



City of Richland

Parks & Recreation Master Plan 2019-2025

July 16, 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special Thanks

We would like to thank the many citizens, staff and community groups who provided extensive input for the development of this update to the City of Richland Parks & Recreation Master Plan. The project was a true community effort, anticipating that this plan will serve as a 'road map' for Richland's Parks and Recreation System that will meet the needs and desires of all residents of our growing city.

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Introduction



PLAN PURPOSE

The City of Richland's Parks & Recreation Master Plan establishes a framework and guide for park and recreation services as well as identifying the city's parks and recreation facility, program, and community event needs. It strives to balance community needs with the financial realities of the City's Parks and Public Facilities Department. By making the plan sensitive to Richland's current conditions and needs, the plan helps position the City to successfully compete for park improvement grant funds. It also supports strategic targeting and prioritizing of capital investment and operational programming. In addition, this plan is a tool used to forecast needs and plan for the maintenance and upkeep of existing and future parks and recreational facilities in support of the city's programs and events. It provides critical context and information for City officials to use when developing budgets and implementing the City's Strategic Leadership Plan.

This plan looks to the future with a time horizon similar to the City's Comprehensive Plan and provides the basis for the City's 6-year Capital Improvement Program (Chapter 6). The Richland Parks and Recreation Commission uses the plan to advise the City Council on matters of policy, programs, and projects for the development and operation of City's parks, facilities, and recreational programming.

The parks plan must be updated at least every six years to maintain eligibility for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding, and this plan is prepared to be consistent with RCO's planning policies and guidelines. It includes *goals and objectives, inventory of existing parks and recreation facilities, public engagement/involvement, demand and need analysis, capital improvement plan, and plan adoption*. The resulting parks and recreation plan will be eligible to compete for grants administered by RCO. These grants include:

- Boating Facilities Program (BFP)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)—State and Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership programs
 - Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)

- Nonhighway Road Category
- Nonmotorized Category
- Off-Road Vehicles Category
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)
 - Habitat Conservation Account—Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, Riparian Protection, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement, and Urban Wildlife Habitat Categories
 - Outdoor Recreation Account—Local Parks, State Lands Development and Renovation, State Parks, Trails, and Water Access categories

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process utilized community outreach and participation, analysis of existing facilities and programs and a review of current demographic data to update the previous Master Plan. Stakeholder interviews, policy review, capital programming, public review was fundamental the process that culminated in the adoption of this master plan. The process and resulting master plan update complies with the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office requirements.

Since the master plan update in 2014, Richland has experienced many changes, including population growth, continued park and facility improvement, additional residential development, and changes in recreation participation. Building on the strong foundation set forth in the previous Plan, this Parks & Recreation Master Plan update sets forth a strategy for the next six years.

In September, 2018, the City of Richland began an update of its parks and recreation master plan. The result of that planning effort is this document, the *2019-2025 City of Richland Parks & Recreation Master Plan*. Extensive citizen outreach was integral to the planning process in order to capture the visions, values, and preferences of Richland’s residents. Public participation in the planning of parks and recreation facilities, programming and community events is crucial to the success of the plan and is required by the RCO. The ten-month planning process included three phases, as depicted in Figure 1.01.

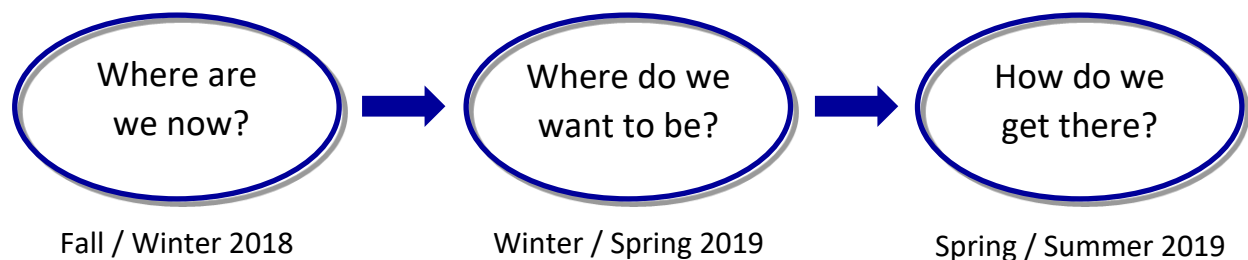


Figure 1.01 – Planning Process

PHASE I – Internal Data Collection & Analysis

Phase I included an update the inventory of the community's current recreation resources, including parks, facilities, and programs. Tasks included community demographic analysis, park and facility inventory, review of park and trail classifications and analysis of park maintenance strengths, challenges, and opportunities. Recreation resources within Richland were identified.

Park specific master plans exist for many of the City's parks. Large and small projects are identified in the individual master plans. These plans provide a level of detail that support the overall park and recreation system goals and priorities in this Parks & Recreation Master Plan. It is not the purpose of this document to include small capital projects or routine maintenance considerations. This document outlines major system wide capital projects, significant maintenance obligations, and demographic data to develop recommendations for new amenities, facilities, recreational programs, and community events based on industry standards and community established levels of service.

PHASE II – Public Engagement and Community Needs

As part of Phase II, Richland engaged the public by conducting focused interviews with key officials, representatives of parks and recreation stakeholder groups (i.e. sports leagues, equestrian groups), as well as parks and recreation staff. A citizen survey was developed and administered to examine the parks and recreation needs and desires. Responses helped the City identify and prioritize specific park system improvements and operational policies. During Phase II, public involvement activities, including a recreation survey, outreach events, stakeholder interviews, community workshops and an open house, helped identify public preferences and community needs. The input provides direction and input for goals, objectives, and priorities. See Chapter 4, Community Engagement for more details.

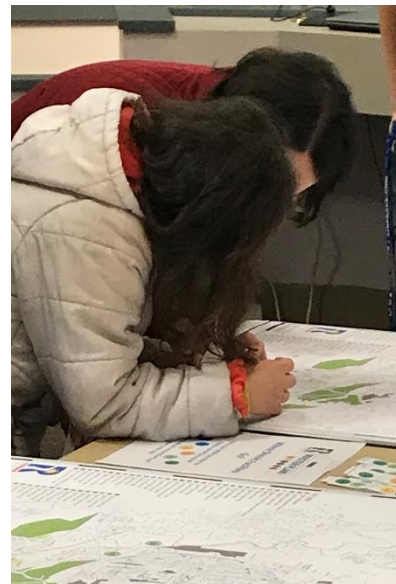


Figure 1.02: Open House #3

PHASE III – Budget & CIP

Building on the vision and needs identified in Phase II, Phase III included development of specific recommendations and actions for improving and developing Richland's park and recreation system. Community needs identified in Phase II will be evaluated as a component of the development of the Department's annual operating budget and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The draft plan was developed in April 2019, and plan refinement and adoption continued through June 2019.

PHASE IV – Review and Adoption

A draft plan was developed with internal staff reviews, and presentations to the Park and Recreation Commission. A draft was also posted on the city's web site for review and comment. The final plan was presented when to the City Council for review and final adoption.

CITY VISION, DEPARTMENT MISSION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Several themes emerged from the public engagement process and review of the City's Strategic Leadership Plan, Comprehensive plan and other documents. These themes were analyzed to determine a set of community core values, which were then used to create a vision and goals framework to guide decision-making and help identify priorities. The following outlines the community vision, mission, goals, and objectives that guide the City of Richland's Parks and Recreation Master Plan.



Figure 1.03 Community Event at HAPO Stage

City of Richland Vision Statement:

Richland is a progressive, safe and family-friendly community that welcomes diversity. It is noted for excellence in technology, medicine, education, recreation, tourism, and citizen participation. This dynamic city, situated on two rivers, actively supports opportunities for economic development that are in harmony with the area's unique natural resources.

Parks & Public Facilities' Department Mission Statement:

Provide premiere parks, public facilities, recreational activities and library services for our community. Every decision made on behalf of the community will be to ensure that we are fiscally responsible and provide outstanding value.

Goals and Objectives:

Goals were developed using the core values of the Strategic Leadership Plan and Vision as a guide. These goals are intended to assist the City of Richland's Parks and Public Facilities Department in achieving the community vision, and enhancing and preserving the core values of the community. A goal is typically a general statement that describes an outcome the City wishes to achieve. Goals evolve over time based on community values or economic conditions.

Seven goals were identified for the City of Richland's Parks and Public Facilities Department. These goals provide focus for the plan and direction for the future.

Goal 1: Identify, prioritize, and acquire unique natural habitat, ecologically sensitive areas, shorelines, ridgelines, and significant land forms adding to the region's integrated

open space and trail network to preserve habitat, enhance Richland's natural beauty and provide opportunities for recreation.

Objectives:

1. Provide opportunities to experience unique natural areas.
2. Evaluate opportunities for land acquisition.
3. Develop management plans for natural open space lands and river shorelines for appropriate public access.
4. Maintain and enhance relationships with conservancy groups (i.e. Tapteal, Friends of Badger, and Native Plants Society).

Goal 2: Provide diverse and accessible parks, trail facilities, recreational programs and events that enhance quality of life, support active lifestyles, and promote economic development.

Objectives:

1. Develop and update individual park master plans that include future trails and facilities.
2. Maintain a capital improvement program and operating budget, which specifies a schedule for acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities that support identified recreation programs.
3. Update and prioritize individual park master plan projects through the capital improvement program process.
4. Develop parks, trails, and recreation facilities to serve growing neighborhoods (i.e. Badger Mountain South and Horn Rapids).
5. Collaborate with and encourage private sector development to share in providing neighborhood park and recreation facilities in growing neighborhoods. (i.e. Badger Mountain South).
6. Encourage private sector investment and development of facilities that serve specialized communities or meet regional economic development goals.
7. Identify underutilized park areas for redevelopment consideration in order to provide unique park experiences and activities.
8. Expand and develop the comprehensive trail system that connects users to recreational amenities, parks and schools, as well as to Richland's commercial areas, the Columbia and Yakima Rivers, and regional trails.
9. Collaborate with regional partners and tourism experts (i.e. Visit Tri Cities current "Tri-Cities Sports Facilities Marketing Analysis and Feasibility Study").
10. Develop additional lighted multi-purpose sports fields.
11. Attract new sports tournaments to Richland.

Goal 3: Provide safe parks, trails, recreational facilities, and natural open space areas that maximize accessibility for all ages and abilities.

Objectives:

1. Expand the Park Ranger program to increase visibility and oversight of activities, events, and ongoing education of park rules.
2. Review the condition of park facilities to identify priorities for safety and accessibility improvements.
3. Evaluate lighting, park access control and park hours to enhance safety and maintenance as appropriate.

Goal 4: Develop and improve recreational programs and community events to attract community members of all ages, incomes, and abilities.

Objectives:

1. Engage community members of all ages and abilities in the process to identify recreational program needs and facilities required to support new and expanding programs to serve all areas of the community.
2. Identify additional opportunities for community and tourism events that utilize existing facilities (i.e. HAPO Stage).
3. Maximize underutilized facilities for recreational programming.
4. Continuous review of participation trends to ensure the city is meeting community needs and effectively using available programmable spaces.

Goal 5: Encourage expansion and development of existing and new collaborations with neighboring communities, public and private entities to ensure parks and recreational services delivery are effectively and efficiently coordinated.

Objectives:

1. Actively participate in planning efforts to identify opportunities, needs and relationships required for the development of regional athletic facilities in Richland.
2. Continue to the collaborate with the City of Kennewick on the development and improvement of relationships between Richland's Columbia Park West and Kennewick's Columbia Park.
3. Engage adjacent communities to coordinate development of linkages and trails of all types throughout the region.



Figure 1.04: Softball at Columbia Playfields

4. Develop an interlocal agreement with the Kennewick School District for recreational facilities use similar to Richland School District.
5. Maintain and enhance relationships with youth sports associations.
6. Continue to sustain and grow relationships with partner organizations.

Goal 6: Encourage ongoing community involvement and public participation as a cornerstone for decision-making about parks, recreation programs, trails and open space.

Objectives:

1. Invite park and facility user groups to present at Parks & Recreation Commission Meetings to report on yearly activities and needs.
2. Through master planning of individual park master plan preparation and updates.

Goal 7: Provide efficient and high-quality maintenance of parks, facilities, and natural open spaces.

Objectives:

1. Develop and implement facility lifecycle plans
2. Develop and implement preventative maintenance programs.
3. Evaluate effectiveness of the formation and implementation of parks and facility work crew teams.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

Due to the large amount of technical information and responses to the community survey, much of the background information is presented in appendices. The main body of this plan is organized as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the planning process and public engagement effort. It also includes Richland’s Community Vision, Parks & Public Facilities’ Department Mission Statement, Goals and Objectives for parks and recreation, and document organization.

Chapter 2: Community Setting: Chapter 2 describes the community context – the unique physical, demographic and political characteristics of Richland that form the framework for recommendations made in this Plan. Characteristics described include Richland’s history, regional context, landscape, demographics, and land use.

Chapter 3: Parks and Recreation System: Chapter 3 describes the planning context – the physical and political characteristics that form the framework of Richland’s park and recreation system. This chapter includes classification of the existing parks and the inventory of parks and trails.

Chapter 4: Community Engagement: Chapter 4 presents the public involvement process and overview of the findings specifically relating to Richland’s park and recreation needs.

Chapter 5: Demand and Needs Analysis: This chapter identifies Richland’s parks and recreation issues into physical, management, program and service, and rehabilitation issue categories. This chapter includes level of service (LOS) guidelines the City will use to assess how well its residents are provided for, and identification of specific deficiencies and needs.

Chapter 6: Capital Improvement Plan: A capital improvement plan identifies the means and timing for making various investments in the parks and recreation system. This chapter includes the list of prioritized capital projects to ensure the parks and recreation system continues to meet the community’s needs.

Chapter 7: Financing Plan: Provides an outline and introduction to the various means of financing parks and recreation improvements and operations.

Chapter 8: Policies and Priorities: The Implementation Plan sets the policies and procedures for achieving the city’s goals and objectives for its park and recreation system.

Chapter 9: Plan Adoption: City Council action for adoption of the plan.

Appendices:

- A. Capital Improvement Plan
- B. Definitions

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS AND CODES

The following documents were referenced in the creation of this plan:

- City of Richland Strategic Leadership Plan
- Richland Municipal Code
- City of Richland Comprehensive Land Use Plan adopted, December 2002, revised 2011
- Vision Plan for Open Space Conservation and Trail Connectivity in the Mid-Columbia, prepared by the Ridges to Rivers Open Space Network Steering Committee, January 2011
- City Wide Transportation Plan, adopted in February 2005
- Richland Tree Ordinance, RMC 22.14
- Tri-Cities Rivershore Master Plan, 2012
- Urban Forestry Management Plan
- All approved individual park master plans.

The Richland Parks & Recreation Master Plan is incorporated by reference in the City of Richland's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Comprehensive Plan), adopted in December 2002, and updated annually. There are a number of land-use oriented policies and goals related to parks and recreation established in the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is modified on a different schedule than this master plan. Please refer to the current version of the Comprehensive Plan for the current land use-oriented policies and goals relating to parks and recreation.

ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Richland City Council: The Richland City Council establishes the City's Strategic Leadership Plan and adopts an annual operating and capital budget for parks, recreation, and administrative oversight.

City of Richland Parks and Recreation Commission: The Parks and Recreation Commission provides recommendations to the City Council.

Richland Public Library: The Richland Public Library is a division of the Richland Parks & Public Facilities Department. This division provides literary services as well as related educational and recreational programming. The library offers multiple meeting rooms and community spaces.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR): DNR owns surface water and land areas within the City boundaries. The City leases certain properties from the DNR for recreational purposes.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR): The City and CTUIR have executed a Memorandum of Understanding for the protection and mitigation of cultural resources within the City boundaries.

Richland School District (RSD): The City and RSD have executed an interlocal agreement for sharing recreational facilities.

Kennewick School Districts (KSD): KSD boundaries extend into the City of Richland's Urban Growth Area and currently school facilities are being constructed within Richland city limits. Presently there is no interlocal agreement between KSD and COR.

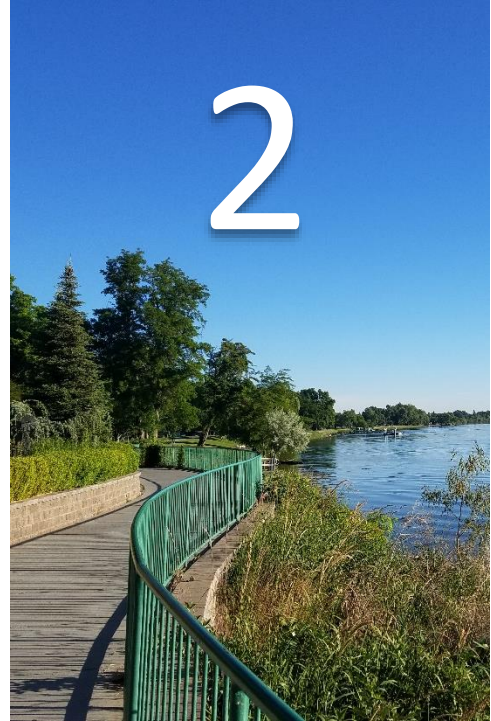
United States Army Corps of Engineers: The City leases certain properties from the federal government for recreational purposes. The Walla Walla District of the Corps of Engineers is responsible for administering the lease agreement.

Tri-Cities Rivershore Enhancement Council (TREC): TREC is administered by the Tri-Cities Visitor and Convention Bureau and is composed of two committees: Strategic Committee, which sets the direction for river shore improvements and activities, and the Technical Committee which manages the daily operations of the individual projects. Represented jurisdictions include: City of Kennewick, City of Pasco, City of Richland, Benton County, Franklin County, Port of Benton, Port of Kennewick, Port of Pasco and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Membership to TREC is a voluntary and cooperative arrangement between various stakeholders in the area. TREC prepared a regional rivershore master plan in 1999 and completed a plan update in 2012. The plan identifies a rivershore improvement that is intended to increase tourism activity, provide economic development opportunities, and promote recreational use along the rivershores.

Richland Public Facilities District (PFD): The Richland PFD was created to acquire, construct, finance and/or operate a regional center located in the City that will stimulate economic development. The Richland PFD sponsored the planning, development, and construction of the Hanford Reach Interpretive Center (HRIC) on Columbia Park Trail in Columbia Park West adjacent to the jurisdictional boundary with the City of Kennewick. The center includes exhibitions and programs that interpret the region's history and culture.

Visit Tri-Cities and The Tri-Cities Sports Council: The Tri-Cities Sports Council's mission is to be the communities' catalyst to attract and promote sports, thereby creating positive economic growth for the region. Visit Tri-Cities has commissioned a study in 2019 to determine if Kennewick, Pasco, and/or Richland are in need of new or expanded sport facilities. This mission is accomplished by providing assistance and support to local sports organizations, through coordination of the diverse resources of the Tri-Cities area. (Source: Visit Tri-Cities and Tri-Cities Sports Council: <http://www.visittri-cities.com>, 2019)

Community Setting



The City of Richland is located in the Columbia Basin of southeast Washington at the confluence of the Yakima and Columbia Rivers upstream from the Snake River. Collectively known as the Tri-Cities, Richland, Kennewick and Pasco enjoy a semi-arid climate. The Yakima River delta has shaped the City's growth into two areas, the north and south sides of the City built around the traditional central commercial core. Due to its location, Richland enjoys access to water and natural resources. This water access provides residents with a wide variety of recreational opportunities and natural open spaces, parks, and waterfront developments.

The City of Richland is a full-service city, providing police and fire protection, water, waste and electric utilities, parks and recreation activities, maintenance of public streets and public facilities, as well as library services.

PARKS AND RECREATION PLANNING AREA

The City of Richland Park Planning area scope is defined by the current corporate city limits and includes the area within the Urban Growth boundary. Park planning for the recreational component extends further to accommodate and service populations from Kennewick, Pasco, West Richland, Benton City, and Benton County. The City of Richland has a land area of 42.24 square miles.

In order to better evaluate the existing Park and Recreation System and how it serves the its residents, Richland has identified three unique park planning areas. Each of these planning areas has a distinct geographical, demographic and accessibility characteristics. Identifying these areas assists in the development of the demands and needs analysis for the city's neighborhoods and the city as a whole.

PARK PLANNING SUB-AREAS

Richland's park planning is generally defined into three major planning sub-areas; North, Central and South.

The **North Park Planning Sub-Area** is located north of Van Giesen Street to the north city limits, Columbia River on the east and the Yakima River on the west. This area includes a range of industrial/light industrial/business, and agricultural areas, 1980's and more recent housing developments, Richland Airport, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, WSU-Tri-Cities and Hanford High School.

Parks and facilities located in the North Park Planning Sub-Area include: Leslie Groves Park, Horn Rapids Athletic Complex, Hanford Legacy Park and the Off-Road Vehicle Park.

Additionally, the Horn Rapids Master Plan (HRMP) has been developed for the 2,466-acre industrial and business area in northwest Richland. The HRMP provides comprehensive planning for parks, trails and open space. This plan provides a variety of recreational opportunities within the Master Plan as well as connections to the surrounding community.

Horn Rapids Golf Course Community provides private parks, trails and recreational facilities within their community.

The Central Park Planning Sub-Area is defined by Van Giesen Street on the north, Columbia River on the east, Yakima River on the south and west. This area includes Richland City Hall and Library, Richland High School and historic residential neighborhoods designated as "Alphabet Homes" and other early residential homes.

Notable public parks and facilities in this area include: Howard Amon Park, Richland Community Center, John Dam Plaza with HAPO Community Stage, Columbia Playfields, George Prout Pool, Columbia Point Golf Course, Columbia Point Marina Park, and Chamna Nature Preserve. Much of the Central Park Planning Area is already developed with few opportunities for acquisition.



Figure 2.01: Columbia Playfields (COR)

The **South Park Planning Sub-Area** is located south of the Yakima River to the city limits on the south and west. This area includes residential construction from the 1980s with commercial centers to support residents. Residential and commercial construction continues to rapidly develop.

Notable public parks and facilities in this area include Badger Mountain Park, Bateman Island, Columbia Park West, Trailhead Park and Claybell Park.

Current and future development in the South Park Planning Sub-Area includes the growing Badger Mountain South development that will include both public and private parks, trails and schools.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The City of Richland is located on the western bank of the Columbia and is bordered on the east by the Yakima River which, alongside I-182, separates the city physically into a “north” and “south” populated areas. Areas near the Columbia River and Yakima River are typical of Columbia River Basin riverbank vegetation, wildlife, and soils. All other areas were historically desert shrub-steppe.

“Richland’s shoreline consists of approximately 2,600 acres of land on the Columbia and Yakima Rivers shoreline. A Shoreline Master Program (SMP) was developed and adopted by Richland City Council and approved by the Department of Ecology in 2014. This Comprehensive Plan incorporates the SMP by reference. The SMP aims to utilize Richland’s shoreline for various water-oriented uses and facilities while protecting the ecological functions and cultural and historic values of the shoreline. (Source: City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, 2017-2037, October 3, 2017)”

CLIMATE

The Richland’s climate mirrors that of Columbia River Basin in Benton County with low precipitation of typical of a shrub steppe desert environment. (Source: U.S. Climate Data, 2019)
Richland Weather Averages:

- 7.67 inches of rainfall precipitation per year and an average of 6 inches of snowfall.
- Annual High Temperature: 64°F.
- Annual Low Temperature: 41.9°F
- Average Temperature: 52.95°F

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2010 Census identified 48,058 persons in Richland, while the State of Washington’s *Office of Financial Management* estimates Richland’s 2018 population at 55,320 indicating that Richland’s population has been steadily rising since 1990 when the overall population actually declined by 1,263 people from the previous census count, as shown in Table 2.01.

Richland’s Comprehensive Plan notes that the city’s population is projected to increase to 62,035 by 2020 and 71,700 by 2030.

Table 2.01: Population and Household Changes (1980-2018)

	Richland	Kennewick	Pasco	Benton & Franklin Counties	Washington State
Population					
1980 ²	33,578	34,397	17,944		4,132,156
1990 ²	32,315	42,155	20,337		4,866,692
2000 ²	38,708	54,693	32,066		5,894,143
2010 ²	48,058	73,917	59,781	175,177 (B) 78,163(F) 253,340	6,724,540
2018 ¹ (Est.)	55,320	81,850	73,590	197,420 (B) 92,540 (F) 289,960	7,427,600
Percent Population Growth					
Benton and Franklin Counties experienced an annual growth rate of 2.0% and 2.4% from 2018-2019. ¹					
Number of Housing Units¹					
2010 ²	20,876	28,507	18,782	68,618(B) 24,423(F)	2,620,076
2018 (Est.) ¹	24,332	31,275	23,167	77,656 (B) 28,476(F) 93,041	2,755,697
Average Household Size²					
1980	2.69	2.66	2.65	2.80	2.98
1990	2.44	2.61	2.91	2.65	2.53
2000	2.48	2.60	3.30	3.20	2.50
2010	2.42	2.67	3.30	2.66	2.51
2017 (Est.)	2.48	2.74	3.36	2.68	2.55

Source:

1. 2018 Estimate, Washington State Office of Financial Management, April 1, 2019;
2. Other Data from U.S. Census (www.census.gov)

AGE

Similar to national trends, Richland's population is getting older as the *baby boom* generation ages. The following chart shows the population trends by age range for the City over the past three Census events. The median age for Richland was estimated at 39.4 in the 2010 Census, up from 37.7 in 2000.

In 1990, residents under the age of 10 totaled 4,786, or 15% of the City's total population; by 2017 their total had climbed to 7,451; although their percentage of overall city population declined to 14.6% from 15% in 1990.

The collective age groups between 20-29 and 30-39 experienced gains in the population accounting for an increase of 6% of the total population for a combined total of 9,600 to 14,954. This group accounts for 29.2% of the total population in 2017 (estimate). The other groups that have observed gains were the 50-59, 70-79, and 80+ groups. The combined population gain for these groups 9,095 (1990) to 15,445 (2017 estimate). As a percentage of overall population, these age groups have grown from approximately 28.8% of the city's population in 1990 to 2017 30% in 2017.

As a percentage of the overall population, 0-19-year old's have dropped from 29% to 28%.

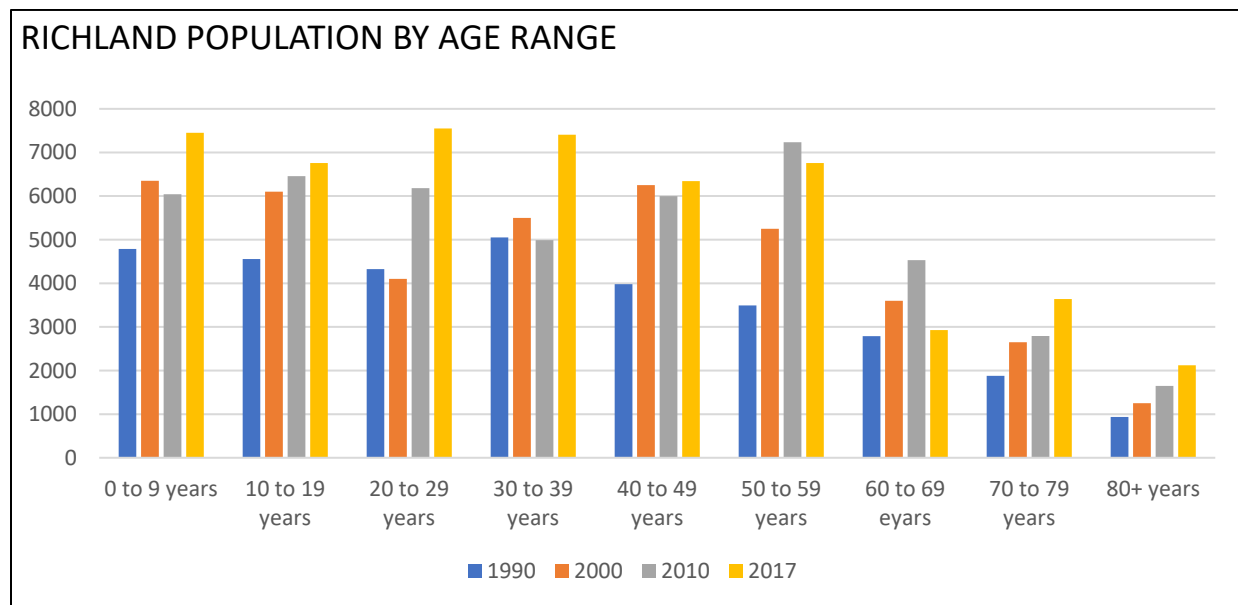


Figure 2.02: Population by Age Range

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

While Richland's population is less ethnically diverse than other areas in the Tri-Cities region, the 2010 Census has shown that the City has experienced a subtle shift in its racial/ethnic makeup, as shown in Figure 2.03 All non-white racial affiliations increased as a percentage of overall population, growing from a collective 12.94% in 2000 to 22.85% in 2017 (Estimate); while white

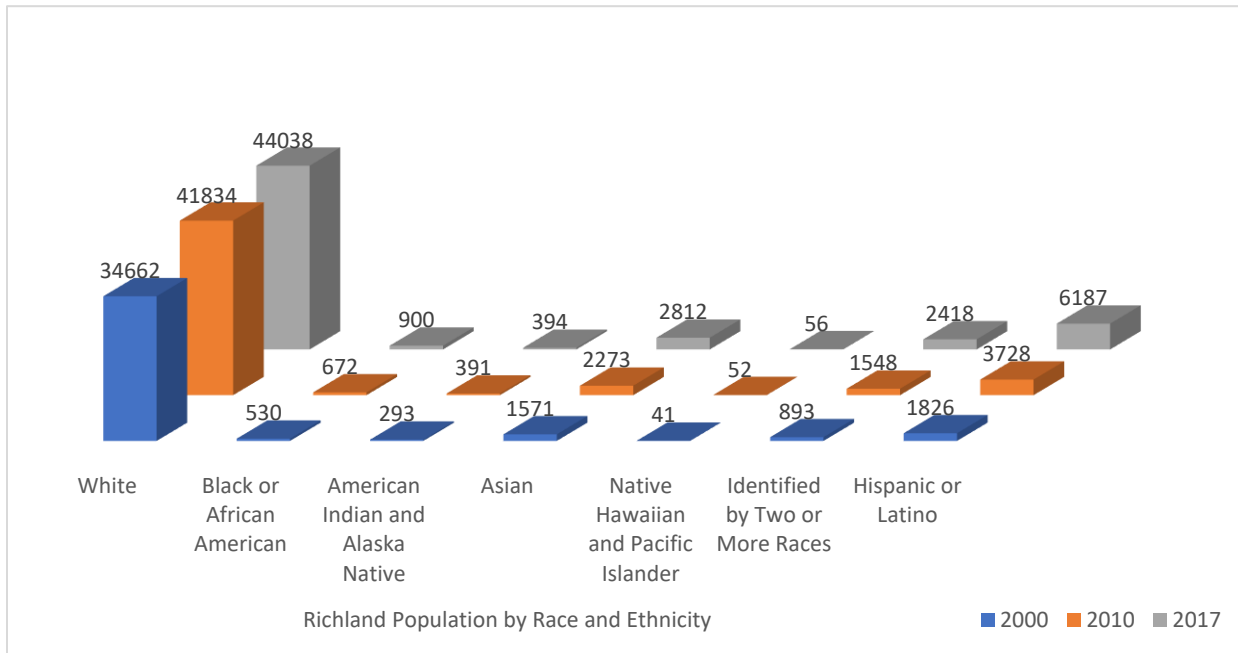


Figure 2.03: Population by Race and Ethnicity

affiliation decreased by almost an estimated 10 percentage points. The proportion of Richland residents identifying with Hispanic/Latino showed the greatest gains, more than doubling in population between 2000 and 2017.

POPULATION BY INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD

The median household income according to www.trytricity.org is \$79,021 with over 51% of households earning more than the national average each year. Benton County median household yearly income is \$68,853 with the current US median \$57,652 per year. (Source: www.trytricity.org, TRIDEC, Tri-City Development Council)

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Youth tend to participate in recreation activities more frequently than any other age group, and generally favor active and competitive activities, such as basketball, baseball, soccer, swimming

and bicycling. Younger adults (ages 18-35) also participate in active recreation and typically form the core of adult competitive sports. Older adults generally have more time to devote to leisure activities than other adults. Richland is generally recognized as having a combination of an aging baby boomer population and an influx of new young families. The Parks and Recreation Survey results and stakeholder interviews indicated that older adults have an increasing interest in active recreational activities such as hiking, bicycling and kayaking. The changing national trends for older adults will influence Richland's park system, especially natural open space and trail elements.

LAND USE

"Richland's land area consists of a total of 28,694 acres (25,846 acres in the City limits and 2,848 acres in the UGA). Richland's land use is dominated by residential land use consisting of about 32 percent of the total land use (low, medium, and high-density land uses combined), followed by 22 percent industrial, and 16 percent open space (developed and natural) land use. Single family residential use is predominant in both LDR and MDR land uses areas. Industrial land includes a recent transfer of 1,641 acres of land from the Department of Energy (DOE) to the City, the Port of Benton, and Energy Northwest on the north side of the City. A major portion of this land was located outside of the UGA, and is currently being processed to be included within the UGA." *(Source: City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, 2017-2037, October 3, 2017)*

Richland's Comprehensive Plan notes that:

"Open Space: Open space in Richland and the UGA comprises over 17 percent of the total land. These areas include natural areas (Natural Open Space) and more formal developed parks and trails (Developed Open Space) in the land use map." *(Source: City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, 2017-2037, October 3, 2017).*

Richland has three areas where growth and development are occurring: Horn Rapids, Columbia Point, and Badger Mountain South. These areas include both development of business and residential uses. The city has utilized a number of different approaches to evaluate and plan for future parks in these areas.

HORN RAPIDS

The North Park Planning Sub-Area includes the developing Horn Rapids area with its mix of residential, industrial and open space uses. "The Horn Rapids area is located on the north side of the City. This constitutes two planning areas: a) the Horn Rapids Industrial Park area, a triangular area bounded by Horn Rapids Road to the north and SR 240 to the south; and b) the 1,641 acres Horn Rapids North Industrial Area, north of Horn Rapids Road. A master plan for Horn Rapids Industrial Park was originally adopted in 1995 and updated in 2011 and 2016. This area has been envisioned as an employment and economic center in the region. The master plan identifies the necessary infrastructure required to serve the area and the associated cost for infrastructure improvements. The Horn Rapids planned residential community is located south of this area."

“The 1,641-acre industrial area has recently been transferred from the Department of Energy to the City, the Port of Benton, and Energy Northwest by an act of Congress. This 1,341-acre Horn Rapids Industrial Area is specifically set aside for industrial development. The City and the Port plan to market the property to industrial developers as “mega-sites” of 200 acres or larger. The proximity of this land to highways, rail, and utility services together with the large acreages available provide development opportunities for industries that exist in very few places throughout the Pacific Northwest.” *(Source: City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, 2017-2037, October 3, 2017)*

The Off-Road Vehicle Park, Horn Rapids Athletic Complex and developing Hanford Legacy Park are located in the planning sub-area.

C O L U M B I A P O I N T

The Central Park Planning Sub-Area includes the nearly developed Columbia Point area. This area is located between I-82 to the south and George Washington Way to the west. The area is developed with a mix of shops, hotels, restaurants, offices, condominiums, and recreational amenities. Recreational amenities include a golf course, park, marina, and waterfront trail. The area is close to buildout.

B A D G E R M O U N T A I N S O U T H

The South Park Planning Sub-Area includes the developing Badger Mountain South with its mix of residential, commercial and open space uses. “Badger Mountain South is a master-planned community of 1,480 acres located in the southwest side of the City. The area is intended to be developed with 5,000 homes, businesses, and other community activities. The development plan sets forth various uses in the area and was adopted by Richland City Council in 2010. The purpose of this area is to establish neighborhoods with a range of housing types and to accommodate a population of diverse ages and incomes. The plan promotes pedestrian-friendly and mixed-use neighborhoods with areas for parks, trails, and open space in a connected network.” *(Source: City of Richland, Badger Mountain Subarea Plan, April 2010)*

C O L U M B I A A N D Y A K I M A R I V E R S

The confluence of the Columbia and Yakima Rivers forms the Yakima River delta. This confluence and delta have shaped the City’s growth into two areas, the north and south sides of the City. Due to its location, Richland enjoys access to water and natural resources. The Columbia and Yakima Rivers provide water for irrigation of nearby farmland as well as for domestic use. The rivers also offer a variety of opportunities for the visitors and residents, such as open spaces, recreation systems, parks, natural open space, and waterfront developments. *(Source: City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, 2017-2037, October 3, 2017)*



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Parks and Recreation System



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Parks and Recreation Commission

The purpose and intent of the Parks and Recreation Commission is to advise the City Council per RMC Chapter 2.18.

Parks and Public Facilities Department

The Parks and Public Facilities Department oversees the development, management and maintenance of parks, public facilities, recreational activities, and library services for Richland. The department's 2019 budget is \$15,585,575.00. Overall staffing for the department (including library) is 57.0 full time equivalent (FTE).

Administrative Division

The Parks and Recreation Department's administration division provides administrative oversight to all aspects of the Parks and Recreation Department including budget, long-range goals, community involvement, Parks and Recreation Commission support, inter-jurisdictional projects, and personnel administration. In 2019, there are 2.0 FTE's in this division, the Parks and Recreation Department Director and a full-time administrative support position.

Recreation Division

The Recreation Division develops and administers a broad range of recreation programs and activities to meet the needs and interests of Richland citizens. The division manages use of parks, facility scheduling, permitting process, provides Parks and Recreation Commission support, and promotes tourism and commerce for Richland. In 2019, there are 10.75 year-round FTE's and 34 seasonal staff in this division.

Parks and Facilities Division

In support of community recreational needs, the Parks and Facilities Division maintains all City-owned parks including playgrounds, athletic fields, aquatic facilities, boat docks, and park structures. The division also provides maintenance of all City facilities, including plumbing, HVAC, carpentry, design, and project construction. In 2019, there were 23.0 year-round FTE's and 18-20 seasonal staffing this division.

Planning and Construction Division

In support of community recreational needs, the Planning and Construction Division plans, designs, and constructs park facilities to meet the needs of Richland residents. In 2019, there is 1.0 FTE in this division.

Library Division

The Library Division manages and operates the library to meet the needs of Richland's residents. The 2019 budget includes 19.00 FTE's for this division.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND PARK DEFINITIONS

Richland owns, leases, and, or maintains a wide variety of parks, open spaces, and trails. These properties include lands that are leased from the US Army Corps of Engineers. Other areas, like the Chamna Natural Preserve, are maintained through an agreement with the Tapteal Greenway Association for area maintenance.

Developed Open Space:

Developed Open Space consists of enhanced or developed landscape set aside for the purpose of active or passive recreation. This classification requires improvements necessary to accommodate and promote higher levels of use. Developed open space includes parks and facilities that have improvements to facilitate and support use. This category includes golf courses, federal power transmission and irrigation wasteway easements, private open space, riverfront parks, undeveloped parks, and parks intended for long-term open space. (Source City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, October 3, 2017)

Natural Open Space:

Open Space consisting of natural, undisturbed landscape set aside for the purpose of preservation or conservation of natural resources, natural features or scenic/aesthetic values. Natural Open Space is typically a part of a larger community or regional park. In some cases, like the Chamna Natural Preserve, the area is a stand-alone facility. These natural areas are generally undeveloped. Common features may include minimal multi-use trails, restrooms, interpretive signage, parking and other facilities, and minimal site furnishings. The Natural Open Space category of the Comprehensive Plan includes public lands intended to remain as long-term undeveloped open space with appropriate public access. This category primarily includes, for example, lands associated with the Yakima River floodplain, islands in the Columbia River, steeply sloped areas, sensitive areas along the Amon Basin, and other designated areas. Natural Open

Space lands are managed as natural areas and may include riparian corridors along creeks and rivers, wetlands, shrub-steppe, open ridges, and hillsides. (Source City of Richland Comprehensive Plan, October 3, 2017)

Private Park and Recreational Facilities:

Private recreational facilities include swim and tennis clubs, homeowners owned and maintained parks, private schools, commercial athletic and recreational, and businesses. These facilities are not included in calculations for level of service.

Public Park and Recreational Facilities:

Public park and recreational facilities include public school facilities (gyms and fields), publicly owned and maintained parks and natural open space areas; including City of Richland, federal government, and county.

Neighborhood Parks:

Neighborhood parks are located and designed for convenient access from adjacent residential neighborhoods. The service area is generally constrained by natural and manmade barriers that limit non-motorized access. These barriers include arterial streets, railroads, rivers, canals, and concentrations of nonresidential uses.

The design of a neighborhood park should create a unique sense of place that reinforces the character of the surrounding neighborhood to draw residents. Neighborhood parks should include elements that support recreation for all ages and abilities.

- Service Area: Up to one mile, easily accessible by pedestrians and bicyclists on neighborhood sidewalks, pathways and trails. Serving a population of approximately 2,000.
- Common features include open grass area for informal sports practices, playgrounds, paths, and site furnishings.
- Size: As small as .5 acres, however future parks should be 3-5 acres.
- Priority features could include:
 1. Trees.
 2. Playgrounds that are accessible for all ages and abilities.
 3. Accessible walks and paths with connections to adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 4. Signage and wayfinding
 5. Site Furnishings: Benches, picnic tables, small picnic shelters, trash receptacles, etc.
 6. Open multi-purpose grass area or playfields
 7. Half-court basketball court(s)
 8. Splash Pad
 9. Restrooms for larger neighborhood parks.
 10. Natural open space
 11. Off street parking for neighborhood parks larger than 5 acres.
 12. At least 30% of the park boundary bordered by non-arterial public streets.
- Located in the center of a service area

- Co-located with or adjacent to other open space or school sites, particularly elementary schools.
- Park service area boundaries are defined by State highways and roads, principal arterials, minor arterials, and physical features such as canals, severe topographic changes, etc.

Community Parks

Community parks are large diverse parks that serve greater areas than Neighborhood parks. A community park will generally serve a neighborhood park service area by including all the amenities of a neighborhood park with additional facilities that serve the overall community. These extensive parks provide facilities for a wide range of active and passive day use activities. They include a combination of developed open space with sports fields for organized practices and games, multi-use fields, play areas, gathering areas for large groups (shelters and pavilions), natural open space, paths and trails.

- Service Area: Up to two (2) miles and serving multiple neighborhoods. Accessible by bicycle, walking, and cars.
- Common features include game ready sports fields, multi-use fields, playgrounds, and restrooms.
- Size: As small as 10 acres, however sizes range from 30-120 acres.
- Priority features could include:
 1. Trees.
 2. Waterfront and river access.
 3. Walking paths and multi-use trails.
 4. Ridgelines.
 5. Natural open space.
 6. Accessible walks and paths with connections to adjacent residential and commercial neighborhoods.
 7. Restrooms.
 8. Off street parking.
 9. Sports fields and facilities for: soccer, lacrosse, baseball, softball, half and full court basketball courts, tennis courts, pickleball courts, swimming pools, etc.
 10. Open multi-purpose grass area or playfields.
 11. Playgrounds that are accessible for all ages and abilities.
 12. Signage and wayfinding.
 13. Site Furnishings: Benches, picnic tables, small picnic shelters, trash receptacles, etc.
 14. Large rentable picnic shelter(s).
 15. Splash pad.
 16. Community Center with gym space.
- Located in the center of one to three service areas
- Co-located with or adjacent to open spaced owned and managed by other public agencies or school sites.
- Park service area boundaries are defined by State highways and roads, principal arterials, minor arterials, and physical features such as canals, severe topographic changes, etc.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are publicly-owned open spaces and facilities designed to serve a broad area that generally includes several local government jurisdictions. A regional park will generally serve a neighborhood or community park service area by including all the amenities of those parks with additional facilities of regional importance. Regional parks generally feature natural areas for both passive recreation and active recreation facilities. They include a combination of natural open space, developed open space with sports fields for organized practices and games, multi-use fields, play areas, gathering areas for large groups (shelters and pavilions), paths and trails.

- Service Area: Up to 300 miles and serving multiple states. Accessible by all modes of transportation. These parks attract a wide range of visitors both locally and regionally to take advantage of recreational opportunities and special events.
- Include access to the park from arterial streets due to increased traffic volumes.
- Common features include water related facilities, themed playgrounds, sport courts, multi-use sports fields, natural areas, restrooms, group picnic areas, trail systems, and concessions.
- Size: sizes typically range from 40-120 acres.
- Priority features could include:
 1. Trees.
 2. Waterfront and river access.
 3. Walking paths and multi-use trails.
 4. Ridgelines.
 5. Natural open area.
 6. Accessible walks and paths with connections to adjacent residential and commercial neighborhoods.
 7. Restrooms.
 8. Off street parking.
 9. Sports fields and facilities for: soccer, lacrosse, baseball, softball, half and full court basketball courts, tennis courts, pickleball courts, swimming pools, etc.
 10. Open multi-purpose grass area or playfields.
 11. Playgrounds that are accessible for all ages and abilities.
 12. Signage and wayfinding.
 13. Site Furnishings: Benches, picnic tables, small picnic shelters, trash receptacles, etc.
 14. Large rentable picnic shelter.
 15. Aquatic Facilities.
 16. Community center with gym space.
- Located with access from arterials and highways
- Co-located with or adjacent to civic facilities (i.e. libraries) or open spaced owned and managed by other public agencies or school sites.

Special Purpose Areas and Facilities

These include facilities that offer major specialized or single-purpose facilities. They may be located independently or as part of a larger park.

- The service area is generally community wide or larger.

- Common types of specialized uses are plazas, athletic complexes, skate parks, golf courses, boat launch facilities, community gardens, equestrian parks, and off-road vehicle facilities.

Linear Parks

Linear parks contribute to the overall park and recreation system by connecting parks and neighborhoods with linear resources that include waterways, trail corridors, and shelterbelts.

- Developed for recreational travel or to enjoy linear resources such as waterways, shelterbelts, streetscapes, or similar amenities.
- Typically, long and narrow in shape. The service area is generally community wide or larger with easy public access.
- Common features include hard and soft surface trails, benches, landscaping, natural vegetation and viewpoints.
- Suitable sites include linkages to public facilities, natural features, and employment/shopping centers.
- Trailhead parking should be provided at locations that will have the least impact to the adjacent neighborhoods.
- Longer linear parks could include areas for rest and common site furnishings.

Streetscapes

Streetscapes support the community vision for aesthetics, environmental benefit, economic health and walkability. Well-designed streetscapes can also contribute to traffic calming and pedestrian safety. Streetscapes and other landscape areas adjacent to streets contribute to the pedestrian environment and facilitate both pedestrian and bicycle recreation and transportation. Common features can include trees, landscaping, lighting, site furnishings, bicycle and pedestrian amenities, public art, and accommodations for public transportation.

Trails, Pathways and Bikeways

Richland has a wide range of non-motorized bicycle and pedestrian facilities that provide connections to park and recreation facilities as well as internal circulation. Trails, pathways and linear connections are designed to provide walking, bicycling and other non-motorized means of linking various parts of the community, development or open space system. Both paved and unpaved trails are appropriate. The primary purpose is to provide a recreation experience. The secondary purpose is transportation to other parts of the community, development or open space system. Future discussions will have to be held regarding the policy implications of the use of electric bicycles and scooters on various trails, pathways and bikeways. The purpose of this plan is to identify off-street recreational trails, pathways and bikeways. On street facilities are considered in the Richland Transportation Plan.

Multi-use Paths or Bikeway: Multi-use paths are generally off-street routes (typically recreationally focused) that can be used by several transportation modes, including bicycles, pedestrians and other non-motorized modes (i.e. skateboards, roller blades, etc.). These are facilities with exclusive right of way for bicyclists and pedestrians, separated from the roadway

and with cross flows by motor traffic minimized. Multi-use pathways are found along rivers, shorelines, canals, utility rights-of-way, railroad rights-of-way, within school campuses, or within and between parks. Examples include the Bypass Shelterbelt Trail and the Riverfront Trail in Howard Amon Park. (Source: Citywide Transportation Plan, January 2005)

In Richland, these trails provide linear and looped linkages to public facilities, natural features, large subdivisions and employment/shopping centers and serve as the arterial trail system. Multi-use paths shall be improved with asphalt or concrete surface and 10-12 feet wide and include a minimum one-foot clearance on both sides.

The City-wide Transportation Plan provides additional information about bikeways, bike lanes and other non-motorized transportation facilities that are generally associated with streets and street right-of-way.

Trail Classes: Soft Trails developed in natural open space areas or other natural areas are designed to reduce impacts to the natural environment. They are typically 1-5 feet wide and may be native material or improved with wood chips or gravel not more than 5/8 inch in size. Trails that accommodate special uses require 12' of additional vertical clearance.



Figure 3.01 Trail Clearance Maintenance

Water Trail

Water Trail: The Tapteal Water Trail (TWT) is a non-motorized water trail intended to mirror the land side Tapteal Greenway Trail (TGT) through the lower Yakima River, beginning and ending at almost exactly the same locations.

Rest stops along the TWT include Horn Rapids County Park, Snively Road, Hyde Road, Van Geisen Street, Duportail Street, Chamna Natural Preserve, and Columbia Point South.

The Tapteal Water Trail is the scenic water component along the Tapteal Greenway, the 35-mile corridor along the Yakima River, extending from Kiona Bend at Benton City, Washington, to Bateman Island in Richland.



Figure 3.02 Tapteal Greenway Kayak Events (Photo: Tapteal Greenway)

RECREATION DIVISION

The work of the Maintenance and Capital Projects teams within the Parks & Public Facilities Department is driven by the demand for recreational services. Recreational programming is an essential tool the City uses to implement components of the City's Strategic Leadership Plan. The expectations of the City's recreational planners are to be engaged with community expectations and industry trends to enhance the Richland's quality of life through programming, and support economic development through sports and recreational tourism. Recreational opportunities are provided on a continuous, year-round basis, with up-to-date event/activity guides and calendars available on the department website at richlandparksandrec.com and through social media outlets.



Figure 3.03 Junior Triathlon

Recreational Programming

The department uses a variety of public outreach tools to evaluate the demand for various recreation programming. Community feedback through email, in-person conversations, citizen surveys, monitoring social media engagement, and representation through the Parks & Recreation Commission provide criteria for ongoing evaluation to ensure the Recreation Division provides diverse programming, activities, events, and classes. Programming and event offerings also consider location/facility availability, saturation, seasonal offerings, and staff resources. Programs listed below are offered through the Recreation Division and provided by City staff, contractors, non-profits and volunteers. Offerings are not static and can often change based on community needs and season.

- Aquatics – youth/adult/adaptive swim lessons, lap swim, open swim sessions
- Arts & crafts, music classes
- General Education - hunter education, Dog Training, senior/retirement living seminars
- Fitness & Dance - Yoga, Martial Arts, creative dance, ballet, and more
- Park Ranger Programs, geocaching, hikes, walking tours and classes
- Home and Garden, Language, Computer and Technologies
- Older adults & seniors – Footcare, dances, socials, card gaming
- Youth Athletics – Basketball, Flag Football, Special Olympics “Unified” Flag Football (new Fall 2019), summer swim team
- Youth Camps –Sports, Arts & Crafts,
- Meals on Wheels – lunches and distribution location

Community Partnerships

Programs are offered for a variety of ages and populations, from youth to seniors. Population groups include individuals, families, and multi-generational participants, as well as individuals from different cultural backgrounds and abilities, including those with disabilities. Partnerships and collaborations with businesses, non-profit organizations, and other governmental agencies have broadened the possibilities for additional classes, events and activities. The City contracts with many of these partners to provide classes and programs. Participation as a community partner varies from year to year. Examples of successful collaborations include:

- *Movies in the Park*, 8-9-week outdoor family movie series, typically held in John Dam Plaza, which began in 2012
- *The HAPO Community Stage* – built in John Dam Plaza in 2015
- *Winter Wonderland & Festival of Lights* -John Dam Plaza & HAPO Community Stage – collaborating with the event’s title sponsor (HAPO Community Credit Union), this even provides free family fun through a dancing light show to music throughout December leading up to the holiday season – began in 2015
- *GeoCoin Challenge* – partnering with Kennewick, Pasco, West Richland and Visit Tri-Cities!, to provide an annual multi-day geocaching event – began 2009
- *Pop-Up Play Days/Jr Ranger Program* – weekly summer series beginning in 2019 – partnering with National Park Service and various agencies to provide mobile recreation for youth and families in underserved neighborhoods and underutilized parks in Richland.
- *Richland Seniors Association* – providing fitness, recreational and educational opportunities as well as organized senior group travel. Ongoing partnership since mid-1990’s.
- Adult Fitness Classes – The majority of fitness classes held at the Richland Community Center (RCC) are taught by private contractors.

Community Events

Recreational programming also includes many annual and special events provided by private special event organizers as well as a few signature City of Richland events organized by Recreation staff in collaboration with staff from numerous other City departments. As with on-going classes and activities, the following is not all-inclusive or static, as community need continually evolves.

- Annual spring time egg hunt – hosted by City staff- often paired with a simple pancake breakfast and family-fun activities.
- Annual Fall Carnival – hosted by City staff - costume contest, games, activities, scary stories, hayride and more.
- Winter Wonderland/Festival of Lights – tree lighting, model trains, lighted boat parade and more – hosted by City staff and sponsored by community partner.



Figure 3.04 Egg Nite, 2018

- Movies in the Park – a family movie series – hosted by City staff and sponsored by a community partner.
- Live @ Five – a family concert series – hosted by local radio stations
- Art in the Park (since 1950) – an arts and crafts fair hosted by the Allied Arts Association
- Tumbleweed Music Festival (since 1997) – a festival featuring a wide variety of acoustic music hosted by Three Rivers Folklife
- Cool Desert Nights (since 1993) – a multi-day car show hosted by a community partner
- Pooch Plunge – end of summer event for dogs in the Howard Amon wading pool
- Richland Regatta - hydroplane races on the Columbia viewed from Howard Amon Park
- See3Slam - 3 on 3 Basketball tournament hosted by a community partner
- National Night Out & City Fair – hosted by the City of Richland
- Grind 18 Skate Competition – annual skateboard and scooter competition hosted by City staff with support from local skate community
- GeoCoin Challenge – annual multi-day geocaching event hosted by City staff in collaboration with neighboring cities and community partners. This event rotates event location throughout the Tri-Cities.



Figure 3.05 GeoCoin Challenge, 2018

Tourism

The City welcomes tourism and sports tourism events to Richland as it stimulates economic growth through recreation. The demand for tournament space in Richland and the greater tri-cities continues to grow. Each year April – October, the Recreation staff coordinate with private event organizers and tournament directors to schedule multi-day events drawing from the local region and around the Pacific Northwest.

Recreation Staffing

Currently the Recreation division's year-round staff is comprised of one (1) FT Recreation Manager, four (4) FT Recreation Coordinators, three (3) FT Recreation Assistants and the (5) part-time Recreation Aide positions. Seasonal and temporary positions are filled during summer



Figure 3.06 Tour Boat on the Columbia River

season for aquatics, winter season for basketball/open gym sessions and fall/spring seasons for Flag Football sessions.

In 2019, field/court scheduling program has been assigned to this division. This program combined with the growing number of private special events to be contracted/coordinated will place limits on additional programming into the future. If demand for additional recreational program offerings increases, a new programmable park/event space/facility is added, the need for additional FTEs on the recreation team should be evaluated.

PARKS, TRAILS, FACILITIES AND RECREATION INVENTORY

Richland has wide variety and diverse park and recreation system. This variety is highlighted by the richness of its natural open space that includes the Yakima River delta and shorelines of the Columbia River.

This inventory is intended to provide a brief summary of the existing parks, trails, special use areas and natural open space. Master plans have been developed for most parks and that is indicated where applicable.

Table 3.01: Summary of Richland Parks

Park Category	Acres	Number of Parks
Neighborhood Parks	85.1	25
Community Parks	168.9	3
Regional Parks	312.11	3
Special Use Areas	645.2	11
Linear Parks	153.0	8
Natural Open Space	968.7	8
Total Richland Areas	2,333.01	58

Neighborhood Parks

Barth Park (0.4 acres) Located at the corner of Barth Avenue and Comstock Street, this park contains a 2-5-year-old playground, half-court basketball, trees and grass. On-street parking only.

Beverly Heights Park (2.7 acres) Located between Ada Street and Wright Avenue, this park has playground equipment, open field for sports, two toddler swings, four youth swings, drinking fountain, benches, picnic tables, trees and grass. On-street parking only.

Brookstone Park (2.4 acres) Located on the corner of Tomich Avenue and Emerald Street in south Richland. The park has a playground, half-court basketball court, walking trail, grass, trees and landscaping. On-street parking only. Master Plan adopted in 2007.

Chaparral Park (2.3 acres) Located on Timmerman Drive off of Leslie Road in south Richland, this park has playground equipment, four youth swings, two toddler swings, half-court basketball, open field for sports, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Craighill Park (3.4 acres) Located at the intersection of Craighill Avenue/Comstock Street and Benham Street, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, one unlit practice baseball field, basketball court, open field for sports (if space is shared with baseball fields), benches, trees and grass. On-street parking and 21 off-street parking stalls.

Crested Hills Park (5.8 acres) Located on Clermont Drive in the Crested Hill neighborhood in south Richland, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, benches, open field for sports, storm drainage pond, walking trail, picnic shelter, basketball court, trees and turf. On-street parking only. Master Plan adopted in 2003.

Desert Rim Park (2.8 acres) Located on Satus Street in south Richland, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, benches, looped paved walking trail, open field for sports, grass and trees. On-street parking only. Master Plan adopted in 2004.

Drollinger Park (1.6 acres) Located west of the By-Pass Highway, north of Duportail Street at the end of Tanglewood Drive, this park has open field for sports, grass and trees. On street parking only. Master plan adopted 2019

Frankfort Park (3.5 acres) Located on the corner of Hartford and Frankford Streets, this park has playground equipment, four youth swings, two toddler swings basketball, one unlit practice baseball field, open field for sports, picnic tables, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Gala Park (3.0 acres) Located on the northeast corner of Gala Way and Westcliffe Boulevard, this park has a playground, open field for sports, grass and trees. Master Plan approved in 2013. On street parking only.

Goethals Park (4.0 acres) Located on Goethals Drive at Comstock Street, this park has two playground structures, two toddler swings, two youth swings, zip line, one unlit practice baseball field, open field for sports (if shared with the baseball field), 1.5 acres of nature playground, benches, grass and trees. There are 6 off-street parking stalls. Master Plan adopted in 2010.

Heritage Hills Park (.9 acres) Located at the intersection of Heritage Hills Drive and Sundance Drive in south Richland. This park is developed with turf, trees and benches. The Sundance Ridge Homeowners Association maintains the park. On street parking only.

Hills West Park (2.1 acres) Located between Pinionwood and Laurelwood Courts in south Richland, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, picnic tables, and an open field for sports, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Jason Lee Park (4.1 acres) Located on Wright Avenue adjacent to Jason Lee Elementary School, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, and one unlit baseball field, multi-purpose field, benches, picnic tables, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Jefferson Park (9.1 acres) Located on George Washington Way, across from the Uptown Shopping Center, and adjacent to the Richland School District's Jefferson Elementary School, this park has playground equipment, four youth swings, two toddler swings, a restroom/concession building, a picnic shelter, two unlit regulation Little League baseball fields with bleachers, batting cages, storage building, drinking fountains, open field for sports, benches, picnic tables, grass and trees. There are 69 off-street parking stalls and one handicap parking stall.

Lynnwood Loop Park (15.7 acres) Located on Lynnwood Loop between Snyder Street and Saint Street in north Richland, this park has playground equipment, two toddler swings, two youth swings, half-court basketball, one unlit practice baseball field, multi-purpose field, drinking fountain, benches, bike racks, swing bench, grass and trees. There are 28 off-street parking stalls.

McMurray Park (2.9 acres) Located behind the Safeway store on George Washington Way, the park has a basketball court, playground equipment, walking trails, community garden area, picnic shelter, grass and trees. There are 6 parking stalls and 2 handicap parking stalls designated for park use within the Eagle Assisted Living facility parking lot off of Pike Avenue. Master Plan adopted in 2019.

Meadows East Park (3.0 acres) Located on Muriel Street off of Bellerive Street in south Richland, the park has playground equipment, benches, picnic tables, two toddler swings, two youth swings, and an open field for sports, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Oak Park (2.7 acres) Located on the corner of Mahan Avenue and Oak Street just west of Stevens Drive, the park has playground equipment, five youth swings, one toddler swing, drinking fountain, benches, picnic tables, six concrete sculptures, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Overlook Park (0.9 acres) Located at the end of Fairwood Court in south Richland, this park has playground equipment, four toddler swings, four youth swings, half-court basketball, picnic tables, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Paul Liddell Park (2.8 acres) Located on Cottonwood Loop just south of Swift Boulevard; the park has picnic benches, playground, paved walking trails, grass and trees. On-street parking only.

Rodney Block Park (3.1 acres) Located on the corner of Roberdeau Street and Perkins Avenue, just west of Thayer Drive. The park has playground equipment, four youth swings, two toddler swings, and half-court basketball, one unlit practice baseball field with bleachers, open field for sports, drinking fountain, benches, a picnic table, grass and trees. There are 25 off-street parking stalls.

Stevens Park (1.4 acres) Located on the corner of Stevens Drive and Van Giesen. The park has a playground structure for 2 – 5 year olds, restroom, half-court basketball, one unlit practice baseball field, picnic tables, grass and trees. There are 26 off-street parking stalls.

Westwood Park (1.0 acres) Located at the end of Westwood Court in north Richland, this park has a picnic shelter, open field for sports, turf and trees. On-street parking only.

Wye Neighborhood Park (3.5 acres) Located on Columbia Park Trail, just west of Columbia Center Boulevard, the park has playground equipment, two youth swings, two toddler swings, restroom facility, picnic shelter, half-court basketball court, picnic tables, primitive boat launch, grass and trees. There are 13 parking stalls and one handicap parking stall. There is a large gravel parking

area at the launch location. This park is owned by the United States, managed by the Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Community Parks

Badger Mountain Community Park (83.3 acres) Located on Keene Road in south Richland. The park has playground equipment, restroom building, concession building, four picnic shelters, two lighted regulation Little League baseball fields with bleachers, one unlit regulation Little League baseball field with bleachers, one baseball practice field, one lighted football/lacrosse field, 3-6 soccer fields (depending on age group), full-court basketball, walking trails, drinking fountain, picnic tables, three barbeques, benches, batting cages, 5-acre off-leash dog area, 6,000 square foot splash playground, grass and trees. There are 276 off-street parking stalls and 12 off-street handicap parking stalls. The Master Plan was adopted in 2009. Build-out of the master plan will provide the following additional amenities: 1 softball/baseball practice field, 1 playground, 2 pickleball courts, 2 tennis courts, restroom, several additional picnic shelters, walking trails, and additional off-street parking.

Approximately 40 acres of the park remains in natural open space. This area is accessible from Glenwood Court. A view shelter and walking trails are available. There are an additional 25 off-street parking stalls provided at the Glenwood Court location.

Claybell Park (45.7 acres) Located on Broadmoor Street in south Richland, this park has two playgrounds (one playground for individuals of all abilities), two toddler swings, two youth swings, restroom building, four tennis courts, three pickle ball courts, one basketball court, two unlit regulation Little League fields, three soccer fields, perimeter hard surface trail, drinking fountains, benches, picnic tables, grass and trees. There are 76 off-street parking stalls and nine handicap parking stalls. The Master Plan was adopted in 2012. Twenty-three acres of the park are designated as natural open space. This area has soft surface trails.

Trailhead Park (39.9 acres) Located on Queensgate Drive just west of the Westcliffe neighborhood, the park has 2.5 acres of developed park land with grass, trees, soft surface trails, paved parking lot for 76 vehicles, gravel parking lot for approximately 55 vehicles, playground and restroom. Benton County's Badger Mountain Centennial Preserve, Canyon Trail begins at Trailhead Park.



Figure 3.06 Trailhead Park Playground

Regional Parks

Howard Amon Park (45.91 acres) Located along the Columbia River from the Hampton Inn to approximately Gowen Drive. The Master Plan was adopted in 2001, revised in 2010 and 2012.

From the Hampton Inn to Lee Boulevard, this centrally located park has Sturgeon Cove playground, a zip line, 2-5 age playground, two toddler swings, climbing boulders, musical instrument plaza, carved tree art, four youth swings, a restroom, picnic shelter, four lighted tennis courts, drinking fountain, benches, picnic tables, swing benches, wading pool, power pedestals, Lee Plaza, Lee Boulevard Dock, multi-use trails, grass, and trees. Twenty-seven parking stalls and two handicap stalls are provided on Lee Boulevard.

From Lee Boulevard to north of Newton Street, the park has a half-court basketball, swimming area, benches, swing benches, multi-use trail, picnic tables, power pedestal, grass and trees, and the Fingernail outdoor stage. The parking lot adjacent to the park has 111 stalls and four handicap stalls.

From Newton Street, north, the park has a restroom, two picnic shelters, two barbeques, four youth swings, multi-use trail, two toddler swings, drinking fountain, benches, picnic tables, boat launch facility, docks, grass and trees. There are 43 parking stalls, three handicap parking stalls and 47 vehicle / trailer stalls.

A portion of this park is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Leslie Groves Park (149.2 acres) Located along the Columbia River between Van Giesen Street and Ferry Street.

Van Giesen Street north to Saint Street, the park has playground equipment, two restrooms, river swimming area, two picnic shelters, two barbeques, one unlit baseball field, one soccer field, two horse shoe pits, drinking fountains, benches, picnic tables, three sand volleyball courts, fishing pier, grass and trees. Parking is accessed from Van Giesen (40 spaces), Newcomer Street (19 spaces), Park Street (30 spaces), Saint Street (67 spaces)

North of Saint Street to Snyder Street, the park has a restroom, three picnic shelters, two tennis courts, basketball court, and soccer field, an informal soccer area, 160 feet of boat docks, boat launch, drinking fountains, benches, picnic tables, bike racks, grass and trees. Parking at the Snyder Street boat launch includes four handicap parking stalls, two handicap vehicle with trailer parking stalls, 60 vehicle with trailer parking stalls and 18 vehicle parking stalls at Snyder Street.

North of Snyder Street, the 25 acres north of Snyder Street is designated as natural open space and the only improvements are the Riverfront Trail and park benches. Noxious weed removal and planting native plant species is being accomplished by a volunteer group.

This park is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Hanford Legacy Park (117 acres) Located along SR-240 west of Kingsgate Drive. The park is currently developed with a four-field Babe Ruth complex, restroom/concession building, concrete bleachers, fencing, dugouts and a gravel parking lot. The Babe Ruth Complex is privately managed through a lease agreement with the Richland Babe Ruth Association. The Master Plan was adopted in 2008. When built out according to the master plan, there will be 4 tennis courts, 2 pickle ball courts, 8 multi-purpose sports fields, 4 softball fields, 2 playgrounds, 3 restroom/concession building, 10 Horseshoe courts, 2 full size basketball courts, a recreation center, outdoor Aquatic center, adaptive field, numerous shaded picnic shelters throughout, indoor practice center and equipment storage facility.

Special Purpose Areas and Facilities

Bradley Boulevard Park (1.1 acres) Located on Bradley Boulevard, the park contains 23 parking stalls and two handicap parking stalls, trees, turf and two asphalt connections to the Riverfront Trail.

Carol Woodruff Plaza (0.10 acres) Located in The Parkway, the plaza contains trees, turf, benches and a fountain.

Columbia Park West (60.8 acres) Located on Columbia Park Trail, north of Columbia Center Boulevard. The area has a restroom, picnic shelter, picnic tables, two barbeques, drinking fountain, multi-use trails, boat docks, three-lane boat launch, benches, grass and trees. There are six handicap parking stalls, one handicap boat trailer stall, 35 trailer stalls and 29 vehicle parking stalls.

Columbia Park West provides transient moorage for up to five consecutive nights on the city-owned docks downriver from the boat launch. A lessee utilizes water and certain uplands for a private marina. South of Columbia Park Trail is 51 acres of undeveloped park land.

Columbia Park West is home to the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Overlook, located to the west, commemorating the journey of Lewis and Clark in the Tri-City area.

This park is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

The Hanford Reach Interpretive Center is located in the park and is operated by the Richland Public Facilities District. The interpretive center site and additional land to the east are included in the 2010 Columbia Park West Master Plan commissioned jointly by the Cities of Richland and Kennewick.

Columbia Playfield (19.2 acres) Located adjacent and east of Richland High School, this park has a large playground structure, two toddler swings, paved trails, two youth swings, five lighted softball fields with bleachers, two restroom/concession buildings, grass and trees. There are 261 parking stalls, 8 handicap parking stalls and 10 RV stalls.

George Prout Memorial Pool (4.6 acres) is located within Columbia Playfield at the southeast corner of Long Avenue and Swift Boulevard. The facility has a 4,625 square foot, 25-yard pool (3.5 to 13 feet deep), a 1,100 square foot wading pool (6 inches to 30 inches deep), covered spectator seating, bathhouse, and a mechanical building. There are 39 parking stalls and 4 ADA stalls. The Master Plan was adopted in 2006.

Columbia Point Golf Course (132.7 acres) Located on Columbia Point Drive, adjacent to George Washington Way. The golf course is owned by the City and privately operated. The golf course includes:

- 18-hole, 6,571-yard Championship Course
- Driving Range
- Putting and Chipping Practice Areas
- Clubhouse

Columbia Point Marina Park (26.5 acres) Located at the end of Columbia Point Drive, the park has playground equipment, a restroom, four picnic shelters with barbeques, one lit multi-purpose sports field, multi-use paved trails, boat docks, four-lane boat launch facility, benches, picnic tables, six power pedestals, drinking fountain, grass and trees. There are 93 vehicle parking stalls, six handicap vehicle parking stalls and 146 boat/trailer parking stalls.

- The park also includes aquatic lands leased by the Richland Yacht Club
- Columbia Point Marina Park provides transient moorage for up to five consecutive nights.
- A portion of this park is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Horn Rapids Athletic Complex (28.3 acres) Located off the Vantage Highway (SR-240) on Snyder Street, the Complex has playground equipment, three toddler swings, four youth swings, 1 public restroom/concession building, one private restroom/concession building, four softball fields (one is lighted) with bleachers, lighted BMX track with bleachers, drinking fountains, grass and trees. There are 269 vehicle parking stalls and 6 handicap vehicle parking stalls. The existing four softball fields will eventually be relocated to Hanford Legacy Park.

Jeannette Taylor Park (2.0 acres) Located off Goethals Drive between Williams Drive and Swift Boulevard, the park has 25,283 square feet of concrete skate park, restroom, grass and trees. On-street parking only. Master Plan was adopted in 2016.

John Dam Plaza (3.9 acres) Located between George Washington Way and Jadwin Avenue, north of Knight Street, the park has benches, restroom, picnic tables, art pieces, outdoor stage with seating area, trees and grass. Master Plan was adopted in 2015.

James Lawless Park (22.6 acres) Located on the hillside between Thayer Drive and Wellsian Way, the park provides an 18-hole disc golf course and soft surface trails.

ORV Park (348.0 acres) Located at the intersection of Twin Bridges Road and the Vantage Highway (SR-240), the off-road vehicle park has a motor-cross course, supercross course, a sand drag strip, 4-wheel drive team relay course, 4-wheel drive obstacle course, ATV track, open trails, mini/pee-wee motocross (MX) track, RV camping, four restroom facilities (two with showers) and two picnic shelters. The park is privately managed through a lease agreement with HRMC, Inc. The park is also home to two private clubs, the Tri-City Kart Club (go kart racing) and the Tri-City Radio Control Modelers who lease area from the City.

Linear Parks

Abbott Shelterbelt (4.3 acres) Located adjacent to Aaron Drive. The Abbott Shelterbelt is currently undeveloped. No trails exist at this time.

By-Pass Shelterbelt (31.5 acres) Located along the By-Pass Highway from Thayer Drive to Jadwin Avenue. The By-Pass Shelterbelt has paved multi-use trails, soft surface trails, benches, drinking fountains, sound wall and trees between Thayer and Van Giesen Drives. The sound wall extends north of Van Giesen Drive to Jadwin Avenue. A Master Plan was adopted in 2006.

Gillespie Parkway (3.1 acres) Located along Gillespie Street, the parkway has picnic tables, trees and grass. The Urban Greenbelt Trail traverses the parkway from George Washington Way to Goethals Drive.

Goethals Shelterbelt (6.6 acres) Located along Goethals Drive from Aaron Drive to Gillespie Street, the shelterbelt has trees. No trails exist at this time.

Hains Avenue Levee (16.3 acres) Located between Howard Amon Park and Leslie Groves Park, running parallel with the Columbia River. The park has a paved multi-use trail, benches, swing bench, drinking fountain and grass.

This park is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Keene Road Trail Corridor (61.0 acres) Located in former railroad right-of-way in south Richland between the West Richland and Kennewick city limits and improved with a 12-foot wide paved multi-use trail. There is public parking in the Queensgate Shopping Center and at Badger Mountain Community Park. There are community gardens located between Venus Circle and Bellerive Drive. A Master Plan was adopted in 2011.

Marjorie Sutch Greenway (13.3 acres) Located between Stevens Drive and George Washington Way, the Greenway has paved walking trails along a wetland/waterway. Kadlec Regional Medical Center, through a partnership with the City, is maintaining and making improvements to the portion of the park located between Stevens Drive and Goethals Drive.

Stevens Drive Buffer Strip (16.9 acres) Located adjacent to Stevens Drive from Catskill Street to Spengler Street has gateway entrance features, a paved multi-use trail and community garden plots with gravel parking.

Natural Open Space

Amon Basin Preserve (76.8 acres) Located south of Claybell Park and east of Leslie Road. Access is available from Claybell Park and Leslie Road south of Rachel Road. The park has walking/cycling trails. Motor vehicles are not permitted.

Little Badger Mountain (35.0 acres) Located on the south, east and north sides of Little Badger Mountain. Portions of the park are in the saddle between Badger Mountain Centennial Preserve (Benton County) and Little Badger Mountain. Badger Mountain Centennial Preserve is accessed from trailheads and parking at Dallas Road and the City of Richland's Trailhead Park on Queensgate Drive.

Bateman Island (160.0 acres) Located at the confluence of the Yakima River with the Columbia River. Access to the island is from Columbia Park Trail just west of North Columbia Center Boulevard. The island has soft surface walking trails (motor vehicles are not allowed), fishing, wildlife and vegetation viewing.

This natural open space area is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Chamna Natural Preserve (291.5 acres) Located adjacent to the Yakima River and the I-182 bridge, access is from Aaron Drive. The preserve has a paved trail from the parking lot to the Yakima River, several miles of dirt multi-use trails (motor vehicles are not allowed) and an information kiosk. The City has an agreement with the Tapteal Greenway Association for area maintenance. There is a gravel / asphalt parking area with approximately 60 parking stalls.

This area is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Columbia Point South (118.4 acres) Located at the confluence of the Yakima River and the Columbia River. Access is from Columbia Point Drive and Carrier Road. It has soft walking trails, fishing locations, primitive boat launch, wildlife and vegetation viewing. South Columbia Point is closed to motor vehicles. Improved with gravel roads, traffic control measures (boulders and bollards) and utility stubs. Non-motorized access only. Parking available at Columbia Point Marina

Park. Provides access to the Columbia River and Yakima Delta shorelines. The property's land use designation are commercial recreation and natural open space.

Horn Rapids (5.7 acres) Located below the bluffs along the Horn Rapids Residential Community. Walking/cycling/horseback trails are available and accessed from the Barker Ranch trail.

W.E. Johnson Park (259.1 acres) Located on Hall Road off Van Giesen Street on the west side of the By-Pass Highway. The park contains multi-use soft surface trails, two shelters and an archery range and course. The park has approximately one-half mile of Yakima River frontage. No vehicular access permitted in the southern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the park. A Master Plan was adopted in 2012.

Wye Levee (22.2 acres) Located west of Bateman Island extending west to SR-240. This open space contains a portion of the Sacagawea Heritage Trail (12-foot wide multi-purpose trail), benches, and fishing.

This Natural Open Space area is owned by the United States, managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and leased to the City of Richland.

Other Designated Natural Open Space Areas

Yakima Delta Management Unit (1,112 acres) Natural open space adjacent to the Yakima River near the confluence with the Columbia River.

Other Publicly-Owned Park/Open Space within the Urban Growth Boundary

Amon Wasteway. Amon Wasteway flows from Kennewick Irrigation District agricultural and residential irrigation application, canal seepage and return flow through the Amon Basin Natural Preserve, Claybell Park, the Meadow Springs Golf Course, Leslie Canyon, Yakima Delta Management Unit (Army Corps of Engineers), and into the Yakima River near the confluence with the Columbia River.

Badger Mountain Centennial Preserve. 647 acres in South Richland on Badger Mountain owned and managed by Benton County as natural open space. Pedestrian, equestrian and cycling trails are provided.

Keene Road storm water facilities. From the west Richland City limits to Elementary Street, there are a series of storm water ditches/ponds on the north/east side of Keene Road which are maintained by the City. There are also drainage ditches on the south and west side which are maintained by the Kennewick Irrigation District.

USS Triton Park. The Port of Benton provides a 1-acre park that contains a conning tower from the USS Triton Submarine at the intersection of Richardson Road and Port of Benton Boulevard in north Richland.

Yakima and Columbia Rivers (water surface). The Corps of Engineers/Department of Natural Resources is responsible for approximately 2,629 acres of water surface comprising the Columbia and Yakima River. These rivers provide recreational opportunities for swimming, boating, water skiing/wakeboarding, fishing, tubing, and kayaking/canoeing.

Yakima River Delta / Shorelines at Confluence with the Columbia River. The United States Corps of Engineers* owns and operates 1,112 acres for natural open space adjacent to the Yakima River near the confluence with the Columbia River.

*The Corps of Engineers properties identified above are not included in the park land lease between the City of Richland and the Corps of Engineers.

Municipal Buildings

Richland Community Center, 500 Amon Park Drive

The Community Center was opened in 2001 and contains 21,335 square feet. The facility includes a large and a small multipurpose room, kitchen, games room, arts & crafts room, meeting room, wellness room, computer lab, fitness room and lounge.

City of Richland Library, 955 Northgate Dr

The Richland Library provides traditional library lending and resources as well as electronic media, research databases, meeting rooms and STEAM space.

Wright Street Fire Station, 507 Wright Avenue

The Retired Wright Street Fire Station is currently owned by the City but leased to a private Montessori elementary school.

Future Public Park Land

In addition to the parks listed above, the city has plans for the acquisition of property for future parks. These include:

North Park Planning Sub-Area

- 10-acre neighborhood park in Horn Rapids residential development.

South Park Planning Sub-Area

- 30 acre park in Badger Mountain South. This park is located in the South Park Planning Sub-Area.
- 6 acre park in Badger Mountain South
- An undetermined amount of land adjacent to Westcliff Heights to accommodate the Ridge Trail.

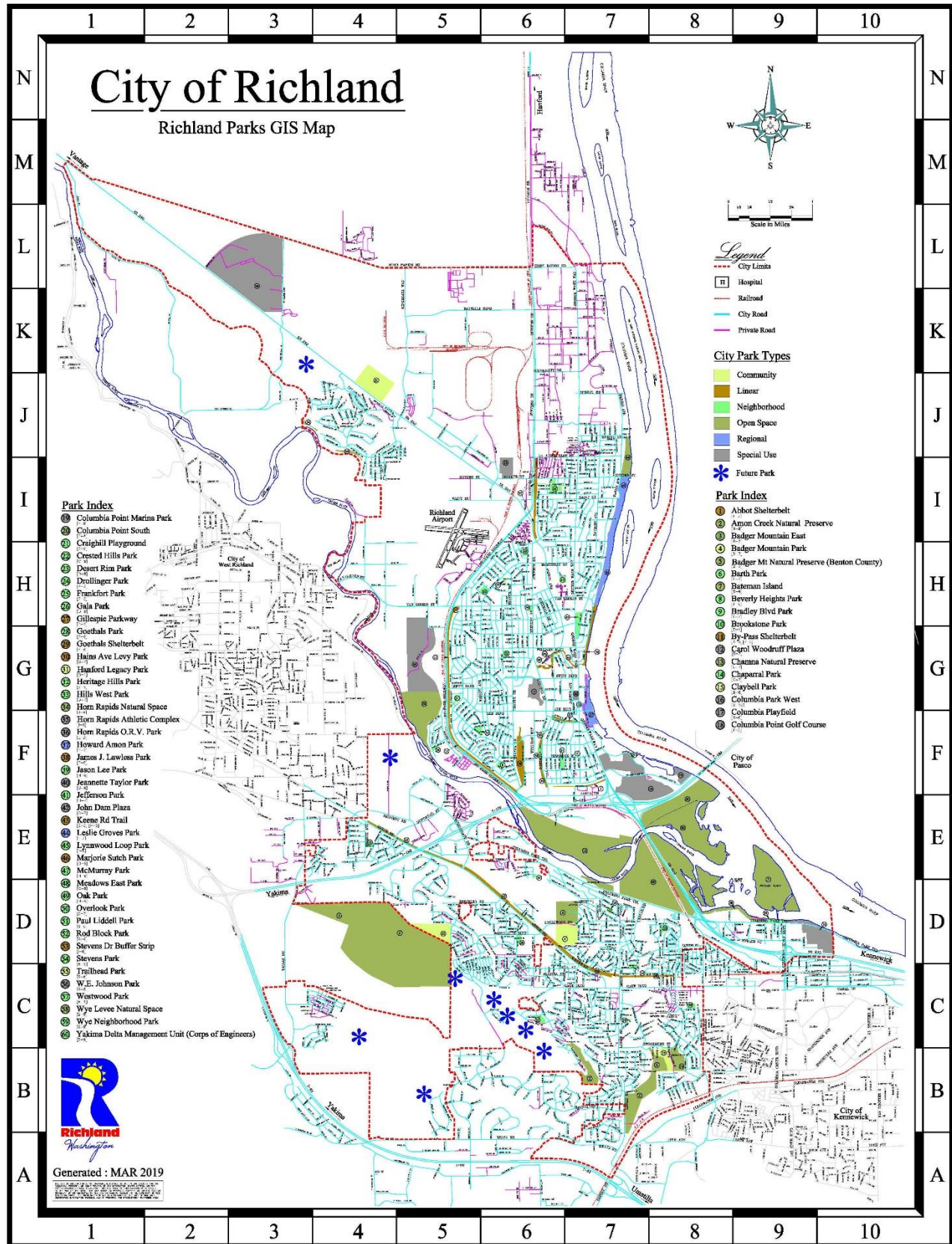


Figure 3.07: Richland Parks and Natural Open Space

Trail Inventory

Table 3.02: Summary of Richland Trails	
Trail Location	Length
Multi-Use Trails	
Bypass Shelterbelt (Wellsian Way to Jadwin Ave)	4.36 mi
Sacagawea Heritage Trail	3.67 mi
Queensgate Drive Trail	0.27 mi
Chamna/Coulee Street Trail	0.96 mi
Keene Road/ Gage Boulevard Trail	4.5 mi
Stevens Drive Trail	0.82 mi
Aaron Drive Trail	0.54 mi
Badger Mt. Park	0.71 mi
Crested Hills Park	0.34 mi
Desert Rim Park	0.25 mi
Urban Greenbelt Trail	2.68 mi
Lynwood Loop Park	.25
McMurray Park	0.35 mi
Paul Liddell Park	0.14 mi
Sagewood Meadows Open Area	0.56 mi
Claybell Park	0.56 mi
Existing Soft Surface Trails	
W.E. Johnson Park	>5 mi
Trailhead Park/Badger Mountain Centennial Preserve	6 mi
Trailhead Park/Badger Flats Trail	.74
Claybell Park	>2 mi
Tapteal Greenway Trail	2 mi
Badger Mountain Overlook	>1 mi
Riverview Management Unit (COE)	2 mi
Chamna Natural Preserve	> 11 mi
Bateman Island	> 2 mi
James Lawless Park	>1 mi
Amon Basin	>2 mi
South Columbia Point	>2 mi
Rivers to Ridges Trail (Falconcrest)	0.36 mi

The Benton-Franklin Council of Governments publishes a Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. The plan is available at the Council of Governments web site at <http://www.bfcog.us/>.

Equestrian Trails

Equestrian use per RMC Chapter 9.22 is allowed in W.E. Johnson Park, Chamna Natural Preserve, South Columbia Point, Trailhead Park, Amon Creek Natural Preserve, and the Tapteal Trail. Approximately 9 miles of soft surface trails are available for equestrian use in W.E. Johnson Park and adjacent natural areas.

Mountain Bike Trails

Mountain biking is allowed on all City trails.

Water Trail

The Tapteal Greenway has completed a water trail along the Yakima River from Benton City to the Columbia River. The project includes development of access, rest stops and signage.

Great Washington State Birding Trail

Audubon Washington and WSDOT partnered to develop the Great Washington State Birding Trail. Leslie Groves, W.E. Johnson, Chamna and Bateman Island have been designated as birding locations on the “Sun and Sage Loop.”

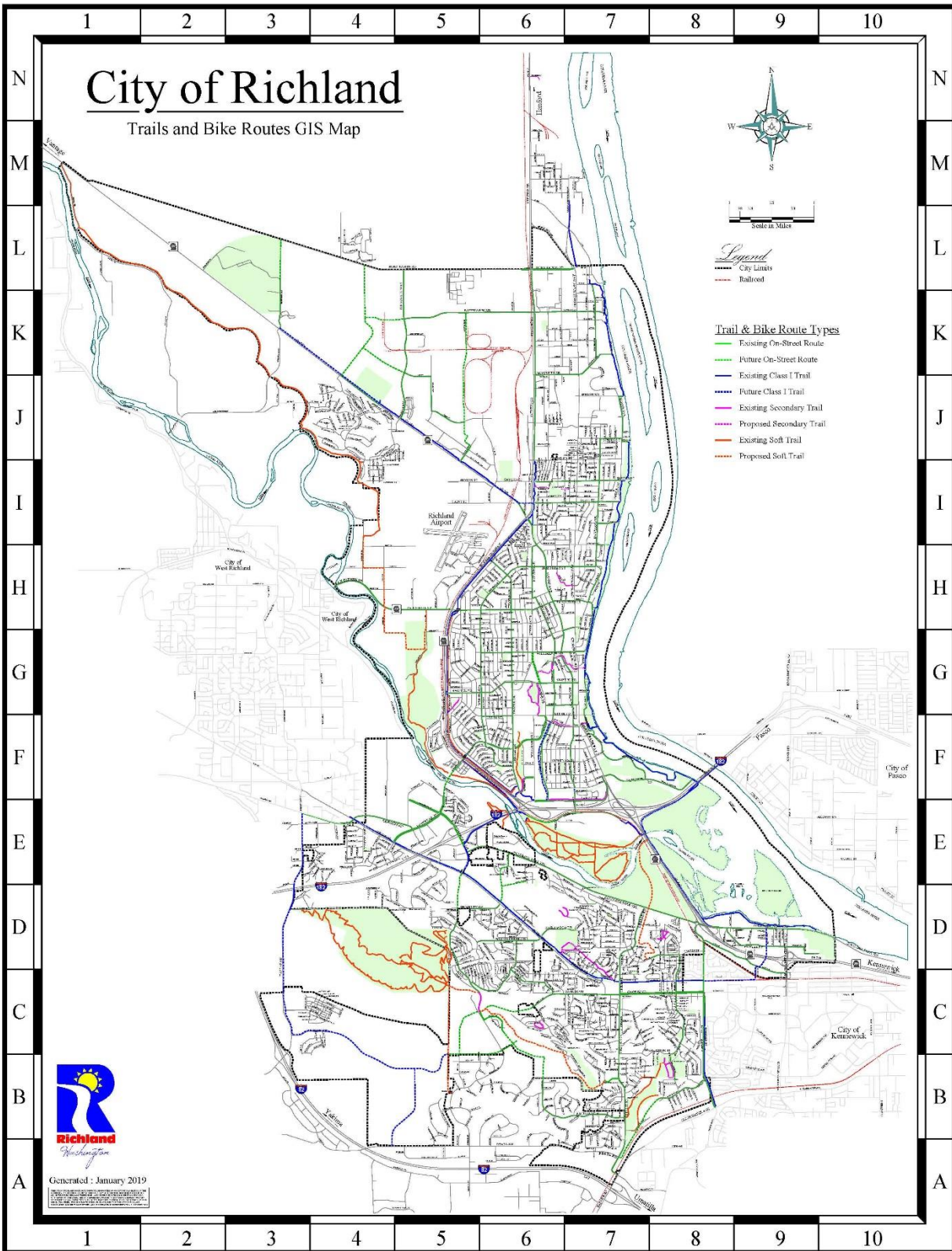


Figure 3.08: Richland Trails and Bike Routes

AQUATICS

Richland has a varied array of aquatic facilities providing opportunities for swimming, swimming lessons, wading and escaping the heat at splash pads and designated swimming areas.

Table 3.03: Aquatic Facilities				
FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	WATER AMENITIES	SIZE/DEPTH	CAPACITY
George Prout Pool	1005 Swift Avenue	Swimming pool	3,345 sf, 3' to 7' deep	169
		Dive tank	1,280 sf, 13' deep	43
		Wader pool	1,100 sf, 0' to 2.5' deep	73
Howard Amon Wader	Howard Amon Park	Wader pool	1,962 sf, 6" to 24" deep	131
Badger Mountain Splash and Spray Park	Badger Mountain Park	19 spray features	6,000 square feet at zero depth	n/a
Leslie Groves Swimming Area	Leslie Groves Park	Roped off beach on the Columbia River		n/a
Howard Amon Swim Dock	Howard Amon Park	Roped off area around dock for swimming in the Columbia River		n/a

WATERCRAFT FACILITIES

Boat launches and moorage are provided at Leslie Groves Park, Howard Amon Park, Columbia Point Marina Park and Columbia Park West. A dock for large watercraft is provided at the end of Lee Boulevard in Howard Amon Park. Primitive launch sites are provided at Wye Park, the north end of Snively Road, Hyde Road and Duportail Street. Transient moorage is provided at Columbia Point Marina Park and Columbia Park West.

Table 3.04: Watercraft Facilities					
FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	LAUNCH RAMPS	MOORAGE SLIPS	VEHICLE WITH TRAILER PARKING	UTILITIES
Leslie Groves	East end of Snyder Street	2	None	62	None
Howard Amon Park	North end of Amon Park Drive	3	None	47	None

Columbia Point Marina Park	East end of Columbia Point Drive	4	41	146	Electric & water
Columbia Park West	Columbia Park Trail	2	8	36	None

RECREATIONAL FACILITY INVENTORY

Table 3.05: Recreational Facilities			
Activity	City	School	Total
Youth Game Ready Baseball Fields	7	19	55
Youth Practice Baseball / Softball Fields	9	22	31
Youth Game Ready Softball Field	5	5	10
Adult Game Ready Softball Field	4	0	4
Indoor Basketball Court	0	13	21
Outdoor Basketball Court	15	27	32
Nature Playground	1	0	1
Playground Equipment	34	10	44
Picnic Shelters	16	0	16
Indoor Swimming Pool	0	0	0
Outdoor Swimming Pool	1	0	1
Wading Pool	2	0	2
Outdoor Swimming Beach	2	0	2
Water Spray Park	1	0	1
Indoor Tennis Court	0	0	0
Outdoor Tennis Court	10	20	30
Horseshoe Pit	2	0	2
Multi-Purpose/Soccer/Lacrosse Field	9	27	46
Practice Multi-Purpose/Soccer/Lacrosse Field	14	0	14
Football Field	0	5	9
Track Facility	0	5	4
18-Hole Golf Course	1	0	1
Driving Range	1	0	1
Off-Leash Dog Park	1	0	1
Community Gardens	3	0	2
Pickleball Court	3	0	0
Racquetball Court	0	0	0
Motorized Boat Launch Site	4	0	4
Unimproved Boat Launch	4	0	3
Transient Moorage Locations	2	0	2
Commercial/Large Boat Dock	1	0	1
Indoor Volleyball Court	0	15	15

Outdoor Sand Volleyball Court	3	0	3
Fishing Pier	1	0	1
Skate Park	1	0	1
18 Hole Disk Golf	1	0	1
Archery	1	0	1
BMX Track	1	0	1
MX Track	2	0	2

Partner Organizations

Currently the following associations/clubs provide the listed recreational service within City parks and/or facilities:

- Richland National Little League Youth Baseball
- Greater Richland Little League Youth Baseball
- Tri-Cities Girls Fastpitch Softball Assoc. Girls Youth Softball
- Richland/Hanford Softball Assoc. Adult Softball
- Richland Babe Ruth Assoc. Youth Baseball
- Richland Lacrosse Club Youth Lacrosse
- Tri-Cities Youth Soccer Assoc. Youth Soccer
- Academy Soccer Excellence Soccer Club Youth Soccer
- Hanford Lacross Club Youth Lacrosse
- Sandstorm Beach Volleybal Youth Sand Volleyball
- Columbia Basin BMX Bicycle Motorcross
- Tri-City Kart Club Go Kart Racing
- Colyak Bow Hunters Archery
- Tri-City Radio Control Modelers Remote Control Flying
- Horn Rapids Motocross Motocross, Paintball, 4 x 4
- Tri-City Outrigger Canoe Club Rowing
- Tri-City Bicycle Club Cycling
- Chinook Cycling Club Cycling
- Richland Riders Club Equestrian
- Purple Sage Riders Equestrian
- Columbia River Disc Golf Club Disc Golf
- Three Rivers Ultimate Ultimate Frisbee
- Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society Bird Watching & Environmental Stewards
- Tri-City Dog Park Association Dog Park Activities
- Fun Fit over 50 Fitness
- Richland Rod and Gun Club Hunting and Fishing
- Richland Seniors Association Senior Activities
- Three Rivers Bicycle Coalition Community Bicycle Advocates
- Senior Life Resources Meals-on-Wheels
- International Folkdancers Dancing

- Columbia River Squares Dancing
- Tri-City Table Tennis Table Tennis
- Three Rivers Road Runners Running and Multi-Sports Events
- Visit Tri-Cities Tourism, Events and Tri-City Sports Council
- West Richland Chamber of Commerce Cool Desert Nights
- Three Rivers Folklife Society Tumbleweed Music Festival
- Allied Arts Assoc. Art in the Park
- Friends of Badger Mountain Environmental Stewards
- Tapteal Greenway Association Environmental Stewards
- Native Plant Society Environmental Stewards
- City of Richland Arts Commission Arts
- Earth Month Participants Volunteer Service
- Eagle Scout Candidates Volunteer Service
- Various Adopt-a-Park Participants Volunteer Service
- Civic Organizations Donations and Volunteer Service
- Kadlec Regional Medical Facility Therapeutic Classes
- ARC of Tri-Cities March for Respect
- WorkSource Columbia Basin Work Skills Training
- City of Pasco Leisure Programs
- City of Kennewick Leisure Programs
- City of West Richland Leisure Programs
- Kadlec Regional Medical Center Maintenance and development

PARKS AND FACILITIES OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Currently the department maintains:

- 331.6 acres of developed park land
- 2,001.6 acres of undeveloped park land
- 304,745 square feet of municipal facilities
- 21 restrooms totaling 11,900 square feet
- 15,020 square feet of boat docks
- 25,286 square foot concrete skate park
- 34 playgrounds totaling 111,120 square feet
- 5,718 trees within parks and facility sites.

Park Ranger Program

The Park Ranger Program provides a multitude of services, including park policy compliance, event oversight, graffiti abatement, public information, parking enforcement, community interpretations, local hikes, volunteer cleanup projects, and sports field use monitoring

Publicly Owned and Maintained Streetscapes

Streetscapes on:

- Keene Road
- Lee Boulevard
- Hunt Circle
- Swift Boulevard
- George Washington Way
- Aaron Drive
- Swift Boulevard
- Marshall Street
- George Washington Way
- Uptown Shopping Center
- Parkway
- Jadwin/Stevens intersection.

RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

The City and the Richland School District have an inter-local agreement to share recreational facilities. The City provides use of softball fields at Columbia Playfield and the Horn Rapids Athletic Complex, George Prout Pool and the tennis courts at Howard Amon Park. The District provides gymnasium space for the City's youth basketball program. The District's recreational facilities are identified in Table 3.06.

Table 3.06: Richland School District Facilities	
Elementary Schools	Facility Amenities
Badger Mountain	Indoor gym, playground equipment, swings, two baseball fields, 2 soccer fields
White Bluffs	Indoor gym, playground, baseball field, soccer field
Jason Lee	Indoor gym, playground equipment, swings, 2 outdoor basketball courts, three baseball fields, two soccer fields, and room for 1-2 more soccer fields
Jefferson	Indoor gym, 4 outdoor basketball courts, playground equipment, swings, two baseball practice fields, one soccer field and room for an additional soccer field
Lewis & Clark	Indoor gym, three baseball fields, 2 soccer fields, playground equipment, 2 outdoor basketball courts
Orchard Elementary School	Indoor basketball court, 2 outdoor basketball courts, 2 baseball fields and 1 multi-purpose field
Sacagawea	Indoor gym, playground equipment, swings, 3 outdoor basketball courts, three baseball fields, 1 soccer field, and room for 1-2 additional soccer fields
Tapteal	Indoor gym, 2 baseball fields, 2 soccer fields
Marcus Whitman	Indoor gym, playground equipment, 3 outdoor basketball hoops, 2 baseball fields, 1 soccer field
William Wiley	Indoor gym, 1 baseball field, 1 soccer field
Middle Schools	Facility Amenities
Carmichael	Indoor gym with 1 full size and 1 small basketball court, 3 baseball fields, 2 softball fields, 2 soccer fields and 1 football field
Chief Joseph	Indoor gym, 4 outdoor tennis courts, 4 baseball fields, 1 football field, 1 track facility
Enterprise	Indoor gym with two basketball courts, two baseball fields, one football field, 2 soccer fields and a track facility
Leona Libby Middle School	Indoor basketball court, 1 football field with track, 3 outdoor basketball courts, 3 multi-purpose sports fields and four baseball fields.

High Schools	Facility Amenities
Hanford	Two gyms with a total of 5 basketball courts, 3 baseball fields, 2 soccer fields, 4 practice football fields, 3 softball fields, 1 track & football field facility and 8 tennis courts
Richland	Two gyms, each with a basketball court, 8 tennis courts, 1 lighted baseball field, and 1 football / track stadium
River's Edge	Two outdoor basketball courts

KENNEWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

Kennewick School District's service boundary extends into the City of Richland in the southern portion of the city. The City and the Kennewick School District do not currently have any inter-local agreements to share recreational facilities. As development progresses in Badger Mountain South, the city will evaluate collaboration opportunities with the school district.

Community Engagement



The 2019-2025 Parks & Recreation Master Plan was developed during a 10-month process that included an extensive public engagement process. This community input was used to assess community values and develop the above goal framework to guide the planning effort. Many opportunities for public participation were available, including:

- A community recreation survey made available through Survey Monkey was open for community response December 1, 2018 – January 31, 2019 and elicited 1,163 responses. The community was notified via fliers in utility bills, notifications through city social media, emails to stakeholder groups, emails to past and current recreation participants and announcements at a variety of public meetings;
- A series of stakeholder meetings were held with active park user groups;
- Presentation and workshops with the Richland Parks and Recreation Commission;
- A number of public open houses attracted participants which allowed for drop-in participation. Each open house had specific goals to reach out to different user group age ranges;
- Outreach with home school students, senior citizens and public comment on recreation needs to develop priorities for the plan;
- In total, more than 1,500 Richland residents directly participated in the development of this plan. Citizen input directed the core value, vision, and goals which provide the framework for this plan.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

A community survey was initiated on December 1, 2018 and was open to the public for online survey response through the survey monkey survey program until January 31, 2019, of which there were 1,163 responses. The survey had 28 total questions which had multiple choice,

ranking, and open-ended questions. Below are some of the key responses. The complete tabulation of the responses is attached as an appendix.

Survey demographics:

The survey response age range was self-responded by about 30% 60+, 20% 30s, 40s, and 50s respectively and the rest at age 29 and below. Comparatively to the estimated demographics of the City of Richland, the age groups were more represented as the age to respondents increased. The lack of age 20 and below is expected for the lack of involvement in survey taking for those age groups, and perhaps accurate in having minors take part in the online survey. To address this response rate gap, there were the two open house events to engage those age groups specifically. The gender response rate was also not reflective of the demographics of the estimated demographics of the City of Richland as the response rate from women was 62%.

Q1 What is your age?

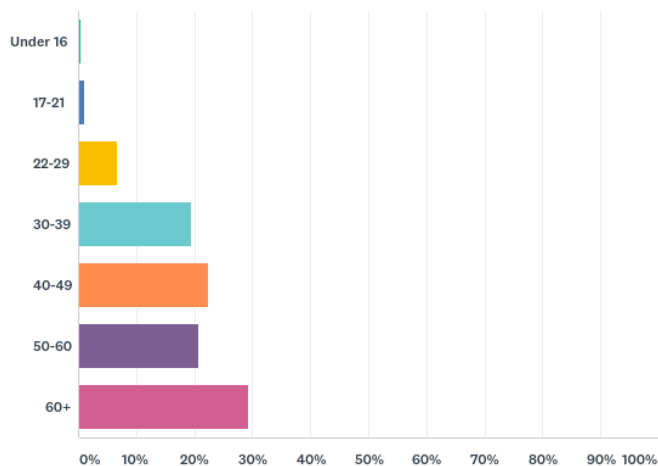


Table 4.01: Age of Respondents

Q3 Where do you live?

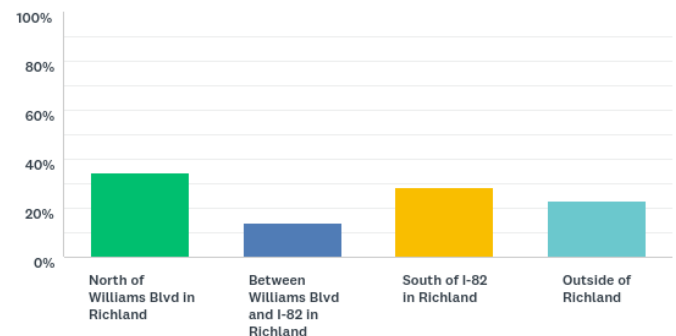


Table 4.02: Residence Location of Respondents

The survey looked at the City of Richland in three areas: North of Williams Boulevard, between Williams and I-182, and South of I-182. The survey asked respondents where they lived and which parks they prefer to visit based on these areas. Approximately 22% of respondents indicated that they lived outside of the city limits, whereas within the city limits, many respondents live in the north and south of Richland. The respondents from outside the city is a good indication on the levels of use which extend beyond the citizens within the city.

Park visitation from respondents showed that the regional and community parks are visited by almost all respondents whereas the neighborhood parks are visited like a neighborhood park should be, serving the immediate neighborhood. One neighborhood park, Goethals Park, stood out in respondent visitation, which indicates that the draw from the park as being the only natural playground in the city of Richland that is contributing to the visitation draw.

Q7 Which City of Richland parks and facilities do you visit north of Williams Blvd in Richland?
Please check all that apply.

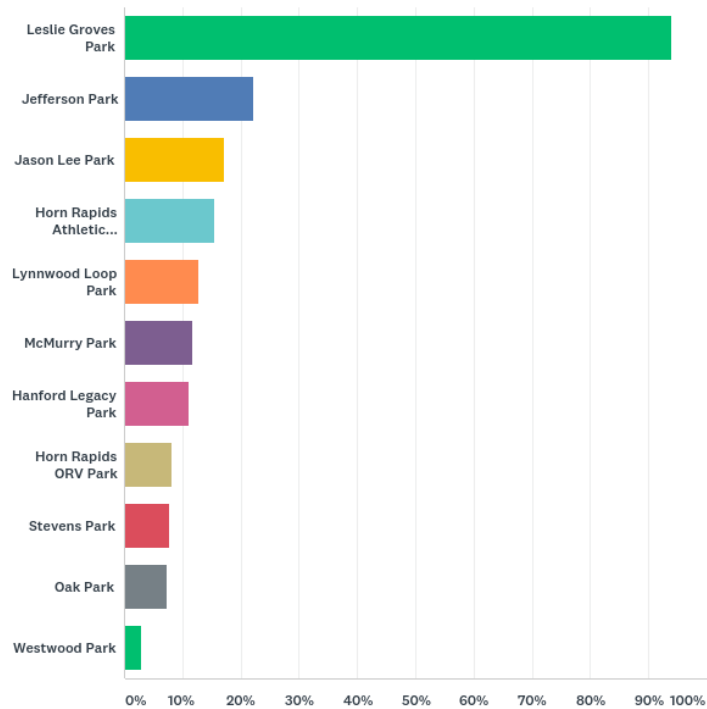


Table 4.03: Park Facilities Visited, North of Williams Blvd.

Q8 Which City of Richland parks and facilities do you visit between Williams Blvd and I-82?
Please check all that apply.

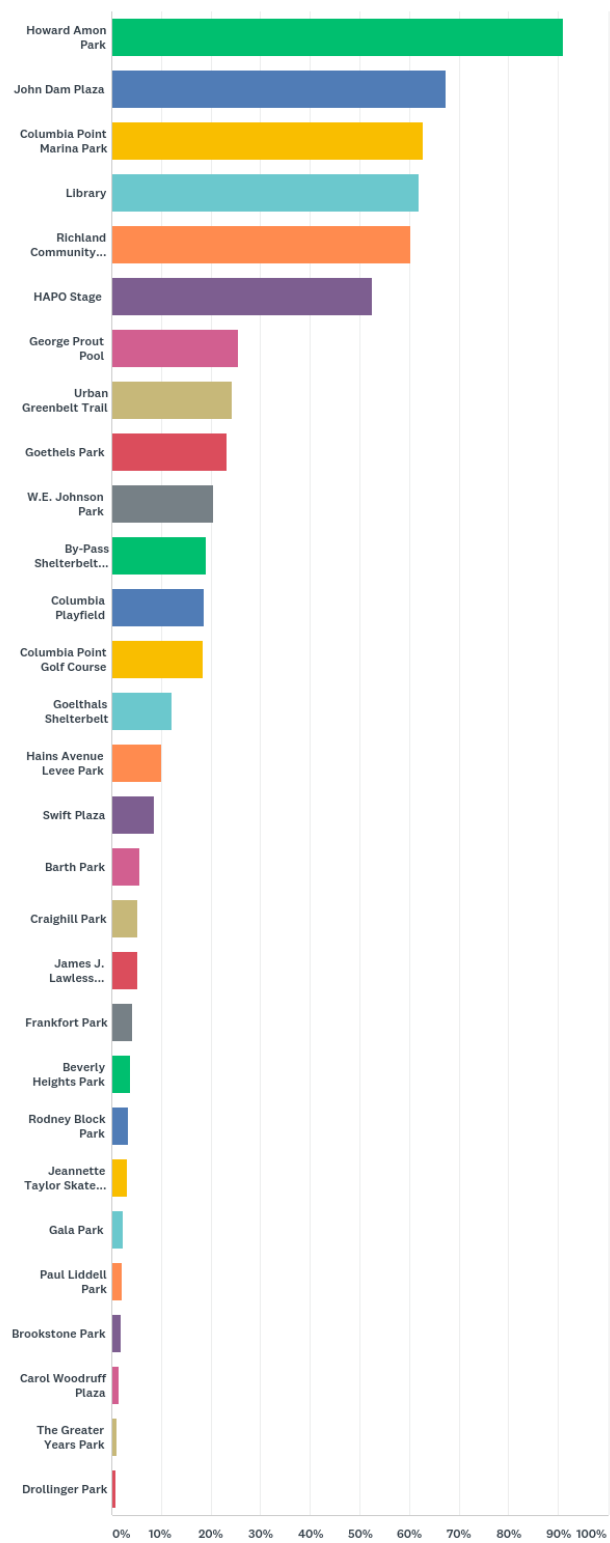


Table 4.04: Park Facilities Visited, Between I-82 and Williams Blvd

Q9 What City of Richland parks and facilities do you visit south of I-82? Please check all that apply.

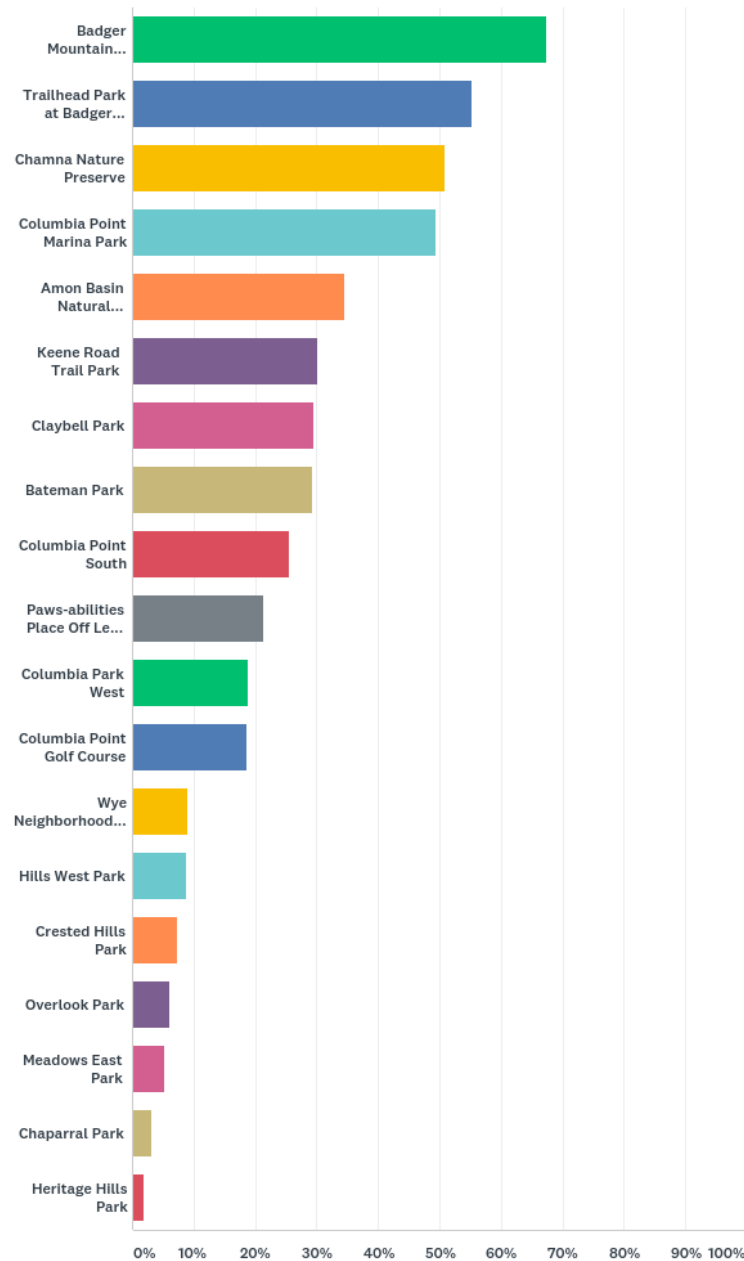


Table 4.05: Park Facilities Visited, South of I-182

Park Amenities that were voted the most sought after were active, individual use like walking, shade, river access and open turf grass area. The amenity which received the least amount of votes were organized sports. This could be because the survey period was conducted during winter months when park users are not using the parks and athletic facilities. Relatively low survey participation by children, teens and young adults could also have impacted positive responses to organized sports.

Q11 "When I go to a park, I'm looking for ..."

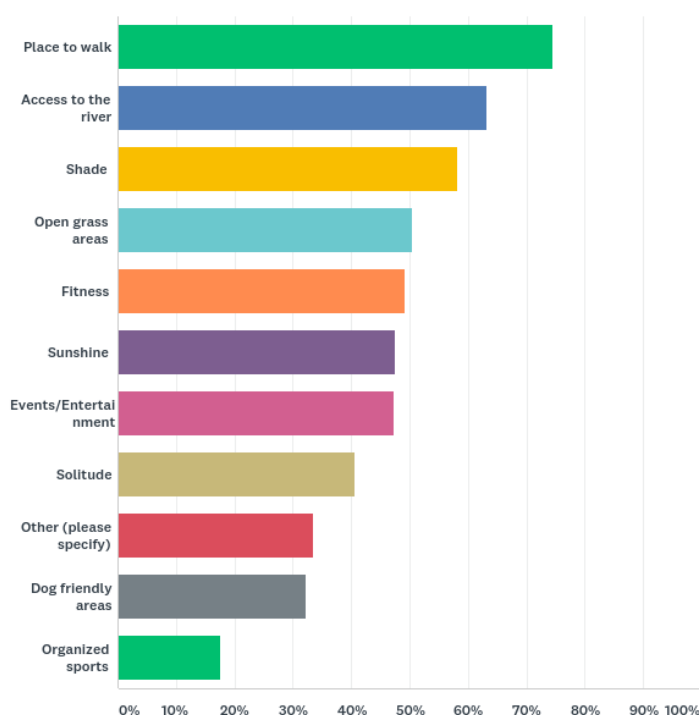


Table 4.06: What Residents Look for When They Go to a Park

The top 10 most important activities for households focused on parks, playgrounds, open space, natural areas, trails, etc. However, the two standouts were community center and kayak/paddle boarding. Pools also received strong responses, however pools did not receive enough votes to rank in the top ten with the weighted average.

One question asked about what type of facility residents would like to see the City of Richland develop. Strong response supported maintaining, improving, and developing more trails and natural spaces. Indoor pool/aquatic center was the most frequently noted facility in the comments.

Recreation programs that were sought after the most were kayak, paddleboard rentals, learn-to-swim, and sports programs. Of the recreation programs, Special Events and nature walks/education gained the most support for use.

Overall, the Parks Department view of overall operations fared well in the “excellent” and “good” responses in all categories with only 1% of the opinions being of the “poor” outlook for overall satisfaction.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Coinciding with the survey, other avenues of public input were received through four public outreach events and multiple stakeholder interviews.

This additional outreach is intended to locate and identify gaps of needs and demands that may not be apparent through the community survey.

Public Outreach Events:

- November 15 & 16, 2018 Public Workshops and Events #1: homeschooled children and Senior Dance Open House in community center;
- December 13, 2018: Community Center Open House and Park & Recreation Commission Interview;
- February 20, 2019: Survey Results Open House and additional feedback.



Figure 4.07: Homeschool Event

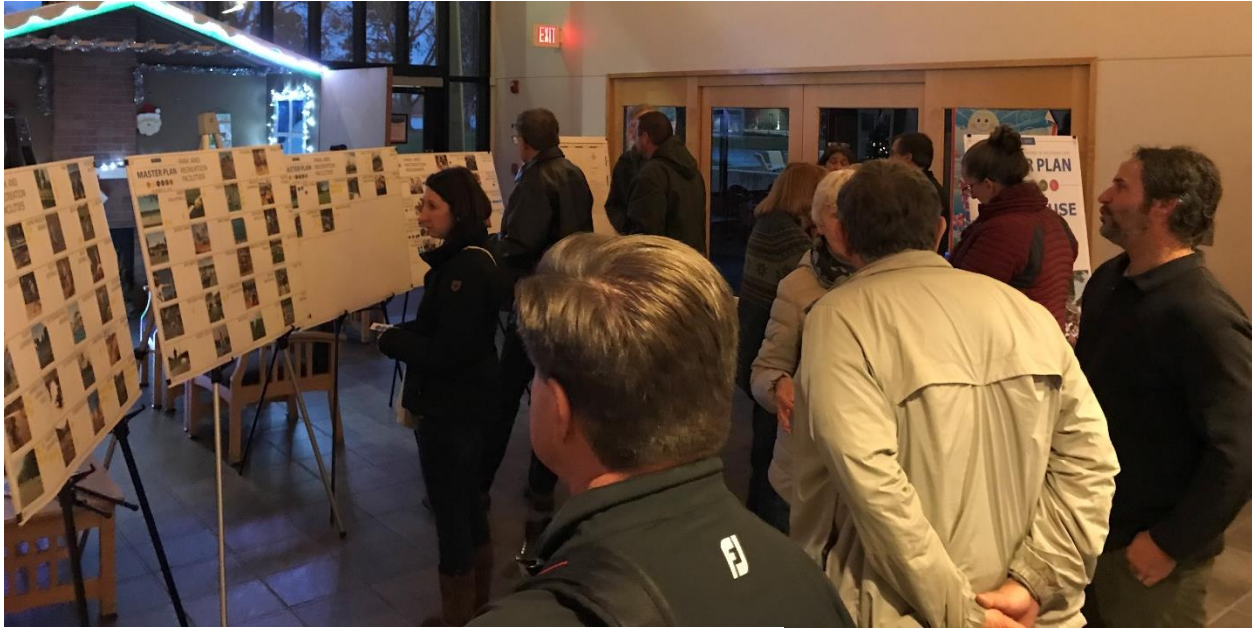


Figure 4.08: Open House Event

Open House Voting Board Results:

Open House – Thursday November 15th, 2018 – Home schooled Kids Event

Park and Recreation Facilities

Facility	Votes
Playground	16
Beach	12
Ice Skating	12
Indoor Swimming	12
Archery	12
Floating/Tubing	11
Equestrian	10
Dog Park	8
Natural Areas	7
Fishing	7
Splash Pad	7
Youth Baseball	7
Motorized Boating	6
Soccer	6
Youth Softball	6
Accessible Playground	6
Remote Control Track	6
Park	5

Kayak/Paddle Board	5
Community Garden	5
Foot Golf	5
Golf	5
Youth Lacrosse	4
Outdoor Pool/Wading	4
Open Space	4
Tennis	3
Walking Track	3
Sailing	3
Amphitheatre	2
Basketball	2
Mountain Biking	2
Pathways	2
Community Center	2
Indoor Gym	2
Skate Park	2
Adult Softball	1
Football	1
Picnic Shelter	1
Sand Volleyball	1
BMX Park	1
Disc Golf	1
Pickleball	
Meeting Space	
Indoor Fitness	
Off-Road Vehicles	
Bocce Ball	

Parks and Recreation Programs

Table 4.10: Park and Recreation Programs: Voting Board Results	
Program	Votes
Nature Education, Outdoor Adventure	22
Youth/Teen Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	20
Programs for People Experiencing Disabilities	14
Youth/Teen Fitness & Wellness	12
Walking Interpretation tours, Hikes	12
Special Events, Festivals	11
Education/Life Skills	11
Water Fitness	9
Travel Programs	9

Pre-School	8
At-Risk Programs for youth	8
Adult Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	6
Before and After School	3
Adult Fitness & Wellness	3
Senior Fitness & Wellness	2
Senior Social Activities	2
Senior Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	1

Open House – Thursday November 16th, 2018 – Senior Association Event

Table 4.11: Park and Recreation Facilities: Voting Board Results	
Facility	Votes
Community Center	10
Indoor Swimming	10
Pathways	7
Natural Areas	5
Walking Track	5
Park	4
Kayak/Paddle Board	4
Amphitheatre	4
Accessible Playground	3
Ice Skating	3
Off-Road Vehicles	3
Dog Park	2
Motorized Boating	2
Playground	2
Picnic Shelter	2
Indoor Gym	2
Indoor Fitness	2
Archery	2
Bocce Ball	2
Splash Pad	2
Open Space	2
Disc Golf	2
Golf	2
Floating/Tubing	1
Youth Softball	1
Adult Softball	1
Equestrian	1
Tennis	1
Pickleball	1

Meeting Space	1
Remote Control Track	1
Community Garden	1
Sailing	1
Beach	
Soccer	
Football	
Youth Lacrosse	
Outdoor Pool/Wading	
Basketball	
Mountain Biking	
Sand Volleyball	
Skate Park	
BMX Park	
Fishing	
Foot Golf	
Youth Baseball	

Table 4.12: Park & Recreation Programs: Voting Board Results	
Program	Votes
Senior Social Activities	8
Senior Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	8
Senior Fitness & Wellness	6
Walking Interpretation tours, Hikes	6
Special Events, Festivals	5
At-Risk Programs for youth	5
Education/Life Skills	5
Youth/Teen Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	5
Adult Fitness & Wellness	4
Adult Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	4
Programs for People Experiencing Disabilities	4
Nature Education, Outdoor Adventure	4
Travel Programs	4
Water Fitness	3
Before and After School	2
Pre-School	
Youth/Teen Fitness & Wellness	

Open House – Thursday December 13th, 2018

Table 4.13: Park & Recreation Facilities: Voting Board Results	
Facility	Votes
Natural Areas	25
Walking Pathways	22
Hiking	19
Indoor Swimming	15
Shared Use Asphalt Trail	11
Kayak/Paddle Board	9
Community Garden	8
Public Art	8
Beach	7
Dog Park	7
Park	6
Equestrian	6
Mountain Biking	5
BMX Park	5
Walking Track	5
Archery	5
Splash Pad	5
Picnic Shelter	5
Playground	4
Accessible Playground	4
Ice Skating	4
Bocce Ball	4
Outdoor Pool/Wading	3
Sand Volleyball	3
Indoor Fitness	3
Floating/Tubing	2
Basketball	2
Pickleball	2
Indoor Gym	2
Skate Park	2
Golf	2
Youth Lacrosse	1
Tennis	1
Sailing	1
Youth Baseball	1
Motorized Boating	
Soccer	
Youth Softball	

Adult Softball	
Football	
Off-Road Vehicles	
Fishing	
Remote Control Track	
Adult Baseball	
Disc Golf	
Foot Golf	

Table 4.14: Park & Recreation Programs: Voting Board Results	
Program	Votes
Nature Education, Outdoor Adventure	18
Walking Interpretation tours, Hikes	18
Senior Fitness & Wellness	12
Special Events, Festivals	10
Adult Fitness & Wellness	9
At-Risk Programs for youth	8
Pre-School Programs	8
Senior Social Activities	7
Travel Programs	7
Youth Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	5
Senior Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	5
Before and After School	4
Adult Art, Dance, & Performing Arts	4
Education/Life Skills	4
Water Fitness	4
Programs for People Experiencing Disabilities	3
Youth/Teen Fitness & Wellness	2

The Survey Results open house had four input activities: Penny Vote, Comment Boards, Park Planning Input and Trail Planning Input

Stakeholder Groups:

The Stakeholder Groups interviewed October 30, 2018: Hanford Lacrosse Club, Tri-City Dog Park Association, Academy Soccer Excellence Soccer Club, TC Flyers Boys Volleyball, Sandstorm Beach Volleyball, Richland Lacrosse Club, Tri-Cities Girls Fast Pitch Softball Association, Columbia River Disc Golf Club, Richland Babe Ruth Baseball

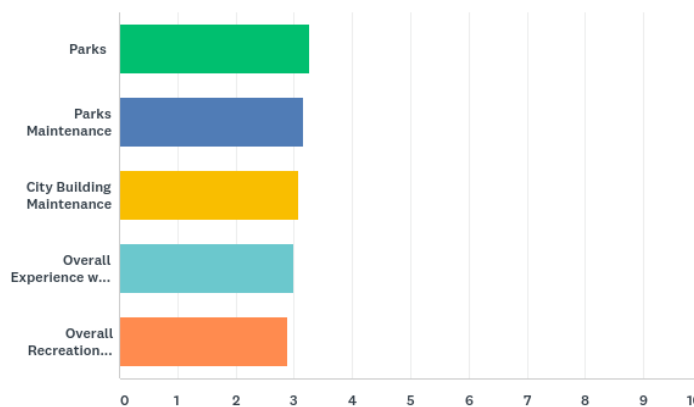
The Stakeholder Groups interviewed November 15, 2018 - Tapteal Greenway, Arts Commission, Washington Native Plant Society (Columbia Basin Chapter), Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society, Three Rivers Ultimate, Friends of Badger Mountain

The Stakeholder Groups interviewed December 13, 2018 - Columbia Point Golf Pro, Fun Fit Over 50, Visit Tri-Cities, Columbia Basin BMX, Greater Richland Little League

The Stakeholder Groups interviewed February 4, 2018 - Richland Riders Club, Richland National Little League, Richland Rod and Gun Club

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Q27 As you think about the City of Richland, please rate your satisfaction level with each of the following.



Below are just a small sample of comments, please see the complete survey results in the Appendices for all comments:

Satisfaction with Parks: Over 56% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Good and over 35% indicated that an Excellent level of satisfaction with Richland's parks.

1. *"The parks along the river (Leslie Groves, Howard Amon, Columbia Point) are treasures and are more than anything else what makes Richland special. I sincerely hope that the undeveloped part of Columbia Point south and east of 182 is never developed. I like the open space and the sagebrush there---great place to walk and look at the water. Badger Mtn. is great too--we appreciate the access at the park there."*
2. *"With a pool or aquatic center it would even better!"*
3. *"We have too much of parks thats people dont care about and not enough of what would actually be used."*

4. *"We really need indoor swimming pool, indoor gym for volleyball / basketball / badminton"*
5. *"Please preserve our natural areas"*
6. *"Neighborhood parks are one of the reasons we chose Richland as place to live. Walking and biking paths have enhanced that. Water/beach front activities are nice focus."*
7. *"We live in Badger Mountain South and our HOA fee pays for the PRIVATE community park's maintenance & upkeep...ALTHOUGH there are people who use the park who are not paying HOA members who live in the subdivision. I'd like to see this park be maintained by the city if others are going to continue to use it."*
8. *"We love the large open areas to walk and explore like Badger Mountain, Chamna, and the large area behind Yokes on Keene Road. I hope we can always keep these places."*
9. *"You can't have everything in life. If I could wave my magic wand I would build an indoor pool, an indoor track + basketball courts. But that's crazy expensive. So taking into consideration constraints of money, time, space, maintenance, I'm quite happy with the services provided to me."*
10. *"City of Richland hates horn rapids only wants our tax dollars and wants to locate their junk services here"*
11. *"Parks are great they just need massive updates to structures and play areas especially walking area. Please update was pool and add splash pad there and somewhere else. It would also be amazing to have year round aquatic park"*
12. *"More bathrooms. More open and natural spaces. More for younger children and teens."*

Satisfaction with Parks Maintenance: Over 54% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Good and over 31% indicated that an Excellent level of satisfaction with Richland's parks maintenance.

1. *"Often times bathroom doors are locked or bathrooms are out of toilet paper, the dog waste bins also should be emptied more frequently."*

2. *"There are problem areas in some parks, due to use outside the posted park rules, and sometimes vandalism. This seems to increase when school is out. Parks department and the city need to work together on enforcement to ensure facilities remain in good repair and available for use."*
3. *"The maintenance of open spaces such as Chamna and WE Johnson are the reason for the "Fair" designation in the "Parks Maintenance" category. It seems that none of the open spaces are maintained by the City (weed spraying, trail maintenance, etc)."*
4. *"Bathrooms closing for months due to vandalism/broken pipes (Columbia Point Marina) isn't OK. Add surveillance cameras and police patrols. Hains bathroom - Close the gate at night and reopen in the morning. This used to be done for years, now the gate is no longer used. Ask neighbors to man the gate - I'm sure they would be more than willing to volunteer, or have RPD do it. Cut down on crime in parks."*
5. *"People in Richland are lucky to have big and beautiful Parks and they get a lot of use."*
6. *"parks much better maintained than in past years and events are well staged, they build community, John Dam better used, but feel sports venues may not have kept up with population growth and change in sports choices"*
7. *"Performing basic maintenance at the facilities that we have is a must. Just clearing out weeds and brush down by the river and different parts of town made a big difference. Less trash and homeless afterwards. Finish projects and quit dumping stuff everywhere like down by Shilo. Looks like a landfill. Whats with the piles of river rock along the path by Shilo that were dumped 10 years ago and never touched or spread since. We build a path along river and then never do any landscaping? Its bare dirt or weeds and now the soil is eroding near Shilo path."*
8. *"I really enjoy the Richland parks and I feel they are maintained beautifully, but I guess I feel like there can always be room for improvement, this is why I didn't mark excellent on all of them."*
9. *"We have facility, natural area, and staff treasures in the community. Building something is 10 % of the effort. Support and maintenance are what matter"*

10. *"Many of the walking/biking paths at Howard Amon Park and Leslie Grove Park have tree roots breaking the cement/blacktop, causing fall risks, there painted sometimes, more needs to be done"*
11. *"It's sad to see some of the older parks getting their trees cut down. More money and time should be invested in keeping trees healthy."*
12. *"No toilet facilities for most of the summer except for portables."*

Satisfaction with Building Maintenance: Over 60% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Good and over 24% indicated that an Excellent level of satisfaction with Richland's building maintenance.

1. *"I rated City Building Maintenance as good instead of excellent because after the grass is mowed at Jefferson or at City Hall the sidewalks are cleaned up by blowing the debris into the street instead either picking it up or blowing it back onto the lawn. What is message city crews are sending by blowing it all out into the street?"*
2. *"The library is a nice facility, especially the study areas and the STEAM space. However, the collection is shabby, especially when compared to the condition of the materials offered through Mid-Columbia"*

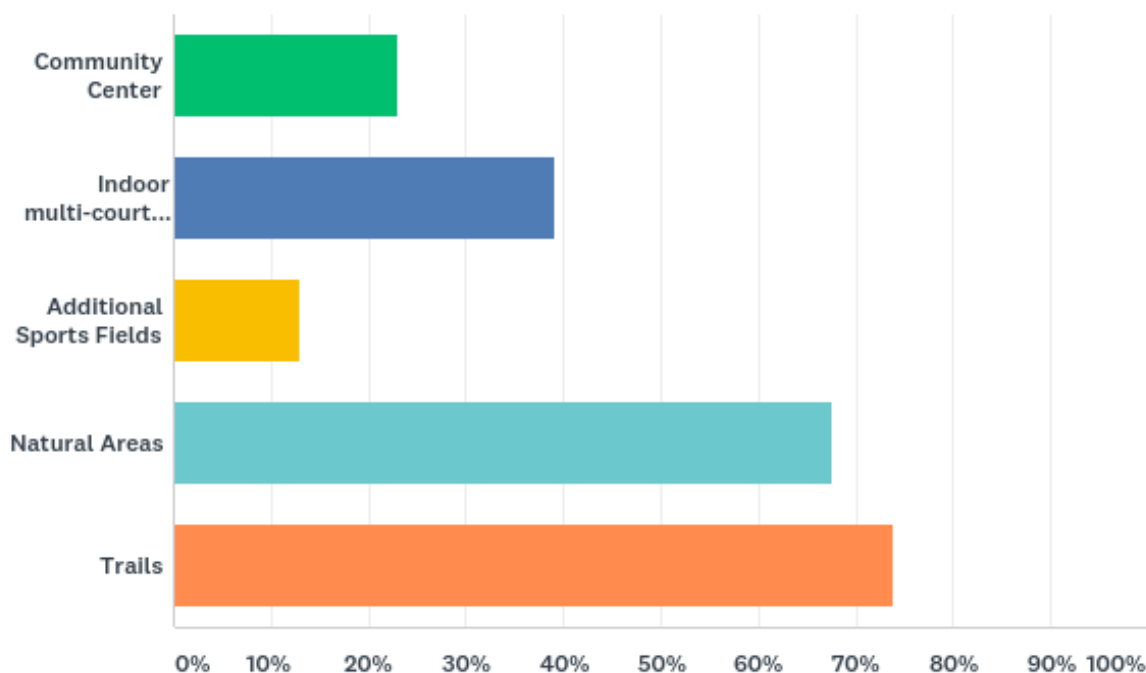
Overall Satisfaction with Parks, Facilities and Recreation Programming: Over 59% of respondents rated their level of satisfaction as Good and over 20% indicated an Excellent level of satisfaction with Richland's parks and recreation programming.

1. *"Programming: Need more flexible hours... eves & Weekends. More Richland Flyers out about Classes that are available. "*
2. *"Mostly I don't participate because it's really hard to find out what's happening. Many of the things about was this survey asked questions I was simply not aware of existing"*
3. *"Everyone I've encountered in the Parks and Rec department has been kind, supportive, and enthusiastic about Richland's programs. The quality and quantity of programs offered since I moved here 8 years ago has increased substantially and we always look forward to the new ideas, events, and activities the Parks and Recs department offers."*

4. *"Need to hear about the programs. Have no knowledge of what is available for residents at community center. Lived in Richland over a decade and would like to take classes at the center. How do residents find out about class offerings?"*
5. *"I really enjoy the events at John Dam and the HAPO stage - this year's Christmas was amazing, you guys did a fantastic job."*
6. *"This is the first year we have signed up for our son to play in youth basketball. The rec department didn't even notify us of our team and more than half the team missed the first practice. The coach emailed us about the confusion. There were recent changes and our practices were at a different school and now they are being changed to a different time. We don't even know when the games are scheduled yet. Our coach has been amazing at letting us know what he can try to find out, but I'm not impressed with the City's lack of organization for this season."*
7. *"I'm always impressed by the events and offerings from the city of Richland. Even when I don't use them, it's nice that so many are available."*
8. *"I enjoy being a part of this community and have really enjoyed seeing and participating in all the fun activities and wonderful places the City has to offer. I feel that the City has been working to expand its offerings to the community and make it feel more like a cohesive unit. Although improvements can and should be made, that doesn't mean that the City isn't already doing a great job!"*
9. *"Parks and rec activities booklet went online and publicity is poor, so I forget to look classes up and have missed deadlines to sign up."*
10. *"Slow response time with getting contracts prepared and finalized between park, city attorney for charitable organization insurance time requirements."*
11. *"I used to receive mailing telling the classes held at the Community Center. I haven't for years and so I thought they held classes there no longer. If they do, I'd love to receive them by mail again. Then I might know and use more of them again, and rate them much higher. Otherwise, I love our parks and bike paths and continual improvements and maintenance."*
12. *"I really wish you would print off the activity guides and make them available at different locations like Kennewick does"*

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

The response to Question 18 in the community survey reflected the overall general comments received throughout the survey. However, in selecting between Community Center, Indoor Multi-Court Gym, Additional Sport Fields, Natural Areas, and Trails, Natural Areas and Trails were selected by the majority of respondents.



The adjacent Wordcloud is a visual representation of the number of times a response was received in the comments and is illustrated by the size of the word. The responses also included requests for additional facilities that were not listed in the question.



As the graphic shows, pool, aquatic, and indoor were very common among responses to this question.

Below are just a small sample of 333 comments received in response to Q-18 “What type of community facility / space would you like to see Richland develop?”, please see the complete survey results in the Appendices for all comments:

1. *“Indoor pool 25 and indoor soccer field due to cold temps in Richland”*
2. *“south richland branch library”*
3. *“people access to river”*
4. *“Aquatics center, and keep Columbia Point natural and undeveloped”*
5. *“I would appreciate more trails for my own use. I would appreciate additional sports fields so that fewer sports events would be held in the public parks, as those events interfere with use of the parks by everyone except those participating in the event.”*
6. *“A community center, indoor multi court rec center and additional sports fields sound great as long as they are NOT built along the river parks. Please do not take away or fill up our river parks. They are lovely open areas that we need.”*
7. *“Indoor Swimming pool, bigger boat ramp!!”*
8. *“Indoor and outdoor swimming pools, Waterpark, Outdoor ice skating ring, Soccer fields”*
9. *“Expansion to a community center that provides space for indoor courts would be great”*
10. *“Multi-purpose center including indoor/outdoor pool, meeting space for clubs and activities, basketball court, etc.”*
11. *“big baseball and football complex like in spokane by the VA”*
12. *“Library and Community Center in south Richland”*
13. *“Safe horse trails with adequate parking”*
14. *“Another Dog Park or fenced areas”*
15. *“Develop as in preserve the integrity of the natural areas.”*
16. *“wayfinding signs like street signs on all trails”*
17. *“Performance arts center. (Needed somewhere in the Tri-Cities.”*
18. *“For the indoor multi-court recreation center, it would be great if it was kid-friendly (including young children). Maybe include an indoor play area, a small 0.1 mile track where people/kids could walk/run, places where kids could play with/kick balls, an indoor pool, etc.”*
19. *“Equestrian riding INDOOR arena”*
20. *“trails for horses too!”*
21. *“preserve the natural beauty of the nature reserves while allowing residents to experience them through trails and pathways (protect against development)”*
22. *“Better maintenance on current parks”*
23. *“Stop spending my money, there are enough facilities as is.”*
24. *“especially hiking trails for public access to the summit of Little Badger Mountain”*
25. *“neighborhood parks in new subdivisions and a park like disc golf course.”*

The Trails and Natural Open Space users and stakeholder groups represented the largest voice towards preserving and expanding those facilities within the City of Richland. In addition to those users, the equestrian user groups were specific in regards to expanding certain facilities and designated areas that are used heavily by equestrian groups.

The indoor pool and gym space were popular facilities for families, seniors, and kids. These were the most mentioned and voted for recreational facilities.

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Demand and Needs Analysis



NATIONAL TRENDS

National trends in the perception of the environment, socioeconomics, technology and in urban development will affect the need for and use of Parks and Recreation facilities. The typical park and recreation agency offers one park for every 2,114 residents served, with 10.1 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed a list of the trends and advocacy efforts which are anticipated to have the greatest impact on planning for parks and recreation. These trends in various areas of American society will be reflected in the future needs and desires of citizens for parks and recreation opportunities. The NRPA identified the following general directions in parks and recreation: Parks and recreation resources protect our environment, preserve wildlife habitat, strengthen local economies, attract new businesses, contribute to the local tax base, increase property values, and improve the physical and mental health of citizens of all ages. However, park and recreation agencies are as diverse as the communities that they serve, and what works well for one agency may not be best for your agency. NRPA has created a benchmark tool to analyze data to best identify the best practices to optimally serve a community.

“Recognizing the many significant roles of parks and recreation within communities, NRPA has developed a set of guiding policy principles which direct our advocacy efforts:

- 1. Public Parks – Parks and recreation agencies deliver essential public services and provide recreation opportunities for every community in America. NRPA advocates for federal investments that provide funding for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of parks and public lands as well as recreational infrastructure and resources. NRPA recognizes the unique challenges faced by urban areas and the value these parks and recreation facilities provide to our nation’s cities and urban communities.*
- 2. Health and Wellness for ALL People of ALL Abilities – NRPA believes that opportunities for active recreation are critical to an individual’s and a community’s health and wellness. We advocate for legislation that supports the growing role of public parks and*

recreation in improving individual and community health through increased physical activity, the prevention of chronic disease, the rehabilitation of wounded service members, and the opportunities for the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in all activities.

3. *Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability – Parks and outdoor recreation lands are the essential green infrastructure of our communities and nation. Parks and public recreation lands are carbon-reducing landscapes that help clean our air and water, recharge aquifers, and reduce storm water runoff. Through energy, climate change, and other legislative measures, we advocate for dedicated resources that will sustain, protect, restore, and expand these environmental assets.*
4. *Children and Nature - Improving children’s access to nature as a national NRPA policy priority. NRPA believes that public parks and recreation are vital to the national effort to provide safe, healthy ways to explore nature and enhance environmental education.*
5. *Transportation and Livable Communities –NRPA places a high priority on national policies that encourage walking, biking, and the development of alternative transportation networks that will create more livable and healthy communities.*

Non-motorized transportation, including walking, biking and alternative transportation networks are part of Richland’s Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

Responses to the 2018-2019 Community Parks Survey ranked ‘Places to Walk’ and ‘Access to the River’ as number one and two respectively. These responses tend to align with historic recreation trends tracked by NRPA and indicate that access to nature is a high priority for the community.

STATE TRENDS

The State continues to recognize the positive influence that local parks have on communities. The Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) regularly evaluates and assesses the state’s recreation and park needs. The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board updated and adopted the 2018 – 2022 plan on October 11, 2017. Based on its findings, walking continues to be the number one most popular activity in Washington. It also found that 57% of the state’s youth play in a sporting activity. From the 2017 survey report, the top ten outdoor recreation activities in Washington were:

Table 5.01: Park and Recreation Preferences			
Ranking	WA State SCORP Survey Results (2017)	2019 Richland Parks Survey Results <i>"When I go to a park, I'm looking for..."</i>	2019 Richland Parks Survey Results <i>"How important each of the following parks and recreation facilities are to you or any member of your household."</i>
1.	Walking in a park or trail setting	Place to Walk	Parks
2.	Visiting rivers or streams	Access to the River	Walking or Biking
3.	Visiting a beach or tide pools	Shade	Natural Areas and Trails
4.	Attending an outdoor concert or event	Open Grass Areas	Open Space
5.	Gathering or collecting things in a nature setting	Fitness	Park Shelters and Picnic Areas
6.	Day-hiking	Sunshine	Community Center
7.	Sightseeing at a scenic or wilderness area	Events / Entertainment	Beachfront / Swimming Areas
8.	Wildlife or nature viewing	Solitude	Non-motorized boating / kayaking
9.	Swimming/wading at a freshwater beach	Other	Beaches
10.	Driving or motorcycling for pleasure	Dog Friendly	Playground Equipment

There is much in common between the top 10 of the SCORP survey and responses to the 2019 Richland Parks Survey. Richland should review the next SCORP report from the State of Washington and consider utilizing similar questions in developing a future Parks and Open Space Master Plan statistically valid survey. This will help provide a clear comparison between local trends and state trends.

The distance to public parks and outdoor recreation sites was also assessed. According to the research, 56% of Washingtonians live less than three miles from a park or outdoor recreation facility. However, only 10% of state residents live less than one mile. Engagement with the community should compare local needs and desires with these state-wide results.

LOCAL TRENDS

Level-of-service (LOS) standards when applied to parks and recreation, are measures of the minimum amount of a public facility which must be provided to meet that community's basic needs and expectations. Once a community establishes LOS, they are used to measure whether existing facilities and services are adequate to serve its citizens, or whether there are deficiencies that should be corrected. This standard has changed over the



Figure 5.01: Flag Football

years to meet the evolving method to accurately calculate services provided. Cities strive to set Level of Service goals that reflect the overall fiscal and service priorities the community in order to efficiently utilize limited resources.

The City of Richland is currently providing 42 acres for every 1,000 people. Richland's Comprehensive Plan indicates that the combination of Developed and Natural Open Space comprises over 16% of the city's land use.

Table 5.02: City of Richland Population and Park Land

City of Richland	
Population (2019 est.)	55,320
Park Acreage – Developed, Natural Open Space, and Urban Recreation	2,333.01
Park Acreage Per 1000 People (Historic NRPA standard 10 acres per 1000 people)	42.2

LEVEL OF SERVICE COMPARISONS

The level of service areas shows the comparison with the City of Pasco and the City of Kennewick Level of Service based upon the most recent City Parks Master Plans. This takes into account all Neighborhood parks, Community Parks, Regional Parks, Linear Parks, Special Use Parks and Natural Open Space.

Table 5.03: Tri-Cities Park Land Level of Service Comparison

	Richland	Kennewick	Pasco
Population (2019 est.)	55,320	81,850	73,590
Developed & Natural Open Space Acreage	2,333.01	904.95	803
Park Acreage Per 1000 People (NRPA standard 10 acres per 1000 people)	42.2	11.1	10.9

Richland has significantly more total park land per 1000 population than neighboring cities. This is due to the large amount of Natural Open space within the City, making up more than 60% of the total park land in the city and serving as a regional destination for the Tri-Cities area. Taking this into account, Table 5.04 compares each city's Developed Open Space (Neighborhood parks, Community Parks, and Regional Parks).

Table 5.04: Tri-Cities Developed Open Space Level of Service Comparison

Developed Open Space: Levels of Service (2019) (Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Parks)	Richland	Kennewick	Pasco
Population (2019 est.)	55,320	81,850	73,590
Developed Open Space Acreage	566.11	684.6	533
Park Acreage Per 1000 People (NRPA standard 10 acres per 1000 people)	10.2	8.4	7.2

Park Area Level of Service Standards

The Levels of Service (LOS) identify the area standards of service for facility types to guide park planning to determine the minimum amount (size, number or location) of a public facility which must be provided to meet that community's basic needs and expectations.

City of Richland level of service area standards for the geographic location of Neighborhood and Community Parks have been established.

Neighborhood Park service area LOS is one park serving a one mile radius. A similar process is used to determine adequate levels of service for Community Parks. A Community Park service area LOS is one park serving a two-mile radius. For the purpose of establishing level of service standards, Community and Regional Parks are considered to provide Neighborhood Park service. Community and Regional Parks generally have amenities that include those found in Neighborhood Parks with additional facilities that serve a more regional demand.

Arterial streets, canals, State and Federal highways, or other types of physical barriers are considered when determining neighborhood park service areas. Park area level of service standards have not been established for the other park types, as they are developed based upon specific activity needs of the City.

Trails Level of Service Standards

There are no established national standards for trails. Examples of standards from other cities include: One trail system per region, 0.5 miles of trail per 1,000 population, and one mile of trail to 10,000 population. The City of Richland has chosen not to identify a level of service standard for trails. Currently, Richland has 23.4 miles of paved multi-use trails, or 0.42 miles per 1,000 population.

Natural Open Space Level of Service Standards

There are no established national standards for open space. The City of Richland has chosen not to identify a level of service standard for natural open space. Currently, the City has 859 acres of natural open space with an additional 1,112 acres managed by other governmental agencies within, or adjacent to the city limits. This equates to approximately 35 acres per 1,000 population.

Pools & Aquatic Facilities Standards

The National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA), Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines recommend providing one swimming pool per 30,000 residents and the pools should be able to accommodate 3-5% of the total population. Several private, neighborhood pools exist in the City and are not included in this evaluation. Responses during the community engagement process indicated that there is a demand and need for additional pools, specifically an indoor pool for year-round training and swim teams.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Richland evaluates the provision of recreation, parks and open spaces by carefully tracking population against local and NRPA suggested levels of service. Based upon Richland's 2018 estimate population of 55,320 the current ratio of facilities per population is identified in Table 5.05.

The following tables represent an evaluation of levels of service that included the levels of service from the previous plan, adopted individual park plans and community survey input. The Current LOS Grade is an analysis tool included in the Recreation and Conservation Office's Manual (Chapter 2, Appendix C: Level of Service Tool and Guide).

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

The indicators and criteria used to develop the grade include: Quantity Criteria (Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities, Facility Capacity), Quality Criteria (Agency-Based Assessment, Public Satisfaction), Distribution and Access Criteria (Population within Service Areas, Access).

Table 5.05 Provides a comparison of the current levels of service for each category of park, including:

- Current total acreage for each park category
- Current Level of Service per the 2014-2019 Park and Recreation Plan
- City Recommended Level of Standard for each category of park based on community and staff input.
- Level of Service Grade based on RCO Level of Service Tool.
- Planned Acreage based on projects or initiatives that are in progress.

- Acreage required to maintain / reach the City Recommended Level of Service based on populations / projections for 2025.
- 2025 Level of Service based on 2025 projected population and existing acreage + 2025 required acreage.
- “MP” indicates that a Master Plan has been prepared and adopted for a particular park. Master plans are generally the culmination of a design process to identify community needs and desires for improvements for an individual park or facility.

Several other factors that were considered in establishing this community-based Level of Service. Those factors included projections for land availability, evaluation of projected staffing levels based on historic budget trends.

Table 5.05: Park Land Level of Service Standards

Total Current Facilities		Current Level of Service	City LOS Standards	Current LOS Grade*	Planned Acreage (MP: Master Plans CIP: Capital Improvement Plan)		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS	2025 Level of Service
Population: 2018 OFM Est.		55,320						66,865
Facility	Acres	Acres per 1000 Pop.	Acres per 1000 Pop.		MP	CIP	Acres to Add	Acre per 1000 Population
Developed Open Space								
Regional Parks	312.1	5.64	5 Acres / 1,000 Pop.	A	0	0	22	5.00
Community Parks	198.9	3.60	3.5 Acres / 1,000 Pop.	A	20	10	5	3.50
Neighborhood Parks	85.1	1.54	1.5 Acres / 1,000 Pop.	A	6	0	9	1.50
Natural Open Space	968.7	17.51	5 Acres / 1,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	14.49
Regional Parks – Hanford Legacy Park (includes future planned acreage), Howard Amon Park, and Leslie Groves Park; Community Parks - Badger Mountain Community Park, Claybell Park, and Trailhead Park								
MP: Master Plans Adopted by City								
CIP: 2019 Capital Improvement Plan								
*Current Level of Service (LOS) Grade based on RCO Level of Service Tool								

Table 5.06: Trail Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade*	Future Planned Trails MP: Master Plans CIP: Capital Improvement Plan		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
	Miles	Miles per 1000 Population	Miles per 1000 Population		MP	CIP	Miles to Add	Miles per 1000 Population
Trail, Multi-use (Hardscape)	23.40	0.42	.4 Mile / 1,000 Pop.	A	0	2	1	0.39
Trails, Walking (Hardscape)	6.38	0.12	.1 Mile / 1,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	0.10
Trails, Shared Use (Hiking, MT. Biking, Equestrian)	46.36	0.84	.5 Mile / 1,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	0.69

*Current LOS Grade based on RCO Level of Service Tool

Table 5.07: Park Facilities Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade *	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Population		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Baseball field, Youth game ready	7	7,903	1 Field / 10,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	9,500
Baseball Field, Adult/Youth Game Ready	4	13,830	1 Field / 20,000 Pop.	A	2	0	0	11,100
Baseball/Softball Field, Practice	9	6,147	1 Field / 6,000 Pop.	A	0	0	2	6,000
Softball field, Youth game ready	5	11,064	1 Field / 15,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	13,300
Softball field, Adult game ready	4	13,830	1 Field / 30,000 Pop.	A	4	0	0	8,300
Adaptive All Abilities Field	0	0	1 Field / 60,000 Pop.	E	1	0	0	66,800
Gym Courts, Indoor ¹	0	0	1 Gym Court / 30,000 Pop.	E	2	0	2	33,400
Basketball, Indoor, Youth Practice Courts**	14	3,951	1 Court / 5,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	4,700
Basketball, Indoor Youth Game Courts**	14	3,951	1 Court / 9,800 Pop.	A	0	0	0	4,700
Basketball, Outdoor court	15	3,688	1 Court / 3,750 Pop.	A	4	1	0	3,300
Volleyball, Indoor Courts**	14	3,951	1 Court / 4,000 Pop.	A	0	0	2	4,100
Volleyball, Sand Court	3	18,440	1 Court / 13,000 Pop.	A	0	0	2	13,300

Table 5.07: (continued) Park Facilities Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade *	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Population		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Swimming pool, Indoor	0	0	1 Pool / 70,000 Pop.	E	0	0	1	66,800
Swimming pool, Outdoor	1	55,320	1 Pool / 35,000 Pop.*	A	0	0	0	66,800
Tennis, Outdoor court	10	5,532	1 Court / 5,000 Pop.	A	4	0	0	4,700
Sport Court (Pickleball)	3	18,440	1 Court / 18,000 Pop.	A	2	1	0	11,100
Multi- purpose/Soccer/ Lacrosse field, Game Ready.	9	6,147	1 Field / 6,500 Pop.	A	8	1	0	3,700
Multi- purpose/Soccer/ Lacrosse field, Practice	14	3,951	1 Field / 4,000 Pop.	A	2	0	0	4,100
Football field**	4	13,830	1 Field / 25,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	16,700
Golf course, Public 18-hole golf course	1	27,660	1 Course / 80,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	33,400
Golf Course, Public Driving range	2	27,660	1 Range / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	33,400
Designated Swim Area	2	27,660	1 Swim Area / 25,000 Pop.	A	0	0	1	22,200
Motorized boat launch site	4	13,830	1 Launch / 15,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	16,700
Non-Motorized Put In	4	13,830	1 Launch / 25,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	16,700

Table 5.07: (Continued) Park Facilities Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade *	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Population		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Transient moorage locations	2 (Slips: 41 @ Col. Pt., 8 @ Col. Park West)	27,660	1 Facility / 25,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	33,400
Commercial boat dock	1	55,320	1 Dock / 30,000 Pop.	A	0	0	1	33,400
Cruise/Lee dock	1	55,320	1 Dock / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
BMX Race Track	1	55,320	1 Track / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
BMX Pump Track	0	0	1 Track / 50,000 Pop.	E	0	0	1	66,800
Skate Park	1	55,320	1 Skate Park / 35,000 Pop.	D	0	0	0	66,800
ORV Park	1	55,320	1 ORV Park / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
RV Caming, ORV	20	2,766	1 RV Camp Sites / 2,500 Pop.	A	0	0	6	2,500
Camping, Tent (Spaces)	0	0	1 Non-RV Camp Site / 3,000 Pop.	E	0	0	20	3,340
Archery Range	1	55,320	1 Range / 50,000 Pop.*	A	0	0	0	66,800
Fishing Area	6	9,220	1 Fishing Area / 10,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	11,100

Table 5.07: (Continued) Park Facilities Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade*	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Population		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Disc Golf	1	55,320	1 Disc Golf Course / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Dog Park, Off-leash	1	55,320	1 Dog Park / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Community Gardens	3	18,440	1 Community Garden / 25,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	22,200
Community Center	1	55,320	1 Community Center / 35,000 Pop.	B	0	0	0	66,800
Picnic Shelters, Rentable	16	3,458	1 Picnic Shelter / 3,500 Pop.	A	0	0	3	3,500
Performance Stage	2	27,660	1 Stage / 35,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	33,400
Restrooms	21	2,634	1 Restroom / 2,500 Pop.	A	0	0	5	2,500
Playground, Nature playground	1	55,320	1 Nature Playground / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Playground Equipment	34	1,627	1 Playground / 2,500 Pop.	A	2	0	0	1,800

Table 5.07: (Continued) Park Facilities Level of Service Standards

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade*	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Population		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Water Feature (Parkway and City Hall Fountain)	2	55,320	1 Water Feature / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Water spray park	1	55,320	1 Spray Park / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Wading pool	1	55,320	1 Wading Pool / 50,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	66,800
Equestrian Facilities	0	0	1 Facility / 60,000 Pop.	E	0	0	1	66,800
Drinking Fountains ²	21	2,634	1 Drinking Fountain / 3,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	3,100
Horseshoe Pits	2	27,660	1 Horseshoe Pit / 30,000 Pop.	A	0	0	0	33,400
Life Vest Stations	6	9,220	1 Life Vest Station / 10,000 Pop.	A	0	0	1	9,500
BBQs	10	5,532	1 BBQ / 5,000 Pop.	A	0	0	3	5,100

*Current LOS Grade based on Metrics from RCO Planning Policies and Guidelines - Appendix C Level of Service Summary - Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities

**Includes Parks and School Facilities used by Stakeholder Groups. Assumes Indoor Courts are dual use basketball and volleyball, and football fields are multi-use i.e. lacrosse fields

¹Gym LOS does not include school district gyms or facilities.

²Drinking fountain level of service should refer to standard facilities for Neighborhood, Community and Regional Parks.

PARK AND RECREATION LEVEL OF SERVICE SHORTFALLS

Table 5.08: Park and Recreation Level of Service Shortfalls

	Total Current Facilities	Current Level of Service	City Standards	Current LOS Grade*	Future Planned Facilities		2025 Additional Facilities Required to Reach LOS Standard	2025 Level of Service
Population		55,320						66,865
	Facility Count	Facility per Pop.	Facility per Person		MP	CIP	Facilities to Add	Facilities per Pop.
Adaptive All Abilities Field	0	0	1 Field / 60,000 Pop.	E	1	0	0	66,800
BMX Pump Track	0	0	1 Track / 50,000 Pop.	E	0	0	1	66,800
Camping, Tent	0	0	1 Non-RV Camp Site / 3,000 Pop.	E	0	0	20	3,340
Community Center	1	55,320	1 Community Center / 35,000 Pop.	B	0	0	0	66,800
Equestrian Facilities	0	0	1 Facility / 60,000 Pop.	E	0	0	1	66,800
Gym Courts, Indoor ¹	0	0	1 Gym Court / 30,000 Pop.	E	2	0	0	33,400
Skate Park	1	55,320	1 Skate Park / 35,000 Pop.	D	0	0	0	66,800
Swimming pool, Indoor	0	0	1 Pool / 50,000 Pop.	E	1	0	1	66,800

*Current LOS Grade based on Metrics from RCO Planning Policies and Guidelines - Appendix C Level of Service Summary - Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities

¹ Does not include school district gyms or facilities.

The Level of Service shortfalls identified in Table 5.08 are the result of an evaluation of community input, staff input, utilization of existing facilities, and the understanding of community trends.

Adaptive All Abilities Field: These fields are constructed to provide residents of all ages, and abilities with an opportunity to play baseball/softball. The fields typically include wheelchair accessible synthetic field surfacing, two wheelchair accessible 'dugouts' with team benches and removable fabric shades, perimeter fencing and spectator seating.

BMX Pump Track: A pump track is a circuit of rollers, banked turns and features designed to be ridden completely by riders "pumping" - meaning to create momentum by up and down body movements, instead of pedaling or pushing. These facilities were originally designed for mountain bike and BMX riders. When constructed with concrete they can be used by skateboard and scooter riders, and accessible to wheelchairs.

Camping, Tent: There are limited opportunities for tent camping in the Tri-Cities. It was identified that facilities for youth and adult tent camping would enhance the outdoor experience and provide an opportunity that didn't require extensive travel.

Community Center: The Richland Community Center located in Howard Amon Park is an excellent facility that is well utilized throughout the year. Located in the Central Park Planning Sub-Area, it is easily accessed by residents in the Central and North Park Planning Sub-Areas. For example, the approximate distance and travel time from the existing community center and Badger Mountain South is 9 miles and about 15 minutes. While this distance seems minimal, it appears that the Yakima River and Badger Mountain form a psychological barrier between central Richland and Badger Mountain South.

Equestrian Facilities: The W.E. Johnson Park Master Plan includes equestrian and archery facilities. The plan identifies parking for horse trailers, a covered arena, restrooms and riding and event space. The need for the facilities included in the master plan was reinforced by input from equestrian stakeholder groups during the Parks & Recreation Master Plan process. Equestrian groups and city staff are working on initial concepts to provide paddocks and other amenities.

Gym Courts, Indoor: The city does not currently have any gym or multi-use indoor athletic facilities. The City and the Richland School District currently have an inter-local agreement which allows the City to have second priority within school gymnasiums. City recreational programs that require indoor gym space utilize Richland School District facilities. Staff has noted that there is a demand for gyms that can be programmed for city recreational programs without risk of displacement by school functions.

Currently, there is sufficient gym space for youth basketball games but practice time is limited based on available gym space and the number of teams (73 teams in 2019). Many teams would like to practice at least twice per week, but this cannot be accommodated in the existing available space provided by school district facilities. City managed gyms would result in more stability for programmed activities, practices and games. The recreation league's ideal level of service would then be met and would mirror the level of service of neighboring city's recreation program.

Skate Park: Richland has extensive skate park located in Jeanette Taylor Park. This skate park is located in the Central Park Planning Sub-Area. Due to the nature of skateboarding, most boarders and scooter riders arrive via wheels or must be driven. This limits access to the skate park. Development of a second park to meet the projected LOS requirements should be planned to provide non-motorized access to the greatest extent possible. Possible locations include Badger Mountain South.

Aquatic Facilities:

Swimming pool, Indoor: The results of the community survey identified a clear need for an indoor swimming pool for year-round competitive swimming. There was also an indication that youth-learn-to-swim programs would be enhanced by an indoor facility.

Swimming pool, Outdoor: As with an indoor pool, the community survey showed strong support for an additional outdoor pool. George Prout pool is located in the Central Park Planning Sub-Area and serves the surrounding neighborhoods and community. Master plans have been completed to expand the existing pool and a pool site is identified in the Hanford Legacy Park Master Plan. A focused aquatic facility study is recommended to evaluate facility size, type, location, and cost would provide more clear direction.

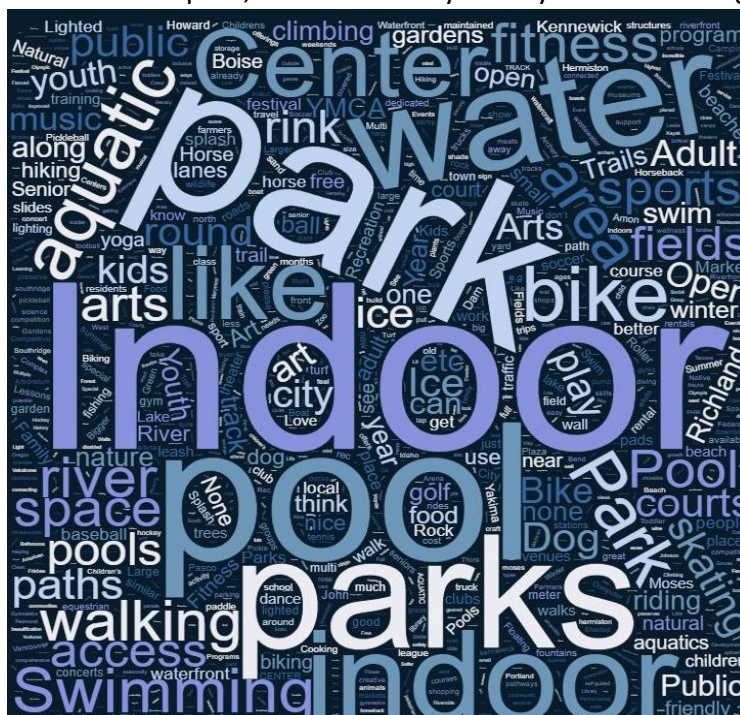


Figure 5.02: Word Cloud: What Facilities/Recreational Programs/Parks/Events/Amenities have you seen in other communities that you think should be developed/offered in Richland?

ADDITIONAL PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS

North Richland Park Planning Sub-area

The City does not have any park facilities north of Spangler Street. Hanford High School provides some public recreational opportunities. This area is designated Business/ Research Park and Waterfront. Both designations allow residential units.

Due to the location of arterial streets in north Richland, three Neighborhood Parks would be necessary to adequately serve the area to meet the level of service standard. There is only limited, multi-family housing development in the area now. The City will continue to monitor the absorption rate of new housing units in relation to the neighborhood park location standard. A five-acre passive (turf, trees, landscaping and water feature) private park has been constructed north of Smartpark Street adjacent to Fermi Drive. There may be opportunities to collaborate with Pacific Northwest National Laboratories for a park facility that would serve the large numbers of employees in north Richland.

Other options to be explored include:

- Acquisition of partial parcels of “vacant” Washington State University land to the West of George Washington Way or;
- Corps of Engineers Land on the Columbia Riverfront.

The City does not have city wide Level of Service shortfall requiring acquisition of additional park land. The development of Hanford Legacy Park will meet the park needs for this service area.

Central Richland Park Planning Sub-area

There are no additional park land needs in the central area. Maintenance and improvements to existing facilities will continue to be a priority due to the high levels of use for parks like Howard Amen, Leslie Groves Park and Columbia Point Marina Park. There are a number of adopted master plans for parks in this area of Richland. Projects are prioritized and identified for inclusion in the CIP.

South Richland Park Planning Sub-area

Based on the current level of service area standard (1-mile radius) additional Community Park and Neighborhood Parks are required to serve areas within the existing city limits and to accommodate additional growth within the Urban Growth Area. These parks are identified in the Badger Mountain South plan and the first phase of West Village Park is identified in the Capital Improvement Program.

Wye Neighborhood

Wye Park is located on the north side of Columbia Park Trail which, per the adopted standards, separates its service area from the residential homes. The existing land use designations for the Wye area are Commercial and Waterfront.

Commercial and Waterfront designations will allow some residential development. As the Wye area redevelops, the Neighborhood Park located on the south side of Columbia Park Trail will need to be considered and planned for if residential units are significant.

Given the existing relatively low traffic volumes on Columbia Park Trail, the Wye Park adequately services the majority of the surrounding neighborhood.

El Rancho Reata Area (outside the City's corporate limits but within the Urban Growth Boundary)

The area bounded by Leslie Road, Interstate 82, East Urban Area and the Little Badger Ridge has no existing public park facilities. La Pierre Field, an American Legion Baseball facility and the Willowbrook Heights community private park are the only recreational facilities in this service area.

One neighborhood park would provide service to a majority of the area. The majority of El Rancho Reata is within the City's Urban Growth Boundary, but there are no immediate plans for annexation into the City limits.

Within the development are a couple apparent vacant lots, as well as an irrigation district owned parcel that may be conducive to establishing a neighborhood park in this area.

Meadow Springs Area

The area bounded by Leslie Road, Gage Boulevard and the KID canal is adequately served by six private park areas.

Park Safety

There are a range of potential safety challenges for parks and recreation departments. These include ongoing maintenance requirements for playgrounds, hazard tree evaluations and day to day operations. The city has several programs in place to identify and address safety issues. These programs include tree management, lighting and the expansion of the park ranger program.

Natural Open Space

The City's existing ratio of natural open space per capita reflects the community's priority to preserve natural areas. Additionally, acquisition of natural open space should be made by a wide range of stakeholders balancing public and private interests and utilizing the established public process in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan to prioritize Natural Open Space.

Sports Fields

A shortage of game ready softball and baseball fields was not identified through the community survey, open house discussions, public and staff input, or stakeholder interviews. However, staff reports season increases in demand for fields due to limitations of field availability at peak hours and during seasons impacted by shorter daylight hours. The current inventory of fields appears to generally meet the current demand for game fields. Practice field space appears to be

adequate with teams using a combination of school facilities and neighborhood parks. However, staff has identified a need for one to two additional game ready fields through discussions with softball and baseball league groups. This would relieve the pressure on the existing field reservations and open opportunities of recreational pickup games.

Multi-use Field demand was identified during stakeholder interviews with user groups and parks and recreation staff responsible for field scheduling. Recreational soccer and lacrosse leagues, and competitive sports teams are expressing a need for additional fields, particularly fields that can be used in the winter months. In order to preserve turf grass health from damage through the winter into the new growing season, the City of Richland Parks and Public Facilities Department closes the fields to organized sports teams from November-February. Some sports groups typically have practice or games that extend into this time frame, which causes the teams to seek out fields in other cities or private/school properties. A solution would be adding 1-2 synthetic turf fields, which would allow for year-round play. Another challenge is the playability after dark since most games and practices happen in the late afternoon/evening. Providing lighting for these year-round fields would greater extend field use and relieve the stress on scheduling fields.

Creation of additional multi-purpose sports fields or converting Wisner Field at Badger Mountain Park to artificial turf remains a high priority for recreational needs.

Eight (8) additional multi-purpose sports fields are identified in the Hanford Legacy Park master plan and one (1) additional softball/baseball field is identified in the Badger Mountain Park master plan. The proposed community park at Badger Mountain South will contain additional multi-purpose sports fields.

All sport field user groups have expressed a need for a City of Richland consolidated sports complex to host tournaments at one location which would need 4 or more fields included in the design. Currently tournaments held in Richland must utilize multiple locations to meet the number of fields needed to host a tournament. The City of Richland is currently working with Visit Tri-Cities and surrounding cities on a Sports Facilities Market Analysis & Feasibility Study to promote sports tourism in the Tri-City area. Johnson Consulting was retained by Visit Tri-Cities to perform a Sports Facilities Market Analysis and Feasibility Study. The study began in late April and will take approximately twelve weeks to complete. The objective of the study is to determine if Kennewick, Pasco, and/or Richland are in need of new or expanded sport facilities. Furthermore, the study will provide a plan that will offer the greatest economic return on investment (ROI) for each city as well as consider how each of the proposed developments can be leveraged to enhance the Tri-Cities region as a sports tourism destination.

Outdoor Courts

Four additional tennis courts and four additional pickleball courts have been identified for 2025. The need will be met by the two tennis and pickleball courts at Badger Mountain Park. Future

demand is intended to be met through the provision of two tennis courts and two pickleball courts at Hanford Legacy Park.

Growing demand for sand volleyball tournaments and leagues have been expressed to staff. The three courts at Leslie Groves Park are popular and receive consistent use. There is not sufficient space to add courts at this location. Construction of six courts at Hanford Legacy Park should be considered when the Hanford Legacy Park master plan is updated.

Other Park Elements

Rivershore Features

In 2012, City Council adopted by resolution an acknowledgement of the 2012 Tri-Cities Rivershore Enhancement Master Plan and to the greatest extent practicable and pledged to support and participate in efforts to implement recommendations of the plan.

The Tri-Cities Rivershore Master Plan recommends:

#1a “Design and create a distinctive rivershore-wide wayfinding system distinct from existing signage using a combination of elements-signage, interpretive elements, planting, lighting, art, etc.”

#5b “Improve nature trails on Bateman Island.”

#6b “Improve access between rivershore and trail and Tri-Cities historic downtowns and destination areas along designated corridors.”

Paws-abilities Place (off-leash dog park)

Currently, the City provides a developed 5 acre off-leash dog park in south Richland at Badger Mountain Park. This park services as a regional facility. Pasco is considering installation of a dog park.

Restrooms

Restrooms locations are considered on a case by case basis. The City has begun installing portable toilets within 3-sided permanent structures in neighborhood parks to meet community demand. The City will continue to monitor all parks and evaluate the need for additional restrooms.

Overserved Area Parks

Richland has several neighborhood park service areas that have overlapping neighborhood park service areas. These areas have been identified as “overserved.” Parks in these areas have lower levels of visitation while basic maintenance remains similar to more heavily visited parks.

Construction of new amenities within existing neighborhood parks within overlapping service areas should be designed to have unique appeal to attract park users and promote park use. An example of this is the creation of the nature-themed playground at Goethals Park which serves the same area as Craighill and Barth Parks.

PARKS & FACILITIES MAINTENANCE NEEDS ANALYSIS

The parks and facilities division annually receives renewal and replacement funding to address the division’s preventative maintenance plan which includes the following:

Parks

Park maintenance continues to be a challenge as additional park developed acreage is added. Turf maintenance has been established as the number 1 priority for the park crew which includes irrigation, mowing, and pesticide & fertilizer application.

Irrigation

By-Pass Shelterbelt. The shelterbelt is irrigated by a series of open channels. Installation of automated underground irrigation will provide a more efficient system and reduce maintenance. Improvements to the irrigation system are included in CIP, see Chapter 6.

Baseball/softball field irrigation systems require modifications to properly water infield areas

Individual park irrigation systems will continue to be replaced based on the preventative maintenance plan.

Turf

Staff continues to develop more effective and consistent turf management protocols to efficiently water and maintain park grass areas. Challenges include sandy soil conditions and intensive use that create significant turf deterioration at Wiser Field and the dog park at Badger Mt. Park. These and other locations require more intensive maintenance including continual turf replacement/restoration.

Backstops

There are 25 backstops of varying sizes that require annual maintenance and repair. Partnerships with user groups results in improvements that leverage city resources.

Trees

There are approximately 5,000 trees within the developed park areas or located within the grounds of City facilities. Many of the trees in the core area (north of the Yakima River) are reaching maturity and are requiring extensive maintenance/replacement. The trees in the shelterbelts are of particular concern as recent wind storms have damaged or caused trees to fall resulting in private property damage. A tree health inventory is needed to assess the long-term safety and viability of the city's urban forest.

Playground Surfacing

The City maintains 29 playgrounds and for the past three years has been replacing engineered wood fiber material with other surfacing materials. Poured in place rubber, rubber tiles and synthetic turf surfaces have been used and are being evaluated.

Facilities

Building maintenance will include roofs, HVAC, exterior and interior painting, doors, floor covering, fixtures, etc.

Landscaping

Landscaping at City facilities and streetscapes will be evaluated and modified to reduce landscaping maintenance costs.

Marinas & Docks

The boat basin opening at Columbia Point Marina Park requires widening and deepening to accommodate existing and future watercraft traffic. Dock sections, bumpers and launching ramps are in need of significant maintenance/replacement.

Columbia Park West includes boat dock ramp, fishing area, picnic shelters, life vest station restrooms, river beach area, and walking trail. It is adjacent to the privately Columbia Park Marina.

PARKING NEEDS ANALYSIS

Several parks currently experience over-capacity parking during certain times of the year. These are: Badger Mountain Park on weekends when baseball and lacrosse are occurring simultaneously; Columbia Playfield when girls fast pitch and the swim season occur simultaneously; Leslie Groves Park at the Park Street entrance during some summer weekends; Snyder St. north Howard Amon Park and Columbia Park West weekends during the summer due to boating activity; Howard Amon Park for all large events and most summer weekends, and Trailhead Park most weekends throughout the year due to hikers on Badger Mountain.

Additionally, parking at W.E. Johnson Park for horse trailers and additional parking for boat trailers at Leslie Groves will require analysis and additional planning.

Parking lot surfaces will be addressed for surface treatment based on the preventative maintenance plan.

TRAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS

As discussed previously, there are no established levels of service standards for trails needed to serve a given population.

The 2013 Comprehensive Land Use Plan incorporated a trails map that will be implemented over time through the land development process and other public/private opportunities.

Trails that are high on the priority list are:

- *Vantage Highway Trail* from Stevens Drive to Kingsgate Drive which would provide pedestrian and non-motorized access from the core city area to the Horn Rapids neighborhood and Hanford Legacy Park.
- *Tapteal Trail* from the east City limits to the west City limits
- *Badger Mt. Ridge Trail* from Badger Mt. to the Amon Basin Preserve.

The City will consider separating conflicting bike and pedestrian use on the more heavily used trails, such as the Riverfront Trail and the By-Pass Shelterbelt Park Trail.

Water Trail. Kayaking, canoeing, and floating the Yakima River are increasing in popularity. The Tapteal Greenway has completed a water trail on the Yakima River from Benton City to Horn Rapids and expects to continue the trail to Bateman Island.



Figure 5.03: Yakima River Kayaking

The City will continue to consider the Rivers to Ridges Open Space Network plan when evaluating trail needs.

Future Staffing Needs Analysis

Project planning has historically evaluated any additional staffing needs prior to the construction of the project. This will continue in the future. An example of this need is the implementation of the sports fields in the master plan for Hanford Legacy Park, and the new parks in Badger Mountain South. Final staffing needs assessments will be required to determine accurate future staffing needs based on location and intensity of maintenance.

Parks in Badger Mountain South will be constructed based on a schedule of home construction making projections of staffing requirements difficult to predict. The first phase of West Village Park is scheduled in this time frame and staffing will have to be planned.

West Village Park: The first phase of construction is planned to include 10-acres of grass and irrigation. Maintenance of this park will require additional staff.

Aquatic and gym facilities require additional programming, specialized maintenance and operational staffing. Planning for these facilities require additional attention. The addition of an indoor pool will require staff for operations, life guards, and maintenance.

Continued increase in park users and development of new parks will require the addition of a Park Ranger.



Figure 5.04 Event at Columbia Point Marina

Capital Improvement Plan

Richland's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a multiyear plan which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. The CIP provides a link between the Strategic Leadership Plan and the annual budget and ensures the City's financial resources are efficiently utilized to support the long-range goals of the City. The CIP accounts for projects that construct new infrastructure and facilities and projects that add to or enhance and maintain existing facilities and infrastructure. The City prepares a comprehensive capital projects list as a part of the annual budget process. The list provides a six-year view of the intended projects and serves as an excellent resource for Council, Boards and Commissions, city staff and citizens in understanding the scope, timing and funding of key projects. Each year the Capital Improvement Plan is revisited during the City of Richland's budgeting process. Projects are removed, changed or updated to reflect changing priorities.

The Parks & Public Facilities portion of the CIP identifies projects to provide the sequence for acquisition, renovation and development. The plan provides positive direction for the City to identify projects, project phasing, associated costs (estimates), funding sources and implementation dates.

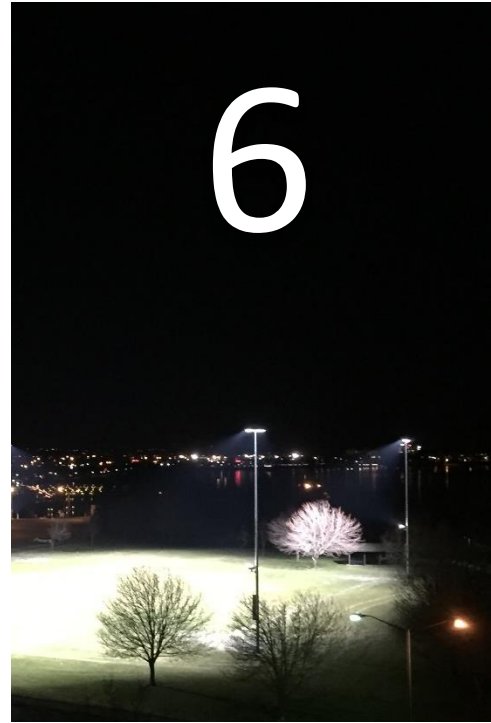


Table 6.01: 2019-2025 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Summary, Parks, Facilities, Waterfront
(See City of Richland website, www.ci.richland.wa.us, for current and complete list of CIP projects)

Project Location CIP Project Number	Description	Proposed Timing
Parks and Facilities		
Drollinger Park (PR130007)	Playground	2019
Columbia Playfield	Field 5 Lights	2019
	Reconstruction of two basketball courts	2019
Goethals Park	Install wood climbers and climbing boulders	2019
Badger Mountain Improvements (PR130001)	Pave and install lighting in parking lot, Phase 1	2019
	Pave and install lighting in parking lot, Phase 2	2020
By-Pass Shelterbelt Irrigation Renewal (PR160001)	Well development	2020
	New irrigation, Phase 1	2021
	New irrigation, Phase 2	2023
City-Wide Tree Replacement (PR130016)		2019-2024
Horn Rapids Athletic Complex Infield& Fence Renewal (PR160003)	Construct equipment storage building	2019-
	Replace infield surfacing and improve landscaping	2020-2022
McMurray Park – Sports Court (PR180001)	Construct multi-purpose sports court	2019

Table 6.01: (Continued) 2019-2025 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Summary, Parks, Facilities, Waterfront (See City of Richland website, www.ci.richland.wa.us, for current and complete list of CIP projects)

Project Location CIP Project Number	Description	Proposed Timing
Parks and Facilities		
Municipal Facilities Renewal & Improvement Plan (PR140020) Various buildings		2019-2024
Park and Neighborhood Safety Program (PR160005)	Site security improvements and safety features.	2019-2024
Parks Facilities Renewal and Improvement Program (PR140021)	Ongoing maintenance and repair of fencing, playground surfacing, trails, parking lots, sports courts, etc.	2019-2024
Rivers to Ridges Trail: Badger Mountain Section (PR170004)	Purchase property for future trail	2019
Trailhead Park: Replacement Steps and Bypass Trail (PR170001)	Complete new steps	2019
West Village Park (PR130005)	Install irrigation and turf, 10 acres, Phase 1	2020-2021

Table 6.01: 2019-2025 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Summary, Parks, Facilities, Waterfront
(See City of Richland website, www.ci.richland.wa.us, for current and complete list of CIP projects)

Project Location CIP Project Number	Description	Proposed Timing
Waterfront Projects		
Columbia Playfield Improvements (WF140007)	Reconstruct fields 2 &3	2019
	Replace restroom building	2021
Columbia Point Marina Enhancements (WF150015)	Playground replacement	2019
	Cultural resource study for causeway removal	2019
	Widen opening for marina traffic and construct multi-use pavilion.	2020
	Construct new commercial dock	2021
Columbia Point Golf Course Clubhouse Modernization and Course Improvements. (WF160003)		
George Prout Pool Renewal (WF170001)	Install new exit door	2019
	Improve HVAC system	2020
Howard Amon Park Improvements (WF140011)	Trail reconstruction	2019
	Trail reconstruction and fitness area	2020
	Trail reconstruction and playground safety surfacing improvements	2021
	Trail reconstruction	2022
John Dam Plaza Improvements (WF140008)	Shade structure design	2019
	Shade structure construction	2020
	North park plaza construction	2021-2024

Table 6.01: (Continued) 2019-2025 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Summary, Parks, Facilities, Waterfront (See City of Richland website, www.ci.richland.wa.us, for current and complete list of CIP projects)

Project Location CIP Project Number	Description	Proposed Timing
Waterfront		
Leslie Groves Park Enhancements (WF160002)	Improve swim area	2019
	Rebuild tennis courts, replace existing restroom, add fish cleaning station	2021
Shoreline Enhancement and Bank Stabilization (WF140010)	Bank stabilization of the Columbia River bank south of the Shilo Inn	2020
Wayfinding Signage and Gateway Entrance Enhancement (WF140012)	Construct and install wayfinding guide signage and entrance features within city limits.	2019-2020

CAPITAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 2019 AND BEYOND 2025

A number of long-range park and recreation facility needs were identified during the master planning process. These needs have not been identified or prioritized in the current 2019-2024 Capital Improvement Program. These needs include:

Community / Regional Parks

Hanford Legacy Park

The development of Hanford Legacy Park has begun with adoption of a master plan and the completion of four game ready/tournament Babe Ruth baseball fields. The master plan includes four lighted softball fields, swimming pool, recreation center, indoor practice center, multi-sport fields and various courts. It is recommended that Hanford Legacy Park be designated as a Regional Park instead of a Community Park. The size and scale of this park provides a potential for regional sporting events and Sports Facilities Market Analysis and Feasibility Study that is currently underway will evaluate this potential. The study is planned determine if Kennewick, Pasco, and/or Richland are in need of new or expanded sport facilities. Furthermore, the study will provide a plan that will offer the greatest economic return on investment (ROI) for each city as well as consider how each of the proposed developments can be leveraged to enhance the Tri-Cities region as a sports tourism destination. (Source: Brandon Dowling, Johnson Consulting email, May 30, 2019)

An update to the master plan should be considered in the next five years to support a potential Youth Athletic Facilities Grant.

West Village Community Park / Badger Mountain South

The Badger Mountain Subarea Plan includes the establishment of an extensive system of parks, playgrounds, trails and active and passive open space. These facilities total approximately 460 acres and are distributed throughout the 2,000-acre development. The first 10-acre phase of the City of Richland's West Village Community Park is planned for 2020-21. An additional 20-acres is dedicated for the development of the park and will have to be developed pending the rate of home construction. Funding for design of the next phase should be considered in 2023-2024 for construction of the second phase.

The development of Badger Mountain South presents some new opportunities for collaboration with Richland and Kennewick School Districts. These opportunities include evaluating the potential for integrating a public library or recreation center with the design of a new elementary or middle school.

Yakima River Delta / Tapteal Greenway

There was overwhelming support of natural open space and trails during the master planning process. Sixty-seven percent of respondents to the survey indicated that Richland should develop more natural areas and seventy-three percent indicated that more trail should be developed.

Richland has a wealth of natural open space that greatly exceeds the amount available in adjacent cities. The vast majority of this park land is located in the Yakima River delta, Columbia Park South, Bateman Island and Chamna Natural Preserve. The Tapteal Greenway is an overlay designation that serves as an umbrella for the land that is a mix of federal, state, county, municipal and private ownership. This rich environment supports a wide range of water and land-based recreation. The City of Richland owns or manages a large portion of this area, nearly 1,000-acres, in collaboration with other agencies and groups like the Tapteal Greenway Association. As a regional asset of great significance, there should be some consideration of developing a framework for these lands that results in a designation of the area as a regional park. There are a number of advantages to this designation. It would provide:

- Clear designation and understanding of the extent and management of the area.
- Branding as a single destination, regional park would clarify recreational information and access.
- A single coordinated master plan could be developed to manage the preservation and enhancement of the area.

Consideration of establishment of a new regional park may be appropriate in conjunction with ongoing discussions about the disposition of US Army Corps of Engineers property in the area.

Regional Aquatic Facility / Indoor Pool

The ongoing regional discussion about the development of an aquatic center are likely to continue. The need and demand for public indoor swimming pools was well represented in responses to the parks and recreation survey. The 2018 master plan for Hanford Legacy Park includes an aquatic facility. In addition, the 2013 Columbia Playfield Master Plan includes expansion of the George Prout Pool with additional aquatic facilities. As development continues in south Richland and Badger Mountain South, review of demand and need for an additional pool facility in that service area should be undertaken.



Figure 6.01: Swimming Lessons at George Prout Pool

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Financing Plan



Parks and recreational funding and financing for capital improvements, operations, recreational programming, community events and maintenance will always be a challenge due to limited tax revenue and balancing citywide needs and priorities. Through the public engagement process it became clear that Richland's residents are aware of the benefits of having a strong park system and recreation programs.

The community values the services that the Parks and Public Facilities Department provides. The department is providing the necessary recreational and leisure experiences for a community that is active and growing. The following is a list of funding sources that have been utilized in the past for park land acquisition, park development, recreational programming, and community events. Primarily, the City has relied on grants, park reserve funds, and donations for park land acquisition. Park Impact Fees continue to be a source of funding for capital projects. Not all of these sources will have funds available to purchase park land or construct improvements. Recreational programming and community events have historically been funded through the General Fund, sponsorships and modest use fees.

Table 7.01 describes the resources and programs available for funding the City's Parks Capital Improvements Plan, or CIP.

PARK AND RECREATION FUNDING SOURCES

Table 7.01: Park and Recreation Funding

Source	Description
General Fund:	The General Fund is used primarily for the maintenance and operation of the City's Park System. A portion of the City's general fund is used for capital improvements such as park land development.
Gifts:	Cities are sometimes offered gifts of land or cash by public-spirited citizens, corporate donations,

	special interest groups, or civic organizations. Generally, this source is program or project focused.
Transfer:	Some City departments or other public agencies such as school districts have property that is no longer needed for their original purpose. These lands could be transferred or traded for park purposes.
REET	Real Estate Excise Tax is a locally levied on each sale of real property within the city. The city first implemented a 1/4% tax in 1986. A second 1/4% was also approved beginning in 1999. Although the requirements for each quarter percent differ slightly, revenue generated from both is primarily restricted for capital purposes under state law.
MVT	Motor vehicle fuel tax. One-half of one percent of the local distribution of the motor vehicle fuel tax from the State is dedicated to use for recreational trails and paths according to provisions of RCW 46.68. In accordance with RCW 47.30.030 the funds are to be expended for the planning, accommodation, establishment, and maintenance of facilities for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle traffic.
DEDICATION OR PAYMENT OF FEE FOR PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE LAND (RMC 22.12)	<p>A per unit fee is levied on new housing construction for the acquisition or development of public open spaces devoted to public parks, playgrounds, and trails and other recreational purposes. These fees fund park system improvements related to new growth. Impact fees are collected at the time a project is issued a certificate of occupancy. Impact fee revenues go to a separate fund and are dedicated to park capital projects established in the City's capital facilities plan. Park land that meets the needs and priorities of the city may dedicated to the city in lieu of fees.</p> <p>The Parks and Public Facilities Division administers the annual Park Partnership Program. Through the Parks and Recreation Commission, the City of Richland designates up to \$20,000 annually from the Park Reserve Fund to provide matching fund grants to community groups toward making capital improvements to City parks, trails, open</p>

	<p>space and recreational facilities. The goal of the program is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve or increase park and recreational opportunities for the general public. • Foster public initiative and participation in developing City park and recreational amenities. • Enhance the quality of life in Richland.
Undesignated Park Reserves:	Undesignated Park Reserve monies are collected from park leases and sale of park land and are used throughout the city to fund park improvements and programs.
RCO Grants:	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) administers this funding to help build communities by providing grant assistance for the development of parks, trails, and other recreational facilities.
CDBG HUD Grants:	Community Development & Block Grants are federal grants available for capital improvements in parks that benefit disadvantaged, low-income, and disabled residents.
Voter Approved Bonds / Levies	These are funding sources that must be approved by a public vote. If approved, bonds may be sold immediately, and are paid back over a period of several years. Bonds need a 60 percent majority to pass. Levies differ from bonds in that, if they are approved, the taxes are collected and spent as they accumulate. There is no municipal debt involved. Levies require a simple majority to pass.
Non-Voter Approved Bonds	Councilmanic bonds and revenue bonds may be issued by the city without voter approval. They must be approved by the City Council. Repayment of these bonds is from existing city revenues or income generated by an enterprise activity.
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) or Local Revitalization Financing (LRF)	This is a method of distributing property tax collections within designated areas to finance infrastructure improvements within these designated areas. Under the TIF method, infrastructure is financed by the incremental increase in tax revenue that is made possible by infrastructure improvement within the designated area.

Hotel Motel Tax Grants	City of Richland receives funds from the room tax imposed upon hotels and motels located within the City. These funds can be retained by the City or can be expended for a narrow range of projects and activities established by State law. Also referred to as Lodging Tax, these funds are distributed to eligible projects and events located within the City of Richland on an annual basis. Applications are typically accepted in the Fall of each year. Solicitations are published on the City website, social media platforms and through the local media.
Use Fees	Use fees paid by park and recreation program users that are placed in the general fund and allocated to the department during the budget process.
Sponsorships	Community partners and private businesses provide monetary as well as supplies and services in exchange of sponsorship rights to events and programs at a negotiated trade value.



Figure 7.02: Youth Basketball in an Elementary School Gym

Policies and Priorities



MOVING FORWARD

Several areas within the City of Richland are identified as being service gaps for public use facilities or lands that should be prioritized in securing lands for future parks and trails development or conservation recreation. These land acquisitions should be carried out under the direction and policy of the Parks department, the Parks and Recreation Commission, and City of Richland policies to ensure that the public has public access, recreation space, natural space, and community space.

PARK LAND ACQUISITION POLICIES

Parkland Acquisition should follow three policies in acquiring park land and/or designating lands to be acquired:

1. Larger Housing Developments, Mixed Use Developments land to be procured to the City of Richland for providing and developing Public Open space and recreation spaces.
2. Lands that will be used for future park space to meet the service area needs as described in the Levels of Service analysis.
3. Priority acquisition of shorelines and lands to make trail connections.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITE SELECTION PRIORITIES

Acquisition of city lands should be pursued to enhance the sense of place in Richland by providing the public with developed and natural open spaces.

Properties that are pursued should meet the following strategies for ideal outcome in future park or city use:

1. The location should be centrally located in the service area.
2. Environmentally sensitive lands for protection or controlled public access, such as but not limited to; ridgelines, shorelines, native habitat, erosion prone natural sites.
3. Land with natural or unique features for conservation.

4. Providing public open space to future economic developments and investing in holdings to enhance community economic viability
5. Future park space that will serve the community based on size and function meeting the following criteria:
 - a. Road Access on two or more sides
 - b. Connectivity to the neighborhood it is servicing
 - c. Relatively central to the households within the neighborhood it is meant to service
 - d. Parcel shape allows for multiple uses/facilities to be established
6. Sites should be collocated with schools and open space to create larger open space areas
7. Locating neighborhood parks should have at a minimum two sides adjacent to collector streets; community parks should have a minimum three sides adjacent to streets with one of the streets being a collector street.
8. The site should be highly visible with limited physical obstructions.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS FOR RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

Goal 1: Ensure that adequate infrastructure and public facilities exist or can be provided concurrent with new development takes place (City of Richland Comprehensive Plan 2017).

Action 1.1 – Identify and locate park space in all underserved population by acquiring park space and funding to provide to that community.

Goal 2: The City will provide capital facilities that ensure environmentally sensitive, safe, and reliable service (City of Richland Comprehensive Plan 2017).

Action 2.1 – identify and locate park space with requirements of Goal 1 and environmentally sensitive or unique lands for future park space

Goal 6: Identify, prioritize, and preserve unique natural habitat, ecologically critical areas, shorelines, and significant landforms and develop public recreational activities appropriate to these resources (City of Richland Comprehensive Plan 2017).

Action 6.1 – identify and locate park space with requirements of Goal 1 and environmentally sensitive or unique lands for future park space.

Goal 7: Enhance the community and region's cultural and historic heritage through features incorporated in community and regional parks (City of Richland Comprehensive Plan 2017).

Action 7.1 – identify and locate park space with requirements of Goal 1, 2, & 6, and culturally or historical prominent land for future park conservation space.

Goal 8: Extend and improve the multiuse trail system to link parks, activity centers, schools, and employment centers (City of Richland Comprehensive Plan 2017).

Action 8.1 – identify and locate trail connection space with requirements of Goal 1 to seamlessly link linear public spaces with those public spaces that are existing or planned.

Plan Adoption



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RESOLUTION NO. 94-19

A RESOLUTION of the City of Richland adopting the
2019-2025 Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the City operates an extensive park and recreation system; and

WHEREAS, the current Parks and Recreation Master Plan expires November, 2019;
and

WHEREAS, a park master plan is required to effectively manage resources and to
address citizen expectations; and

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2019, the Parks and Recreation Commission (PRC),
through a unanimous vote, favorably recommended that Richland City Council adopt the
proposed 2019-2025 Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Richland
that the 2019-2025 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is hereby adopted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Richland, Washington, at a regular
meeting on the 16th day of July, 2019.



ROBERT J. THOMPSON
Mayor

ATTEST:



DEBBY BARHAM, Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



HEATHER KINTZLEY, City Attorney

Adopted 07/16/2019

Resolution No. 94-19

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