

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

There is great potential in the Suquamish Village to utilize the natural systems in the development of parks and open space. Several County documents have addressed these possibilities, including the Park Recreation and Habitat Plan, the Greenways Plan, the 1992 and 1999 Suquamish Rural Village Sub-Area Plans, and the Imagine Suquamish 2004 Report. Below is a summary of Parks and Open Space opportunities and the recommendations of Suquamish community residents.

Public Right-Of -Way Road Ends

The Suquamish Village has a number of public road ends at the shoreline, which offer panoramic views of the Puget Sound. The community would greatly benefit from increased access to these public areas. Since most of the road ends are high bank waterfront, they would only be suitable for viewpoints or rest stops as part of a bicycle trail system. These public rights of way road ends are illustrated on Figure 13.

1. *Pebble Beach Drive*
The road end is a steep, overgrown slope and is pie shaped, 40 feet at the top of the slope and 20 feet at the beach.
2. *James Street*
The road end is a steep, overgrown bank that is 40 feet wide.
3. *Parkway*
The road end is a high bank that is in danger of eroding due to drainage damage. The road end is being used for parking and various public activities. The street end offers excellent views of Puget Sound, and therefore, is an important component of the waterfront Village experience. An informal trail provides beach access.
4. *McKinstry Street*
The road end is part of the Old Man House Park.
5. *Hemphill Street*
The road ends at a medium high, overgrown bank that is 40 feet wide.
6. *South Angeline*
The road ends in a gentle slope toward the beach and contains a slightly overgrown bank with a view of the Agate Pass Bridge.
7. *Center Street*

The top of Center Street is the highest point in Suquamish. The site offers expansive views over the valley and the Olympic Mountains.

Neighborhood and Community Parks

In order for the Kitsap County Facilities, Parks and Recreation Department to devote more time and resources to larger County-owned or regional park systems, the Department would like the community to take an active role in caring for small neighborhood parks. There are currently three small, recognized parks in the Suquamish Village, though the Suquamish Elementary School has playground equipment, hard surfaces, multipurpose game areas, multiple basketball hoops, baseball backstop, and large open grass areas.

1. *Pat Brandt Park*

This park, named in honor of Pat Brandt who spent much time maintaining the park, is utilized as a neighborhood resting area. Located at the intersection of Harris, Angeline and Center Street, the park contains a picnic table and a variety of flowers.

2. *Pathway Park*

This park is located adjacent to Suquamish Elementary and was acquired to serve as a trail connection to the school. It serves as an environmental classroom for school children.

3. *Story Pole Park*

This park, which is owned by the Suquamish Tribe, is located between South Street and Suquamish Way. The park serves as a viewpoint and is used in celebrations such as New Year's and Chief Seattle Days.

In addition to the small parks, the community has pickleball courts, which are owned by the Suquamish United Congregational Church. These courts, located at the corner of McKinstry Street and Division, are open to the public and also provide a popular place to play basketball.

The Suquamish Village has a lack of play lots or playgrounds for children. Desirable parks incorporating play lots and playgrounds are primarily designed for young children up to ten years of age. These parks would generally feature creative play apparatus, hard surfaced multipurpose game areas, as well as comfortable seating for adults. Play and sitting areas are typically landscaped in a manner that will enhance safety while providing an aesthetically appealing view of the site.

Establishing these types of parks require a parcel of one to five acres and should provide active as well as passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. In addition to play apparatus, the park could provide small court game areas, conversation/sitting areas, and landscaping, as well as other developed

amenities. This type of community park would be an integral part of the parks and open space system and would serve many purposes that could benefit the Suquamish Village community.

Community Garden/Pea Patch

There are currently no community gardens in the Suquamish Village; however, community gardens promote healthy communities and can provide food security for many low-income persons. The gardens and those who participate in community gardening contribute to the preservation of open space, provide access to it, and create sustainable uses of the space. Community gardens strengthen community bonds, provide food, and create recreational and therapeutic opportunities for a community. They also promote environmental awareness and provide community education.

The American Community Gardening Association, a nonprofit membership organization supporting community greening, recognizes that community gardening improves the quality of life for people by providing a catalyst for neighborhood and community development, stimulating social interaction, encouraging self-reliance, beautifying neighborhoods, producing nutritious food, reducing family food budgets, conserving resources, and creating opportunities for recreation, exercise, therapy and education. Public community garden programs may be administered by the County Department of Facilities, Parks and Recreation.

Suquamish Nature Preserve

The park, historically known as Boy Scout Park, is located on Middle Street and Brockton Avenue. This 10-acre parcel of land was purchased by the County as a Nature Preserve. The woods and cranberry bog provide a sense of isolation and an opportunity to experience a pristine natural environment.

Community Areas of Interest

1. Place of the Bear (County)

This 200-acre County-owned property east of Widme Road is located outside of the Suquamish Village area; however, since it is such a large, significant piece of property to the community, it is noteworthy to mention here. This is one of the largest natural areas outside of the Suquamish Village providing roaming for area wildlife, such as black bear and white-tailed deer.

History: In the 1930's, Kitsap County acquired over 200 acres known as "Place of the Bear." At that time, the land consisted of five separate parcels. The County placed tax liens on the land due to non-payment of taxes, and in 1932 and 1936 foreclosed on said properties and took possession. The total back taxes on the entire acreage was less than \$400.

Natural features: This forested land is marked by hilly terrain, wetlands, and two small streams. Large areas of the land contain geologically critical areas and are designated in the Critical Areas Ordinance as either: "severe in terms of geologic hazard," or "water erosion hazard high or severe," or both. The property is over an "aquifer area of concern" as identified in the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan. It lies over a portion of the Suquamish Aquifer System, a shallow, sea level aquifer that is vulnerable to contamination.

While the 1999 Suquamish Rural Village Sub-Area Plan stated that "...the community strongly feels that the County should establish this as a natural area and design a plan to support that designation...", the County has not established a plan to support this designation. Place of the Bear would play a critical role in servicing Kitsap County community residents and visitors and serve open space purpose goals and policies. "... it is in the best interest of the state to maintain, preserve, conserve and otherwise continue in existence adequate open space lands... and to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens..." (Kitsap County legislative declaration of open space law).

2. Soundview Boulevard Area

The Soundview Boulevard area is described best in an excerpt from the open space nomination written by a Suquamish resident:

"This parcel contains all the natural elements associated with the ecosystems which are particularly vulnerable to development; wetlands, streams, steep slopes, and sensitive vegetation and soil types. This parcel provides critical habitat for the wildlife still to be found in Suquamish, including black bear, deer, pheasants, raccoons, weasels, pine squirrels, flying squirrels and foxes. Bird sighting has identified many types of birds who make their home here. Driving through the parcel from south to north on Sound View Boulevard, you drive along a gracefully curving road under a canopy of trees. To the left a steep slope of deep - green, shaded forest gradually rises, while on the right as you take the first curve, you see a deep ravine dropping down from a sheer cliff. As you continue along, the land flattens and leads to meadows and a sheep farm. This undeveloped parcel reflects the character of the town, which many of its citizens want to hold on to..."

3. Cowling Creek Forest Preserve

The Cowling Creek Forest Preserve, located on the north boarder of Suquamish Village, includes over 50 acres of mostly undeveloped land. The Preserve is a blend of public, private, and tribal ownership. Through conservation easements and open space agreements, the owners have shown their intention to maintain the land in its natural state. Attributes of the Preserve include:

- Walking Trails - The Preserve is accessible by walking trails: from Miller Bay Road, Essex Road and Urban Ave. Besides providing healthy exercise,

these trails provide an opportunity to see and appreciate a wide variety of forest environments.

- Watershed Protection/Clean Water - Natural systems in the Preserve filter and moderate the flow of water into Cowling Creek, which both prevents erosion and facilitates aquifer recharge. This land was designated "an aquifer recharge area of concern" by the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan.
- Forests/Clean Air - It is difficult to overstate the importance of preservation of forested lands because of the role they play in contributing to clean water and clean air. Forests absorb 6 tons of carbon dioxide and produce 4 tons of oxygen per acre.
- Habitat - This area of critical habitat is home to black bear, deer, and fox, as well as smaller, yet equally important flora and fauna. Large beds of eelgrass are located in the surrounding waters. These eelgrass beds provide habitat for salmon forage fish (surf smelt, sand lance, herring, and candle fish). The largest cedar tree in Kitsap County grows here.
- Education - The Preserve is utilized to teach youth the value of stewardship. The students help with beach seining, removing invasive plants, and replanting with native vegetation.
- Greenway - This green corridor of towering trees provides a beautiful entrance to the Suquamish community.

4. Cowling Creek Salmon Recovery Center and Hatchery

Cowling Creek Salmon Hatchery was the Suquamish Tribe's first hatchery and was established in 1977 to restore chum salmon runs to the many East Kitsap streams whose wild runs had declined precipitously or became extinct over the past century. The hatchery is located north of Suquamish Rural Village on the southwest corner of Miller Bay. Although this hatchery is located outside of the Suquamish Village area, its tie to the community is both historically and culturally significant. The Tribe shares the bounty of the returning salmon with both tribal and non-tribal members alike.

The hatchery came into existence because Bill and Virginia Cowling invited the Tribe to use their land for the hatchery after Tribal Fisheries Department studies identified Cowling Creek's potential as a chum rearing facility. The Cowling Creek watershed encompasses most of the land north of Suquamish Village, with approximately half of the area located within the boundary of the Port Madison Reservation. Virginia transferred land ownership to the Tribe in 1991, a few years after Bill passed away.

Virginia's excitement about this Tribal salmon success story remains unabated and spills out in her conversations with friends, neighbors and visitors. Virginia's bequest to the Tribe was conditioned on the Tribe maintaining salmon production and forever keeping the forest in its natural state with no other development or logging. Virginia was the spearhead for the "Cowling Creek Project", an effort by the Friends of Miller Bay to acquire all the land around the hatchery and to put strict conservation easement protections on this land. The Friends now call the

larger area “The Cowling Creek Forest Preserve” and have constructed trails and provide nature tours for anyone interested in seeing this beautiful forest.

Cowling Creek Hatchery is very unique. The hatchery is deliberately low-tech to avoid the costs and risks of pumping used by more complicated hatchery systems. The hatchery is located at the mouth of one of the largest watersheds on the Port Madison Indian Reservation, home to the Suquamish people.

Characteristics of the hatchery include:

- The hatchery chum salmon are native, originating from local Chico Creek, and were taken throughout the entire run so that their progeny return timing is identical to the wild chum salmon.
- The hatchery was completely designed and constructed by the Suquamish Tribal Fisheries Department, with assistance from Advanced Engineering, Inc. Tribal staff used pre-formed concrete sections and bolted them into place on the site that they graded and compacted.
- The hatchery avoided the fish-blocking problem of most Washington State hatchery dams by incorporating a fish ladder built into the intake and rearing dams.
- The intake dam has a passive settling pond and filtration system built into it that clarifies only the gravity flow water being used in the incubators.
- The incubators are of the Netarts Bay design, one of the most elegant and effective incubators ever conceived.
- Both the eggs and fry are reared on ambient temperature stream water so their development is the same as their wild cousins.
- The fry are reared in a natural pond in the middle of a maturing second growth forest. Twenty years later, the National Marine Fisheries Center discovered the benefits of this rearing and applied the term “natures” rearing, and recommends that most hatcheries adopt this strategy.
- The chum fry are released in the middle of the night, on high tide, again mimicking this predator avoidance strategy their wild cousins follow.
- Cowling Creek Hatchery was the first hatchery in the state to incorporate an advanced adult salmon spawning strategy that only now being applied to most hatcheries statewide. The hatchery chums are spawned one male to one female, throughout the entire run from late October to mid-December.
- Although the stream is small, the creek water quality is very high.

These Cowling Creek Hatchery attributes, and several features, were recognized by the Washington State Association of Engineers with the second place award for engineering excellence in Washington State in 1982. The hatchery supports the second largest run of salmon returning to Kitsap County, with 30,000 chum returning to Cowling Creek in 1998 (well above the 12,000 salmon run average). Adult Cowling Creek salmon attract black bear, eagles, osprey, seals, river otter and sports fishermen.

The public is encouraged to visit, as the land is a near magical combination of soaring, moss-covered hemlock, cedar and fir cut by the ribbons of tiny north and south Cowling Creeks. Paths connect all the incubation and rearing facilities and traffic noise is swallowed up by the forest silence. Visitors may obtain permission to the property by calling the Friends of Miller Bay or the Suquamish Tribe's Salmon Recovery Coordinator at (360) 598-3438. The adult salmon saltwater recapture facility is on private property and has limited access, therefore, no visitors are allowed in this area of the hatchery.

5. Grovers Creek Salmon Hatchery

Visitors are encouraged to stop by Grovers Creek Salmon Hatchery to view the Tribe's Chinook hatchery salmon spawning operation. This is the larger of the two Tribal hatcheries and is more popular with most local residents due to its size and visible location at the corner of Miller Bay Road N.E. and Indianola Road N.E. The hatchery was established in 1978. Over 3,000 Chinook salmon return "home" each year. The returning adult salmon sustain both the hatchery and three rearing ponds located on Dogfish Creek in Poulsbo, Clear Creek in Silverdale and Gorst Creek in Bremerton. All of the rearing ponds are operated in partnerships with local sports clubs: the Bremerton Poggie Club helps run the Gorst rearing ponds; North Kitsap Trout Unlimited runs the Dogfish Creek rearing ponds; and the Bremerton Trout Unlimited run Clear Creek rearing pond. These partnerships between sports fishers and a Tribe are the longest running partnerships in Washington history. Twenty-first century hatchery practices were implemented since the hatchery first opened, and include no Tribal harvest of hatchery adults (to prevent selecting smaller adults), spawning one-on-one, and spawning from the first to the last day of the run to ensure maximum genetic diversity.

The goal of this hatchery, as with Cowling Creek Hatchery, is to work closely with the community to produce more fishing opportunities without impacting wild salmon runs. Grovers Creek Hatchery is open to the public as its federal funding allows. When possible, tours are offered and may be requested by calling the hatchery at (360) 598-3142. The facility has been heavily utilized by local schools for educational programs that include salmon life history, water quality, Treaty fishing rights, and related ecological, historical and cultural studies. The Tribe is working closely with the National Marine Fisheries Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to ensure Tribal and sport fishing for hatchery Chinook salmon continues to be possible in the marine waters around the Suquamish Village.

Wildlife Corridor

The Kitsap County Greenways Plan identifies wildlife corridors within the County to protect aquatic and terrestrial wildlife resources and their habitats. A

secondary wildlife corridor was identified in the Suquamish area, connecting north from Cowling Creek to the south end of the Suquamish Village, indicated as the Proposed Natural System Corridors on Figure 13. Landowners and the Tribe should preserve this area through conservation easements and protect necessary areas through the County's Critical Areas Ordinance. This area could also serve as a potential trail link to the community utilizing the natural corridors, streams, ravines, riparian areas, easements and potential small parks.

Tree Project

The growth of Suquamish is apparent with development activity throughout the Village putting pressure on our natural resources and environment. Public and private trees are in constant jeopardy of being poorly maintained, neglected or removed. If Suquamish Village is to retain a healthy rural forest, we need to assure the preservation of significant trees, as well as take advantage of every new tree planting opportunity. Trees serve many purposes in our community. They utilize carbon dioxide and produce oxygen thus reducing greenhouse gasses; their roots hold the soil in place preventing erosion, they provide habitat; and their leaves and needles moderate run-off and facilitate aquifer recharge. In addition to their beauty, they soften the hard edges of buildings and streets, making the community a more pleasant place for residents and visitors.

Managing, conserving and enhancing the existing trees, including trees of significance, located in the parks, public areas, public right-of-ways enhances the appearance of the area and protects an important environmental and economic resource for the benefit of residents and visitors. It is in the best interest of the community that a "Tree Project" be established, and overseen by Suquamish residents with the purpose of assisting property owners and public agencies to improve and maintain trees.

Arts and Culture in the Suquamish Community

There is a desire that art and culture be more prevalent in the Suquamish community. With this in mind, support is encouraged for artists in the community, giving them opportunities to create for others to enjoy. Communities that support artists and arts organizations by providing them with venues and audiences are enriched by the experience. This also can revitalize and improve the economies of communities as well as provide a sense of identity. It is in the best interest of the community that an "Arts and Culture in Our Community" program be established, and overseen by Suquamish residents.

In the interim, the above "Arts and Culture" component is included with Parks and Open Space goals and objectives. Future planning efforts should better discuss and identify this element of the Suquamish community. It is recommended that future plans either expand "Parks and Open Space" (eg, become "Parks, Open Space and Culture") or that this element receive its own distinct section with

goals, policies and recommendations.

Trails

Many undeveloped public right-of-ways exist in Suquamish that could be utilized in a trail system. They vary in size from 40 to 60-feet-wide. Although the County could develop these for future streets, the community would benefit from a trail system until such time. It is recommended that these undeveloped public rights of way be integrated into a network of trail loops, which would link parks and recreational facilities. Trail loops may also include existing dirt roads and pathways. The community would like to see a trail loop around the Suquamish Village itself, which would connect with these other areas.

In addition to the trail loop around the Suquamish Village, the community suggests two other trail loops. These trails are listed by suggested tribal names with English equivalents:

1. Bah.loops shag.welth - Raccoon Path

This loop connects Pathway Park and the Suquamish Nature Preserve. It utilizes part of Summit Street and an undeveloped public right-of-way. This 1.5-mile-long trail is mostly level and suitable for jogging.

2. Ha.pie.yots shag.welth - Cedar Tree Path

This loop passes through Soundview Boulevard Ravine. It utilizes Park Avenue NE. The trail follows hilly terrain and is approximately one-mile long.

Trails Planning Recommendations

1. Link parks and recreational facilities through a network of trail loops.
2. Integrate existing dirt roads, pathways on streets and undeveloped public right-of-ways into trail loops.
3. Accommodate trails that will vary in types of use, including bicycling, horseback riding and/or pedestrian.
4. Tie smaller trails to loops around the edges of town.
5. Design minimal impact trails which cross natural systems.

Bike Routes

Suquamish Village desires bike routes to other areas in the nearby community. The following routes have been identified as potential candidates:

1. SR305 to Hansville via Suquamish Way, Miller Bay Rd and Hansville Rd
2. Poulsbo to Suquamish via Lincoln, Columbia, Division
3. SR307 to Indianola via Gunderson Rd, Indianola Rd

4. Poulsbo to Kingston via SR307 and SR104

Bike Routes Planning Recommendations

1. Pave shoulders wider within the existing public rights of way on Columbia, Port Gamble/Suquamish Rd, Suquamish Way and Totten Rd to accommodate safe bicycle passage. Ditches for natural drainage need to be maintained.
2. Install a blinking caution light at intersection of Totten Rd NE and SR305 to improve crossing safety.
3. Provide bike rests to make Suquamish a more desirable area for bicycling. In addition to the specific bike rests recommended, commercial centers are encouraged to add bike rests to reduce auto dependence. Four bike rests within the Suquamish area are proposed below:
 - a. Crossing of Port Gamble/Suquamish Rd and Cowling Creek, offering views of ravine and creek system.
 - b. Crossing of Miller Bay Rd and Cowling Creek, offering views of ravine and creek system.
 - c. Slab Area downtown on Augusta Ave; add benches, bike racks and picnic area.
 - d. Pat Brandt Park

Funding

There are some options that need to be considered for funding. One funding source is the Conservation Future Fund. This is obtained from property taxes and can be used to purchase open space or land for trails. Other options are impact fees on builders, currently imposed and issued by the County, or bond issues, which requires a vote with 60 percent community approval.

Property acquisition and program acquisitions might be funded through park impact fees, conservation futures, grants, government, private foundations and donations. The community, Tribe and County should explore these funding sources.

A parks foundation might be formed to provide a stable source of funding for our parks, established as a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. A board of directors made up of local citizen volunteers would oversee fundraising efforts and the allocation of donations to the parks within Suquamish Village area for both general purposes and specific projects.

It is encouraged that innovative methods and volunteerism are used to acquire, develop, and maintain open space, parks, and trails.

Sources of Potential Support:

- Land donations

- Grants
- Partnerships with public and private-sector, schools and organizations
- Donations/volunteer labor of individuals and organizations
- Matching bonds
- Levy measures
- Conservation futures—funds based on property tax revenues, used for acquisition purposes and to acquire interest in open space, forest, and recreation lands.
- Park impact fees (PIF)—dedicated development fees charged in the Suquamish Village area to new housing and commercial units to provide for new parks in developing neighborhoods.
- Neighborhood Matching funds, used to support grant matches on a one-to-one ratio, using in-kind services, cash, or volunteer time. Volunteers design and build playgrounds, study and replant natural areas, buy athletic equipment and undertake other community improvement projects. (Since the creation of the Matching Fund in 1989, communities have completed 450 park projects.)
- Kaboom-Partners with Communities, used for assistance to create children's parks throughout the county.
- Washington State Arts Commission - The Folk Arts Program, used to help preserve, present, and protect the traditional arts of the many diverse cultures in Washington State.
- American Folklife Center
- Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs - ARTS UP Program.
- Wallace-Readers Digest Funds/Rockefeller Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- User fees, trail-park annual permit, or day pass
- Earthcorps, local youth building trails.
- Comcast.net/neighborhoods, employees helping communities with labor needs
- Rockefeller Foundation

Other sources of funding information/potential funding sources

- National Park Service Grant Programs
- National Recreation and Park Association Grant Opportunities
- Washington Interagency for Outdoor Recreation Grant Programs .
- Washington State Arts Commission Grants to Organizations
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- Urban and Community Forestry Program
- Education and Assistance
- Washington State Housing Commission Nonprofit Facilities
- Finance Program
- National Park Service Conservation Assistance for Rivers
- Rivers & Trails Program - Pacific Northwest (ID, OR, WA)
- National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse (NTEC),

- Federal Highway Administration and Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
- Sources of Funding for Habitat Protection and Restoration, MRSC
- Starbucks Coffee Company Park Grants

Goals, Polices and Recommendations

The following goals and policies target achieving certain components or elements of community vision and provide for specific, often adoptable or legislative, guidance to identify or accomplish actionable items (eg, projects, ordinance changes). The goals and policies should be considered by the community as overarching themes and activities in community development.

Goals

- GOAL POS-1** Coordinate efforts among the community, the Suquamish Tribe and the County to utilize parks and open space within and surrounding the Suquamish Village to their fullest potential. Develop and maintain both existing and new facilities to enhance the natural character of the land, provide visual interest, and present an attractive appearance to the community.
- GOAL POS-2** Preserve open space that contributes to community character; protects resources and ecologically sensitive areas; and enhances recreational, educational and aesthetic opportunities.
- GOAL POS-3** Protect existing parklands, potential recreation areas and natural scenic areas from encroachment of incompatible uses.
- GOAL POS-4** Provide diversified park and recreational facilities and programs with maximum accessibility and safety for potential users, while maintaining flexibility to meet changing needs and preference.
- GOAL POS-5** Provide for coordination among the community residents, the Suquamish Tribe, and the County in order to acquire additional properties (lots and/or acreage) for parks, green space/green belts, natural buffers, and open space.
- GOAL POS-6** Provide a system of mini parks and neighborhood/community parks with facilities appropriate to the needs of residents.

GOAL POS-7 Work on developing arts in our parks and public places.

Policies

- POLICY POS-1** Organize community efforts to work with the Suquamish Tribe and the County to maintain existing parks and open space within and surrounding the Suquamish Village area.
- POLICY POS-2** Organize community groups to work with the County and Suquamish Tribe to further plans, develop and implement Parks and Open Space goals and support policies.
- POLICY POS-3** Establish a prioritized list of Parks and Open Space and scenic viewpoint projects throughout the Suquamish Village.
- POLICY POS-4** Research available funding and possible sites to create new neighborhood park(s), and open space.
- POLICY POS-5** Encourage public ownership and permanent preservation of lots/lands with significant critical areas or wildlife habitat.
- POLICY POS-6** Strictly enforce Kitsap County's Critical Areas Ordinances to protect wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, streams, and wildlife habitat.
- POLICY POS-7** Encourage the replanting of native trees and plant species on all properties especially those publicly-held, discourage the removal of native trees and plant life.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are not binding, but are appropriate targets for further policy analysis by the community and should be implemented when possible.

Public Right-of-Ways Road Ends; Neighborhood and Community Parks

- REC POS-1** Establish regular community clean up days.
- REC POS-2** Develop and implement a plan to provide ongoing park maintenance.

- REC POS-3** Place benches at chosen scenic viewpoints.
- REC POS-4** Install a bike rack in Pat Brandt Park.
- REC POS-5** Establish trails at road ends where appropriate (eg, to provide beach access).
- REC POS-6** Repair and maintain the pickle ball courts. (if so desired)
- REC POS-7** Install lighting in designated parks to improve safety.
- REC POS-8** Acquire existing vacant parcels and acreage in the Suquamish Village as open space. Most desirable parcels are near the waterfront.
- REC POS-9** Acquire land to provide a children's play lot/playground/ Community Park. Organize a community group to work with the County, and the Suquamish Tribe on Master plan and phases of development.
- REC POS-10** Acquire and or establish lands for a community pea patch garden program. Organize a community group to work with the County and the Suquamish Tribe on phases of development

Suquamish Nature Preserve

- REC POS-11** Leave the Suquamish Nature Preserve in its natural state with the exception of a loop trail and the addition of access points into the Preserve.
- REC POS-12** Provide Preserve entrance signage.
- REC POS-13** Provide improvement and maintenance (eg, with natural materials such as wood chips) for the two trails on the site. It is possible this could be adopted by the local Boy Scout troop as an Eagle project.
- REC POS-14** Assure the three bordering undeveloped public rights of way (Newton Street NE, Franklin Street NE and Division Avenue) are included in the Preserve.

REC POS-15 Safeguard the significant contribution the Preserve makes to community drainage.

Community Areas of Interest

Place of the Bear

REC POS-16 Place a conservation easement on this property to provide for permanent protection (also recommended by the county). Organize a community group to work with the County, and Suquamish Tribe on future development of multi-purpose trails, and additional low impact uses within the Park.

Soundview Boulevard Area

REC POS-17 Provide mechanisms to protect this area due to its great importance in the health of the natural systems in and around Suquamish.

Arts and Culture

REC POS-18 Provide signage for parks/public areas throughout our community such as entrance signs of welcome; informing them that we are a bike/pedestrian friendly village.

REC POS-19 Provide sculpture, murals, and other art forms for the community to enjoy.

REC POS-20 Develop a “cultural plan” to strengthen the arts infrastructure by promoting gathering places and performance venues where artists, musicians, dancers, writers and traditional artists may live, work and present their work.

Recommendations for Tribally-Owned Areas

1. Old Man House Park

This site is owned by the Suquamish Tribe and is an essential part of the history of the Suquamish Village. There is a community board that advises the Tribe on plans for the park. Some suggestions for ways in which the natural and historic character of this setting could be promoted are:

- Create a pathway system to connect the park to downtown Suquamish.
- Relocate all signs on the site to the entry location, to avoid clutter and consolidate information.
- Relocate the rest room closer to the park entry.
- Define private beaches on both sides by placing large rocks or other natural materials at property lines.

- Screen adjacent properties with dense, native vegetation.
- Plant native vegetation on the eastern slope to create a sense of enclosure.
- Relocate the parking to the north, to create a pedestrian friendly access point at the street-end.
- Research the possibility of leading surface water through the park to the beach to assist in the stormwater drainage system.

2. The Slab Area

The Suquamish Shores neighborhood, South Street residential area, and the edges of Augusta Avenue and Parkway provide the boundaries of this area. The expansive views of the sky, water and beaches of Puget Sound form the east edge. While the space has strong defined borders and a prime downtown location, it appears fragmented and disordered. The confusion of the downtown area is due to ownership issues. Parkway is a County public right-of-way. The boat launch, beach, pier, cement basketball slab and the small ball field are all parts of the Suquamish Shores property (Tribal trust land leased to the Suquamish Shores homeowners). There are several community suggestions to link the downtown areas.

- Renovate the existing Community Center building to include: restrooms, shower facilities and decks.
- Remove the asphalt slab to allow the area to become more pedestrian oriented for children and adults throughout the year.
- Landscape the slab area with species of grass that are tolerant to heavy traffic and would allow for more comfortable and conducive ceremonial activities/dancing.
- Renovate the pier with new planking, railing and fish cleaning stations.