

Parks, Recreation, & Forestry Plan City of Pasco



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Contents

Chapter 1: Summary

Purpose and Intent	1-6
Public Involvement	1-6
Demographics.....	1-6
Vision, Goals, and Objectives	1-6
Policies	1-7
Parks and Recreation Demand and Issues.....	1-7
Park System Inventory and Needs	1-7
Departmental and Contracted Services	1-8
Implementation	1-8
Recommendations	1-8
Project Priorities	1-8
Capital Improvement Plan	1-9

Chapter 2: Setting

Purpose and Intent	2-10
Public Involvement	2-11
History	2-11
Study Area	2-11
Geography and Climate	2-11
Demographics	2-12
Economy	2-13
Land Use	2-14
Management and Operations.....	2-14
City Organization.....	2-14
Parks and Recreation	2-15
Budget	2-15

Chapter 3: Vision

Vision	3-16
General Priorities	3-16
Goals and Objectives	3-18
Goal 1: Facilities	3-18
Goal 2: Rehabilitation	3-18

Goal 3: Management and Operations	3-19
Goal 4: Programs and Services	3-19
Planning Policies.....	3-19

Chapter 4: Demand

Park and Facility Demand	4-22
Issues	4-23
Summary of Demand.....	4-25
Stakeholder Input.....	4-26
Community Preferences	4-27
Results.....	4-27

Chapter 5: Inventory

Park Type.....	5-28
Neighborhood Parks	5-28
Community Parks	5-28
Large Urban Parks	5-29
Regional Parks	5-29
Linear Parks.....	5-29
Trails	5-29
Special Use Areas	5-31
Park Inventory.....	5-31
Park and Recreation Needs	5-31
Neighborhood Park Needs	5-31
Community Park Needs	5-31
Large Urban Park Needs	5-33
Regional Park Needs.....	5-33
Linear Park Needs.....	5-34
Special Use Areas	5-34
Total Park Land Needs	5-34
Specialized Facility Needs	5-34
Adult Softball Fields	5-34
Youth Baseball Fields	5-34
Soccer Fields.....	5-35
Tennis Courts	5-35

Walking Trails.....	5-35
Aquatics Facility	5-36
City Recreation Facilities and Areas.....	5-36
Other Public Facilities	5-36
Departmental Services.....	5-36
Services for minority populations and the elderly	5-37
Contracting Recreational Services	5-37

Chapter 6: Capital Facilities

Program and Services.....	6-38
Management.....	6-39
Continuing Citizen Participation	6-40
Regional Coordination of Recreation Services	6-40
New Parks and Trails.....	6-41
Proposed Regional Indoor Swimming Pool.....	6-41
Prioritizing.....	6-45
Criteria.....	6-45
Capital Improvement Plan	6-46
Possible Funding Sources	6-46
Recreation and Conservation Office	6-46
Park Impact Fees.....	6-46
Gaining Support for the Plan	6-47

Appendix A Pasco Urban Forestry Program

Appendix B Park Facility Inventory

Appendix C Recreational and Sports Facilities in Pasco

Appendix D Parks and Recreation Questionnaire Results

Appendix E Parks and Recreation Advisory Board - Vision Alternatives and Project Ranking (Prioritization)

Summary

Purpose and Intent

This plan establishes policies for park and recreation services and urban forestry practice, and it identifies parks and recreation facility needs for the City of Pasco. It also updates the 2010 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan and strives to balance community needs with the financial realities of the City's parks and recreational program. By making the plan sensitive to Pasco's current conditions and needs, the plan helps position the City to win grant funds for park improvements and to target capital and operational spending more strategically.

Public Involvement

Public participation in plan development is both crucial to plan success and required by the State of Washington. Pasco sought out public participation as part of this plan update by conducting focused interviews with representatives of parks and recreation user groups, including sports leagues, and by working very closely with its Parks and Recreation Advisory Council and by designing and administering a citizen questionnaire examining parks and recreation needs and desires. Responses to the parks questionnaire helped the City identify and prioritize specific park system improvements and operational policies.



Figure 1.01 - Pasco's parks and recreation system is diverse. And it has to be to meet the demands of its diverse community. This plan presents a deliberate and measured approach to providing for parks and recreation services. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

Demographics

Pasco has experienced rapid growth over the last six years growing from 59,791 to 70,560, an increase of more than 18%. Pasco's population is diverse and tends toward younger with 37% of the population being under age 20. Pasco projects the continuation of rapid growth adding over 62,000 people over the next 24 years for a total population of 130,320 residents in 2040.

Vision, Goals, and Objectives

A vital component of Pasco realizing its desired future, the Parks and Recreation

Plan's Vision presents a snapshot of what Pasco's parks and recreation system will be 20 years from now. The vision underpins the plan's goals, objectives, and policies. The goals in the plan address Pasco's parks and recreational issues, deficiencies, needs and aspirations. Generally the goals propose:

- *To provide physical facilities for a variety of activities,*
- *Maintain and rehabilitate existing facilities, and*
- *To operate a variety of programs to meet the community's needs.*

Each goal is also attached to several objectives that elaborate on and help quantify the goal statement, for example, the plan's objectives include: establishing a neighborhood park system and other park facilities, continuing to provide organized recreation programs for all age groups, and enacting a maintenance program that maximizes the service life of existing parks and recreation facilities.

Policies

This plan's policies are designed to guide the agency's day-to-day behavior in a way that ensures meeting the plan's objectives. If the policies are followed, the City will achieve the objectives and satisfy the overall parks and recreation goals. These policies will:

- *Prioritize and guide investment*
- *Prioritize and guide programming*
- *Assist budgeting*
- *Create expectations*

The policies are separated into categories matching the type of park developed in Pasco. There are policies for neighborhood parks, community parks, large urban parks and so on, each one suggesting a direction the City take in the development or maintenance of that particular type of facility.

Parks and Recreation Demand and Issues

This plan identifies Pasco's various parks and recreation issues into physical, management, program and service, and rehabilitation issue categories. Section 4 describes those issues in detail, emphasizing the need for rehabilitation and maintenance of parks facilities as well as the need for acquiring and developing new sites to serve a growing population. Table 4.01 lists the level of service (LOS) guidelines the City will use to assess how well its residents are provided for, and Table 4.02 identifies the specific recreation deficiencies and needs this plan is intended to address.

Park System Inventory and Needs

The City's budget for parks and recreation has historically ranged from 3%-4% of the City's overall budget. This includes funding the acquisition, development and maintenance of parks facilities, and the operation and management of the City's recreational programs. There are also neighboring County and State parks in the urban growth area that serve Pasco residents. Figure 5.01 locates the community's parks, and the text in that section describes the neighborhood parks, community parks, large urban parks, regional parks, linear parks, trails, and special use areas that serve Pasco. Table 5.03 provides a comprehensive list of park facilities, ranging from one-acre Peanuts Park to the 65-acre baseball, soccer and softball athletic complex.

Departmental and Contracted Services

Table 5.03 identifies the levels of use for each of the recreational services Pasco provides. Table 5.04 identifies the non-

city organizations with which the City coordinates to ensure comprehensive recreational activities are available to Pasco residents. Pasco's recreational services offer programs in aquatics, special events, adult and youth classes, adult and youth sports, senior classes and activities, and golf. The city also contracts with the YMCA, the Boys and Girls Club, and various non-profit youth athletic organizations like Pasco Youth Football to round out its program offerings. The Pasco School District is another partner, collaborating with the City on the joint siting and use of various recreational facilities.

Implementation

Section 6 details the implementation strategy for the parks and recreation plan, outlining and identifying specific tasks the City can pursue in terms of its management, program offering, facility provision, citizen participation, and interagency coordination efforts. This section emphasizes the cooperative nature of providing comprehensive recreational services, identifying specific administrative actions the City can take, or continue to take, to ensure that its provision of services continues to attain the high levels of resident satisfaction even as the community continues to grow.

Recommendations

Table 6.01 and Figure 6.01 represent recommendations for new park facilities, and much of the text outlines specific project actions the City may consider for each of its park facilities. The recommendations identify a variety of improvements and renovations to existing park and recreation facilities. The parks would be constructed to serve new residential development and/or increased community or regional demand for specialized recreational facilities.



Figure 1.02 - The plan is only as good as its implementation, and this plan includes a list of prioritized capital projects to ensure the parks and recreation system continues to meet the community's needs. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

Project Priorities

Due to the City having limited funds to expend on park and recreation system improvements, the City should prioritize the various projects by their relative importance. In some cases, however, it is difficult to compare different types of projects to each other, resulting in an "apples vs. oranges" type of quandary. The prioritization section provides a process that helps to compare different projects based on six criteria. Table 6.02 and 6.03 present a prioritized list of capital projects.

Capital Improvement Plan

A capital improvement plan identifies the means and timing for making various

investments in the acquisition, development or improvement of parks and recreation facilities for the next six years. Table 6.03 summarizes the capital improvement plan, identifying the expense, type of improvement, timing and funding source for each project. Generally these projects are those receiving highest priority through the prioritizing process. However, they may include projects whose grant funding cycle occur earlier than a higher scoring project. The capital improvement plan should also be incorporated into the City's comprehensive plan and updated annually as projects are developed.

Setting

Purpose and Intent

This plan establishes policies for park and recreation services and urban forestry as well as identifying parks and recreation facility needs for the City of Pasco. It updates the 2010 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan and strives to balance community needs with the financial realities of the City's parks and recreational program. By making the plan sensitive to Pasco's current conditions and needs, the plan helps position the City to win grant funds for park improvements. It also supports strategic targeting of capital investment and operational programming.

This comprehensive parks plan is the guide for future decisions related to the City of Pasco parks system and park facilities. The plan, looking into the future on a 20-year time horizon, is typically updated every 6 years. It also provides the basis for the City's 6-year Capital Improvement Program (Chapter 6). The Pasco Park and Recreation Advisory Council uses the plan to advise the City Council on matters of policy, programs, and projects for the development and operation of City's park system. The parks plan must be updated at least every six years to be eligible for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding, and this plan is prepared consistent with Washington's Recreation and Conservation Office's planning guidelines, resulting in a parks and recreation plan eligible to compete for grants managed



Figure 2.01 - Pasco's parks inventory mixes active and passive. From soccer fields, river access, trail systems and urban public space. Parks play a role in community health, active living as well as a catalyst for local economic development . (Image source: MTLA, Inc.)

by RCO. The City's park planning process incorporates the following six elements required by RCO:

- *Goals and objectives*
- *Inventory*
- *Public involvement*
- *Demand and need analysis*
- *Capital Improvement Program*
- *Plan Adoption*

This plan follows a process that uses existing conditions and involves the community to update the plan including population, facilities, and programs, while complying with RCO requirements. The process includes: stakeholder interviews, policy review, public outreach, capital programming, public review, and adoption.

Public Involvement

Public participation in plan development is both crucial to plan success and required by the State of Washington. Pasco sought out public participation as part of this plan update by conducting focused interviews with representatives of parks and recreation user groups, local sporting organizations, and by working very closely with its Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The 2016 Plan also incorporates findings from an online questionnaire. Residents were notified of the online questionnaire through city utility bill mailing as well as via the city's social media site. With over 200 responses, results have helped identify park user preferences and opinions. It also supported the City in prioritizing specific park system improvements and operational policies.

The questionnaire covered general preferences for facilities and programs, asked for specific facility use, and asked for which facilities users would be most willing to fund through tax dollars. The survey results indicate some mixed feelings about park facilities and services offered but overall the survey results indicate that park facilities are very important to the respondents. Questionnaire results are discussed in Section 4.

History

Pasco is located at the confluence of the Snake, Yakima, and Columbia Rivers, a historical meeting ground for Native Americans and early explorers. The area's abundant fish and mild climate encouraged settlement. The Lewis and Clark expedition camped at what is now Sacajawea State Park in 1805, and in the following years, explorers, fur trappers, and miners settled the area.

The arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad brought more settlers to the Washington Territory and Pasco region. Virgil Bogue, a construction engineer for Northern Pacific Railroad, named Pasco after Cerro de

Pasco in the Andes Mountains of Peru after building a railroad there. The county seat and the railroad town of Ainsworth relocated to Pasco in 1886.

The cities of Pasco, Kennewick, and Richland remained relatively small until 1940, containing fewer than 1800 people. The 1941 completion of the Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project brought a stable and prosperous agricultural industry to the area. Its vast power and abundant river water also allowed the siting of the Hanford atomic energy plant and the housing of the Manhattan Project. The U.S. government projects transformed the Tri-Cities, causing explosive growth during and after World War II. Their influence continues to impact the area.

Pasco is now an important center for several transportation systems and a node for trade and agriculture.

Study Area

Pasco is the County Seat of Franklin County and is one of three major cities that make up southeast Washington's Tri-City Area. The parks and recreation planning area includes the area within the city limits of Pasco plus surrounding unincorporated lands within the urban growth area (UGA).

Geography and Climate

The Cascade Mountain Range creates a rain shadow of low precipitation extending into the Pasco region. The dry climate produces about 7-8 inches of precipitation a year with half of this occurring in November, December, and January. Late June, July, and August are very dry months and usually receive less than a half-inch of rainfall. Snowfall averages 12-18 inches for the entire winter.

Winters are moderate with slight snowfall and temperatures seldom below 0 degrees Fahrenheit. Summers are dry and warm with extremely high temperatures (up to 115 Degrees Fahrenheit) occurring

periodically. Afternoons are hot, but the dry air results in a rapid temperature fall after sunset and the nights are cool with summer time lows in the 50's. Southwest winds are common to the area and can be quite strong in the spring, gusting from 18-30 miles per hour.

Pasco lies approximately 340 feet above sea level and has a flat to gently rolling terrain. It slopes south toward the Columbia River through glacially created channels. The soil is a wind blown or lake bottom sediment with native sagebrush and bunch grass creating a ground cover. The area to the north of the City steps up in benches to elevations above 1600 feet.

Demographics

Population characteristics

Since the 2010 update to this plan, the population has increased from 59,781 to 70,560, an increase of more than 18% (Table 2.01). Most of this growth has continued to develop in the northwestern quarter of Pasco. The City's 2015 annexation of Road 80 area (part of the "donut hole") added an additional 1,110 residents. Pasco expects to add 15,142 people over the 15 years for a total 83,382 living within the City of Pasco by 2030.

In addition to rapid growth, Pasco is a youthful and diverse community, with a mix of cultural backgrounds, age cohorts and economics. According to the American Community Survey, for those people claiming one race alone, 64.6 percent are White; 2.0 percent are Black or African American; 0.6 percent are American Indian and Alaska Native; 2.0 percent are Asian; less than 0.5 percent are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 28.0 percent are some other race. 55.5 percent of the people in Pasco identified themselves as Hispanic. 44.5 percent of people in Pasco identified as not Hispanic or Latino (Table 2.02). People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



Figure 2.02 - The Tri-Cities' climate is consistent with a variety of outdoor recreation activities. The new aquatic center at Memorial Park has been a big hit, with use far exceeding anticipated levels.

Generally, Pasco has a younger than average population when compared to other communities in Washington. Nearly 40% of the population is between the ages of 20 and 44. Over 37% of the

Table 2.01 - Population trends

Year	Population	% Change
2010	59,781	6.5%
2011	61,000	5.1%
2012	62,670	2.7%
2013	65,600	4.7%
2014	67,770	3.3%
2015	68,240	0.69%
2016	70,560	3.4%

Source: Washington OFM/US Census

Table 2.02 - Race and ethnic origin 2008 & 2014

Race	2008	2014
White	28,169 (52.8%)	42,515 (64.6%)
Black/African American	939 (1.8%)	1,322 (2.0%)
Asian	885 (1.7%)	1,307 (2.0%)
American Indian	364 (0.7%)	382 (0.6%)
Some other race	19,570 (37.9%)	18,197 (27.6%)
2 or more races	1,644 (3.2%)	2,120 (3.2%)
Total	51,571	65,858
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28,037 (54.4%)	36,577 (55.5%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	23,534 (45.6%)	29,281 (44.5%)
White Alone	20,882 (40.5%)	25,425 (38.6%)

Source: US Census

population is under the age of 20. Elderly residents age 65 and over comprise about 7% of the population and 30% are under the age of ten (Table 2.03).

Population Projections

Table 2.04 shows projections developed by the Washington State Office of Financial Development (OFM) for Franklin County and resulting increases for the Pasco study area using the ratio from the 2007 comprehensive plan. According to the 2007 comprehensive plan for the City of Pasco, the City accommodates approximately 80% of all Franklin County growth. Further, the plan states that Pasco expects to accommodate from 80% to 85% of Franklin County's growth.- Using the medium population projection for Franklin County and the 80% allocation to Pasco, the City of Pasco will grow to 130,320 by 2040.

Economy

Much of the land around Pasco was unused before the Federal Columbia Basin Irrigation

Project brought water from reservoirs created by the Grand Coulee Dam. Today, a variety of crops, such as apples, asparagus, alfalfa hay, beans, grapes, wheat, corn, cherries, onions, potatoes, and numerous seed crops are grown in the immediate area. Wheat is the most economically important of these crops, although the emergent wine industry has won international acclaim.

Pasco's economy is based on transportation and agricultural dependent industries, particularly food processing facilities. Pasco functions as the regional distribution center for much of south central Washington because it is a meeting point and hub for major transportation systems (rail, air, and ground transportation). Hanford is also a major employer and brings visitors to the area.

Table 2.03 - Age and gender distribution

Age	2008		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	6,313	12.2%	7,198	10.9%
5-9	5,284	10.2%	6,672	10.1%
10-14	3,847	7.5%	5,886	8.9%
15-19	3,592	7.0%	4,874	7.4%
20-24	4,501	8.7%	4,776	7.3%
25-34	9,804	19.0%	11,177	17.0%
35-44	6,027	11.7%	8,431	12.8%
45-54	5,227	10.1%	6,952	10.6%
55-59	1,822	3.5%	2,760	4.2%
60-64	1,730	3.4%	2,550	3.9%
65-74	1,913	3.7%	2,696	4.1%
75+	1,511	3.0%	1,886	2.9%
Male	24,910		32,432	
Female	26,661		33,426	

Source: US Census

Table 2.04 - Population forecasts for Franklin County and Pasco/Urban Growth Area

Franklin County	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
High	128,310	153,318	179,327	206,066	233,862
Medium	100,926	115,142	130,284	146,103	162,900
Low	82,752	90,781	99,661	109,165	119,568
City of Pasco and UGA*	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
High	102,648	122,654	143,462	164,853	187,090
Medium	80,741	92,114	104,227	116,882	130,320
Low	66,202	72,625	79,729	87,332	95,654

Source: Washington OFM/US Census/Franklin County
 *Calculated as 80% of the county allocation

Land Use

The Parks and Recreation planning area includes the area within Pasco's city limits plus surrounding unincorporated lands within the UGA. The UGA stretches from the Columbia River on the south to a line that is generally parallel to and approximately ½ mile north of Sandifur Parkway, and from Sacajawea State Park on the east to the I-182 Bridge on the west. In 2015, the City annexed an additional 688 acres, in an area referred to as the "doughnut hole." The City designates approximately 36% of its land area for residential uses, 11% for commercial, 42% for industrial uses, and roughly 11% devoted for public uses. Some of the publicly owned property is used for industrial purposes (Port of Pasco land). Some of the vacant property is farmed (leased by the Department of Natural Resources) and was included in undeveloped rather than the public use category.

Management and Operations

City Organization

The City operates under the Council / Manager form of government. There are seven elected Council Members who appoint a City Manager to oversee the operations of the City. Pasco's operation is organized, under the City Manager, through six departments including:

- *Executive*
- *Administrative and Community Services Department (A&CS)*
- *Community Development Department*
- *Fire Department*
- *Public Works/Engineering Department*
- *Police Department*

Regularly scheduled interdepartmental meetings are held as a means of coordinating the various activities of the city government. The A&CS Department is usually involved in specific neighborhood targeted improvements.



Figure 2.03 - Parks require maintenance, an important budgeting consideration and one that impacts design, as well. (Schlagel Park. Image source: MTLA Inc.)

The City Council makes final decisions regarding policy and fiscal matters. Several advisory committees assist the City Council and staff. They include:

- *The Planning Commission: Composed of nine members who are chosen by the City Council and Mayor dealing with matters affecting long range planning and policies related to urban growth*
- *Park and Recreation Advisory Board: Composed of nine members appointed by the Mayor and City Council for identifying recreation needs in the community, recommending policies related to park and recreation operations and reviewing proposals presented by the staff. In addition to park and indoor facilities, they also advise management on the city owned cemetery and golf course.*
- *The Senior Advisory Committee provides two of the nine members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. Needs of City's senior members and operations of the senior center are advanced through the Parks Board.*

Parks and Recreation

Two divisions within the A&CS Department are responsible for the development, maintenance, and operation of all recreation facilities within the city (Recreation Services for activities and programs and Facilities for maintenance and operations). Administrative personnel, recreation program leaders, and a small maintenance crew are full time employees. During the summer, seasonal employees are hired to assist with maintenance, recreation program delivery, and swimming pool operations. Volunteers assist with various recreational programs and limited park maintenance. City employees conduct most recreation programs.

Budget

The City operates on an annual budget prepared in the fall and adopted before the first of the year. Departments prepare and submit budgets based on City Manager developed guidelines. Each departmental budget details estimated revenue and expenses for the past and upcoming operating year. The City Manager refines these budgets and submits an overall city report to a budget committee. The budget is then forwarded to the Council where recommendations, review, and public meeting discussions are considered before final adoption. Park and recreation monies come from the City General Fund, from revenue generated by recreation programs, from payment of impact fees, and from state and federal grants. Park and facility rentals and other miscellaneous sources create some additional revenue.

Vision, Goals & Objectives

Vision

This vision statement presents a snapshot of Pasco's parks and recreation system in the year 2036. It underpins this plan's goals, objectives and policies, implying direction and specifying what Pasco hopes its parks and recreation system will be 20 years from now.

The City of Pasco provides a comprehensive and accessible system of parks, recreation programs and open spaces to serve all segments of its community. The system provides a mix of active and casual programs and facilities, utilizing sustainable practices, and taking advantage of its environment and proximity to attractive natural features. Its recreational programs are among the State's best, with program offerings that are responsive to community needs, encourage active lifestyles, and are an excellent value. The parks and recreation system promotes community health by providing direct access to nature, space for physical activity, and opportunities for social interactions. Natural areas and open space further enhance the community's connection to the outdoors, and offer room for a variety of recreation outlets.

This vision, as confirmed by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, underscores Pasco's desires to serve all of Pasco's residents as well as practical given budgetary and facilities constraints.



Figure 3.01 - Taking the long view requires that Pasco plan for its parks facilities to adapt to changes in demand and use. Ideally, facilities will serve multiple uses, as happens at Memorial Park. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

General Priorities

Urban recreation services are vital in community development and urban revitalization. A successful parks and recreation program increases community assets, social well-being and relates policy goals to identified issues. It helps to knit the community together and leads to the provision of needed facilities and programs.

The City of Pasco develops plans to guide municipal services decisions. The City's 2007 Comprehensive Plan and the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Forestry Plan recommend strategies for providing services in new neighborhoods and for upgrading service in older neighborhoods. There are also plans that address specific facilities or target specific

neighborhoods. These plans are generally multi-scope in nature with proposals for revitalization of streets, utility systems, sidewalks, parks and other facilities.

The City applies and receives grants to upgrade neighborhoods located in low-income areas. The development of park and indoor recreation facilities is an essential part of neighborhood revitalization. The renovation and rejuvenation of park facilities brings new life to the surrounding neighborhoods, increases property values, and attracts families and other individuals pursuing recreation activities.

The City is focusing on several areas that directly impact parks and recreation planning including:

Services to Specialized Populations

Pasco currently provides park and recreation service to special populations such as the disabled and persons with special needs. The Comprehensive Park and Recreation Forestry Plan (PRFP) recognizes this need and places special emphasis on upgrading the park systems in Pasco's neighborhoods. In addition, all park and recreation facilities are required to conform to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Park and Recreation Services

The PRFP recommends park and facility improvements as well as programs. Upgrading and providing additional facilities will improve access for minority groups, low-income populations, and people with disabilities.

Employment Opportunities

The City's policy has been to encourage employment of minorities and low-income residents on public works projects. As urban revitalization projects continue, it is expected that all community members will benefit from the employment opportunities that become available.

Protecting the Natural Environment

Under open space and linear park categories, it is recommended to acquire land for the purpose of providing trail corridors, preserving riparian habitat and protecting the natural landscape.

Sustainable Practices in Design, Construction, Operations and Maintenance

The PRFP encourages the application of sustainable practices and approaches in development and management of new and existing park facilities. This includes energy and water conservation features and technology. Development of a regional non-motorized plan should include both trails and non-motorized park facilities such as sidewalks in urban areas.

Targeting Neighborhoods

The PRFP identifies needs and recommends park improvements for specific areas of the community. As revitalization efforts occur in specific neighborhoods, park improvements will be part of that overall revitalization effort.

Preserving Facilities of Historic or Architectural Significance

At this time, the PRFP does not identify parks or unique structures within parks of historical or architectural significance. However, it does not preclude identification and protection by local, state, or tribal historical preservation advocates and authorities.

Encouraging Recreation Services by Private Organizations

The PRFP encourages private organizations to provide recreation and related services in the community. Some methods to encourage private services include direct financial contributions for public services by private entities,

making facilities available on at no cost for needed services, and developing shared programs.

Using Other Public Lands

The PFRP recommends new sites for park and open space areas. Some of these sites are non-recreational land owned by the City or another public agency. The PFRP also encourages the use of school facilities for recreational use and the joint development of elementary school sites/ neighborhood parks where possible.

Preserving, Restoring and Developing Waterfront Areas

The City has considerable river frontage along its southerly border, adjacent to levees constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A specific riverfront study has been developed that recommends new development and public access along a portion of the Columbia River. The City is now in the process of a collaborative rivershore planning process with its neighboring jurisdictions and the Visitor and Convention Bureau.



Figure 3.02 - Efficient use of public spaces to meet community needs, reinvesting in parks to update them and keep them enjoyable - even as Pasco's demographics change - is an important priority.

Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives create the framework for a plan. A goal is a broad statement that gives the community a sense of direction. Goals typically do not change over time. Objectives are a more precise statement that when accomplished, help achieve a goal. There are multiple options for achieving goals and therefore objectives may change based on new information, community value shifts, technology, or other ideas. Modification of objectives is a continuous process.

These goals are statements of the City's aspirations as they relate to park and recreation services. Goals are long range and usually remain unchanged throughout the practical life of the plan. Objectives are working and measurable targets that, when achieved, indicate goal fulfillment.

Individual goals may contain several objectives.

Goal 1: Facilities

Provide physical facilities that offer youth and adults a broad variety of passive, active and organized recreation opportunities

Objectives:

- *Maintain a capital improvement program, which specifies a six-year schedule for acquisition and development of park and recreation lands*
- *Establish a neighborhood parks system that serves all viable residential areas of Pasco*
- *Develop large community parks to serve the various regions of the City (i.e. East Pasco, Central Pasco, North Pasco and West Pasco)*

- *Encourage private sector development to share in the provision of recreation facilities that serve specialized community or regional interests*
- *Preserve recreational opportunities afforded by unique natural or man-made features of the environment*
- *Take advantage of the river frontage as a recreational, natural and scenic asset*

Goal 2: Rehabilitation

Maintain and rehabilitate park and recreation facilities to provide the highest quality of service level to the community

Objectives:

- *Enact a maintenance program that maximizes the service life of parks and recreation facilities*
- *Rehabilitate or replace existing facilities that cannot be maintained at desired service levels*

Goal 3: Management and Operations

Establish and maintain a planning area and process within which the coordinated delivery of parks and recreation facilities may occur

Objectives:

- *Develop a profile of neighborhoods that assesses physical and demographic characteristics*
- *Establish a formal planning partnership between the City of Pasco, Franklin County and the Pasco School District*
- *Improve communications with the Pasco School District, with City acting as a liaison with private and non-profit recreation organizations*

Goal 4: Programs and Services

Operate recreational programs that allow opportunity for participation by all citizens of Pasco

Objectives:

- *Provide organized recreation programs for men and women in both youth and adult ages*
- *Assist citizen groups and organizations within the greater Pasco area with the design of programs for special population groups such as the handicapped*

Planning Policies

The development of new park facilities and the continuous fine-tuning of recreational program offerings necessitates more specific criteria. These policy guidelines create the general standards for new parks and recreation programs. The policies have several purposes:

- *Guide day to day behavior to help achieve objectives*
- *Prioritize and guide investment and programming*
- *Assist budgeting*
- *Create expectations*
- *Define terms for interagency coordination*

Neighborhood Park Policies

1. A neighborhood park should be provided when the area it serves reaches 60% developed (measured by either land mass or population)

2. Neighborhood parks should vary in size, ranging from two and a half (2.5) to seven (7) acres, with spaces programmed according to park size, topography and orientation. However, as a practical point,

the City may be forced to accept available parcels for neighborhood parks in those areas where little vacant land is left. To the greatest extent practicable, neighborhood parks should adjoin neighborhood (elementary) schools, reducing cost for both local agencies. They should also be designed and developed in a manner that establishes and communicates neighborhood identity.

3. In portions of the planning area where population densities are lower (i.e. 2-3 dwelling units/acre), the service area of a neighborhood park should be extended to a mile radius

4. At least 50% of the site should be flat and usable and provide space for both active and passive uses

5. Facilities can range in their use and scale, but often include: practice fields for softball, soccer, and youth baseball, lighting, children's playground, unstructured open play area for pick-up games, paved games court, picnic area with shelter building, trail system, natural open space, trees, and drainage corridors

6. Neighborhood parks should be central to the area they serve, be adjacent to a green belt or trail system, be within a walking distance of 1/2 mile, for the area they serve, avoid the need to cross major arterial streets or other physical barriers, be readily visible from adjoining streets, gain access from a local residential street or if on a busy arterial street, use appropriate fencing and other safety precautions

Community Park Policies

1. A community park should be developed when the area it serves reaches about 70% developed

2. Acquisition of community park sites should occur far in advance of actual need

3. Minimum size should be 15 acres with the optimum being about 25 acres

4. At least ten acres of the site should be usable for active recreation use

5. Facilities can range in their use and scale, but often include: formal lit ball fields-softball, baseball, and soccer, tennis courts, open free play area, rest rooms, picnic facilities, paths and trail systems, landscaped areas, outdoor basketball courts, children's playgrounds (if needed to also serve the neighborhood), natural open space, indoor recreational areas, outdoor sand volleyball courts, and space for special outdoor events

6. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities. Maximum of 50 spaces per ball field or 5 spaces per acre of active use. Installation of attractive bicycle racks will encourage bicycle access.

7. A community park should be reasonably central to the area it serves, be located on an arterial or collector street, some of the site should have a natural area or heavy landscape setback to help buffer active uses from residential areas, environmentally sensitive sites can be included if protected from active uses

Large Urban Parks Policies

1. A large Urban Park can be designed to meet a wide range of activities and interest but should emphasize the one feature that makes it unique

2. Facilities can include: viewpoints, trail systems, special facilities for the physically disabled, picnic areas, open play areas, group picnic areas, formal ball fields – softball, baseball, soccer, etc., tennis courts, open free play area, rest rooms, children's playground, indoor recreational areas, outdoor sand volleyball courts, and space for special outdoor events

3. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities offered, but access should be from an arterial street if traffic volumes will be high

4. Location criteria: features should determine location and if the site attracts large volumes of traffic and access should be via a collector or arterial street

Regional Parks Policies

1. The Regional Park can be designed to meet a wide range of activities and interest but should emphasize the one feature that makes it unique
2. Facilities can include: viewpoints, trail systems, special facilities for the physically disabled, picnic areas, open play areas, nature interpretative areas, and group picnic areas
3. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities offered
4. Location criteria: determined by the features it can offer, access from arterial street if high traffic volumes are expected, environmentally sensitive sites are appropriate if protected from active visitor use or from potential visitor damage

Linear Parks Policies

1. The Linear Park should provide activities that are generally passive in nature and should generally follow drainage corridors, natural vegetation or other special feature strips
2. If possible, linear parks should be at least 100' wide
3. Paved pathways should be designed to accommodate maintenance and patrol vehicles. (See trail design policies.)
4. Where general public use is promoted, adjoining uses should be protected by fences or other features
5. Wherever possible, trails corridors within linear parks should be designed to provide a pleasant aesthetic experience to the user through proper design and landscaping

Trails Policies

1. Trails should provide access and be interesting and attractive to the user. Trails traversing scenic or landscaped areas provide an interesting and enjoyable user experience
2. Trails should be looped and interconnected to provide a variety of trail lengths and destinations including small and large loops for a broad range of experiences and ability levels
3. Trail routes should take into account soil conditions, surface drainage and other physical limitations that may impact or cause over-use
4. Bicycle trails should provide opportunities for recreation, touring, and commuters
5. Bicycle routes and paths should minimize the conflicts between motorists, bicyclists and other user groups. Coordination with road engineering and planning is recommended
6. Trails should be routed to provide visual and physical access to natural areas and to the river
7. Trails should provide for meaningful connectivity and system-wide non-motorized integration

Special Use Areas Policies

1. Prior to the addition of any special landscaped area, the City should prepare a detailed maintenance cost analysis to determine its impact upon the maintenance system

Recreation Program Policies

1. Pasco's range of recreational programs should be accessible to all,

regardless of age or economic, social and cultural status.

2. Recreation programs should charge only as much as is necessary to cover program costs.

3. Recreation programs may operate at a net profit if they are popular and charging market-rate user fees.

Demand

This chapter describes community parks and recreation demand, relating the community's composition (as described in the appendix in more detail) to the types of recreation facilities the community wants. It can also include references to the NPRS recreation system planning guidelines and other sources.

Most of the new housing development in Pasco is occurring within the urban growth area (UGA) along the I-182 corridor. Neighborhoods are well served by parks, although some sites are old and showing signs of deterioration. Replacing older parks is not financially feasible or desirable because the City invested considerable time and money to develop and maintain them. Abandoning a site completely or constructing a new park on an existing site makes little sense when the basic infrastructure is already in place.

Urban park redevelopment, such as Peanuts Park in downtown Pasco, would provide a needed catalyst in revitalizing downtown.

The extent of city investment is not the only thing at stake in focusing on rehabilitation. The community habits, patterns of development, and orientation are all affected by the direction of development that Pasco chooses.



Figure 4.01 - Use patterns define the scope and design of the parks and recreation system. This plan will help ensure facilities are available meet community demand. (Image source: City of Pasco)

Park and Facility Demand

Identifying recreation demand and need is a very important part of a park and recreation plan. It is also a difficult task because many different variables influence public recreation participation. What is common in one community may not be common for another. Underestimating the need can result in over-utilization of facilities while overestimation results in expenditures for unneeded facilities. The 2010 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan identified existing recreation facilities and activities along with usage information and developed level of service for the facilities needs (Table 4.01). Those services levels are a guideline for measuring what will be

needed into the future, but they should not be considered inviolable standards. Communities change, and preferences for certain facilities may vary over time.

Where appropriate, benchmarking should begin to replace state or national standards in determining level of service for parks and recreation facilities.

Issues

Based on the community's adopted standards and on comments received through this process, several demand-related issues will drive this plan.

Safety

- *Some basketball courts surfacing is in need of repair or resurfacing. Cracks in basketball and tennis courts are potential hazards.*
- *Soccer fields have worn turf and erosion at goals and near center field resulting in an uneven playing surface.*
- *The trail system has areas in need of widening and lowering to provide safe routes.*

- *Sightlines in and around parks need to be assessed, especially at Centennial and Cable Bridge Parks. Pasco parks department should consider working with Pasco Police to identify major sightline and safety issues.*
- *Assess the safety at all parks; remove trip hazards, such as those seen at Desert Dunes Park and others.*

Accessibility

- *Many of the existing parks are not fully accessible, lacking pathways to key amenities. Many play equipment areas do not have an accessible route serving the equipment.*
- *Many of the parks need improvements in accessibility to site amenities such as drinking fountains, picnic shelters, play courts, barbecues, tables and benches.*

Maintenance

- *Surfacing is needed for some courts and other paved activity areas.*
- *Basketball hoops have been damaged by users hanging off rims.*
- *Graffiti and vandalism is evident on many park features such as picnic tables, park signs, play equipment and other areas. Concrete picnic tables*

Table 4.01 - Adopted Park Standards

Type	1998 Ratio	1998 Adopted Standard
Neighborhood Parks	1.64 acres/1,000 population	2.00 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	0.41 acres/1,000 population	2.10 acres/1,000 population
Large Urban Parks	2.99 acres/1,000 population	Maintain 1998 ratio
Regional Parks	8.93 acres/1,000 population	Maintain 1998 ratio
Linear Park	0.75 acres/1,000 population	1.56 acres/1,000 population
Special Use Areas	7.34 acres/1,000 population	5.80 acres/1,000 population
Total Park Land	22.06 acres/1,000 population	23.38 acres/1,000 population
Softball fields	1 field per 12,650 population	1 field per 3,000 population
(275'-300' outfield for men's slow pitch; 250' outfield for men's fast pitch, women's slow pitch)		
Youth baseball	1 field per 3,533 population	1 field per 2,900 population
(200' foul line for major and minor leagues, 250'-300' foul line for pony league and colt league)		
Soccer fields	1 field per 1,060 population	1 field per 2,000 population
(Youth soccer 55 x 100 yards; adult soccer 65 x 110 yards; championship soccer 75 x 120 yards)		
Tennis Courts	1 court per 1,223 population	1 court per 1,500 population
Trails	.41 miles per 1,000 population	.50 miles per 1,000 population

Adopted 1998 recommendations developed by JC Draggoo & Associates

should be replaced with expanded metal tables to reduce writing surfaces. Crawl tubes, current targets of vandalism, should be removed from play structures.

- Many site amenities are broken, damaged, or aged. Drinking fountains, benches, garbage cans, signs and other site furnishings need to be replaced if broken or decaying. Examples can be seen at: McGee, Centennial, Memorial, and Lucas parks, among others.
- Maintenance of plant material and trees is necessary. Many shrubs and trees are dead or dying and in need of replacement.
- Consider the implementation of irrigation systems throughout the parks that are connected to weather stations and moisture sensors to reduce over watering.
- Consider the installation of pet waste disposal areas at locations where problems are noticed or complaints occur.

Demand

- Current demand for play fields, soccer fields in particular, is much higher than the current fields can accommodate. Road 36 Soccer Fields can see around 900 people for a weekend tournament on 4 fields. Deterioration of fields is very apparent.
- Increased demand for extended hours of field use results in a need for field lighting.

Management

- The City's park and recreation budget has fluctuated from 3% - 4% of the general fund over the past 10 years (funding availability is stable but not growing with new growth).
- Close coordination between parks and recreation operations and other city operations now exists through a departmental management organization.

Programs and Service

- The lack of an indoor swimming pool in the Tri-City area restricts swimming in the winter months. As a result, swimming instruction, competitive



Figure 4.02 - Pasco's residents use the community's parks for pick-up sports and other types of spontaneous recreation. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

swimming, or general recreation swimming is limited to about three summer months.

- The City relies on school facilities for many programs operating around set schedules, and is limited to certain times and places.
- The number of participants could be increased if additional recreational facilities were provided or expanded especially indoor facilities.
- Parks and Recreation works closely with many private and non-public organizations to coordinate programs and activities.
- Soccer is considered a major form of recreation in Pasco, with numerous youth and adult leagues.
- The lack of indoor recreation spaces (primarily indoor swimming) severely limits certain types of programs the City can offer. This is especially critical in a

climate where cold inclement weather occurs at least five months of the year.

Rehabilitation

- *While many of the parks are old, they still have the basic infrastructure in place and are conveniently located to most neighborhoods*
- *Rehabilitating parks in some of the older neighborhoods will indicate a positive effort by the City to upgrade facilities in those neighborhoods*
- *Many of the older parks need only minor improvements to bring them to an acceptable level*
- *Upgrading a specific park indicates a positive attempt to improve the living environment in that neighborhood*
- *Most of the parks needing rehabilitation are found in the older neighborhoods. This will directly affect the appearance and livability of the neighborhood*
- *Rehabilitation can create new recreation opportunities and reduce the need to travel to other park sites*
- *Rehabilitation can result in a more enjoyable recreation experience by providing new and more interesting facilities*
- *Rehabilitation indicates an attempt to preserve a facility rather than discard it.*

Summary of Demand

Residents of Pasco are generally well served by their park facilities. Neighborhood parks are found close to most residents, and community members find the parks to be well maintained. Community input has confirmed a significant demand for field space, particularly for soccer fields. The Road 36 complex is used by two adult soccer leagues composed of over 1,000 players. Extreme wear due to over use is evident on the field making for a less than ideal playing environment. Field deterioration poses potential hazards that could lead to injury. Additional fields are needed for both competitive reasons and creating opportunities for drop-in play open to all and utilized by locals.

A number of youth sport teams currently practice at City's parks such as Chiawana and Highland parks. Users report that there are often multiple teams and multiple sports using the spaces at the same time. Despite high use, the needs for practice space is said to be currently adequate. However, with the continued growth of Pasco and emergence of new sports, such as lacrosse, community members worry that the demand will continue to grow and lead to conflicts over park use and space.

Aquatic facilities are also in high demand. Closing pools at Kurtzman and Richardson Parks leaves only the Memorial Pool. As the only city-managed outdoor pool, it is subject to weather and seasonal closings. Community input suggests that an indoor aquatics facility would allow for year-round swimming lessons, youth and senior activities. It could be used for both recreation and competitive events. A majority of questionnaire respondents indicated aquatics as the highest funding priority.

Rather than complete replacement, Pasco has opted to rehabilitate a number of parks and recreation facilities. Rehabilitation of existing facilities is much more cost-effective than complete replacement because the basic infrastructure is already in place. It looks at preserving as much as possible and only replacing items that either have lived beyond their useful life or are not serving their intended function. Rehabilitation is an ongoing process that is scheduled to continue, creating an expanding but maintainable parks system for Pasco.

Existing parks in Pasco and the community centers are being rehabilitated, because of age, many of these parks and buildings had facilities that outlived their useful life. Generally, rehabilitation needs include: the installation of new playground equipment; the renovation of turf areas, (including irrigation and reseeding); the installation of new security lighting and the renovation of rest rooms. Efforts to rehabilitate can be seen at Lucas Park where a new playground was installed, Highland Park saw

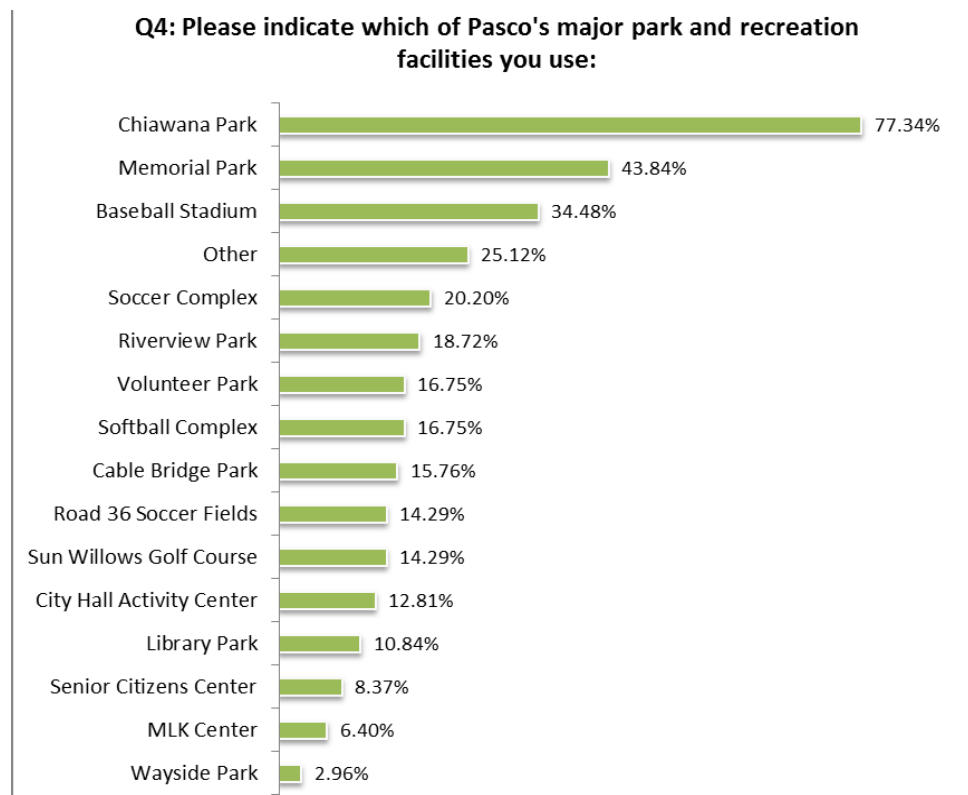


Figure 4.03 - Appendix D contains a full questionnaire report, identifying key trends and providing more information on community preferences, in total and by age and resident location. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

the installation of field lighting, and both Kurtzman and Richardson Parks replaced the swimming pools with a splash pad and a basketball court respectively. Rehabilitation efforts have been confined to park and recreational facilities within the Pasco city limits, although the State and County facilities are in need of rehabilitation too, the responsibility for renovation to these areas will fall upon those agencies.

Stakeholder Input

At the beginning of the process stakeholders were identified and selected with input from the City and consultant team. These stakeholders were interviewed over a two day period at Pasco City Hall. All interviews were conducted informally with open-ended questions allowing stakeholders to express their hopes, concerns, and suggestions related to the parks, facilities, and recreation programming.

Stakeholders generally shared the same outlook on the parks and recreation system. Many positive comments were expressed, as stakeholders felt cooperation with city was good. Multiple interviewees mentioned the quality of park maintenance. Many of the additions stakeholder suggested were confirmed, such as more fields.

Sports, and their organizations, facilities, and associated fields, were arguably the most discussed topic by stakeholders. The City parks are used as practice spaces by multiple sports, and it was noted that as sports, such as lacrosse, continue to grow practice space will become more and more congested. Space is also an issue when it comes to games, multiple organizations rely on the Road 36 fields, this has created tight time constraints that can cause tension between the organizations, as well as overuse of the fields. Some suggested the

addition of an artificial turf field. This would create a year-round usable field, as well as allowing for a multi-purpose field. Additional indoor field space was also recommended. Currently, the YMCA runs soccer 48 weeks out of the year, with adult leagues playing at the MLK center.

Public accessibility and attractiveness along the Columbia River was a topic brought up by stakeholders. The Columbia River was indicated as being a major asset to the City with the potential to be even more so. Stakeholders felt the waterfront should be used for more activities and events. The potential for new waterfront sports, such as beach volleyball, was an idea indicated as a way that could also attract more people to the city. Chiawana Park plays a major role for waterfront activities.

Stakeholders noted the need for an indoor aquatics center that goes beyond the pools that are offered in the area now. It was mentioned how having one of these facilities would benefit a wide range of demographics- from offering aquatics classes to seniors to being able to offer swimming lessons even during the winter time for kids. As a 'river community', an aquatics center for swimming lessons would prepare kids for summer river activities and decrease drownings. An aquatics center would also be a regional draw as there is no such facility anywhere in the Tri-Cities. This could then go beyond a recreational facility to allow for competitions, such as through the High School, as well.

Community Preferences

The City sponsored a questionnaire of its residents to understand the community's preferences for parks facilities and recreation programs. The questionnaire, a copy of which is in Appendix D, asked respondents a series of questions about parks, programs and their willingness to fund improvements. In the fall of 2016, the City advertised through its utility mailing an online questionnaire. The mailer explained how to how to access the questionnaire

through an online link. Detailed results and analysis are included as Appendix D.

With over 200 respondents, some interesting trends emerged. Overall, there was a desire for a wide variety of facilities and services, consistent with expectations based on the community's cultural and economic diversity.

The questionnaire notice was mailed to Pasco's household utility customers. A notice and link to the survey was also posted on the City of Pasco's Facebook page. Additionally, since the questionnaire was provided in only English, it may have limited the degree to which Spanish-speaking households participated.

Nonetheless, the responses received illustrate a range of priorities and preferences as expressed by those in the community who would most likely be asked to support the parks and recreation system.

Results

Chiawana Park was indicated as the most used major park or recreation facility with 77% of respondents saying they use it, followed by Memorial Park and the Baseball Stadium. Despite Chiawana Park being the most used, respondents commented on possible park improvements. Comments expressed a desire for improved water and beach access. This includes repairing the boat launch and developing the unused park area with lawns, picnic areas, or sports fields.

When asked what they use and what they would like to see more of, respondents indicated they use the natural areas and open spaces the most, followed closely by river access and trails. Over half of all the respondents would like to see more trails; this was followed by water/river access, community centers, and picnic areas. There were a number of write-ins in this section expressing people's desire for water play areas. Indoor swimming pools were mentioned multiple times, as well as splash pads and water access at parks.

Aquatic facilities rose to the top as the type of facility people were most willing to fund with additional tax dollars- with 50% of the votes going towards it. The second most willing was river access (such as swim beaches, boat launches, and viewpoints), followed by walking and biking trails.

Respondents were almost split evenly on whether Pasco's parks and recreation system meets their needs. 36% indicated it did not and 35% agreed that it did. This showed an increase in satisfaction since 2010 when about 40% of respondents felt the existing facilities were not adequate.

By Age

The largest age group was a tie between ages 25 to 34 and 35 to 44, each contributing to 28% of the total responses, followed by those 55 and over which made up 19.5% of the total responses.

Respondents ages 25 and older rate the majority of recreation programs as "good" except for instructional and educational programs, senior citizen programs, and aquatics programs which the majority rated "fair."

Respondents older than 25 indicated that they use natural areas/ open space the most and would like to see more trails, water/river access, and community centers, within that group those 45 and older also ranked picnic areas as something they'd like to see more of. Water/river access, trails, and natural areas/ open space were voted as the most used facilities by respondents 24 and younger, with natural areas/ open space, skate parks, and picnic areas tied as the top ranked facility they would like to see more of.

All age groups rely on the parks and recreation guide and word of mouth to find out about the City's recreational program offerings. Those younger than 25 also indicated drop-in and the internet as a way to learn about the programs, respondents 25-44 years old frequently use the internet (Facebook was specifically

mentioned), while those 45 and older indicated newspaper articles as another popular source for them.

If asked to fund new facilities, residents younger than 25 ranked river access for their top choice with aquatics facilities, indoor recreation facilities, and trails near the top as well. Those respondents 25 and older preferred aquatic facilities followed by river access and walking and biking trails. This is similar to responses from the 2010 questionnaire that also favored aquatic facilities, bike trails, and river access, indicating a continued demand in the community for those facilities.

By Location

The questionnaire asked respondents to identify if they live east or west of Highway 395. Those east of the highway identified Chiawana and Memorial as their most used parks facilities. Those west of the highway responded with Chiawana Park, the Baseball Stadium, and Memorial Park as their most used facilities. In 2010 the same facilities were identified as the most used, the prolonged use of these parks could lead to support for improvements, especially at Chiawana Park where a desire to further develop it has been voiced by community members.

Respondents in all locations rely on the parks and recreation guide, word of mouth, and the internet to learn about recreation programs. Those east of US-395 rely on the internet and word of mouth the most and those west of the highway use the parks and recreation guide.

Households east of 395 would most likely be willing to support aquatic facilities, with river access, existing parks and sports fields, and trails as their next most willing facilities to fund; those west of the highway would also support those facilities, and would support walking and biking trails as well.

Inventory & Need

This chapter compares what the city now has to what the community's need is and will likely be, identifying existing deficiencies and projecting need into the future. It provides a laundry list of facilities and program improvements, making recommendations at a variety of levels.

Park Type

There are several types of parks in Pasco. Their character is defined by both size and location. The smaller parks tend to cater to smaller neighborhoods. The larger parks, while serving the surrounding neighborhoods, tend to cater to more community-wide needs. The seven different park types are briefly described below.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks include a playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. In Pasco, they are generally small in size (3-7 acres) and serve a radius of approximately one-half mile. At average residential densities, this amounts to about 5,000 to 7,500 residents. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for neighborhood children. While it is not necessarily the rule, neighborhood parks sometimes provide space for organized



Figure 5.01 - Comparing existing facilities to current and anticipated demand indicates current and forecast need. (Image source: City of Pasco)

community events. A few examples include Island Park, Richardson Park, and Centennial Park.

Community Parks

Community park facilities are generally designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are encouraged. Community parks can provide indoor facilities to meet a wider range of recreation interests. A community park can also serve the function of neighborhood parks, although community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. Their service area is about a one-mile radius and will support a population of approximately 12,000 – 15,000 persons depending upon its size and nature of



Figure 5.02 - Pasco's parks and recreation inventory is varied, with waterfront and upland parks, trails, and specialized recreational and athletic facilities. (Image source: MT.LA)

its facilities. They require more support facilities including parking, rest rooms, and covered play areas. They usually exceed 20 acres in size and often have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Memorial park fulfills the needs of a community park in Pasco.

Large Urban Parks

Large urban parks, like Chiawana Park, are designed to serve the entire community. They are similar to a community park but much larger. They provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as large picnic areas, water related activities, indoor recreation facilities, and sports fields. They require more support facilities such as parking, rest rooms, and play areas because of their size and facilities offered. They usually exceed 50 acres in size and

should be designed to accommodate a large number of people.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are large recreational areas that serve an entire city or region. They can be large and often include one specific use or feature. If possible, they should be developed around a unique or significant resource to emphasize regional recreation interest. These types of park areas are found nearby and include Sacajawea State Park, Columbia Park (City of Kennewick), and Howard Amon Park (City of Richland). These parks offer riverfront and boating facilities as well as other passive recreation opportunities and are within a short travel time for Pasco residents.

Linear Parks

Linear parks are land areas that generally follow a drainage corridor, ravine, or some other elongated feature such as a power line or railroad right-of-way. This type of park area often contains various levels/types of trail systems and sometimes includes greenbelts.

Trails

Pathways and trails are designed to provide walking, bicycling, and other non-motorized means for linking various parts of the community and connecting parks to residential areas. Trails provide recreation oriented bicycle and walking opportunities utilizing canals, drainage corridors, easements, and other publicly accessible facilities. The trail system includes unpaved foot trails used for walking, hiking, mountain bike riding and horseback riding, and paved multi-use bicycle trails designed for bicycle riding, walking and hiking. The system can consist of both off-street and on-street trail segments. Many off-street segments already exist along the waterfront and Interstate 182.

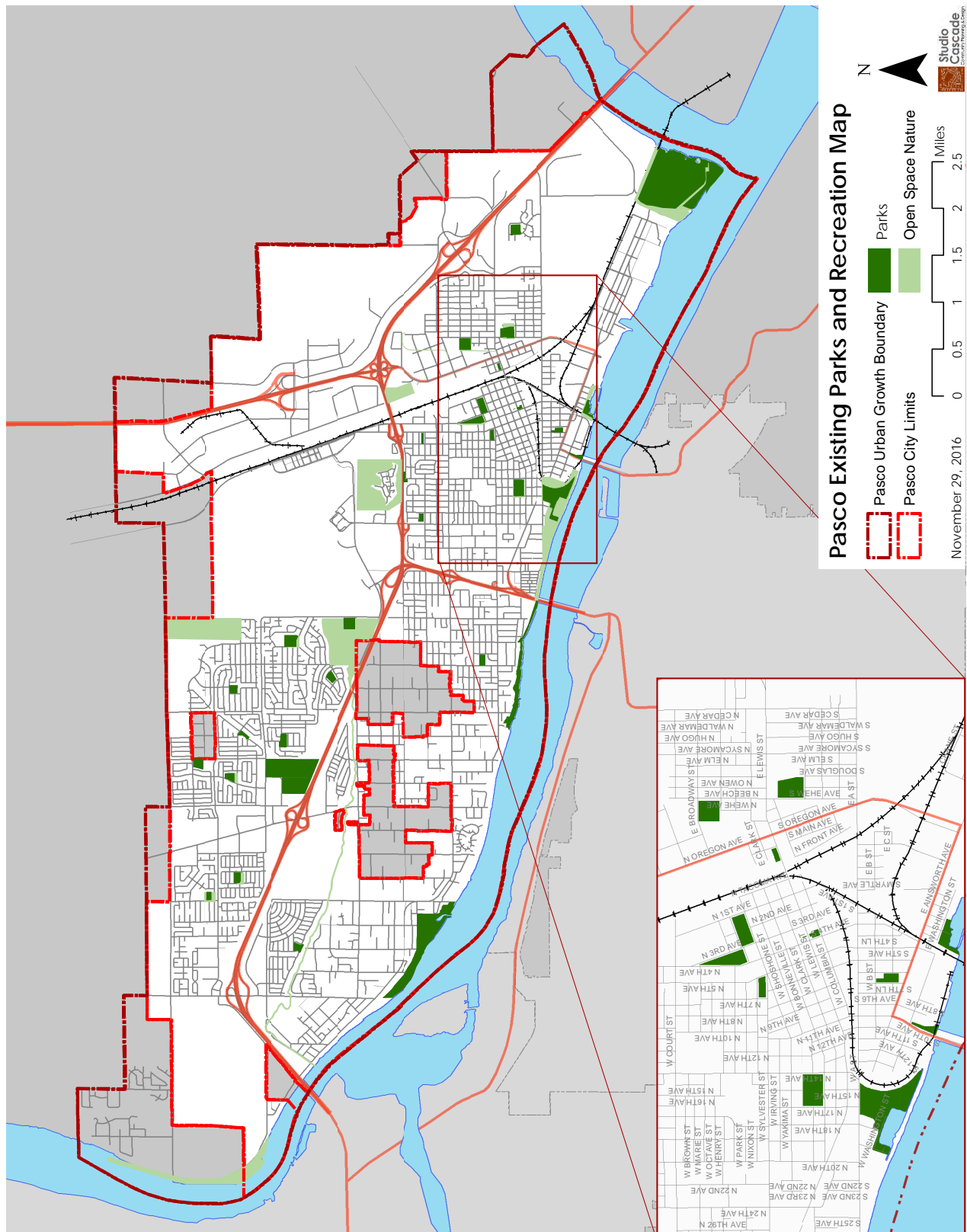


Table 5.01 - Existing parks and facilities

Park/Facility Type	Number	Acres owned	Developed
Neighborhood Parks	19	104	104 acres
Community Parks	1	13	13 acres
Large Urban Parks	1	127	25 acres
Regional Park	1	284	284 acres
Linear Parks	1	25	25 acres
Special Use Areas	13	247	247 acres
Total	34	800	698 acres
Youth Baseball Fields	10		
Adult Softball Fields	9		
Soccer Fields*	30		
Tennis Courts*	29		
Trails	4		15 miles

* - Only a small number of these facilities are owned and operated by the City. Public access is limited to those facilities owned and operated by others.

Big Cross is a privately developed and maintained 2.2-mile cross-country course located on 55 acres of Port of Pasco land. This site also has 1.8 acres of grass with an automated irrigation system. The facility is used by two high schools and two middle schools for their cross-country meets.

Special Use Areas

Special use areas include miscellaneous sites that do not fit into any other category such as small landscaped parcels, sports field complexes, specialized single purpose areas, and land occupied by major recreation structures.

Park Inventory

Current park facilities in the Pasco planning area are classified by park type and/or facility (Table 5.01). Figure 5.03 locates the

community's parks. A complete park and recreation facility inventory can be found in Appendix B and C.

The inventory of current facilities can be compared to current population estimates and the future population forecast. To determine if these facilities adequately serve the Pasco population it is necessary to use the established level of service guidelines (Table 4.01). These guidelines create a benchmark to measure how the City is doing. Using the inventory of existing facilities (Table 5.01) a comparison can be made between existing conditions and then extend it into a forecast future (Table 5.02). This plan assumes that the benchmark is good and reasonable for future as well as current comparisons. Table 5.02 shows the current inventory along with the present and 2040 demands and needs.

Park and Recreation Needs

Neighborhood Park Needs

There are 19 developed neighborhood park sites in the planning area. While the service area of a neighborhood park is considered to be a half mile radius, this does not take into account physical boundaries such as freeways, railroads, or topographic features, which may influence the actual service boundary. Based on the recommended standard of 2.00 acres per 1,000 population, approximately 32 additional acres are needed at the present time. Within 20 years the Pasco planning area will need over 157 acres. Using an average of five acres per neighborhood park site, this represents roughly 31 sites.

Community Park Needs

Memorial Park is the only community park now in the planning area. This City-owned park is fully developed. While it provides

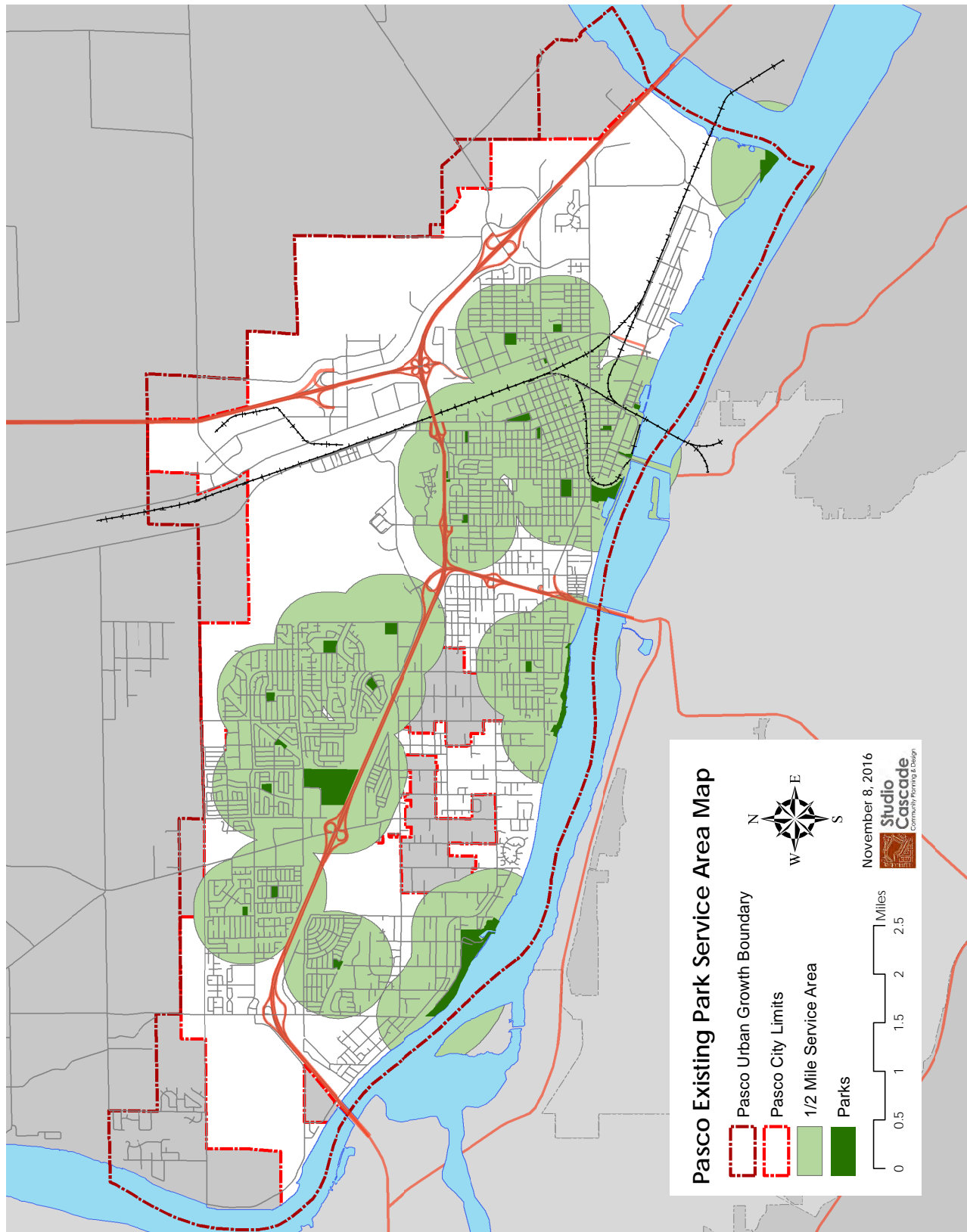


Table 5.02 - Summary of land and facilities needs

Park/Facility Type	Adopted Standard	2016 Inventory	2016 Demand*	20106 Need*	2040 Demand*	2040 Need*
Neighborhood Parks	2.00 ac/1,000 pop	104 acres	136	32	261	157
Community Parks	2.10 ac/1,000 pop	18 acres	143	125	274	256
Large Urban Parks	2.99 ac/1,000 pop	127 acres	204	77	390	263
Regional Park	8.93 ac/1,000 pop	284 acres	609	325	1,164	880
Linear Parks	1.56 ac/1,000 pop	25 acres	106	81	203	178
Special Use Areas	5.80 ac/1,000 pop	245 acres	398	151	758	510
Total	23.38 ac/1,000 pop	803 acre	1,597	792	3,049	2,244
Youth Baseball Fields	1 field/2,900 pop.	10 fields	24	14	45	35
Adult Softball Fields	1 field/3,000 pop.	9 fields	23	14	43	34
Soccer Fields	1 field/2,000 pop.	30 fields	34	4	65	35
Tennis Courts	1 court/1,500 pop.	29 courts	45	16	87	58
Trails	0.50 miles/1,000 pop.	15 miles	34	19	65	50

Note: Figures that appear in parentheses represent a surplus quantity

* Assumes a 2016 population estimate of 68,240 and a 2040 medium projection of 130,320 people

1 Includes County park sites

2 Includes Sacajawea State Park

the facilities and functions of a community park, it is substantially undersized. (An analysis of the service area of this park indicated that this community park is currently not serving a substantial amount of the planning area.) This is particularly true for the north and west portions of the planning area. There are an additional five (5) acres of land in the county at Court & Road 68 that are counted as community parkland for the purpose of these demand and need calculations. At the present time an additional 125 acres of land are needed and a total of 256 acres of additional land for community parks will be needed by the end of the planning period. The need for additional parkland is critical in Pasco's northwest.

Large Urban Park Needs

There is one large urban park in the planning area: Chiawana Park. It is

important to recognize that Columbia Park, across the river in Kennewick, also serves as a large urban park for many of Pasco's residents. Applying the standard for large urban parks shows that the existing park is not serving the recent population growth. Based upon adopted standards, there is a current deficit of 77 acres of parkland. By 2040, this deficit will increase to 263 acres. Chiawana Park should be further developed and expanded to serve the population better in the future.

Regional Park Needs

There is one regional park in the planning area: Sacajawea State Park. The potential to develop another regional park in Pasco is very limited. The existing park should be supplemented by other regional park access, if possible, to help serve the Pasco area in the future.

Linear Park Needs

The County, with assistance from the City, developed a portion of the riverfront into a linear park. The riverfront offers numerous opportunities for expansion and further development. The Franklin County Irrigation District Canal (FCID), which runs south of I-182 through town, also presents an opportunity for expansion of the linear park system. The recommended standard of 1.56 per 1,000 population means that the present need is for roughly 81 acres of land. By 2040 this will rise to more than 178 acres of needed linear parkland.

Special Use Areas

This classification includes such sites as Pasco's Baseball Stadium/Soccer Complex, Schlagel Park, Peanuts Park, Riverview Park, the Senior Center, the golf course and other miscellaneous landscaped areas. The recommended standard reflects the ratio as adopted in 1998. At the present time an additional 149 acres of land are needed, and an additional 509 acres of land will be needed by the year 2040.

Total Park Land Needs

The adopted standard is higher than the current total parkland. Much of the existing parkland in the area is devoted to special use areas, large urban parkland, or the regional park category, such as the golf course and Sacajawea State Park. The areas currently being served by parks reveal community park and neighborhood park site needs. Parks are not serving a significant portion of the planning area, particularly the unincorporated area to the west. According to the adopted LOS standards there is a total deficit of 790 acres of parkland today. By 2040, this will increase to 2,242 acres of parkland. In some cases, the level of service standards may be best served by a qualitative and outcomes-based approach in determining actual community need.

Franklin County has a role to play in the provision of total parkland, too. It should be planning for and acquiring parkland in the Riverview area, the unincorporated territory surrounded by Pasco.

Specialized Facility Needs

Pasco has other facilities beyond those mentioned above, each of which contributes a valuable dimension to the community's parks and recreation system. The following paragraphs describe how the community's need will impact those facilities, exploring how community demand will drive changes:

Adult Softball Fields

Within the Tri-City area, management of the softball program is divided between the three cities. Each municipality has informally assumed the responsibility for certain leagues or parts of leagues. Currently, the City of Pasco manages the entire Church League softball program, which includes men's, women's, and coed teams. In addition to the Church League, the City also schedules the Junior Olympic League Softball program.

Since many of the softball leagues use fields all over the Tri-City area, it is difficult to assess the individual city's needs. Based on the standards ratio of 1 field per 3,000 population, there is a need for a total 23 softball fields (14 additional fields). By 2040 this will increase to a total of 43 softball fields (34 additional fields).

Youth Baseball Fields

There are two private organizations that sponsor youth baseball in the Pasco area. Currently, the Pasco Little League does the scheduling for league games, which are held at Little League Fields. Practice locations vary depending on the preference of the coach. The Pony and Colt leagues use three fields, two of which are on school grounds.

From the inventory of baseball fields, there are 10 youth baseball fields available. The City and the School District should provide enough fields to support its population. The average ratio is 1 field per 2,900 population applied to the current Pasco population provides an approximate present need of 14 more fields. By 2040, a total of 45 fields (35 additional fields) will be needed.

Soccer Fields

The Tri-City Youth Soccer Association sponsors the entire youth soccer program in the region. Most of the teams originate from outside the Pasco area. In addition, there is a major competitive league within this club. Two separate adult league also operates at the Pasco Road 36 facility.

Soccer in the Pasco area is played on a regional level. Because the teams originate from all over the region, it is difficult to identify only the City of Pasco teams. The recommended standard of 1 field per 2,000 population means that there is need for four (4) more fields at the present time.

However, the facilities inventory and stakeholder interviews indicate the existing fields are overused, which may indicate the level of service is too low and/or, the fields are being used by other user groups for other activities. The Road 36 fields are not adequate to support the level of use they've experienced, and due to the topography of the land the fields cannot be rotated or re-configured to reduce the wear the areas that see the most over use, such as the goalie box and center field. By 2040 an additional 35 fields will be needed. Additionally as fields are developed the City of Pasco should consider lighted synthetic turf fields that allow heavier prolonged use.

Lacrosse

As the youth lacrosse team was founded in 2013, emerging after the last Pasco Parks and Recreation Plan update, and the sport is currently in the beginning stages of its growth, when it started there were seven

(7) kids and it has since grown to 90. The field size needed is the same size as a soccer field, allowing for the teams to share the fields. Due to the popularity of soccer this creates scheduling conflicts between the sports. Therefore future determinations about the necessity of soccer fields should take lacrosse needs into account as well. This should be taken into consideration in regards to the demand for multi-use spaces. An artificial turf field could be one of those spaces. It can be lined and used by multiple sports without the wear and tear of a grass field.

Tennis Courts

There are 29 tennis courts in Pasco located at both parks and schools. Not included in this inventory are the occasional tennis courts found in apartment complexes or other private housing projects. The inventory indicates that Pasco needs an additional 16 courts to serve the present population and 35 courts by 2040. Tennis courts, however, were not mentioned in any of the community outreach efforts so the demand expressed by the calculations may be over stated compared to what the community feels is an adequate number of courts to serve the population.

Walking Trails

There are over 35 miles of walking trails in the Pasco area including both separated asphalt trails and City maintained sidewalks. They consist of a 6.4-mile Sacajawea Heritage Trail segment along the Columbia River, a one-mile trail around Road 68 softball fields, and a 6.2 mile paved trail along the Interstate 182 Freeway. There are another 1.4 miles of trail on the levee, and there is also a 2.2-mile cross-country course that is used for trail purposes. The recommendation is for off-street pedestrian and bicycle paths oriented primarily to recreation use. The standard shows a need for 28 miles more trails now, although there are 1.4 miles being developed currently, and 10 miles more as the area

develops. Wherever possible, trails should be developed in conjunction with linear park development.

Aquatics Facility

The Pasco Public Facilities District is currently reviewing options for development of a regional aquatics facility. The need for an aquatics facility has been felt for some time. The feasibility of such a facility has been studied since 2004. In 2008 the City of Pasco sponsored an election to remodel Memorial Park's pool and construct a new west-side aquatics facility. While 53% of the voters favored the proposal, it failed to reach the necessary 60% approval majority to succeed. Another round of voting for funding a new facility is expected.

The facility is envisioned to include family leisure water activities, year-round water safety instruction, and organized recreational and competitive activities. Facilities would include a 10-lane, 50-meter competition pool with bleacher seating for 800, a 50'x75' teaching pool, childcare, changing rooms, sauna and steam rooms, outdoor water slides, a wave pool, and a picnic area. Pasco's redesigned Memorial Park provides some of these facilities, but at a scale designed to serve Pasco residents only.

City Recreation Facilities and Areas

The City's Park system consists of 19 neighborhood parks, one community park, and 13 special use areas. Appendices B and C provide a comprehensive listing of Pasco's parks and recreation facilities.

Other Public Facilities

There are also other facilities available to the Pasco community. Appendix B and C provide a complete listing. The County has several Pasco area recreation sites

Table 5.03 - Recreation participation

Activity	Units of Participation*	
	2009	2015**
Aquatics	25,000	50,984
Special Events	6,825	9,265
Adult Classes/Activities/ Sport	25,433	21,447
Youth Classes/Activities/ Sport	20,436	14,070
Sr. Classes/Activities	27,701	17,627
Golf	51,671	42,915
Total	157,066	156,308

* Units of participation are equal to the number of times an individual participates in a particular activity

** 2015 totals include only activities provided by the City of Pasco Parks and Recreation, not private users of public facilities.

that are mostly developed but may not be maintained adequately. The State has one site. Schools are also an important resource for recreation and open space. The City Parks and Recreation system extensively uses school district facilities for recreation programs. This includes fields for outdoor sports, gymnasiums for volleyball and basketball, and classrooms for special interest groups.

Departmental Services

All of Pasco's recreation facilities and programs are open and available to the general public regardless of race, color, creed, sex, religion, or national origin. While the Department has not made a major effort to link its services to other non-recreation programs such as crime/drug prevention, youth at risk programs, housing, or economic development, it does participate with the school district help in offering programs to minimize drug and crime activity.

The City offers a wide range of recreation services based on community demand. The Senior Center and Martin Luther King Center serve special population groups. New facilities are now designed to accommodate special population needs in terms of access and recreation opportunity. The City does not own or maintain facilities designated as having historical or architectural significance.

The residents of Pasco are the primary beneficiaries of these recreational services, although unincorporated areas of Franklin County and the adjoining cities, Kennewick and Richland, also benefit. Table 5.03 summarizes recreation participation levels for the major activities offered by the Department in parks and school facilities.

Services for minority populations and the elderly

The City provides programs and services in areas with high minority populations. This includes employing a recreation specialist located in the Martin Luther King Center. Funded in part by a HUD bock grant, the MLK center provides alternate recreation programs for youth.

The City operates the Pasco Senior Center with state and federal grants assisting in the areas of nutrition programs and other related activities. Programs are available to anyone over the age of 50 living in Franklin County. This center provides a variety of recreation and social activities specifically designed for the elderly population, and meets most needs of this population group.

Contracting Recreational Services

Public Agencies

Parks and Recreation works closely with the Pasco School District to provide a wide

Table 5.04 - Private recreation providers

Name	Program Type
3 Cities Hoops AAU	Youth basketball program
Babe Ruth League	Baseball program
Big Cross	Cross Country running course
Boys and Girls Club	Recreational/Educational program
Court Kids	Basketball program
Pasco Youth Football	Football program
Pasco Little League	Baseball program
Pasco Hispanic League	Adult soccer program
La Liga Soccer League	Adult soccer program
Special Olympics Washington	Special Olympics program
Three Rivers Lacrosse Club	Youth lacrosse program
Three Rivers Soccer Association	Youth soccer program
Tri-City Girls Fast Pitch	Softball program
Tri-City Youth Soccer Assoc.	Soccer program
Tri-Cities Youth Lacrosse Club	Youth lacrosse program
YMCA	Basketball, indoor soccer, T-ball, football instruction

range of recreational activities. Schools are extensively utilized for various sports such as basketball, soccer, baseball and tennis, and classrooms are used for indoor recreation programs. In turn, the City permits the schools to use their facilities for major school events such as the State Cross Country Championships and use of the City pools for physical education programs. Also, the Tri-City area cities work closely to coordinate various recreation programs. This is particularly true in sports, with each city offering certain non-competing sports programs.

Private Service Providers and Community Service Organizations

Parks and Recreation works closely with many private and non-public organizations to coordinate programs and activities. Sometimes the City provides only the facilities and the private groups operate the programs. Some of these organizations include Pasco Youth Football, National Little League and the Tri-Cities Youth Soccer Association. Many are oriented toward a specific sport but represent an area beyond the City of Pasco. There are many private service providers that offer specific types of recreation programs and opportunities. Coordination with community service organizations is mostly informal.

The City works closely with the YMCA and other service providers to offer a full range of recreational opportunities. The YMCA, with assistance of the City, hosts programs to serve minority and low-income community members. The City contracts with the YMCA for programs at the Martin Luther King Center.

The City contracts out maintenance and operation of its municipal golf course, Sun Willows. Since 2013, CourseCo Inc., has provided management services at the golf course.

Capital Facilities

This chapter orders and prioritizes parks and recreation system improvements, including general cost estimates and likely funding sources.

Some important ideas and steps should be kept in mind to make this a successful plan. The following points will help in implementing the ideas developed here.

Program and Services

Program Evaluation

The Department should continue evaluation of recreation programs and make changes based on interests and varying instructor ability.

Encourage Other Recreation Providers

The City cannot and should not provide all recreation services demanded by the public. To meet this demand, the City should be the lead coordinating agency in encouraging other public and quasi-public agencies to assist in meeting these needs.

Development of Private Sector Recreational Facilities

The City of Pasco does not accomplish all the recreation needs in the community. Private clubs and commercial interests



Figure 6.01 - Keeping the parks and recreation system working requires investment in capital facilities, both in terms of rehabilitation and in new construction. Frequently, design and development decisions made in capital programming can help reduce continuing maintenance costs, too. (Image source: Studio Cascade Inc.)

provide many recreational opportunities including tennis and swim clubs, racquet clubs, golf clubs, bowling alleys, and health and fitness clubs. Unfortunately, not all Pasco residents can afford these facilities. Ways to build affordable private facilities can include construction of private facilities on public land, subsidized operations, and franchise operations.

Evaluate the Fee Schedule

From time to time the City should evaluate its policy on fees and charges.

Management

The small size of the Parks and Recreation Staff allows the department staff to

remain connected through the structure. Many of the potential communication and bureaucracy problems found in larger organizations are not present. There is still room to make some improvements. Some specific recommendations will make the Department operate more efficiently including:

Department Policies

To help maintain a level of consistency, a policy manual should be prepared that deals with the various operations managed by the A&CS Department. Currently, policies have been developed for certain activities but do not cover the entire operation. Once in place, they will help the staff to administer the various programs it offers.

Park Maintenance Management System

The City should approach park maintenance on a systematic basis by developing an operations program that schedules work on a yearly basis. It should include a complete inventory of each park site, establish maintenance and performance standards, develop cost reporting systems, identify maintenance priorities, and prepare a yearly work schedule. By approaching park and facility maintenance on a systematic basis, crisis planning can be reduced and maintenance tasks spread out more evenly over the year resulting in higher maintenance levels at a lower cost.

City/County Cooperation

The City of Pasco has the responsibility for providing recreational areas, facilities, and programs within the incorporated areas of the City, but Franklin County has designated more than two square miles of additional land (most often referred to as the “donut hole”) as part of the Pasco urban growth area. The area of Pasco known as the “donut hole” began annexing into Pasco in 2012. At that time, the City Council approved the “sixty-percent” notice, annexing a portion into the City

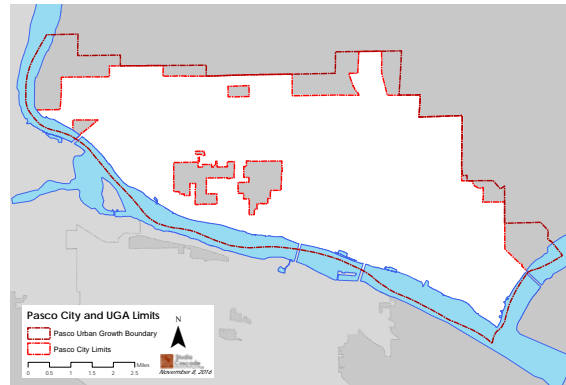


Figure 6.02 - The “donut hole” of unincorporated land entirely surrounded by territory within the City of Pasco. (Image source: Studio Cascade, Inc.)

In 2015 City staff identified an additional area west of Road 80 that met the 60% threshold of needed utility agreements. This area was annexation on July 1, 2015. Until annexation of the whole “donut hole” area occurs, however, Franklin County is responsible to provide park facilities for the parts that remain in the UGA. As more residential development is approved by Franklin County in this particular area, the County should ensure that adequate land for future parks is provided. Acquiring park sites after development occurs becomes both problematic and expensive for the public.

Contemporary regulations for subdivisions and permits (such as land dedications, park development, impact fees and the like) are common methods to ensure those occur in conjunction with new development. The City should encourage Franklin County to implement such measures as soon as possible.

City/School District Cooperation

Cooperation for joint use of areas and facilities between the A&CS Department and the Pasco School District is formalized through an inter-local agreement between the District and the City. The school district has assisted in providing indoor facilities to support the City’s winter recreation programs as well as playground areas for outdoor athletic leagues. The

use of the school district's physical plant allows the A&CS Department to concentrate its resources on acquiring and developing recreation areas without duplicating indoor recreation facilities. There is also an agreement to jointly develop and operate school playground/park facilities.

Periodic Evaluation of Goals and Objectives

Because values and economic conditions change, the City should periodically reevaluate the goals and objectives described in the leisure services program offered by the City.

Continuing Citizen Participation

It is recommended that the City encourage continuing citizen participation for reviewing and implementing this plan. In 2010 the City had two committees advising on parks-related issues. The Senior Services Advisory Committee has since joined the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. Due to this the City has one citizen-based committee to help keep parks and recreation programming on track.

Parks and Recreation Advisory Council

The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) helps staff design its recreation programs, target facilities investments and manage issues related to the parks and recreation system. This group is appointed by the City Council.

Regional Coordination of Recreation Services

The unique Tri-City area has three cities and two counties within close proximity to each other providing varied levels of park



Figure 6.03 - Keeping pace with community demand for parks will require development of new parks and rehabilitation of existing ones. (Image source: City of Pasco)

and recreation service. Coordination of services, especially sports programs, is very important. The Cities (Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick) all offer full park and recreation programs while Benton and Franklin Counties offer limited park programs with no recreation programs. The three cities informally decide which programs each community offers.

A more formal organization can be formed for coordination of regional programs including:

- *Joint maintenance operations*
- *Construction of major sports facilities*
- *Coordination of athletic field use for regional sports competitions*
- *Planning and coordination of trail systems that pass through different municipalities*

- *Planning and coordination of regional park facilities*
- *Evaluation and coordination of special recreation programs*
- *Discussions on issues of joint interest (School District agreement).*

The Tri-Cities Sports Council, a project of Visit Tri-Cities, now acts a regional forum for coordinating sports activities.

New Parks and Trails

There are several proposed parks and facilities proposed, as summarized in Table 6.01. Appendices B and C provide a more complete description of these various facilities, their condition and recommendations for specific improvements.

In 1996, the City developed a plan for long-range development of Pasco's central waterfront. The intent of the plan was to create a multi-use waterfront development that complements the surrounding neighborhoods, and links the Columbia River with the Central Business District. That plan establishes goals and objectives for river shore enhancement and a phasing program for its implementation. Phase I (Road 28 to 13th Avenue) and Phase II (13th Avenue to Boat Basin) development includes a paved multi-use trail, interpretive signs, pedestrian amenities, and lawn and tree plantings along the levee. Subsequent phases will include shoreline reconfiguration and redevelopment of surrounding land uses.

The City should develop several intermediate connections using bike lanes and local streets. These routes will provide important north-south linkages and connect major features within the community including schools, parks and the downtown core, reducing conflict with motorized vehicles, increasing use of bicycles, and making walking a convenient and enjoyable alternative to travel by car.

Regional recreation and open space planning is also important. The Tri-Cities Visitor and

Convention Bureau sponsored an update to the River Shore Master Plan which was completed in 2012. The overarching goal of the plan was to encourage the development of facilities and programming that "face and embrace" the river. This was recommended to be done through elements such as, enhancing water-oriented activities and recreation, having formal and informal programming along the Rivershore, creating "place" through viewpoints and seating areas, filling trail gaps, and implementing Rivershore enhancement projects.

In September 2010, the City adopted the Boat Basin and Marine Terminal Plan, prepared in collaboration with the Port of Pasco. That plan examines development alternatives for the Boat Basin area, including open space, water access, and recreational elements to be incorporated into the site's development.

Proposed Regional Indoor Swimming Pool

The Regional Aquatic Center will impact all pool facility projects in the Tri-City region. There are currently no public indoor swimming pools in the Tri-City area. The pools at Kurtzman Park and Richardson Park were in need of substantial update in 2010, since then both have been removed. Kurtzman Park's swimming pool was replaced with a new spray feature and Richardson Park improvements included demolition of the pool and pool house and construction of a new basketball court, shelter, and benches. This leaves only one, Memorial Pool- which is only open from June to August. Additional facilities have not been added to compensate for the increase of users.

An aquatic center will draw users from the entire region. There is a need for regional swimming opportunities, which are not now available in the Tri-Cities. The Pasco Public Facilities District is currently reviewing options for development of a regional aquatics center to be located in the City of Pasco.

Table 6.01 - Existing and new parks and facilities

Acres	Park/Area	General Location	Status
Neighborhood Park Sites (53 Acres Proposed)			
5	Sunny Meadows Park	Robert Wayne Dr.	Existing Park
10*	McGee Park (McGee)	Horizon Dr and Desert Plateau Dr.	Existing Park
5	Heritage Park	Park St and Road 44	Existing Park
13	Highland Park	Wehe and Adelia	Existing Park
6*	24th Avenue (Rowena Chess)	24th Ave, north of Sylvester	Existing Park
5	Richardson Park	1910 Richardson	Existing Park
2	Lucas Park	14th and Lincoln	Existing Park
2	Centennial Park	5th and Pearl	Existing Park
3	Sylvester Park	5th and Sylvester	Existing Park
3	Mercier Park	7th and B Street	Existing Park
7	Kurtzman Park	321 S. Wehe	Existing Park
8*	Vintage (Maya Angelou)	Road 84, north of Sandifur Parkway	Existing Park
5	Casa De Sol	Road 46, north of Burden	Existing Park
5	Liberty Park	About Road 92, north of FCID canal	Existing Park
5	Capital Park	Salem Dr.	Existing Park
5	Island Park	8001 Wringley Dr	Existing Park
5	Desert Dunes Park	4601 Cathedral Dr	Existing Park
5	Tierra Vida Park	3309 Tierra Vida Ln	Existing Park
5*	Mariposa (McClintock STEM)	Road 60 and Three Rivers Dr	Existing Park
5	Marie	Road 64, south of Court Street	Proposed Park
5	Livingston	Road 44, north of Wernett Road	Proposed Park
5	Emerald Estates	Road 40, north of Sandifur Parkway	Proposed Park
5	W Pasco	West of Road 100	Proposed Park
5	Chapel Hill	Road 60, south of I-182	Proposed Park
5	Franklin Road	Franklin Rd., at Rd. 72	Proposed Park
Community Parks Sites (55 Acres Proposed)			
13	Memorial Park	1520 W. Shoshone	Existing Park
5	Court & Road 48	(County Soccer)	Existing Field (expansion possible)
55	Cross Country Course	(Port of Pasco Property)	Existing (improvement possible)
Large Urban Park Sites			
95	Chiawana Park	(County park site)	Existing Park

Table 6.01 (continued) - Existing and new parks and facilities

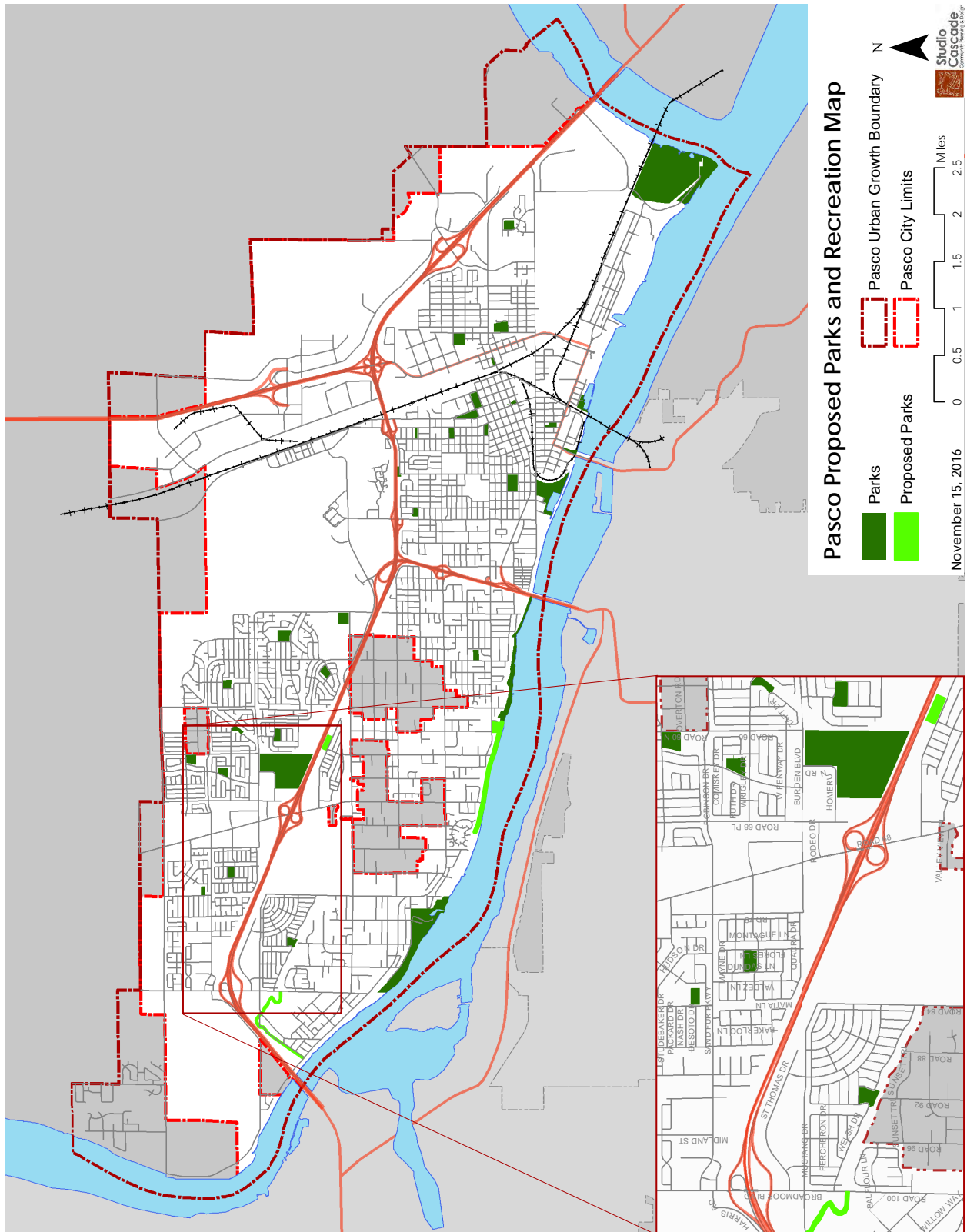
Acres	Park/Area	General Location	Status
Regional Park Sites			
284	Sacajawea State Park	(State park site)	Existing Park
Linear Park Sites			
25	Wade Park	Along the Columbia River	Existing Park
Special Use Area Sites			
65	Baseball Stadium, Soccer, Softball Complex	Road 68, north of Hwy 182	Existing Fields
4.5	TRAC Soccer Fields	Road 68, Burden Road	Existing Fields
10	Road 36 Soccer Fields	Road 36	Existing Field
132	Sun Willows Golf Course	1825 Sun Willows Blvd.	Existing Course
7	Volunteer Park	4th and Marie	Existing Park
1	Library Park	1320 W. Hopkins	Existing Park
7	Riverview Park	1700 and S. "A" Street	Existing Park
1	Cable Bridge Park	1301 S. 10th Ave	Existing Park
3	Schlagel Park	S. 4th and Washington	Existing Park
1	Peanuts Park	4th and Lewis	Existing Park
3	Wade Park Boat Launch	Road 56	Proposed renovation w/picnic
Trails			
	FCID Canal		Proposed Trail
	Sacajawea Heritage Trl. (I)	20th to 13th Ave	Existing Trail
	Sacajawea Heritage Trial. (II)	13th to Boat Basin	Existing Trail
* Joint Park and Playground (School Name)			

Prioritizing

Pasco has limited funds to expend on park and recreation system improvements, so it needs to prioritize the various projects by relative importance. In some cases, however, it is difficult to compare different types of projects to each other, resulting in an "apples vs. oranges" type of problem. City staff and the consulting team reviewed the recommended list of facility improvements and the existing parks

and recreation capital facilities program elements. Table 6.01 lists existing and proposed facilities.

This plan recommends a set of capital improvements that reflect comparative evaluation against several criteria. Public safety, advancement of community-wide goals, cost effectiveness and equality of community access to recreation helped guide which projects attained higher priority.



Criteria

The following criteria create the basic framework for measuring specific projects identified in this plan. This allows the projects to be prioritized according to total score and then programmed over upcoming budget years.

- *Health, Safety and Welfare – The extent to which the proposed project is necessary to meet the public's health, safety and welfare needs.*
- *Resident Priority – The extent to which the project is supported by the community's expressed recreation and parks preferences.*
- *Active Lifestyles - The extent to which the project will promote active lifestyles and engage a wide-range of community members.*
- *Sustainable Practices - The extent to which the project provides opportunities to incorporate sustainable practices in planning, construction and operations.*
- *Level of Service – The extent to which the project maintains levels of service as defined in the parks plan or capital facilities element of the comprehensive plan.*

Table 6.02 - Capital improvement plan 2017 - 2022

Year/Cost (thousands)	Project	Type	Description	Funding
2016-2018/ 1,850	Soccer Facility	Acquisition and Development	Site development providing up to 14 adult soccer fields. Includes 2 smaller U-12 fields and one speed soccer field	Capital impr. fund, Park devel fund, Private contributions
2016-2017/ 3,050	Community Center	Development	Community park multi-use facility (west end community park)	Sale of Senior Center
2016-2018/ 2,510	Peanuts Park	Renovation	Demolish today's park and develop a new park	CDBG, Park devel fund (funding set aside)
2017-2018/ 350	Schlagle Park	Renovation	Boat ramp and dock improvements	Capital impr fund, RCO Grant
2017-2018/ 150	Schlagle Park	Renovation	Rest rooms renovation, ADA improvements, code improvements, ADA access from parking lot	Capital impr. fund, RCO Grant
2017-2018/ 440	Chapel Hill Park	Development	Develop new 5 acre park along N side of Chapel Hill Blvd.	Park devel fund (funding set aside)
2017-2018/ 900	Sacajawea Heritage Trail/ Levee Lowering	Development	Connect trails from Road 52 to 72. Provide wider and safer pedestrian pathways.	General Fund, TBD
2019-2020/ 320	Road 54 (Erwen Property) Improvement	Development	Improvements to parking and picnic area. Dependent of levee lowering.	Park devel. fund, County Contribution
2019/ 420	Livingston Park	Acquisition	Purchase land for 5 acre park	Park devel. fund
2020-2021/ 415	FCID Trail Development	Development	Construction of a trail/ linear park from Road 100 to 111	General Fund, State of WA Grants
2020-2021/ 1,650	Sacajawea Heritage Trail Underpass	Development	Completing the trail that is stubbed out on Washington Street from the Port of Pasco, extending to Schlagel Park	General Fund, Capital Impr. Fund, RCO Grant
2021-2022/ 1,400	Park in "new" Pasco	Acquisition and Development	Developing parks in the annexed area	Capital Impr. Fund

- *Cost-Effectiveness – The extent to which the project produces the most “bang for the buck.”*
- *Multiple Use – The extent to which the project will serve more than one purpose.*
- *Concurrent Project – The extent to which this project will occur at the same time as other, potentially unrelated project(s) at the same site.*

The capital improvement plan includes those projects identified as having the highest priority (Table 6.02).

Capital Improvement Plan

The action plan develops the strategies and alternative funding sources for implementing the plan. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is the key component for implementation. The CIP (summarized in Table 6.02) creates the framework for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park areas and facilities. This plan represents a six-year effort and is dependent upon funding availability as well as many other variables with possible revision if opportunities to acquire or develop sites not on this list arise.

Other facility improvements can be managed as a function of maintenance. Appendices B and C identify improvement recommendations, many of which are of a smaller nature and can be accomplished during regular maintenance activities.

Possible Funding Sources

Of particular note are two potent sources for parks-related revenue.

Recreation and Conservation Office

Formerly the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, the RCO oversees a range of parks and recreation grant programs. One of the most popular is the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), funding parks and recreation facilities in a number of categories. These categories, including local parks, trails and athletic facilities, provide funding assistance on a competitive basis. Upon completing and adopting this plan, Pasco will qualify to compete for WWRP grants, both for the acquisition and construction of recreational facilities.

Park Impact Fees

Pasco charges park impact fees on new development to offset costs to acquire park land intended to serve the new construction. Fees charged to the developer are based on a set amount per residential unit. Pasco charges \$1,380 per unit with an annual increase of 3.25%, but this amount has proven too low to ensure park land is acquired and improved to keep pace with new development.

Gaining Support for the Plan

This plan sets forth an ambitious course of action requiring the cooperation and assistance of all members of the park and recreation staff and other city departments. Special interest groups are also important to implement all the recommendations of this plan. They can be organized to assist in the acquisition and development of facilities. For this reason, it is important that the key recommendations of this plan be shared in the community. The Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan can and should be used to enlist community support for its implementation. This may be accomplished in the following ways:

- *The Plan and each major recommendation should become the subject of feature stories for local and state newspapers*
- *The Plan will provide extensive material for use by the Parks and Recreation Department in all public relations activities*
- *Publicity given to the accomplishment of each objective of the Plan will ensure continuing public interest.*
- *Copies of the Plan can be used extensively by the Chamber of Commerce as the official guide for future recreation development and an expansion program*
- *Maps and layout plans of individual areas can be reproduced for illustrated presentations*
- *Appropriate sections of the Plan can be exhibited at strategic public locations such as store windows, theaters, and restaurant lobbies*
- *Scale models of key areas prepared as school projects can be exhibited at the same localities*
- *The Plan can be the subject of discussion at civic club meetings*
- *The Plan can provide source material for special radio and panel programs*
- *Copies of the Plan should be widely distributed to all interested agencies and individuals*
- *The Plan will assist the community in obtaining state and federal funding assistance.*

Appendix A

Pasco Urban Forestry Program



URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT REPORT

**CITY OF PASCO
WASHINGTON**

MAY 27, 2008



URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT REPORT

CITY OF PASCO
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Management Goals	1
Management Recommendations	2
Introduction	5
Urban Forest Management Planning	6
Management Recommendations	6
General	7
Survey Results	7
Master Tree Landscape Planning	9
Management Zones and Zone Rotation	10
Risk Management	11
Risk Management Policy	13
Maintenance	16
Tree Pruning	16
Mature Tree Care	17
Young Tree Training Pruning Program	17
Tree Inspections	18
Planting	19
Installation	19
Mulching	20
Diversification	21
Diameter Distribution	22
Tree Protection	23
Construction Protection	23
Vandalism	24
Young Tree Protection	24
Public Outreach	24
Education	25
Management Plan	26
Training	26
Management Information	26
Tree Inventory	27
Data Use and Tree Analysis	27
Ordinance Review	28
Downtown Trees	31
Program Actions	33
Short-Term Actions	33
Priority One: High Risk Tree Management	34
Priority Two: Mature Tree Care	34

Priority Three and Four: Young Tree Care and Tree Planting	34
Priority Five: Program Support and Administration	35
Long-Term Actions	35
Priority One: Adoption and Implementation of Urban Forestry Management Plan	36
Priority Two: Increase Staff and Funds Spent on Community Trees	36
Priority Three: Community Outreach and Education	37
Priority Four: Tree Ordinance Revision	37
Priority Five: Downtown Tree Design and Planting	37
Conclusion	38
Appendix A – Pasco Tree Ordinance with Revisions.	39
Appendix B – Potential Landscape Plant List.	50
References	59

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pasco's Urban Forestry Management Plan (UFMP) was initiated by the Pasco Facilities Service Department to facilitate the city's ongoing commitment to maintenance, enhancement and preservation of Pasco's tree canopy.

The UFMP provides detailed information and recommendations to improve Pasco's working community forest. Improving the community forest is no simple task. Improving Pasco's street and park trees involves many objectives that will need to be funded and fulfilled if the community's vision for its trees is to be realized. The implementation of the UFMP will ultimately contribute to the quality of life in Pasco through enhancements to the tree canopy.

The objectives of the management plan all support the primary goal of improving Pasco's community through proper management of the city's most valuable asset-trees. The objectives have been developed to address the challenges and issues that confront the city's trees and their stewardship. Most of the objectives are dependent on one another and build upon the success of their implementation. Removing, pruning, planting, preservation, education of all stakeholders, coordination and communication among citizens, tree committee, city staff and elected officials must be comprehensive for the plan to succeed.

The plan provides for the development of a progressive long-range urban and community forestry program that will result in a healthier and safer forest in Pasco. Acknowledging trees' major contribution to Pasco, the goal of this management plan is to provide a strategic approach to sustaining the community trees. The plan is a tool to be used for garnering public support, cooperation and funding for the tree program.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

The plan establishes these management goals for the City of Pasco.

- Adopt and implement the Urban Forestry Management Plan.
- Increase urban forestry funding.
- Revise the tree ordinance to incorporate the goals and recommendations of city's tree management plan.
- Implement a cyclic pruning program for young and mature trees.
- Remove high-risk trees.
- Promote proper planting of new trees and diversification of species.
- Conduct a comprehensive computerized inventory of all public trees.
- Provide education and public awareness of the importance of the trees to the community; educate the community on proper tree care; and encourage greater participation in tree steward activities.

These goals may change over time, both through completion of specific projects and through the changing nature and composition of the trees over the years.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are based on program management goals and are preliminary steps to enhancing the urban forestry management program for the City of Pasco. The following table contains a summary of the management goals contained in the UFMP.

TYPE	RECOMMENDATION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
General	Survey Results	Questionnaire responses	7
	Master tree landscape plan	Develop a comprehensive plan that reflects both historic planting plans and current community values and desires.	9
	Zone rotation	Tree maintenance (planting, pruning, and removing) should rotate through the park each year on a five to ten year rotation based on city resources.	10
Risk Management	Removals	All high risk trees should be inspected immediately and removed to reduce risk to park patrons and facilities.	11
	Risk Management Policy	Develop and implement a city wide risk management policy.	13
Maintenance	Tree pruning	Establish a cyclic pruning program for mature and young trees.	16
	Tree inspection	Establish a scheduled inspection routine. Use a trained PNW-ISA certified tree risk assessor to inspect trees regularly to identify and prioritize trees in need of removal, pruning or other maintenance treatments. Annually inspect trees near use areas for structural issues.	18
Planting	Installation	Install new trees with root collar at grade level; treat circling and girdling roots at the time of installation.	19
	Mulch	Apply mulch in 10 foot diameter circles to all new tree installations and recently planted trees to avoid mower and weed eater damage.	20
	Diversification	Install many varieties of trees. No single species should account for more than 10% of the population.	21
Tree Protection	Construction protection	Require contractors to use best arboriculture practices to protect trees in construction areas.	23
	Vandalism	Use public outreach and education to reduce vandalism and accidental tree injury.	24

	Young tree protection	Fence trees; install tree guards to prevent deer damage, vandalism and injury.	24
Public Outreach	Signage	Increase and improve signage around the city – both tree species labels and other descriptive signs.	24
	Tree Guide	Develop a great tree walk for Pasco's trees – provide patrons with maps and information to find large or unique trees and new species in the city.	24
	Community projects	Involve community civic groups, local businesses, schools, garden clubs and other organizations in tree projects.	24
	Tree stewardship	Establish a steward program to allow trained park patrons to care for young trees.	24
Education	Management Plan	Use the management plan to show how important trees are to the community.	26
	Training	Initiate arboriculture training seminars, workshops and training programs for staff and citizens.	26
Management Information	Tree inventory	Inventory public trees to enhance short and long-term management of public trees.	27
	Data use and Tree Analysis	Use the inventory to track and report current planting, pruning, removal and other program maintenance history. Make tree data available to the public, to local schools for science projects and to other city departments.	27
Ordinance Review	Revision	Revise ordinance to reflect current arboriculture practices;	28
Downtown Trees	Design, Planning, and Planting	Revise designs to develop sites conducive to tree growth.	31
Program Actions	Short-term Actions	Recommendations for short-term management actions	33
	Long-term Actions	Recommendations for long-term management actions	35

The UFMP is a planning effort by the City of Pasco to formulate systematic management strategies for the public tree population of Pasco. Short and long term goals are addressed in detail in the plan and listed below.

Short-Term Action Items

There are five program management elements that must be addressed on an annual basis: Risk Tree Abatement, Mature Tree Care, Young Tree Care and Tree Planting and Program Administration. Although each of these objectives is essential to the maintenance of the community forest, an annual plan should be established to determine where budget dollars will be spent. City staff and the tree committee have established public safety, responsible management of existing trees and tree planting as highest priorities.

Long-Term Action Items

Long-range planning mainly concerns program enhancement and involves the completion of recommendations in the management plan. There are five program management elements that must be addressed to sustain the community's tree program and trees: Community Forestry Management Plan Adoption and Implementation, Community Forestry Management Plan Update, Increase Funds Spent on Community Trees and Community Outreach and Education.

The recommendations and actions will help conserve Pasco's tree resource and sustain the tree canopy for future generations. Although this commitment will come with costs, the long-term benefits are significantly greater and will result in a sustainable asset for the citizens of Pasco today and tomorrow.

INTRODUCTION

The street and park trees of the City of Pasco represent a considerable economic and environmental asset to the community. In 2007, Pasco's Facilities Management Department authorized funds to develop a management plan to enhance and develop an urban forestry program.

Trees in urban areas are valued differently than their rural counterparts. Traditional forestry is the management of trees or stands of trees for timber production and other values including wildlife, water quality, and ecological health. Urban forestry is the management of trees and other forest resources in urban community ecosystems for the environmental, economic, social, health, and aesthetic benefits trees provide society.

Trees and forests are of vital importance to the environmental, social, and economic well-being of the City of Pasco. The city's community forest provides numerous benefits that are both tangible and intangible. Community forests also convey a number of quantifiable public benefits that can be enhanced through management. Trees mitigate air pollution, provide climate control and energy savings, improve soil and water quality, reduce storm water runoff, increase real estate value and enhance downtown business. They also provide wildlife habitat and can be a measure of community vitality. Current research is beginning to show that some of these benefits of trees can lead to improved public health, especially for those with respiratory ailments. Trees enhance both the physical and spiritual landscape they inhabit.

The City of Pasco and the Pasco Tree Board have taken the proactive step of creating a comprehensive Urban Forestry Management Plan (UFMP). The plan was systematically developed by a comprehensive review of existing city documents, specifications and standards, tree inventory data; through interviews with key staff and tree board members, field observations, and by applying national arboriculture standards and best management practices. Field observations of trees along streets, in parks and in the downtown corridor were conducted. This is a customized UFMP for the City of Pasco based on local conditions, resources, and priorities.

The plan is intended to provide strategies, goals, policies, standards, and actions to protect, enhance, expand, and preserve the working forest for the benefit of the community. The plan provides program coordination and improves the city's tree management in an equitable, economic, and sustainable manner. Moreover, the plan will be a valuable strategic planning tool, serve as a road map to enhance the urban forestry program and become a part of the Pasco's comprehensive city plan. Good tree management involves setting goals and objectives and developing specific management strategies to meet them. Implementations of the objectives are the foundation of an effective tree management program. It contains goals and objectives that will guide the City of Pasco in its actions and decisions affecting public trees.

Urban forest managers can learn from the tradition of woodland forestry in developing systematic approaches to forest management, but they must do so within the context of the very specific benefits that urban trees confer as well as the constraints to maximizing these benefits. For most people the desire to protect and enhance green infrastructure comes from an intrinsic respect for nature and an aesthetic appreciation for trees –

street and park trees provide shade, beauty, educational opportunities, and a link to the past.

In developing the plan the following assumptions were made:

- The citizens of Pasco believe that trees add to the quality of life.
- Trees contribute to the vitality of the community and enhance its appearance.
- The City of Pasco will make sound decisions based on the best management practices used in the urban forestry and arboriculture industry.
- Trees benefit the economy, ecology and livability of Pasco.
- Risk management is vital to Pasco.

This project follows a trend in urban forestry to move from reactionary management of individual trees—typically characterized by an emergency-response approach to problems and complaints—to a proactive, systematic, and strategic focus on an urban forest system as a whole. While limited municipal funds for forestry programs often constrain proactive tree care, management planning efforts can increase the efficacy and reach of scarce resources and have significant impact on the landscape.

The UFMP should help raise citizen awareness of the benefits of a healthy, diverse and well-managed urban forest. A strong management plan will serve as tool to be used for garnering public support, cooperation; funding and help the community sustain its trees for future generations.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING

In natural forests trees in all stages of growth and decay are important to the functioning of the ecosystem, and even when left alone a forest will convey many benefits to humans. The same cannot be said of city and park trees. For example, activities such as mowing, leaf collection, vehicle and pedestrian traffic, vandalism and conditions such as soil compaction subject community trees to additional stresses. Intense visitor use necessitates pruning and prompt removal of high-risk trees to maintain high safety standards. A sustainable urban forest requires careful management in order to maximize the benefits of green infrastructure while addressing the direct and indirect human influences on the trees.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Community trees play an important role in the livability of the city. The community draws a wide range of benefits from the trees. Employing the best management practices of the urban forestry industry, the following recommendations are for enhancing Pasco's community forest program. Community Forestry Consultants, Inc. recommends the following management and maintenance recommendations to improve the health, quality, size and diversity of the working forest of Pasco.

Urban forests convey a number of quantifiable benefits which can be enhanced through management. This section outlines the primary goals of this urban forest management plan.

General

Survey Results

A component of developing the Urban Forestry Management Plan was soliciting information from city staff and tree board members. Stakeholder input and comments were obtained from responses to a questionnaire. The questionnaire was comprised of ranking statements, rating general opinions, and replying to short answer questions. Responses to the ranking and rating portions of the questionnaire were averaged to develop the following figures.

The quality of Pasco's landscape was rated very good by 71 percent of the respondents. Fifty-three percent believe the number of trees in Pasco has increased in the last twenty years. Respondents believe the overall health of the urban forest has increased in that same period and they overwhelming (88%) believe the number of trees in Pasco will increase in next twenty years.

The answer to who is responsible for maintenance of street trees was evenly divided between the responses of the adjoining property owner, city public works and city urban forestry programs. According to respondents the majority of pruning and other tree maintenance is performed by a non-certified tree worker or landscape maintenance contractor. Seventy percent would strongly support or somewhat support an increase in taxes to fund a tree program while sixteen percent would offer limited or no support if proposed. There is a majority (83%) that strongly supports establishing an urban forestry program.

In the table below is a list of programs and services provided by urban forestry programs. One indicates the program or service should be a low priority while ten indicates the program or service should be a high priority. It appears all program services ranked towards high priority with the exception of organizing a citizen advisory committee.

STATEMENT	RATING
Review of development projects for tree retention and re-planting if necessary to ensure compliance with the tree ordinance.	8
Coordination of tree planting projects using volunteers and volunteer organizations.	7
Risk tree assessment for street trees and private trees when requested by Code Enforcement	7
Review of street tree planting, pruning, and removal permit applications to ensure compliance with the Street Tree Ordinance.	7
Consultation on street tree issues for other city departments.	7
Coordination of tree maintenance projects using hired contractors and city staff.	8
Administration and civil enforcement of the Street Tree Ordinance.	7
Coordination of public outreach and education for the urban forestry program.	7
Hosting Arbor Day and other tree related events.	7
Organizing citizen advisory committee.	6

In the table below is a list of statements dealing with current urban forestry management techniques and tools. A ranking of one indicates strong disagreement, three is neutral and five indicates strong agreement. It appears current urban forestry management methods are regarded highly with the exception of regulating trees on private property.

STATEMENT	RATING
It is fair to require developers to preserve or plant trees in their projects.	5
More trees should be planted on city property.	4
The general fund should provide funding for public tree maintenance.	4
Urban forest management in Pasco deserves more funding.	4
The city's trees need a higher level of maintenance.	4
Management of the urban forest should be centralized in one department.	4
Urban forest management in Pasco deserves more staff.	4
Citizens and businesses should be asked to maintain adjoining public trees.	3
My work decisions and department work decisions greatly impact the urban forest.	3
The city should regulate trees on private property.	2
The city should only plant, prune, remove, perform other tree maintenance and regulate trees on public property.	4

In the table below is list of twelve action priorities for the urban forestry program. A rank of one is a low priority and a rank of twelve is a high priority. At this stage of the program many of the action items have the same ranking. Support for more staff and staff training were slightly lower but still moderately high in the rankings.

ACTION	RANK – 12 HIGH PRIORITY; 1 LOW PRIORITY
Review, update, and strengthen city regulations and guidelines for tree maintenance and preservation on public property.	8
Better enforce existing regulations and ordinances.	6
Create an arboriculture standards and specifications manual and master tree planting.	9
Require developers to preserve, protect and plant more trees on private residential and commercial property development projects.	7
Review, update and strengthen city regulations and guidelines for tree maintenance and preservation on private property.	7
Secure more funding for the urban forestry program.	8
Achieve more inter-departmental cooperation when projects impact trees.	7
Increase and improve maintenance for all public trees.	8
Hire more staff to perform tree maintenance, ordinance compliance and inspection work.	6
Create a marketing campaign aimed at citizens and businesses to promote awareness of the value of Pasco's urban forest and its urban forestry program.	8
Educate city staff in other departments and the public about proper tree care.	8
Provide more training opportunities for existing urban forestry staff.	6

Master Tree Landscape Planning

All cities and towns have a derived landscape, whether from an original master plan, an inherited design, or even carved from a remnant woodland stand. The longer a community has been established, the more likely it is to have accrued a number of landscape design inputs—some more admired than others, some more historically significant, and some in conflict with others. Pasco—first established in 1886—has seen changes impacting the city from its inception. As such, it is an important cultural landscape, and planting and management strategies ought to be sensitive to this layered history. At the same time, these multiple legacies must be balanced against each other as well as with current community needs and arboriculture practices.

There is a clear need for master tree planting management plan to guide the arboriculture future of Pasco's community trees. Such plans will minimize the unintended but gradual degradation of the urban forest over time, as well as maximize the potential for a sustainable tree canopy and the associated benefits. The trees in Pasco—a relatively even-aged maturing population—are not only significant design elements but also part of a considerable canopy cover at this stage in their growth.

A challenge for the city is to plant enough new and replacement trees each year to maintain the delicate balance between design and canopy cover without negatively impacting either. Without a clear plan to guide tree plantings, the city may gain trees but this balance will not be achieved.

Master tree planting management plans include input from local citizens, organizations, businesses, agency staff and elected officials. They are integrated with other comprehensive agency plans and create a blueprint for administration and management of the street and park tree planting program. Removing, pruning, planting, preservation, education, coordination and communication among the council members, citizens, agency staff and elected officials are critical components in the development of the master tree planting management plan. A master tree planting management plan will help department managers quickly determine how best to apply funding that often becomes available in small and unpredictable amounts. A plan should not only specify what (species) and where (location) but when (timeframe) and why (underlying goals).

The master tree planting management plan appropriate to Pasco, and most likely to be approved, is written with a thorough understanding of the natural resource, agency resources and operation, political-economic climate and legal framework of the agency. It is important to consider the values of the community and managers in the master tree planting management plan development process.

Implementing a master tree planting management plan and using inventory data to prioritize planting and maintenance establishes a systematic program which actually reduces costs. This is primarily because systematic maintenance in general leads to healthier trees that require less expensive maintenance over the long run than unhealthy, high risk trees. A healthy and well maintained forest does not come about by accident. The health and stability of Pasco's trees can only be achieved through careful planning and systematic maintenance of the tree population. Maintenance practices and standards should be a component of the management plan as well as strategies for funding maintenance programs.

Tree planting in a city can significantly impact that community's landscape for years to come. Yet planting decisions, including the selection of species and location, are often made without the benefit of a long-term strategy or plan. Tree planting might occur as part of a larger capital construction project, or be driven by a donor request or the need for a volunteer project. Each of these common scenarios has occurred in Pasco—as in many cities and towns—over the years.

Current community values are an important consideration in the master tree planting management plan. It is important to consider the values of residents and department managers in the decision making process. Greater collaboration and dialogue can often result in a greater consensus for a given set of actions, with the result that the urban forest has a better chance of thriving. The locations, types of trees (flowering, evergreen, deciduous), and underlying urban forest goals should all be discussed in this process.

The ultimate mature size of trees should be considered when selecting species planted near buildings, utilities, monuments and active recreation areas. Trees can impact these built features both positively and negatively through shading, dropping flowers or fruits and framing.

The approach incorporating current community values and the best management practices of arboriculture is likely the only one that will resolve conflicting designs and desires to move decision makers toward a proactive planting plan. This approach is strongly recommended.

Management Zones and Zone Rotation

Pasco tree management issues can be divided into three general categories: those that need to be addressed immediately such as dead or high risk trees, chronic issues (pruning, pest inspection), and planning (planting and construction). The zonal management approach is a framework for systematically addressing the needs of individual trees over a specific area and time period. By placing the city zones on a rotation, routine management issues including tree inspection, pruning, and planting, as well as site condition amelioration programs, can be approached sequentially. Acute needs, such as high risk conditions, should always be addressed right away.

Pasco can be divided into management zones that were selected qualitatively based on the level of human use, tree species composition, street and path delineation, or recreation use type. One zone may consist of all the park trees surrounding the pool. These trees are considered separately because they present different management concerns.

Management zone maintenance is an effective method to complete entire tree maintenance requirements of several parks in a region or neighborhoods in a city. It reduces risks, ensures all trees are pruned and inspected on a regular cycle before hazards occur and creates a systematic pruning schedule that reduces costs.

For example, the park system can be divided in management units to facilitate efficient use of limited resources. Further, individual parks can be divided into management zones that were selected qualitatively based on the level of human use, tree species composition, adjoining infrastructure, recreation use type and maintenance needs. One

zone may consist of all the park trees surrounding pavilions, meeting centers or pools. These trees are considered separately because they present different management concerns.

Risk Management

A challenge for Pasco is to develop a tree risk management plan and a tree risk policy. When discussing tree risk management, agency policy is presented in a variety of documents. Each document is an essential element of the agency's larger urban forestry management program, and each plays a very specific role. Elements of defensible tree risk management program and policy are defined by:

- Public policy, tree ordinances and tree law in the city of Pasco and the state of Washington
- Urban forestry strategic and management plans
- Arboriculture standards and specifications
- Planting plan
- Tree risk management plan

Each of these components will be discussed in the risk management section of this report.

A high-risk tree or hazard tree is any tree or tree part that demonstrates a risk of failure with the presence of an adjacent target. A high-risk tree involves a tree with the potential to fail, an environment that may contribute to that failure and a target (person or object) that would be injured or damaged (Figure 1).

The goal of a risk management program is to develop a comprehensive mitigation program that will increase the safety for the residents and city staff of Pasco and visitors to the community.

In the implementation of a municipal tree-risk reduction program conflict naturally arises between the city foresters, who are trained to identify potentially hazardous trees, and homeowners, who have little or no knowledge about tree risk potential but who may have strong emotional attachments to trees. The conflict may escalate when homeowners prevail upon elected officials, such as the mayor, board members, or council persons, to reverse removal decisions.

Tree risk reduction policies are established to protect not only residents, but all users of the public space where city trees reside. Policy is not written with only the current



Figure 1 - High risk tree with targets present

residents or administrations in mind, but to guarantee a consistency of response spanning such fluctuations in political climate. Veering from an established risk reduction policy to avoid short-term conflicts with homeowners thus destroys the very reason for having a policy in the first place and can place government agencies in a difficult legal position.

The mitigation of high risk trees is an essential component of any municipal forestry program. Risk management of high risk trees includes inspection and evaluation of the trees, prioritized removals, pruning and new tree plantings.

To manage risk effectively communities must address difficult questions. While fear of liability may ultimately be the force driving the formation of risk management policy, professional assessment and correction of hazardous situations should be its foundation.

Risk reductions are best accomplished by reducing the number of poor quality species and eliminating high risk features such as trunk splits, trunk, basal and root decay and included bark crotches. By removing these species when the opportunity arises, the city minimizes expenses by avoiding the greater cost of removal once the trees are in an advanced stage of structural decline.

The city should develop specific guidelines for when and under what conditions trees may be removed. An ISA publication entitled "A photographic guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Tree in Urban Areas" by Matheny and Clark is a source of information for risk management guidelines.

The city may wish to follow the criteria listed below for tree removals. The four situations in which tree removal are appropriate are

- if the tree is dead
- if the tree is irreversibly diseased (particularly epidemic diseases such as Dutch elm disease) or in significant decline
- if the tree or tree parts represents a risk to fail
- or if there is unavoidable conflict between tree(s) and construction.

Trees exhibiting high-risk external features such as death; cracks; splits; trunk, root or crown decay; included bark and other weak branch unions; poor tree architecture; and major crown dieback should be mitigated before the tree or parts of the tree fail.

There are many trees in Pasco that exhibit defects and structural faults (Figure 2). These trees are



a high risk to fail, are often located in areas of high use and should be removed immediately.

Risk Management Policy

A primary outcome of a risk management program is the development of a documented policy or course of action for dealing with risk management of park trees.

The importance of a documented tree risk policy can not be emphasized enough. There are two main reasons for having a documented policy. First and foremost, it clearly defines the direction and actions of the agency will follow to manage their tree resource for risk. Second, if implemented, a documented policy is the basis for any defense if litigation were ever to occur due to a tree, or tree part failure.

Policy is not only interpreted by the written word, but also by an agency's actions. To take action which is contrary to a written policy, or take no action at all, negates and nullifies the actual written policy. This leaves the agency liable and exposes agency actions to interpretation.

Tree risk policy is defined by public policy, tree ordinances and tree law in the city of Pasco and the state of Washington; forestry strategic and management plans; arboriculture standards and specifications; planting plan; and a tree risk management plan.

PUBLIC POLICY: Ordinances are regulations enacted by government for the benefit of the community or citizens and when dealing with trees are usually tree ordinances. Ordinances define the legal interaction between the public, the agency and its trees. They define what a private individual can and cannot do to a public owned tree. Examples of tree risk policies that are best addressed through public policy or ordinances include:

- High-risk trees on private property that may affect public area
- A definition of boundary trees
- Defining inappropriate tree-related activities
- Defining the role of the agency forester to implement policy
- Referencing arboriculture standards and specifications

URBAN FORESTRY STRATEGIC/MANAGEMENT PLAN: Strategic plans define long-term and short-term goals for the agency's forestry program. Management plans define how individual goals are achieved through action plans and timelines. Each goal must have an achievable and discernable outcome. The outcomes are the policy that the agency wishes to have representing their program. Both types of plans can define the overall risk management goals of the agency.

ARBORICULTURE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS: Industry standards such as ANSI 300, 133 or 60.1 define the standards and terms of arboriculture; specifications and best management practices determine how the agency applies the standards to manage its trees. The standards and specifications are applied universally to all public trees regardless of who is doing the work – staff or contractor. The standards and specifications guarantee that, if invoked, a healthy, structural sound urban forest will be perpetuated. The document also demonstrates the agency is implementing currently

accepted practices by the urban forestry and arboriculture professions. The arboriculture specifications should, as a minimum, include specifications for removal, pruning, planting, species, tree preservation, risk rating system and inventory methodology.

PLANTING PLAN: This document defines the long-term direction the agency will take to develop a diverse and appropriate tree population and the choice of species the agency intends to plant. The importance of a planting plan as an element of a tree risk program is that it demonstrates a policy that, over time will reduce the planting of high risk trees, increase the planting of high-quality, low risk trees and place trees more appropriately in the landscape. The infrastructure constraints of every street and park are also defined to guarantee that tree health and structure are optimized over the life of the tree.

TREE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN: The tree risk management plan can be a component of the tree management plan. More times than not, it is a separate document. The tree risk management plan defines the agency's complete tree risk program. It articulates the agency's total policy on risk trees. As a minimum, it contains these eight elements:

- Tree risk policy statement
- Resource assessment
- Goals
- Action plan/Outcomes
- Risk zone maps
- Tree failure log
- Annual risk committee meeting
- Staff training log

The tree risk policy statement articulates in broad terms the overall mission of the agency's tree risk management program. It acknowledges responsibility to maintain safe public areas; identifies the manager of the tree risk program and lists any resource constraints on the program. The Pasco city council approval of the policy statement is imperative because it affirms the program and guarantees that staff decisions will be supported by agency officials and staff. The policy statement allows the forester to make fully informed, unbiased decisions even in the midst of political pressure.

Resource assessment is the process of evaluating the agency's tree resource, operational program and resources available (budget, staff, equipment, etc.) Documentation of the resources is the basis through which all goals, action plans and outcomes are derived. It is the basis for policy development.

Goals define the short and long term direction of the program. The clear and measurable goals presented below are examples of important elements of tree risk management program.

- Hire certified arborists on staff or in contractual situations for tree maintenance activities
- Implement a priority based risk tree removal action plan
- Develop a tree risk zone map
- Increase tree risk training for staff
- Implement a cyclic pruning program

An action plan outlines the sequential steps required to successfully realize each goal. The action plan addresses each of the following questions. What needs to be accomplished? Who will accomplish it? And when will it be accomplished? There must be a definitive outcome for each action plan. This process gives tangible outcomes to pursue, affords the best opportunity to meet the goal, and allows for critical review. It also demonstrates a clear process if litigation occurs.

The annual tree risk committee allows staff to review the risk program to critically evaluate the program over the last year. Staff can determine whether goals are being met or not met, address why and what to change in the program so that goals and desired outcomes are realized. The creation of a tree risk committee assures that there is a clear process for the agency's risk program to be critiqued, modified if necessary and implemented.

A staff training log verifies that staff is receiving ongoing and pertinent continuing education. It serves as documentation if litigation occurs and demonstrates the agency is taking a proactive rather reactive risk management program.

Maintenance

Healthy trees confer numerous benefits, yet poorly maintained trees can pose a considerable risk to the surrounding community. Broken branches and even entire trees can fall down, especially during inclement weather. In paved areas roots can cause cracks and buckles in pavement which may be tripping hazards. Leaves can clog gutters and fruits can rot and smell. While the benefits of trees far outweigh the costs, careful maintenance is needed to manage risks that are often predictable, detectable, and preventable. Excluding immediate, acute problems (blow downs, pest outbreaks, and extreme vandalism) tree maintenance should be performed following a two to five year pruning cycle based on a management zone rotation plan developed by the tree board and city staff.

Tree Pruning

As trees mature, branches grow and thrive while others naturally decline and die. In a natural forest, this branch dieback goes relatively unnoticed. In a municipal setting, safety and aesthetic concerns demand a higher level of maintenance. Young trees may need live wood removed or pruned to create a strong branching structure as the tree grows. Large dead branches must be pruned from a mature tree's canopy. Other branches may be pruned to preserve or create views.

A regular pruning cycle is a critical component of an effective community forestry program. Regular pruning of the city's trees will improve the condition rating of a large number of trees, reduces the potential for storm damage to trees, reduces the risk associated with community trees and demonstrates proactive management of the city's tree resources.

Most communities try to implement a two to five year pruning cycle. The ability to implement a cyclic pruning program is limited by the staff and financial resources of the city and most cities and towns cannot afford to contract services for all trees. There are options available to deal with budget constraints. For example, pruning of trees with

diameters larger than 16 inches near high use areas may be an initial management recommendation. The objective is to start and maintain a cyclic pruning program within the fiscal and personnel resource constraints of the city.

Pruning treatments should follow the best management practices established by the ISA, ANSI Z133.1 and ANSI A300 standards and employ ISA certified arborists or certified tree workers to perform tree maintenance. In addition to ANSI standards, the city should develop pruning specifications that serve to define treatments for different species, ages of trees, pruning techniques and other pruning issues.

Proper pruning adds value to the landscape and is one of the few active management techniques that helps a landscape appreciate in value while maintaining its current value and minimizing liability concerns. Proper pruning, with an understanding of tree biology, can maintain good tree health and structure while enhancing the aesthetic and economic value the community forest creates for Pasco.

Mature Tree Care

The benefits and values of trees are maximized when trees reach maturity and become established in their growing location. To maintain this high level of benefits for a longer period, the city should commit to providing regular scheduled maintenance to its mature trees and prepare for other, non-routine arboricultural treatments as needed. A comprehensive mature tree care program primarily centers on routine or preventive pruning, and the ability to provide fertilization, irrigation, insect and disease control, and cabling and bracing when necessary.

Routine Pruning should occur on a cyclical basis for the entire tree population once all priority maintenance removal and pruning activities have been completed. If funds do not exist, the routine pruning program can begin after the priority tasks have been completed. This activity is extremely beneficial for the overall health and longevity of street and park trees. Through routine pruning, potentially serious problems can be avoided because the trees can be closely inspected during these pruning cycles. Proper decisions can be made on declining trees, and any trees that become potential hazards can be managed appropriately before any serious incidents occur.

Young Tree Training Pruning Program

There are an increasing number of newly planted or young trees in Pasco. More new trees will be added as high-risk trees are removed and to diversify the existing tree population in Pasco's community forest. It is critical then to understand the proper maintenance techniques required to ensure the longest and safest service life of these trees. The major components of a young tree care program are pruning, mulching, and watering.

Training Pruning is used to develop a strong structural architecture of branches so that future growth will lead to a dominant central leader, strong branch attachment and proper branch spacing along the trunk. It also consists of the removal of dead, dying, diseased, interfering, conflicting, and/or weak branches.

Many young trees may have branch structure that can lead to potential problems as they grow, such as double leaders, many limbs attaching at the same point on the trunk, or crossing/interfering limbs. When trees are small, these problems can be remedied easily and inexpensively.

If structural problems are not corrected while trees are young, they can lead to poor branch attachment. Trees with poor branch attachment can become safety risks as they grow larger and could create potential liability for Pasco in the near future.

All newly planted trees should receive their first training pruning the third year following planting. Training pruning should not be done when a tree is planted, because it is already under stress from transplanting and needs as much of its leaf canopy as possible in order to manufacture food and increase root growth for proper establishment in its new site. Only dead or broken branches should be removed at the time of planting, and in the next two years.

The training pruning program would also be accomplished on a cyclical basis, but the work would be scheduled during a three year cycle rather than the five to eight year cycle for the routine pruning of larger established trees. As mentioned above, newly planted trees should receive their first training pruning three years after planting. This work can be accomplished throughout the year.

Proper training in pruning young tree structural pruning would be required for Pasco staff or volunteers responsible for this task. Additionally, these workers would require an understanding of the growth-habits of the various species being planted, as well as an understanding of tree biology, anatomy and physiology.

This type of work is also highly suitable for properly trained summer interns, part-time employees, and/or volunteers. Since no bucket truck is required, city staff or volunteers can perform this work at any time. Training pruning can be accomplished from the ground with a minimum amount of equipment. The city should develop an organized, documented approach to cyclical tree maintenance that can be easily managed by city staff and properly trained volunteers, if budgetary issues are a concern.

An optimum time to perform this pruning is late winter–early spring prior to bud break. The leaves are gone allowing clear visibility of the branches and trees will react positively to pruning at this time of year. Also it is usually a time of the year when city work loads are less demanding.

Tree Inspections

Tree inspection is a systematic process of assessing the tree or parts for potential to fail and injure or for potential maintenance needs. The city should answer these questions regarding tree inspections.

- Who is performing the inspections?
- Who is qualified to perform the inspections?
- What is to be inspected and in what area?
- How often is the frequency of inspection?
- When should the inspections occur?

Inspections are the first line of defense in proactive risk management and maintenance programs. The city can prioritize tree inspections and corrective actions needed based on a process that divides the city into zones; establish inspection methods and schedules according to the zones; and implement corrective actions in a reasonable and timely manner. The evaluation cycle or inspection interval may be annually or two per year, one during the summer to include leaves and one during the dormant season. Mature trees and species with known failure histories may need to be inspected more frequently. Occurrence of tree or branch failures between inspections will indicate the adequacy of the interval between inspections. Additional inspections should be made following storm events.

Preliminary inspections can be accomplished by staff during normal work routines. Trained volunteers can also be used for basic inspections. However, the city will benefit and reduce the possibility of structural defects being missed by using a certified tree risk assessor for tree inspections. Inspections should follow consistent protocol established by the city; the problems should be documented and appropriate arboriculture recommendations made or future monitoring as necessary.

Planting

The opportunity to plant trees exists in every park and on every street. Each year communities are transformed by planting tens of thousands of trees in parks, landscapes and along city streets. It is a common activity in our programs promoted by cities, local and national trade, and professional and citizen organizations. These new trees are the future environmental, economic and social workhorses for our communities.

An annual planting program will maintain a healthy and sustainable community forest. A comprehensive planting plan that identifies the planting needs throughout the city should be developed. The plan will provide a systematic means and criteria for consistent direction to determine types and frequencies of tree plantings. The plan should include available planting spaces, recommended species, planting specifications and maintenance requirements for new trees.

The key to maintaining a healthy, sustainable community forest is the implementation of regular, annual tree plantings, regardless of grant money or catastrophic events. A large number of trees do not need be planted, but a consistent annual addition of trees to the community forest is critical to maintain a perpetual canopy.

Installation

Across the country we are striving to restore our community forests but the road from nursery to working forest is arduous. The sight of new trees struggling rather than thriving in the landscape is common whether the site is residential or commercial, public or private.

The current installation practices used in Pasco are planting trees too deeply. Root collars are buried and trees are dying or declining rather than thriving. Installation practices need to change to reduce mortality and increase longevity at the outset (Figure 3).

In general, the tree-planting holes should be relatively shallow (typically slightly less deep than the height of the root ball) and quite wide (three to five times the diameter of the root ball). Care should be taken so that the root collars of the new trees are at the same level or slightly higher than the surrounding soil grade (Figure 4).

In most situations, it is not recommended to add soil amendments to the planting holes, as this can lead to differences between texture and structure of soils inside the planting holes and the surrounding soil. Such differences can lead to either water being wicked away from or accumulating in the planting holes.

Tree staking or guying should be the exception and not the rule. Tree staking hardware should only be installed when necessary to keep trees from leaning (e.g., windy sites) or to prevent damage from pedestrians and/or vandals. Stakes should only be attached to trees with a loose, flexible material, and all staking material must be removed as soon as the root system anchors the tree.

Mulching

Mulch should be applied to the surface of the soil around each newly planted tree. Mulch should never be piled up around the root collar (creating mulch volcanoes), but rather should be pulled away from the root collar (Figure 5). Mulch that buries the root collar provides shelter for insects, fungi, and mammals that could damage the tree. Mulch should be applied to an area three times the diameter of the root ball to a depth of two to four inches. Mulch not only suppresses competition from grass and weeds, but also provides a zone where turf maintenance is not needed, thereby keeping lawn mowers and string trimmers safely away and thus preventing mechanical damage. Mulch also helps to hold moisture in the surface of the soil where most of the feeder roots are to be established.

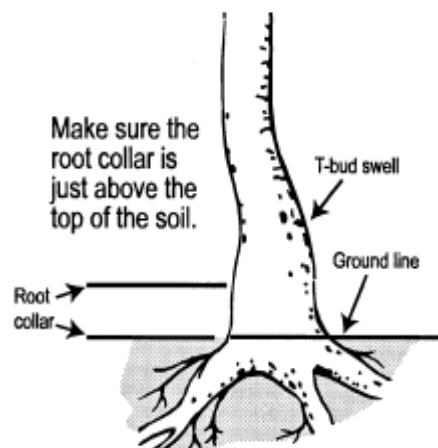


Figure 4 – Root collar at grade level

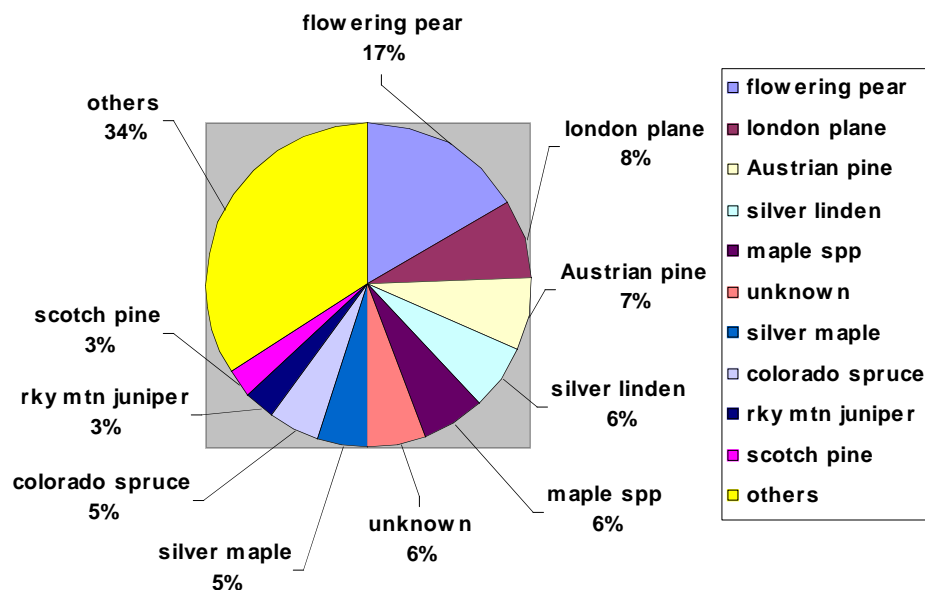
Diversification

The 2004 inventory included all public trees maintained by the city and all park trees. Over 3,600 trees were counted. The data collected did not identify some trees to specific species and others were not identified at all. There were nine species mentioned in the inventory but with 212 unknowns there is a strong possibility others species exist in the population.



Figure 5 – Incorrect mulch applications can degrade trunk tissue causing tree mortality.

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION



This appears to be a diverse population. However, six species accounted for 50% of the total population.

Species diversity in new plantings should be a primary concern. The dangers (e.g., disease and insects) of planting monocultures have proven to be devastating throughout the eastern and Midwestern United States. The goal should be to maintain species diversity throughout the city. A common guideline for maintaining species diversity in urban settings is the 10-20-30 rule. That is, no one species should make up more than 10 percent of the trees in a population, no more than 20 percent of any one genus, and no more than 30 percent of one family in the total tree population.

The city should emphasize a diversity of species in the planting program. Many species should be avoided that have high maintenance costs, high storm damage potential or a history of failure.

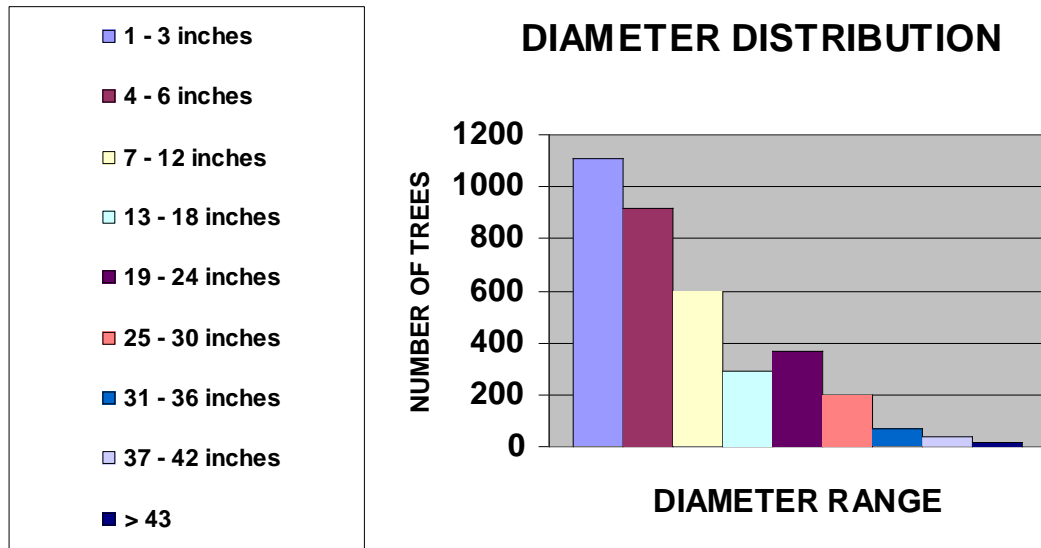
Different species offer different amenities for the city and parks. Some trees grow very large and provide a great deal of shade, others grow tall and narrow, and still others remain small. Some trees flower profusely (“showy ornamentals”), others have tiny, almost invisible flowers. Some trees stay green year round; others drop their leaves in the fall. Trees may attract birds and insects by providing food or habitat. There are very rare species which can become “specimen species” in a park or along a city street. New landscape plans should consider a balance of all these offerings. Biological and environmental site characteristics, maintenance needs, historic plantings, staff and community input should be considered in the landscape planning process.

Diversity is an important measure of a forest’s resilience. A more diverse forest, both in total number of species represented and in their relative abundance, is better able to adapt to environmental changes as well as disease and insect infestations. When just a few species dominate the composition of a tree population, these changes or infestations will significantly impact the entire population.

Diameter Distribution

Figure two depicts the diameter distribution for 3,594 trees of Pasco tree population in graph form. The vertical axis represents the number of trees and the horizontal axis represents diameters in four inch class increments. The tree population is concentrated in the smaller (less than 20 inch) diameter classes. The graph mimics the ideal population, that is, a population that peaks in the smallest diameter classes and gradually decreases as diameters increase. In other words, the ideal represents a population that will perpetuate itself for some time in the future since there is an abundance of trees in the lower diameter classes to replace the trees that are over mature.

The optimum diameter distribution has the largest number of trees in the smallest diameter classes. As each group of trees within a specific diameter class matures, the numbers within the group diminish through attrition. To perpetuate a specific species, the largest representation must be in the smaller diameter classes. Generally, for any given species, twice as many trees need to be planted as are removed in any one year in order to maintain the exponential shape of this graph. Species that the city wants to preserve in perpetuity should mimic the ideal diameter distribution.



Tree Protection

The primary goal of tree protection is the long-term survival and stability of a tree or group of trees. It is not about trying to save every tree during development and construction because some trees are not salvageable due to structural problems or poor quality species. It is about preserving and protecting trees that add value to the property or because the community demands trees be preserved and protected.

Arboriculture practices cannot repair construction damage or vandalism to a tree or reverse degradation of its growing environment. Our industry has a limited ability to cure these injuries or accumulated stresses to trees. The focus to reach our goal of tree protection is to prevent injury to trees.

Construction Protection

Construction in and around trees can lead to chemical and physical injury to tree trunks, soil compaction in the root zone, severed roots, smothered roots, split or broken branches, and new exposure to the wind and sun. When construction is necessary it is important for everyone involved in designing, contracting and managing a project to understand tree preservation and to use best practices in tree protection.

The best way to protect trees from construction damage is to prevent damage to the tree and the surrounding soil. Identify arboriculture treatments such as pruning, irrigation, fertilization, mulching and pest management that may be needed prior to construction activities and to invigorate trees.

A tree protection zone should be established and fenced off and contractors should be prohibited from moving or working within the fences. In order to prevent soil compaction and root injury, the fence should be placed at least as wide as the tree canopy's drip line but often wider. If the rooting area cannot be off limits, mulch the soil under the tree canopy heavily to reduce compaction.

Driving near trees should be minimized; site access and equipment storage areas should be clearly delineated prior to the start of construction. Trenching near trees should be eliminated and trees should be protected from physical mechanical damage with tree wrap or tree guard.

Monitor trees during construction to evaluate and treat any damage or change in health to trees that occur and to document any conditions that result from construction damage. If trees are injured during construction they should be tended to immediately.

Vandalism

It is impossible to constantly police every street and park tree. It is possible, however, to raise awareness in the community about tree health and to increase people's respect for the trees in the community. Educating residents, park patrons and local school children about street trees or trees in the parks may reduce incidents of tree vandalism (such as girdling and peeling bark) and encourage reporting of observed tree damage.

Accidental tree damage is also primarily a matter of education. Most people do not realize that slamming a car door (or fender) into a tree, urinating on a tree, hammering a nail into a trunk, or dumping hot coals at the base of a tree may all cause irreparable damage that can eventually lead to hazardous conditions and tree mortality. Even walking on a tree's roots, when done by hundreds of people a day, can seriously injure a tree.

Programs that raise the public's awareness of the trees in the community through emphasizing their benefits they provide can help influence resident and visitor behavior. See the education and outreach sections of this plan for more information on this topic.

Young Tree Protection

As more young trees are planted along streets or in the parks, the need for a young tree maintenance program will rise. Young trees require more frequent care than older trees. Depending on conditions they may need to be watered, mulched, pruned, and/or protected with temporary fencing, as they are more susceptible to vandalism and adverse environmental conditions.

Encourage volunteers to adopt young trees in the parks and their neighborhood. Volunteers trained in basic tree maintenance, and watering techniques, provided with tools (a hose, trowels, garbage bags, gloves, etc.) and are given the responsibility for the care of the adopted tree. This program promotes citizen involvement in tree care and awareness of the urban forest. This program could be implemented in Pasco for street or park trees – individuals, families, or school groups could adopt newly planted trees.

Public Outreach

Support from elected officials and the citizens are critical to implement and maintain an effective comprehensive urban forest management program. The citizens own both the public and private urban forests, and without greater political support and increased citizen understanding and commitment, urban forest management in Pasco may not reach its full potential.

With hundreds of visitors using Pasco's parks at the height of the summer season, there are many opportunities to involve the community in the management of Pasco's trees. The parks are full of trees, not in the best condition, but trees are one reason why people use and enjoy Pasco parks.

Through a range of projects from increasing the potential for passive awareness (signs), to active recruitment for tree care through stewardship programs, the city can continue to focus on bringing street and park trees, the benefits they provide and the maintenance needed to the attention of residents and patrons. Possible public involvement initiatives include the following:

- Reach out to existing groups. Community groups such as the Elks, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Future Farmers, 4-H and local businesses are usually very active and interested in community projects. Many of these groups would undoubtedly be interested in projects relating to forest health, and city administrators should make an effort to reach out to them.
- Encourage environmental projects that benefit the street and park trees. Interns from local high schools or colleges could be recruited and ensure that course credit or work study support is offered when they work on community trees. This benefits the community and strengthens ties to local schools.
- Offer a forum for community participation in park and street tree design decisions. Hold workshops for public input into planting decisions and street and park design.
- Use signage for education and increased awareness. Increase and improve signage around the parks, whether relating to tree species identification, self-guided tours, information on tree protection, and other useful and informative subjects.
- Create a brochure. Develop a "Tree Walk" brochure for trees of Pasco that highlights the city's most significant trees or new and unique species along with their natural and cultural requirements and history.
- Encourage stewardship. Promote a Stewards for Young Trees program within the community, setting up regular workshops for steward training and allowing civic or school groups to "adopt" newly planted trees (see Young Tree Maintenance).
- Link urban forest issues to other recreational activities. Establish a bird watching group, for example, that can build nest boxes and emphasize the value of trees in the riparian habitats of the city.

Building a connection between citizens and street and park trees is the foundation for long-term stewardship and sustaining the community forest.

Education

Education is one of the best tools available to keep staff and citizens of Pasco informed of the benefits of trees and the proper care of trees. The citizens of Pasco have a strong sense of community and take an active interest in city programs and projects. The community forest is linked to the people of the city. Education and personal involvement of as many community members as possible is critical to the success of sustainable community forest. Education about proper tree care and participation in the community tree program can translate into more tree benefits for the city and a willingness to

support the tree program in the future. There are a variety of professionals in the region that can offer technical advice, literature, workshops and other assistance for the city.

The entire community benefits from an extensive, healthy and safe forest. Yet without an informed, involved populace, such a forest is difficult to attain. Individual trees require proper care in order to thrive, while the community forest as a whole, benefits from long-term planning. Community involvement is essential because of all that is required for quality care of the urban forest.

Management Plan

In any given city or town nationwide, buildings and roads receive careful planning and scheduled maintenance. It is widely recognized that neglect of infrastructure planning and maintenance can result in deterioration leading to numerous potential expenses and risks. Why should trees receive any less planning, attention and care? Tree management plans help cities and towns proactively manage their tree resources to avoid risk, reduce liability, cut maintenance costs and increase the value of trees. A comprehensive plan helps promote the future health and sustainability of the community's street and park trees, while providing a framework to make difficult decisions about tree removal, preservation, pruning and planting. Without a proactive approach to tree issues, Pasco runs the danger of addressing tree issues reactively – and paying a steep price for maintenance, removal and liability associated with tree failures.

Sharing this management plan could further educational efforts by showing staff, elected officials, and citizens how science informs tree management as well as promoting city pride – Pasco may be one of a few cities in Washington to have such a comprehensive plan. Knowledge gained from this plan should also be integrated into other city plans that impact trees. Issues discussed in the plan can be used to educate the citizens the value of trees to the community.

Training

It is important that staff be properly trained in the duties that are assigned. The care and maintenance of trees is no exception. Arboriculture and tree care maintenance and operations are very specialized fields of work. Many years of education and training are required to perform competently and safely in the field and without harm to the trees. Tree care performed to Pasco's public trees should be accomplished by ISA certified arborists or certified tree workers.

Training is an essential element in keeping staff updated on the latest safety methods and practices in the arboriculture industry. Staff training is needed to keep up and advance Pasco's urban forestry program into the future.

Management Information

This survey and management plan is a starting point for continued active management of the working forest resource of Pasco. The comprehensive nature of this management plan is intended to serve as a baseline for future data collection. By carefully documenting changes in the forest structure (plantings, removals, pruning operations, incidents of vandalism, etc.) the urban forester will be able to assess the success of the

program over time. To assist in the future implementation of the UFMP and development of the urban forestry program, an inventory of public trees is needed.

Tree Inventory

Fundamental to a tree management program is the inventory. Tree inventories are the foundation of an effective tree management program. Tree inventories help vegetation managers identify current and potential problems and plan for budgets, removals, pruning, planting and other maintenance requirements. A tree inventory is a means by which a vegetation manager can acquire and retain pertinent information about the condition and value of Pasco's tree resources. The inventory data supplies objective and quantitative information that can be used to document estimates for funding, personnel and equipment. The tree inventory moves the urban forestry program into proactive management.

The current tree inventory lacks vital information such as maintenance needs of trees, risk assessment of trees, condition and location ratings of trees and many species are not identified. A reassessment of the tree population is necessary to obtain accurate, functional data necessary to manage the urban forestry program.

Completing the tree inventory and using the tree management software to prioritize maintenance establishes a systematic tree maintenance program which actually reduces costs. This is primarily because systematic maintenance in general leads to healthier trees that require less expensive maintenance over the long run than unhealthy, high-risk trees. A computerized tree inventory aids in reducing the subjectivity of tree management decisions and stimulates proactive responses.

While it is theoretically still possible for small communities to conduct very simple inventories without a computer, realistically, managing and maintaining tree inventories of any size is extremely difficult without one. A computerized data collection system should be used to collect tree data, store data and manage current and historical tree information.

Data Use and Tree Analysis

A tree management software can be used to refine inspection procedures, aid in reducing the subjectivity of tree management decisions, stimulate proactive responses, track maintenance and guarantees problematic trees are visited regularly. The tree management software can supply the tree manager with data tables, reports, maps and work orders to be used for removal schedules, service requests, project bidding, contract reports and other tree management functions. The tree management software is an effective, efficient day-to-day and long-range management tool.

A good forest management program should exist outside of the individuals who apply it. Trees typically live far longer than humans do and certainly longer than the average human career-span. As a result, urban forest managers should consider the long-term consequences of their data management, and should record forest changes with the understanding that the information may be useful decades from now.

The inventory data can serve to educate citizens and increase their participation in stewardship programs by providing access to the data for school science projects,

planting projects and other public tree activities. Staff can present quantifiable data to city administration and council for justification of program activities and budgets.

The current software used for tree inventory data lacks the ability to analyze the data, does not compute appraised values and is not mobile for field applications.

Ordinance Review

The City of Pasco has a tree ordinance. It lacks provisions recommended and found in other city tree ordinances. The common elements and a brief description of each element follow in Table one. Table two on page 22 shows the common elements in selected ordinances from other cities.

It is apparent many common elements are not present in Pasco's ordinance. The City of Pasco's tree ordinance requires revisions to existing components and to address issues missing in most city and city tree ordinances. The following additions or revisions are examples of proposed revisions and additions:

1. The purpose section 12.12.010 does not clearly state the mission and objectives of the urban forestry program or the program ordinance. It does not mention the intent of the ordinance is to address public tree management. A purpose section defines the intent and objectives of the ordinance.
2. The definitions section 12.12.025 should be expanded to include definitions for industry terms such as species, pruning or street tree and public terms such as right-of-way or planting strip. The definition section needs expansion to cover more industry terms not familiar to the public.
3. The species list section 12.12.045 should be referred to by a document name to clarify the use and ability to update the list as industry planting standards and specifications change.
4. Sections 12.12.050 and 12.12.090 refer to permit requirements for tree maintenance activities. These sections could be consolidated into one section that clarifies the permit process for all public tree maintenance activities.
5. Section 12.12.070 contains grammatical errors in the sentence structure and needs revision.
6. Section 12.12.080 should be expanded to include other pest infestations or disease infections that are considered incurable and epidemic such as Dutch elm disease. This is mentioned in the Urban Forestry Specifications but might be more appropriate in the ordinance. Severe maintenance treatments such as topping may be included in this section.
7. The Urban Forestry Specifications and Acceptance Criteria for Nursery Trees documents dealing with planting, pruning and removing standards or specifications should be revised and expanded. Neither of these documents is cited in the ordinance. A separate document such as "The City of Pasco Arboriculture Specifications and Standards" could capture the content of both these documents and consolidate the standards and specifications into one concise document. Separation of these documents from the ordinance allows for incorporation of changes in industry standards and best management practices without revisions to the ordinance.
8. The incorporation of a Risk Management Policy in the tree ordinance is strongly recommended as part of the city's tree risk management program. A

- risk management policy ensures continuity in the risk management program despite changes in the political and administrative components of the city.
9. A tree ordinance provides an opportunity to establish policy and back it with force of law if necessary. The infraction and damages section 12.12.150 should be expanded to address mutilation, damage, vandalism, illegal removals and improper pruning, etc. Penalties, fines and other levies should be based on the appraised value of the tree(s) as determined using the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisal Guide, 9th Edition.
 10. As a general rule the fundamental program guidelines such as tree committee establishment and other more static items should be included in the ordinance. Industry standards and specifications that are subject to change as the arboriculture industry evolves should be placed in separate documents which can be cited in the ordinance.

Table 1 - COMMON ELEMENTS FOR ORDINANCE EVALUATION

Element	Explanation
Purpose	The goals and objectives of the ordinance. These are crucial to implementation, enforcement, and defense of the ordinance if challenged.
Authority	The source of the local government's authority to regulate – usually its own police powers and relevant state statutes (enabling legislation).
Definitions	Terms and phrases with special meaning within the body of the ordinance. Clear, concise definitions are important to ordinance comprehension.
Designation of Administrative Responsibility	The specification of a position, department, or committee responsible for enforcing the ordinance and carrying out specified duties. Ideally, limits of authority and responsibilities are clearly defined.
Plan and/or Permit Review Process	Explanation of how a new/proposed development or other action will be reviewed. Should detail information to be submitted with permit or platting requests, such as site survey of trees and proposed building locations.
Incentives	The methods that can be used to achieve conservation & compliance with ordinance (e.g. preserved trees credited to required project landscaping).
Preservation	What is to be preserved and how it is to be accomplished. There are many approaches to this, such as retaining ≥30% of existing tree canopy.
Construction Protection Measures	Specific measures required to protect trees during construction activities. Usually involves providing a protective zone for trunk and root structures.
Maintenance After Development	Specification of required maintenance of trees and vegetation after project has been completed, often including replacement for damage-killed trees.
Appeals	Provides for possible flexibility with a process for appealing decisions, which serves as a check on authority, but can potentially undermine management.
Enforcement	Provision for enforcement, and penalties for ordinance violations. May include fines, imprisonment, withholding of permits, work stoppage, etc.

Table 2 -COMMON ELEMENTS PRESENT IN SELECTED ORDINANCES

[illegible]

Tree ordinances provide the city an opportunity to set policy and back it with the force of law when necessary. It provides clear guidance for planting, pruning, removing and other maintenance on street, park, golf and other public trees.

The ordinance should be flexible enough to fit the needs and circumstances of the city. The inventory data can provide the quantitative evidence for ordinance policy development.

Arboriculture and tree care maintenance and operations are very specialized fields of work. Many years of education and training are required to perform competently in the field and without harm to the trees. **Tree care performed to Pasco's public trees should be accomplished by International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborists or ISA certified tree workers. The language of the ordinance should reflect this standard of tree care.**

Downtown Trees

The downtown business district is the heart of Pasco. As might be expected in the downtown, several organizations, property owners and tenants are stakeholders in the management of trees. Most of the downtown is planted with trees, some reaching medium size. Development and redevelopment of property in the downtown can mean additional planting opportunities or it can mean facing the loss of established trees to development of buildings, parking lots and street redesign.

When development does occur where trees currently grow, great care must be taken to protect those trees that are healthy and structurally sound whether on public or private property.

An American Forests article published in the early 80's stated that an oak or maple tree is capable of living up to 400 years in the forest, up to 80 years on a college campus, up to 30 years in a heavily used park, up to 20 years along a city street and about 4 years in a downtown planting pit. Thirty years after the article was published, the same design mistakes are still being made in cities across the United States. There are several challenges when planting trees in any downtown area:

- **Limited Planting Space.** This is one of the greatest challenges to maintaining a healthy urban forest in the downtown district. Small tree wells are the norm in downtown Pasco (Figure 6). These are typically concrete walls on all sides, four feet square and leave little space for root expansion necessary for vigorous tree growth. They do



Figure 6 – Trees and other infrastructure compete in downtown areas for space.

not have automated irrigation, so rely on adjacent property owners for water or natural rainfall.

- Availability of Irrigation. The trees in the downtown were installed without an automatic irrigation system. Water is vital to ensure trees thrive. Lack of water is a primary stress to the tree and often leads to poor growth, premature defoliation and death. Installation of automated irrigation should be required on new development and new tree wells.
- Difficult Growing Conditions. In any location tree growth is limited by the conditions present in its surroundings. In the downtown, limited growing space, poor soil, heat and exposure to sun and wind impose stress on trees. Incorporating new designs that find more growing space for trees and selecting trees more tolerant of harsh growing conditions will definitely help.



- Owners and Tenants. Some

business and property

Figure 7 – Trees and business can co-exist in downtown areas.

owners perceive trees to be an obstacle to business operations because trees create litter, block visibility of signs and displays and are difficult to maintain. The latest research indicates that trees in downtown corridors increase business, increase shopping time spent and increase the amount spent per visit (Figure 7). Trees and business owners in downtown corridors can co-exist and provide benefits to each other.

- Poor Maintenance. Many people do not understand how trees grow or how to best care for them. Trees in downtown areas often go without any regular care. Some trees are topped to clear signs and they become a liability to the adjoining property and the city. Education is crucial to helping owners, tenants and contractors understand proper pruning and tree care can create assets rather than liabilities.
- Tree Grates and Guards. As trees grow and mature, their trunks can come into conflict with the grates covering the planting hole. Roots from the trees often grow into the soil under the sidewalk, cracking and heaving the concrete (Figure 8). Grates can girdle trunks in a short time without maintenance. If left in place, the grates can damage the trees they were meant to protect. The grates are also trip hazards. Their use should be limited and temporary.

Often, the downtown and other business districts are selected as high priority areas to increase the beauty and attractiveness. Traditionally, downtown trees were installed according to traffic engineering design standards that did not consider the biology and culture requirements of trees. The business district of Pasco is characteristic of this design concept.

Unfortunately, little can be done to improve the current planting spaces without a major change to the infrastructure.

Tree plantings in the downtown business district and Pasco add greatly to the economics and aesthetic appeal of the city. Tree selection for business and shopping areas must take into consideration the need for shoppers to view storefronts, as well as the need to provide enough



Figure 8 – Tree grates girdle trunks and create trip hazards.

shade for shoppers. Tree canopies should be open, as in thornless honeylocusts (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*), and the branching habit must be high enough to allow pedestrians to walk comfortably beneath the trees. Other options are tall, narrow growing (fastigate) species, such as Fastigate European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata') and many others. These trees can provide beauty, a look of uniformity, and a formal appearance to the shopping district.

PROGRAM ACTIONS

Actions and recommendations required to work toward the management goals that are prioritized and undertaken by the city staff working in concert with the tree council, contractors and citizens of Pasco.

Short-Term Action Items

There are five program management elements that must be addressed on an annual basis: Risk Tree Abatement, Mature Tree Care, Young Tree Care and Tree Planting and Program Administration. Although each of these programs is essential to the maintenance of the community forest, an annual plan should be established to determine where budget dollars will be spent. City staff and the tree committee have established public safety, responsible management of existing trees and tree planting as highest priorities.

Priority 1: High-Risk Tree Management

High-risk tree management is the removal of dead or dying trees and trees that have structural issues that may cause the tree or tree parts to fail. This is the highest budget priority due to potential public safety concerns. Trees with a high risk of failure or risk of losing major branches may cause property and/or personal injury.

Situations where injury or property damage has occurred from falling trees are not isolated and are well documented in the media on a regular basis. In addition to the potential for personal injury or property damage, the probability of the responsible parties being held liable for any injuries or damages increases. Such lawsuits can and have resulted in costly judgments against the defendants.

Public safety must be the primary concern in Pasco. Tree removals and pruning are a vital part of safety risk mitigation. The general tree population in Pasco is in fair condition; there are large trees with varying degrees of risk factors existing in the scaffold limbs, trunks, and roots. Consideration must always be made of area usage and the risk of falling limbs or trees to persons and property when putting a removal and pruning plan into action.

External indicators of increased risk trees, such as obvious root zone activity, decay fungi, or included bark, require special attention to meet the public's safety needs. Trees that display decay fungi or obvious signs of wood decay should be carefully monitored and evaluated for safety concerns and risk management. Trees with poor structure, such as those with co-dominant leaders or multiple trunks, can pose a greater failure risk than trees with good structure. All public trees in Pasco (especially trees in the large-size diameter class) with signs of decay and/or poor structure should be examined annually for signs of impending failure.

Priority 2: Mature Tree Care

Large trees are the most significant component of the city's community forest. They form a canopy over streets, parks and private properties. A mature tree is a costly management element, but it is important because of safety and tree health issues. The consequences of lack of care for large trees are the creation of more hazardous trees and poor tree health.

Systematic pruning of large trees reduces maintenance costs, increases the value of the trees and is a clear demonstration the city is exhibiting reasonable care in maintaining its trees. Cyclic pruning shifts forestry management from reactive to proactive. The overall condition of Pasco's trees will be increased by improving the quality of pruning, storm damage will be greatly reduced and the cost to prune trees will decrease as problems are addressed before they become costly. The city should establish a pruning cycle of five to eight years.

Priority 3 and 4: Young Tree Care and Tree Planting

Young tree care and new tree planting are essential parts of the community forest management. The health and stability of the city's future forest depends in large part on judicious tree selection and tree planting today, as well as regular maintenance of young public trees. Early pruning performed properly will lead to long-lived healthy and safe

mature trees. Pruning young trees properly produces substantial cost savings to the city. Training young trees can provide a strong branching structure that requires less frequent pruning as the tree matures. Improved stewardship to increase the health and survival of recently planted trees is one strategy for increasing cost-effectiveness. Proper training in pruning young tree structural pruning would be required for Pasco staff responsible for this task. Additionally, these workers would require an understanding of the growth-habits of the various species being planted, as well as an understanding of tree biology, anatomy and physiology. This training can be received through several sources, including urban forestry consultants and the regional chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. The tremendous aesthetic and financial benefits to be gained in the years to come from proper pruning of young trees are a strong incentive for educating tree crew personnel concerning proper pruning techniques. The added knowledge gained by the individuals could augment the sense of professionalism in their jobs.

Priority 5: Program Support and Administration

The city's concern for and level of dedication to urban forestry is exemplified by the existence of the tree staff, Tree Board and positive survey responses for the support of an urban forestry program. This citizen-based group appointed by the City Council advises the city on all matters related to trees and the management of the urban forest. As an advisory board, the Tree Board appears to be fulfilling its mission and doing what is expected of them given their current role, responsibilities, and resources in the city's overall urban forest management program.

However, the elected officials are keys to the growth and success of the Pasco's urban forestry program. As the ultimate policy-making group and representatives of the citizens, the mayor and council can have direct influence over the current and future management of the urban forest. They can approve new and improved tree ordinances, support increases in program funding, support additional staffing levels, and generally make urban forestry issues a priority for the city.

Support from elected officials and the citizens are critical to implement and maintain an effective comprehensive urban forest management program. The citizens own both the public and private urban forests, and without greater political support and increased citizen understanding and commitment, urban forest management in Pasco may not reach its full potential.

Program administration refers to the supervision, scheduling, coordination, planning and education for the city's tree program. These tasks are varied and numerous and should be addressed through the coordinated effort of city administration and staff and the tree board. Much of the field work will be performed through contractual agreements with consultants and commercial tree care firms. It is the responsibility of the city administration, park staff, tree council and residents to ensure that the best management practices are used for treatments to the city's trees.

Long-Term Action Items

Long-range planning mainly concerns program enhancement and involves the completion of recommendations in the management plan. There are five program management elements that must be addressed to sustain the community's tree program

and trees: Community Forestry Management Plan Adoption and Implementation, Community Forestry Management Plan Update, Increase Funds Spent on Community Trees and Community Outreach and Education.

Priority 1: Adoption, Implementation and Update of the Community Forestry Management Plan

The UFMP is straightforward and comprehensive, and contains appropriate goals and activities for this community. The objectives of the UFMP are clear and far-sighted. The goal is to change the forest as it is today into one that reflects the goals of the management plan. The plan should be reviewed annually to determine progress, review the activities accomplished and plan for future activities to complete the plan recommendations. This ensures important components of the plan are accomplished and progress is made towards achieving a sustainable tree program. Long-range planning time horizons can be several years or a decade, but five years is most commonly used and is a realistic time frame for implementation of the goals and recommendations of UFMP.

Priority 2: Increase Staff and Funds Spent On Community Trees

Community trees are a local responsibility. Federal assistance, state assistance, donations and special grants provide important help for community tree activities. However, no source of funds should be considered a substitute for including trees in the city's budget. Abundant, healthy trees are of value to the entire city. A tree program is as much a city responsibility as streets, water and fire protection. Incorporating trees into the mainstream of the city's fiscal responsibility should be a goal in Pasco's strategic planning for the future.

The lack of dedicated and adequate financial resources for the urban forestry program precludes making significant improvements to the program. Currently, there is no line item or designated regular funding for tree planting, preventive tree maintenance, increased staff and support personnel, or equipment.

The staffing levels and resources for urban forest management should be increased. A truly proactive and comprehensive urban forest management program requires trained and dedicated staff to oversee management and operational activities. The important duties of tree planting, tree maintenance, risk assessment, site inspections, project management, contract administration, citizen education and public outreach require a sufficient level of staffing, equipment, and other program resources.

An adequate complement of professionals who, individually or collectively, understand the technical, operational and administrative factors in urban forest management is needed to prescribe and monitor the City's urban forestry activities, enforce policies and regulations, apply technical standards and practices, and review plans that affect the forest resource. Without this professional component in sufficient numbers, urban forest management decisions and actions often default to inadequately prepared decision-makers, which can have long-term, negative consequences for the forest resource.

Pasco's urban forestry needs have reached a point where the future management of the city trees may require a City Arborist position or consultant with the ability to perform the duties of a city arborist. A job analysis could be performed to determine if new or

existing job classifications should be created, whether existing staff could be trained and reassigned or if new hiring is needed, and what level of funding is needed to support the positions. An operational review of urban forestry activities could be performed to document work processes, work quantities, personnel, use or absence of arboricultural standards, and to inventory existing equipment, tools, and office equipment. The findings and recommendation of both the job analysis and operational review are critical sources of decision-making information and baseline data for judging whether to hire a City Arborist or retain the services of an urban forester.

Priority 3: Community Outreach and Education

Collaboration is necessary for a tree program to serve the physical, social and ecological needs of the city's infrastructure and contribute to the community. The citizens of Pasco will need to be informed and educated to ensure the success of a tree program and to carry out and accomplish the recommendations of the management plan. Education is one of the best investments to garner support for the tree program. Workshops, stewardship programs and collaboration with volunteers, schools, and other civic groups can serve as a conduit for support of the program.

Priority 4: Tree Ordinance Revision

A review of the city's documents exposed several issues not addressed in the city's tree ordinance. Tree ordinances to be effective must provide three functions: provide authority, define responsibility and establish minimum standards for management and maintenance. The tree ordinance suited to Pasco, and most likely to be approved in Pasco, is written with a thorough understanding of the natural resource, ethnic tradition, political-economic climate and legal framework of the community.

Most forestry programs exist as a reflection of community interest in trees and operate as specified in the tree ordinance. Passage or revision of an ordinance can be a complex issue. There are many diverse groups that have a stake in tree ordinances. I recommend a broad base of community support be developed prior to attempting to revise the ordinance. A tree inventory can provide the basis for support and the need to revise the current ordinance.

Priority 5: Downtown Tree Design and Planting

The urban forest can and does have a great impact on the long-term economic viability of Pasco. Many recommendations in the UFMP will improve tree structure and health and provide better management of the urban forest to support businesses in Pasco.

Well-planned tree planting in retail districts would improve the visual and physical experience of being in Pasco by providing unity, screening undesirable views, and providing shade and beauty for customers.

Trees and landscaping would be a primary element for creating a hierarchy of gateway treatments that will define and designate distinct areas of Pasco for visitors. Tree-lined streetscapes, especially those planted with large canopy trees where possible, are currently limited in Pasco, but are needed to celebrate and preserve the character of the city.

Work with property owners, tenants, city officials and traffic engineers to create a downtown planting plan that considers tree diversity, maintenance limitations, microclimate constraints, aesthetics and business concerns. Establish designs that ensure trees thrive in the downtown core.

CONCLUSION

Community Forestry Consultants, Inc. has completed its assignment of evaluating and making recommendations regarding the community forest of Pasco. This management plan provides the city with the framework to implement the best management practices for the community forest. The management and maintenance needs for a successful urban forestry program have been determined from the best management practices available in the urban forestry and arboriculture industry.

Timely action needs to be taken to prevent tree failures, preserve tree resources and maintain the trees of Pasco. Trees are valuable assets to the community. The more healthy trees in community the more the city's livability is improved. To realize these benefits, tree planting, pruning and removing; increased education, preservation and volunteerism is needed. The focus goes beyond the individual tree to trees throughout the city.....to the working community forest.

The recommendations will help conserve Pasco's tree resource and sustain the tree canopy for future generations. Although this commitment will come with costs, the long-term benefits are significantly greater and will result in a sustainable asset for the citizens of Pasco today and tomorrow.

APPENDIX A – Pasco Tree Ordinance with Revisions

12.12.010 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure uniformity in the development, improvement and maintenance of public street right-of-ways within the City. (Ord. 3475 Sec. 1, 2001; Ord. 1972 Sec. 1, 1978; Ord. 1532 Sec. 1, 1972.)

Revision:

- A. The city council recognizes that the design of the urban environment must ultimately be for the benefit of the quality of life of the human inhabitants, and that a healthy urban forest is a key component of the quality of life. The focus of the urban forestry program will be on balancing the needs of the community with the needs of the urban forest. The purpose of this article is to promote and protect the public health, safety and general welfare by
 - 1. providing for the supervision of the planting, pruning, removal and maintenance of trees, shrubs and other plants within the public rights-of-way and public places of the City and
 - 2. education of and assistance to citizens to promote a healthy urban forest.
- B. It is also the intent of the city council that the City
 - 1. promote the restoration and preservation of desirable trees and shrubs;
 - 2. advocate for the establishment and retention of adequate tree planting spaces while considering the community desire for urban aesthetics; and
 - 3. protect residents from damage caused or threatened by the improper planting, maintenance, or removal of trees and shrubs.

12.12.020 ENFORCING AUTHORITY. The City Manager shall have full authority of law to enforce the provisions of this chapter. The City Manager may delegate any portion or all of this authority to his agents. Nothing herein shall limit the responsibility, authority or powers of enforcement given under the City ordinances or other State law. "Director," as used in this chapter, means the City Manager or his agent. (Ord. 1972 Sec. 2, 1978; Ord. 1532 Sec. 2, 1972.)

Revision: Urban Forestry Program.

- A. Establishment.
The urban forestry program is established within the facilities management department, which exercises jurisdiction over trees and shrubs within the public rights-of-way and other public places.
- B. Responsible Official.

The director of facilities management is designated as the responsible official for administering the urban forestry program. The director may designate an employee as the urban forester to perform the duties to administer the program.

C. Authority.

1. The director regulates and permits the planting, pruning, removal, replacement and maintenance of all trees and shrubs within the public right-of-way and other public places.
2. The director with the advice and assistance of the tree committee will prepare the Arboricultural Manual and will present the manual to the park board and city council for adoption.
3. The director with the advice and assistance of the tree committee will prepare the Pasco Arboriculture Standards and Specifications Manual and will present the plan to the city council for adoption.
4. The director examines all trees and shrubs in the City to determine whether they are contagiously diseased, dead or hazardous, obstructing the right-of-way, or posing a threat to public safety, having the right to take samples from trees and shrubs for laboratory testing.
5. The director with the advice and assistance of the tree committee will develop a plan for assisting property owners with their trees within the rights-of-way, which plan includes educational programs and criteria for financial assistance.
6. The director will develop educational programs for the public promoting proper urban forestry practices.
7. The director will facilitate the establishment of a citizen advisory committee to facilitate citizen participation in the urban forestry program.

12.12.025 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter the following definitions shall be used:

A) Planting Strip means that portion of the public street right-of-way located between the curb and the sidewalk.

B) Drainage Swale means that portion of a public street right-of-way that is located between the edge of the improved street and the sidewalk and is designed to be an integral part of the street and related drainage system. (Ord. 3475 Sec. 2, 2001.)

Revision:

Arboricultural Manual” Defined.

“Arboricultural manual” means the Arboricultural Specifications and Standards of Practice for the City of Spokane which contains regulations and

standards for the planting, pruning, removal and maintenance of trees and shrubs on public property and a program for developing and improving the tree, shrub, and other plant resources of the community.

“Commercial Tree Work” Defined.

“Commercial tree work” means any work performed on street or public trees by a person retained by the property owner or public utility.

“Director” Defined.

“Director” means the director of the facilities management department or his or her designee.

“Risk Tree” Defined.

“Risk tree” means any tree or tree part that poses a high risk of damage to persons or property.

“Pruning” Defined.

A. “Major pruning” means the pruning or cutting out of branches three inches in diameter or greater; root pruning; or cutting out of branches and limbs constituting greater than fifteen percent of the tree’s foliage bearing area. The work shall retain the natural form of the tree.

B. “Minor pruning” means pruning or cutting out of water sprouts, suckers, twigs, or branches less than three inches in diameter, or which constitutes less than fifteen percent of the tree’s foliage bearing area. The work shall retain the natural form of the tree. Removal of dead wood, broken branches and stubs are included within the definition of minor pruning. Minor pruning may be performed by the property owner without obtaining a permit from the City.

“Public Place” Defined.

“Public place” means property owned in fee by the City of Pasco.

“Public Utility” Defined.

“Public utility” means any organization that has a franchise to utilize the public rights-of-way.

“Right-of-Way” Defined.

“Right-of-way” means that strip of land

A. dedicated to, or over which is built, public streets, sidewalks or alleys, or

B. used for or dedicated to utilities installation within the right-of-way.

The “right -of- way” is an easement over the land of the adjoining property owner.

“Severe Crown Reduction” Defined.

“Severe crown reduction” means the specific reduction in the overall size of a tree and/or the severe internodal cutting back of branches or limbs to

stubs within the tree's crown to such a degree as to remove the normal tree canopy and disfigure the tree. Severe crown reduction is not a form of pruning.

“Street Tree” Defined.

“Street tree” means any tree or shrub located within the public right-of-way.

“Planting Strip” Defined.

“Planting strip” means the area within the right-of-way easement, generally the lawn between the curb and sidewalk; also known as the “parking or tree lawn strip”.

12.12.030 ABUTTING PROPERTY. The owner, occupant or person having control of any real property is responsible under this chapter for the condition and maintenance of all vegetation on that portion of the public right-of-way hereinafter called the “planting strip” or the “drainage swale” abutting the property such person owns, occupies or exercises control over except for the roadway. The roadway is the paved, improved or proper driving portion of the street designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel. This section also applies to public rights-of-way abutting pedestrian and bicycle trails and undeveloped public rights-of-way. (Ord. 3475 Sec. 3, 2001; Ord. 3000 Sec. 1, 1994; Ord. 1972 Sec. 3, 1978; prior code Sec. 9-5.04.)

Revision:

Maintenance Responsibilities.

A. By the Abutting Property Owner.

The property owner is responsible for the following:

1. Protection of tree health by obtaining all permits as required by this article for planting, removal, or pruning of street trees. The property owners may perform minor pruning of street trees on their property without obtaining a permit;
2. Care and maintenance of the tree lawn to ensure proper health of the trees;
3. Removal and replacement of street trees which are topped or improperly pruned if the director determines that a tree's health is severely degraded;
4. Care and maintenance of trees on his or her own property in such a way as to not cause a hazard to the public safety or to the health of public, landmark, or street trees.
5. Removal of trees located on the owner's property that have been declared a public nuisance or hazard.

B. By the Facilities Management Department.

The Facilities Management department shall maintain all street trees located on planting strips adjacent to streets

listed on the City maintenance responsibility list which shall be developed by the director. The department shall not be responsible for maintenance or replacement of street trees or other vegetation on streets not on the maintenance responsibility list.

12.12.040 PERMISSION TO PLANT OR SUBSTANTIALLY PRUNE TREES OR SHRUBS. All trees or shrubs hereafter planted or substantially pruned in any public right-of-way shall only be pruned or planted with permission of the Director. No trees or shrub shall be planted within twenty-five (25) feet of any streetlight or utility pole. No tree or shrub shall be planted under any utility line that when mature will interfere with said utility line. No tree or shrub which, when mature, will exceed a height of two (2) feet shall be planted or maintained on that portion of any right-of-way, "planting strip" or "drainage swale" lying within twenty-five feet of the right-of-way of an intersecting street. (Ord. 3475 Sec. 4, 2001; Ord. 3000 Sec. 2, 1994.)

12.12.045 SPECIES OF TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS PERMITTED. The Director shall develop a list of trees and large shrubs for use in planting in public rights-of-way which he may update from time to time as needed. Species permitted shall be from those species least likely to damage public improvements, jeopardize the safety of vehicle and pedestrian traffic, and pose a maintenance problem. **See potential species list in appendix B.** (Ord. 3000 Sec. 3, 1994.)

12.12.047 PLANTING STRIP OR DRAINAGE SWALE USE AND IMPROVEMENT.

A) All planting strips shall be maintained with lawns, trees, shrubs, living ground cover, or combination thereof and shall not be maintained with dead or dying vegetation and/or exposed soil. Trees and shrubs will be permitted only in conformance with Sections 12.12.040 and 12.12.045.

B) All drainage swales shall be maintained with grass species normally grown as permanent lawn in Franklin County. No shrubs are permitted to be planted in drainage swales. Trees are permitted only in conformance with Sections 12.12.040 and 12.12.045.

C) The use of planting strips or drainage swales for the following purposes shall be prohibited:

- 1) The parking or placement of any motor vehicle, recreational equipment, trailer, boat or camper; or
- 2) The placement or storage of any dead vegetation, building materials, mechanical parts or equipment, manufactured goods, or any other items not listed in subsection (a) or (b) above is prohibited. (Ord. 3475 Sec. 5, 2001; Ord. 3000 Sec. 4, 1994.)

12.12.050 PERMISSION TO REMOVE TREES OR SUBSTANTIALLY PRUNE TREES. No tree having a trunk of more than four (4) inches in diameter at a point three (3) feet above ground level shall be substantially pruned or removed from any planting strip,

drainage swale or other public place in the City without permission from the Director.
(Ord. 3475 Sec. 6, 2001; Ord. 3000 Sec. 5, 1994; Ord. 1532 Sec. 4, 1972.)

Revision:

Commercial Tree License.

- A. Any person retained to prune, plant, or remove a street tree or shrub, must be licensed to perform commercial tree work by the City unless such person is supervised by the holder of a license.
- B. A license to perform commercial tree work is issued to each applicant who meets the following qualifications:
 - 1. is, or has an employee who is, an arborist certified through the International Society of Arboriculture;
 - 2. has not been found in violation of any requirements of Chapter 12.12 within the preceding year;
 - 3. maintains liability insurance in the amount established by the director of risk management.
- C. The license expires one year from the date of issuance, or sooner if the liability insurance lapses.
- D. Licenses required by this section are Class III licenses under Chapter PMC Title 12.
- E. The City may revoke the license when the licensee commits any of the following acts or omissions:
 - 1. knowingly violates any of the provisions of Chapter 12.12 or any of the standards established in the arboricultural manual;
 - 2. knowingly combines or conspires with another person by permitting one's license to be used by such other person unless employed by the licensee.

Revocation shall be for a period of one year for the first violation, two years for the second violation, and permanent for the third violation.

12.12.060 ISSUANCE OF PERMIT. Upon approval of an application to plant, substantially prune and/or remove trees and shrubs, the Director shall issue a permit for the work of removing, substantially pruning or planting any tree in a drainage swale or any tree or shrubs lying in a planting strip or other public place.
(Ord. 3475 Sec. 7, 2001; Ord. 3000 Sec. 6, 1994; Ord. 1532 Sec. 5, 1972.)

Revision:

Street Tree Permit Required.

- A. Pruning and Removal of Trees.
No person may perform major pruning of trees, or cause or authorize any person to prune or remove trees, in planting strips, rights-of-way, or other public places without first filing an application and obtaining a street tree pruning/removal permit from the City.

1. Application Data.
The application must state the location, number and kind of trees to be pruned or removed; the kind of maintenance or other work to be done and such other information as the director may find reasonably necessary to a fair determination of whether a permit should be issued.
2. Standards for Issuance.
The director issues the permit if in his or her judgment the proposed work is consistent with the ordinance and the proposed method and workmanship are satisfactory.
3. Time.
Any permit issued shall contain a date of expiration and the work must be completed in the time allowed on the permit.
4. Major Pruning.
The City requires that the pruning be performed by a person licensed by the City pursuant to Section on Commercial Licensing.
- B. Planting of Trees.
No person may plant a tree in any city right-of-ways without first obtaining a street tree permit from the City.
- C. Notice of Completion.
A notice of work completion concerning tree planting, removal, or major pruning must be given by the permit holder within five days to the director for inspection. Inspection shall be completed within ten working days.
- D. Annual Permit for City Departments and Utilities with Easements or Franchises within the Rights-of-Way.
City departments and utilities may apply for an annual permit to perform pruning, planting, or removal of trees within the rights-of-way. The permit application must include an annual plan that identifies work that will be done during the year. The permit holder must file quarterly reports which will identify all work done on street trees and trees in public places.
- E. Emergency Pruning and Removal.
If immediate removal or major pruning is required to protect the health and safety of the public, tree work to mitigate the immediate hazard may be performed without a permit. The director must be notified on the first working day after the tree work is begun and a permit must be obtained. In the case of a declaration of emergency notification may be made within a reasonable time.
- F. The director may decline to issue a permit, or revoke a permit issued, to any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this code.

12.12.070 REMOVAL OF TREES AND SHRUBS - PROCEDURE. The stumps and roots of trees or shrubs shall be removed to a point at least one foot below the top of the adjacent curb or proposed curb grade. If necessary to prevent

regrowth, the remaining roots with an E.P.A. approved substance to prevent future sprouting or growth. Any roots which have disrupted or broken the adjacent street, curb, or sidewalk shall be removed and said street, sidewalk, or curb shall be repaired. The Director may, with concurrence of the Chief of Police and Fire Chief, permit a street to be blocked for a short period of time where suitable detours can be arranged and the public will not be unnecessarily inconvenienced. (Ord. 3000 Sec. 7, 1994; Ord. 1532 Sec. 6, 1972.)

Revision:

Removal of Trees and Shrubs.

- A. The director may authorize removal of or may remove trees and shrubs situated within the rights-of-way whenever one or more of the following criteria are met.
 - 1. The tree or shrub is hazardous or is otherwise in violation of this section.
 - 2. The tree or shrub is damaging public improvements or public utilities and removal is necessary because of the installation of or potential or actual damage to, a sidewalk, parkway, curb, gutter, pavement, sewer line, underground utility, or other municipal improvement.
 - 3. There is infection or infestation of trees or shrubs with a disease or pest detrimental to the growth, health, or life of such trees and which infection or infestation cannot be controlled or removed.
 - 4. The vegetation obstructs rights-of- way.
 - 5. The tree's health is severely degraded because of improper pruning, including severe crown reduction.
- B. When the construction services department determines that vegetation obstructs a public right-of-way, it notifies the director. Unless an emergency requires immediate abatement by the City, the director follows the procedures in Section for pruning or removal.
- C. As a condition of removal, the director requires replacement with trees or shrubs that are appropriate for the location, unless replacement is not possible.
- D. If a tree is to be removed at the order of the director, unless immediate removal is necessary to protect public health and safety, he or she notifies the property owner and tenants thirty days prior to the proposed date of removal. The notice states the reason(s) for the removal and the proposed date of the removal.
- E. For City projects which will require removing one or more trees, the Department will notify the property owner and tenants thirty days prior to the proposed date of removal. A copy of the notice shall also be delivered to the office of neighborhood services within the same time frame.

12.12.080 NUISANCE DECLARED - VIOLATION. (a) All trees, plants, shrubs, grass, brush, weeds or other vegetation, or part thereof, which overhang any sidewalk, street or alley, or which are growing there in such a manner as to obstruct or impair the free and full use of the sidewalk, street or alley by the public are public nuisances. All trees, plants, shrubs, grass, brush, weeds or other vegetation growing or which have grown and died that are found upon any property and which are a fire hazard or otherwise a menace to public health, safety, welfare or order are public nuisances.

(b) Weeds, brush or uncultivated vegetation growing or which has grown generally in an area to a height of twelve inches or more above the ground, or have grown to such an extent to be a menace to public health, safety, welfare or order, are public nuisances. It is the duty of the owner, occupant or person having control of property wherein or whereon any public nuisance described by this section exists to abate the nuisance by destroying, removing or trimming the growth. Weeds, brush or uncultivated vegetation creating a nuisance must be cut as close to the ground as practicable. Cut vegetation that has accumulated in such a manner that it can be readily scattered or blown about by customary winds in such an amount as to menace the public health, safety, welfare or order is a public nuisance. It is a violation for any person to cause, permit or allow a public nuisance as described in this section. (Ord. 3000 Sec. 8, 1994; Ord. 1972 Sec. 4, 1978; Ord. 1532 Sec. 7, 1972.)

Revision: (c)

Tree Risk Management Policy.

The City has an active policy to maintain the safety of people and public lands from potentially hazardous trees. The City will strive to eliminate, in a timely fashion, any tree or shrub deemed hazardous. When resources limit the City's ability to remove high-risk trees, the City will prioritize trees based upon the risk. The standard for rating the degree of hazard of a tree will be the International Society of Arboriculture's twelve-point hazard evaluation system. Initial strategies will focus on removal of high-risk trees

12.12.090 PLANTING - PERMIT REQUIRED - APPROVAL. It shall be unlawful for any person to plant, or allow to be planted in a public right-of-way, pedestrian right-of-way or pedestrian easement, or to substantially prune any tree, shrub or plant without first obtaining a permit from the Director. The species, location, spacing, and number of trees or shrubs shall be approved by the Director prior to the issuance of a permit. It shall be unlawful to plant any tree or large shrub in any planting strip or other public place that has not been approved by the Director. (Ord. 3000 Sec. 9, 1994.)

Revision: 12.12.040, 12.12.050 and 12.12.090 should be combined into one section.

12.12.100 REMOVAL OR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE. Any nuisance as described in Section 12.12.080, may be abated by the City following the process specified in Chapter 9.60. (Ord. 3000 Sec. 10. 1994.)

12.12.110 NOTICE OF RESOLUTION TO ABATE NUISANCE. The resolution mentioned in Section 12.12.100 shall not be passed until the property owner is given at least ten days' notice of the pendency of the proposed resolution. Such notice shall be given by the City Manager or his agent by mailing a copy of the notice to the owner as shown upon the records of the County Treasurer and at the address thereon; and if no owner and address is shown on such records, a copy of the notice shall be posted upon the property, and shall also be published in one issue of the official newspaper. The mailing, posting and publication shall be made at least ten days before the resolution is adopted and proof shall be made by affidavit of the City Manager or his agent filed with the City Clerk. The notice shall describe the property involved and the nature of the hazardous condition or conditions constituting a nuisance or nuisances under this Chapter. (Ord. 1972 Sec. 6, 1978; Ord. 1532 Sec. 10, 1972.)

12.12.120 ABUSE OR MUTILATION OF TREES. Except to abate a nuisance as defined herein, it shall be a violation of this chapter to damage, destroy, or mutilate any tree, shrub, or plant in a public planting strip or any other public place, or to attach or place any rope or wire (other than one used to support a young or broken tree), sign, poster, handbill, or other thing to or on any tree growing in a public place, or to cause or permit any utility wire to come in contact with any such tree, or to allow any gaseous, liquid, or solid substance which is harmful to such trees to come in contact with their roots or leaves; providing, however, that nothing contained herein shall preclude either the owner or occupant of real property from trimming or removing trees, shrubs and plants in the planting strip of such real property in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. For the purpose of this chapter, the term "mutilate" shall have the ordinary meaning and include excessive pruning or trimming which substantially alters the natural shape or habit of a tree, but shall not refer to the removal of dead or damaged branches. (Ord. 3000 Sec. 12, 1994; Ord. 1532 Sec. 11, 1972.)

Revision:

Tree Protection, Conservation and Preservation.

- A. All street and public trees near any excavation, demolition, or construction of any building, structure, street, or utility work, must be sufficiently guarded and protected by those responsible for such work as to minimize potential injury to said trees and to maximize their chance for survival. When street and public trees are near the project, any construction permits issued by the City must be approved by the director, who may require protective measures as specified in the Arboricultural Manual.

- B. No person may destroy, injure, or deface any street tree or tree on public property by any means, including, but not limited to the following methods:
 - 1. impede the free passage of water, air, or fertilizer to the roots of any tree, shrub, or other plant by depositing vehicles, concrete, asphalt, plastic sheeting, or other material detrimental to trees or shrubs on the tree lawn or on the ground near any tree;
 - 2. pour any toxic material on any tree or on the ground near any tree;
 - 3. cause or encourage any fire or burning near or around any tree;
 - 4. severely reduce the tree crown except when pruning of trees under utility wires or obstructing the right-of-way as allowed by a permit issued by the director. Removal or replacement is preferred to severe crown reduction;
 - 5. carve, or attach any sign, poster, notice, or other object, on any tree, or fasten any rope, wire, cable, nails, screws, staples or other device to any tree except as used to support a young or broken tree; however, nothing in this section shall be construed in such a manner that it forbids lighting of a decorative or seasonal nature, provided that such lighting is not attached in such a way as to cause permanent damage to the tree;
 - 6. plant trees reaching an expected mature height of twenty-five feet or more under utility lines.
- C. No person may prevent, delay, or interfere with the director, or his or her designee, or any City employee in the execution or enforcement of the provisions of this article.
- D. Any person responsible for a violation of this section must pay the cost of repairing or replacing any tree or shrub damaged by the violation. The value of trees and shrubs is to be determined in accordance with the latest revision of the Guide for Plant Appraisals as published by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
- E. In addition to remedies under section 12.12.150 PENALTY, violation of this section is a Class 1 civil infraction. The director has the discretion to issue a warning for a first-time violation.

12.12.150 PENALTY. Violation of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars **in addition to the appraised value or cost to repair or cure or method of valuation as determined in the current edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisals.** When violations are of a continuing nature, each day the violation continues shall be a separate violation. (Ord. 3190 Sec. 2, 1996; Ord. 1972 Sec. 9, 1978; Ord. 1532 Sec. 14, 1972.)

APPENDIX B – Potential Landscape Plant List

The plant list below is composed of many species not in the tree population of Pasco. These trees are hardy to the Pasco, and are not natives but will adapt to the area. All will require some degree of supplemental water particularly in the first three years following installation. Diversification and willingness to try new species are the keys to a successful planting program.

Small Trees – Less than 25' mature height for narrow parking strips and under utility lines

Hedge Maple

Acer campestre

Height: 25-35'

Spread: 20-30'

Hardiness: -25

Tree with a dense, round canopy. Leaves are deep green with a yellowish fall color. Extremely adaptable, tolerant of dry soils and compaction. Excellent street tree in residential areas and for use under power lines. Noted for its corky, ridged and furrowed bark.

Amur Maple (treeform)

Acer ginnala

Height: 20'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -50

A small, hardy tree with rounded outline, glossy green leaves changing to shades of yellow and red in fall. Fragrant, but not showy flower. Very adaptable to a wide range of soils and tolerant of some shade.

Miyabe Maple

Acer miyabei

Height: 25-30'

Spread: 20-30'

Hardiness: -30

An upright oval to rounded tree. The leaves are 3 to 5 lobed, dark green with a pale yellow fall color. Tolerates some dryness and prefers full sun. No serious pests and a good choice for a small shading tree.

Pacific Sunset

Shantung Maple

Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Warrenred'

Height: 25'

Spread: 25'

Hardiness: -30

An upright, spreading, rounded crown tree with a regular branching pattern having dark green, glossy leaves and an outstanding yellow-orange to bright red fall color. A hardy tree that has great potential for urban areas. Red

Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance' (treeform)

Height: 20'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -30

Tree form of serviceberry with an upright spreading crown, white flowers and a reliable, bright red fall color. The fruit is edible. Tolerates some drought.

Cumulus Allegheny Serviceberry

Amelanchier laevis 'Cumulus' (treeform)

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -30

A serviceberry with a distinct upright and oval tree habit, fleecy white flowers in spring and a yellowish to orange-scarlet fall color. Smooth gray bark.

American Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana

Height: 25'

Spread: 25'

Hardiness: -40

A small tree with an irregular spreading habit, with a rounded outline. Dark green leaves change to yellow, orange and scarlet in the fall. Smooth, gray, irregular twisting bark adds interest in winter. Will grow in heavy shade and wet soils.

Lavalle Hawthorn

Crataegus x lavalley

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -40

A small, dense oval canopy tree with shiny dark green foliage turning to bronzy copper-red in the fall. Usually thornless or with small one inch thorns. Quite free of rust and very adaptable.

Thicket Hawthorn

'Ohio Pioneer'

Crataegus punctata var. inermis

Height: 20 - 30'

Spread: 25 - 35'

Hardiness: -20

Broad-rounded tree, low branching usually becoming wider than tall at maturity. Thornless variety with excellent vigor. Foliage is gray green, contrasted by abundant white flowers in spring and dark red fruits in September and October. Fruits are usually persistent adding interest in winter.

European Euonymus Euonymus europaeus

Height: 15-30'

Spread: 10-20'

Hardiness: -30

A narrowly upright tree in youth broadening as it ages with a rounded outline when mature. Early leaf out with a flat dark green color turning from yellow to reddish purple in fall. Fruits ripen pink to red in September and are quite attractive.

Amur Maackia Maackia amurensis

Height: 25'

Spread: 25'

Hardiness: -25

A small round headed tree. Leaves emerge a silvery gray and gradually become dark green. Fragrant pale white flowers light the tree in July and August. Bark peels with maturity exposing a shiny amber to brown color, becoming curly in texture. Prefers moist, well drained soil, but is quite adaptable to environmental conditions.

Merril Loebner Magnolia Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'

Height: 30'

Spread: 30'

Hardiness: -30

An upright habit becoming round with age. Leaves are thick and rigid, dark green and turn yellow in fall. Flowering peaks in April, where the tree resembles a white cloud covered with fragrant snowy blossoms. A vigorous grower and cherished landscape tree.

Yulan magnolia Magnolia denudata

Height: 35'

Spread: 30'

Hardiness: -30

Tree with spreading branches somewhat irregular, producing an informal outline. Leaves are thick and resilient turning yellow in fall. Flowers are

fragrant, white and 4-6 inches wide, blooming in spring. New nursery stock.

Galaxy Magnolia Magnolia x 'Galaxy'

Height: 20 - 25'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -20

A tree form magnolia with a strong central leader and pyramidal to oval shape. The foliage is lustrous green and flowers are large, 8 to 10 inches wide, blooming in spring on bare stems, pink outside and white inside. Good selection for a landscape or street where space is limited or confined.

Royal Star Magnolia Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'

Height: 20'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -30

A hardy, compact, rounded tree with deep green foliage and yellow fall color. The large fragrant flowers bloom in early spring, before the leaves break. An excellent ornamental tree for small sites in urban landscapes.

Flowering Crabapples Malus sp. (Red Flowers) Hardiness: -20 (-30)

'Adams'

Height: 20'

Spread: 20'

Dense and rounded symmetrical habit. Pink flowers, red persistent fruit.

'Amazam' American Masterpiece

Height: 25'

Spread: 18 - 20'

Pyramidal habit. Bright red leaves emerge and mature to dark maroon. Brilliant red flowers change to unique pumpkin orange fruits in fall that persist through winter.

'Bechtel' Klehm's

Improved Crab

Height: 15 - 20'

Spread: 15 - 20'

Rounded form, dense dark green foliage, turning orange to orange red in fall. Large double pink flowers cover the tree in spring. Improved strain for disease resistance. Seldom fruits, very tidy tree.

'Centzam' Centurion

Crabapple

Height: 20'

Spread: 15'

Narrow upright habit, spreading slightly with maturity. Purple emerging leaves changing to bronze-green. Rose-red flowers ripen to bright red fruits persisting through the winter.

'Prairifire' Prairifire

Crabapple

Height: 20'

Spread: 20'

Upright spreading habit becoming rounded. Reddish stems with foliage changing from purple to red hued green. Excellent color change from crimson buds to dark pink flowers to deep red fruits which persist through winter.

Flowering Crabapples Malus sp. (White Flowers) Hardiness: -20 (-30)

'Adirondack'

Height: 18'

Spread: 10'

Densely upright inverted cone shape. The cut of this cultivar combined with an overabundant white flowers in spring makes this a "standard" to which other flowering crabs are compared. Bright red fruits carry interest through winter.

'Hargozam' Harvest

Gold Crab

Height: 25'

Spread: 15'

Upright, moderately columnar habit. White flowers in spring are but a precursor to the golden fruits which adorn this tree through winter making it a show stopper in the landscape.

Professor Sprenger'

Height: 20'

Spread: 20'

Stark upright habit makes for a larger more stately looking tree than other crabs. Red buds bloom white with pink tones ripening to orange-red fruits and endure on the noble frame through winter.

'Sentinel'

Height: 20'

Spread: 12'

Vase shaped, an unusual form for a crab makes its mark as an excellent street tree under power lines. Flowers are white with a touch of pink, fragrant, with bright red fruits that carry through the winter.

'Spring Snow'

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Dense and oval shaped, quite large for a flowering crab. Flowers are white and sterile, the tree is without fruit and is an excellent addition to the landscape where dropping fruits would be objectionable.

'Sutyzam' Sugar Tyme

Crabapple

Height: 18'

Spread: 15'

Upright spreading with a somewhat irregular oval outline. Great informal character, smothered in sweet white flowers in spring. Fruits are wine red and persist through winter.

Golden Raindrops

Crabapple

Malus transitoria**'Schmidtleaf'**

Height: 20'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -20

Upright vase shaped habit. Very unusual cherry, with a delicate appearance, slender branches are draped in uniquely cut glossy green leaves. An abundance of small white flowers ripen to tiny bright yellow fruits which hang like drops of rain from this elegant tree.

Persian Parrotia**Parrotia persica**

Height: 20 - 30'

Spread: 15 - 25'

Hardiness: -20

Small single stemmed tree with upright to wide spreading branches, oval outline. Pink to purple emerging leaves blend to glossy green and turn a beautiful succession of yellow to orange to red in fall. An excellent selection for streets and landscapes, given size, color display and remarkable resistance to pests and disease.

Summer Glow Bird Cherry**Prunus padus 'DTR 117'**

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -20

Low growing tree with a slightly wandering leader and curving branches. Leafs early, emerging green and maturing to reddish purple, turning darker purple in fall. White flowers are draped about the tree in dangling clusters. Small red fruits are harvested by birds. Excellent urban tree for areas where space is limited.

Cascade Snow Cherry**Prunus 'Berry'**

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -20

Upright spreading vase form. Large pure white flowers cover this tree in spring followed by glossy dark green foliage which turns yellowish to bronze-orange in fall. This cultivar has shown an increased resistance to diseases that affect other ornamental cherries.

Sargent Cherry**Prunus sargentii**

Height: 30'

Spread: 30'

Hardiness: -30

Upright spreading branches forming a rounded crown. Pink flowers clusters usher in spring, followed by large dark green leaves which, in fall, change to a striking mix of bronze and orange-red. The bark is a beautiful mahogany color and holds year round interest. One of the hardier ornamental cherries.

Columnar Sargent Cherry**Prunus sargentii****'Columnaris'**

Height: 35'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -30

Upright, columnar to narrowly vase shaped at maturity. Flowers, foliage and bark with the same attractive qualities as the species. The narrow habit lends itself for street tree use.

Prairie Gem Pear**Pyrus ussuriensis****'Mordak'**

Height: 25'

Spread: 20'

Hardiness: -30

Densely branched and compact tree with a round canopy. Leaves are bright green, thick and leathery turning golden yellow in fall. White flowers blanket the tree in early spring. Excellent pear for urban plantings.

Ivory Silk Lilac**Syringa reticulata****'Ivory Silk'**

Height: 25'

Spread: 15'

Hardiness: -20

Tree form lilac, oval and compact with upward curving branches. Foliage is dark green, flowering when young. Displays large white flower clusters in early July.

Medium Trees – 25 to 50' mature height

Fairview Maple

Acer plantanoides

'Fairview'

Height: 45'
Spread: 35'
Hardiness: -30
Upright oval form, slightly tapered. An improved 'Schwedler' (red-leaf) type, more narrow and upright. Leaves emerging garnet purple and mature to bronze-green. Care should be taken not to encourage diseases and pests by overuse of Maple cultivars.

Parkway Maple

Acer plantanoides

'Columnarbroad'

Height: 40'
Spread: 25'
Hardiness: -40
Narrow oval form with a good central leader. Leaves are dark green and turn yellow in fall. Very hardy Norway cultivar and an excellent maple for city use due to its narrow shape and well behaved branching. A healthy tree performs well along wide streets and corridors of green. Be cautious about overuse.

Emerald Queen Maple

Acer plantanoides

'Emerald Queen'

Height: 50'
Spread: 40'
Hardiness: -30
Forms a well shaped, dense, oval habit with upright spreading branches. A excellent green-leafed cultivar for Urban planting. Can tolerate environmental extremes and has consistent yellow fall color.

Superform Maple

Acer plantanoides

'Superform'

Height: 45'
Spread: 40'
Hardiness: -30
Broadly oval to rounded form. As the name suggests this tree was selected for its symmetrical and uniform growth. Leaves are green with yellow fall color. The trunk is straight and develops an excellent branch structure, very formal and solid looking maple.

Sycamore Maple

Acer pseudoplatanus

Height: 40'
Spread: 30'
Hardiness: -30
Upright spreading branches and a slightly irregular rounded crown. Leaves are dark green with no discoloration on the lower surface. Adaptable to a variety of environmental conditions, poor soils and exposed sites. Makes an excellent, informal street tree.

Spaethii Sycamore Maple

Acer pseudoplatanus

'Atropurpureum'

Height: 40'
Spread: 30'
Hardiness: -20
Oval habit with upright spreading branches. Mature leaves are dark green above and deep purple below. A striking contrast specimen with good tolerance to exposure and adaptable to soil types. Fall color of little significance.

Armstrong Maple

Acer rubrum

'Armstrong'

Height: 45 - 55'
Spread: 15'
Hardiness: -30
Rapidly growing columnar tree. Leaves light green turning orange in fall. The bark becomes a beautiful silver-gray as the tree matures. Widely utilized in urban plantings where space is limited for spreading types.

Bowhall Maple

Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'

Height: 40'
Spread: 15'
Hardiness: -30
Tightly formed columnar cultivar. An excellent selection for street plantings. Nice contrast to broader species with medium green foliage. Smaller and slower to mature than 'Armstrong' with better fall color.

Northwood Maple

Acer rubrum

Height: 40'
Spread: 35'
Hardiness: -40
Broadly oval to rounded shape. Foliage is medium green. The tree can tolerate harsher winters than most, but fall color is not as reliable as other Red Maples. The trunk is rectilinear with strong branch connections. Selected from the University of Minnesota.

Red Sunset Maple**Acer rubrum****'Franksred'**

Height: 45'

Spread: 35'

Hardiness: -30

Hailed as one of the best Red Maple cultivars. Trees have vigorous and symmetrical growth, developing into pyramidal to oval forms. Good branch angles display dark green leaves transforming to brilliant shades of red and orange in Fall.

Black Alder**Alnus glutinosa**

Height: 40 - 50'

Spread: 30 - 35'

Hardiness: -30

Fast growing tree with a broadly pyramidal habit, somewhat irregular. Dark green leaves change to yellow in the fall. These trees thrive near water and perform well in poor soils. Good tree for an alternative to willows and other poplars. The 'Pyramidalis' cultivar has an excellent narrow form and recommended for confined space areas.

European Hornbeam**Carpinus betulus**

Height: 25 - 40'

Spread: 25 - 35'

Hardiness: -20

Pyramidal shape, quite dense with dark green leaves. Fall color is usually yellow but during cold winters can turn dark red. Heat and drought resistant.

'Fastigiata', a columnar cultivar, is taller, but only spreads 15', making it preferable for confined urban spaces.

American Yellowwood**Cladrastis lutea**

Height: 30 - 50'

Spread: 40 - 55'

Hardiness: -20

Round tree, often wider than tall. Leaves are bright green, resembling those of English Walnut and turn brilliant to golden yellow in Fall. The bark is smooth and gray much like a Beech. The name derived from the color of the heartwood. Terrific displays of white flowers with a sweet fragrance in May and June.

Turkish Filbert or**Hazel****Corylus colurna**

Height: 50'

Spread: 30'

Hardiness: -20

Broadly pyramidal, somewhat compact. Dark green foliage with exfoliating bark when mature. Fall color of little significance. Tolerates environmental extremes and conditions exhibiting stress in other trees. No serious pest or disease problems. Stately and formal character, excellent for urban plantings.

Blue Ash**Fraxinus****quadrangulata**

Height: 40 - 50'

Spread: 30 - 35'

Hardiness: -20

Broadly oval, sometimes irregular outlined tree. Leaves are dark green and turn yellow in fall. Bluish square stems and plate-like or shaggy bark on the trunk make this an exceptional tree for winter interest.

European Beech**Fagus sylvatica**

Height: 40 - 50'

Spread: 15 - 40'

Hardiness: -20

Stately tree, narrowly compact to densely pyramidal to broadly oval, branching close to the ground. Leaf color varies dramatically between cultivars. It is said that the

right cultivar of this tree can enhance any landscape. Care should be used with planting lower branching trees to avoid creating a traffic nuisance.

'Fastigiata'**Fastigate Beech**

Trees deep green, tight form makes it one of the most striking columnar trees.

'Riversii' Rivers**Purple Beech**

Broadly oval habit, foliage has striking purple shades, spring through summer.

'Zlatia'**Golden Beech**

Upright pyramidal habit, young leaves are yellow maturing to golden green.

White Ash**Fraxinus americana**

Height: 45 - 55'

Spread: 30 - 40'

Hardiness: -25

A variety of forms usually oval. Bark is ash-gray to grayish-brown aging with diamond furrows with slender ridges. Leaves are pinnately compound with a range of green and a variety of fall colors. Most cultivars have been selected or bred with disease and pest resistant characteristics. The trees are widely used and make good selections for urban plantings.

'Autumn Purple'

Rounded habit, purple fall color. Signature purple ash.

'Champaign County'

Dense oval habit, yellow fall color. Thick trunk and strong branches.

'Rosehill'

Upright oval habit, bronze red fall color.

Strong central leader.

Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Height: 45 - 50'
Spread: 25 - 35'
Hardiness: -30

A variety of forms usually oval. Bark is ash-gray to grayish-brown aging with diamond furrows with slender ridges. Leaves have a range of green and yellow fall color. Cultivars have been selected or bred with disease and pest resistant characteristics, the tendency towards irregular growth has been reduced as well. The trees are widely used and make good selections for urban plantings. Care should be taken not to encourage diseases and pests by overuse of any tree species.

'Bergeson'

Strong, upright growth, oval. Tends to be smaller in size.

'Cimmaron'

Narrow oval habit, Glossy green foliage, brick red fall color

'Patmore'

Symmetrical branching, oval canopy. Yellow in fall.

'Summit'

Uniform branching, narrowly oval with a good leader. Yellow fall color.

Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo Biloba

Height: 40 - 55'
Spread: 15 - 35'
Hardiness: -25

Young trees are irregularly shaped, but finish broadly symmetrical. Usually all marketed trees are male due to the offensive smell of the female trees in fruit. The leaves are uniquely lobed and bright green on both sides, changing to bright to golden yellow in fall. Having outlived most of its enemies Ginkgo is a fine specimen for urban planting.

'Autumn Gold'

Very uniform and balanced pyramidal tree. Spreading at maturity.

'Magyar'

Narrow pyramidal form with a strong central leader. Well spaced branches.

'Princeton Sentry'

Narrow tapering growth almost columnar. Tallest of the three.

Honeylocust

Gleditsia

Height: 35 - 45'
Spread: 35 - 40'
Hardiness: -20

Usually a tree with a squat trunk and open spreading branches. Cultivars are thornless, or have very few thorns. Often overused in landscapes which can promote pest and disease problems.

'Halka'

Heavy caliper and full even crown with an oval form. Yellow in fall.

'Moraine'

Rapid growth with a vase shape and rounded outline. Golden fall color.

'Shademaster'

Irregular vase with rectangular outline. Good form for street use. Yellow in fall.

'Skyline'

Broadly pyramidal, good branch angles. Form lends itself to urban design.

American Sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Height: 45 - 55'
Spread: 25 - 35'
Hardiness: -20

Regular pyramidal form when young maturing into a pleasing symmetrical rounded crown. Leaves are a unique, star shape, dark glossy green upper and silver green lower surfaces, persisting late with beautiful fall colors of yellow, purple and red tones. Some problems with fruit debris, but a beautiful addition to a landscape.

Tupelo

Nyssa sylvatica

Height: 30 - 40'
Spread: 20 - 35'
Hardiness: -20

Also known as Black Gum, Sour Gum and Pepperidge. In youth the tree is pyramidal, but becomes rounded or oval as it ages. Leaves are glossy green and fall color is excellent, turning bright yellow, orange coppery red, or purple. Tolerates poor drainage and some drought. Makes a great park or street tree for residential areas.

American

Hophornbeam

Ostrya virginiana

Height: 30 - 45'
Spread: 25'
Hardiness: -30

Rounded oval shape made up of slender branches, sometimes arching up or down. Leaves are bright green turning yellow to brown in fall often persisting adding winter interest along with the hop like fruits. Tolerates dry conditions and free of major disease and insect problems.

Amur Corktree

Phellodendron amurense

Height: 30 - 45'
Spread: 40 - 50'
Hardiness: -30

Broadly spreading tree, leaves deep to lustrous green with a brief display of yellow or bronze in fall. The bark of mature trees is unusual and quite striking. Remarkably free of pests, pH adaptable, tolerant to drought and pollution making it a great urban tree if given enough space to fill out.

'Macho' Macho Corktree

Male, free of seed litter. Thick leathery leaves on stout branches.

Sawtooth Oak
Quercus acutissima

Height: 40 - 50'
 Spread: 50 - 60'
 Hardiness: -20

Tree typically develops a widely spreading and dense canopy that is rounded at maturity. May need protection in youth, but once established the trees handle harsh winters well. Emerging leaves are brilliant yellow and fall color is bronze. Deeply ridged and furrowed bark adds winter interest. Lacks pest and disease problems. The only detractor for street tree use is acorn debris.

Chinkapin Oak
Quercus muehlenbergii

Height: 40 - 50'
 Spread: 50 - 60'
 Hardiness: -15

In youth the tree is rounded and somewhat irregular, but gains stature and elegance with maturity. The leaves are indented to slightly lobed, lustrous yellow green turning to various shades of yellow to orangish brown in fall. Somewhat difficult to transplant and dislikes alkali soils, but once established it performs well.

Korean Mountainash
Sorbus alnifolia

Height: 40 - 50'
 Spread: 20 - 30'
 Hardiness: -30

Form changing from pyramidal to rounded outline at maturity. Leaves differing from other mountain ashes, look more beech like, as does the trunk. Striking tree with an excellent combination of form, foliage, flowers, fruit and bark. Considered the best of the Mountain Ashes.

American Linden
Tilia americana

Height: 35 - 50'
 Spread: 20 - 35'
 Hardiness: -40

Tall stately trees, cultivars generally smaller in size especially when used in urban areas. Leaves are generally 4 to 8 inches long and about as wide in a range of green shades. Bark is gray to brown with narrow lateral furrows. The wood is soft and easily pruned, but is elastic enough to handle most weather extremes. These trees will entirely block the sun in their shadow so place them appropriately.

'Boulevard'

Dense, narrow pyramidal habit with ascending branches. Yellow in fall.

'Legend'

Rounded pyramidal habit, yellow fall color.

'Lincoln'

Slender, upright and compact form with light green leaves, 25' by 15' in 25 years.

'Redmond'

Full pyramidal form, uniform with large leaves and red branches, winter interest.

Littleleaf Linden
Tilia cordata

Height: 40 - 45'
 Spread: 45'
 Hardiness: -30

Trees are pyramidal, rounding with maturity. Leaves are generally smaller, 2 to 3 inches long and wide, (except Glenleven) finely serrated and turn yellow in fall. Trunks are usually straight and bark smooth. Likes well drained alkali soils, but pH adaptable and tolerates pollution well. Makes an excellent selection for any urban planting.

'Chancellor'

Fastigate in youth, becoming pyramidal with age. Good branch development.

'Corzam' Corinthian Linden

Narrowly pyramidal, 15' spread. Yellow in fall. Excellent tree for limited space.

'Glenleven'
Glenleven Linden

Fast growing with a straight trunk, leaves twice the size of 'Greenspire'

'Greenspire'

Single straight leader, good branch angle. Tolerates difficult conditions.

'Olympic'

Very symmetrical pyramid form, better branching than some other cultivars.

Sterling Silver Linden
Tilia tomentosa
'Sterling'

Height: 45'
 Spread: 35'

Hardiness: -20

Upright pyramidal form with a superior branching frame, smooth bark and straight trunk make it a very appealing tree for all seasons. Furry green leaves, silvery white underside, turn yellow in fall. Shows distinction from Tilia cordata cultivars and is an excellent addition to the Linden family.

Athena Chinese Elm
Ulmus parvifolia 'Emerl'

Height: 30'
 Spread: 35'
 Hardiness: -20

Tree with a broadly rounded shape with arching branches. Flowers inconspicuous, masked by the glossy green leaves, changing to yellowish purple in fall. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis. Tolerates poor soils and dry or wet conditions making it an excellent selection for urban plantings.

Kentucky Coffeetree **Gymnocladus dioica**

Height: 50 - 65'
Spread: 40 - 50'
Hardiness: -30
Sharply ascending branches, rising to form a narrow oval crown. The bark is unique, developing on young stems. Spring leaves are late to emerge, their pinks and purples are a nice contrast to greening trees. Seldom bothered by pests or disease, pollution tolerant and strong, upright growth make this an excellent street tree.

Butternut **Juglans cinerea**

Height: 40 - 60'
Spread: 30 - 50'
Hardiness: -30
Round topped tree with wide spreading crown of large horizontal branches and stout laterals. Leaves are dark green and woolly, white ridges and gray furrows make up the mature bark. Fruit debris may be a nuisance. Performs well in the rocky, dry and limestone based soils, a prevalent soil type in Spokane. Usable as Boulevard and Park tree.

Swamp White Oak **Quercus bicolor**

Height: 50 - 60'
Spread: 40 - 50'
Hardiness: -25
A broad openly branching tree with rounded crown on a short trunk. Leaves are smoothly lobed, leathery and dark green, changing to orange and yellow-brown in fall. Better transplant success than White Oak and does well in wet sites. Useful as a Park or Boulevard tree, acorns can be a nuisance.

Shingle Oak **Quercus imbricaria**

Height: 50'
Spread: 40'
Hardiness: -20
Pyramidal form when young, maturing to a rounded habit. Leaves lacking lobes, wavy, bright glossy green changing from yellowish to rusty red in fall. Tolerates dry conditions and has small acorns making it an excellent tree for streets and other urban sites.

Chestnut Oak **Quercus prinus**

Height: 50 - 60'
Spread: 50 - 60'
Hardiness: -20
Rounded and dense irregular spreading canopy. Leaves are bluntly and shallowly toothed, dark yellow-green turning orange-yellow to yellow-brown in fall. Performs well in dry, rocky and lime based soils, a prevalent soil type in Spokane. Great informal character, good for Parks and Boulevards where acorn debris can be managed.

English Oak **Quercus robur**

Height: 50'
Spread: 40'
Hardiness: -20
Short and stout tree with a large rounded crown of open thick branches, somewhat irregular. Leaves are variably lobed, dark green upper and pale green lower surfaces. Adapts to soils and climates types well.

'Fastigiata'

Skyrocket Oak

Narrow oval form, uniform and stately, excellent for confined sites.

'Michround'

The Westminster Globe Oak is very uniform and symmetrical tree.

Red Oak **Quercus rubra**

Height: 50 - 60'
Spread: 45 - 50'
Hardiness: -30
Broad headed tree with a rounded crown. Leaves are sharply toothed dark green and turning brilliant to deep red in fall. Rapidly growing and readily transplanted giving it advantages over other Oaks for use in urban landscapes.

Shumard Oak **Quercus shumardii**

Height: 40 - 60'
Spread: 40 - 60'
Hardiness: -15
Pyramidal form, becoming upright spreading and broadly oval. Sharply cut dark green foliage with reliable red fall color. Adapts to soil conditions and is drought tolerant. One of the better transplanting oaks.

Japanese Zelkova **Zelkova serrata**

Height: 40 - 60'
Spread: 30 - 50'
Hardiness: -20
Vase habit rounding with maturity. Leaves toothed like elm (same family), usually dark green with a choice of fall color, depending on the cultivar. Bark color and texture is of interest from youth to maturity. All cultivars are resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. Beetle damage also appears to be less problematic. Handsome trees, excellent for urban landscapes and streets.

'Green Vase'

Fast growing, graceful vase form, dapple shade tree. Orange in fall.

'Halka'

Widening vase, with large feathery branches. Yellow in fall.

'Village Green'

Broad vase to rounded form, very vigorous. Rust red in fall.

LARGE TREES – 50' OR LARGER AT MATURE HEIGHT

Catalpa **Catalpa speciosa**

Height: 60 – 90'
Spread: 60 – 75'
Hardiness: -30
Narrow, oval-upright, open and irregular habit with light to medium green foliage. Coarse texture in all seasons. Showy, white flowers in June. Drought tolerant tree.

Hackberry **Celtis occidentalis**

Height: 50 - 75' (100')
Spread: 40 - 50'
Hardiness: -50
Cold tolerant tree will uncommonly obtain heights of 100 feet, but in urban settings usually does not exceed 60'. Rounded or vase shaped crown with graceful splaying of the branches. No spectacular foliage or flower display, more the trees unique character and ability to tolerate adverse conditions that make it an excellent choice for a Park or Boulevard.

Tulip Tree **Liriodendron tulipifera**

Height: 70 - 90'
Spread: 35 - 50'
Hardiness: -20
Tree develops quickly with a tall straight trunk, several large sinuous branches develop a narrow oval frame. The leaves actually appear tulip like medium green changing to yellow and golden in autumn.

Cucumbertree **Magnolia** **Magnolia acuminata**

Height: 50 - 80'
Spread: 40 - 80'
Hardiness: -25
Pyramidal growth habit when young aging to a broad-rounded outline with massive spreading branches often arching towards the ground. Foliage is dark green, flowers are smaller than some magnolias, but in abundance. Makes a great tree for parks, golf courses and other open areas, where it can have room to spread.

Black Walnut **Juglans nigra**

Height: 50 - 75' (100')
Spread: 50 - 75'
Hardiness: -20
Develops a rounded well formed crown that is devoid of branches a third to two thirds the way up the tree. Leaves are finer than Bitternut and less furry. Bark is brown to grayish black and roughly diamond shaped. May inhibit the growth of other plants near the site. Tolerates dry conditions and can be used for streets where ground clearance is needed, but performs best when used for Parks and Boulevards, due to dropping fruit.

Bloodgood London **Planetree** **Platanus x acerifolia** **'Bloodgood'**

Height: 50 - 80'

Spread: 40 - 60'
Hardiness: -15
Broadly pyramidal, rounding with thick spreading branches at maturity. Large basal spread. Large maple like leaves turn yellow in fall. Bark is peeling creating a brown/cream mottling with year round interest. Better resistance to anthracnose disease than other sycamores but still can be a problem if trees are over used.

White Oak **Quercus alba**

Height: 60 - 80'
Spread: 50 - 70'
Hardiness: -30
Juvenile shape is pyramidal maturing with a broad and majestic crown. Leaves are bluntly lobed, dark green to blue-green. Autumn color varies from brown to red. A challenge to transplant and establish, but worth the effort.

Bur Oak **Quercus macrocarpa**

Height: 55 - 80'
Spread: 50 - 70'
Hardiness: -40
Weakly pyramidal or oval to start, developing into a large broad-rounded tree with a massive trunk. Foliage is partially lobed, dark green above and grayish below, turning yellow-brown to purplish in fall. Corky bark on smaller branches adds interest. Adapts to a wide range of soil types, drought and pollution tolerant, makes an excellent tree for urban areas where acorn debris can be managed.

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Appendix B

Pasco Parks Inventory and Recommendations for Improvements

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Contents

Major Issues

Safety

Accessibility

Maintenance

Demand

Specific Park Inventory, Conditions And Recommendations

Gesa Baseball Stadium / Softball Complex

Cable Bridge Park

Capital Park

Casa Del Sol Park

Centennial Park

Chiawana Park

City View Cemetery

Desert Dunes Park

Heritage Park

Highland Park

Island Park

Kurtzman Park and Splash Pad

Liberty Park

Library Park

Lincoln Park

Lucas Park

Mariposa Park

McGee Park

Memorial Park and Pool

Mercier Park

Peanuts Park

Richardson Park

Riverview Park

Road 36 Soccer Fields

Schlagel Park

Sunny Meadows Park

Sun Willows Golf Course

Sylvester Park

Vintage Park

Volunteer Park

Wade Park

Martin Luther King Community Center

City Hall Activity Center

Trail Systems

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

The Studio Cascade, MT-LA team met with the City of Pasco staff members concerning existing park facilities, conditions, concerns and elementary school playground.

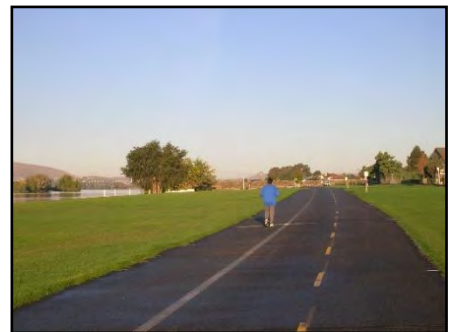
This assessment is based on a tour of the individual parks and conversations with Parks staff. It is intended to provide an overview of the existing conditions in Pasco Parks. Conditions considered include:

- Overall Condition
 - Excellent, Good, Average, or Poor based on: plant material, vandalism, ADA access, field and court conditions, and playgrounds.
- Playgrounds
- Fields and Courts
- Pools and Support Facilities
- Parking and Access
- Irrigation Systems
- Recommended improvements

During the tour of the parks several major issues were identified. The Major Issues included:

Safety

- Some basketball courts surfacing that is in need of repair or resurfacing. Cracks in basketball and tennis courts are potential hazards.
- Soccer fields have worn turf and erosion at goals and near center field resulting in an uneven playing surface.
- Sight lines in and around parks need to be assessed, especially at Centennial and Cable Bridge Parks. Pasco parks department should consider working with Pasco Police to identify major sight line and safety issues.
- Assess the safety at all parks, remove trip hazards, such as those seen at Desert Dunes Park and others.
- Lighting and Electrical. Several older parks will require extensive review of the electrical service and condition of lights



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Accessibility

- Many of the existing the parks are not fully accessible, lacking pathways to key amenities. Many play equipment areas do not have an accessible route serving the equipment.
- Many of the parks are in need improvements in accessibility to site amenities such as drinking fountains, picnic shelters, play courts, barbeques tables and benches.



Maintenance

- Renovation of surfacing is needed for some courts and other paved activity areas.
- Basketball hoops have been damaged by users hanging on the rims.
- Graffiti and vandalism evident on many park features such as picnic tables, park signs, play equipment and other areas. Concrete picnic tables should be replaced with expanded metal tables to reduce writing surfaces. Crawl tubes current target of vandalism and should be removed from play structures.
- Many site amenities are broken, damaged, or aged. Drinking fountains, benches, garbage cans, signs and other site furnishings need to be replaced if broken or decaying. Examples of this can be seen at: McGee, Centennial, Memorial, and Lucas parks, among others.
- Maintenance of plant material and trees is necessary. Many shrubs and trees are dead or dying and in need of replacement.
- Consider the implementation of irrigation systems throughout the parks that are connected to weather stations and moisture sensors to reduce overwatering.
- Consider the installation of pet waste disposal areas at locations where problems are noticed or complaints occurs.



Demand

- Current demand for play fields, soccer fields in particular is much higher than current fields can accommodate. Road 36 Soccer Fields can see around 900 people for a weekend tournament on four fields. Deterioration of fields is very apparent.
- Increased demand for extended hours of field use results in a need for field lighting.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Gesa Baseball Stadium / Soccer Complex / Softball Complex

65 acres

6520 Homerun Road

Professional minor league stadium, 4,000 seats, 1,000 car parking lot, concession and restroom areas, lit for night games, 15 field soccer complex, restroom/concessions, picnic/playground, staging areas. Softball complex is 28 acres with six softball fields, concession building with restrooms, water playground, playground, lit for night games, two sand volleyball courts, RV parking and parking on 3.3 acres.

Overall Condition

The baseball complex (1995) is generally in good overall condition. There are ongoing maintenance issues that include replacement of damaged curb in parking lots.

The soccer complex (1994) is generally in good overall condition. The turf was in very good shape with little damage. Late season conditions should be evaluated to modify maintenance practices as necessary. Soccer goals, irrigation heads, valve boxes and other constructed elements should be inspected at least twice a year to check for damage, protrusions and trip hazards.

The softball complex (2000) is in very good condition overall. The fields, turf and facilities have been well maintained and there are no major renovation issues.

Playgrounds

The playground associated with the soccer complex is currently not ADA accessible and requires maintenance of safety surfacing, such as replacing bark and removing bark from nearby sidewalks.

Fields

No major issues.

Support Facilities

No major issues.

Parking and Access

Parking lot signage could be improved.

Irrigation Systems

No major issues.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Recommended improvements

- Improve entry signage and directional control signage within parking lots.
- Establish a tree replacement program.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Cable Bridge Park

1 acre

1310 South 10th Avenue

Historical Monument describing the old bridge that was replaced by the Cable Bridge. Pathway and trail connection to the River Trail.

Overall Condition

Average overall condition with minor routine maintenance need for walks, shrub areas, trees and litter pickup. Address broken stone memorial. Topography gives potential for hiding areas.

Playgrounds

Not Applicable

Fields

Not Applicable

Support Facilities

Walking trail, interpretive signage, and bike racks.

Parking and Access

Limited parking and access. Potential for major trailhead to access the levee trail system connecting up and down stream to Sacajawea State Park and Chiawana County Park.

Irrigation Systems

Adequate. A new irrigation controller has been installed.

Recommended Improvements

- Tree replacement
- Replace broken stone memorial.
- Trailhead improvements for connection to the River Trail. Installation of trailhead kiosk with maps and trail information.
- Install lighting at trailhead.
- Bicycle services – possible air compressor for filling tires.
- Interpretive signage as component of overall River Trail interpretive signage program.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Capital Park

5520 Salem Drive

This is a newer neighborhood park with two half basketball courts, picnic shelters, an ADA drinking fountain, open play fields and several playground structures.

Overall Condition

Condition of the park is excellent.

Playgrounds

The playground area is all ADA accessible including ramps down into the fall zone surfacing and good sidewalk access. There is a tot structure, an older kid structure, and an area containing swings, parallel bars, merry-go-round and other climbing units.

Fields

The turf areas are in good condition.

Support Facilities

Two 16X16 shelters are accessible and have trash cans available. Picnic tables are replaced seasonally.

Parking and Access

Parking is all on street, but very adequate for informal park usage.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is functioning well at this time.

Recommended Improvements

- Need wayfinding signage and park sign
- Check the depth of the safety surfacing material under all playground structures



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Casa Del Sol Park

5 acres

4802 Laredo Dr.

New Neighborhood Park with basketball court, picnic shelters, playground, restroom, volleyball court, and a walking trail.

Overall Condition

Overall condition of park is excellent.

Playgrounds

Playground is new and in good condition. Division of equipment by age appropriation is good and ADA ramps are present.

Fields

Basketball courts in very good condition. Adjustable hoops and surfacing new, court lines in good condition.

Support Facilities

Supporting facilities include picnic shelters, playground, tether ball, and portable toilet with shelter.

Parking and Access

Parking is limited to on street. Access is adequate however connection to adjacent houses to the south by path or trail would be beneficial.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate. Review head and fertilizer coverage.

Recommended Improvements

- Develop a trail to connect houses to the south.
- Remove trip hazard (metal post cut to 4" above concrete).
- Connect second picnic shelter by path for ADA accessibility



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Centennial Park

2 Acres

North 5th Avenue and West Perl Street

Amenities in this park include a playground, picnic area, swings, drinking fountain, an open play turf area, small path and basketball court

Overall Condition

The park is in good condition overall. It appears to get heavy use and many elements show wear. Vandalism, such as damage to amenities like drinking fountains and picnic shelters, as well as graffiti has been a major issue.

Playgrounds

The playground is in average condition. Issues include lack of an accessible route from the sidewalk to the playground, seating and vandalism in the form of writing and graffiti.

Fields/Courts

Existing basketball court appears to be well used and is located well away from the playground to minimize conflicts. Court has been recently renovated.

Support Facilities

Picnic shelters and benches are a target for vandalism. The shelter has holes in the roof, many bent roof slats, and graffiti on posts. Drinking fountain is not ADA accessible and lacks sidewalk access.

Parking and Access

On-street parking only, adequate for size of park.

Irrigation Systems

No recommendations

Recommended Improvements

- Tree replacement / addition
- Paint or modify fence on north property line with vines to minimize graffiti.
- Remove asphalt path along top berm or connect path to sidewalk. Consider lowering/modifying berm to open up park to views of the north property line and fence.
- Improve / replace lighting.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Drinking fountain needs to be replaced with an ADA accessible model with sidewalk access.
- Replace concrete picnic table with expanded metal table.
- Addition of sidewalk access to both the playground and swing set to provide better ADA access. Also, add a handicap ramp down in to the playground area.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

**Chiawana Park, Leased by City of Paco from the
Army Corps of Engineers
127 Acres, 25 Developed
2201 Road 88**

There are two areas of Chiawana Park that are connected by the Sacagawea Heritage Trail along the river and seasonally, by Chiawana Road. Amenities include picnic areas, shelters on the west section, horseshoe pits, restrooms, access to trail, playgrounds, volleyball court and a boat launch.

Overall Condition

Overall condition of the park is average. Playgrounds have newer structures. Parking is in good condition except for the wooden timbers that are rotting, and access to trail could be improved. Mature trees are an asset, but the grass areas need attention and maintenance. Sand volleyball court needs fresh, non-compacting sand and weed removal. Horseshoe pits need general maintenance to the structures and grass surrounding them.

Playground

Newer playground structures need better fall-zone surfacing, curbing and ADA access.

Fields

Not applicable

Support Facilities

Facilities include boat launch at west end and picnic areas. There is a new CXT restroom in the park with both sides of the park served by restrooms, with attached drinking fountains. ADA accessibility of the fountains is suspect. There is an additional drinking fountain at the west side of the park that needs to be replaced with an ADA accessible model and needs sidewalk access.

Parking and Access

Parking is adequate. Entrance to trail and pedestrian circulation should be improved. Trail entry currently follows an access road, with no defined walk or sidewalk for pedestrians.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is average showing areas of bare and dry spots that need be assessed. A new VFD drive



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

pump system pumps water from the river. There are some issues caused by fluctuating river levels.

Recommended improvements

- Add wood chip surfacing under play equipment to meet playground fall-zone requirements
- Install handrails on the ADA ramp to access the park's west side playground structure.
- Improve entry to trail
- Wooden curbing around play areas and parking lots are rotting, creating a safety hazard and need to be replaced.
- Addition of picnic benches and shelters on the east side of the park.
- General maintenance is needed to clean up branches and leaves. Also, tree stump removal is needed. Grass areas need to be re-established and existing grass needs to be aerated, fertilized, sprayed for weeds and removed from where it has grown over sidewalk areas.
- Addition of benches and trash cans
- Sand volleyball court needs fresh, non-compacting sand and weed removal, and the horseshoe pits need general maintenance to the structures and surrounding area.
- Maintenance on the boat launch area, including dock and ramp.
- Add a shelter at the east side of the park.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Desert Dunes Park

5 acres

4601 Cathedral Drive

Desert Dunes is a relatively new neighborhood park with 2 half court basketball courts, shelter, swings, benches, trash cans, and ADA drinking fountain with sidewalk access, dog clean up station, picnic area, playground, restrooms, and walking trail.

Overall Condition

Park is relatively new and condition is excellent overall. The concrete shelter roof has been damaged on one corner and needs repairs. Entries are located at every corner. Wall around utilities is aesthetically appealing. No park sign is posted as of now.

Playgrounds

Playgrounds are new and provide ADA access, including ADA ramp. Fall zone surfacing needs to be checked for correct depth.

Fields

Basketball courts are in good condition.

Support Facilities

16X16 picnic shelter new and in good condition with path connecting. Drinking fountains and garbage cans are new, functional, and positioned in appropriate locations.

Parking and Access

Park is limited to on street parking. Access at every corner is good, however a walking path around park would be ideal.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is good overall.

Recommended Improvements

- Fix roof on concrete shelter.
- Check depth on fall zone surfacing wood chips.
- Needs better wayfinding signage as well as a park sign.
- Consider additional street tree plantings.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Heritage Park **901 Road 44**

Heritage Park includes a shelter, picnic areas, play field, walking trail, trash cans, small gravel parking lot, and a playground.

Overall Condition

Overall park condition good. There is room to set up practice or youth soccer fields. Lighting along path is adequate. No major maintenance issues are present.

Playgrounds

Playground in good condition has good ADA access ramps. Lighting is also present.

Fields

Large grass area in average condition due to the uneven surface and would support one, maybe two soccer fields or more if used for younger children.

Support Facilities

Picnic shelter in good condition however needs path access to comply with ADA requirements.

Parking and Access

On-street parking is available and one small gravel lot as well, however no ADA parking is available. Path connects two neighborhoods.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is adequate, no problems visible.

Recommended improvements

- Add park sign at west entry.
- Barbeques would be a positive addition.
- Add a drinking fountain near the playground.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Highland Park

Ten Acres

500 N. Wehe

Highland Park includes full basketball courts, football field, soccer fields, picnic area, playground, restrooms and drinking fountain. Football fields and bleachers serve the adjacent school and are accessed through the park.

Overall Condition

Recent improvements to the park include restoration of the football field and replacement of the playground equipment. The restroom facility is in need of renovation. The basketball court needs replacement/repair of backstops, hoops and surfacing. The overall condition is average.

Football field: New bleachers and lights have been installed.

Playgrounds

The playground has a newer play structure, ADA accessibility to playground is good and equipment is in good condition. Access to benches could be improved. Shade is provided by deciduous trees, but a shelter would be a great addition.

Fields/Courts

New lights have been installed for the football field. ADA access to the football field bleachers has been installed with Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding. Site lighting has also been improved. Basketball court equipment repair and surfacing needed. Asphalt in good condition. Basketball standards bent. Turf areas are uneven and in average condition.

Support Facilities

Restroom facility, football equipment storage, drinking fountains. Restrooms are in need of renovation or replacement. They are currently dirty and show signs of vandalism.

Parking and Access

Parking lot is paved with concrete stops, and has lighting. It needs striping and some of the wheel curbs have been dislodged. ADA parking is available, but signs are needed. Access to the restrooms/playground from Wehe Avenue is shared with the basketball court and could result in conflict between user groups.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

There is no sidewalk access from the Broadway Street sidewalk to the restrooms and playground. Pedestrians are required to walk through the parking lot.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is satisfactory. Some browning and bare spots where heavy use occurs, review maintenance.

Recommended Improvements

- Resurface and repair basketball courts and equipment.
- The restroom needs repair and painting.
- Construct ADA accessible drinking fountains.
- Add of a small picnic shelter near the playground.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Island Park

Five Acres

8001 Wrigley Drive

This park includes a playground, two 16X16 shelters, sand volleyball court, basketball court, picnic tables, an ADA drinking fountain, walking path and open turf areas.

Overall Condition

The park is a relatively new neighborhood park and is in good condition overall. The basketball court surfacing has some cracking and minor erosion.

Playgrounds

The playground equipment is in good condition and has engineered wood fiber safety surfacing and an access ramp from the sidewalk to the surface of the playground. Benches have been provided as well. Check the depth of the safety surfacing. Some graffiti scratching on the play structure has occurred.

Fields

The open turf areas are not configured for permanent fields and are generally good shape.

Support Facilities

New picnic shelters have been constructed and are in good condition, only one is connected by walking path.

Parking and Access

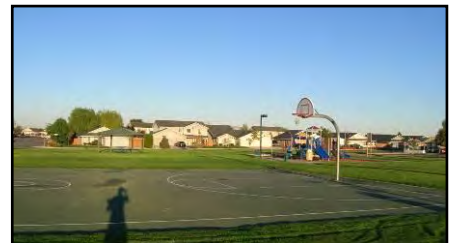
On-street parking. Good pedestrian access at the four corners of the park. Each intersection has four way stop.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system was new with the park.

Recommended improvements

- Additional trees could be planted to provide shade in summer and to define spaces within the park more effectively.
- Installation of one or two additional trash cans may reduce litter.
- Many exposed utilities could possibly be a safety issue.
- The surfacing on the basketball court has some cracking and flaking in the surface.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Assess trees on site, some in need of replacement. Add to tree canopy to increase the parks shaded areas.
 - Volleyball court needs fresh, non-compacting sand.
 - Addition of ADA path to picnic shelters.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Kurtzman Park

7 Acres

Wehe Avenue and Alton Street

Splash pad, two full basketball courts, drinking fountain, volleyball court, playground, picnic area, Martin Luther King Community Center (3500 square foot gymnasium, game rooms, community garden, shelters, splash pad, classrooms, and offices) and public restrooms. This park is next to school ballfields, but does not share the playground.



Overall Condition

The park has a large number of major facilities for a seven-acre park. Overall, the facilities are in average condition with recent installation of playgrounds, a small pool, courts and Martin Luther King Community Center needing renovation.



Playgrounds

The two playgrounds have been renovated. They are situated in a good location for use, being close to the Martin Luther King Community Center. A new splash pad is very heavily used and is in excellent condition.

Fields

The softball field is serviceable but in need of renovation. The surfacing is worn and dished out. Grass and weeds growing within diamond and bleachers worn. Soccer fields needs maintenance, showing drainage issues and large holes in turf. This is partly due to its use as a drainage facility. Field also appears much smaller than regulation. The turf is encroaching into the skinned infield at the ballfield. The backstop needs repair. Basketball courts have no surfacing, however, the asphalt and current court lines are in good condition.



Support Facilities

Martin Luther King, Jr. Center.
Picnic shelter, but it has no ADA access.
Pasco Police Mini Station has been closed, building is outdated and is not ADA accessible. New roof has been installed.



Parking and Access

Parking at King Center including ADA parking.
Sidewalk access is available from the parking lot to basketball courts and to the shelter/restroom.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Irrigation Systems

A new VFD pump has been installed in the well for the irrigation system. Upgrades to softball field should include refinement of irrigation system.

Recommended Improvements

- Renovate softball field
 - New backstop
 - Install outfield fence
 - Field lighting
 - Bleachers
 - Irrigation system improvements to upgrade play
- Renovate basketball court
 - Resurface
 - Install lighting
- Renovation of soccer field
 - Serious drainage problems need be addressed along all edges of field.
 - Deterioration of field near goals and center of field
- Renovate covered shelter
 - New roof
 - Resurface floor
 - Install lighting
 - Add ADA access sidewalk to shelter, restroom and splash pad.
- Add new landscaping
 - Tree planting and replacement
- Construct two accessible drinking fountains in conjunction with picnic tables and pathways.
- Reposition barbeques at flat areas not on steep slopes and near picnic tables.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Liberty Park

5 acres

4200 John Deere Lane

New Neighborhood Park with basketball court, picnic area, volleyball court, shelters, drinking fountain, tether ball, mini stage with amphitheater, and playgrounds.

Overall Condition

Good condition overall with some minor issues.

Playgrounds

Playground in good condition overall with minor vandalism present. Sand tot lot separated from other play equipment. ADA access is good. Sand digger is broken.

Fields

Turf is in good condition, though somewhat uneven. Basketball court is in relatively good condition however the surfacing is beginning to see cracking. There is no ADA access to the basketball courts, tetherball area or mini stage.

Support Facilities

Picnic shelter has small holes in roof otherwise in relatively good condition. Picnic table coating has also been vandalized.

Parking and Access

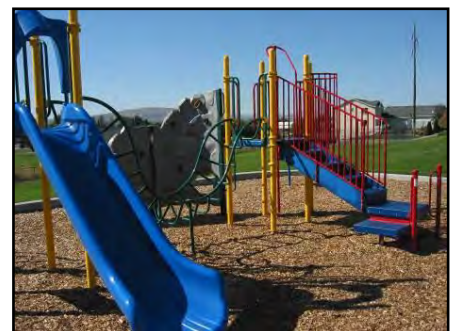
Parking is on street and access is good. Path leads to picnic shelter for easy access.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate.

Recommended Improvements

- Inventory of site trees, for species and health is necessary. Currently only deciduous trees are found in the park, the addition of evergreens would be beneficial.
- Provide ADA access sidewalks to the basketball courts
- The existing fence along the former canal right of way needs to be repaired or replaced. The canal has been covered over.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Library Park

1320 W Hopkins St.

Landscaping around library including memorial garden.

Overall Condition

The turf and trees are in poor condition with the memorial garden in significant disrepair.

Playgrounds

Not Applicable

Fields

Not Applicable

Support Facilities

Not Applicable

Parking and Access

Parking in the Library parking lot.

Irrigation Systems

Adequate

Recommended improvements

- Renovation of the memorial garden
 - Remove broken concrete
 - Remove weeds
 - Plant new perennials
 - Consider coordination with garden club for maintenance
- Tree replacement



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Lincoln Park

5 acres

5602 Wrigley

Relatively new with basketball courts, picnic area, playground, drinking fountain, shelters, trash cans, tetherball, lighting, restrooms, and walking trail connecting cul-de-sacs. Nearby bus stop, children use park walk to reach stop.

Overall Condition

The park is a relatively new neighborhood park and in excellent condition.

Playgrounds

The playground is divided appropriately by age specific equipment and has ADA access. Swings and other equipment in good condition.

Fields and Courts

Basketball courts are starting to flake and crack. Water from irrigation running over court could cause wear of surfacing in the future.

Support Facilities

Portable restrooms and picnic shelter available.

Parking and Access

On street parking only. Good pedestrian circulation connecting different areas of neighborhood.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate, no major problems.

Recommended Improvements

- Addition of a park rules sign.
- Currently only one light post at either end of the walking path. Consider additional lighting within park along path to provide a safe walk between neighborhoods at night.
- Consider path leading to basketball court.
- Assess tree condition. All trees are young.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Lucas Park

2 Acres

14th and Lincoln Drive

Playground, swings shelter, drinking fountain, benches, picnic area and open turf area.

Overall Condition

The park is in average condition. A Playground renovation was recently completed. There is heavy noise from the freeway.

Playgrounds

Playground is new and in great condition. Noted as popular by users. Cable design ideal for addressing vandalism issues of writing and burning of tubes. The playground is not accessible.

Fields

Open turf area to west is not programmed for any activities. Best utilization is for soccer/T-ball practice for younger athletes. Currently has signs discouraging its use for baseball related activities. There are valve boxes exposed in turf areas.

Support Facilities

Shelters and tables show heavy signs of vandalism.

Parking and Access

Access from the neighborhood is good for pedestrians with lower levels of traffic passing by the park. Parking is on the street and adequate for the apparent level of use.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate.

Recommended improvements

- Install site lighting
- Add concrete tables and pads
- Remove or paint out graffiti on the freeway wall.
- Provide sidewalk to drinking fountain.
- Systematically replace evergreen trees along street with larger deciduous trees to allow greater visual access to park and reduce sense of enclosure.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Provide ADA access paths to play equipment and integral benches.
- Construct basketball court in western portion of the park with berming to provide separation from open field.
- Upgrade landscaping at park sign with separation of irrigation system, installation of mow curb, replacement of rail road tie posts and plantings.
- Maintenance of swing set area, curbing higher than 12" above bark in areas with weeds becoming a problem.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Mariposa Park

5 acres

5790 N. Road 60

New Neighborhood Park with basketball court, picnic shelters, playground, playfield, and a walking trail. Located next to McClintock Elementary School.

Overall Condition

Overall condition of park is excellent.

Playgrounds

Playground is new and in good condition. Poured in place safety surfacing facilitates ADA access.

Fields

Two half-court basketball courts are in very good condition. Surfacing is new and court lines in good condition.

Support Facilities

Supporting facilities include picnic areas, playground, tether ball, and portable toilet with shelter.

Parking and Access

Parking is limited to on street. Access is adequate however connection to adjacent houses to the south by path or trail would be beneficial.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate slight yellowing of turf in locations. Review head and fertilizer coverage.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

McGee Park

10 Acres

4601 Horizon Drive

This park includes a play area, 2 shelters, soccer fields and open turf area located in conjunction with McGee Elementary School.

Overall Condition

The park is in average condition with newer play equipment. Shrub beds have weeds and grass encroaching into them and need to be renovated. Some sidewalk cracking has occurred next to playground area.

Playgrounds

The play equipment is newer and though the sidewalk provides access to the playground, there are no ramps down into the area to comply with ADA access regulations. A review of the depth of the fall zone surfacing needs to be done.

Fields

The fields are in generally good condition with routine yearly maintenance required to support increasing use of the soccer fields.

Support Facilities

There are two 16X16 shelters with picnic tables, but only one has ADA access. There are no restrooms.

Parking and Access

Parking is along the street or located at McGee Elementary School. Access to the park is provided with crosswalks to sidewalks on the park side of Horizon Drive. During school hours, the gate between the playground area and the open fields is locked to allow safe usage of the fields by the school.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation is adequate.

Recommended improvements

- Plantings missing at entry bed. Add perennials and or shrubs in the entry planting spaces, maintain plantings at entry.
- Plant additional trees to provide better delineation between park and school.
- Addition of drinking fountain.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Repair sidewalk cracking before it becomes a trip hazard.
- Provide ADA access pathways to both picnic shelters.
- Provide a ramp down into the playground area for ADA access.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Memorial Park

13 Acres

14th Avenue and Shoshone Street

Swimming Pool, wading pool, picnic shelter, playground, restrooms, basketball court, softball fields, volleyball courts

Overall Condition

Memorial Park is Pasco's most heavily used park. The existing facilities are in average shape with a number of facilities requiring renovation or replacement in the next few years.

Playgrounds

The park has new play equipment with safety surfacing and accessible routes from the parking lot.

Fields

The existing softball fields are in need of renovation. Lighting, new bleachers, outfield fencing, and up keep of the fields should all be considered.

Support Facilities

The support facilities include a new picnic shelter, existing improved shelter, new CXT restrooms, and the swimming pool/concession building. The existing shelter has been improved with the removal of the side walls.

Parking and Access

The majority of the parking is located in a lot adjacent to the swimming pool. The parking lot is in need of renovation. Additional parking is located along the perimeter of the park. Pedestrian access into the park from the adjacent neighborhood. There is a need for paved pathways within the park to make major facilities accessible.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system, as with other facilities, will require increased maintenance with age.

Recommended improvements

Parking:

- Resurface parking along north side of park.
- Install perimeter landscaping at main parking lot to extend tree canopy of the park into the NE corner of the parking lot.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Implement a tree removal / replacement program to identify and remove hazard trees. The tree replacement program should include the planting of two trees for each tree that is removed.
- Install additional concrete picnic benches and pads.
- Install new benches and pads
- Replace drinking fountains and provide ADA access to them.
- Renovate softball fields
 - New backstops
 - Lighting for both fields
 - Bleacher replacement
 - Equipment / base storage box replacement
 - Irrigation upgrades
- Add new landscaping as renovation / new construction occur.
- Renovate existing volleyball area and provide berming for seating and court separation. Plant additional trees to define area and provide spatial definition. Maintain sand and turf line.
- Add additional park signage, currently only one at south east corner.
- Basketball courts in need of renovation.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Mercier Park

3 Acres

7th Avenue and 'B' Street

This park includes a basketball court, picnic shelter with concrete picnic tables, benches, trash cans, an ADA drinking fountain, playground, soccer field and a softball field.

Overall Condition

The park is in average to poor condition with new court surfacing needed, wear of fields, and vandalism apparent. A new playground and park sign have been installed with additional trees planted. The park is well used and provides a balance of open space with active elements.

Playgrounds

The playground is relatively new with good safety / accessible surfacing yet showing signs of vandalism. No ADA access is available for the playground.

Fields and Courts

The soccer field is in average condition with turf maintenance to repair areas around goals and other wear and tear. There are perimeter lights. The softball field backstop doesn't appear to be used and the fence portion is damaged. There is a manhole cover in deep left field that could be a safety hazard.

The basketball court is heavily used by the neighborhood children.

Support Facilities

Picnic areas have good access. They are showing signs of vandalism in the forms of graffiti and damage.

Parking and Access

On-street parking is typical with good pedestrian access from the neighborhood.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is in good condition with a couple dry spots that may need to be evaluated in the future.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Recommended improvements

- Tree plantings – recommend two per year for the next five years.
- Resurface the basketball court.
- Renovate turf as necessary
- Address vandalism issues.
- Add ADA ramps to playground equipment.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Peanuts Park

1 Acre

4th and West Lewis Street

Urban plaza spanning Lewis Street with a non-functioning fountain. Adjacent to the Farmer's Market.

Overall Condition

Peanuts Park is in need of renovation. A master plan for the park was completed in 1999. The master plan has a detailed description of the existing conditions. Plant material is greatly lacking and the water feature is no longer functional.

Playgrounds

Not applicable

Fields

Not Applicable

Support Facilities

Restrooms: The master plan notes that the existing restrooms are in need of renovation and have been an ongoing concern with regards to criminal activity and vandalism in the park. Porta-potties are located in a shelter.

Parking and Access

The parking lot to the south and the parking along 4th Street are adequate for the park. Access from the main park on the south side of Lewis to the north side of Lewis is difficult. Pedestrians need to go to the crosswalk at 4th and Lewis.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is a 50-year-old galvanized system that needs to be completely replaced when the park is renovated. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that the system does not cause damage to adjacent buildings and/or flooding in basements.

Recommended improvements

Implement the recommendations in the Master Plan completed in 1999. A revised conceptual design may be necessary to properly address any changes that have occurred since the Master Plan was completed. Adjacent property uses could provide opportunities to reinvigorate the park.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Richardson Park

5 Acres

19th and Perl Streets

This park includes a new splash pad which replaced an outdoor pool, new playground equipment, basketball court, 16X16 shelter with a picnic table and trash can, drinking fountain, swings and a softball field.

Overall Condition

The park is in average condition with the recent installation of the new playground equipment. Maintenance and turf repair are needed in various areas and the old basketball court is in need of renovation. The newer court is in good condition.

Playground

The play equipment is new with safety surfacing that is accessible and does have ADA access from the sidewalk. The swings are not ADA with no sidewalk access.

Fields and Courts

The existing softball field is for recreational use only and has significant erosion at the bases. The backstop needs to be removed or replaced. It has been suggested that the softball field be replaced with a practice soccer field or multi-use field.

Support Facilities

The shelter is conveniently located near the playground.

Parking and Access

On street parking is available and pedestrian access from the neighborhood to the north. Pedestrian access from the west across N 20th Ave via a pedestrian overpass. There is a potential for pedestrian-vehicular conflict crossing W Pearl Street due to the close proximity to the intersection of W. Pearl and N. 20th Ave.

Irrigation Systems

The current irrigation system is adequate. The system will need to be modified.

Recommended improvements- Richardson Park

- Renovate or replace softball field with a multi-use field.
- Install an accessible path from south end to access the playground and drinking fountain.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Conduct a hazard tree evaluation and replace trees identified for replacement. Replace each tree that is removed with two trees.
- Post park rules sign
- Add additional lighting near playground and swing set area.
- Assessment of grade change between top of curb and safety surfacing in swing area necessary. Change greater than 12" in locations.
- Addition of swings that older children can use
- Addition of ADA ramp into playground area.
- Replacement of elements such as trash cans and drinking fountains.
- Replace picnic table with expanded metal table.
- Address vandalism issues
- Add ADA access to swing set area.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Riverview Park

17 Acres

1700 South 'A' Street

Picnic area, four Little League Fields, One Babe Ruth Field, concession stands, entry to Heritage trail, and fishing pond. The park has picnic tables, garbage cans and a kiosk with some condition issues.

Overall Condition

The four field complex baseball fields are leased and maintained by the Pasco Little League. A single Babe Ruth field is maintained by that organization. Several projects are proposed for the remainder of the park. These projects will increase use in the areas adjacent to the baseball fields and require higher levels of maintenance.

Two fields have been taken out of service however remain on site, unused or maintained. The site is in average condition with room for many improvements.

There are graffiti issues in various places including the restroom facility. Trash cans are in need of replacement.

Playgrounds

Not applicable

Fields

There have been seven fields historically, including one adult baseball field. Two of the fields are no longer used. Upgrades to the irrigation system are necessary.

Support Facilities

The primary support facilities are operated by the Little League. These include the concession stands with restrooms and drinking fountain for the four-field complex. A new CXT restroom building has been installed.

Parking and Access

Parking and access is adequate. Sidewalks or paths to link the park entry to the Sacagawea Heritage Trail are not currently available. On A Street and 17 Avenue, there should be a sign guiding people to Riverview Park and the Heritage Trail. ADA access from parking to Heritage trail is not to code and needs to be reviewed. There are no crosswalk striping, ramps or warning strips.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system will need upgrades and modifications.

Recommended Improvements

- Develop a master plan for this park that incorporates the trail, a trail head, play area improvements and support facilities.
- Remove unused fields and consider installation of practice soccer fields.
- Add drinking fountains at the trail head and fields.
- Update drives and parking lots, pave and curb, including ADA ramps, parking areas and access points.
- Upgrade irrigation system based on master plan improvements; evaluate system over watering apparent in some locations.
- Add new identification and directional signage
- Add picnic tables and pads with ADA access.
- Construct paved pathways leading to used fields.
- Develop swimming beach on the Columbia River
- Construct fishing dock or pier
- Add site security lighting and ensure access to trail head for law enforcement
- Install new play equipment
- No picnic shelters are available, provide shelters.
- Infrastructure maintenance including parking lot paving and building remodel.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Road 36 Soccer Fields

10 Acres

Road 36

Four soccer fields and with gravel parking lot. This facility is next to the Big Cross Country Course, where there is another gravel parking lot, irrigated turf and dirt trails.

Overall Condition

The soccer fields are heavily used, in average to poor condition, and have significant wear at the goals and in the middle of the fields. The goals were replaced recently and are in good condition. The parking lot is unpaved and there are no restroom facilities other than portable toilets.

Playgrounds

Not Applicable

Fields

Four soccer fields on two terraces. The fields are heavily used (up to 900 players during Sunday tournaments) and in desperate need of renovation.

Support Facilities

Water fountain is in need of replacement. Restroom facilities consist of portable toilets.

Parking and Access

Parking lot is unpaved, has wood pole bumpers and is very rough with many pot holes.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is adequate.

Recommended Improvements

- Pave parking lot
- Provide restrooms or alternative to meet demand of practices and weekend tournaments involving up to 900 people.
- Install drinking fountains and hookup for concession services.
- Assess fencing and replace where necessary.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Schlagel Park

3 Acres

South 4th Avenue and West Washington Street

Public boat launch, full service marina, covered boat moorage, picnic area and playground.

Overall Condition

The park is in average condition with signs of heavy use and some vandalism. The trees are mature and the turf shows signs of wear in areas.

Playgrounds

Not applicable

Fields

Not applicable

Support Facilities

Restrooms are closed due to vandalism and are in need of repair. The boat ramp and dock are in poor condition and one of the ramps is closed. The marina is privately operated.

Parking and Access

Access to the park is through a transitional neighborhood surrounded by an industrial area. Directional signage is very unclear. The parking area seems adequate with good separation between the boat ramp and parking lot.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is adequate.

Recommended improvements

- Prepare a master plan to evaluate alternatives to enhance the park and boat launch
- New directional signage from Ainsworth
- Children's playground.
- New picnic tables and pads
- Addition of covered picnic shelter
- Pave parking lot and install wheel stops
- Install drinking fountain
- Install curbing around driveway and parking lot
- Identify any potential hazard trees and remove, plant two trees for every tree removed. Install security lighting.
- Connect park to the Sacagawea Heritage Trail.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Sunny Meadows Park

5 Acres

Robert Wayne Drive

This is a neighborhood park with two small picnic shelters, playground, two full basketball courts, an ADA drinking fountain, trash cans, field and pathways.

Overall Condition

The park is mostly in good condition. All the equipment and site furnishings are in good condition. Lighting along path is good. There has been some mower damage to new trees. The basketball court has severe cracking and other surface damage which will need to be addressed.

Playground

The playground is in good condition with wearing in some locations. No ADA ramp access is present. No benches are available at the playground.

Fields

Soccer field/open play field on the south side of the park is in good condition.

Support Facilities

Two picnic shelters. Steel supports of shelters show some signs of rust and corrosion at their base.

Parking and Access

No dedicated parking. Access to the park is excellent with a pathway connecting to an adjacent block. Potential for a full walking path around open field.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation system is poorly designed but adequate. Showing signs of runoff on to court causing erosion of court surfacing.

Recommended Improvements

- Protect new trees from damage caused by mowers, remove dying trees, move trees in conflict with open field.
- Evaluate corrosion on columns for shelter and implement preservation to control rust.
- Evaluate existing irrigation system in relation to basketball courts.
- Addition of ADA access ramp to playground.
- Remove broken off posts in turf area to eliminate safety hazard.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Basketball courts have serious cracking in the surfacing.
- Provide ADA access to both shelters.
- Provide benches at the playground area.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Sun Willows Golf Course

135.18 Acres (per the assessor)

Address: 1825 Sun Willows BLVD

Overall Condition

The overall condition of the course and facilities is good with the 2002 irrigation system renovation performing very well.



Golf Course:

Sun Willows is a Robert Muir Graves designed 18-Hole public course that is 6,715 yard, par-72 from the longest tee. It opened in 1963 and was redesigned in 1980. The club features a pro-shop, driving range, professional staff and restaurant.

IRI Golf Group manages this facility, with Jackie Stevens as the General Manager/Golf Professional.

The course also includes a driving range that accommodates up to 25 golfers on grass tees, large practice putting green and chipping green.



Support Facilities

Building: Clubhouse/Pro shop: approximately 3,300sf
ADA access to the clubhouse is provided on the back of the building.

Constructed in 1988

Remodeled in 2001

Maintenance yard and a maintenance building that is approximately 2016sf built in 2001



Parking and Access:

Approximately 166 parking spaces with a number of pull through spaces for cars with cart trailers. Parking lot is paved, with concrete wheel stops.

Amenities:

Two of the ponds were renovated in 2005 and with geotextile liners and aerators installed.

Irrigation Systems:

Irrigation system was completely renovated in 2002 with installation of a central control system, new control valves and heads.

Irrigation water is supplied from two sources:

Primary: Well pumping to a pond for re-pumping to irrigation system.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

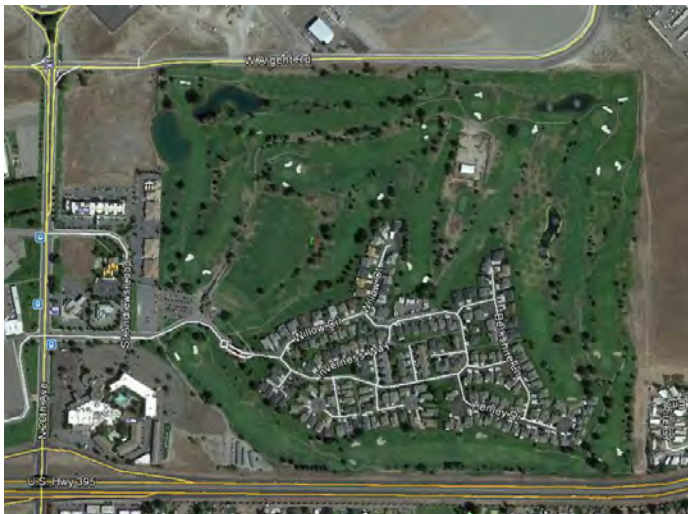
Secondary: Supply from Franklin County Irrigation District into pond and pumped through same system. The irrigation ponds are connected by a culvert under a fairway. The connected irrigation ponds have aerators with one pond receiving irrigation district water to feed into the supply pond for the pumps.

Recommended improvements:

Sun Willows Golf Course should have a comprehensive facility review every five years to identify long term maintenance and renovation needs. This review should include the status of building systems at the clubhouse. Roofing, HVAC, plumbing, electrical, kitchen equipment and general condition should be reviewed.

The golf course trees are considered an asset and many trees have been replaced. Additional tree plantings/replacement should be part of the ongoing maintenance budget. A budget for tree planting and maintenance should be coordinated with the management company to provide for the long-term sustainability of the trees that are so critical to the character of the course.

Ongoing renovation of tee boxes and greens should be considered as part of the long-term investment in the quality of the course.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Sylvester Park

3 Acres

5th Avenue and Sylvester Street

This park includes three tennis courts, two full basketball courts, playground equipment, accessible drinking fountain, trash cans, restrooms, rose garden, and picnic area.



Overall Condition

The overall condition of the park is average to poor. The play equipment is new. The tennis courts and basketball courts were renovated in 1998 and 2000. However, they are in need of renovation again. Court fences have been severely damaged, and both tennis and basketball courts are in need of new surfacing. The rose garden is in need of renovation and internal pedestrian circulation could be improved.



Playground

The play equipment is good condition with some paint chipping and writing on equipment.

Courts

Tennis courts are not used and the surface is in poor condition. The courts could be repurposed to increase use. Basketball courts are in relatively good condition.



Support Facilities

The restroom building is closed due to vandalism. One portable toilet is available located near courts. Restroom building is in need of restoration, including new paint and door replacement.

Parking and Access

Parking and access are adequate for the level of use in the park. Pedestrian access from the adjacent neighborhoods is good. Circulation within the park should be evaluated.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is adequate.

Recommended Improvements

- Add concrete picnic tables and pads, replace vandalized tables. ADA access needs to be provided to the picnic table pads, and the addition of shelters would be useful.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Rehabilitate tennis courts for use as pickleball or for uses as a futsal court. Repair fencing in various places.
- Upgrade and renovate landscaping. Evaluate maintenance and support for existing rose garden and restore. Address necessity of evergreen plantings south of playground.
- Add ADA ramp into playground.
- Restroom facility is in need of restoration, including paint and replacement of damaged doors. Further inspection of interior is recommended.
- Additional drinking fountains are recommended to fulfill the need for such a large, active park.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Vintage Park

8 acres

5705 Road 84

Park relatively new and connected with Maya Angelou Elementary School including walking path, restrooms, parking, playground, open turf area, bus stop shelter, and picnic area with shelters and trash cans.

Overall Condition

Overall condition is good with new amenities and close proximity to school.

Playgrounds

Playground is in new and good condition with separation of equipment by age. Some paint chipping apparent. No ADA access is available. Needs additional fall zone surface material since the fabric is showing in places.

Fields

Two baseball fields are in good conditions with well-maintained turf. Backstops in good condition. Sight turf wear at home base.

Support Facilities

Portable restroom facility and picnic shelters are available with ADA access.

Parking and Access

Park has very good access with a small parking at park entry and access from neighboring school walking path connecting all amenities. The parking lot needs striping and needs to have handicapped parking spots designated with signage.

Irrigation Systems

Adequate.

Recommended Improvements

- Include ADA Ramps into playground areas.
- Routinely maintain safety surfacing, rake even and replace wood chips where level is insufficient.
- Parking lot needs stripe painting, handicap signs.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Volunteer Park

7 Acres

4th Avenue and Marie Street

This park includes a playground, exercise equipment, two small gazebos, open turf areas surrounded by a variety of newer trees, a small shelter that is ADA accessible, one ADA drinking fountain and one non-ADA drinking fountain, trash cans, wishing well, restroom, various seating areas in plazas, meditation garden, walkway sitting area picnic area with historic train and caboose.



Overall Condition

The park is in average condition with a number of maintenance issues. The location connects many key buildings in the area. Pavers in the plazas have become displaced and need redone, tile on the seating and sign has been chipped off and are in need of repair.



Playgrounds

The playground and swings are in good condition. The playground fall zone has a poured in place rubber surfacing which is ADA compliant. An ADA drinking fountain is nearby in addition to benches and a trash can. The swings are not ADA accessible.

Fields

Not applicable

Support Facilities

A new CXT restroom building has been installed. The entrance gardens are in need of routine maintenance. The parking lot at the historic train in the north part of the park needs to be resurfaced and signage needs to be added. A shelter has been constructed with two exercise stations under the shelter and one outside. The main park gazebo structure is in good condition.



Parking and Access

Parking along the street is adequate and pedestrian access is good. Pedestrian access could be improved with the installation of the remaining pathway system from the master plan.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is currently adequate with a couple problem areas that need to be addressed. A new VFD pump has been installed.

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

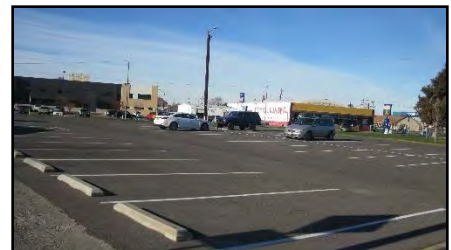
City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Recommended improvements

- Complete installation of the improvements detailed in the master plan.
- Continue to remove hazardous trees as necessary and replace with trees identified in the tree planting master plan. Remove dead or dying trees.
- Install additional picnic tables and benches.
- Address vandalism, writing and carving into site furnishings.
- Address weathering and breaking of sign walls (tiles).



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Wade Park

25 Acres

601 Road 54

Wade Park includes a walking and bicycle path which is part of the Heritage Trail, open grass area, benches, parking, and boat launch. A portable restroom has been provided.

Overall Condition

Park condition very good with excellent walking path and access to the river. Path has good lines and way finding signage. Boat launch and dock are in good condition.

Playgrounds

Not applicable

Fields

Not applicable

Support Facilities

Not applicable

Parking and Access

Two parking lots are available one paved near boat launch, the other gravel. Pedestrian circulation very good, with great connections to nearby houses and neighborhood.

Irrigation Systems

A new sand filter has been installed and the system is currently adequate.

Recommended improvements

- With the addition of picnic shelters, barbeques, and possible swimming area park would be even more popular.
- Assess connection to trail that continues west to better circulation.
- Additional lighting would be beneficial to provide a safe walking path at dusk and dawn hours.
- Construct picnic shelter with picnic benches and barbeques.
- Consider improvements to add a swimming area.
- Construct kiosk at entry with trail map and other information.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Martin Luther King Community Center

205 S. Wehe

The Martin Luther King Center, located at 205 S. Wehe, is a 22,200-square foot facility featuring a gymnasium, game area, homework center and a weight and fitness room. The center is open to everyone and is operated through a cooperative effort between the City of Pasco, YMCA of the Greater Tri-Cities and the United Way of Benton and Franklin Counties.

The center is open Monday - Friday from 3-7 pm and Saturday from 12-5 pm.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

City Hall Activity Center

1 Acre

525 N. 3rd Avenue

City offices, Activity Center (gym), two softball fields

Overall Condition

The overall condition of the facilities is good.

Playgrounds

Not applicable

Fields

The recreational softball fields have been removed due to construction of the police station. The field area is expected to be used for future expansion of city hall.

Support Facilities

Gymnasium and other support facilities located in City Hall are in very good shape.

Parking and Access

Parking and access are very good especially after City Hall is closed.

Irrigation Systems

The irrigation system is adequate.

Recommended improvements

- Assess the softball fields that have been disturbed by the construction of the police station to determine whether replacement is warranted.
- Provide drinking fountain at east end of fields.
- Assess foundation plantings around building. Add additional plantings where needed and maintain beds where needed.



Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco
Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

Trail Systems

Key locations have been noted as in need of renovation. Sections between road 54 and 72 are in need of permission from the Army Core of Engineers to be lowered. In addition, trail section from road 44 to 100 needs to be renovated and widened.

Overall Condition

The Riverview Park section of the trail is in good condition, including good asphalt paving and painted stripes. Some of the signage in this area has been damaged and in one case, is pointing the wrong direction. There are locust suckers along the spur trail which need to be removed to prevent a safety hazard due to their thorny nature. There is some tree root damage to the paved path along the spur trail. There is an access control issue next to the animal shelter, which allows car access onto the spur trail then directly out onto the Heritage Trail.

The Fifth Street Heritage Trailhead section of the trail has new asphalt and striping. Wayfinding signage from Ainsworth is adequate. This trail head is ADA accessible.

At the Chiawana Trailheads, parking is adequate, restrooms are provided as well as drinking fountains, though not all are ADA. The trail paving is good, benches and trash cans are provided along with a dock.

Recommended improvements

- Improve wayfinding signs to the various trailheads, including whether parking and restroom facilities are available at each site.
- Addition of dog waste stations as well as water bottle filling stations.
- Provide standardized trash cans to replace damaged ones along the trail.
- Add benches, overlooks, and fishing docks at various places.
- Remove locust suckers along spur trail for safety reasons. (Riverview Park trailhead)
- Replace or repair damaged signage. (Riverview Park trailhead)
- Control access onto spur trail by unwanted cars. (Riverview Park trailhead)
- Overlook needs weed cleanup, possible plantings. (Riverview Park trailhead)

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

City of Pasco

Pasco, Washington

Park Facility Inventory

November 29, 2016

- Where the spur trail connects to the baseball field, the sign arrow should point towards the Heritage Trail. (Riverview Park trailhead)

Appendix C

Recreational and Sports Facilities in Pasco

Table C.01 - *Pasco parks and recreation facilities*

Site	Type	Acres	Activity/Facilities
Baseball Stadium/Soccer Complex/ Softball Complex	Special use	65.0	Professional minor league stadium, 4,000 seats, 1,000 car parking lot, concession and restroom areas, lighted for night games, 15 field soccer complex, one tournament field with seating for 2,000, restroom/concessions, picnic area/ playground, staging areas. Softball complex is 28 acres with six softball fields, concession building with restrooms, water playground, playground, lighted for night games, two sand volleyball courts, RV parking and parking on 3.3 acres
Cable Bridge Park	Special Use	1.0	Historic display, pathway, observation area
Casa Del Sol	Neighborhood	5.0	Basketball court, picnic shelter, playground, restroom, volleyball court, and walking trail
Centennial Park	Neighborhood	2.0	Basketball court, playground, covered picnic area, trail
Chiawana Park	Large Urban Park	127	25 acres developed, Boat Dock, Boat Launch, Covered Picnic Shelters, Horseshoe Pits, Picnic Area, Playground, Restrooms, Volleyball Court, and Walking Trail
City Hall Activity Center	Special Use	2.0	City offices, Activity Center (gym)
Court and Road 48	Neighborhood Park	5.0	Developed (Soccer field) Franklin County
Desert Dunes Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Basketball court, picnic area, playground, restroom, and walking trail
Heritage Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Playground, picnic areas, play field, and walking path
Highland Park	Neighborhood	13.0	Basketball court, softball field, picnic area, playground, restrooms, three football fields
Island Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Playground, basketball court, covered picnic tables, walking path, sand volleyball, and open turf areas
Kurtzman Park	Neighborhood	7.0	Basketball court, 2 playgrounds, picnic area, Martin Luther King Center (3500 square foot gymnasium, game rooms, classrooms, and offices), recreation center, restrooms, community gardens
Liberty Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Basketball court, covered picnic area, volleyball court, and playground
Library Park	Special Use	1.0	Library, landscaping, memorial garden
Lincoln Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Basketball courts, covered picnic area, playground, restrooms, and walking trail
Lucas Park	Neighborhood	2.0	Covered picnic area, playground
Mariposa Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Playground equipment, basketball court, swing-set with mother-tot swing, walking path, portable toilet enclosure and two picnic shelter pads for future construction.
McGee Park	Neighborhood	10.0	Playground, softball fields, soccer fields, covered picnic area

Table C.01 (continued) - Pasco parks and recreation facilities

Site	Type	Acres	Activity/Facilities
Memorial Park	Community	13.0	Swimming pool, wading pool, covered picnic area, playground, restrooms, basketball court, 2 softball fields, volleyball courts
Mercier Park	Neighborhood	3.0	Basketball court, playground, soccer field, softball field, covered picnic area
Peanuts Park	Special Use	1.0	Outdoor plaza, fountain, adjacent to the Farmer's Market
Richardson Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Playground, two basketball courts, softball field, covered picnic area
Riverview Park	Special Use	17.0	Picnic area, 4 Little League Fields, 1 Babe Ruth Field, concession stands
Road 36 Soccer Fields	Special Use	10.0	Four soccer fields, parking
Sacajawea Park	Regional Park	284.0	Developed (State park)
Schlagel Park	Special Use	3.0	Public boat launch, full service marina, covered boat moorage, picnic area
Sun Willows Golf Course	Special Use	132.0	18 hole Golf course, with golf lessons and tournaments
Sunny Meadows	Neighborhood	5.0	Two picnic shelters, playground, basketball courts, soccer field and pathways
Sylvester Park	Neighborhood	3.0	Playground, tennis courts, picnic area, basketball courts, restroom, park building
Tierra Vida Park	Neighborhood	5.0	Soccer field, picnic shelter, play equipment, community garden, additional parking, 1/4 mile walking path, and portable toilet.
TRAC Soccer Fields	Special Use	4.5	Developed (Franklin County)
Vintage Park	Neighborhood	8.0	Playground, covered picnic area, restrooms, walking path, and 2 baseball fields. This park is connected to Maya Angelou Elementary
Volunteer Park	Special Use	7.0	Playground equipment, meditation garden, walkway, sitting area, picnic area with historic train and caboose, gazebo, exercise equipment
Wade Park	Linear Park	25.0	Public boat launch, seating areas, and walking and bike paths.
Franklin County Trail	Trail	6.4 Miles	Developed
I-182 Trail	Trail	6.2 miles	
River Trail	Trail	1.4 miles	Developed
Rd 68 Trail	Trail	1.0	Trail around the softball fields

Table C.02 - Other recreational facilities

Facility		Description
Elementary schools	Captain Gray Elementary	Maya Angelou Elementary
	Edwin Markham Elementary*	McGee Elementary
	Emerson Elementary	Robert Frost Elementary
	Longfellow Elementary	Rowena Chess Elementary
	Mark Twain Elementary	Ruth Livingston Elementary
	Barbara McClintock STEM	Whittier Park Elementary
	Rosalind Franklin STEM	Marie Curie STEM
	Robinson Elementary	
Middle Schools	Discovery Middle School	Ellen Ochoa Middle School
	John McLoughlin Middle School	Isaac Stevens Middle School
High schools	Chiawana High School	Pasco High School
	Delta High School	New Horizons Alt. High School
Private schools	Country Christian Center	St. Patrick's School
	Kingspoint Christian School	Tri-City Junior Academy
	Riverview Baptist Christian School	Tri-City Preparatory School
Colleges		Columbia Basin College
Go-Bowl	Bowling lanes (indoor)	
Safety Shoot	Indoor shooting range (indoor)	
Boys and Girls Club	Gym, game room, office space, class room (indoor)	
Big Cross	2.2 mile Cross Country running track (outdoor)	
Golf Land	9-hole Par 3 and driving range (outdoor)	

Table C.03 - Sports facilities in Pasco

Facilities	# of Facilities	Comments
Adult Baseball Fields		
Baseball Stadium (Dust Devils Stadium)	1	Not available to public use
Columbia Basin College	1	
Pasco High School	1	
Riverview Park (Walters Field)	1	
Total	4	
Youth Baseball Fields		
Little League Fields	6	
McLoughlin Middle School	2	
Ochoa Middle School	1	
Stevens Middle School	1	
Total	10	
Adult Softball Fields		
Memorial Park	2	
Pasco High School	1	Limited use
Softball Complex	6	Scheduled use
Columbia Basin College	1	Limited use
Total	9	
Youth Softball Fields		
Kurtzman Park	1	Local use only
Richardson Park	1	Practice only
Stevens Middle School	2	Practice only
Total	6	

Table C.03 (continued) - Sports facilities in Pasco

Facilities	# of Facilities	Comments
Soccer Fields		
Edgar Brown Memorial Field	1	
Columbia Basin College	2	
Mark Twain Elementary School	1	
McGee Park	1	Four also for youth
Mercier Park	1	
Pasco High School	1	Practice
Pasco Soccer Complex	15	
Ruth Livingston	1	
Road 48 and Court	2	
Road 36 Soccer Fields	4	
TRAC Soccer Fields	2	County
Total	30	
Running Tracks (400 m)		
Edgar Brown High School	1	
McLoughlin Middle School	1	
Ochoa Middle School	1	
Total	3	
Football Fields		
Edgar Brown Memorial Stadium	1	
Highland Park	1	
McLoughlin Middle School	1	
Ochoa Middle School	1	
Pasco High School	1	
Stevens Middle School	1	
Total	6	
Swimming Pools		
Memorial Pool	1	50 meters x 20 yds., zero entry, aquatics

Table C.02 (continued) - Sports facilities in Pasco

Facilities	# of Facilities	Comments
Tennis Courts		
Columbia Basin College	8	
McLoughlin Middle School	4	
Pasco High School	8	
Ochoa Middle School	4	
Stevens Middle School	4	
Sylvester Park	3	
Total	29	
Ice Rinks		
TRAC	1	Seasonal use
Gymnasiums		
Captain Gray Elementary	1	1 court
City Hall Activity Center	1	1 court
Edwin Markham Elementary *	1	1 court
Emerson Elementary	1	1 court
Longfellow Elementary	1	1 court
Mark Twain Elementary	1	1 court
Martin Luther King Community Center	1	1 court
Maya Angelou	1	1 court
McGee Elementary	1	1 court
McLoughlin Middle School	1	2 court
Ochoa Middle School	2	3 court
Pasco High School	2	4 court
Robert Frost Elementary	1	1 court
Rowena Chess Elementary	1	1 court
Ruth Livingston Elementary	1	1 court
Stevens Middle School	2	4 court
Whittier Elementary	1	1 court
Total	20	26 courts
*Outside Pasco's Urban Growth Area		

Appendix D

Parks and Recreation Questionnaire Results

Introduction

This report summarizes the responses to the Pasco Parks and Recreation online questionnaire that was conducted as part of the Parks and Recreation Plan update. The City sent utility mailers in beginning in mid-September of 2016 asking residents to take a survey regarding the Parks Plan update and providing direction on how to access it online. Questionnaire responses were collected through October 21, 2016, and tabulation began soon after. The questionnaire included 9 questions. 207 responses were received and analyzed.

The questionnaire was designed by Studio Cascade with guidance and review by City of Pasco staff for the 2010 Parks Plan. It was modified for this 2016 Parks Plan update to better fit the format. The questions generally stayed the same, with the intent to learn about the public's use of the parks and recreation facilities, as well as their priorities for tax expenditures on parks and recreation.

Issues

This questionnaire was not meant to be a statistically valid survey. The questionnaire is an instrument to roughly gauge the position of the public on issues. Even though the results of this questionnaire are not statistically valid, its important to note some of the issues that were discovered while analyzing the data from completed questionnaires.

More than 70% of respondents were from areas west of US 395, and over 60% of the total respondents were female. Only 7% of the

respondents were 24 or younger. Additionally, the questionnaire was produced in English only, limiting access to the questions to those households with English-reading individuals. These factors may have skewed the overall responses and acknowledging this issue is important to understanding the questionnaire's results.

Questions 6 and 7 asked respondents to prioritize items. This proved to be a challenge for many respondents. In response, this analysis concentrated on first or highest priority answers, inferring that those items indicated as having highest priority is a reasonable indicator of individual preference.

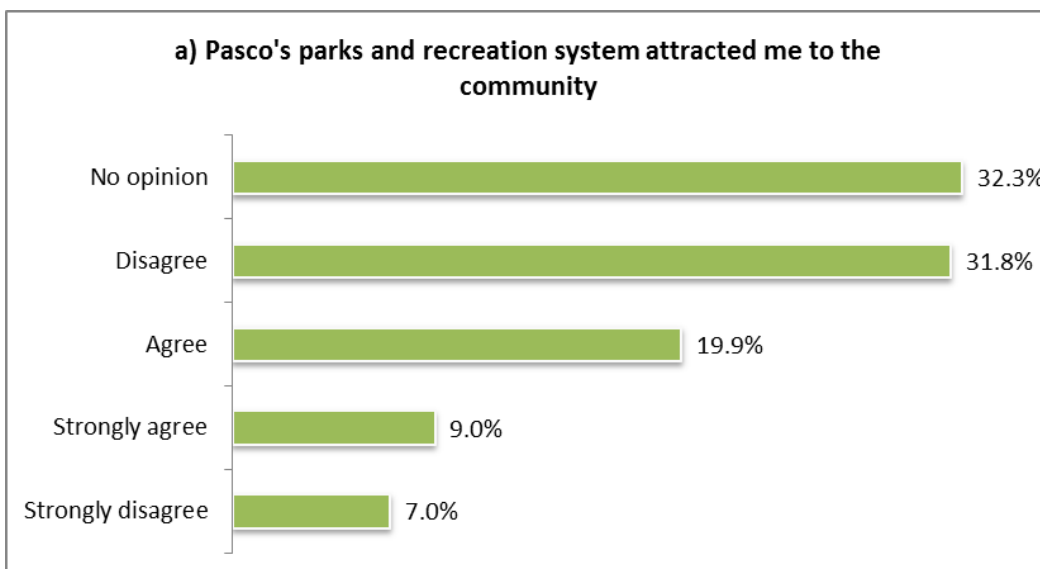
The information gleaned from this questionnaire should not be considered statistically valid because of the sampling approach, and the method of administering the questionnaire. The information provided by the responses, however, is helpful — along with the results of other public participation activities — as decision makers set priorities for future funding of parks and recreation programs and facilities.

Questions and Responses

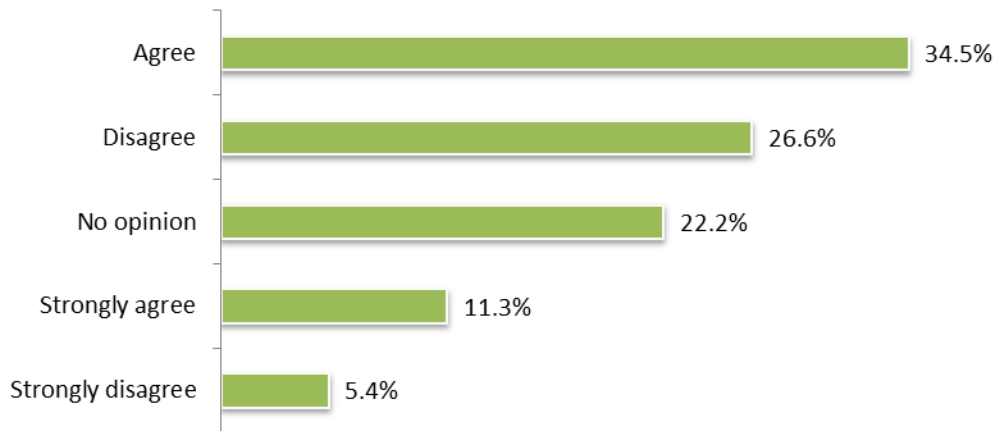
Question 1

Considering Pasco's parks and recreation system generally, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

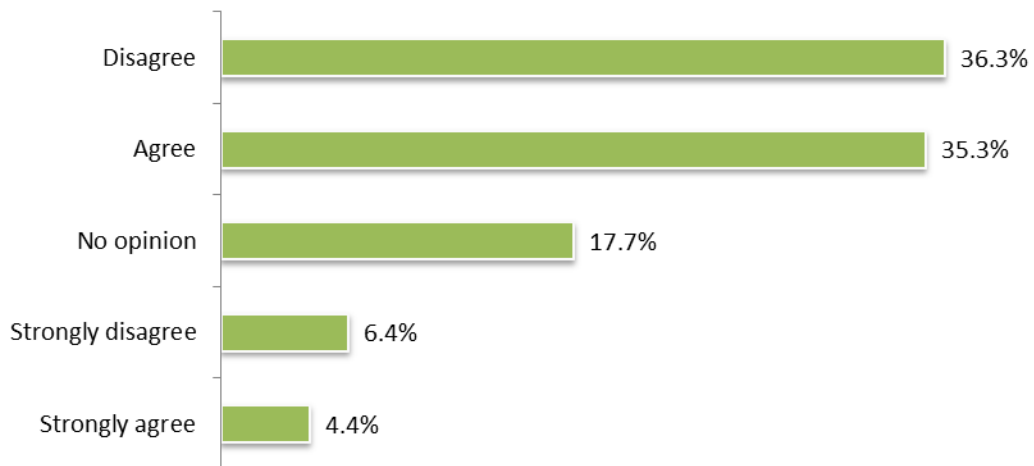
This question included 4 parts for the respondent to consider. For both the statement "Pasco's parks and recreation system is an important reason for me staying in Pasco" and "I have used Pasco's recreation programs" the most common response was "agree". For the statement "Pasco's parks and recreation system attracted me to the community" the majority responded "no opinion", with the respondents indicating "disagree" only half a percent behind. Respondents were split on the final statement with 36.3% disagreeing that "Pasco's parks and recreation meets my needs" and 35.3% agreeing that their needs are met."



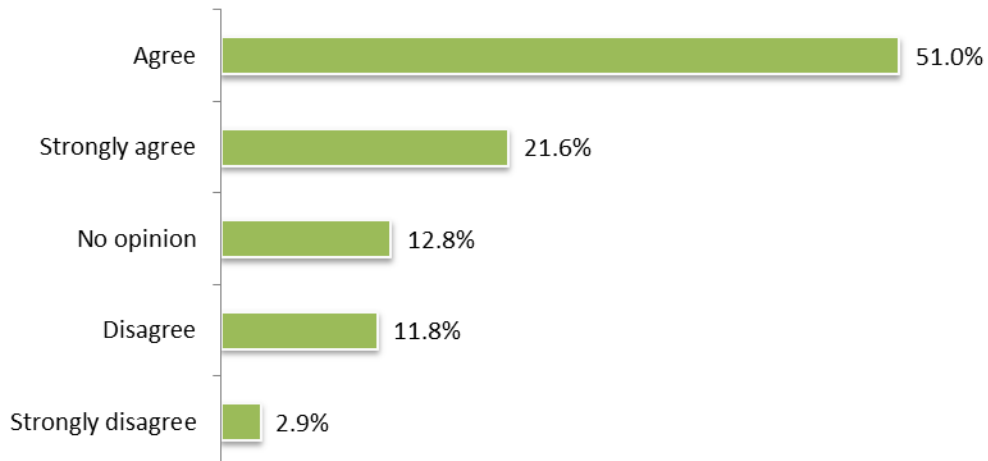
b) Pasco's parks and recreation system is an important reason for my staying in Pasco



c) Pasco's parks and recreation system meets my needs



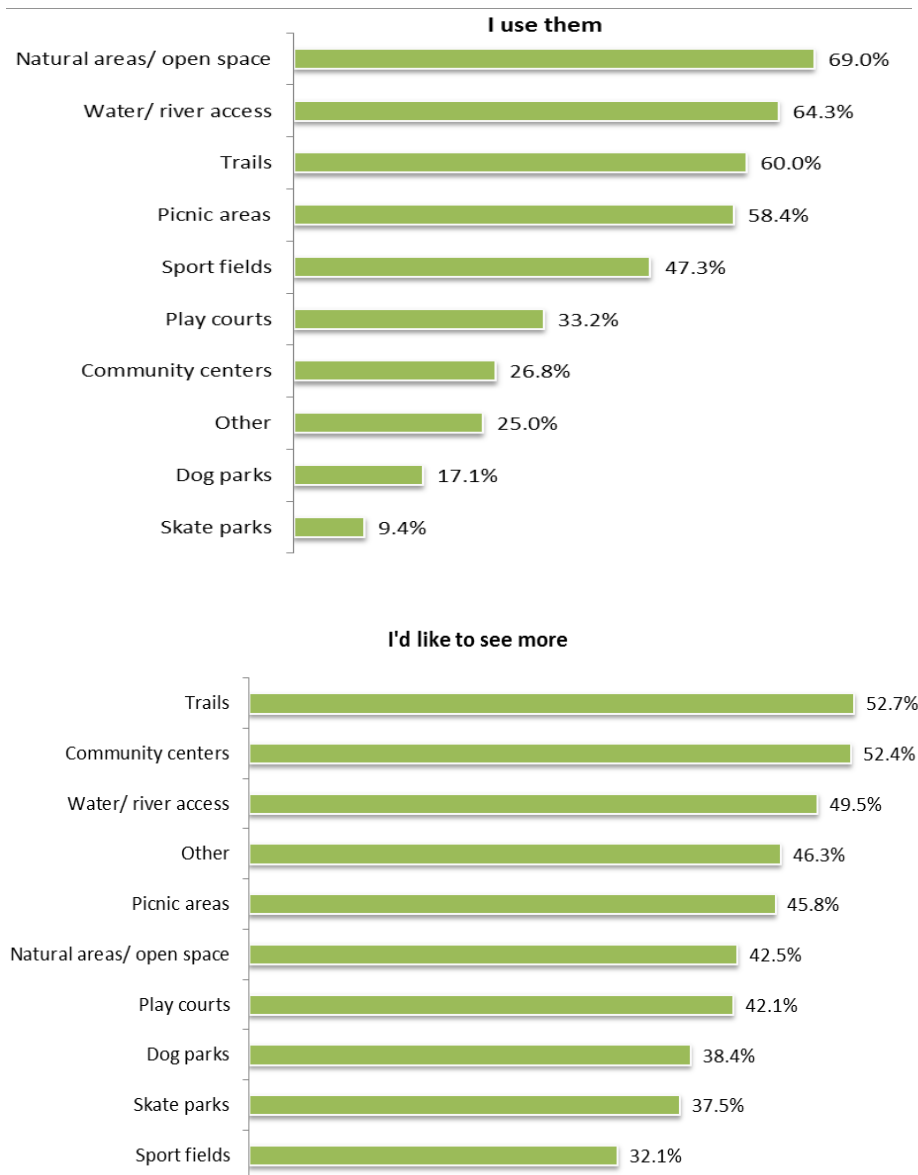
d) I have used Pasco's recreation programs



Question 2

Please let us know if you use these types of parks facilities, and if you'd like to see more – understanding that budgets are limited.

According to responses about the use of parks facilities, the majority of respondents use "Natural/ open spaces" and "Water/ river access." Specific facilities that those who responded would like to see more of included "Trails" and "Community centers." This was a big difference from what respondents said in 2010, where their top choices to see more of were "Play Courts" and "Skate Parks" both of which fell in ranking considerably for this 2016 survey.



Question 3

If you've used Pasco's recreation programs, please indicate how you'd rate them:

This question asked only those who have participated in recreation programs to answer, asking them about the quality of the programs. Very few rated any program as "Excellent"

with the majority of respondents indicating programs were “Good” or “Fair.” The highest ranked recreation program was athletics/sports with 70.4% of respondents rating it as “Good” or “Excellent”, Children’s and Youth programs also ranked high each with just over 65% of respondents rating them as “Good” or “Excellent.” The aquatic programs evenly split respondents with a difference of less than 9% between the 4 quality level selections.

Question 4

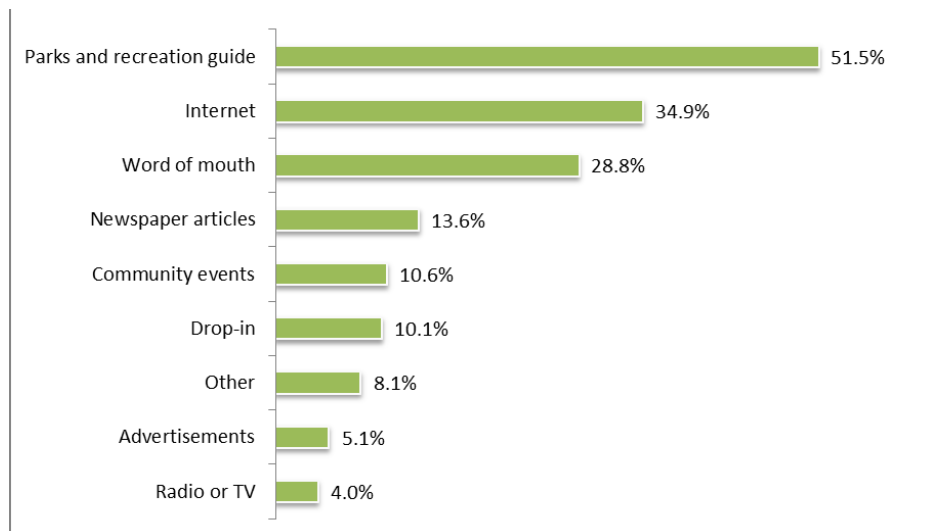
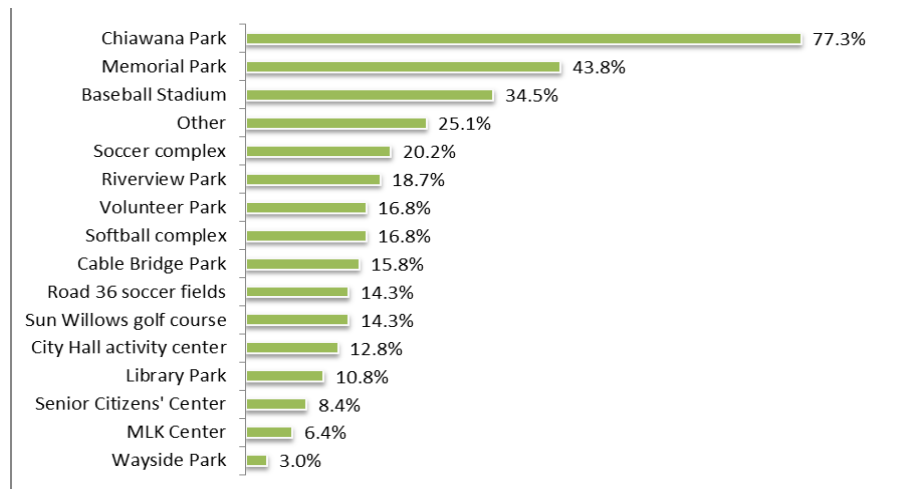
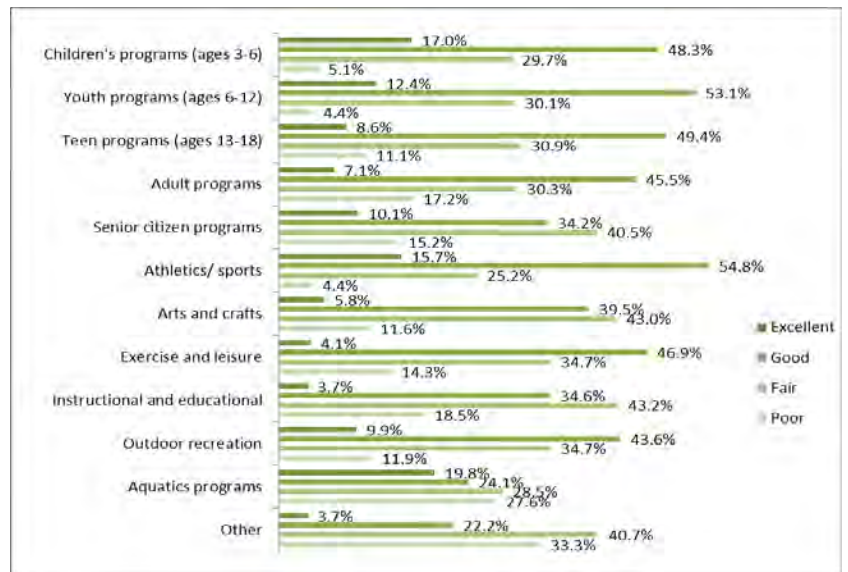
Please indicate which of Pasco’s park and recreation facilities you use, placing a mark in the box on the left side of your choice(s):

Overwhelmingly, the most used park among those listed was Chiawana Park (77.3%), a fact that has not changed since the 2010 Parks and Recreation Plan update which saw 79.6% indicating it was their most used park. The next most used parks were the same as was indicated in 2010 as well with Memorial Park (43.8%) and the Baseball Stadium (34.5%) rounding out the top three.

Question 5

Please indicate how you learn about the City of Pasco’s park and recreation programs, placing a mark in the box on the left side of your choices(s):

Most of the respondents indicated they primarily use the “Parks



and Recreation Guide” to learn about the City’s programs. The next most common was the “Internet” and “Word of Mouth.” This shows a divergence from the last 2010 plan update when “Newspaper Articles” was in the top three instead of “Internet”.

Question 6

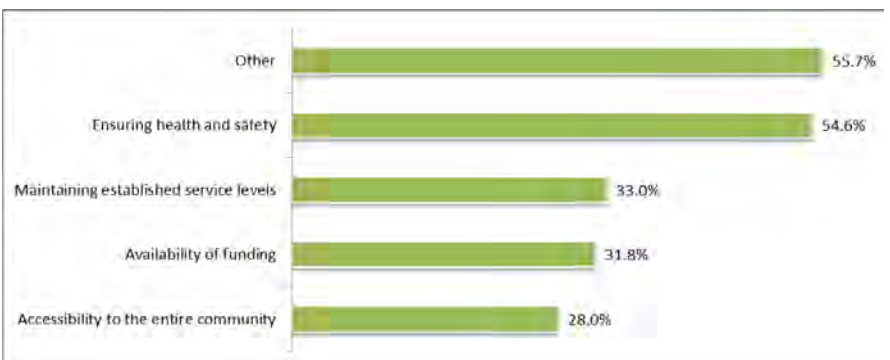
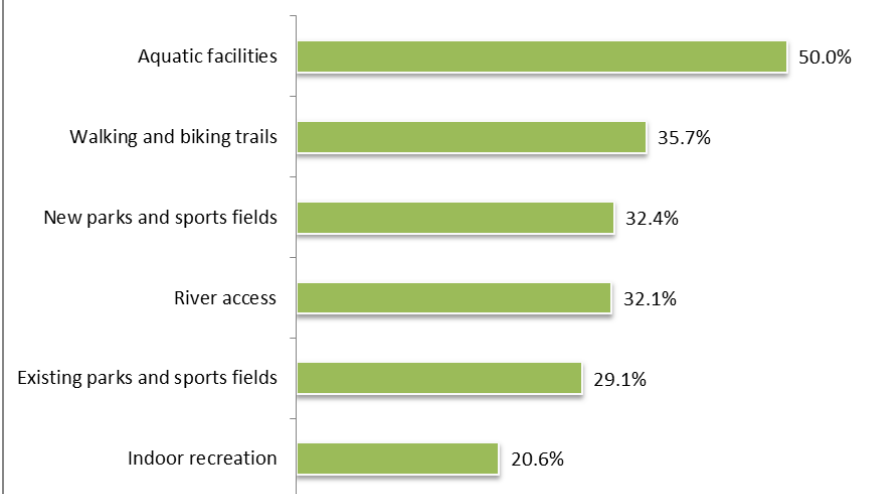
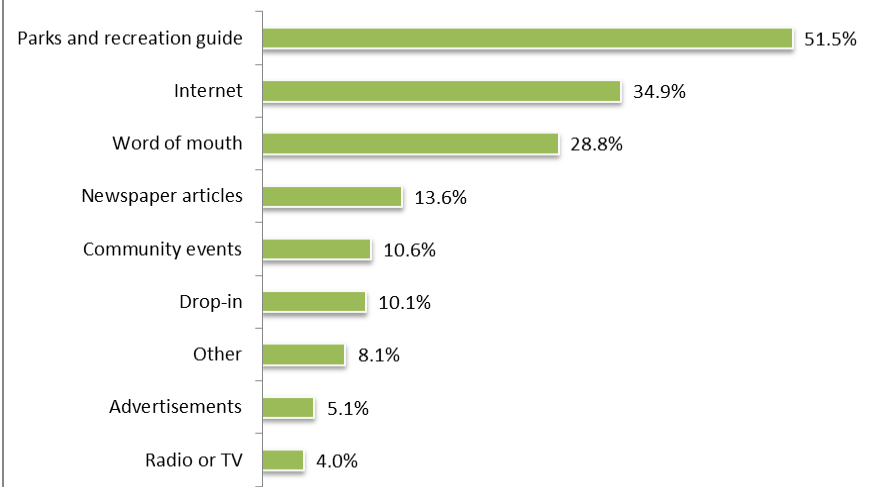
If it were to come to it, what would you be most willing to fund with additional tax dollars?

The results show that respondents are most willing to fund “Aquatic Facilities” with exactly half (50.0%) of respondents selecting that option, showing a continued desire by citizens since 2010 to see aquatics facilities in Pasco. This was followed by “Walking and biking trails” (35.7%).

Question 7

Please indicate your top three criteria, helping the City invest in parks facilities as wisely as possible:

The results reflect that of the given choices “Ensuring health and safety” was the first ranked criteria. The “Other” column, which reflects the highest percentage, included many ideas, and specific comments about park improvements. These included criteria such as “enhances community desirability” to more



specific remarks like “turfed, lighted sports fields...for safe places for sports after dark.”

Age, Location & Gender

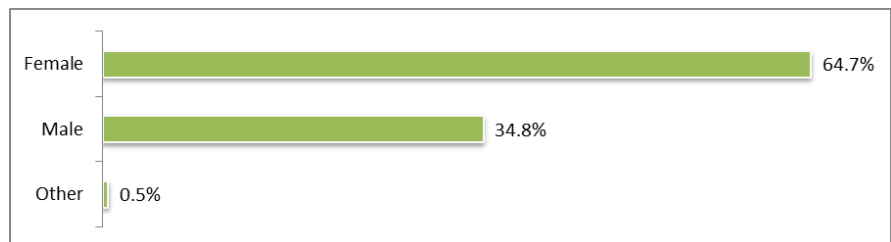
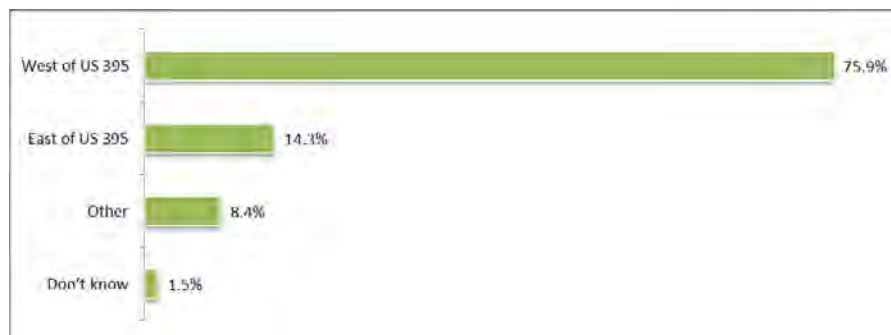
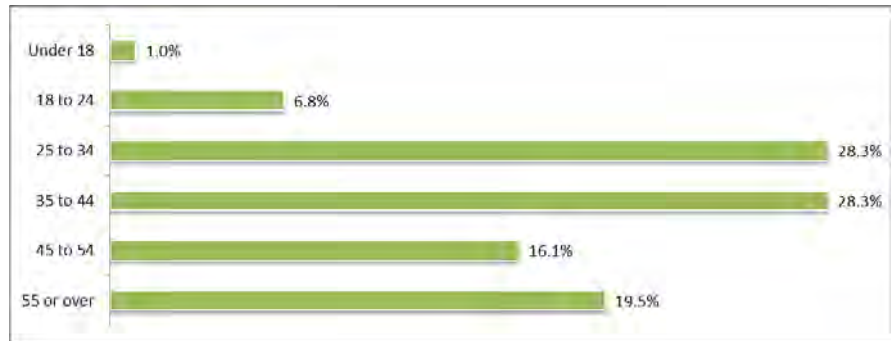
Questions 8, 9, and 10 asked respondents for their age group, their gender where they lived. The two largest age groups to respond were those ages 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. People within every age group did respond to this survey. This is a divergence from the previous survey (2010) in which the majority of respondents were over 55 and no one younger than 25 responded.

The majority of respondents (75.9%) said they lived “West of US 395,” the majority of respondents who took the 2010 questionnaire also resided west of the highway.

Over half of the respondents to this questionnaire were female.

Response Comparisons

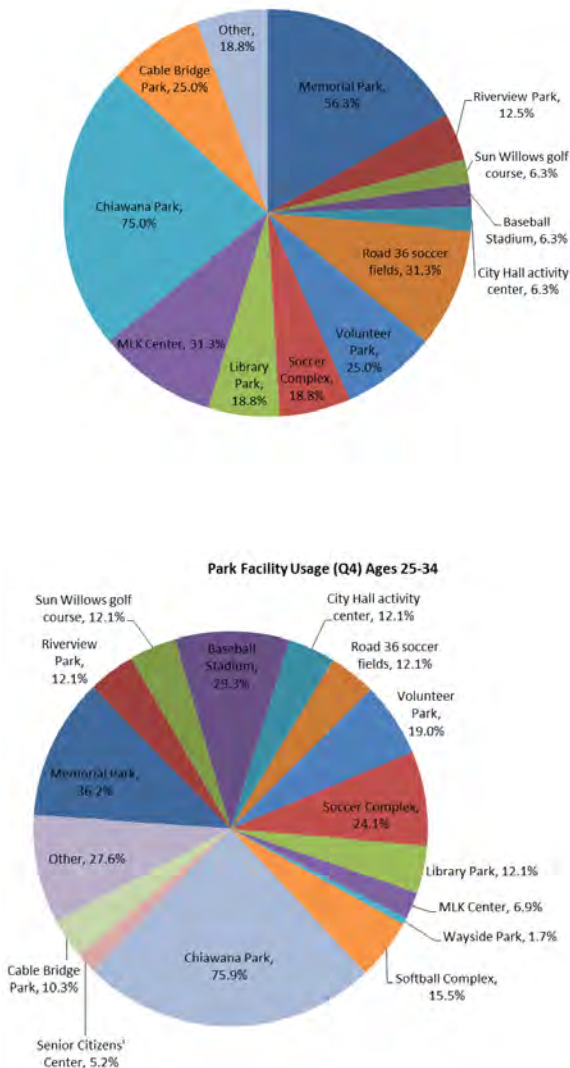
In order to learn more about responses to the questions, some responses were compared to others to show how certain demographic groups responded to these questions. Questions 4, 5, and 6 were compared to both the age and location of respondents. For clarity, items that received zero responses are not shown in the figures in this section.



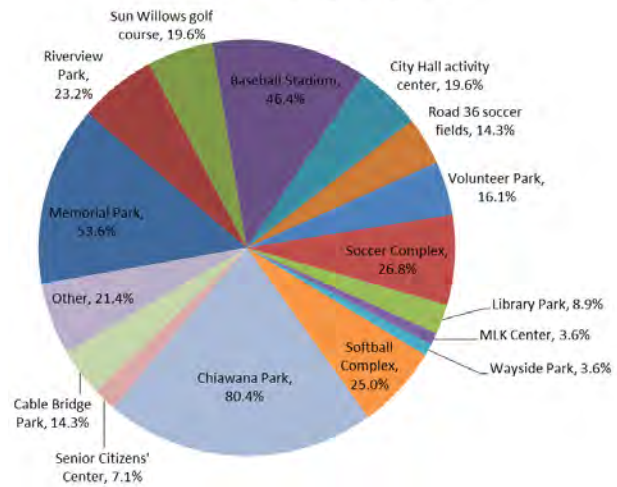
Park Facility Usage by Age

The following four pie charts show what facilities different age groups use the most. In this case all age groups had the same top response, identifying Chiawana Park as their most used facility, with ages 35 to 44 having the largest percentage of those who classify it as their most used park (80.4%).

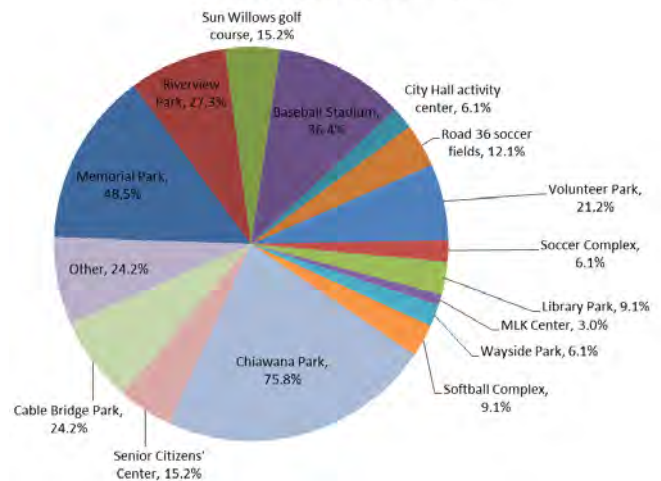
Park Facility Usage (Q4) Ages 24 and under



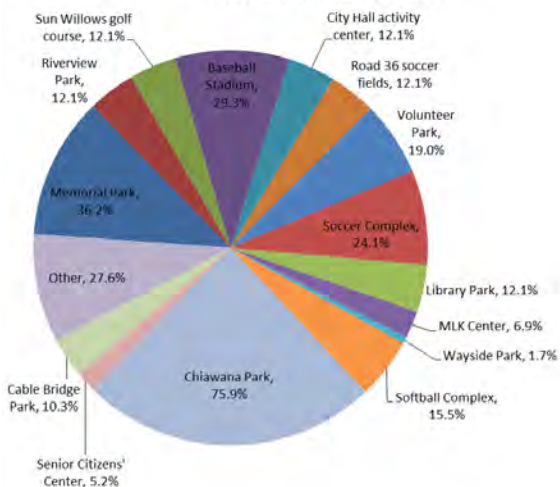
Park Facility Usage (Q4) Ages 35-44



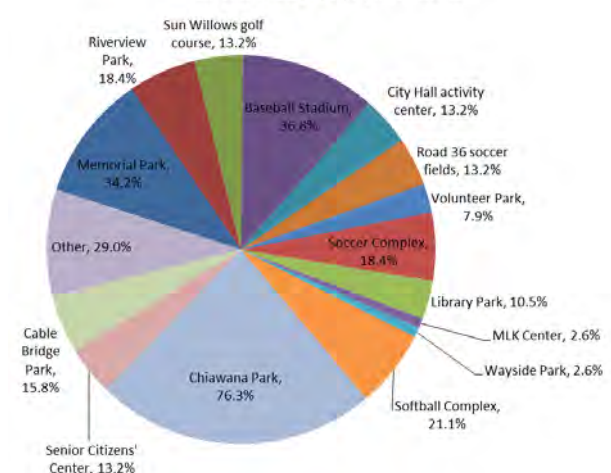
Park Facility Usage (Q4) Ages 45-54



Park Facility Usage (Q4) Ages 25-34



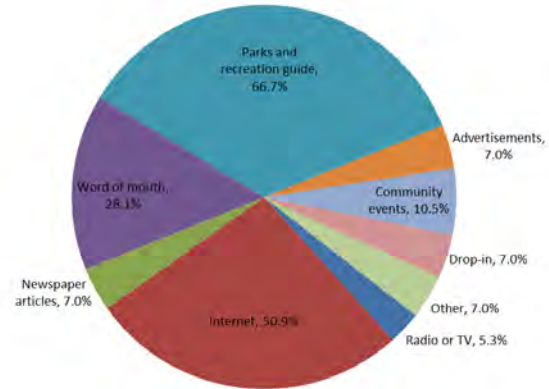
Park Facility Usage (Q4) Ages 55 and over



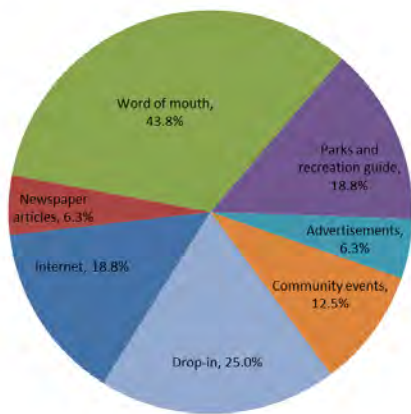
Method of Learning About Pasco Parks by Age

Age was also compared to the methods through which respondents learn about Pasco's parks and recreation. Respondents age 35 and over use the "Parks and Recreation Guide" as their main source of information. Those 25 to 34 rely on the "Internet" the most, followed by the Guide. The age group 24 and younger rank "Word of Mouth" as their number one method, also having a much higher percentage of using "Drop-In" (25.0%) than any other age group.

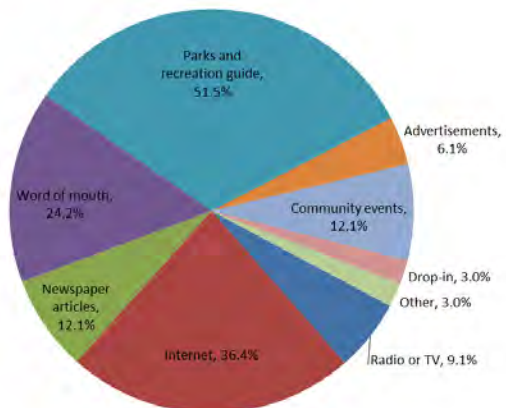
Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) Age 35 to 44



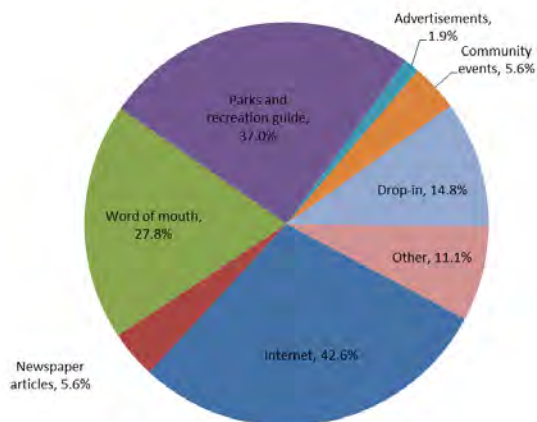
Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) 24 and Under



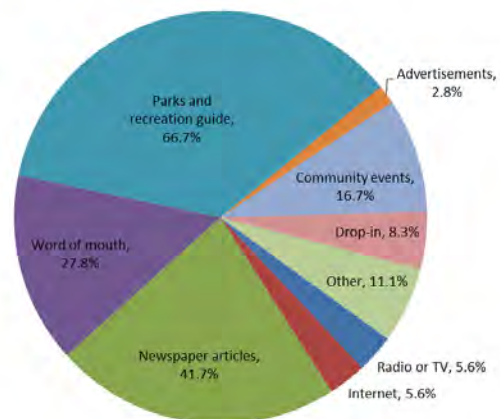
Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) Age 45 to 54



Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) Age 25 to 34



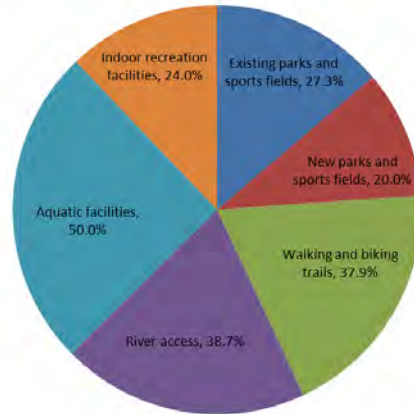
Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) Age 55 and over



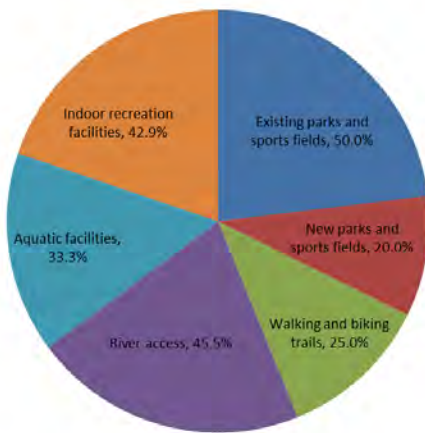
First Most Willing to Fund by Age

All Those respondents 35 and over were first most willing to fund "Aquatic facilities." Those 25-34 indicated "New parks and sports fields" as their first most willing, but "Aquatics facilities" was only 0.8% behind as their second choice. For respondents 24 and younger exactly 50.0% of the respondents falling into that age group indicated "Existing parks and sports fields" as their top choice.

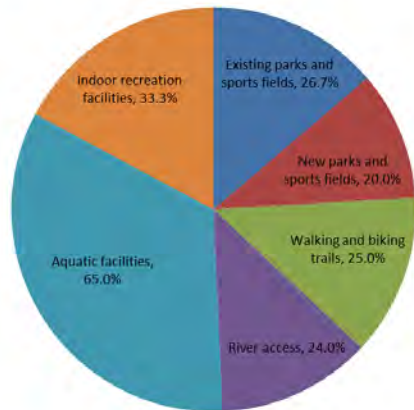
First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Ages 35 to 44



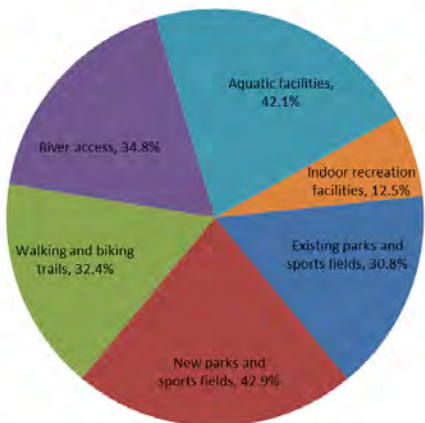
First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Ages 24 and Under



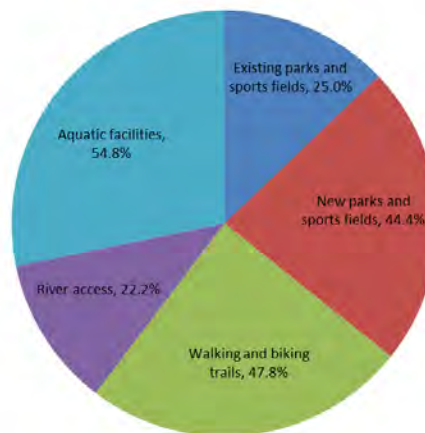
First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Ages 45 to 54



First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Ages 25 to 34



First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Ages 55 or over



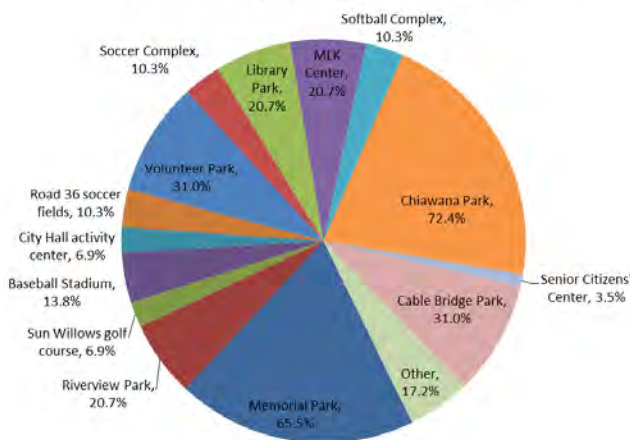
Park Facility Usage by Location

Chiawana Park is the most used by both those living east and west of US 395. Memorial Park is the second most used by those east of US 395, and the Baseball Stadium is next most used facility by those west of US 395. This question showed the exact same results that the 2010 questionnaire did, indicating a prolonged use of those three facilities.

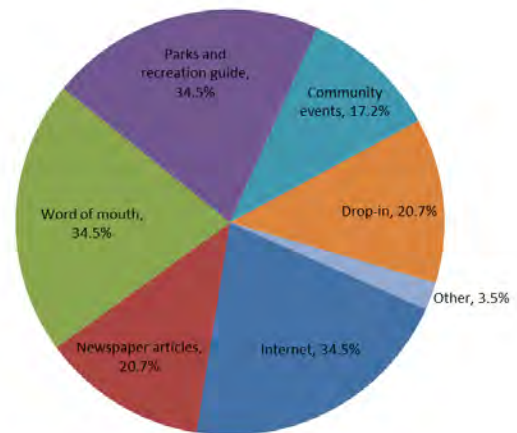
Method of Learning About Pasco Parks by Location

For those residing west of US 395 the large majority (56.6%) rely on the "Parks and Recreation Guide" to learn about Pasco parks and recreation. Those east of US 395 are evenly split between the Guide, "Word of Mouth" and the "Internet."

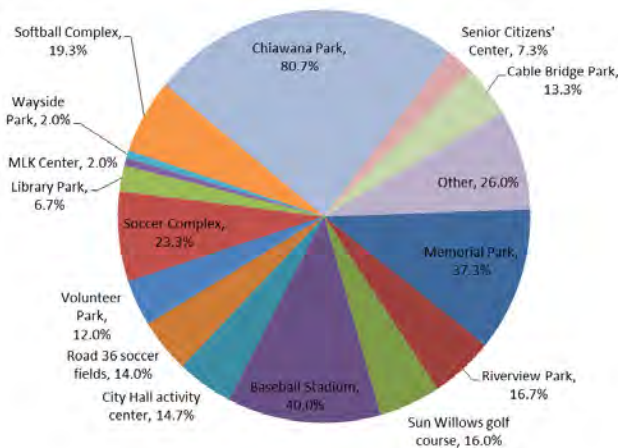
Park Facility Usage (Q4) Respondents East of US 395



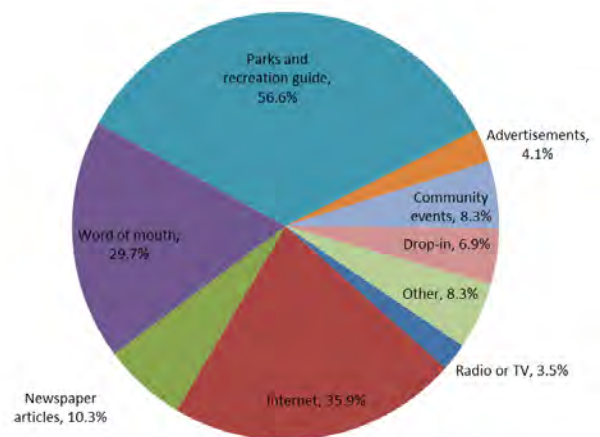
Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) by Respondents East of US 395



Park Facility Usage (Q4) Respondents West of US 395



Learn about Pasco Parks (Q5) by Respondents West of US 395



First Most Willing to Fund by Location

What respondents are most willing to fund based on location resulted in the same first most willing for both groups: "Aquatic facilities." For those east of US 395 the next most willing was "Existing parks and sports fields" (41.7%), with the lowest willingness going to "Indoor recreation" which no respondent living east of the highway chose for their first most willing to fund. For those west of US 395, votes were cast for all 6 categories as the first most willing, with

"Walking and biking trails" being the second most behind aquatic facilities.

Conclusion

While not statistically valid, this questionnaire does provide some perspective on the parks facilities most used by residents and what priorities may be highest for future funding. The questionnaire also serves to provide a basis for future research if the City does plan to consider finding additional funding for parks facilities.

Chiawana Park is the most used park in Pasco, even when looked at by specific ages or locations. Those who responded identified natural/ open spaces as the type of facility they use the most, followed by water/ river access. In terms of what they would like to see more of answers reflected a desire for more trails and community centers.

If asked to fund new facilities the majority of respondents identified aquatics facilities as their top choice, also indicating that the current quality level of the aquatics program being closely split between "poor," "Fair," "Good," and "Excellent."

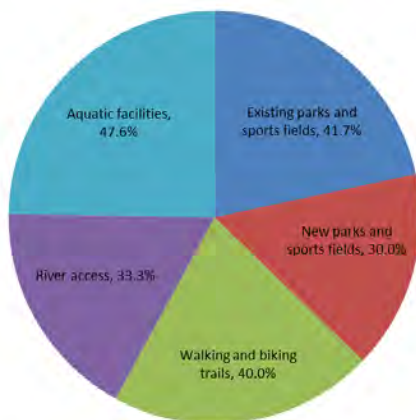
The parks and recreation guide continues to be a big source for people to learn about the City's recreational programming, with the internet gaining more traction, especially in the younger age groups.

By Age

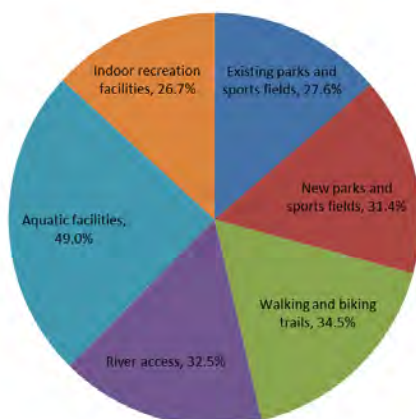
This questionnaire gives insight into the similarities and differences across the age groups. All age groups use Chiawana Park the most followed closely by Memorial Park. And all groups but those 24 and younger having the Baseball Stadium in their top 3 most used facilities as well (those under 25 use the MLK Center and Soccer Complex the third most).

When it came to finding out about the City's recreational programs a high percentage of all ages uses the parks and recreation guide. But while those 35 and over rank it as their top way, those 25 to 34 rely on the internet the most, and the youngest respondents tend to identify word of mouth as their primary source of information.

First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Respondents East of US 395



First Most Willing to Fund (Q6) Respondents West of US 395



Those respondents 25 and over favor aquatics facilities if asked to fund new facilities, with each group choosing a different facility as their second most willing. The main difference to this question came with the younger than 25 group in which half of those responses favored funding existing parks and sports fields.

By Location

The questionnaire asked respondents to identify where they live in Pasco based off of Highway 395. Those east of the highway identified Chiawana Park, Memorial Park, Cable Bridge Park, and Volunteer Park as their most used. Respondents who live west of the highway identified Chiawana Park, the Baseball Stadium, Memorial Park, the Soccer Complex, and the Softball Complex as their most frequented facilities.

Respondents east of the highway had their chosen ways of learning about the recreation programs spread more evenly with the guide, word of mouth, and the internet being tied as their top choice. For those west of the highway the majority rely on the guide.

If asked to fund new facilities those west of the highway would be most willing to fund aquatic facilities, followed by river access, and walking and biking trails. Those east of the highway would also willingly fund aquatic facilities followed by existing parks and sports fields, and walking and biking trails.

Appendix E

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

Vision and Projects Ranking (Prioritization)



Vision Alternatives

A. Current Vision:

"The City of Pasco provides a comprehensive and accessible system of parks, recreation programs, and open spaces to serve all segments of its community. The system provides active and passive facilities, taking advantage of its environment and proximity to attractive natural features. Its recreational programs are among the State's best, with program offerings responsive to community need and providing excellent value for dollars spent. Open spaces, whether conserved to preserve habitat or left undeveloped for other reasons, often provide opportunities for trails, interpretive experiences or other recreational outlets that enhance the community's connection to the outdoors."

B. Alternative One:

*"The City of Pasco provides a comprehensive and accessible system of parks, recreation programs, and open spaces to serve all segments of its community. The system provides active and **relaxed programs and** facilities, taking advantage of its environment and proximity to attractive natural features. Its recreational programs are among the State's best, with program offerings **that are** responsive to community need, **promote active lifestyles**, and provide and an excellent value for dollars spent. Open spaces and **natural areas**, whether conserved to preserve habitat or left undeveloped for other reasons, often provide opportunities for trails, interpretive experiences, or other recreational outlets that enhance the community's **overall health** and connection to the outdoors."*

C. Alternative Two:

*"The City of Pasco provides a comprehensive and accessible system of parks, recreation programs, and open spaces to serve all segments of its community. The system provides **a mix of** active and **casual programs and** facilities, **utilizing sustainable practices**, and taking advantage of its environment and proximity to attractive natural features. Its recreational programs are among the State's best, with program offerings **that are** responsive to community needs, **encourage active lifestyles**, and **are an** excellent value. **The parks and recreation system promotes community health by providing direct access to nature, space for physical activity, and opportunities for social interactions. Natural areas and open space further** enhance the community's connection to the outdoors, and **offer room for a variety of** recreation outlets."*

Indicate One:

- ☐ A.) Keep As Current
- ☐ B.) Alternative One
- ☐ C.) Alternative Two

Additional Comments :



2016 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

Project Ranking

The demand for additional parks and recreation facilities has been identified in the city of Pasco. These facilities, if developed, are anticipated to meet the needs of the community for the next 20 years.

The following is a basic framework for prioritizing improvements. The criterion for each project is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 signifying the “greatest impact”. The raw score is then multiplied by the criterion’s weight, resulting in a weighted score for that particular criterion.

Instructions:

Review the each of the following criteria and descriptions below.¹ On the page two, determine the criterion score for each of the 16 projects on the project ranking worksheet. Once each project has been scored, apply the weighting by simple multiplication. This will give the total of criteria for each project. Add up all of the totals for the **Total Score**. Once the total score has been tallied, indicate the project list prioritization rank from highest to lowest scores.

Table 1. Criteria to be used in scoring each individual project in the Project Ranking Worksheet.

	Criteria	Description	Criterion Score					Criterion Weighting
			Least Impact				Greatest Impact	
Community Benefit	Resident Priority	The extent to which the project is supported by the community’s expressed recreation and parks preferences.	1	2	3	4	5	X3
	Health, Safety and Welfare	The extent to which the proposed project is necessary to meet the public’s health, safety and welfare needs.	1	2	3	4	5	X3
	Multiple Use	The extent to which the project will serve more than one purpose.	1	2	3	4	5	X2
	Active Lifestyles	The extent to which the project will promote active lifestyles and engage a wide-range of community members.	1	2	3	4	5	X2
	Sustainable Practices	The extent to which the project provides opportunities to incorporate sustainable practices in planning, construction and operations.	1	2	3	4	5	X2
City Administration	Level of Service	The extent to which the project maintains levels of service as defined in the parks plan or capital facilities element of the comprehensive plan.	1	2	3	4	5	X1
	Cost-Effectiveness	The extent to which the project produces the most “bang for the buck.”	1	2	3	4	5	X2
	Concurrent Project	The extent to which this project will occur at the same time as other, potentially unrelated project(s) at the same site.	1	2	3	4	5	X2

¹ The first five criteria, labeled “Community Benefit”, are meant to be used by both the Parks Advisory Board and City Administration. The last three criteria, “City Administration”, are management related and will be focus for City staff.

Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)

2016/17 Parks Plan

Ranking Worksheet



No.	Project Description	Additional Details	Criterion / Weight / Total																					Total Score	Rank			
			Resident Priority			Health, Safety and Welfare			Multiple Use			Active Lifestyles			Sustainable Practices			Level of Service			Cost-Effectiveness			Concurrent Project				
			Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total	Score	Weight	Total		
1.	Soccer Facility	8-10 acres for adult soccer	4	3	12	2	3	6	2	2	4	5	2	10	3	2	6		1		2			2			38	14
2.	Community Center	Community Park Multi-use facility (W. end comm. park)	5	3	15	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	5	2	10		1		2			2			57	2
3.	Peanuts Park	Demolish park and develop new park	5	3	15	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	5	2	10		1		2			2			57	3
4.	Schlagle Park – Boat Ramp	Renovation	4	3	12	3	3	9	2	2	4	3	2	6	4	2	8		1		2			2			39	13
5.	Schlagle Park – Restrooms	Renovation	3	3	9	3	3	9	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	8		1		2			2			30	15
6.	Chapel Hill Park	Develop new 5 acre park	4	3	12	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	5	2	10		1		2			2			54	5
7.	Aquatics Center	Develop new Aquatics Center	5	3	15	5	3	15	5	2	10	5	2	10	5	2	10		1		2			2			60	1
8.	Sacajawea Heritage Trail	Connect trails from Road 52 to 72	4	3	12	4	3	12	4	2	8	5	2	10	3	2	6		1		2			2			48	11
9.	Erwen Property	Improvements to parking and picnic area	2	3	6	2	3	6	2	2	4	3	2	6	3	2	6		1		2			2			28	16
10.	Livingston Park	Purchase land for 5 acre park	5	3	15	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	5	2	10		1		2			2			57	4
11.	FCID Trail Development	Construction of a trail/linear park	5	3	15	4	3	12	4	2	8	4	2	8	4	2	8		1		2			2			51	10
12.	Sacajawea Heritage Trail	Trail Underpass from WA Street	2	3	6	5	3	15	3	2	6	3	2	6	4	2	8		1		2			2			41	12
13.	W. Pasco Park	Neighborhood Park	4	3	12	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	4	2	8		1		2			2			52	6
14.	“New” Pasco Park	Park in Annexed Area	4	3	12	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	4	2	8		1		2			2			52	7
15.	N.W. Pasco Park	Neighborhood Park	4	3	12	4	3	12	5	2	10	5	2	10	4	2	8		1		2			2			52	8
16.	North Pasco Trail	Trails North of Hwy 182	5	3	15	4	3	12	3	2	6	4	2	8	5	2	10		1		2			2			51	9

2016 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Parks Advisory Board

Vision and CIP Activity Results



The parks advisory board was asked to participate in two separate activities to help shape parts of Pasco's 2016 update to the Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Plan.

Vision Statement

The first activity had to do with the document's vision. A previous exercise indicated board members would like to see the vision for the plan edited and have parts bolstered to reflect changes that have happened in the community. As a follow up to that for this vision exercise members were presented with 3 options: keep the vision as is, alternative one- minor edits, and alternative two which had more robust edits. They were asked to review the three vision statements and then indicate which they would prefer for the updated document.

The following table indicates the votes for each:

	Total Votes	Ranking
Alternative Two	4	1
Alternative One	1	2
Keep as current	-	3

Alternative two was preferred by the majority of participants. That vision reads:

"The City of Pasco provides a comprehensive and accessible system of parks, recreation programs, and open spaces to serve all segments of its community. The system provides a mix of active and casual programs and facilities, utilizing sustainable practices, and taking advantage of its environment and proximity to attractive natural features. Its recreational programs are among the State's best, with program offerings that are responsive to community needs, encourage active lifestyles, and are an excellent value. The parks and recreation system promotes community health by providing direct access to nature, space for physical activity, and opportunities for social interactions. Natural areas and open space further enhance the community's connection to the outdoors, and offer room for a variety of recreation outlets."

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

The second activity asked advisory board participants to consider a list of potential CIP projects and scoring criteria. The criteria included were: resident priority; health, safety and welfare; multiple use; active lifestyles; sustainable practices; level of service; cost effectiveness; and concurrent project. They then scored the projects on a scale of 1 to 5 for each criteria based on the impact that project had and totaled up the scores for each project. With the total scores they were then able to rank the projects from 1-16.

The table below indicates each of the 16 projects and a brief description. The "Total" column represents the totals of all the participants scores for that project, the "Mean Score" is the totals averaged by the number of participants, and the "Rank" indicates which project, based of its mean score, is the highest priority.

Project Ranking Results:

<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Additional Details</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mean Score</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Aquatics Center	<i>Develop new Aquatics Center</i>	253	63.3	1
Community Center	<i>Community Park Multi-use facility (W. end comm. park)</i>	245	61.3	2
Peanuts Park	<i>Demolish park and develop new park</i>	235	58.8	3
Chapel Hill Park	<i>Develop new 5 acre park</i>	227	56.8	4/5
W. Pasco Park	<i>Neighborhood Park</i>	227	56.8	4/5
Sacajawea Heritage Trail	<i>Connect trails from Road 52 to 72</i>	226	56.5	6
"New" Pasco Park	<i>Park in Annexed Area</i>	213	53.3	7
FCID Trail Development	<i>Construction of a trail/ linear park</i>	211	52.8	8
North Pasco Trail	<i>Trails North of Hwy 182</i>	210	52.5	9
Schlagle Park – Boat Ramp	<i>Renovation</i>	205	51.3	10
Schlagle Park – Restrooms	<i>Renovation</i>	202	50.5	11
Sacajawea Heritage Trail	<i>Trail Underpass from WA Street</i>	199	49.8	12
Soccer Facility	<i>8-10 acres for adult soccer</i>	196	49.0	13
N.W. Pasco Park	<i>Neighborhood Park</i>	184	46.0	14
Livingston Park	<i>Purchase land for 5 acre park</i>	176	44.0	15
Erwen Property	<i>Improvements to parking and picnic area</i>	153	38.3	16

From this ranking the aquatics center came out as the highest priority project for participants. All participants ranked the developing of a new aquatics center as high for resident priority, health, safety and welfare, and active lifestyle. This was followed by the community center which rose to the top due to its high scores for the resident priority, multiple use, active lifestyles, and concurrent project criteria. The third priority, based on this ranking, was Peanuts Park and then the west Pasco Park and the Sacajawea Heritage trail tying in points for the 4th spot. Some projects rated high across the boards for a criterion but fell low in the rankings due to low scores for other criteria. An example of this is the soccer facility which received all 5's for resident priority, but fell due to low scores for the sustainable practices and concurrent projects criteria.