraisal services
- Land valuation comparisons - Whatcom County Assessor information (Selecting all privately-owned property inside city limits (e.g. NOT = “City of Bellingham”, “Whatcom County”, “Washington State”, “Port of Bellingham”, “Bellingham School District”, etc..) with less than \$10,000 improvement value (our typical threshold for saying something is “vacant”) AND a valid land value, yields 2,713 acres with a total land value of \$366,333,311 or \$135,029 per acre.)
- Public agency bid data including Parks and Recreation, Public Works and Washington State Department of Transportation
- Means Construction Cost data
- Construction trend information

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

*	Facility not shown on maps in plan
AC	Acre
AQ	Aquatic Land
BSD	Bellingham School District
BTC	Bellingham Technical College
COB	City of Bellingham
CP	Community Park
EA	Each
LF	Linear Foot
NP	Neighborhood Park
N/A	Not Applicable
OS	Open Space
PRI	Private
POB	Port of Bellingham
ROW	Right-of-Way
ROS	Right-of-Way Streetscape
SU	Special Use Site
SF	Square Foot
TR	Trail
UGA	Urban Growth Area

WCC	Whatcom Community College
WWU	Western Washington University
WA	Washington State
WC	Whatcom County
WS	Watershed

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

2020

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Volleyball - sand (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Beach (ea)	Boat Launch - ramp (ea)	Hand Boat Launch (ea)	Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Concessions (sf)
Arroyo Park	OS	COB-PARK	0	85.9	2.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	3	0	0
Bakerview Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	5.3	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Barkley Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	0	4.9	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Barkley Woods	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.2	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bay to Baker Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	0	7.5	1.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bayview Cemetery	SU	COB-PARK	5	67.7	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	78.6	1.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Bellingham High School Trail Easement	OS	BSD	0	0.2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Big Rock Garden Park	SU	COB-PARK	7	2.7	0.45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	8	1	0
Big Rock Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	10.4	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0
Birchwood Park	NP	COB-PARK	11	4.0	0.23	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	10	9	5	0
Bloedel Donovan Park	CP	COB-PARK	243	19.1	0.17	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11028	3.17	2545	3	13	1109

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Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Beach (ea)	Boat Launch - ramp (ea)	Hand Boat Launch (ea)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Auditorium/Amphitheater (ea)	Concessions (sf)
Bloedel Donovan Park (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	12.3	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boulevard Park	CP	COB-PARK	105	13.7	1.20	1	2	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	2.42	34189	11	52	13	0.5	2103
Boulevard Park (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	1.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broadway Overlook	SU	COB-PW	0	0.3	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0
Broadway Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	6.7	0.16	1	1	1	1	0.0	0	0	0	3.36	0	2	2	3	0	0
Carl Lobe Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	0.6	0.00	1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cemetery Creek Greenway	OS	COB-PARK	0	6.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Waterfront Walkway	n/a	PORT	10	0.0	0.71	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chuckanut Bay Open Space - North	OS	COB-PARK	0	27.2	0.29	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chuckanut Bay Open Space - South	OS	COB-PARK	0	21.0	0.36	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0

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Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Swimming/Aquatic (sq)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Bike Park (ea)	Football/Track/Stadium - field and restrooms included (ea)	Baseball Park - field included (ea)	Auditorium/Amphitheater (ea)	Concessions (sf)	Disc Golf (ea)	Spray Park (ea)
Chuckanut Bay Open Space and Tidelands (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	56.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civic Athletic Complex	CP	COB-PARK	938	69.9	1.20	0	1	8	0	0	0	6	2	2000	0.00	4	3	15	1	1	1	0	1862	0	0
Connelly Creek Nature Area	OS	COB-PARK	0	29.5	1.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordata Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	32.8	0.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordata Park	NP	COB-PARK	49	25.0	1.09	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.16	12	16	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cornwall Beach Park	CP	COB-PARK	0	20.3	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornwall Memorial Park	CP	COB-PARK	186	68.0	3.40	2	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	6.53	38	20	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cornwall Rose Garden	SU	COB-PARK	0	0.5	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornwall Tot Lot	NP	COB-PARK	0	0.2	0.00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumas Ave Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	0.1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Meadow	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.9	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	4.5	0.43	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	3	10	3	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan 2020

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Euclid Park	OS	COB-PARK	0	20.1	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euclid Park (water)	AQU	WC	0	3.0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairhaven Community Garden	SU	COB-PARK	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0	0	1	0
Fairhaven Park	CP	COB-PARK	91	136.9	2.18	2	1	2	2	2	1	2004	2.76	21	16	5	0	0	1
Fairhaven Village Green	SU	COB-PARK	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	19	5	0.5	0	0
Fever Creek Nature Area	OS	COB-FIN	0	10.8	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest & Cedar Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	1.6	0.08	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00	3	1	1	0	0	0
Fountain Plaza	NP	COB-FIN	0	0.1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fouts Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	1.2	0.15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	1	0	0	0
Galbraith Mountain Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	9	51.4	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson Plaza	SU	COB-PARK	0	0.2	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gossage Gardens Plaza	SU	COB-FIN	0	0.2	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0
Happy Valley Community Garden	SU	PVT	0	0.8	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	1	0

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Happy Valley Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	5.1	0.34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	4	2	1	0
Harriet Spaulding Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	2.0	0.33	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.25	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	6	6	2	0
Hawley Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	15.0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Heights Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	1.1	0.06	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	2	2	1	0
Interurban Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	17	93.1	3.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	2	0	0
Juliana Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	19.2	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	3	6	0	0
King/Queen Mountain Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	47.8	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Klipsun Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	0	18.1	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Padden Golf Course	SU	COB-PARK	157	205.1	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	2330
Lake Padden Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	35.6	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	2.26	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Padden Park	CP	COB-PARK	367	558.0	9.76	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	2.2	1	1	1	6.61	1935	53	26	21	0
Lake Padden Park (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	151.0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	6	0	0

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Playground (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Community Garden (ea)
Lakeway Community Garden	SU	COB-PARK	0	1.8	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	1
Laurel Park	NP	COB-PARK	7	2.2	0.09	1	1	0.0	0.00	1	3	1	0
Laurelwood Trail Open Space	OS	ROW	0	2.3	0.37	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Lazy E Ranch Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	2.3	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Lee Memorial Park	SU	COB-PARK	0	1.2	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.68	1	5	0	0
Lenora Court Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.1	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Lincoln Creek Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	1.3	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Little Squalicum Park	OS	WC	14	25.0	1.16	0	0	1.8	0.00	0	0	1	0
Lockwood Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	16.5	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Lorraine Ellis Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	0.5	0.00	1	0	0.0	0.42	0	2	1	0
Lowell Park Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	5.4	0.37	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Lower Padden Open Space & Trail	OS	COB-FIN	0	7.4	0.50	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0	0

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Restroom (ea)	Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Auditorium/Amphitheater (ea)
Maplewood/Mcleod Park (Potts)	NP	COB-PARK	0	5.8	0.28	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Maritime Heritage Park	CP	COB-PARK	27	12.6	1.42	2	1463	3.29	2	14	10	1
Memorial Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	7.6	0.07	0	0	0.67	1	13	1	0
Mian Shores LLA Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
North Bay Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	14.1	0.35	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
North Bay Open Space (Holmes 2013)	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	0
North Bay Open Space (Neher 2013)	OS	COB-FIN	0	1.0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
North Bay Open Space (water)	AQU	COB-FIN	0	11.2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
North Samish Crest Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	119.2	1.02	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Northridge Park	CP	COB-PARK	3	38.8	2.12	0	0	0.00	1	4	0	0
Old Village Trail	ROW	COB-PARK	0	1.0	0.31	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

2020

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)
Orchard Estates Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	14.5	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Padden Gorge	OS	COB-PARK	0	31.0	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Padden Lake Hills Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.7	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palakika Trail	ROW	PVT	0	0.3	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Park Operations	OS	COB-PARK	15	5.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0
Peabody Plaza	OS	COB-PARK	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Post Point Treatment Plant Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	13.0	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	3	1
Railroad Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-FIN	0	30.2	4.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1
Ridgemont Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	1.0	0.05	1	0	1	0	0	0.0	1	1	1
Right-of-Way	ROW	COB-PW	0	9.9	1.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	0
Rock Hill Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	1.2	0.02	1	0	1	0	0	0.0	1	1	0
Roosevelt Park	NP	COB-PARK	9	6.7	0.48	1	1	2	1	0.25	0.0	6	0	3

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

2020

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)
Salmon Woods Open Space	OS	COB-PARK	0	45.1	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Samish Glen Open Space	OS	COB	0	1.6	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Sehome Hill Arboretum	OS	COB-FIN	4	139.0	7.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	1
Shuksan Meadows Park	NP	BSD	6	0.7	0.05	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.19	0	0	1
Silver Beach Open Space	OS	DNR	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Silver Beach Open Space (water)	AQU	DNR	0	0.9	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
South Bay Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-FIN	0	14.0	3.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
South Samish Crest Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	38.3	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Spring Creek Nature Area	OS	COB-FIN	0	5.3	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Squalicum Creek Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	0	93.8	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Squalicum Creek Park	CP	COB-PARK	56	36.2	1.78	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	1.7	4.13	22	14	9
St. Clair Park	NP	COB-PARK	7	3.7	0.18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	2	1	1

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan 2020

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (acres)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Picnic Table (ea)	Bench (ea)	Trash Can (ea)	Bike Park (ea)
Sunnyland Park	NP	COB-PARK	0	0.8	0.13	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	3	2	1	0
Sunset Pond Park	NP	COB-PARK	17	9.5	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0.84	0	2	1	2	0
Sunset Pond Park (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	12.1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Sylvan Pond Open Space	OS	COB-FIN	0	0.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
VanWyck Park	CP	COB-PARK	0	19.9	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Waypoint Park	CP	COB-PARK	0	1.1	0.21	0	1	0	0	0	1.13	0	0	10	0	0
Whatcom Creek Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK	0	40.5	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	9	0	0
Whatcom Falls Park	CP	COB-PARK	104	254.2	7.08	2	2	2	2	2	2.90	110	30	15	9	1
Woodstock Farm	SU	COB-PARK	2	13.0	0.63	0	0	4	0	0	0.00	0	1	5	1	0
Woodstock Farm (water)	AQU	COB-PARK	0	1.4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

2020

B13

2020

Total Existing City System	4		\$546,967,584	\$6,070	\$2,662
Spray Park (ea)	3	\$250,000	\$750,000	\$8	\$4
Disc Golf (ea)	1	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$2	\$1
Community Garden (ea)	3	\$150,000	\$450,000	\$5	\$2
Concessions (sf)	7404	\$500	\$3,701,850	\$ 41	\$18
Auditorium/Amphitheater (ea)	2.5	\$1,200,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$33	\$15
Baseball Park - field included (ea)	1		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Football/Track/Stadium - field and restrooms included (ea)	1		\$ -	\$-	\$-
Bike Park (ea)	3		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Trash Can (ea)	163		\$-	\$-	\$-
Bench (ea)	328		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Picnic Table (ea)	275		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dock/Pier (sf)	38779	\$143	\$5,545,440	\$62	\$27
Informal Lawn (acres)	42.60	\$10,000	\$426,000	\$5	\$2
Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	14495	\$400	\$ 5,797,880	\$64	\$ 28
Swimming/Aquatic (sq)	20000	\$800	\$16,000,000	\$ 178	\$78
Hand Boat Launch (ea)	4	\$75,000	\$300,000	\$ 3	\$1
	TOTAL EXISTING CITY	Facility Unit Cost	Existing Total Facility Cost	Existing Total Facility Cost/Capita	Proposed Total Facility Cost/Household (2.28)

Name	Land (acres)	Designation	Ownership	Trail (miles)	Picnic Shelters (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restrooms (ea)	Beach (ea)	Boat Launch (ramp)	Hand Boat Launch (ramp)	Community Center (sf)	Notes
Airport - Marine Drive Trail	18.0	OS	POB	0								trail
Fairhaven - Marine Park	1.9	CP	POB		1	1	1	1				picnic shelter, sand beach, restrooms
Fairhaven - Padden Creek Lagoon Boat Launch	0.8	SU	POB						1			boat launch
Squalicum - Inner Harbor Promenade	2.0	TR	POB	2								lighted 1.5 mile, 12 wide paved trail with harbor view and ornamental plantings.
Squalicum - Harbor Boat Launch	3.5	SU	POB						1			boat launch
Squalicum - Tom Glenn Commons	1.6	CP	POB									plaza stage & viewpoint
Squalicum - Zuanich Point Park	4.4	CP	POB	X		1	1			1	1	transitory moorage, public art, Playground
Little Squalicum Beach	5.0	OS	POB					1				undeveloped beach and gravel parking
TOTAL EXISTING PORT	37.2			2.1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	

Bellingham Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan 2020

Name	Land (acres)	Designation	Ownership	Trail (miles)	Picnic Shelters (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restrooms (ea)	Neighborhood Park (acres)	Special Use Park (acres)	Open Space (acres)	Notes
Alderwood-Redwood Property	0.5	OS	WC							0.5	Lawn & tables
Bellingham Senior Center	1.0	SU	WC						1		
Chuckanut Mountain/City	100.0	OS	WC	1.3			1			100	Inside of the UGA.
Cottonwood Park	3.0	NP	WC					3.0			undeveloped
Euclid Park Parcel	2.1	OS	WC							2.1	undeveloped, tidelands
Galbraith Mountain	20.3	OS	WC	x						20.3	Just outside UA
Roeder Home	0.5	SU	WC						0.5		Historical Registry
Ted Edwards (Truax) Park	3.7	NP	WC		1	1		3.7			Neighborhood Park
COUNTY UGA SUBTOTAL	131.1			1.3	1	1	1	6.7	1.5	122.9	

Name	Land (acres)	Designation	Ownership	Open Space (acres)	Notes
Lake Geneva Preserve (outside UGA)	7.7	WS	COB	7.7	2013 Lake Whatcom Watershed Properties within or adjacent to City UGA and managed by COB Public Works Department
Laplante (outside UGA)	2.0	WS	COB	2.0	
Macatee & Wells (outside UGA)	4.6	WS	COB	3.5	
Oriental Creek Preserve (outside UGA)	198.7	WS	COB	####	
Silver Beach Preserve (in City Limits)	22.1	WS	COB	19.0	
Strode (in City Limits)	1.0	WS	COB	1.0	
Zarnowitz (in UGA)	3.1	WS	COB	2.6	
TOTAL EXISTING COB WATERSHED	239.1				

Appendix C

Proposed Facilities Tables

See the attached tables of Proposed Facilities, including recommendations as referenced in *Chapter 7* of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan.

Various sources and data are used to calculate existing and proposed land and facility costs including:

- Recent public land acquisition costs
- Professional Real Estate Appraisal services
- Land valuation comparisons - Whatcom County Assessor information (Selecting all privately-owned property inside city limits (e.g. NOT = “City of Bellingham”, “Whatcom County”, “Washington State”, “Port of Bellingham”, “Bellingham School District”, etc..) with less than \$10,000 improvement value (our typical threshold for saying something is “vacant”) AND a valid land value, yields 2,713 acres with a total land value of \$366,333,311 or \$135,029 per acre.)
- Public agency bid data including Parks and Recreation, Public Works and Washington State Department of Transportation
- Means Construction Cost data
- Construction trend information

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

*	Facility not shown on maps in plan
AQ	Aquatic Land
CP	Community Park
NP	Neighborhood Park
OS	Open Space
SU	Special Use Site
TR	Trail

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (miles)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Volleyball - sand (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Beach (ea)	Hand Boat Launch (ea)	Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Concessions (sf)	Trailhead Parking (ea)	Disc Golf (ea)	Spray Park (ea)	Paved Plaza (ea)	All other Misc. \$\$	Notes
Alderwood Park	NP		10	3.0	0.20	1	1		0.5					0.5					0.50								
Barkley Park	NP		10	3.0	0.25	1	1	1	0.5										0.50								
Bay to Baker Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK		5.0	2.00																						
Bay to Baker to King Mountain Greenway and Trails	TR/OS			4.1	2.00																						
Big Rock Garden Park	SU	COB-PARK	10		0.25																						
Birchwood Park	NP	COB-PARK						1																			
Bloedel Donovan Park	CP	COB-PARK																							300,000		
Boulevard Park	CP	COB-PARK						4									1										
Capital Maintenance, upgrades	ALL	COB-PARK																								20,000,000	
Central Bakerview Park	NP		10	5.0	0.25		1	1	0.5						0.5				1.00								
Chuckanut to Woodstock Greenway and Trail	TR/OS			1.0	0.50																	1					
Civic Athletic Complex	CP	COB-PARK																								1,000,000	Maintenance and upgrades

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (miles)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Volleyball - sand (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Beach (ea)	Hand Boat Launch (ea)	Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Concessions (sf)	Trailhead Parking (ea)	Disc Golf (ea)	Spray Park (ea)	Paved Plaza (ea)	All other Misc. \$\$	Notes
Interurban Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK			2.00																1						Chuckanut Community Forest
Juliana Park	NP	COB-PARK	11			1	1	1	0.5					0.25								1					Develop Existing Park
King/Queen Mountain Open Space	OS	COB-FIN			2.00																						
Lake Padden Park	CP	COB-PARK																									Drainage, field improvements
Little Squalicum Park	OS	WC	20					1										1			1800					950,000	Expand Parking, renovate pier
Lockwood Open Space	OS	COB-FIN			0.50																						
Maplewood/Mcleod Park (Potts)	NP	COB-PARK	5		0.10	1	1		0.5					0.5													
Maritime Heritage Park	CP	COB-PARK					1																				Playground restroom / year-around access
Mt Baker Park	NP		5	1.0	0.10		1		0.5																		
North Bay Open Space	OS	COB-FIN			2.00																						North-South connection, assumes two
North Bay Open Space (water)	AQU	COB-FIN																									
North Bellingham Greenway and Trails (other)	TR/OS			45.0	10.00																	3					All trails per master plan
Northwest Bellingham Open Space	OS				2.00																						
North Samish Park	NP	COB-FIN	10		0.50	1	1	1	0.5						0.5					2.00							Develop part of existing open space
Northridge Park	CP	COB-PARK				1	2	1	1					0.25													Develop existing park
Over Water Walkway	TR/OS				0.60																2400						

Name	Designation	Ownership	Parking Lot Space (ea)	Land (acres)	Trail (miles)	Picnic Shelter (ea)	Playground (ea)	Restroom (ea)	Basketball (ea)	Volleyball - sand (ea)	Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	Multi-Use Field (ea)	Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	Skate Park (ea)	Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	Beach (ea)	Hand Boat Launch (ea)	Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Concessions (sf)	Trailhead Parking (ea)	Disc Golf (ea)	Spray Park (ea)	Paved Plaza (ea)	All other Misc. \$\$	Notes		
Padden to I-5 Greenway and Trails	TR/OS			2.4	1.00																								
Samish Crest Greenway and Trail	TR/OS			4.0	3.00																								Trailheads assumed with Samish Crest Park (north and south)
Samish Crest to Lookout Mt.Greenway and Trail	TR/OS				1.00																								
Sehome Bluff Trail - Downtown to Cornwall Beach	TR/OS			0.2	0.50																								
South Bay Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-FIN			1.00																								
South Samish Crest Park	NP	COB-FIN			0.50	1	1	1	0.5																				
Squalicum Creek Park	CP	COB-PARK	100					1					1					500											Phase 3, per master plan
Sunset Pond Park	NP	COB-PARK				1	1	1									0.5	1		0.50	40								Expand Existing Open Space
VanWyck Park	CP	COB-PARK	60		1.10	2	1	2	1			1			1.0			1200	2.00										
Waterfront/Tidelands	OS/AQ			3.0																									Varies
West Bakerview Park	NP		10	5.0	0.50		1		0.5						0.5				1.00										
Whatcom Creek Greenway & Trail	OS	COB-PARK		1.0	0.50																								Complete System
Whatcom Waterway Park and Trail	CP/TR				0.50	1	1	1									1												Phase 1-3, Central Pier
Woodstock Farm	SU	COB-PARK	10		0.20			1																					Improve access, hand boat landing (no launch)
Yew Greenway and Trail	TR/OS			5.0	0.50																								

Community Center/Meeting Room (sf)	3850		\$800	\$3,080,000	\$34	\$15
Hand Boat Launch (ea)	5		\$100,000	\$500,000	\$6	\$2
Beach (ea)	4.5		\$500,000	\$2,250,000	\$25	\$11
Dog Off-Leash Area (acres)	3		\$150,000	\$450,000	\$5	\$2
Skate Park (ea)	2		\$400,000	\$800,000	\$9	\$4
Baseball/Softball - lighted (ea)	1		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$11	\$5
Multi-Use Field (ea)	1		\$800,000	\$800,000	\$9	\$4
Tennis/Pickleball (ea)	4		\$125,000	\$500,000	\$6	\$2
Volleyball - sand (ea)	2		\$25,000	\$50,000	\$1	\$0
Basketball (ea)	8.5		\$80,000	\$680,000	\$8	\$3
Restroom (ea)	24		\$250,000	\$6,000,000	\$67	\$29
Playground (ea)	19		\$175,000	\$3,325,000	\$37	\$16
Picnic Shelter (ea)	17		\$150,000	\$2,550,000	\$28	\$12
Trail (miles)	46.25		\$500,000	\$23,125,000	\$257	\$113
Land (acres)	103.9		\$135,029	\$14,029,513	\$156	\$68
Parking Lot Space (ea)	641		\$2,500	\$1,602,500	\$18	\$8
TOTAL PROPOSED CITY						
Facility Unit Cost						
Proposed Total Facility Cost						
Proposed Total Facility Cost/Capita						
Proposed Total Facility Cost/Household (2.28)						

	Informal Lawn (acres)	Dock/Pier (sf)	Concessions (sf)	Trailhead Parking (ea)	Disc Golf (ea)	Spray Park (ea)	Paved Plaza (ea)	All other Misc. \$\$	Total
TOTAL PROPOSED CITY	11.75	4240	5050	7	1	1	6	22780000	
Facility Unit Cost	\$100,000	\$3,500	\$500	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$250,000		
Proposed Total Facility Cost	\$1,175,000	\$14,840,000	\$2,525,000	\$2,800,000	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$1,500,000	\$22,780,000	\$107,012,013
Proposed Total Facility Cost/Capita	\$13	\$165	\$28	\$31	\$3	\$4	\$17		
Proposed Total Facility Cost/Household (2.28)	\$6	\$72	\$12	\$14	\$1	\$2	\$7		\$3,578.88

Appendix D

Capital Facilities Plan (6 Year)

See the City's adopted 2019-2020 Parks and Recreation Department 6 year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) on the following pages. Expenditures for 2019-2020 were authorized after budget adoption by the City Council. Expenditures identified for years beyond 2020 are included for information and review of potential future needs. Their inclusion is not a request for approval or budget authorization.

Capital Plan

Parks and Recreation

Capital Item and Funding Sources	2019 Preliminary	2020 Preliminary	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Birchwood Neighborhood Park						
Restroom	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	200,000					
Fairhaven Park - Master Plan Update	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Park Impact				100,000		
Fleet and Equipment	97,000	36,000	-	-	-	-
General	97,000	36,000	-	-		
Fountain Plaza	320,000	-	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	320,000					
Golf Course Capital Maintenance		80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Golf		80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Greenway Land Acquisition	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Greenways	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Grounds Maintenance Projects	10,000	10,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	
REET 1	10,000	10,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	
Interurban Trail	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Greenways	300,000	300,000				
Lake Padden Park Improvements	428,400	-	-	-	-	-
Greenways	428,400					
Maplewood McLeod Neighborhood Park	-	-	100,000	500,000	-	-
Park Impact			100,000	500,000		
Boulevard Cleanup	-	-	8,000,000	-	-	-
S. State St.			8,000,000			
Maritime Heritage Park Slide	100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	100,000					
Neighborhood Park Acquisition	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	100,000	100,000				
Neighborhood Park Improvements	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Park Impact	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Park Ops Office Addition and Repairs		200,000				
REET 2		200,000				
Playground Replacement	-	-	175,000	175,000	-	-
Park Impact			175,000	175,000		
Fencing at Maritime Heritage Park	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-
REET 2	80,000	80,000				
Restroom at Little Squalicum Park	-	-	250,000	-	-	-
Park Impact			250,000			
Samish Crest Trail	-	-	-	-	400,000	-
Park Impact					400,000	
Shuksan Meadows Park Upgrade	50,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	50,000	200,000				

Parks and Recreation (cont'd)

Capital Item and Funding Sources	2019 Preliminary	2020 Preliminary	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Boulevard Park Utility Re-route	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greenways	1,500,000					
REET 1	2,000,000					
S. State Street Gas Plant - Clean Up	250,000	850,000	8,000,000	-	-	-
Environmental Remediation	250,000	850,000	8,000,000			
Squalicum Creek Park YAF Field	350,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
Grant Funding	350,000					
Greenways		500,000				
Squalicum Pier	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greenways	250,000					
Structures/Facilities Maintenance	320,000	275,000	445,000	255,000	370,000	-
REET 1	205,000	135,000	275,000	125,000	240,000	
REET 2	115,000	140,000	170,000	130,000	130,000	
Trails, Repairs and Maintenance	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Greenways	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Van Wyck Park	-	-	-	200,000	800,000	-
Park Impact				200,000	800,000	
Wetland Monitor & Maintenance	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Greenways	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Wharf Street Trestle Repair	500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greenways	500,000					
Whatcom Waterway Park	150,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	150,000	1,000,000				
Civic Complex - Repair/Replacements	478,000	85,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	-
Greenways	246,000					
REET 2	202,000	85,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Park Impact	30,000					
Downtown Plaza	100,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Park Impact	100,000	300,000				
Comm. Garden Fencing & Wayfinding	25,000	25,000	-	10,000	-	-
Park Impact	25,000	25,000		10,000		
Cordata Community Park	7,500,000	-	400,000	4,000,000	-	-
Greenways	2,500,000		400,000	4,000,000		
Park Impact	5,000,000					
Cornwall Beach Park - Design	-	200,000	1,000,000	-	-	-
Park Impact		200,000	1,000,000			
Covered Storage Bins at Squalicum	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
REET 1	25,000					
Cordata Neighborhood Park	200,000	800,000	-	1,500,000	-	-
Park Impact	200,000	800,000		1,500,000		
Total	16,483,400	7,191,000	20,640,000	9,016,000	3,850,000	-

Appendix E

Revenue Source Descriptions

The following is a general description of the different types of revenue sources that may be used to fund park, recreation and open space programs or facilities. Some are restricted to development only while others may be used for operations and maintenance. These are listed in no particular order and with no reference to the feasibility or recommendation of implementing each revenue source.

General Fund

The General Fund is derived from property taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues including state and federal grants, service charges and fees, fines and forfeitures, and other miscellaneous revenues. General funds are used to finance most government operations including staff, equipment, capital facility and other requirements. Park, recreation and open space programs and operations are funded primarily from general fund accounts.

- Sales Tax - is the City's largest single revenue source and may be used for any legitimate City purpose. The City has no direct control over this source; it is collected and distributed by the State and may fluctuate with general economic and local business conditions.
- Property Tax - under Washington State's constitution, cities may levy a property tax rate not to exceed \$3.60 per \$1,000 of the assessed value of all taxable property within incorporation limits. The total of all property taxes for all taxing authorities, however, cannot exceed 1.0% of assessed valuation, or \$10.00 per \$1,000 of value. If the taxes of all districts exceed the 1.0% of \$10.00 amount, each is proportionately reduced until the total is at or below the 1.0% limit.

In 2001, Washington State law was amended by Proposition 747, a statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, after adjustments for new construction. Any proposed increases over this amount are subject to a referendum vote.

The statute was intended to control local governmental spending by controlling the annual rate of growth of property taxes. In practice, however, the statute can reduce the effective property tax yield to an annual level far below a city's levy authorization, particularly when property values are increasing rapidly.

Special Revenues

Special revenues are derived from state and local option taxes dedicated to specific expenditure purposes, such as the motor vehicle tax, motor excise tax, real estate excise tax, motel and hotel tax, public art, criminal justice, paths and trails, convention center and the like. Some special revenues may be used to finance limited capital facilities, such as roads or parks, where the local option allows - such as the local real estate excise tax (REET).

Debt Service Funds

Debt service funds are derived from a dedicated portion of the property tax or general fund proceeds to repay the sale of general obligation (voted) and Councilmanic (non-voted) bonds. Both types of bonds may be used to finance park facility improvements - but not maintenance or operational costs.

- Councilmanic (limited or non-voted) bonds - may be issued without voter approval by the Council for any facility development purpose. The total amount of all outstanding non-voted general obligation debt may not exceed 1.5% of the assessed valuation of all city property.

Limited general obligation bonds must be paid from general governmental revenues. Therefore, debt service on these bonds may reduce the amount of revenue available for current operating expenditures and the financial flexibility of the Council may need to fund annual budget priorities. For this reason, Councilmanic bonds are usually only used for the most pressing capital improvement issues. This method was used to fund the 2006 improvements at Civic Athletic Complex.

- Unlimited general obligation bonds - must be approved by at least 60% of resident voters during an election which has a turnout of at least 40% of those who voted in the last state general election. The bond may be repaid from a special levy, which is not governed by the 1.0% statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate. Total indebtedness as a percent of the assessed valuation that may be incurred by limited and unlimited general obligation bonds together, however, may not exceed:
 - 2.5% - provided that indebtedness in excess of 1.5% is for general purposes,
 - 5.0% - provided that indebtedness in excess of 2.5% is for utilities, and
 - 7.5% - provided that indebtedness in excess of 5.0% is for parks and open space development.

Monies authorized by limited and unlimited types of bonds must be spent within 3 years of authorization to avoid arbitrage requirements unless invested at less than bond yield. In addition, bonds may be used to construction but not maintain or operate facilities. Facility maintenance and operation costs must be paid from general governmental revenue or by voter authorization of special annual or biannual operating levies or by user fees or charges.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are derived from the user fees and charges levied for utility operations including water and sewer, storm drainage, regional water, solid waste and cemetery. The enterprise revenues are used to pay operating costs, retire capital facility debt and plan future replacement and expansion projects. Enterprise funds may be created for a park or recreation activity that has a revenue source sufficient to finance all costs. Enterprise funds have been used on a limited basis for golf courses, marinas and similar self-financing operations.

Special Legislation

Local government representatives can seek state enabling legislation authorizing new or special revenue sources. Senate Bill 5972 (RCW 82.46) is an example of one possible legislative solution. The 1982 bill gave city governments the option of adding an additional 0.0025% increment to the real estate excise tax (REET) for the sole purpose of financing local capital improvement projects including parks, utilities and other infrastructure except governmental buildings.

Like bonds, Senate Bill 5972 funds may not be used to finance operation and maintenance requirements.

Unlimited General Obligation Bonds

Bellingham may come to depend on voter referendums as a means of financing a larger portion of the capital improvement program, since unlimited obligation bonds are not paid from the property tax subject to the 1.0% limitation.

Voter approved capital improvements may be more representative of actual resident priorities than some other methods of validating capital expenditures, and will at the least, ensure referendum submittals provide widespread benefits. However, bond revenue cannot be spent for maintenance and operational issues - and bond referendums must be approved by a margin over 60% of the registered voters who participated in the last election.

General Levy Rate Referendums

Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of Bellingham's registered voters. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate. The new total revenue that can be generated by a resetting of the rate would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline again in accordance with the Proposition.

However, the adjusted rate and revenue could finance specific capital improvement projects - or programs that involve construction, maintenance and operations aspects that a majority of the voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate.

The resetting of the rate can be permanent, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747. Or temporary, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a project or program - whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

Bellingham voters have passed three levy rate referendums, to the fund the Greenway Program acquisitions, improvements and maintenance endowment. The current levy will expire in 2016.

Environmental Impact Mitigation - Subdivision Regulations

City subdivision policies require developers of subdivisions within the City, or on lands that may eventually annex to the City, to provide suitably designed and located open spaces, woodland preserves, trail systems, playgrounds and other park or recreational facilities. Such facilities may include major components of the park or recreational system that may be affected by the project's location or development. The City may

also consider requiring developers to provide acceptable long-term methods of managing and financing maintenance requirements. Attractive management systems could include:

- Ownership by a private organization - like a tennis, swimming or golf club, who assumes responsibility for all maintenance responsibilities and costs,
- Ownership by a homeowners or common property owners association - who may contract maintenance responsibilities and assess property owner's annual costs.
- Dedication of property - to an adjacent city or school district who assumes maintenance responsibilities using local city or school funds, or
- Creation of a special recreation service district - where locally elected district representatives manage maintenance requirements and select a local method of financing.

The City should not accept title and maintenance responsibilities unless the land or facility will be a legitimate community park or recreation element that may be supported using public financing. The City may be contracted by any of the other agencies to provide or oversee a maintenance contract on the owner's behalf provided all City costs are reimbursed by an approved method of local financing.

Growth Impact Fees

Bellingham has adopted a growth impact fee provision in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). A park impact fee is applied to all proposed residential developments within the city as a means to maintaining park, recreation and open space levels-of-service. The ordinance makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset the impact new residential development project has on park, recreation and open space facilities.

Land contributions can be accepted in lieu of impact fees if they will be suitable sites for future facilities. Land and fees accumulated under the ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time of impact assessment or be returned to the contributing developer.

Inter-local Agreements

Bellingham could work with Whatcom County to determine an equitable means whereby growth mitigation park impact fees can be collected for residential developments occurring within the urban growth area outside of existing city limits, but within the area the city eventually expects to annex.

A joint growth impact fee should be collected where the county and city maintain the same local and regional or citywide level-of-service (LOS) presently existing within the incorporated (city) and unincorporated (county) sections, and for the urban growth area in total. A common fee could be collected by each agency, then shared on a project by project basis for improvements benefitting local neighborhoods (and potential residents of proposed subdivisions) or residents of the community and urban growth area-at-large.

The City should also work with the Bellingham School District to determine to what extent the City could cooperatively finance shared or common facility improvements. Such improvements could use co-located school and park sites, commonly improved and scheduled fields and facilities, and the sharing of park and school growth impact fees - among other options.

It is to Bellingham's advantage to assist the school district with the development and operation of common facilities since these facilities serve residents of the entire city.

In return, however, the city and school district must determine some equitable means whereby the city and school district perform or reimburse each other for some of the added facility maintenance and operational impacts that users create on each agency's facilities.

User Fees and Charges

The City may increase the number of activities subject to user fees and charges and use the proceeds to purchase land, develop, operate and maintain facilities where all costs are reimbursed by the revenue obtained. Essentially, the City has become a facility developer/operator providing whatever facilities or services the market will support from user revenue.

User fees have been and could be used to provide facilities for park and recreation activities whose profit margins are too low to sustain commercial operations or whose benefiting user group may extend beyond county boundaries. Possible user fee financed facilities include indoor tennis and racquetball facilities, golf courses, horse stables and equestrian centers, boating resorts, recreational vehicle parks and any other facility where demand is sizable enough to warrant a user fee financing approach.

In essence, the market determines which facility's revenues equal costs, and thereby, which programs the City would provide on a direct costs/benefit basis. To date, City user fee revenues provide a significant source of operating funds for recreational programs. While important, this source of finance will likely never pay full costs for all programs, or any operation, maintenance or development costs.

Special Funding Sources

Bellingham has approved or could submit for approval the following special financing options.

- REET (Real Estate Excise Tax) - RCW 82.46 gives city governments the option of adding up to two 0.0025% increments to the real estate excise tax (REET) for the sole purpose of financing local capital improvement projects. REET funds may not be used to finance operation and maintenance requirements.

Bellingham has adopted both REET options.

REET remains a viable financing tool for park, recreation and open space acquisition and development projects. However, REET funds are to be used for all city capital requirements, not just park purposes.

- Greenway Funds - in 1990, 1997, 2006 and 2016 Bellingham voters approved property tax levies to fund the acquisition and development of park, recreation and open space projects. The most recent levy, which represented an annual cost of \$57.00 per \$100,000 in property value, will expire in the year 2023. The four levies combined will generate a total of \$101 million in funding.

State Grants

Washington State funds and administers a number of programs for non-motorized transportation and trails purposes using special state revenue programs.

- Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP) - provides funds for the acquisition and development of conservation and recreation lands. The Habitat Conservation Account of the WWRP program provides funds to acquire critical habitat, natural areas and wildlife categories. The Outdoor Recreation Account of the WWRP program provides funds for local parks, state parks, trails and water access categories.
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA) - uses revenues obtained by the Washington Department of Natural Resources from the lease of state-owned tidal lands. The ALEA program is administered by the RCO for the development of shoreline related trail improvements and may be applied for up to 50% of the proposal.
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) - a Department of Ecology administered water quality program provides grants for up to 75% of the cost of water quality/fish enhancement studies. Referendum 39 monies can be applied to park developments that propose to restore, construct or otherwise enhance fish producing streams, ponds or other water bodies.
- Capital Projects Fund for Washington Heritage - provides funds for the restoration and renovation projects for historical sites and buildings by local governments and nonprofit agencies. The program is administered by the Heritage Resource Center (HRC).
- Boating Facilities Program - approved in 1964 under the state Marine Recreation Land Act, the program earmarks motor vehicle fuel taxes paid by watercraft for boating-related lands and facilities. Program funds may be used for fresh or saltwater launch ramps, transient moorage and upland support facilities.
- Washington State Public Works Commission - initiated a program that may be used for watercraft sanitary pump-out facilities.
- Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) - provides grants to cities, counties and qualified nonprofit organizations for the improvement and maintenance of existing, and the development of new athletic facilities.
- Non-Highway & Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) - provides funding to develop and manage recreation opportunities for users of off-road vehicles and non-highway roads. An allocation (1%) from the state Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax (MVFT) and off-road vehicle (ORV) permit fees fund the program. NOVA funds may be used for the planning, acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of off-road vehicle and non-highway road recreation opportunities.

- *Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program (FARR)* - provides funds to acquire, develop and renovate public and private nonprofit firearm and archery training, practice and recreation facilities. The program is funded from a portion of the fees charged for concealed weapons permits.

Federal Grants

Federal monies are available for the construction of outdoor park facilities from the National Park Service (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administers the grants.

- *National Park Service (NPS) grants* - usually do not exceed \$150,000 per project and must be matched on an equal basis by the local jurisdiction. The RCO assigns each project application a priority on a competitive statewide basis according to each jurisdiction's need, population benefit, natural resource enhancements and a number of other factors. In the past few years, project awards have been extremely competitive as the federal government significantly reduced the amount of federal monies available to the NPS program. The state increased contributions to the program over the last few years using a variety of special funds, but the overall program could be severely affected by pending federal deficit cutting legislation.

Applicants must submit a detailed comprehensive park, recreation and open space plan to be eligible for NPS funding. The jurisdiction's plan must demonstrate facility need and prove that the jurisdiction's project proposal will adequately satisfy local park, recreation and open space needs and interests. Due to diminished funding, however, RCO grants have not been a significant source of project monies for city or other local jurisdictions in recent years.

- *Transportation Enhancement Grants* - can be used to finance on and off-road non-motorized trail enhancements along major and minor arterial collector roads or sometimes, within separate trail corridors. The program was adopted in 1993 and is administered by the Regional Transportation Organization on behalf of the US Department of Transportation.

Applicants must demonstrate the proposed trail improvements will increase access to non-motorized recreational and commuter transportation alternatives.

- *National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP)* - is the successor to the National Recreational Trails Act (NRFTA). Funds may be used to rehabilitate and maintain recreational trails that provide a backcountry experience. In some cases, the funds may be used to create new "linking" trails, trail relocations and educational programs.
- *Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)* - supports development and renovation of areas for non-trailer-able recreational boats over 26 feet and related support elements on US navigable waters. Funds may be used to produce and distribute information and educational materials. The federal

program compliments the state-funded Boating Facilities Program (BFP) administered for smaller vessels.

Recreation Service Districts (RCW Chapter 36.69)

State legislation authorizes the establishment of recreation service districts as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a county or any other local public agency or jurisdiction. Districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Special recreation service districts must be initiated by local jurisdiction resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and costs studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs. The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The voters must initially approve the formation of the district and may designate existing elected officials, or a body appointed by existing elected officials, or elect district commissioners or officers solely responsible for park and recreation policy. Separate voter approvals must be sought for 3-year operating levies providing maintenance, repair, operating costs and facility acquisition and development projects.

A recreation service district can be flexible and used to provide local recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the governing board may be separately elected. There are no limitations on the number of separate recreation service districts that can be established within a county, provided no district overlaps another.

Metropolitan Park Districts (SB 2557)

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county or any other local public agency or jurisdiction. Like recreation service districts, metropolitan park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Metropolitan park districts must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and costs studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs. The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The voters must initially approve the formation of the district, and may designate existing elected officials, or a body appointed by existing elected officials or elect district commissioners or officers solely responsible for park and recreation policy.

Unlike recreation service districts, voters must also approve the establishment of a continuous levy as a junior taxing district - compared with 3-year levies under a recreation service district to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs and facility acquisition and development projects.

Like the recreation service district, a metropolitan park district can be flexible and used to provide local recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the financing levy may be as a junior taxing district with a continuous levy.

There are no limitations on the number of separate recreation service districts that can be established within a city, county or as a combination of multiple cities and counties provided no district overlaps another.

The Tacoma Metropolitan Park District was established in 1909 and is the largest and oldest recreation park district in the State of Washington. The Chuckanut Community Forest Park District was established in 2013 for the specific purpose of raising funds to pay back the loan used to acquire the Fairhaven Highlands development property.

Special Use Agreements

Special property agreements can often be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

The City could expand the use agreement concept to include complete development, operation or maintenance responsibilities. Package lease agreements will usually provide more effectively maintained facilities than possible where the City must staff specialized, small work crews.

Sometimes package lease agreements covering use and maintenance aspects may be the only way of resolving an equitable agreement with the private ownership. This may include trails on utility corridors where the ownership may prefer to control development and maintenance activities, and the City may prefer to avoid any implied responsibility or liability for the utility worthiness which the City's maintenance of a trail system could imply.

Public/Private Service Contracts

Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation.

Service contracts may be very flexible and can include agreements with city, school district or local user groups who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity basis on exchange for the facility.

Public/Private Concessions

The City could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities

and costs in exchange for a profit. For certain types of facilities, such as enterprise fund account facilities like golf courses, the City's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development and/or operation and maintenance costs at the same or for similar facility developments.

The City may save considerable monies on concessions where the activities are specialized, seasonal, experimental or unproven. Concessions can be easily initiated, provide direct user benefit/cost reimbursements and relieve the City of a capital risk should market or user interest fail to materialize to at least break-even levels.

Concessionaires could operate a wide variety of park and recreational facilities including horse stables and equestrian centers, boating and bicycle rentals, special group and recreational vehicle compounds, athletic field and court facilities, swimming pools and beaches, shooting ranges and ORV tracks among others.

Public/Private Joint Development Ventures

The City can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period of time. The purpose of the venture would be to allow the development, operation and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts.

The developer assumes development, operation and maintenance responsibilities, costs and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity providing a profitable return not otherwise available. The City realizes the development of a facility in exchange for a low minimum capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Joint development agreements represent an ultimate benefit/cost resolution that may also provide public revenue that the City could use for other development opportunities. Examples include the possible joint development on City lands of equestrian centers, marinas, hostels, recreational vehicle campgrounds, seminar retreats, special resorts, indoor racquetball courts and athletic clubs, swimming pools and water parks, golf courses, gun and archery ranges and ORV competition tracts, among others.

Self-Help Land Leases

There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or of a service area so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using general public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways that account for equitable public cost reimbursements. Examples include the use of land leases where the City may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for the development, operation and maintenance of the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives.

Land lease agreements could accommodate organized athletics like soccer, baseball, football, softball and rugby; or very specialized facilities like shooting ranges, archery fields, ORV trails and ultra-light aircraft parks, among others.

Self-Help Contract Agreements

The City can purchase land, develop, operate and maintain a specialized facility under a negotiated contract agreement where a special interest group agrees to defray all costs in addition to or in lieu of a user fee as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives. The agreements can be quite flexible and could contract the City, the user group, another public agency or a private operator to be developer/operator.

Contract agreements could accommodate a range of more expensive special purpose facility developments including high quality athletic competition facilities for league organizations and specialized facility developments like shooting ranges and ORV tracks when and where the user organization can provide financial commitments.

Appendix F

Survey Results

Developed by Parks & Recreation staff and publicly released on Survey Monkey from June through July of 2019, attached is a summary of the public survey results. For complete survey details, including open-ended comments, see: [https://www.cob.org/Documents/parks/Projects/Data All 190801.pdf](https://www.cob.org/Documents/parks/Projects/Data%20All%20190801.pdf).

Bellingham Parks and Recreation Community Survey

Thursday, August 01, 2019

Powered by  SurveyMonkey™

2463

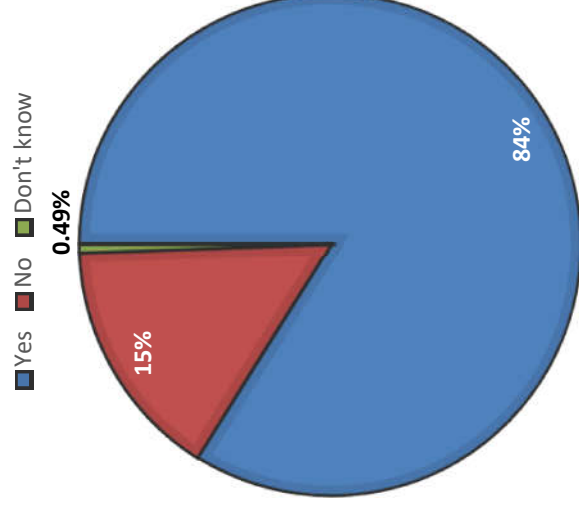
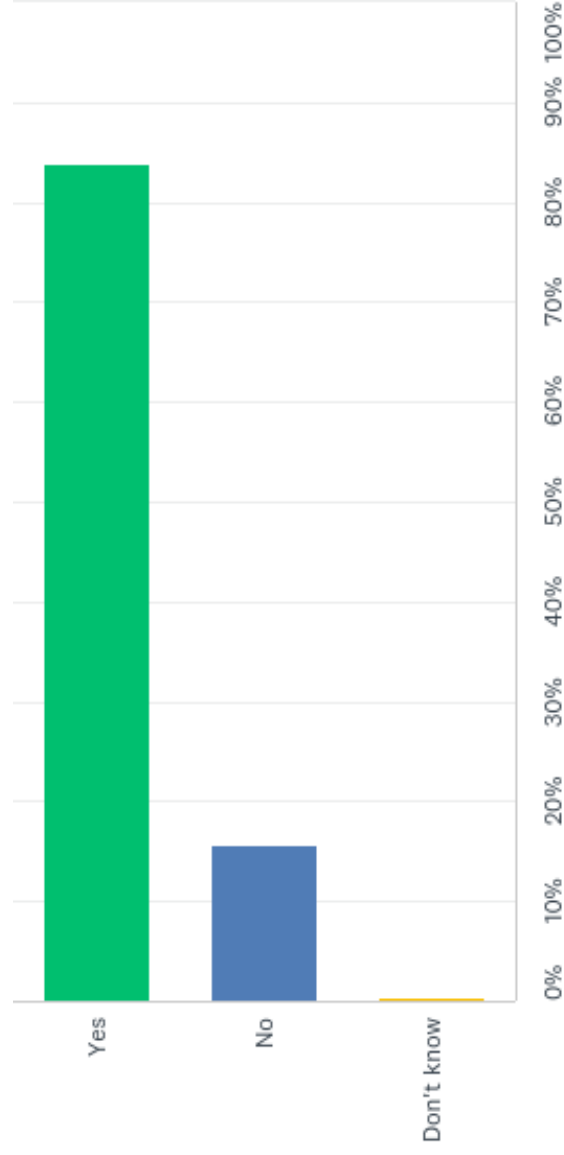
Total Responses

Date Created: Wednesday, May 22, 2019

Complete Responses: 2463

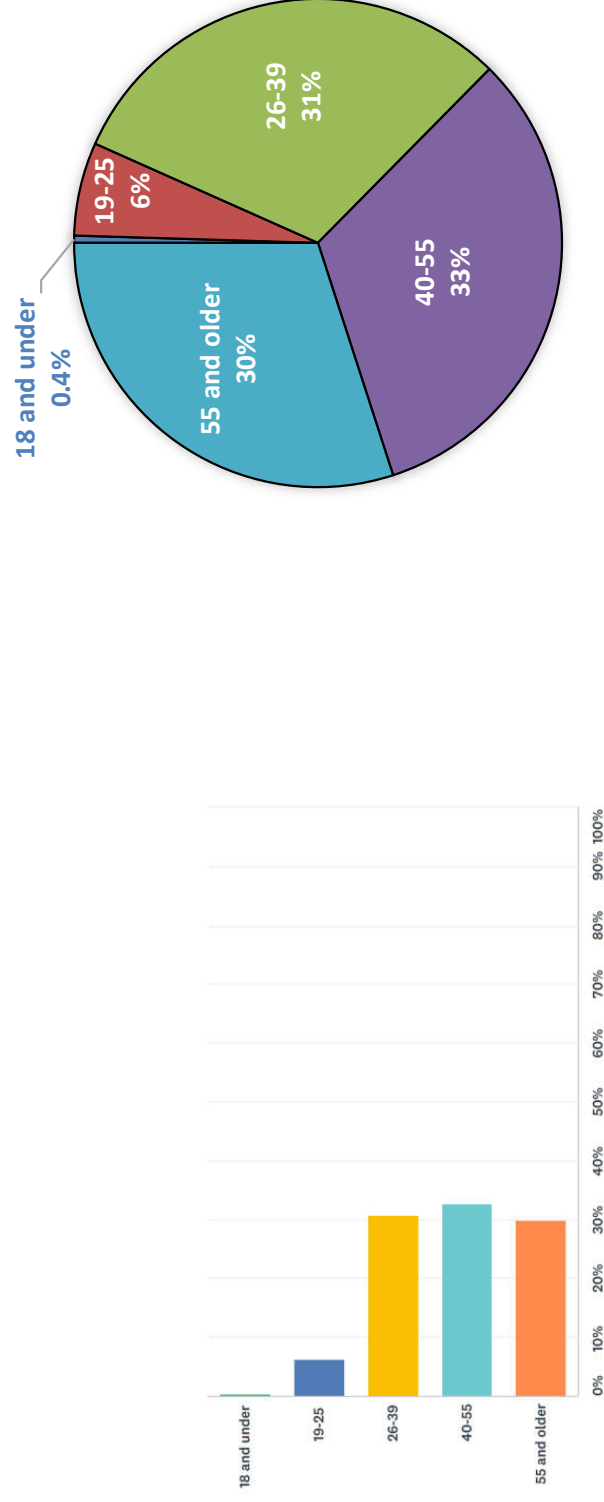
Q1: Do you live in the City of Bellingham?

Answered: 2,454 Skipped: 9



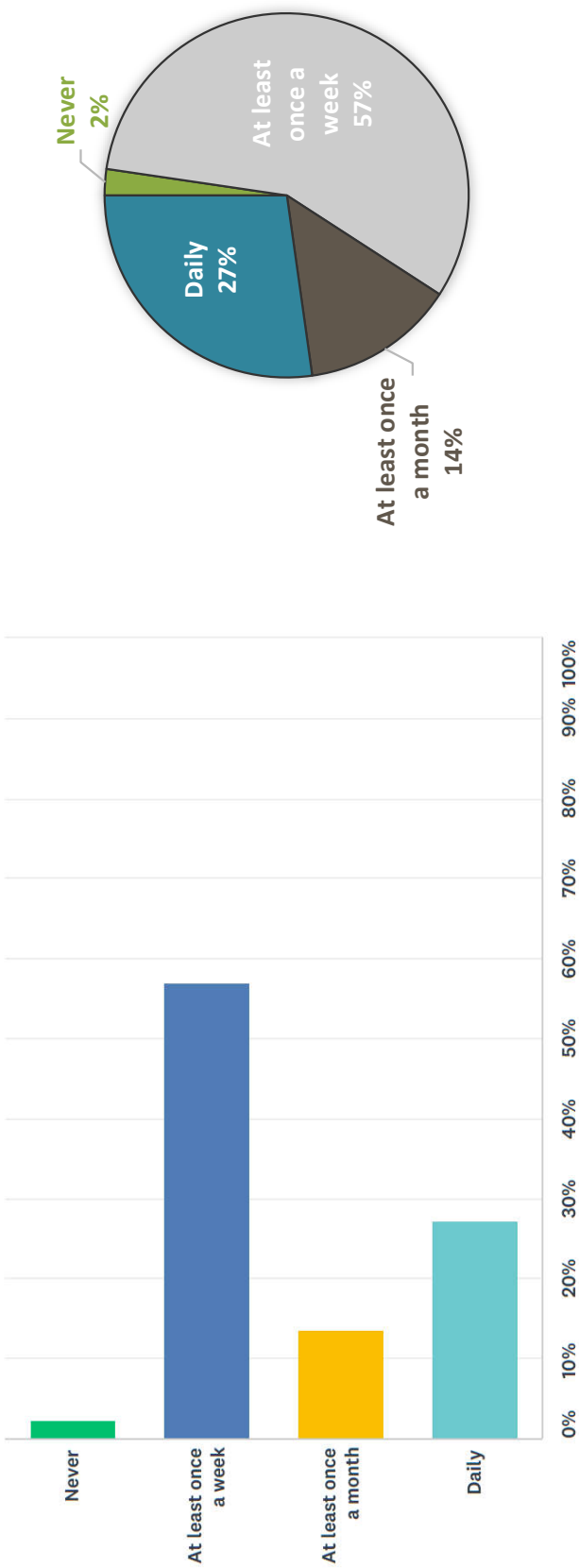
Q2: What is your age

Answered: 2,455 Skipped: 8



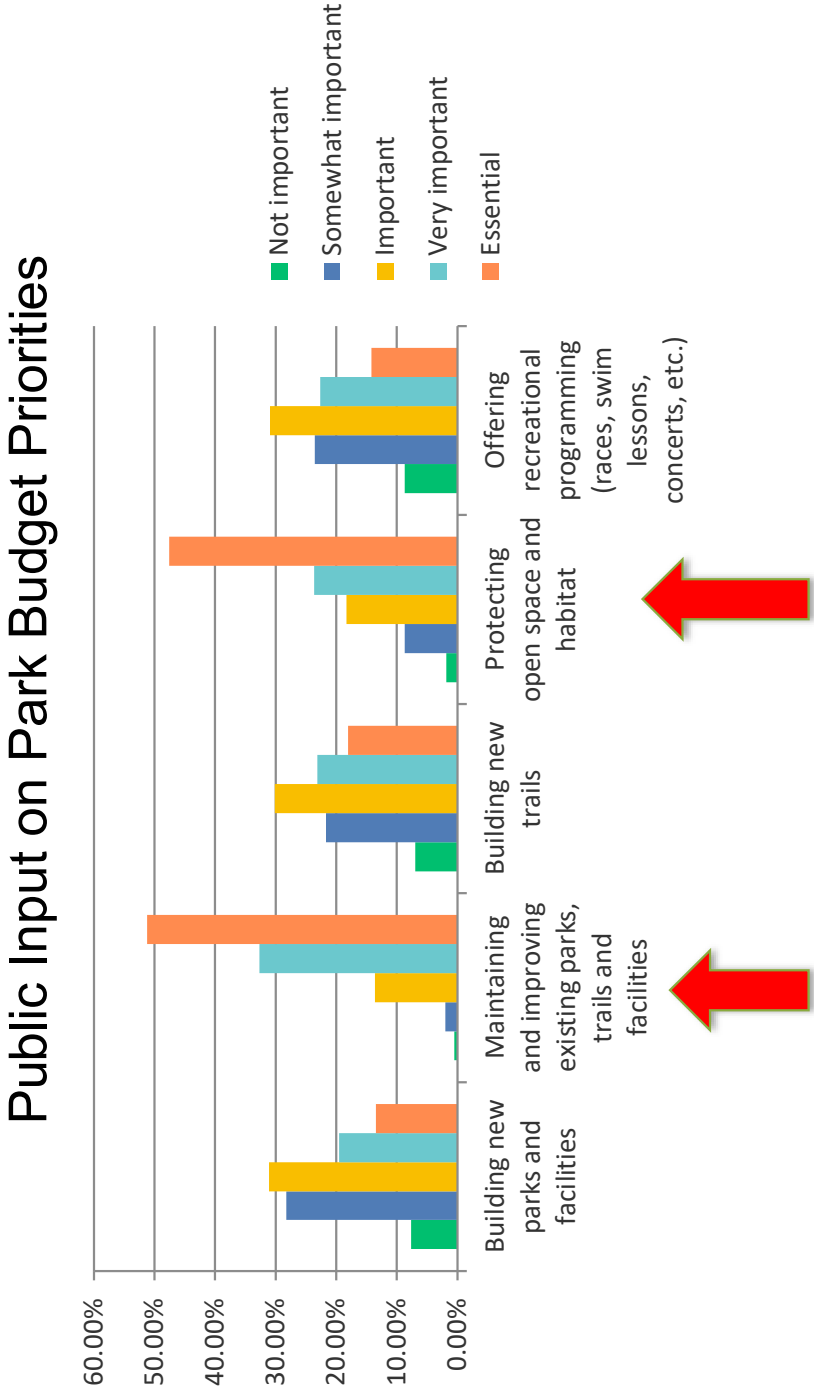
Q3: In the past month, how many times have you visited a park, trail or other park facility (pool, golf course, cemetery, athletic field) in Bellingham?

Answered: 2,457 Skipped: 6



Q4: For each of the following Park budget priorities, rate their importance to you

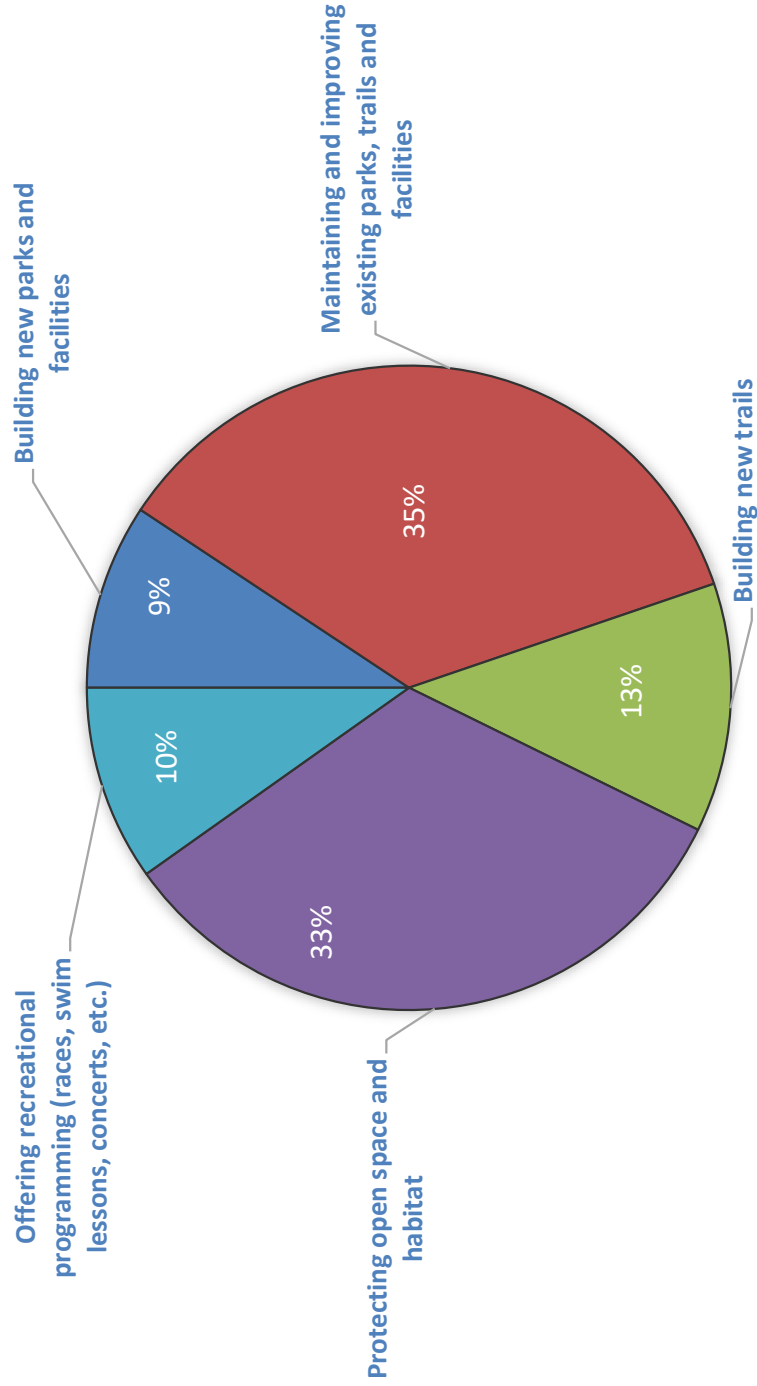
Answered: 2,459 Skipped: 4



Q4: For each of the following Park budget priorities, rate their importance to you

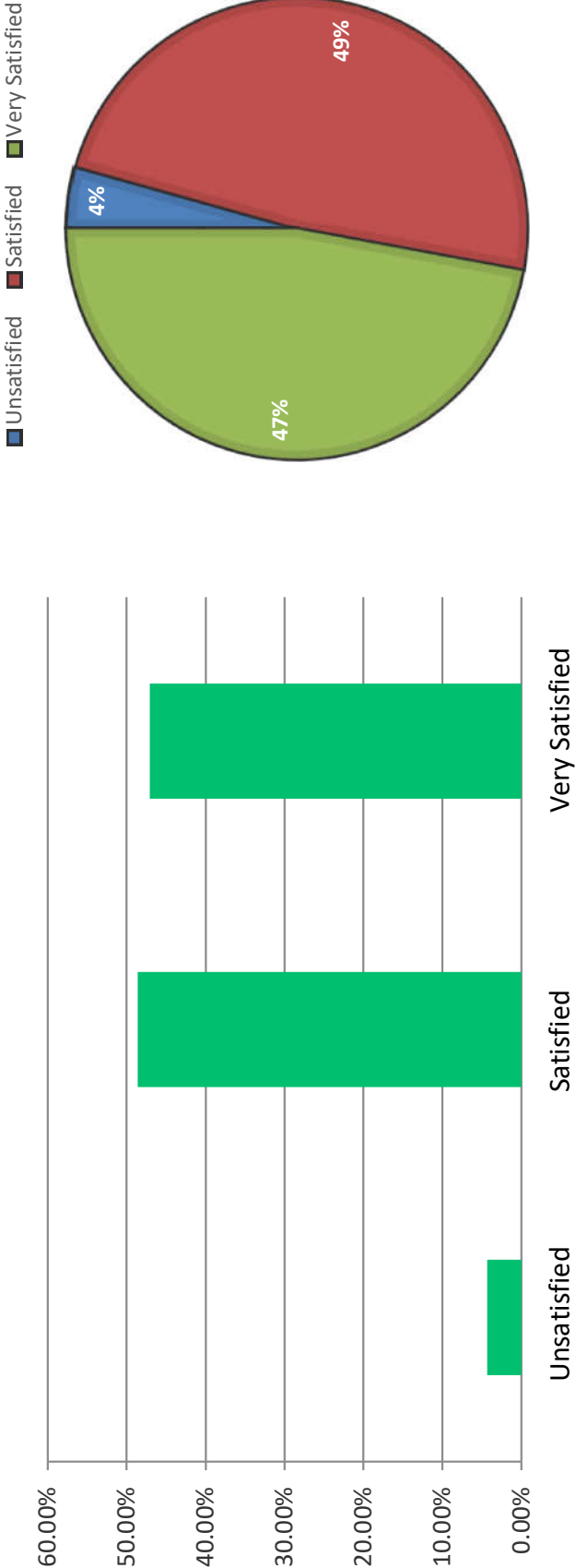
Answered: 2,459 Skipped: 4

PUBLIC OPINION ON MOST ESSENTIAL PRIORITIZATION OF P&R BUDGET



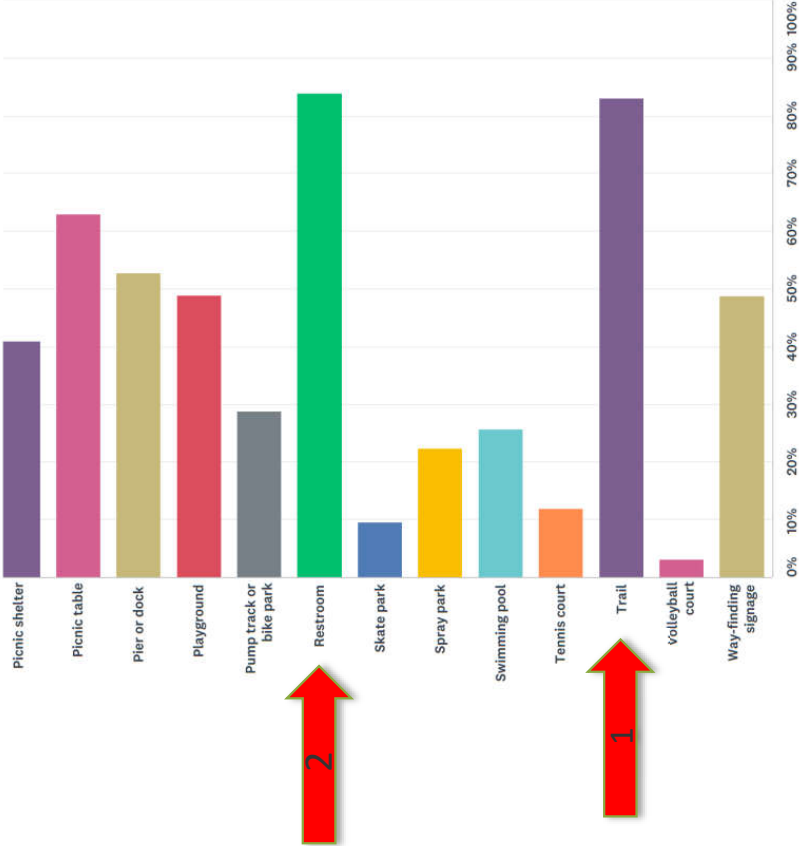
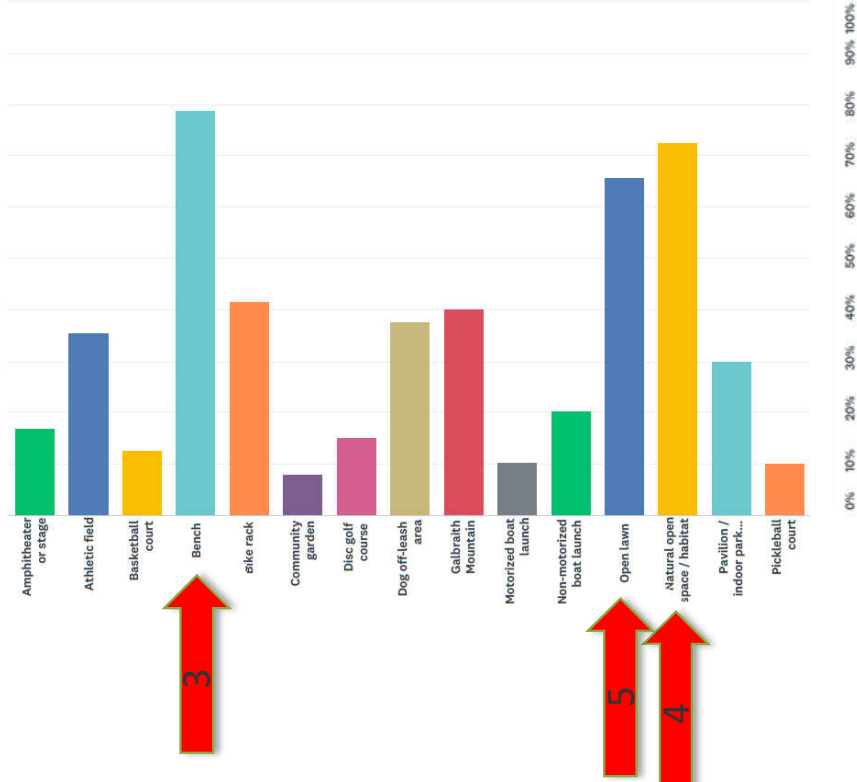
Q5: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's overall park system?

Answered: 2,447 Skipped: 16



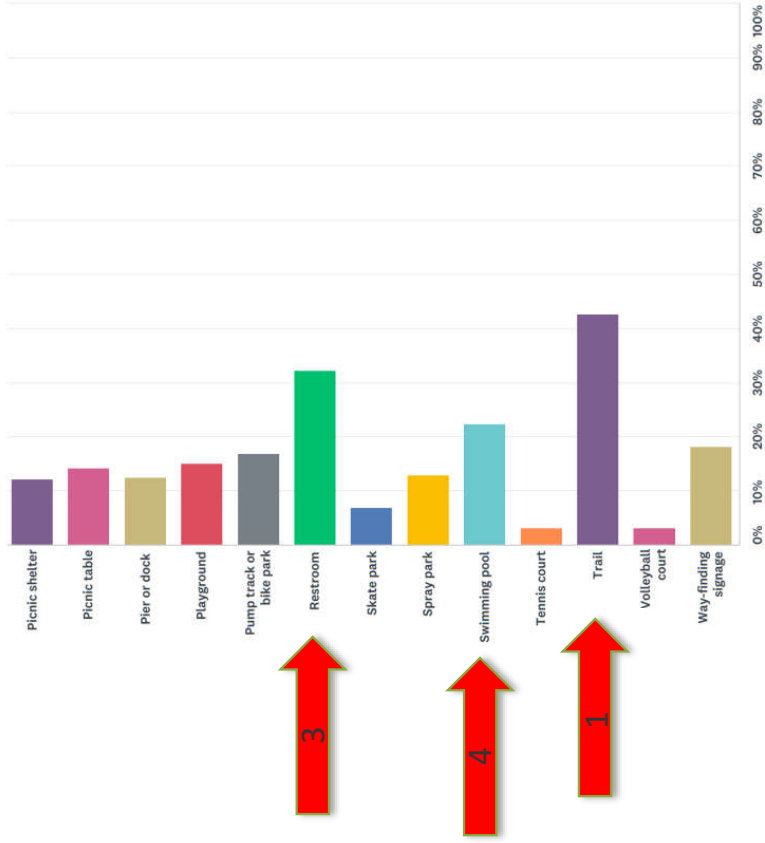
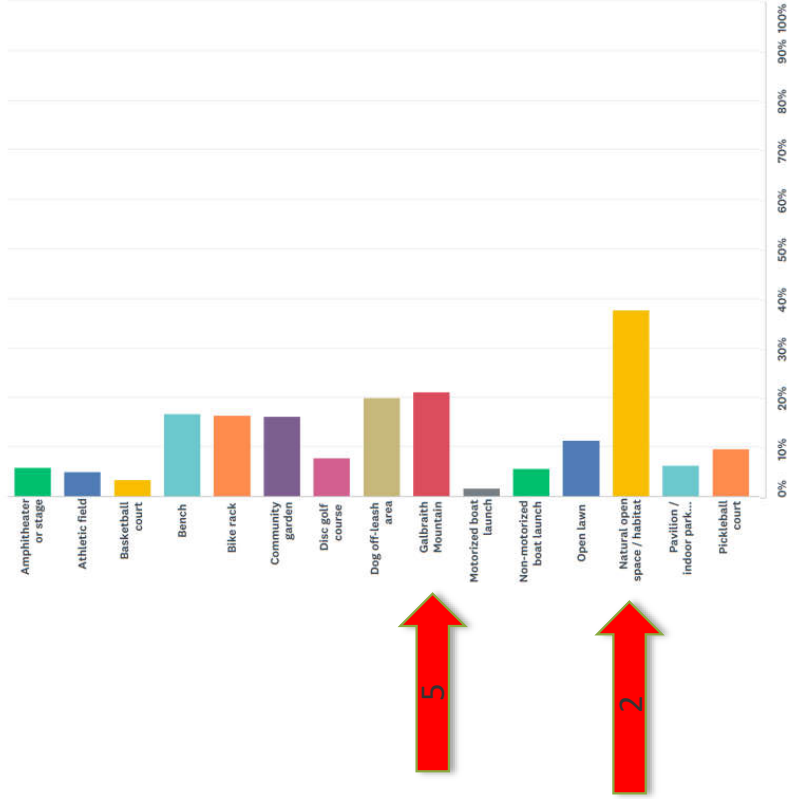
Q6: Which of the following features have you used in a City-managed park, trail or open space in the last year?

Answered: 2,454 Skipped: 9



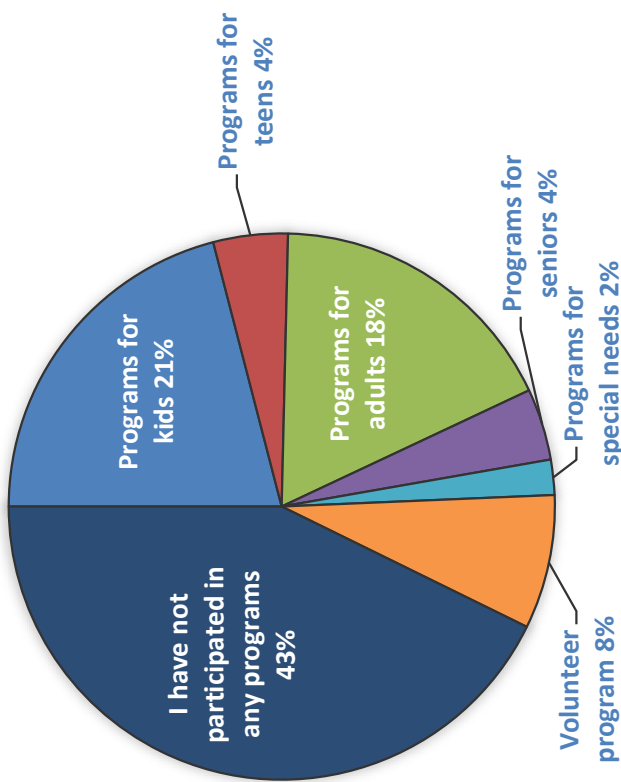
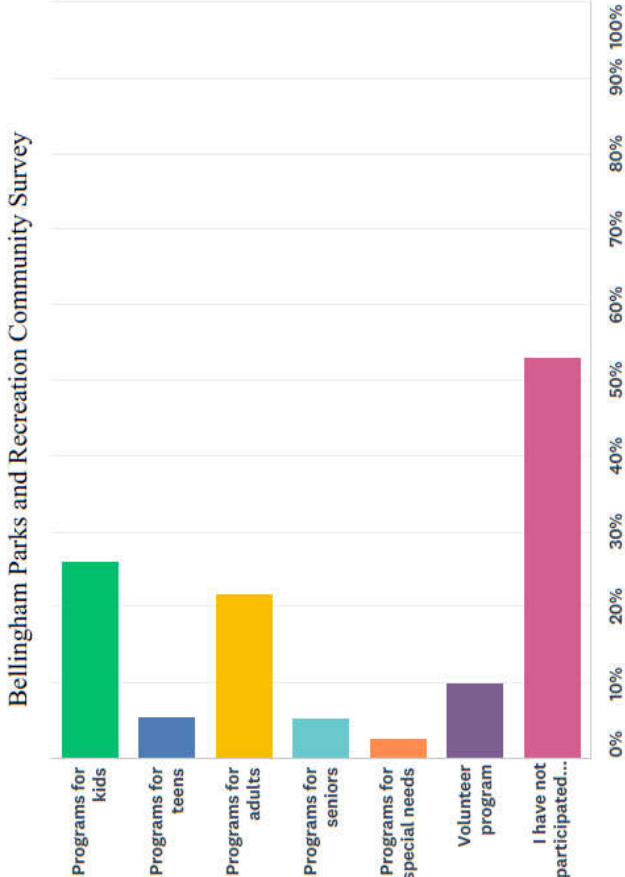
Q7: Which features do we need more of in Bellingham's parks, trails and open spaces?

Answered: 2,306 Skipped: 157



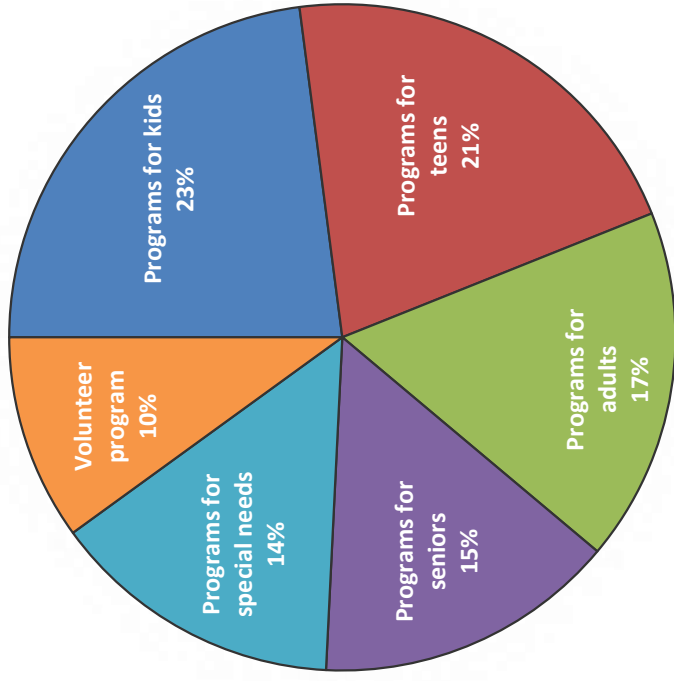
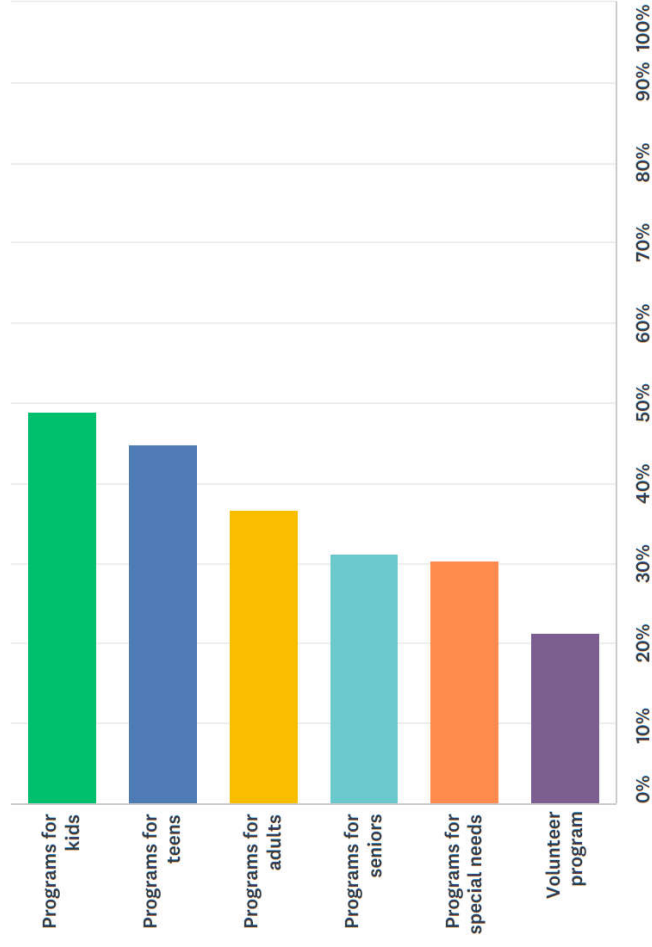
Q8: Which of the following City-sponsored programs have you participated in last year?

Answered: 2,408 Skipped: 55



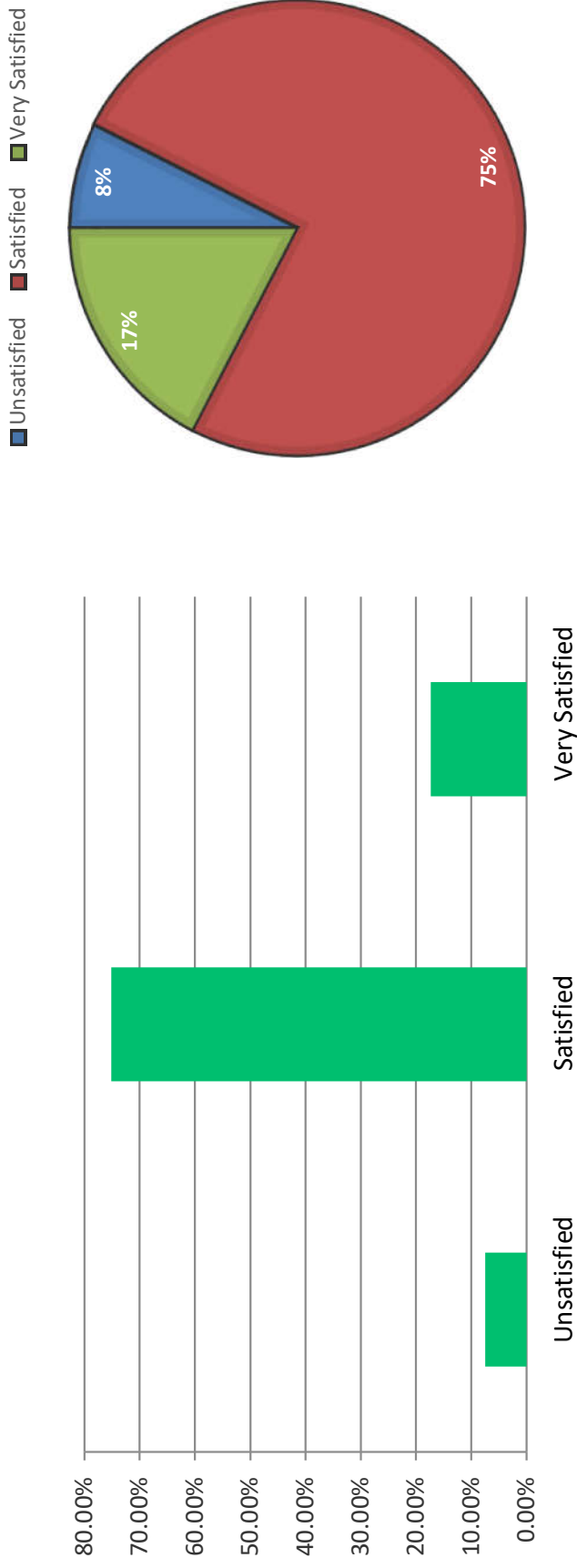
Q9: Which of the following City-sponsored programs do we need more of in Bellingham?

Answered: 1781 Skipped: 682



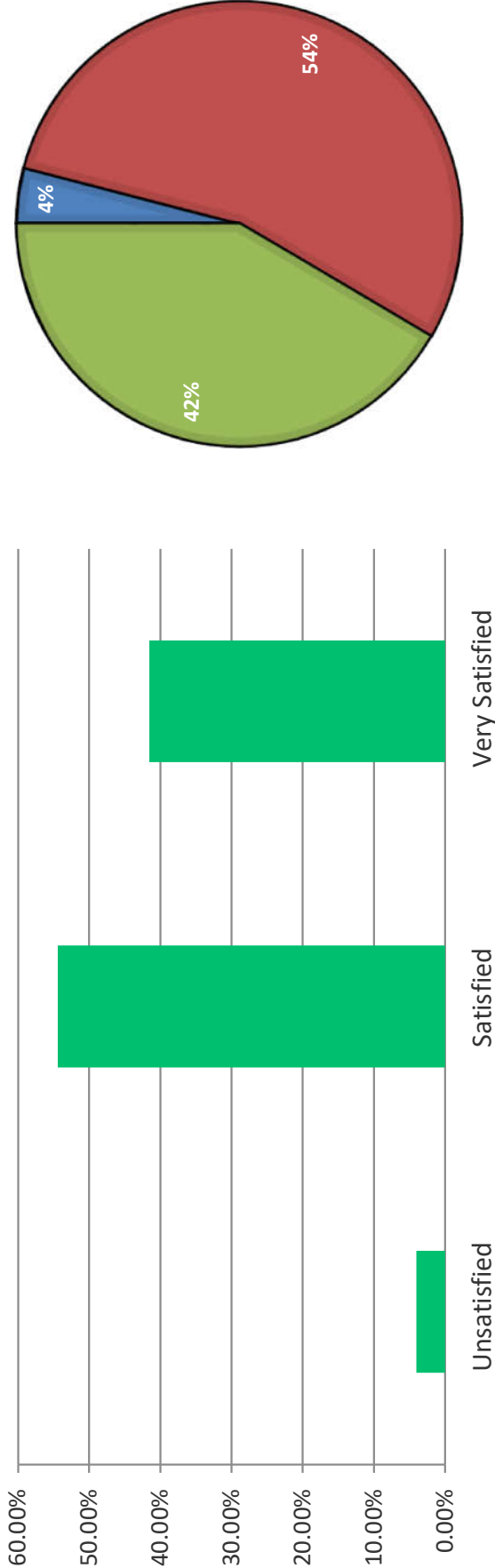
Q10: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's recreational programming?

Answered: 2,328 Skipped: 135



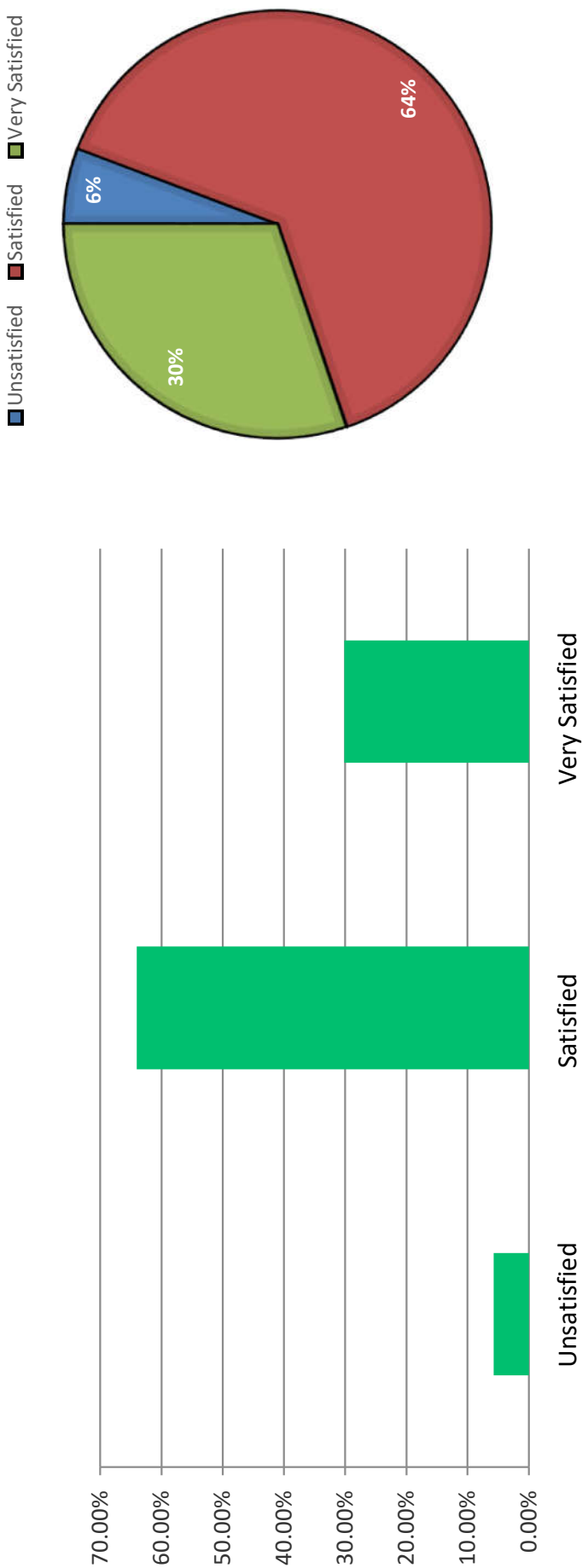
Q11: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's trail system?

Answered: 2,400 Skipped: 63



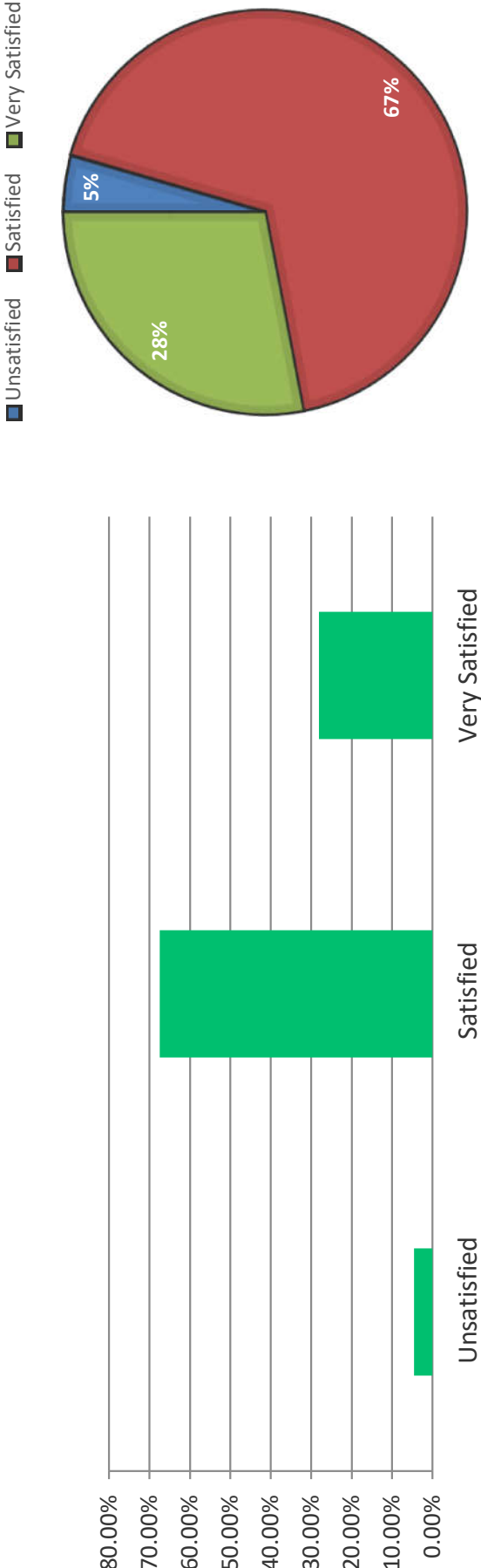
Q12: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's natural open space and habitat areas?

Answered: 2,408 Skipped: 55



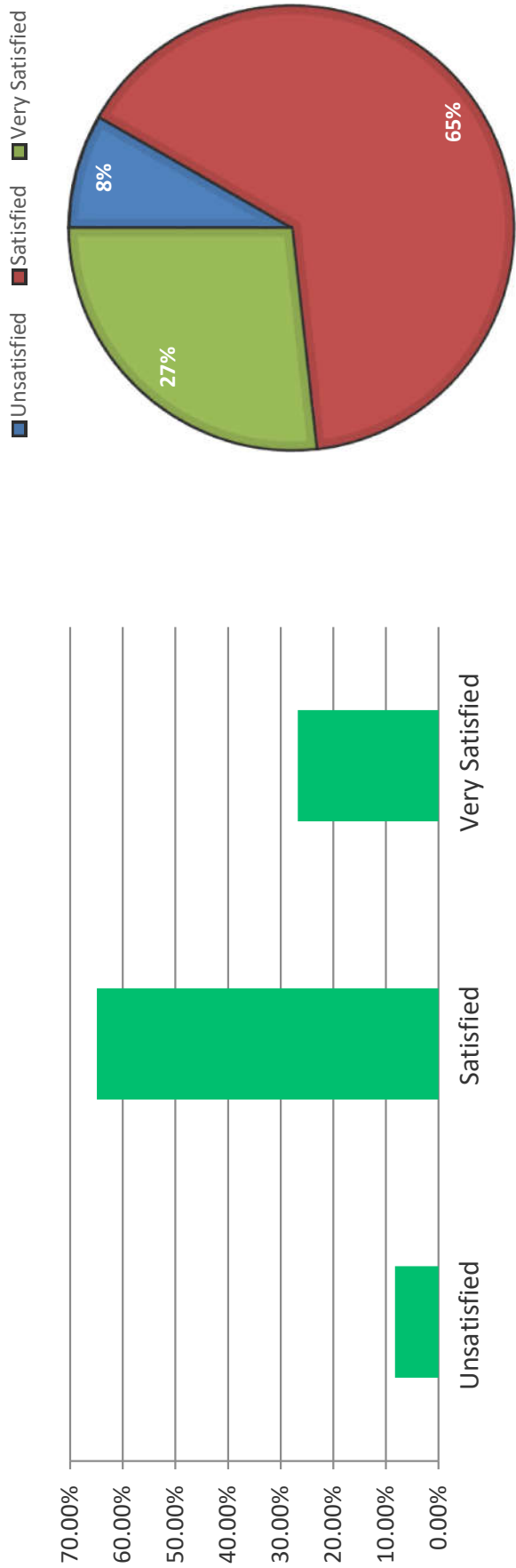
Q13: On a scale of 1 -3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham’s special use areas, such as the golf course, cemetery, Big Rock Garden, Depot Market Square, and Woodstock Farm?

Answered: 2,375 Skipped: 88



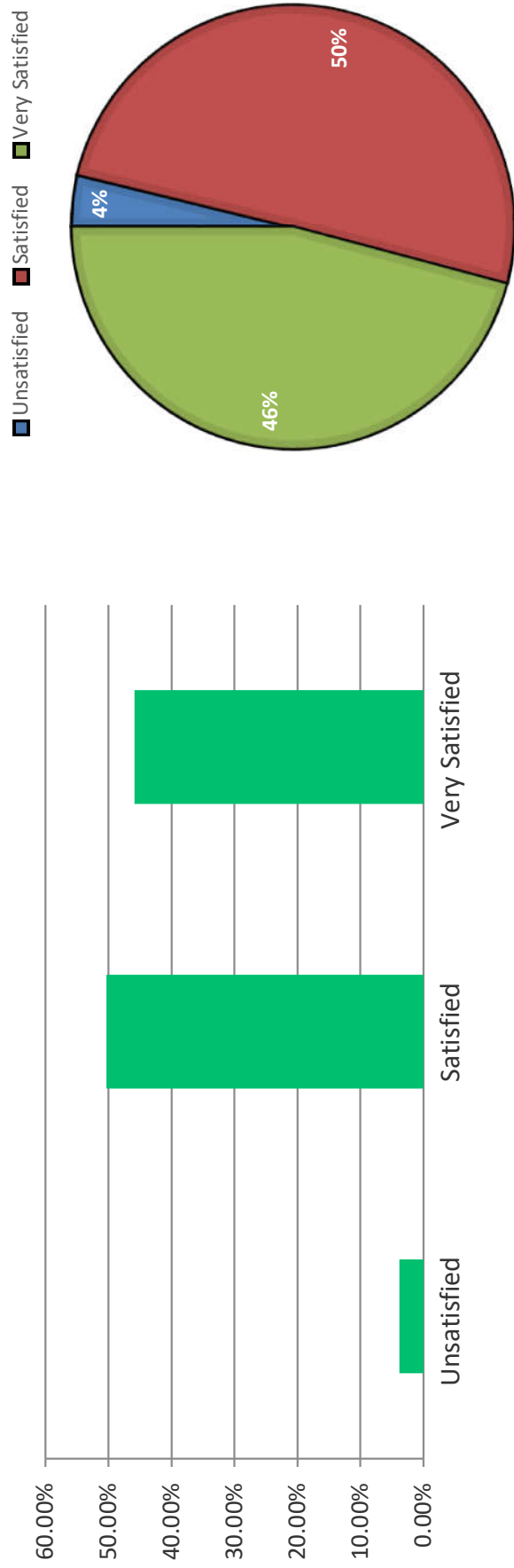
Q14: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's neighborhood parks (generally smaller parks serving immediate neighborhood)?

Answered: 2,399 Skipped: 64



Q15: On a scale of 1-3, how satisfied are you with Bellingham's larger community parks (such as Civic Stadium, Lake Padden, Boulevard and Squalicum Creek Parks)?

Answered: 2,420 Skipped: 43



Common Free Response Comments

Topic (# of times mentioned)

Trail/Trails/Trailhead (1432)

- Additional street/mountain biking trails
- Connectivity between trails and parks
- More garbage cans at trailheads
- Reduce the amount of social trails

Bike/bikes (494)

- Separate mountain bike lanes from hiking lanes
- Speed limit signage for bikers
- More bike trails outside of Galbraith
- Additional bike racks be added to parks
- Arguments about whether e-bikes should be allowed on trails

Safe/Safety/Safer (425)

- Homelessness
- Safe bike trails to get to parks/ around city
- Safety awareness between bikers and pedestrians

Dog/dogs (362)

- More frequent re-stocking of dog poop bags
- Trash cans along trails for dog-poop
- Arguments for and against off-leash dog location, need more areas for off-leash activity

Pool/pools (325)

- Arne Aquatic Center is inadequate for the needs of the community
 - Need a larger pool/ more than one pool
 - More swim lanes
- People want better access to clean and warm water to swim in

Common Free Response Comments

Topic (# of times mentioned)

Sign/signs/signage (240)

- Educational signage on habitat and natural open space preservation
- Educational signage on dog (poop etiquette, off-leash areas)
- Way finders between parks and trails
- Signs to remind bikers to slow down on trails
- Whatcom Falls needs more signs/maps

Programs (241)

- Many have no information on available programs and wish they could know more
- Those who do know about available programs are very satisfied with them
- More street/mountain bike race events
- More concerts
- More volunteer programs

Bathroom/restroom (239)

- Add restrooms to parks with no restrooms
- Year-round restroom access
- Maintain existing bathrooms

Pickleball (184)

- More pickleball courts throughout the city
- A lot of comments on creating pickleball facilities but pickleball is not even in the top 10 most wanted added features (Q7)

Galbraith (140)

- Better/more signage. Maps and signs are out of date in places
- Need a parking lot and restrooms