

ORDINANCE 1501

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR, WASHINGTON, RELATING TO GROWTH MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING, MAKING THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE 2022 AMENDMENT CYCLE: REVISING THE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT AND PORTIONS OF THE CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY WITH THE ADOPTED 2022 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE (PROS) PLAN; REINSTATE AND ENHANCE LANGUAGE CONCERNING CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY WITHIN THE RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND ADD THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN (SMAP) AS AN APPENDIX TO THE CITY'S STORMWATER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Gig Harbor plans under the Growth Management Act (chapter 36.70A RCW); and

WHEREAS, the Act requires the City to adopt a Comprehensive Plan; and
WHEREAS, the City adopted a revised GMA Comprehensive Plan as required by RCW 36.70A.130 (4) in 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City is required to consider suggested changes to the Comprehensive Plan (RCW 36.70A.470); and

WHEREAS, except under circumstances not applicable here, the City may not amend the Comprehensive Plan more than once a year (RCW 36.70A.130); and

WHEREAS, the City is required to provide public notice and public hearing for any amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and the adoption of any elements thereto (RCW 36.70A.035, RCW 36.70A.130); and

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2022, the City Council evaluated the comprehensive plan amendment applications submitted for the 2022 annual cycle, and held a public hearing on such applications and forwarded those initiated to the Planning commission for further processing; and

WHEREAS, Applications PL-COMP-22-0001, PL-COMP-22-0002, PL-COMP-22-0003, PL-COMP-22-0004 were initiated by City Council; and

WHEREAS, Application PL-COMP-22-0002, proposing amendments to the Utilities Element, which require additional clarification and revision, is not under consideration through this ordinance and will be evaluated as part of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update; and

WHEREAS, on October 24, 2022, the City's SEPA Responsible Official issued a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) for the three comprehensive plan amendment applications, pursuant to WAC 197-11-340(2), which was not appealed; and

WHEREAS, the City notified the Washington State Department of Commerce of the City's intent to amend the Comprehensive Plan and forwarded a copy of the proposed amendments on October 24, 2022 pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held work study sessions to discuss the applications on August 18, 2022 and October 26, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on the 2022 comprehensive plan amendments on October 20, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on October 20, 2022 the Planning Commission voted to recommend approval of the 2022 comprehensive Plan Amendments with the exception of application PL- COMP-22-0002 as documented in the Planning Commission's written recommendations signed by Planning Commission Chair, John Krawczyk, dated November 7, 2022.

WHEREAS, on October 27, 2022, the Gig Harbor City Council held a study session on the proposed amendments to the Gig Harbor Comprehensive Plan for the 2022 review cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Gig Harbor City Council held a first reading of Ordinance 1501 implementing the recommendations of the Planning Commission and amending the Comprehensive Plan on November 14, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on November 28, 2022, the Gig Harbor City Council conducted a second reading of Ordinance 1501 amending the Comprehensive Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Gig Harbor, Washington, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Revisions. The City of Gig Harbor Comprehensive Plan shall be amended to:

- 1) Revise the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element and Capital Facilities Element to achieve consistency with the adopted 2022 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan as set forth in Exhibit A.
- 2) Reinstate and enhance language concerning climate change and sustainability within the Environment Element as set forth in Exhibit B.
- 3) Add the Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP) as an appendix to the City's Stormwater Comprehensive Plan as set forth in Exhibit C.

Section 2. Adoption.

Notice. The City Clerk confirmed that public notice of the public hearings held by the City Council on the following applications was provided.

Hearing Procedure. The City Council's consideration of the comprehensive plan amendments is a legislative act. The Appearance of Fairness doctrine does not apply.

Testimony. *To be inserted following the public hearing.*

Criteria for Approval. The process for Comprehensive Plan amendments (Chapter 19.09) states that the City Council shall consider the Planning Commission's recommendations and after considering the criteria found in GHMC 19.09.170 make written findings regarding each application's consistency or inconsistency with the criteria. The criteria found in GHMC 19.09.170 are as follows:

A. The proposed amendment will further and be consistent with the goals, policies and objectives of the comprehensive plan; and

B. The proposed amendment is consistent with the Growth Management Act, the countywide planning policies and other applicable interjurisdictional policies and agreements, and/or other state or local laws; and

C. The proposed amendment will not adversely impact the city's ability to provide sewer and water, and will not adversely affect transportation facilities and other public facilities and services such as parks, police, fire, emergency medical services and governmental services; and

D. The proposed amendment advances the public interest; and

E. For text amendments which propose to increase density or intensity of permitted development and all land use map amendments, the following approval criteria also apply:

1. Adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are available to serve the proposed or potential development expected as a result of this amendment, according to one of the following provisions:

a. The city has adequate funds for needed infrastructure, facilities and services to support new development associated with the proposed amendments; or

b. The city's projected revenues are sufficient to fund needed infrastructure, facilities and services, and such infrastructure, facilities and services are included in the schedule of capital improvements in the city's capital facilities plan; or

c. Needed infrastructure, facilities and services will be funded by the developer under the terms of a development agreement associated with the comprehensive plan amendment; or

d. Adequate infrastructure, facilities and services are currently in place to serve expected development as a result of this comprehensive plan amendment based upon an assessment of land use assumptions; or

e. Land use assumptions have been reassessed, and required amendments to other sections of the comprehensive plan are being processed in conjunction with this amendment in order to ensure that adopted level of service standards will be met; and

2. For a land use map amendment, the subject parcels being redesignated are physically suitable for the allowed land uses in the designation being requested, including compatibility with existing and planned surrounding land uses; and

3. The proposed amendment will not create a demand to change land use designations of other properties unless the change in land use designation for other properties is in the long-term interest of the community in general.

Applications. The City Council hereby enters the following findings and conclusions for each application:

1. PL-COMP-22-0001 – Parks, Recreation and Open Space

Summary: The proposed city-sponsored text amendment would revise existing text within the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element and Capital Facilities Element to be consistent with the language included in the 2022 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan adopted by the City Council on February 28, 2022.

Findings:

- A. Council finds that the proposed amendment will further and be consistent with the goals, policies and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

The text amendment would insert parks, recreation and open space goals and policies, as adopted in the 2022 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan), into the comprehensive plan in place of the current element in order to provide internal consistency. The 2020 PROS Plan was adopted by the City Council on February 28, 2022. As such, the revised goals and policies, as well as the updated inventory of city park holdings have been inserted into Chapter 11. It should be noted that the 2020 PROS Plan was the subject of significant public participation and input. 2,500 surveys were mailed to households throughout the city and online zoom meetings and an open house were conducted in October and November 2021. The Parks Commission recommended the Council adopt the PROS Plan on February 2, 2022.

- B. The Council finds that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Growth Management Act, the countywide planning policies and other applicable interjurisdictional policies and agreements, and/or other state or local laws.

The GMA has established planning goals for open space and recreation (RCW 36.70A.020). These goals include retaining open space, enhancing recreational opportunities, conserving fish and wildlife habitat, increasing access to natural resource lands and water, and developing parks and

recreation facilities. The proposed amendment to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element updates the goals and policies consistent with these policies, as well as updating the current inventory of parks citywide. Similarly, the updated goals and policies as well as current inventory provide consistency with Pierce Countywide Planning Policy HW-1.1, by providing an improved environment for walking and bicycling.

- C. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment will not adversely impact the city's ability to provide sewer and water and will not adversely affect transportation facilities and other public facilities and services such as parks, police, fire, emergency medical services and governmental services.

The City Council finds that the proposed amendment would not adversely impact the City's ability to provide essential public facilities or services.

- D. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment advances the public interest.

Based on the results of the surveys, open house and stakeholder meetings conducted in 2021 for the 2022 PROS Plan update, the public interest would be served through the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. The amendment includes the goals and policies provided in the 2022 PROS Plan.

- E. Not applicable to this amendment.

Conclusion: After consideration of the materials in the file, staff presentation, the Planning Commission recommendation, the City's Comprehensive Plan, criteria for approval found in Chapter 19.09 GHMC, applicable law, and public testimony, the City Council hereby **approves** application PL-COMP-22-0001 and hereby amends the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element and Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

2. PL-COMP-22-0003 – Climate Change and Sustainability

Summary: The proposed city-sponsored amendment would add climate change language into the Environment Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Findings:

- A. Council finds that the proposed amendment will further and be consistent with the goals, policies and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

The amendment would insert text into the Environment Element (Chapter 5) which currently contains goals related to resource conservation, best management practices, and respect for the natural environment. The proposed language introduces climate change to the Comprehensive Plan and sets a goal to adopt a climate action plan. This will serve as a catalyst for further

climate-related actions.

- B. The Council finds that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Growth Management Act, the countywide planning policies and other applicable interjurisdictional policies and agreements, and/or other state or local laws.

The GMA and Pierce County Countywide Planning Policies have established planning goals for efficient urban growth, multimodal transportation systems, and protecting the environment. The proposed amendment to the Environment Element introduces goals and policies consistent with the GMA and the Countywide Planning Policies and allows for future innovation in climate-related policy.

- C. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment will not adversely impact the city's ability to provide sewer and water and will not adversely affect transportation facilities and other public facilities and services such as parks, police, fire, emergency medical services and governmental services.

The City Council finds that the proposed amendment would not adversely impact the City's ability to provide essential public facilities or services.

- D. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment advances the public interest.

Gig Harbor City Council identified priorities within the City of Gig Harbor Two-Year Strategic Plan 2022-2023 (Strategic Plan). One of the Strategic Plan priorities is to promote environmental sustainability and preserve Gig Harbor's natural beauty with project actions including:

- Incorporate climate change into the City's Comprehensive Plan
- Adopt Climate & Sustainability Action Plan

City staff convened the Climate Change Comprehensive Plan Amendment Committee (CCCPAC), a 20-person internal and external stakeholder group to steer the amendment proposal. The CCCPAC learned about climate change mitigation and adaptation concepts and strategies from regional experts throughout the summer of 2022. Staff summarized the submissions in an Initial Meeting Summary & Findings document presented at the August 23, 2022 CCCPAC meeting and available on the project website. The proposed text amendment is a distillation of more than 40 priorities set by the CCCPAC which includes input from elected and appointed officials, nonprofit environmental groups, the development community, utilities, the Port of Tacoma, and City staff.

- E. Not applicable to this amendment.

Conclusion: After consideration of the materials in the file, staff presentation, the Planning Commission recommendation, the City's Comprehensive Plan, criteria

for approval found in Chapter 19.09 GHMC, applicable law, and public testimony, the City Council hereby **approves** application PL-COMP-22-0003 and hereby amends the Environment Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

3. PL-COMP-22-0004 – Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP)

Summary: The proposed city-sponsored amendment would incorporate the SMAP into the 2018 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan as Appendix F, which is adopted by reference in the Capital facilities and Utilities Elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Findings:

- A. Council finds that the proposed amendment will further and be consistent with the goals, policies and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

The amendment incorporates the SMAP into the 2018 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan as Appendix F. The City of Gig Harbor is currently a permittee of the State of Washington Department of Ecology Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit) through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewers in Western Washington. The Permit authorizes permittees to discharge to Waters of the State if the conditions are met, and until the Permit expires, is modified, or revoked. The Permit was issued to the City July 1, 2019 and became effective August 1, 2019. The Permit expires July 31, 2024.

- B. The Council finds that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Growth Management Act, the countywide planning policies and other applicable interjurisdictional policies and agreements, and/or other state or local laws.

The Permit requires a Stormwater Management Program with several components, one of which is a SMAP as described in part S5.C.1.d. The adoption of the SMAP is a state required for the City's continued discharge to Waters of the State, and adoption by March 31, 2023 is required for compliance.

- C. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment will not adversely impact the city's ability to provide sewer and water and will not adversely affect transportation facilities and other public facilities and services such as parks, police, fire, emergency medical services and governmental services.

The City Council finds that the proposed amendment would not adversely impact the City's ability to provide essential public facilities or services.

- D. The City Council finds that the proposed amendment advances the public interest.

Stormwater management action planning is required by the Permit and is intended to protect public health and safety by assuring that permittees are conducting appropriate information gathering, tracking, maintenance, and implementation for stormwater management. Stormwater planning under the Permit is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewer systems and to protect surface and receiving waters.

E. Not applicable to this amendment.

Conclusion: After consideration of the materials in the file, staff presentation, the Planning Commission recommendation, the City's Comprehensive Plan, criteria for approval found in Chapter 19.09 GHMC, applicable law, and public testimony, the City Council hereby **approves** application PL-COMP-22-0004 and hereby amends the Stormwater Comprehensive Plan.

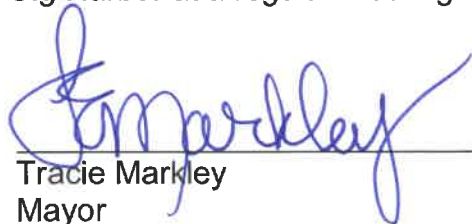
Section 3. Transmittal to State. The Community Development Director is directed to forward a copy of this Ordinance, together with all exhibits, to the Washington State Commerce Department within ten days of adoption, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106.

Section 4. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance should be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.

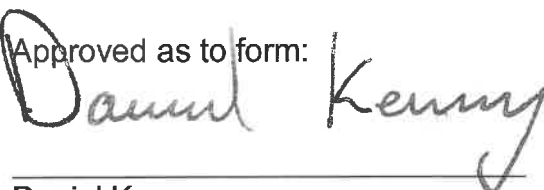
Section 5. Correction of Errors. The City Clerk and codifiers of the ordinance are authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener/clerical errors, references, ordinance numbering, sections/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full after passage and at the close of the 60-day Department of Ecology review period, which is at least five days following publication of an approved summary consisting of the title.

ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Gig Harbor at a regular meeting thereof, held this 28th day of November, 2022.

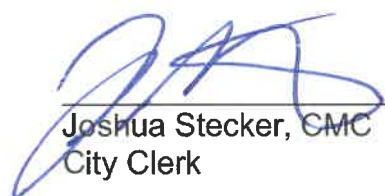


Tracie Markley
Mayor

Approved as to form:


Daniel Kenny
City Attorney

Attest:



Joshua Stecker, CMC
City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

Chapter 11 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

INTRODUCTION

The ~~2016~~ 2022 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (Park PROS Plan) for Gig Harbor was adopted by the City Council on February 28, 2022. The PROS Plan represents the City's vision and provides goals and objectives for the development of parks, recreation and open spaces in Gig Harbor for the next six years and beyond. Only key elements of the Park Plan are incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan. This chapter includes the goals and policies adopted in the Park PROS Plan, while the inventory, levels of service and 6-year capital facilities projects are included in Chapter ~~42-13~~, Capital Facilities.

The planning area for this ~~Parks, Recreation and Open Space~~ PROS Plan includes the City's existing incorporated area and the City's Urban Growth Area as defined in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan. Implementation of the ~~Parks, Recreation and Open Space~~ 2022 PROS Plan will focus on the City's incorporated area, where the City has jurisdiction, with an eye toward serving the residents of the Urban Growth Area as annexations occur over the next 15 years.

~~Much has happened in Gig Harbor since the City's prior Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan was adopted in 2010. The~~ continued dramatic growth in the Gig Harbor peninsula's population has resulted in an increased use of the City's community parks and recreational facilities, which will likely continue over the foreseeable future. The demographics of Gig Harbor are also changing as a younger demographic is moving into the area. The increase in demand coupled with a changing demographic mean new challenges and opportunities for the City.

~~In an effort to provide quality parks and recreational opportunities for today's residents as well as for future generations, the City initiated a planning process in conjunction with the overall update of the City's 2015 Comprehensive Plan. This~~ Parks, Recreation and Open Space PROS Plan is a stand-alone document which meets the requirements of the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office guidelines. It is also compliant with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). ~~Parts of the~~ The PROS Plan may be incorporated into the future 2024 updates ~~update~~ of the Gig Harbor Comprehensive Plan. The planning horizon for both plans is 2030

The GMA requires a park and recreation element within the Comprehensive Plan that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to park and recreation facilities. This element includes estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a fifteen-year period; an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to

provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.¹

During the PROS Plan public outreach effort, the community expressed many ideas for improving parks and recreational opportunities in Gig Harbor including:

- Providing a balance of active and passive activities within the city's parks;
- Seeking dedicated funding to support park management and maintenance responsibilities and costs;
- Providing trail connectivity between parks and connecting residential and commercial neighborhoods to the city's park system; and
- Providing a park system that offers something for all ages and types of users.

This Plan considers today's and tomorrow's needs and is a community-driven plan that has broad-based support and is implementable over the 15-year plan horizon. This update:

- Identifies the anticipated types of activities and the population that the City's parks and recreation facilities will serve,
- Defines the City's vision of the future of the City's park and recreational facilities,
- Identifies the estimated cost to achieve the community's vision, and
- Provides goals and policies to act as a guide for getting there.

The 2016-2022 Gig Harbor Park Recreation and Open Space Plan will help guide the city staff, park commission and city council in meeting identified gaps in services and park development in order to meet the need and support the quality of life for our citizens in the coming years.

¹RCW 36.70A.070(8) GMA

VISION

Gig Harbor's Vision: To develop a quintessential system of parks, trails and open spaces that enhance the City's history, environmental features, and sense of place to encourage both active and passive forms of recreation popular on the peninsula.

GOALS AND POLICIES

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

~~GOAL 11.1: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED PARK SYSTEM THAT PRESERVES AND ENHANCES SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND FEATURES. INCORPORATE UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES TO PROTECT THREATENED SPECIES, PRESERVE HABITAT, AND RETAIN MIGRATION CORRIDORS THAT ARE UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT TO LOCAL WILDLIFE.~~

~~11.1.1. Acquire and preserve especially sensitive or unique habitat sites that support threatened or endangered species and urban wildlife habitat.~~

~~11.1.2. Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and the developed urban areas.~~

~~11.1.3. Develop a system of open space corridors along natural stream and wetlands corridors that establish forest canopy that link to each other and from the uplands to the shore.~~

IDENTIFY URBAN GROWTH PRESERVES

~~GOAL 11.2: COORDINATE WITH OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, AND WITH PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TO PRESERVE LAND AND RESOURCES NECESSARY TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY, CONVENIENT PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BEFORE THE MOST SUITABLE SITES ARE LOST TO DEVELOPMENT.~~

~~11.2.1. Continue coordination with PenMet Parks and other agencies on meeting park, recreation, and open space needs through the City and urban growth area to assure that needs are met, and services are not duplicated.~~

~~11.2.2. Identify lands needed to meet long term demand for parks, recreation and open space in developing areas such as the wooded, undeveloped, and sensitive lands.~~

~~11.2.3. Prior to annexation of urban growth areas review park, recreation, and open space needs to determine potential impacts to adopted levels of service. Such impacts shall be considered when determining the impacts of a potential annexation.~~

DEVELOPING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

~~GOAL 11.3: THROUGH THE CITY'S PERMIT PROCESS, REQUIRE, WHEN POSSIBLE, NEW DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT AND ENHANCE THE PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENT TO PROMOTE HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND ACTIVE COMMERCIAL AREAS.~~

~~11.3.1 ——— Require pedestrian friendly design features (including but not limited to placement of new buildings, on-site walkways, and pedestrian scale site features) on new developments to promote active healthy lifestyles within the community.~~

~~11.3.2 ——— Require non-residential developments to provide common areas (such as town squares, plazas, or pocket parks) proportional to size of the development and the impact on existing park infrastructure to serve the recreational needs of employees and customers. Encourage these spaces to be used as the focus of commercial and civic buildings.~~

PARK DESIGN STANDARDS

~~GOAL 11.4: DESIGN AND DEVELOP FACILITIES THAT ARE ACCESSIBLE, SAFE, AND EASY TO MAINTAIN WHILE PROVIDING A FULL RANGE OF FACILITIES FOR ALL AGE GROUPS BOTH INSIDE THE PRESENT CITY LIMITS AND IN THE UGA. PARKS FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT SHOULD HAVE LIFE CYCLE FEATURES THAT ACCOUNT FOR LONG-TERM COSTS AND BENEFITS.~~

General

~~11.4.1. ——— Create park plans for the potential development and re-development of City park properties.~~

~~11.4.2. ——— Incorporate features and amenities into parks that fit the local context; contribute to environmental sustainability; and are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain for the long term.~~

~~11.4.3. ——— Provide maps at the City's larger parks, documenting park and trail opportunities in the vicinity of the park.~~

~~11.4.4. ——— Develop and maintain parks consistent with local, state and federal environmental regulations.~~

~~11.4.5. ——— Provide facilities for all age groups and throughout the City and its UGA.~~

Accessibility

~~11.4.6 ——— Design park and recreation facilities to be accessible in accordance with the American Disabilities Act (ADA).~~

Maintenance

~~11.4.7. — Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs while providing for adequate facilities, amenities, and attractive landscaping.~~

~~11.4.8. — Where appropriate, use low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.~~

Security and Safety

~~11.4.9. — Implement design and development standards that will improve park facility safety and implement security features for park users, department personnel, and the public-at-large.~~

~~11.4.10. — Continue to develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that will provide proper training and awareness for department personnel.~~

~~11.4.11. — Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that will protect user groups, department personnel, and the general public-at-large.~~

~~11.4.12. — Where appropriate, use adopt a park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that will increase safety and security awareness and visibility.~~

Non-Motorized Access

~~11.4.13 — Parks should be located such that the majority of the population can easily access them without driving a personal vehicle.~~

TRAIL AND CORRIDOR ACCESS SYSTEMS

~~GOAL 11.5: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY SYSTEM OF MULTIPURPOSE PARK TRAILS AND CORRIDORS THAT PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS AND LOW IMPACT RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF ALL AGES AND ABILITIES IN COORDINATION WITH THE CITY'S ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN.~~

Trail Systems

~~11.5.1 — Create a comprehensive system of multipurpose off-road trails using the Cushman Trail as the backbone of the system. Trails should be developed to provide access to significant environmental features, public facilities, neighborhoods and business districts to promote physical activity and a health conscious community.~~

~~11.5.2. — Leveraging the resources of WSDOT, private developers and other agencies, construct pedestrian facilities that cross SR 16 and other highways (ex: pedestrian overpass at BB16)~~

~~11.5.3. — Trails should be connected to nearby sidewalk facilities wherever feasible to facilitate the use of the off-street trail systems for non-motorized transportation and recreation. Where sidewalks are an integrated component of a trail system, larger sidewalks may be needed.~~

~~11.5.4. — Work with PenMet Parks, Pierce County, Tacoma, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and other appropriate jurisdictions to link and extend Gig Harbor trails to other regional trail facilities.~~

~~11.5.5. — Extend trails through natural area corridors like the Crescent and Donkey (North) Creek corridors, and Wollochet Drive wetlands within the City that will provide a high quality, diverse sampling of area environmental resources, in balance with habitat protection.~~

Trail Development and Amenities

~~11.5.6. — Develop trails consistent with the park development goals and policies where applicable.~~

~~11.5.7. — furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that may include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.~~

~~11.5.8. — Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with the park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.~~

~~11.5.9. — Develop trail improvements of a design that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.~~

~~11.5.10. — Develop trail accessibility standards to provide for accessible trails where possible and support a diversity of non-motorized uses. Such standards should not prohibit construction of trails where grade or corridor width will not allow full accessibility or trail widths for all users.~~

~~11.5.11. — Develop and implement a system of signs to mark trails and non-motorized routes that coordinates with the City's streetscape and furniture standards. Such signage should be developed in accordance with the City's adopted way finding plan.~~

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

GOAL 11.6: DEVELOP A QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED RECREATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES FOR ALL AGE AND INTEREST GROUPS.

Waterfront Access and Facilities

~~11.6.1. — Cooperate with Pierce County, PenMet Parks, the Washington State Department of fish & Wildlife, and other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, viewing and other related recreational activities and pursuits, recognizing the rights of property owners in the vicinity of such sites.~~

~~11.6.2. — Develop and/or encourage a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-power boating activities, especially on Gig Harbor Bay and along the Puget Sound shoreline.~~

Athletic Facilities

~~11.6.3. — Concentrate on field and court activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, tennis, pickleball and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participants.~~

~~11.6.4. — Encourage, leverage the development, or develop, where appropriate, a select number of facilities that provide a quality playing environment, possibly in conjunction with PenMet Parks, Pierce County, Peninsula School District, and other public or private agencies. Such facilities should be developed to meet the requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests where possible.~~

Indoor Facilities

~~11.6.5. — Facilitate the continued development by the Peninsula School District and other organizations, of special meeting, assembly, eating, health, cultural, and other community facilities that provide general support to school age populations and the community at large at elementary, middle, and high schools within the City, urban growth area and the greater peninsula.~~

~~11.6.6. — Look for opportunities to partner with PenMet and other organization to provide indoor recreational facilities for all ages (including play structures and both organized and individual sports facilities).~~

Play Structures

~~11.6.7. — Provide play structures for tots (2-5) and school aged children (5-12) and a teen activity area within neighborhood parks.~~

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

~~**GOAL 11.7: ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY FACILITIES THAT MEET THE INTERESTS OF ALL SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.**~~

~~11.7.1. — Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), encourage other organizations to develop and operate specialized and special interest recreational or cultural facilities like theater, golf and water parks for these interests in the general population.~~

~~11.7.2. — Where appropriate, facilitate and encourage joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine need and provide for special activities like fold, performing arts, water parks, and camping on an area wide basis.~~

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

~~**GOAL 11.8: COORDINATE WITH AND ENCOURAGE THE EFFORTS OF OTHER AGENCIES AND NON-PROFIT RECREATIONAL PROVIDERS TO ASSURE THAT THE RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE GIG HARBOR RESIDENTS ARE MET.**~~

~~11.8.1. — Facilitate and encourage other organizations to provide arts and crafts, classroom instruction in music and dance, physical conditioning and health care, meeting facilities, daycare, latch key, and other program activities for all cultural, age, physical and mental capability, and income groups in the community.~~

~~11.8.2. — Endorse the efforts of local non-profit organizations to provide soccer, baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, pickleball, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income groups in the community.~~

~~11.8.3. — Assist historical and cultural societies to develop and display artifacts, reports, and exhibits; and conduct lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of Gig Harbor's heritage.~~

HISTORIC RESOURCES

~~**GOAL 11.9: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED PARK SYSTEM THAT PRESERVES SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY AREAS AND FEATURES.**~~

~~11.9.1. — Identify, preserve, and enhance Gig Harbor's multicultural heritage, human history of the City and its neighborhoods, traditions, and cultural features including historic sites, buildings, artworks, objects, views, and monuments.~~

~~11.9.2. — Identify and incorporate significant historic and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve these interests and to provide a balanced social experience.~~

~~11.9.3. — Register City owned parks, structures and open space properties that are eligible for the Gig Harbor Register of Historic Places and utilize the City's Certified Local~~

~~Government (CLG) Board to determine appropriate preservation methods and traditional uses.~~

~~11.9.4. — Encourage the Harbor History Museum, Gig Harbor BoatShop, Gig Harbor Fishermen's Civic club and others to make cultural programs and activities more accessible to the public.~~

~~11.9.5. — Encourage the owners of historic sites and structures to provide increased public access.~~

~~11.9.6. — Consider adopting incentives for properties listed on the City's Historic Register to encourage maintenance and retention of structures as properties are re-developed, including adaptive re-use provisions.~~

~~CULTURAL ARTS PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES~~

~~The purpose of this section is to delineate the importance of The Arts — visual art, music, theater, dance, poetry and prose, film and other creative endeavors — as they relate to the quality of life in Gig Harbor.~~

~~The Gig Harbor Arts Commission plays a vital role in our town's culture by supporting and promoting the arts and arts organizations. The Commission oversees the acquisition and placement of public art, fosters arts and cultural programs for the enrichment of citizens and visitors, encourages an environment for the success of working artists and strengthens new and existing arts organizations. The Arts Commission supports the following statements:~~

- ~~• The arts provide tools for accomplishing larger community goals such as economic vitality, quality education and community planning and design.~~
- ~~• Arts and culture are essential to the continuing growth and development of our community's economy, education and quality of life. Support of the arts is an investment in making our community a better place to live.~~
- ~~• The arts help strengthen our cultural fabric and enrich the lives and spirits of our citizens.~~
- ~~• Arts and cultural programs are a powerful economic development tool in their ability to enhance Gig Harbor's image and thereby entice new businesses to locate here.~~
- ~~• The arts can be a source of civic pride and Gig Harbor is a place where citizens and visitors alike can be engaged and inspired.~~

~~GOAL 11.10: CELEBRATE THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF OUR COMMUNITY AND ENCOURAGE FINE AND PERFORMING ARTS PARTNERSHIPS AND PROGRAMS THAT REFLECT THE COMMUNITY'S VISION AND CULTURE.~~

~~11.10.1. — Identify public visual, written and performing art opportunities that highlight the cultural and historical connections within our community through local history,~~

~~11.10.2. — Enhance the reputation of Gig Harbor as a livable and creative community by encouraging artists of all types to display and perform their work and supporting opportunities for creative expression.~~

~~11.10.3. — Use public art to create visible landmarks and artistic points of reference to reinforce Gig Harbor's identity, unique culture and character.~~

~~11.10.4. — Acquire works of art through a variety of methods including commissioned works, temporary works, direct purchases, and community projects.~~

~~11.10.5. — In cooperation with area artists and cultural organizations, utilize the city's website as a clearinghouse for arts information and resource sharing.~~

~~11.10.6. — Encourage the development of spaces where visual and performing arts can be enjoyed by all. This includes visual and performing arts centers, street fairs, and market places that include performance and display spaces. (Resolution No. 861.)~~

~~11.10.7. — Encourage and support work by local artists and support visual, written and performing arts programs and partnerships that reflect our community's vision and culture.~~

~~FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND COORDINATION~~

~~GOAL 11.11: CREATE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING, DEVELOPING, OPERATING AND MAINTAINING FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT ACCURATELY DISTRIBUTE COSTS AND BENEFITS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT.~~

Finance

~~11.11.1. — Investigate available methods for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operation in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.~~

~~11.11.2. — Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as PenMet Parks, Pierce County, Peninsula School District, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires, where feasible and desirable.~~

Public and Private Resource Coordination

~~11.11.3. — Cooperate with PenMet Parks, Pierce County, Peninsula School District, and other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent resident area interests through joint planning and development efforts.~~

Cost/Benefit Assessment

~~11.11.4. — Define existing and proposed land and facility levels of service (ELOS/PLOS) that differentiate requirements due to: population growth impacts versus improved facility standards; neighborhood versus community nexus of benefit; city versus the combination of city, county, school, and other provider agency efforts; in order to effectively plan and program park and recreation needs within the existing city and urban growth area boundaries.~~

~~11.11.5. — Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests – including the application of growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level of service (ELOS) standards.~~

OPERATIONAL AND STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

~~**GOAL 11.12: DEVELOP, TRAIN, AND SUPPORT A PROFESSIONAL PARKS STAFF THAT EFFECTIVELY SERVES THE COMMUNITY IN THE REALIZATION OF THE ABOVE LISTED GOALS AND POLICIES.**~~

~~11.12.1. — Continue to train a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and citywide goals.~~

~~11.12.2. — Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.~~

~~11.12.3. — Where appropriate, provide staff with education, training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency, and pride~~

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Goal 11.1: DEVELOP A QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED RECREATIONAL SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES FOR ALL AGE AND INTEREST GROUPS.

11.1.1. Pursue acquisition and development of sites for passive and active, formal and informal recreation opportunities that accommodate activities to appeal to various age groups, recreational interest and those with special needs.

11.1.2. Prioritize facility development based on demonstrated demand, population served, geographic distribution, regional appeal, fiscal opportunity and revenue-generating potential.

11.1.3. Pursue accessible adaptive recreation facilities and services for the growing population with disability or health and mobility challenges.

11.1.4. Cooperate with a wide range of public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, viewing and other related recreational activities and pursuits recognizing the rights of property owners in the vicinity of such sits.

11.1.5. Develop and/or encourage a mixture of waterfront and watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other human powered boating activities, especially on Gig Harbor and along the Puget Sound shoreline.

11.1.6. Facilitate development of field and court activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, tennis, pickleball and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participation.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Goal 11.2: **Provide a diversified park system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and facilitates the protection of threatened species, preservation habitat, and retention of migration corridors that are unique and important to local wildlife.**

11.2.1. Preserve and protect from development impacts open space and park land areas with significant environmental features such as wetlands, riparian corridors, forests, steep slopes, plant and animal habitats that support threatened or endangered species.

11.2.2. Develop a system of open space corridors along natural riparian and wetlands corridors that link to each other and from the uplands to the shore.

11.2.3. Provide appropriate public access (e.g. trails, viewpoints, and wildlife viewing areas) within open space areas to support passive recreation, and parking, where appropriate and feasible.

11.2.4. Provide environmental education opportunities in open space areas with creative and interactive interpretation strategies, such as hands-on displays, self-guided walks, and other engaging experiences.

11.2.5. Actively work to maintain and improve the condition of City-owned parks, trails and open space areas through invasive species removal, planting of native species and restoration of urban forests, creeks, wetlands, and other habitat areas.

11.2.6. Anticipate global climate change and foster climate-resilient landscapes in parks and open space areas.

11.2.7. Improve tree management policies and practices, including preparation of an Urban forestry Management Plan, in order to promote tree retention, tree succession, and more effective wildfire prevention practices.

11.2.8. Map and evaluate riparian areas within salmon-bearing stream corridors and include as a component of the Land Acquisition Strategy, climate Action & Resiliency Plan, and Open Space Management Plan.

TRAIL & CORIDOR ACCESS SYTEMS

Goal 11.3: Develop a high quality system of park trails and corridors that provide alternative transportation options and low impact recreational opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities in coordination with the City's Active Transportation Plan.

Trail Systems

11.3.1. Create a comprehensive system of shared-use, off-road trails using the Cushman Trail as the backbone of the system. Develop trails to provide access to significant environmental features, public facilities, neighborhoods, and business districts to promote physical activity and a health-conscious community.

11.3.2. Leverage available resources from public and private agencies to construct pedestrian facilities that cross SR-16 and other highways to better our trail system.

11.3.3. Connect trails to nearby sidewalk facilities wherever feasible to facilitate the use of the off-street trail systems for non-motorized transportation and recreation. Where sidewalks are an integrated component of a trail system, larger sidewalks may be needed.

11.3.4. Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process.

11.3.5. Work with public and private organizations to link and extend Gig Harbor trails to other regional trail facilities.

11.3.6. Support the implementation of pedestrian and bicycle land improvements in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Trail Development and Amenities

11.3.7. Develop trails consistent with the park development goals and policies that reach a wide variety of users.

11.3.8. Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that may include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains.

11.3.9. Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.

11.3.10. Design and develop trail systems that are easy to maintain and easily accessed by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment and vehicles.

11.3.11. Develop and implement a system of signs (e.g. trailhead, etiquette, directional, mile markers, emergency location marker, etc.) to mark trails and non-motorized routes that coordinates with the City's streetscape and furniture standards in accordance with best practices.

PARK DESIGN STANDARDS

Goal 11.4: Design and develop facilities that are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain while providing a full range of facilities for all age groups both inside the present city limits and in the urban growth area. Parks facilities and equipment should have life cycle features that account for long-term costs and benefits.

11.4.1. Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning, the design of flexible and adaptable spaces, and recreation program development to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and build public support.

11.4.2. Develop city-owned or maintained park sites, based on master plans, management plans, or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals and available financial resources.

11.4.3. New parks and upgraded/renovated facilities should consider unique design traits that add to Gig Harbor's sense of place while still ensuring quality that limits maintenance and operations costs.

11.4.4. Identify and address recreation and service accessibility barriers (socio-economic, language, physical, mental health, geographic, transportation). Seek to reduce access barriers and expand including opportunities. Implement diversity, equity and inclusion policies and a priority matrix to guide the allocation of resources to address known service gaps over time.

11.4.5. Provide playgrounds with a community draw, offering unique opportunities for all city residents, and ideally within a multi-use, multi-generational setting as don at KLM Veterans Memorial Park.

11.4.6. Continue to engage, coordinate and partner with user groups of specialized facilities, such as sport fields, off-leash areas, disc golf course, skatepark, BMX/pump track, community gardens, etc.

11.4.7. Provide maps at the City's larger parks and online that identify park and trail opportunities in the vicinity of the park.

11.4.8. Standardize the use of graphics and signage to establish a consistent identity at all parks and facilities.

11.4.9. Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of, and maintenance consistency within, parks.

Accessibility

11.4.10. Design and maintain parks and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels, and ages as appropriate and in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design.

11.4.11. Seek opportunities to eliminate barriers at existing facilities and address goals identified in the ongoing city-wide ADA assessment to guide priorities to retrofit existing sites.

Maintenance

11.4.12. Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation costs, while providing for adequate facilities, amenities and attractive landscaping.

11.4.13. Incorporate sustainable development and low impact design practices into the design, planning, and rehabilitation of new and existing facilities; consider the use of native vegetation for landscaping in parks to conserve the integrity of native wildlife habitat and limit maintenance requirements.

Security and Safety

11.4.14. Maintain parks, trails and open space according to best practices that protect public property, preserve its value, and ensure its intended function or use, life expectancy, safety, security and appearance.

11.4.15. As appropriate, implement adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, police patrols, and other programs that will increase safety, security, awareness and visibility.

URBAN GROWTH PRESERVES & SET-ASIDES

GOAL 11.5: Coordinate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners, to set aside land and resources necessary to provide high-quality, convenient park and recreation facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development.

- 11.5.1. Prior to annexation of urban growth areas, review park, recreation and open space needs to determine potential impacts to adopted levels of service.
- 11.5.2. Identify and set-aside lands needed to meet long-term demand for parks, recreation, and open space in developing areas such as wooded, undeveloped, and critical lands.
- 11.5.3. Coordinate on a regular basis with Pierce County, PenMet Parks, and the Peninsula School District regarding the planning, acquisition, design and operation of recreational resources in the UGA and unincorporated service areas.

RECREATION PROGRAMS & EVENTS

GOAL 11.6: Coordinate with and encourage the efforts of other agencies and non-profit recreational providers to assure that the recreational needs of the Gig Harbor residents are met.

- 11.6.1. Leverage City resources by maintaining partnerships with public and private agencies to deliver recreation services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.
- 11.6.2. Look for opportunities to partner with other organizations to provide support for indoor recreational facilities.
- 11.6.3. Endorse the efforts of local non-profit organizations to provide soccer, baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, pickleball, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income groups in the community.
- 11.6.4. Coordinate with public, private, and non-profit providers, such as organized sports leagues, to plan for projects to expand facilities for athletic fields.
- 11.6.5. Ensure the City can adequately manage the calendar of special events throughout the year, investing in relationships and presenters of recreational offerings and high-quality special events.
- 11.6.6. If the city decides to offer more events, or grow existing events, it should obtain sponsorships to offset costs and develop a series of seasonal activities.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Goal 11.7: Develop a high quality, diversified park system that preserves significant historic opportunity areas and features.

11.7.1. Identify, enhance and incorporate Gig Harbor's heritage, indigenous history and cultural features into the park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience.

11.7.2. Identify parks, structures and spaces eligible for historic place designation to ensure they are preserved for the future and plan for the long-term preservation and maintenance of designated structures in City ownership.

11.7.3. Assist historical and cultural societies to develop and display artifacts, reports, and exhibits and conduct lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of Gig Harbor's heritage.

11.7.4. Encourage the Harbor History Museum, Gig Harbor BoatShop, Gig Harbor Fishermen's Civic Club and others to make cultural programs and activities more accessible to the public.

11.7.5. Encourage the owners of historic sites and structures to provide increased public access.

11.7.6. Consider adopting incentives for properties listed on the City's Historic Register to encourage retention of and remove obstacles to maintaining such structures as properties are re-developed, including adaptive re-use provisions.

CULTURAL ART PROGRAMS & RESOURCES

Goal 11.8: Encourage fine and performing arts partnerships and programs that reflect the community's vision and culture.

11.8.1. Coordinate with and support the goals and initiatives of the Gig Harbor City Arts Commission, including the implementation of the goals noted in the Arts & Culture Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

11.8.2. Reflect the City's identity by incorporating art, history and culture into the park and recreation system, and identify appropriate locations within City parks and public spaces for the installation of public art, interpretive signs, or cultural displays.

- 11.8.3.** Acquire and use public art or create visible landmarks and artistic points of reference to reinforce Gig Harbor's identity, unique culture and character in City parks, recreation and open spaces.

ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION

- Goal 11.9:** Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to the general public and private development.

- 11.9.1.** Provide sufficient financial and staff resources to maintain the overall parks and recreation system to high standards.

- 11.9.2.** Investigate available methods, such as park impact fees, land set-aside or fee in-lieu donation ordinances, and interlocal agreements, for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.

- 11.9.3.** Pursue traditional and alternative funding sources for parks, facilities and programs to include private donations, partnerships, sponsorships, state and federal grant sources, dedicated local taxes and local bonds or levies.

- 11.9.4.** Proactively apply for recreational system grants individually and with partner agencies.

- 11.9.5.** Consider joint ventures with other public agencies, such as PenMet Parks, Pierce County, Peninsula School District, regional, state, and federal agencies, local tribes, and private agencies including for-profit concessionaries, where feasible and desirable.

- 11.9.6.** Review and update Park Impact Fee rates and methodologies immediately following each update to the PROS Plan and use impact fees to accommodate growth through the expansion of the parks system.

- 11.9.7.** Periodically monitor and review level of service metrics to inform revisions to capital project priorities.

- 11.9.8.** Prepare an internal policy to outline and define naming conventions, to include on-going evaluation of City park and public facility names.

- 11.9.9.** Periodically review and update GIS data to ensure park names, classifications, acreages, and ownership are correctly identified for city parks, open space and trails.

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

Existing Facilities

~~The City of Gig Harbor owns 36 park properties ranging in size from 0.06 of an acre to 30 acres. Included in that total are four designated trails that range from 0.2 of a mile to 6 miles in length. Park profiles on each city park facility are included in the 2016 Park Recreation and Open Space Plan as Appendix A to that plan.~~

The City of Gig Harbor directly provides 157 acres of public parkland and recreation facilities and 10.15 miles of recreational trails, distributed among 28 parks, natural areas and special use areas. Park profiles on each city park facility are included in the 2022 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (2022 PROS Plan) which has been incorporated into Chapter 11 (Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element) of the Comprehensive Plan.

~~The Gig Harbor classification system includes: eight park categories, neighborhood parks, waterfront parks, natural parks and trails. Open spaces are designated as either natural areas or undeveloped sites. open space properties, undeveloped parks lands or other properties. Table 13.3 documents the City's existing park facilities.~~

~~**Neighborhood Parks** are developed for both passive and active recreation, and are accessible by walking, biking, or driving. They have support facilities such as restrooms and parking. These parks may typically include athletic fields, sports courts, trails, playgrounds, open space and picnicking facilities.~~

Provide recreation opportunities for people living within approximately one-half mile of the park. Neighborhood parks are large enough to include both passive and active facilities (including sport fields and courts), but they are small enough to be placed in neighborhoods where they serve the needs of residents in a local setting. Neighborhood parks are typically 5 to 10 acres in size but should be at least 3 acres.

Because they are usually located in neighborhoods, neighborhood parks are designed and operated to minimize noise, traffic, light and other “spill-over” impacts. They are designed primarily for non- supervised, non-organized recreation activities. Neighborhood parks should be located and designed based on the scale and type of surrounding area.

Community Parks are larger parks, typically between 15 and 30 acres, that provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities that appeal to the entire community. Typically these sites are designed for active recreation, supported by facilities such as sport fields, outdoor courts, skate parks and recreation centers. Community parks can accommodate large numbers of people and offer a wider variety of facilities than neighborhood parks, such as disc golf, volleyball, tennis courts, dog parks and group picnic areas. These parks also may serve as destination for access to water and large community events, and they may include significant natural areas and trails. For this reason, community parks require more support facilities, such as off-street parking and restrooms. Community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks for their immediate areas, and they may be connected to schools

or other community facilities.

Waterfront Parks are located on the shoreline and generally provide a mix of water-related uses and forms of access to the shoreline. sites that provide access to water and are intended to serve residents and visitors. These sites provide scenic views of freshwater and marine waterfront areas, as well as public access for shoreline walking and boating. In Gig Harbor, the waterfront parks. These parks typically include historic structures or uses that are planned for preservation in keeping the City's maritime heritage. The City actively works to balance uses within these parks to provide a mix of recreation opportunities, historic preservation, and community gathering spaces. Some of these parks are very small (2,500 s.f. to 1 acre) and are therefore also considered mini parks.

Natural Parks ~~preserve critical areas, urban forests and historic sites for future generations and include low impact recreational uses. Such sites are often developed with ancillary uses that are compatible with or support the primary preservation of the sites key features, such as the garden program at Wilkinson Farm Park or the hatchery program located at Donkey Park.~~

Mini Parks serve to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs and generally range from 2,500 square feet to one acre in size and optimally located within ¼-mile of a residential setting.

Special Use Facilities include single-purpose recreational areas designed to support a specific, specialized use. Special use facilities include sport complexes, community centers and/or historic areas. Because special use areas vary widely in function, there are no minimum sizes. Support facilities such as parking and restrooms are often included.

Undeveloped Park Lands ~~are properties acquired or owned by the City for park purposes, which have not yet been developed. These properties are anticipated to be developed into parks in the future and will be moved to the appropriate classification as they are developed.~~

Open Space Properties ~~are natural lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resource, open space or buffering. These lands are typically characterized by critical areas such as wetlands, slopes, and shorelines; significant natural vegetation, shorelines, or other environmentally sensitive areas. This classification is used for preserved lands which are not currently planned for development into parks due to physical constraints or other limitations.~~

Other Properties ~~include lands which do not presently provide park, recreation or open space amenities but are in City ownership and possible could be redeveloped for such uses in the future. These sites are not presently planned for redevelopment.~~

Natural Areas conserve critical areas, urban forests and historic sites for future generations with passive recreation use as a secondary objective, such as trails. Such sites are often developed with ancillary uses that are compatible with or support the primary conservation function, such as the garden program at Wilkinson Farm Park or the hatchery program at Donkey Creek Park.

Trails include both linear trails (measured in miles) and trail support facilities (measured in acres). Trails are generally off-street transportation and recreation options either paved or unpaved that connect two points and are often located in utility corridors or undeveloped road right-of-way. ~~While many of the City's parks provide access trails that loops through a park site, trails are linear in nature.~~ The City has also designated one on-street trail, Harborview Trail, due to the importance of this corridor for recreational use and as a connector between waterfront parks. The Cushman Trail is Gig Harbor's longest trail and forms the backbone of the regional non-motorized transportation system for the Gig Harbor Peninsula.

Undeveloped Sites are properties acquired or owned by the City for park purposes, which have not yet been developed. These properties are anticipated to be developed into parks in the future.

It should be noted that this inventory includes only City of Gig Harbor parks and open spaces; the Gig Harbor Peninsula is served by a variety of park and recreation service providers and a detailed inventory of all public facilities on the Peninsula is not included in this plan. Information taken from the County's geographic information system indicated more than 900 acres of park, recreation and open space lands exist in public ownership on the Gig Harbor Peninsula.

Table 13.3. Existing Park Facilities

Name of Facility		Location	Size	Park Classification
Parks	City Park at Crescent Creek	3303 Vernhardson Street 9702 Crescent Valley Drive NW	10.87	Neighborhood
	Kenneth Leo Marvin Veterans Memorial	3580 50th Street	5.57	Neighborhood
	Civic Center (includes Greens and Skate Park)	3510 Grandview Street	6.55	Neighborhood
	Shaw Park	4404 Borgen Boulevard	4	Neighborhood
	Total Neighborhood Parks 23.99			
	Aneich Waterfront Park	3525 Harborview Drive	.79	Waterfront
	Austin Estuary*	4009 Harborview Drive	1.38	Waterfront
	Bogue Viewing Platform	8803 North Harborview Drive	0.10	Waterfront
	Eddon Boat Park	3805 Harborview Drive	2.89	Waterfront
	Jerisich Dock	3211 Harborview Drive	0.56	Waterfront
	Maritime Pier	3303 Harborview Drive	0.72	Waterfront
	Old Ferry Landing (Harborview Street End)	2700 Harborview Drive	0.17	Waterfront
	Skansie Brothers Park	3207 Harborview Drive	2.59	Waterfront
	Total Waterfront Parks 9.20			
	Adam Tallman Park	6626 Wagner Way	11.84	Natural

Donkey Creek Park	8714 North Harborview Drive	1.30	Natural
Grandview Forest Park	3488 Grandview Street	8.58	Natural
Wilkinson Farm Park	4118 Rosedale Street NW	17.74	Natural
Total Natural Parks 39.46			
Cushman Trail		6-miles	Trail
Trailhead at Borgen Blvd	5280 Borgen Blvd	0.18-acres	Trail
Trailhead at Grandview	3908 Grandview	0.45	Trail
Trailhead at Hollycroft	2626 Hollycroft Street	0.60-acres	Trail
Finholm View Climb	8826 North Harborview Drive (bottom) 8917 Franklin Avenue (top)	0.05-miles 0.32-acres	Trail
Harborview Trail	Harborview and North Harborview Streets	2-miles	Trail
Stanich Trail	Undeveloped portion of Erickson Street	0.2-miles	Trail
Total Trails (by area) 1.55			
Total Trails (by length) 8.25			
Total Parks 82.45			
BB-16 Mitigation bonus	WEST Burnham interchange	0.45	Undeveloped

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Harbor Hill Park	40310 Harbor Hill Drive	28.66	Undeveloped
Lighthouse	1.21	1.21	Undeveloped
Museum (Donkey Creek)	Harbor History Museum	0.43	Undeveloped
Old Burnham Properties	11722 Burnham Drive	20.3	Undeveloped
Rushmore Park (outside City Limits)	In Plat of Rushmore	1.07	Undeveloped
Wheeler Street End	Wheeler Ave at Gig Harbor	0.08	Undeveloped
Woodworth/Ringold Water Tank Site	3800 Block Ringold St	0.06	Undeveloped
WWTP Park/Open Space	4212 Harborview Drive	5.82	Undeveloped
Total Undeveloped Park Lands			
Austin Estuary Tidelands	4009 Harborview Drive	7.07	Open
BB-16 Wetland Mitigation	SE corner of Burnham and	10.49	Open
Harbor Hill Open Space	Gig Harbor North Area	8.09	Open
Old Ferry Landing	South of Old Ferry Landing	0.14	Open
Total Open Space 25.79			
Bogue Visitors Center	3125 Judson Street	0.15	Other
Total Other Uses 0.15			
Total Other Properties 84.02			

* Austin Estuary tidelands are included under open space

TOTAL PARK RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE LANDS 166.47

PARK & OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

The park and open space inventory identifies the recreational assets within Gig Harbor. The City directly provides 157 acres of public parkland and recreation facilities and 10.15 miles of recreational trails distributed among 28 parks, natural areas and special use areas.

Table 13.3. Existing Park Facilities

<u>Park Name</u>	<u>Current Classification</u>	<u>Proposed Classification</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>Ancich Waterfront Park</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront</u>	<u>Waterfront Park</u>	<u>0.78</u>
<u>Austin Park</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront</u>	<u>Waterfront Park</u>	<u>1.38</u>
<u>Bogue Viewing Platform</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront</u>	<u>Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>0.15</u>
<u>Civic Center Green (incl. Skate</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>Community Park</u>	<u>6.55</u>
<u>Crescent Creek Park (incl BMX & volleyball courts)</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>Community Park</u>	<u>10.89</u>
<u>Eddon Boat Park</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront</u>	<u>Waterfront Park</u>	<u>3.88</u>
<u>Gig Harbor Sand Spit</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>1.21</u>
<u>Gig Harbor Sports Complex</u>	<u>Undeveloped</u>	<u>Community Park</u>	<u>22.14</u>
<u>Jerisich Dock (at Skansie Brothers Park)</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>0.56</u>
<u>Kenneth Leo Marvin (KLM) Veterans Memorial</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>5.58</u>
<u>Maritime Pier</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>0.72</u>
<u>Old Burnham Properties</u>	<u>Undeveloped</u>	<u>TBD (counted as Natural Area)</u>	<u>20.31</u>
<u>Old Ferry Landing Park</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>Waterfront Mini-Park</u>	<u>0.31</u>
<u>Peninsula Light Fields</u>	<u>Special Use Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Special Use Facility</u>	<u>9.11</u>
<u>Shaw Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	<u>1.76</u>
<u>Skansie Brothers Park</u>	<u>Special Use Waterfront</u>	<u>Waterfront Park</u>	<u>2.59</u>
<u>Subtotal Parks</u>			<u>87.92</u>
<u>Adam Tallman Park</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>11.84</u>
<u>Austin Park - Tidelands: tx^waalqø† Estuary</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>		<u>7.07</u>
<u>Donkey Creek Park</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>1.04</u>
<u>Grandview Forest Park</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>8.58</u>

<u>Harbor Hill Open Space (south of Shaw Park)</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>20.14</u>
<u>Soundview Forest</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>1.54</u>
<u>Wilkinson Farm Park</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>17.74</u>
<u>Cushman Trailhead - 96th Street</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>0.28</u>
<u>Cushman Trailhead - Borgen</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>0.18</u>
<u>Cushman Trailhead - Grandview</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>0.45</u>
<u>Cushman Trailhead - Hollycroft</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Finholm View Climb</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>0.35</u>
<i>Subtotal Natural</i>			<i>69.81</i>
TOTAL ACREAGE			157.74

Level of Service

The City established levels of service for the park system in the 2016 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (2016 Park Plan) to maintain and improve upon existing levels of service (ELOS). Planned levels of service (PLOS) were established for each category of park, and for the system as a whole to assure a variety of recreation opportunities will be available as the City grows. The level of service standards adopted by the City for the park system are expressed as the number of acres (or miles) per 1000 residents for a particular classification of park. Table 13.4 documents existing levels of service (ELOS) and proposed levels of service (PLOS).

Forecast of Future Needs

The Park Plan utilized levels of service based on the total City population and considered both current and projected levels of service based on anticipated population growth. The population projects, used in this section, reflects the City's most recent population allocation of 10,500 residents in the year 2030. This population projection reflects the slowdown in growth that has occurred since 2008 and reflects a change in regional population allocations designed to locate future housing near employment centers. The 2030 population allocation in combination with the PLOS allows the City to calculate the amount of park land needed to achieve the planned service levels.

Table 13.4 Existing and Proposed Level of Service Standards

Park Type	Existing Acres	2010 Existing Level of	2030 Planned Level of	2030 Additional Area Needed
Neighborhood Parks	23.99	2.91	5.00	28.51
Waterfront Parks	9.20	1.02	1.00	1.30
Natural Parks	39.46	5.25	5.25	15.66
Total Parks	72.65	9.36	11.2	45.48
Trails (in miles)	8.25	0.83	1.17	4.04

1— The total parks area in table 13.3 includes acreage for trailheads which is not represented on table 13.4.

2— The planned Level of Service is based upon 2030 population allocations and is based on acre/per 1,000 residents.

Future needs for park, recreation and open spaces are also tied to achieving the expressed desires of this community. In the 2016 Park Plan update process several key themes emerged which guided the creation of the acquisition and development plan. Key themes included trail development, expanding partnerships to leverage City funds, pursuing the acquisition of additional land in developing areas, and improving public access to natural features.

To meet the future demand the City plans for park improvements include both land acquisitions and development projects within existing parks or undeveloped lands. Specific facility improvements required to accommodate the upcoming six-year planning period are listed in the 2016 Parks Plan.

Level of Service Assessment

Service standards are adopted guidelines or benchmarks the City strives to maintain within the park system and represents a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting the adopted standards. In past PROS Plans, the City of Gig Harbor used acreage per capita and park distribution to define its standards and measure its level of service for parks and natural areas. While acreage standards have been a long-standing traditional measure of park provisions current trends utilize a broader and more customized analysis of how well parks are benefitting their service area and where improvements should be focused. The 2022 PROS Plan continues the existing service standard for neighborhood parks, combining acreages with community parks while numeric standards have been eliminated for natural areas and special use facilities.

The current (2021) park system inventory and current population were applied to the existing standards (see Table 13.4). Today, the City is doing well in providing parks and natural areas at levels close to or exceeding existing, adopted standards. A small deficit 4.1 acres for neighborhood parks exists. Also an existing deficit of 3.9 miles of trails exists based on the mileage per population standard.

Table 13.4 Levels of Service and Measure of Needs Based on 2018 Comprehensive Plan Standards

Park Type	Current	2018 Standards	Current LOS	Attainment to	2021 Surplus//deficit
Neighborhood	7.3 acres	5.0	4.7	93.2%	(4.1) acres
Community Park	48.7 acres	acres/1,000	acres/1,000		
Special Use	11.6 acres	1.0 acre/1,000	1.0	96.3%	(0.4) acres
Waterfront			acres/1,000		
Natural Areas	88.3 acres	5.25 acres/1,000	7.3 acres/1,000	139.8%	25.1 acres
Parks & Open Space Totals	155.9 acres	11.25 acres/1,000	13.0 acres/1,000	115.2%	20.5 acres
Trails	10.2 miles	1.17 miles/1,000	0.8 miles/1,000	72.1%	(3.9 miles)

To obtain a more robust level of service assessment, the 2022 PROS Plan used data provided by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) as well as the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), which incorporate factors such as the quality of the facilities and their distribution. A description of the alternate methods of measuring level of service can be found in the 2022 PROS Plan as well as a recommendation for revising the metrics moving forward.

Future Needs

Planning for future facilities to meet local needs should focus in the gap areas where park facilities are lacking. A complete gap analysis is included in the 2022 PROS Plan for each category of park land as well as specific facility improvements required to accommodate the upcoming six-year period.

Park, Recreation & Open Space Projects

Project	Project	Projected Year	Estimated	Plan	Primary Funding
1	Eddon Boat Shop-Marine Railways	2012-2016	\$150,000	6-year	Local, Grant
2	Boys and Girls-Club/Senior Center	2010-2011	\$1,000,000	6-year	Local-(\$250,000),-Federal HUD-
3	Eddon Boat Park-Development	2011-2014	\$300,000	6-year	RCO Grants, Local
4	Gig Harbor North Park-(Harbor Hill Park)	2012-2018	\$5,000,000	6-year	Developer-Mitigation,-Grants
5	Gig Harbor North Trail-System	2010-2016	\$1,500,000	6-year	Local,-Developer-Mitigation,-
6	Wilkinson Farm Barn-Restoration	2012-2018	\$250,000	6-year	Heritage Barn-Grant, Local-Match
7	PROS Plan Update	2015-2016	\$150,000		Local
8	Cushman Trail Phase 5	2015-2021	\$3,500,000		Local, Grant
9	Jerisich Dock Float-Extension	2012-2018	\$900,000	6-year	Fees,-Grants,-Donation
10	Jerisich / Skansie Park-Improvements	2010-2016	\$150,000	6-year	Local,-Donations/Volunteer
11	Seasonal Floats at Jerisich Dock	2012-2018	\$200,000	6-year	Local, RCO Grant

12	Maritime Pier- Development	2010-2016	\$2,500,000	6-year	Local, Grants, Fees
13	Develop Plan for Wilkinson Farm Park	2010-2011	\$25,000	6-year	Grants, Local, Fundraisin
14	Twawelkax Trail	2010-2016	\$400,000	6-year	Local, Volunteers
15	Veterans Memorial Trail	2012-2018	\$125,000	6-year	Local
16	Wilkinson- Farm Park- Development	2012-2018	\$900,000	6-year	RCO Grant, Preservation- Grants, Local- Match
17	Crescent Creek Park- Master Plan	2015-2018	\$80,000	6-year	Grants, Local, Fundraising
18	Harborview- Waterfront Trail /- Pioneer Way- Streetscape	2010-2016	\$500,000	6-year	Grants, Local, Fundraising
19	Kenneth Leo Marvin- Veterans Memorial- Park Phase 2	2010-2016	\$250,000	6-year	RCO Grant, Local
20	Donkey Creek- Corridor- Conservation	2014-2020	\$1,500,000	6- year- plan	County- Conservation- Futures
21	Critical Area- Enhancement	2012-2018	\$100,000	6-year	Local, Volunteers, Grants
22	Wheeler Pocket Park	2012-2018	\$70,000	6-year	Local
23	Ancich- Waterfront Park-	2013-2019	\$5,000,000	6-year	Local, Grants
	Park Total		\$24,550,000		

NOTE – CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR PARK AND REC WILL BE COMPLETED THROUGH 2019 BUDGET PROCESS IN- COORDINATION WITH AN IMPACT FEE UPDATE.

EXHIBIT B

Chapter 5 ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT

Introduction

The Growth Management Act states that counties and cities which are required to plan under GMA must adopt policies and regulations to address the management of resource lands and critical areas, with special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries. GMA requires the use of Best Available Science in protecting the functions and values of critical areas, while the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) requires the use of the most current, accurate and complete scientific and technical information available.

GOAL 5.1: RESPECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Maintain a harmonious relationship between the natural environment and proposed future urban development. Develop, implement and enforce exacting performance and development standards governing possible developments within land or soil areas which are subject to moderate and severe hazards.

5.1.1. Tributary drainage

Protect perennial streams, ponds, springs, marshes, swamps, wet spots, bogs and other surface tributary collection areas from land use developments or alterations which would tend to alter natural drainage capabilities, contaminate surface water run-off or spoil the natural setting.

5.1.2. Stream and drainage corridors

Enforce buffer zones along the banks of perennial streams, creeks and other tributary drainage systems to allow for the free flow of storm run-off and to protect run-off water quality.

5.1.3. Floodplains

Protect alluvial soils, tidal pools, retention ponds and other floodplains or flooded areas from land use developments which would alter the pattern or capacity of the floodway, or which would interfere with the natural drainage process.

5.1.4. Dams and beaches

Enforce control zones and exacting performance standards governing land use developments around retention pond dams, and along the tidal beaches to protect against possible damage due to dam breaches, severe storms and other natural hazards or failures.

5.1.5. Impermeable soils

Protect soils with extremely poor permeability from land use developments which could contaminate surface water run-off, contaminate ground water supplies, erode or silt natural drainage channels, overflow natural drainage systems and otherwise increase natural hazards.

5.1.6. Septic System use

Enforce exacting performance governing land use developments on soils which have fair to poor permeability, particularly the possible use of septic sewage drainage fields or similar leaching systems. In areas which are prone to septic field failure, work with the Tacoma-Pierce County Health district to encourage the use of City sewer, as available and where appropriate.

5.1.7. High water table

Protect soils with high water tables from land use developments which create high surface water run-off with possible oil, grease, fertilizer or other contaminants which could be absorbed into the ground water system.

5.1.8. Noncompressive soils

Protect soils with very poor compressive strengths, like muck, peat bogs and some clay and silt deposits, from land use developments or improvements which will not be adequately supported by the soil's materials.

5.1.9. Bedrock escarpments

Enforce exacting performance standards governing land use developments on lands containing shallow depths to bedrock or bedrock escarpments, particularly where combined with slopes which are susceptible to landslide hazards.

5.1.10. Landslide

Protect soils in steep slopes which are composed of poor compressive materials, or have shallow depths to bedrock, or have impermeable subsurface deposits or which contain other characteristic combinations which are susceptible to landslide or land slumps.

5.1.11. Erosion

Enforce exacting performance standards governing possible land use development on soils which have moderate to steep slopes which are composed of soils, ground covers, surface drainage features or other characteristics which are susceptible to high erosion risks.

5.1.12. Wetlands

Preserve, protect, and/or restore wetlands associated with the city's shorelines to achieve no net loss of wetland area and wetland functions.

5.1.13. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas

Protect, maintain and enhance fish and wildlife conservation areas within their natural geographic distribution so as to avoid the creation of subpopulations.

5.1.14. Functions of shoreline vegetation

Conserve or restore shoreline vegetation where new development and/or uses are proposed in order to maintain shoreline ecological functions and processes provided by native vegetation.

GOAL 5.2: CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES

Conserve and protect natural areas within the environment to provide a continuing place for wildlife which are representative of the area's ecological heritage. Protect harbor, agricultural and timber production activities which produce a valued natural and economic product, and which reflect the area's historical origins. Enforce exacting performance standards governing possible land use developments on lands or sites which may be planned to include wildlife.

5.2.1. Harbor resources

Protect the harbor and related waterfront lands, improvements and features which support the moorage, processing, repair or other use related to commercial fishing activities. Enforce exacting performance standards governing possible land use development of, or adjacent, existing commercial and recreational boat marinas and docks. Promote use of mixed use developments, buffer zone setbacks, common shoreline or dock improvements and other innovative concepts which conserve, allow or increase the possible retention of valuable fishing and recreational boating activities within the harbor and urban waterfronts.

5.2.2. Agricultural resources

Although agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance have not been identified within the City's urban growth area, those rural lands outside of the UGA should not be considered for inclusion into the 20-urban growth area. Those rural lands in the Crescent Valley area should not be considered for any urban services until the year 2010.

5.2.3. Timber resources

Forest lands of long-term commercial significance have not been identified within the City's urban growth area. Those lands within the urban growth area which contain commercially valuable timber are considered suitable for conversion to non-forestry uses, consistent with the goals of this Plan and the State Forest Practices Act.

5.2.4. Mineral Resources

Several mineral extraction operations exist within the City's urban growth area. These sites are identified with a Mineral Resource Overlay in the Gig Harbor Peninsula Community Plan.

Although often incompatible with urban land use, the City should continue to recognize the activity on these limited sites as providing a public benefit and allow their continued operation. Classification as a mineral resource use of long term significance should be distinguished by possession of a valid Washington State Department of Natural Resources Surface Mining Permit and a valid County or City land use permit. Once mining ceases on a site, land use should be consistent with the underlying Comprehensive Plan designation.

5.2.5. Open space wildlife habitat

Enforce exacting standards governing possible land use development of existing, natural open space areas which contain prime wildlife habitat characteristics. Promote use of clustered development patterns, common area conservancies and other innovative concepts which conserve or allow, the possible coexistence of natural, open space areas within or adjacent to the developing urban area. Incorporate or implement the standards adopted in the Washington State Administrative Guidelines for the identification and protection of critical wildlife habitat, as appropriate.

5.2.6. Wetland wildlife habitat

Protect lands, soils or other wetland areas which have prime wildlife habitat characteristics. Promote use of site retention ponds, natural drainage methods and other site improvements which conserve or increase wetland habitats. Incorporate or implement the standards adopted in the Washington State Administrative Guidelines for the identification and protection of critical wildlife habitat, as appropriate.

5.2.7. Woodland wildlife habitat

Protect lands, soils or other wooded areas which have prime woodland habitat characteristics. Promote use of buffer zones, common areas, trails and paths, and other innovative concepts which conserve or increase woodland habitats. Incorporate or implement the standards adopted in the Washington State Administrative Guidelines for the identification and protection of critical wildlife habitat, as appropriate.

GOAL 5.3: LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Allocate and manage the land's environmental capabilities and suitabilities in the most reasonable and effective manner. Allow innovation and flexibility, yet ensure the environment is not degraded or that urban uses do not create public hazards or nuisances.

5.3.1. Best to least allocation policies

As much as possible, allocate high density urban development onto lands which are optimally suitable and capable of supporting urban uses, and/or which pose fewest environmental risks. To the extent necessary, allocate urban uses away from lands or soils which have severe environmental hazards.

5.3.2. Performance criteria

As much as practical, incorporate environmental concerns into performance standards rather than outright restrictions. Use review processes which establish minimum performance criteria which land-owners and developers must satisfy in order to obtain project approvals. As much as possible, allow for innovation and more detailed investigations, provided the end result will not risk environmental hazards or otherwise create public problems or nuisances.

5.3.3. Best Available Science

Ensure that land use and development decisions are consistent with Best Available Science practices to avoid contamination or degradation of wetland, stream, shoreline,

and other aquatic habitats. Special attention should be placed on anadromous fisheries.

GOAL 5.4: URBAN LAND USE OPERATING STANDARDS

Establish minimum acceptable performance standards governing noise, air, light, glare and other operating characteristics or permitted urban uses which affect the quality of the manmade environment.

5.4.1. Noise - development characteristics

Monitor the master planning process of the Tacoma Narrows Airport to ensure ultimate developments do not have adverse noise impacts on residential areas within Gig Harbor's planning area. Promote use of materials with extra acoustical properties in building developments, landscape and earth berm buffers in site improvements, and other innovations which will reduce noise impacts on residential developments, particularly along major highways like State Route 16 and about airport approach areas.

5.4.2. Noise - operating characteristics

Protect urban residential areas from obnoxious or distracting noises, particularly during evening hours, and especially of a kind created by controllable activities. Enforce exacting performance standards governing possible land use developments which create noise levels that may exceed acceptable community defined levels.

5.4.3. Groundwater

Prevent groundwater contamination risks due to failed septic systems. To the extent practical, cooperate with County agencies to create and implement plans which will provide suitable solutions for subdivisions with failed septic systems, and which will prevent future developments in high risk areas. Adopt specific performance standards for the development of land in areas identified as critical aquifer recharge areas.

5.4.4. Stormwater - development standards

Prevent surface water contamination and erosion of natural surface drainage channels due to ill-conceived or poorly designed urban development. Promote the use of storm water retention ponds and holding areas, natural drainage and percolation systems, permeable surface improvements, clustered developments and other concepts which will reduce stormwater volumes and velocities.

5.4.5. Stormwater - operating standards

Coordinate with the appropriate local and state agencies in promoting public education and awareness on the proper use of household fertilizers and pesticides. Develop and implement performance standards regarding the dumping of wastes, trapping of greases and other byproducts which can be carried into the natural drainage system.

5.4.6. Air - operating standards

Enforce exacting performance standards governing the emission of carbons, gases or other particulates into the atmosphere; and the creation of burnt materials, smoke, dust or other polluting byproducts which could degrade air quality.

5.4.7. Environmental Stewardship

Support and allow design, construction of sites and buildings, operational practices for buildings, and land use practices to reduce air pollution and increase the use of renewable energy resources.

GOAL 5.5: DEVELOP AND ADOPT A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The City will develop and adopt a climate action plan to include a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, climate change mitigation strategies for buildings, transportation and natural systems (carbon sequestration), strategies for climate change adaptation, community education and outreach through a lens of equity and social justice.

5.5.1. Greenhouse gas

emissions Develop a baseline inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled as a foundational assessment to inform climate action strategies.

5.5.2. Diversified energy sources

Implement energy-efficiency improvements and work to transition from fossil fuel use to renewable energy sources for City assets, including the City fleet. Promote similar actions in the community at large for commercial, multi-family and residential buildings, both new and existing.

5.5.3. Consider climate change in planning

processes Include considerations for climate change in future planning and development processes and coordinate climate change planning with related plans to prepare for impacts that could threaten the safety of humans or property and degrade the natural environment.

5.5.4. Regional collaboration

Collaborate and share information with local, regional, and state organizations and participate in regional efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

EXHIBIT C

Stormwater Management Action Plan (DRAFT)

**City of Gig Harbor | March 31, 2023
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan 2018 Update | Appendix F**

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACROYNMS

BMP	Best management practice
B-IBI	Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
City	City of Gig Harbor
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
ESA	Endangered Species Act
Ft	Foot/feet
GIS	Geographic information system
IDDE	Illicit discharge detection and elimination
LID	Low impact development
Mi	Mile(s)
MS4	Municipal separate storm sewer system
NA	Not available
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and maintenance
Permit	Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit
RSI	Remote site incubator
RWA	Receiving Water Assessment
SMAP	Stormwater Management Action Plan
SW Comp Plan	Gig Harbor Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Update 2018
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech, Inc.
TIP	Traffic improvement plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPCHD	Tacoma Pierce County Health Department
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WSSOG	West Sound Stormwater Outreach Group
WQ	Water quality
UGA	Urban growth area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stormwater Action Plan (SMAP) has been prepared by the City of Gig Harbor (City) pursuant to section S5.C.1.d of the 2019 Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit), which is required to be complete on March 31, 2023. The City has initiated the SMAP process to ensure that City stormwater management actions are consistent with and coordinated with Permit requirements.

Receiving Water Assessment and Basin Prioritization

The City is adjacent to Gig Harbor Bay (Puget Sound) and has fourteen stormwater basins within the UGA, including multiple creek systems and trunklines. The receiving water assessment (RWA) describes the City's receiving waters, stormwater contributing areas, beneficial uses, and the potential impact of land use activities within those basins. The RWA was used to guide basin prioritization and to identify the receiving waters that are most likely to benefit from stormwater management planning. The RWA and basin prioritization are summarized in Table 1.

Priority Basin Characterization

North Creek basin was determined to be a priority basin in the City based on the RWA and stormwater management planning analysis, metrics developed by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). See Appendix A for the complete analysis. North Creek basin has been prioritized because of the basin's six outfalls which discharge to Gig Harbor, the high percentage (83%) of basin area within the City, the quantity of hard surfaces within the basin, the presence of salmonid fish habitat, and 24 fish passage barriers within the City and Urban Growth Area (UGA) were all significant factors in priority ranking.

Stormwater Management Action Plan

Table 1. Basin Prioritization Summary

Basin	Priority Rank
North Creek	1
Skansie	2
North Harborview-Peacock	3
Crescent Creek	4
Bitter Creek	5
McCormick Creek	5
Soundview	6
Sullivan Gulch Creek	7
Stinson-Rosedale	8
Goodnough Creek	9
Marble Creek	10
Colvos Southeast	11
Green Links	N/A
Purdy Creek	N/A

The planning portion of the SMAP addresses the following:

Public Outreach and Education

The City has partnered with Kitsap County and other West Puget Sound jurisdictions within the West Sound Stormwater Outreach Group (WSSOG) to continually develop,

implement, and fund stormwater outreach and education. These programs help the public understand source control and water quality.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

The City's IDDE program was adopted in 2009 and continues to be the mechanism by which compliance is implemented within the City and North Creek basin.

Source Control Program for Existing Development

The City will develop and implement a source control program including inventory, inspection, and enforcement by the target Permit date. The City plans to prioritize existing developments within North Creek basin for initial inspections.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

O&M standards within the North Creek basin will be implemented in accordance with the City's permit requirements.

Implementation Schedule and Budget

The Permit requires the SMAP include short and long-term implementation schedules and budgets. Short-term actions are those which occur within the six-year period 2022-2028. Projects include fish passage through culvert removal, habitat restoration, operations and maintenance (O&M), source control, and public education and outreach. Significant projects total approximately \$14,500,500 and include:

- North Creek daylighting feasibility study
- Conservation Futures Property on Harborview Drive
- Urban forestry management plan
- Climate action plan
- North Creek culvert replacement
- Burnham Drive culvert replacement

Long-term actions are those which occur within the next 7-20 years and include planning and implementation of low-impact development (LID), the continued removal of barriers to fish passage, and habitat mitigation and enhancement. Short-term actions are included in Table 4 and long-term actions are included in Table 5 of this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

In October 2018, City of Gig Harbor (City) contracted Tetra Tech, Inc (Tetra Tech) to update the 2009 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan (SW Comp Plan). The 2018 SW Comp Plan Update assesses conditions throughout the City affecting drainage, flooding, water quality, and riparian habitat and provides recommendations for capital improvements, operational measures, and a funding strategy.

The Permit has expanded requirements in Section S5.C.1 *Stormwater Planning* that includes provisions for comprehensive stormwater planning. Requirements include the coordination of long-range updates in tandem with the Comprehensive Plan (or equivalent), updates to development code to adopt low impact development (LID) standards within development code, and the development of a SMAP.

The SMAP assures the City's stormwater management program protects residents and properties from flooding, provides for planned growth, preserves and protects water quality in streams, wetlands, and marine environments, promotes habitat access and utilization, and satisfies the City's regulatory obligations under the Permit.

1.1 Background

Ecology has been delegated the authority through the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) to implement rules and regulations that meet CWA goals. Ecology first issued the Permit to the City in January 2007. The Permit was reissued effective August 1, 2013 and again on August 1, 2019. The Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface waters and ground waters of the State from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) owned or operated by the City of Gig Harbor.

As a Phase II NPDES permittee, the City is required to prepare a SMAP. The City has prepared previous stormwater plans that informed this SMAP. These 2009 and 2018 SW Comp Plans. Each of these plans included projects to improve water quality and habitat, and address stormwater impacts like flooding. Projects identified in the 2018 SW Comp Plan were considered during SMAP development.

1.2 SMAP Goals and Objectives

The 2019 Permit requires permittees to implement a stormwater planning program to inform policies and strategies for water quality management, and to protect receiving waters. At minimum, these planning actions include:

- Convene an inter-disciplinary team to develop, progress, and influence the stormwater program.
- Coordinate with long-range plan plans including stormwater management needs, protection/improvement of receiving water health, and how these concepts inform planning processes, policies, and implementation.

- Continued utilization of low impact development (LID) principles and best management practices (BMPs) when updating, revising, and developing new enforceable documents such as development codes, rules, and standards.
- Preparation of a Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP).

This SMAP was prepared in accordance with Ecology's SMAP Guidance, and the SMAP should answer two important questions:

1. How can existing stormwater problems be addressed strategically?
2. How can the City accomplish water quality goals while meeting future population and density targets?

2 RECEIVING WATER ASSESSMENT

The City is adjacent to Gig Harbor Bay and has fourteen stormwater basins within the UGA. The City contributes to marine waters including Gig Harbor Bay, Henderson Bay, and Wollochet Bay; fresh waters including North Creek, McCormick Creek, Crescent Creek, Bitter Creek, and Garr Creek along with numerous unnamed creeks and ditches. All drainage within the City ultimately discharges to the Puget Sound, and water quality challenges adjacent to the City are representative of those in the greater Puget Sound. Challenges include water chemistry, acidification, bacteria accumulation, low levels of dissolved oxygen and toxic chemicals.

The Receiving Water Assessment (RWA) is the first part of the priority basin characterization process. The RWA describes the City's receiving waters, the relative impacts of urbanization and land use activities on those receiving waters and identifies the most useful information to guide the prioritization process. The City used the following process identified in Ecology's SMAP guidance:

1. Delineate all basins and receiving waters within the City's jurisdiction for basins that are one square mile up to 20 square miles, including all contributing areas outside the jurisdiction area.
2. Use GIS or other digital tools to complete assessment units, resulting in a map(s) which include all basins, receiving waters, basin area, and percentage of total watershed area in jurisdictional boundary.
3. Complete rapid assessment of existing information and conditions in each watershed basin.

2.1 Study Area

The study area focused on watersheds within both the City boundaries and the UGA. The City of Gig Harbor is in Western Washington and is the westernmost boundary of Pierce County. The City is within the Key Peninsula-Gig Harbor-Islands (KGI) Watershed abutting the Puget Sound, with a total area of 6.27 square miles and an additional 4

square miles within the urban growth area (UGA). In 2021 the population was 12,181 (United States Census Bureau), averaging 1,942 residents per square mile.

The Puget Sound along with Gig Harbor Bay, Henderson Bay, and Wollochet Bay are all the receiving water bodies of the City's stormwater system.



Figure 1. City Location and Regional Context within Pierce County, July 2022

2.2 Basin Delineation

Ecology's SMAP process was used to delineate 14 basins in the City, listed in Table 2 and identified in Figure 2, below. The City's SMAP basins are derived from Pierce County Watershed data which is inclusive of both the City boundary and UGA. Basins have been renamed where appropriate to better reflect City landmarks.

Table 2. Watershed Inventory and Summary of Basins and Receiving Waters in Study Area

Basin	Primary Stream	Receiving Water	Total Basin Size (ac)	Basin Acres in City & UGA	Basin Acres within City limits	% Basin within City limits
Bitter Creek	Bitter Creek	Wollochet Bay	2532.1	1175	866.85	74%
Colvos Southeast	N/A	Puget Sound	291.1	98.1	4.09	4%
Crescent Creek	Crescent Creek	Gig Harbor Bay	3757.8	303.7	61.82	20%
Goodnough Creek	Goodnough Creek	Henderson Bay	1295.5	601.4	68.52	11%
Green Links	N/A	Puget Sound	373.4	16	0	0%
Marble Creek	Marble Creek	Henderson Bay	435.6	34.9	34.9	100%
McCormick Creek	McCormick Creek	Henderson Bay	1555.7	1338	702.8	53%
North Creek	North Creek	Gig Harbor Bay	1135.4	1135.4	944.52	83%
North Harborview-Purdy Creek	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	100.4	100.4	100.43	100%
Purdy Creek	Purdy Creek	Henderson Bay	923.8	167.2	0	0%
Skansie	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	767.3	359.1	359.06	100%
Soundview	N/A	Puget Sound	767.3	387.7	143.35	37%
Stinson-Rosedale	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	224.7	224.7	224.65	100%
Sullivan Gulch Creek	Sullivan Gulch Creek	Wollochet Bay	1195.6	450.4	307	68%

2.3 Assessment of Receiving Waters

The RWA process compiles and reviews a variety of available information to describe conditions within each basin. The data used to assess receiving waters consists of federal, state, and local datasets which are described in Table 3, below.

Table 3. Summary of Data Sets used for Receiving Water Assessment

Data Purpose	Evaluation Criteria	Data Source
Land Use	Jurisdiction Hard Surfaces Road	City boundary County UGA Sanborn Manning Co.
Environmental/Habitat	River Miles of Streams Salmon Presence Fish Passage Barriers Sediment Drift Cells	USGS National Hydrography Dataset WDFW Statewide Integrated Fish Distribution WDFW Fish Passage Sites WA Ecology Sediment Drift Cells
Stormwater Infrastructure	Conveyance Pipe Outfalls and Discharge to Gig Harbor Bay	City Stormwater Assets County and State Stormwater Infrastructure

The City lacks data for water quality analysis and has not been issued Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements (TMDL) at this time. Data scoring the Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity (B-IBI) is lacking and outdated for the City. Should new data become available, the City will reassess any potential impacts to the SMAP process within the next update process.

The health of monitored streams in the City has remained generally stable throughout the past decade. McCormick Creek, Goodnough, Purdy, and Crescent Creek are included in the Pierce County 2021 Surface Water Health Report Card and have moderate to good water quality. Pierce County notes that most of the residents in the Gig Harbor area lie along the shoreline and streams run short distances before draining into Puget Sound. Surface water health data from Pierce County was taken into consideration during SMAP analysis.

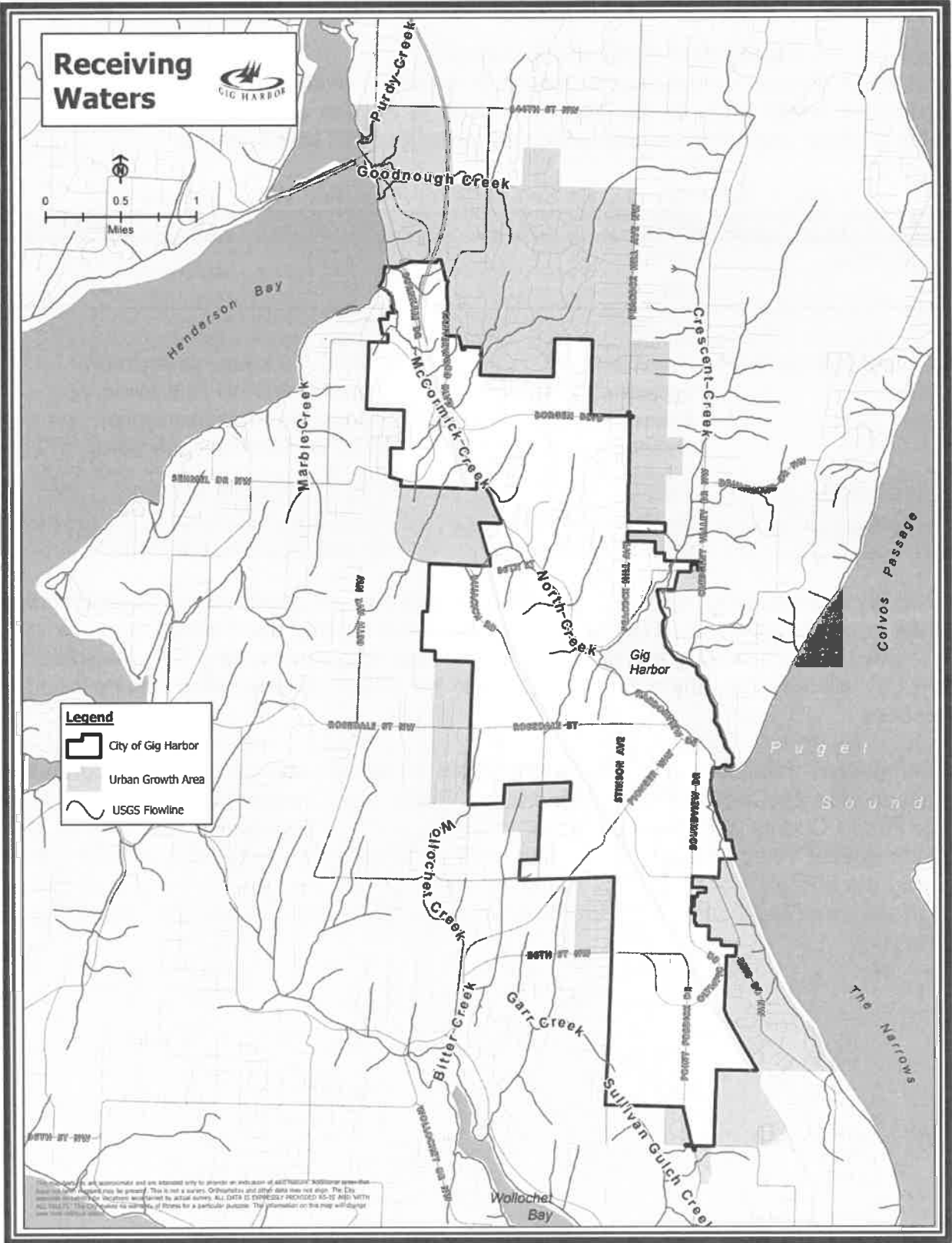


Figure 3. Gig Harbor Receiving Waters, July 2022

3 BASIN PRIORITIZATION

Basin prioritization uses Ecology SMAP Guidance principles for each receiving water body. Prioritization accounts for the degree of impairment to beneficial uses and the extent to which receiving water would benefit from implementation of stormwater management actions. Each basin is assigned a score for each criterion, with a higher priority score associated with a higher assigned point value.

Prioritization scoring was broken into three main categories: Jurisdiction, Fish Habitat and Water Quality, and Stormwater Infrastructure. Explanations of each category and ranking process is described in section below. Detailed scoring and ranking data can be found in *Appendix A*. Green Links and Purdy Creek basins were excluded from the prioritization as both basins are within the UGA, but not City limits. Based on Ecology's guidance, both of those basins also have low stormwater management influence. Figure 4 shows the percentage of each basin within the City limits, assuming basins with higher percentages have a higher stormwater management influence.

The highest priority basin was selected by summing point values from each criterion. From this process, North Creek basin was selected as the priority basin.

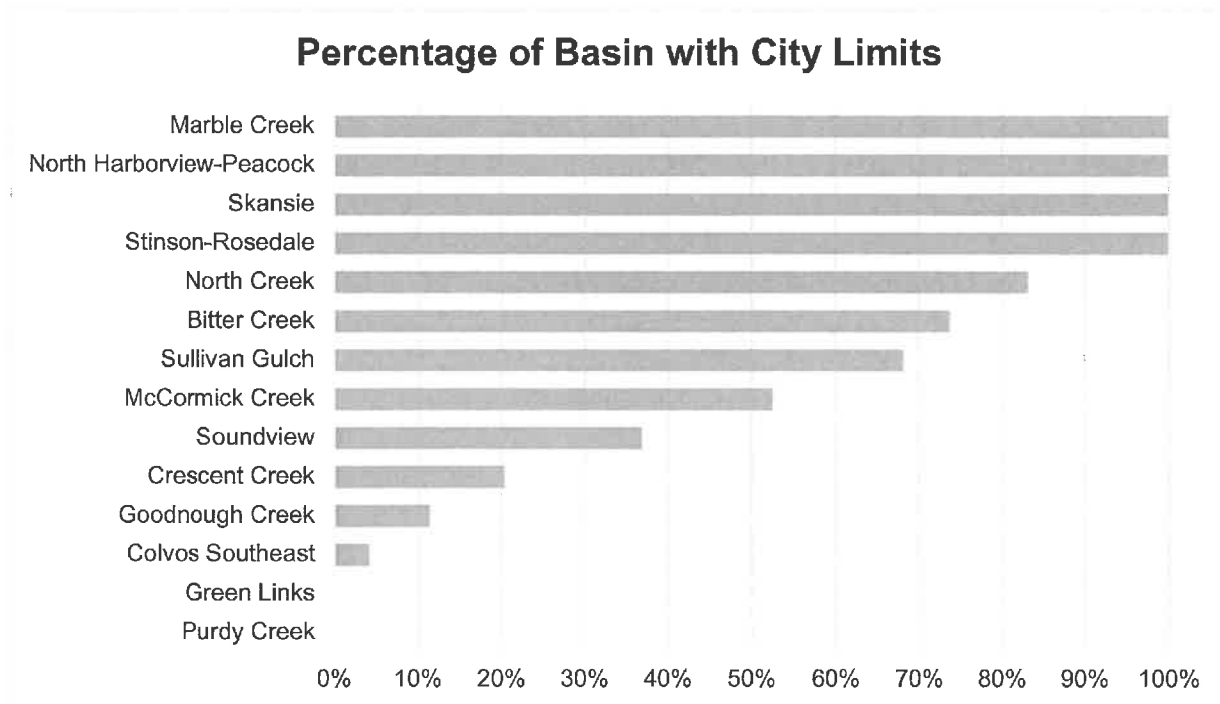


Figure 4. Stormwater Basin Percentage within City Limits

3.1 Prioritization Criteria

North Creek basin has been prioritized based on high scores for criteria discussed below, and complete scoring and analysis dating can be reviewed in *Appendix A*. The highest priority basin was selected by reviewing each category and defining importance of each. Figure 5 shows an overview of this process.

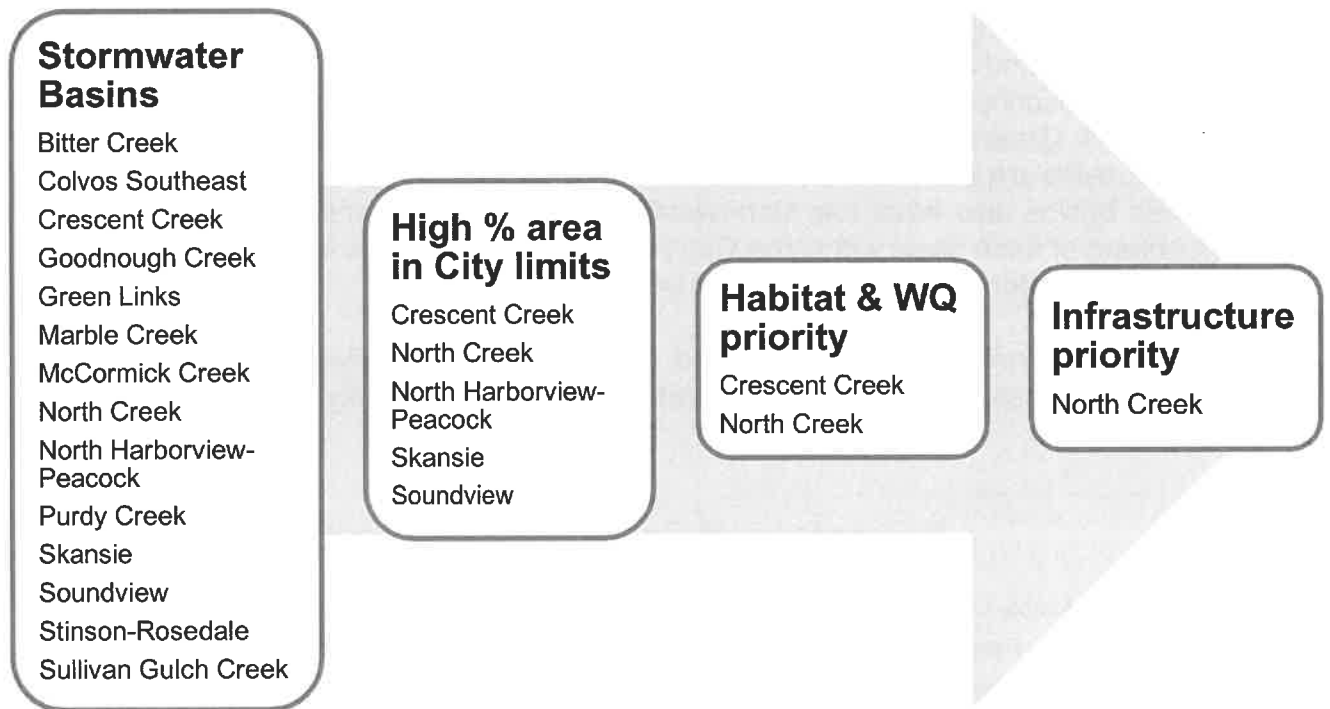


Figure 5. High-level overview of basin prioritization

Jurisdiction

Percentage within City limits

Higher priority was given to basins with most of the associated drainage within the City limits. The City cannot implement stormwater management strategies outside of the City limits is willing to partner with Pierce County. The City can develop more meaningful stormwater management actions with greater control over the watershed area.

Discharge to Gig Harbor Bay

Higher priority was given to basins with direct MS4 discharge to shoreline segments with a low or negligible longshore transport, particularly areas in the Puget Sound where sediment accumulates, such as bay, lagoons, and inlets. The City of Gig Harbor is adjacent to Gig Harbor Bay and 18% of the City's stormwater infrastructure discharges to Gig Harbor Bay.

Sediment Depositional Areas

Sediment depositional areas with no appreciable drift were given higher priority due to low energy dispersion of pollutants and areas where sediment may be more likely to accumulate.

Percent of Hard Surface

Hard surface area for each basin was calculated from land cover GIS data obtained from Sanborn Mapping Company. Higher priority was given to basins with a higher percentage of impervious surface which have a potential to contribute to decreased water quality.

Road Surfaces

Roads and transportation infrastructure are a major source of stormwater runoff that can contribute to significant pollutants discharging into waters of the state. Basins with higher road acreage were given a higher priority.

Fish Habitat and Water Quality

Salmon Presence & Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Salmonid Species

Higher priority was given to basins with salmonid species present. In addition, basins with ESA listed salmonid species (chinook and steelhead) were given higher priority.

Fish Passage Barriers

A recent amendment by the U.S. House of Representatives passed the INVEST in America Act, which included an amendment led by Representative Derek Kilmer (WA-06) and a bipartisan group of lawmakers from the Pacific Northwest to support salmon recovery. The amendment creates the National Culvert Removal, Replacement, and Restoration Grant Program, a new program within the U.S. Department of Transportation, to substantially invest in culvert restoration and aid anadromous fish passage and recovery efforts. In addition, the amendment provides \$800 million to fund the newly established grant program. Higher priority was given to basins with more fish passage barriers.

Water Quality

The federal Clean Water Act requires states to complete a water quality assessment every two years. Within this assessment, Ecology lists those water bodies designated for uses such as drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use that are impaired by pollutants on the 303(d) list, so called because the process is described in Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. This list was reviewed for the presence of water bodies subject to this SMAP.

Stormwater Infrastructure

Outfalls to Gig Harbor Bay

There are multiple outfalls that have direct stormwater discharge to Gig Harbor Bay. Several outfalls along the harbor exhibit evidence of erosional scour with potential compromise of the structural integrity of the outfall. This can contribute to sediment laden

water at the shoreline. Basins with a higher number of outfalls to Gig Harbor Bay received a higher score.

Miles of Stormwater Pipe

O&M of storm infrastructure is of utmost importance. O&M is critical to both reliable performance and dependable drainage. With O&M obligations in mind, basins with a larger amount of stormwater pipe were given higher priority.

Identified Stormwater Capital Improvement Projects

The City's SW Comp Plan identifies stormwater capital improvement projects to meet the needs of the environment, future development, and growth. The types of improvements identified and scheduled include capacity, facility, and habitat projects. A higher priority was given to basins with a higher number of stormwater capital improvement projects.

4 PRIORITY BASIN CHARACTERIZATION

North Creek basin is located within the Key Peninsula-Gig Harbor-Islands watershed and includes approximately 1,135 acres (1.77 sq. mi.). 84% of the basin resides within City limits and 100% of the basin is within the UGA. Its headwaters are located just west of Highway 16 and flows approximately 1.5 miles in a southeasterly direction, emptying into Gig Harbor Bay. The main channel of North Creek is a perennial stream; and during the wet season intermittent/ephemeral tributaries convey stormwater to the main channel. The mouth of North Creek, which is popularly known as Donkey Creek, is tidally influenced and includes fish species such as coho, chum, and steelhead.

North Creek is important to the community identity of Gig Harbor. The creek is integral to innumerable generations of Coast Salish and Puyallup peoples and cultures, as well as more than a century of shipbuilding and logging. After colonization by white settlers and a shift in industry over the last century, the City's focus is now the preservation of environmental and habitat functions of North Creek.

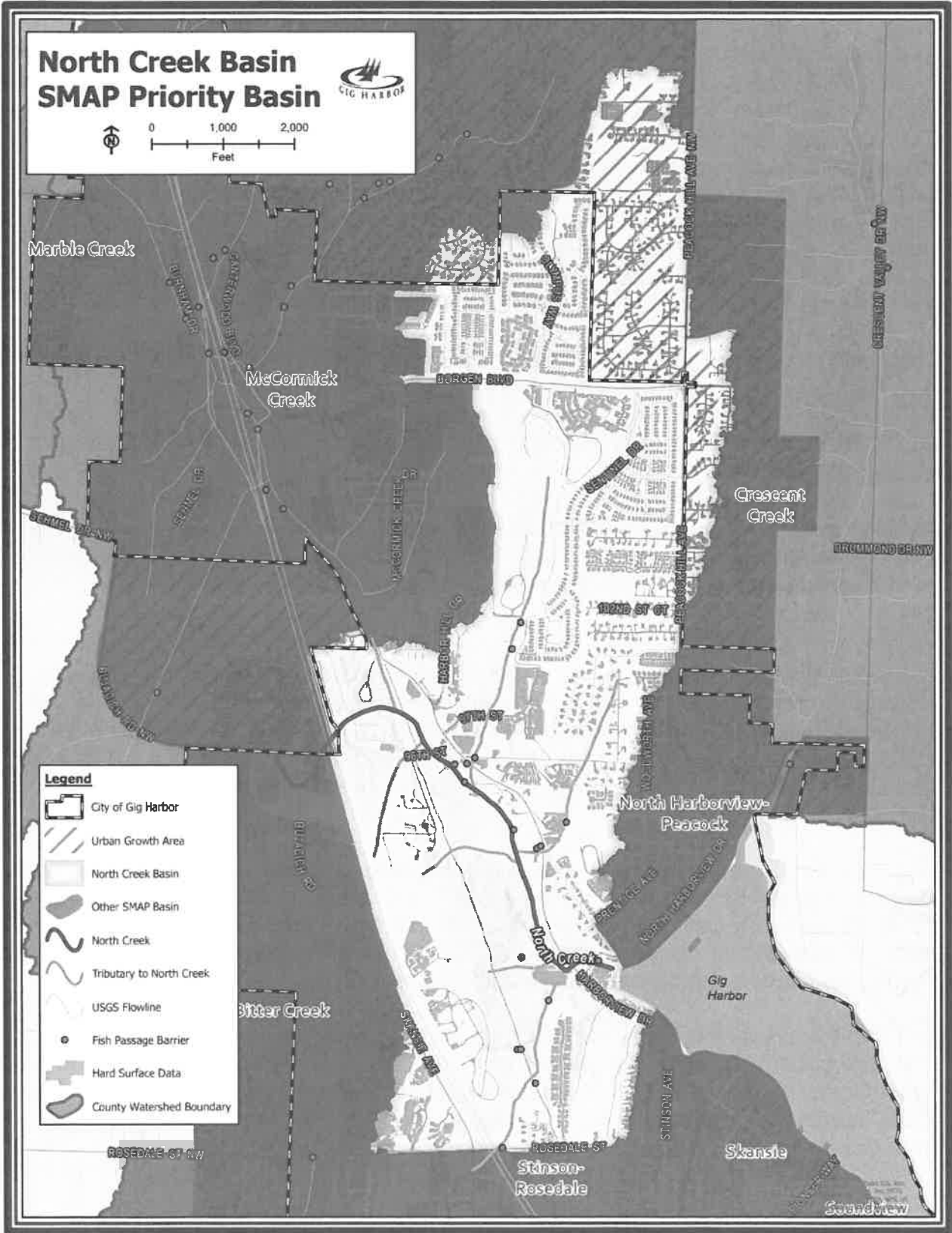


Figure 6. North Creek Basin, July 2022

4.1 Water Quality & CWA 303(d) List Contaminants

In April 2011, Ecology published *Assessment of Aquatic Toxicity in North Creek, Gig Harbor*. The purpose of the study was to determine if elevated levels of lead and copper were causing acute toxicity to the living organisms of North Creek.

Previous studies conducted in 2002 and 2008 found elevated dissolved lead levels in North Creek and that the Gig Harbor Sportsman's Club is a major source of lead to the creek. Dissolved lead concentrations downstream of the Sportsman's club continue to be extremely elevated, exceeding Washington State aquatic life chronic criteria by a factor of over 1,000. Dissolved lead concentrations above the Sportsman's Club are much lower, exceeding chronic criteria by a factor of 3 at the time of the study.

Dissolved copper concentrations were moderate, exceeding chronic criteria by a factor of 1.2 both above and below the Sportsman's Club, and the Sportsman's Club was ruled out as a source of copper in North Creek. Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program completed a site hazard assessment which resulted in a high priority ranking for future clean-up by Ecology.

Ecology issued an order for the site's cleanup in November 2015. The most recent information available through Ecology's *Cleanup and Tank Search* database provides a final signed agreed order for remedial action for the Sportsman's Club.

4.2 Fish Passage Barriers

Removing fish barriers can improve stream flow and structure, improve habitat, and support the community vision for fishable waters, as well as regional efforts to protect and enhance salmon populations. WDFW identifies 24 fish passage barriers on North Creek and its associated tributaries. Fish passage barriers are highlighted in Figure 6. The City is currently conducting a feasibility study to remove a fish passage barrier in North Creek.

The local Gig Harbor Fisherman's club started using a remote site incubator (RSI) fish hatchery system in 1970. Corresponding weir and diversion channels can serve as a barrier to salmon traveling upstream, depending on the weir's position. The City will work with the local Fisherman's Club and WDFW biologists to propose improvements and ensure continued operations of the RSI fish hatchery.

In 2013, the City's North Creek Restoration project restored the creek riparian corridor from the existing Gig Harbor shoreline upstream to North Harborview Drive. The project daylighted North Creek, connects the new stream channel with the channel in Donkey Creek Park, and improves fish passage. Estuarine riparian vegetation was established to impede regrowth of invasive species. The project also allows for a pedestrian connection between Austin Estuary Park and Donkey Creek Park, so the public can enjoy North Creek.

4.3 Land Preservation

The North Creek basin is developed with primarily residential structures and smaller amounts of mixed use and commercial areas. Approximately 26% of the basin is covered with impervious surface. Residential development has occurred at a higher intensity after 1990, especially in the northern portion of the North Creek Basin. This higher intensity resulted in a greater density of residences and thus a greater potential for stormwater runoff from increased traffic, hard surfaces, and yard pollutants. The City is continually reviewing and updating development regulations to enhance land and critical area preservation. The City also regularly conducts special studies, analysis, and planning efforts to inform development regulations and policies.

The City's design manual is one example of a tool to manage development to conserve and protect receiving waters. GHMC 17.99.240 addresses *natural site conditions* and limits land clearing, grading, and significant tree removal. This subsection also requires the replanting of trees based on trunk diameter rather than quantity to ensure soil stabilization and canopy cover from more mature trees. The City is in the process of developing an urban forestry management plan which will include recommendations for land use and tree retention policies, as well as potential planting areas to increase canopy cover and potential for stormwater capture and filtration. The City is also in the process of developing a climate action plan which will include recommendations for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change.

The City is also actively conserving critical areas. The City recently acquired over 16 acres of forest land near the discharge point of North Creek into Gig Harbor and will acquire approximately 20 adjoining acres of forest land. These 36 acres will be a forest preserve with trails and preserving this habitat will conserve habitat and improve water quality entering the stream.

5 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

5.1 Public Outreach and Education

Public outreach and education in the North Creek basin will be developed and implemented with the City's existing stormwater management program. Since 2008, the City and other West Sound jurisdictions have partnered with Kitsap County (as the lead agency) through an interlocal agreement to collaborate on the development, implementation, and funding for stormwater outreach and education through the West Sound Stormwater Outreach Group (WSSOG). This program includes:

- Pet waste education
- Natural yard care program
- Participation in the Puget Sound Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities coalition (STORM).

- Partner with Harbor WildWatch to participate in salmon counting station and Donkey Creek Chum Festival

5.2 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The City developed an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program which was adopted by Ordinance 1168 in 2009. Ordinance 1168 amended Chapter 14.20 and added Chapter 14.30 to the City's municipal code to comply with the Permit. Compliance with the IDDE within the North Creek basin will be implemented in accordance with the City's existing IDDE program.

5.3 Source Control Program for Existing Development

The City will develop and implement a source control program including inventory, inspection, and enforcement by the target Permit date. The City plans to prioritize existing developments within North Creek basin for initial inspections.

5.4 Operation and Maintenance

O&M standards within the North Creek basin will be implemented in accordance with the City's Permit requirements.

The City recently retrofitted an outfall pipe with energy dispersion adjacent to North Creek. This has reduced scouring and erosion of the stream bank and remains a high priority within O&M inspections. The City performs annual inspections of outfalls discharging to Gig Harbor Bay in efforts to identify O&M needs and in conjunction with IDDE screenings.

The City is currently preparing a culvert replacement design within the North Creek basin. It is anticipated that the project design will remove a fish passage barrier on a tributary of North Creek and enhance the stream corridor in that location.

6 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND BUDGET

The Permit requires short-term and long-term implementation schedule and budget for the SMAP and are detailed in Tables 4 and 5. Short-term actions are those actions to be accomplished within six years. Long-term actions are those actions to be accomplished within seven to 20 years. Short and long-term projects are methodically planned, and the City addresses actions annually during the budget process. The North Creek basin has strong political support from City Council and stormwater projects are expected to remain as high priorities.

Table 4. Short Term Action Implementation Schedule

Project Description	Project Focus	Funding Source/Planning Mechanism	Estimated Cost	Start
North Creek Daylighting Feasibility	Fish passage, Habitat	SW Division 2022 Budget	\$30,000	2022
Harborview Drive, Conservations Futures Property	Habitat, Land conservation	Pierce Conservation Fund/Grant	\$500,000 (City funds \$50,000)	2022
QC and analysis of GIS stormwater infrastructure data	O&M			2022
Urban forestry management plan	Habitat, LID, Public Education & Outreach	DNR Community Forestry Assistance Grant	\$94,000 (City funds \$54,500)	2022
Climate action plan	Habitat, LID, Public Education & Outreach, Source Control	WA Department of Commerce Early Planning Climate Action Grant	\$76,500	2022
North Creek Culvert Replacement	Fish passage, Habitat	Stormwater CIP	\$11.3 million	2023
Burnham Drive Culvert Replacement	Fish passage, Habitat	Stormwater CIP	\$2.5 million	2023
Source control/Business inspections in priority basin	Source Control			2023
Outreach to communities in priority basin	Public Education & Outreach			2023
North/Donkey Creek Chum Festival	Habitat, Public Education & Outreach (Harbor WildWatch lead organization)			Annually
Outfall monitoring and inspections	O&M			Annually

Table 5. Long Term Action Implementation Schedule

Project Description	Project Focus
Add more rain gardens and work with locals and PCD to implement	LID, WQ
Reduction of unused permeable surfaces	LID, O&M
Fish barrier removal (public and private) along North Creek	Fish passage
Analyze culvert crossings along Burnham Dr, sediment load/erosion to creek	O&M
Potential land acquisition along stream corridor	Habitat, Land preservation
Increase LID measures for TIP projects	LID
Retrofit existing ditches	O&M
North Creek habitat enhancement/plantings/wetland mitigation	Habitat
Work with property owners along North Creek – plantings, erosion, education	Habitat, Public Education & Outreach

6.1 Financial Plan

The City's Stormwater Utility collects rates from City property owners and general facility charges from new development. Revenues are used to fund the City's stormwater activities including O&M, program administration, NPDES compliance requirements, and stormwater capital projects. The City regularly applies for grants as appropriate to support capital projects and compliance.

6.2 Monitoring and Coordination

The Permit requires a process and schedule to provide assessments, feedback, and improve the planning process and Permit implementation. This process consists of an annual review of the City's annual Stormwater Management Report as required within the Permit.

6.3 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is the systematic use of information to improve operations, especially in the face of uncertainty. The adaptive management process can be applied at any scale and identifies uncertainties, monitors results, and informs actions. SMAP programmatic activities and projects are reviewed annually within capital project planning and budgeting processes on the 6 to 7-year comprehensive planning cycle. This process includes program analysis, financial assessment, and project planning. The annual process of programmatic planning in tandem with annual data review (collected as part of O&M) provides an opportunity to apply the adaptive management approach. Emerging issues related to climate change, sea level rise, and impacts from

stormwater to local water bodies and species may be warranted to ensure capital and O&M investments reflect both City priorities and existing conditions.

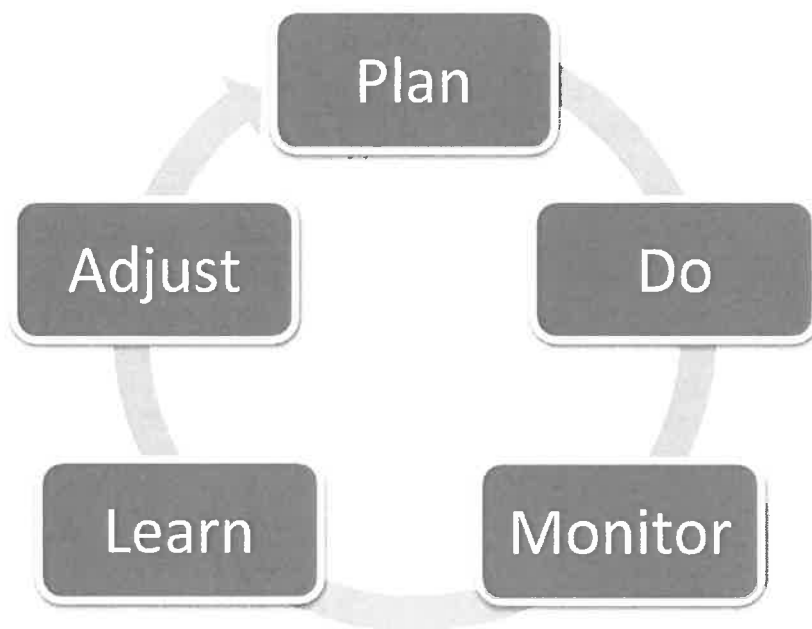


Figure 7. Adaptive management cycle

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APPENDIX A
Receiving Water Assessment Tables

Table 6. Watershed Inventory and Summary of Basins and Receiving Waters in Study Area

Basin	Primary Streams	Receiving Water	Total Basin Size (ac)	Basin Acres in City & UGA	Basin Acres within City limits	% Basin within City limits
Bitter Creek	Bitter Creek	Wollochet Bay	2532.1	1175	866.85	74%
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North Creek	North Creek	Gig Harbor Bay	1135.4	1135.4	944.52	83%
North Harborview-Peacock	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	100.4	100.4	100.43	100%
Purdy Creek	Purdy Creek	Henderson Bay	923.8	167.2	0	0%
Skansie	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	767.3	359.1	359.06	100%
Soundview	N/A	Puget Sound	767.3	387.7	143.35	37%
Stinson-Rosedale	N/A	Gig Harbor Bay	224.7	224.7	224.65	100%
Sullivan Gulch Creek	Sullivan Gulch Creek	Wollochet Bay	1195.6	450.4	307	68%

Table 7. Receiving Water Prioritization Summary

Basin	Rank	Sum	Land Use						Fish Habitat			Water Quality
			Jurisdiction	Discharge Location	Sediment Depositional Area	Hard Surface Area	Road Surface Area	Infrastructure	Salmon Presence	ESA Listed Salmon	Fish Passage	
North Creek	1	42	4	5	5	3	4	7	5	2	4	3
Skansie	2	31	5	5	5	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
North Harborview-Boscoak	3	27	5	5	5	5	2	5	0	0	0	0
Crescent	4	26	1	5	5	3	1	3	5	2	1	0
Bitter Creek	5	25	3	0	0	4	4	7	5	0	2	0
McCormick	5	25	3	0	0	3	4	4	5	2	4	0
Soundview	6	23	2	5	5	5	2	4	0	0	0	0
Sullivan	7	21	3	0	0	5	3	5	5	0	0	0
Stinson-Rosedale	8	15	5	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0
Goodnough	9	13	1	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	2	0
Marble	10	10	5	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Colvos SE	11	6	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green Links	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purdy	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8. Jurisdiction, Gig Harbor Bay, and Hard Surface Area Criteria & Scoring

Basin	Total Basin Size (ac)	City Jurisdiction			Gig Harbor Bay		Hard Surface Area (HSA)				
		Basin Ac. In City	% Basin in City	Score (1)	Discharge Location (2)	Sediment Depositional Area (3)	HSA Acres	HSA %	Score (4)	Road Surface (ac)	Score (5)
Bitter	2532.1	866.85	74%	3	0	0	267.5	31%	4	73.7	4
Colvos SE	291.1	4.09	4%	1	0	0	1.27	31%	4	0.91	1
Crescent	3757.8	61.82	20%	1	5	5	16.2	26%	3	4.6	1
Goodnough	1295.5	68.52	11%	1	0	0	19.5	28%	3	9.9	1
Green	373.4	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0
Marble	435.6	34.9	100%	5	0	0	10.2	29%	3	2.5	1
McCormick	1555.7	702.8	53%	3	0	0	192.8	27%	3	63.5	4
North	1135.4	944.52	83%	4	5	5	248.3	26%	3	72.7	4
North Harborview	100.4	100.43	100%	5	5	5	42.4	42%	5	10.4	2
Purdy	923.8	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0
Skansie	767.3	359.06	100%	5	5	5	172.4	48%	5	35.9	3
Soundview	767.3	143.35	37%	2	5	5	66.7	47%	5	11.8	2
Stinson-Rosedale	224.7	224.65	100%	5	0	0	76	34%	4	20.2	2
Sullivan Gulch	1195.6	307	68%	3	0	0	150.4	49%	5	40.6	3

Scoring Metrics for Table 8

(1) City Jurisdiction Score Chart	
% of Basin in City Limits	Score
100	5
75-100	4
50-75	3
25-50	2
0-25	1

(4) Hard Surface Area (HAS)	
% HSA	Score
40-50	5
30-40	4
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

(2) Discharge Location	Score
Discharges to Gig Harbor Bay	5
Does not discharge to Gig Harbor Bay	0

(5) Road Surfaces	
% Road surfaces	Score
>50	4
30-50	3
10-30	2
0-10	1

(3) Sediment Depositional Areas	Score
No appreciable drift	5
Appreciable drift	0

Table 9. Fish Habitat and Water Quality

Basin	Fish Habitat			Water Quality
	Salmon Presence (1)	ESA Listed Salmonid Species (2)	Fish Passage Barriers (3)	303(d) Listed Waterbody (4)
Bitter Creek	5	0	2	0
Colvos SE	0	0	0	0
Crescent	5	5	1	0
Goodnough	5	0	2	0
Green Links	0	0	0	0
Marble	0	0	0	0
McCormick	5	5	4	0
North Creek	5	5	4	3
North Harborview-Peacock	0	0	0	0
Purdy	0	0	0	0
Skansie	0	0	0	0
Soundview	0	0	0	0
Stinson-Rosedale	0	0	0	0
Sullivan Gulch	5	0	0	0

Scoring Metrics for Table 9

(1) Salmon Presence	Score
Salmon present	5
No salmon present	0

(2) Salmon Species	Score
ESA-listed salmonids	5
Chinook & Steelhead	0

(3) Fish Passage Barriers	
Number of Barriers	Score
15-25	4
10-15	3
5-10	2
0-5	1

(4) 303(d) Ecology Water Quality Atlas	Score
Listed in 303(d)	3
Not listed in 303(d)	0

Table 10. Stormwater Infrastructure

Basin	Outfalls to Gig Harbor Bay (1)	Conveyance (2)	Projects (3)
Bitter Creek	0	4	3
Colvos SE	0	0	0
Crescent	1	1	1
Goodnough	0	1	0
Green Links	0	0	0
Marble	0	1	0
McCormick	0	4	0
North Creek	2	4	1
North Harborview-Peacock	1	1	3
Purdy	0	0	0
Skansie	3	4	1
Soundview	2	1	1
Stinson-Rosedale	1	1	2
Sullivan Gulch	0	3	2

Scoring Metrics for Table 10

(1) # of Outfalls	
>10	3
5-10	2
1-5	1

(2) Miles of Pipe	
>15	4
10-15	3
5-10	2
1-5	1

(3) # of Projects	
>6	3
3-6	2
1-3	1