

## EXHIBIT A-2

# CHAPTER 6: PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

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## 6-01 GOALS

**6-01-01** Provide adequate and accessible recreational facilities and programs that are responsive to the diverse interests and needs of people of all ages, income levels, cultural or educational backgrounds, or physical abilities. Such recreational facilities and programs should satisfy outdoor and indoor, active and passive recreational needs and be appropriately distributed throughout the community.

**6-01-02** Ensure that existing and planned park and recreation areas are protected from adverse impacts associated with incompatible land uses and/or transportation activities. Such adverse impacts may include traffic congestion, inadequate parking, surface water runoff, vibration, air and water pollution, and noise, among others.

**6-01-03** Ensure that park and recreation areas of local significance (cultural, historical, environmental, natural, wildlife, waterfront, tidal, special use or other) are identified and protected.

**6-01-04** Maintain existing recreation facilities and sustain recreation programs. Actively seek funding to provide adequate recreation facilities and programs for underserved neighborhoods. Pursue joint-use and shared-cost opportunities such as: Interlocal agreements with other governmental agencies, collaborative opportunities with interdepartmental projects, public/private partnerships and volunteerism to develop new parks and facilities and maintain existing parks and facilities.

**6-01-05** Support economic development through an aesthetically pleasing environment by providing: city gateways and signage to include directional road signs to recreational facilities; well maintained streetscapes; adequate parking at recreational facilities; and improving and maintaining waterfront facilities.

**6-01-06** Utilize a ratio of 8.5 acres per 1,000 population combined park land (including mini, neighborhood, community, special use, sports fields/complexes, trails and pathways) as a general guide in the acquisition of park lands. Conservancy parks and open space which are typically undeveloped, have a great value to the community but may not include significant opportunities for recreational use and therefore are not included in the ratio.

**6-01-07** Ensure community recreational needs are considered during planning stages of all single family, multifamily residential development, subdivisions, planned unit development and retail, commercial and business park development. The minimum acceptable land area for park development is 0.5 acres of land (mini-park). Impact Fees or Fee In Lieu may be used in those situations where the minimum land requirement cannot be met. Development should be combined with adjacent recreational, open space or other municipal facility or pedestrian/bicycle transportation system. Joint use of such recreation areas should be encouraged. Design and development of such projects should be coordinated with the Parks, Recreation and Senior

Services Department as part of the building permit process. (chapters 17.36, 18.25, 18.45, 18.52 DMMC)

**6-01-08** The Washington State Legislature passed a bill in 2005 that amends the Growth Management Act to require consideration of physical activity and non-motorized transportation. Sections of the bill state: *“Whenever possible, the land-use element should consider using urban planning approaches that promote physical activity. Pedestrian and bicycle component to include collaborative efforts to identify and designate planned improvements for pedestrian and bicycle facilities and corridors that address and encourage enhanced community access and promote healthy lifestyles. Within allowable resources, maintain policies that increase the number of people who have access to free or low-cost recreational opportunities for physical activity, including non-competitive physical activity.”*

**6-01-09** Implement sustainable park and facility design and construction practices that result in facilities that are high-performing, good for the environment, healthy, and enriching for our park visitors and building occupants.

## **6-02 FINDINGS**

**6-02-01** An adequate open space, park, and recreation program provides personal, social, economic and environmental opportunities to:

- (1) Enrich each person's life by providing opportunities for self-expression; self esteem and character enhancement, skill development, healthy lifestyles; wellness and physical fitness, mental stimulation and growth; social belonging; and provide a lifeline for older citizens, and
- (2) Enrich the community by providing leadership opportunities, social interaction, community involvement, leadership, and cultural awareness and tolerance; community pride; and
- (3) Enrich the economy by providing opportunities to enhance land values and support business by providing public resources that beautify business areas and neighborhoods, generate revenue through self supporting recreation programs, reduce crime and vandalism through community involvement, and increase tourism through quality recreation facilities, community events and programs, and
- (4) Enrich the environment by protecting open spaces, wildlife habitat, tidal life and near shore ecosystems; thereby reducing pollution and enhancing natural beauty.

**6-02-02** Parks and conservancy areas can preserve and protect environmentally sensitive areas and wildlife habitat, provide natural areas in urban areas and allowing for certain low impact recreational opportunities.

**6-02-03** The unimproved right-of-way of State Route 509 represents a valuable part of the region's open space and intermodal transportation system to connect neighborhoods and recreation facilities. The right-of-way would provide opportunities for recreational facilities for activities suited to linear parks, such as walking and bicycling.

**6-02-04** The Port of Seattle buy-out area in the North Central Neighborhood, Pacific Ridge Neighborhood, Pacific Highway Business Districts in Midway, East Woodmont and Redondo and the Downtown Neighborhood represent opportunities for interconnections between economic and recreational expansion and for the establishment of other recreational facilities for Des Moines citizens.

**6-02-05** The Des Moines Parks, Recreation and Senior Services Master Plan (December 2009) is the appropriate tool to evaluate and inventory existing public and private park and recreation facilities and programs. It forecasts the demand and need for future park and recreation services, estimated the costs for improving and maintaining existing recreation facilities, and developing new facilities, and established a long-range program of system-wide capital acquisitions, renovations, development improvements and Interlocal projects.

**6-02-06** The city of Des Moines has within its jurisdiction a variety of parks and recreational areas. These recreation facilities are utilized by local residents and workers, and visitors from other areas.

**6-02-07** The majority of Des Moines' recreational areas are owned or leased and operated by the city. Other public agencies such as Highline School District, Federal Way School District, Highline Community College and the State Park System provide additional recreational facilities that are heavily used and are necessary to provide adequate recreational opportunities for Des Moines citizens. A small number of recreation facilities are privately owned and many are not available to the general public.

**6-02-08** Respondents to the Parks, Recreation and Senior Services Master Plan Surveys (2009) identified the following recreation facilities as being of primary importance: Community Centers; Mount Rainier Pool; Community/Sports Parks, Neighborhood and Waterfront Parks; Marina and Trails.

**6-02-09** It is in the public interest for the City of Des Moines to preserve, protect and maintain park and recreation areas and conservancy resources within its jurisdictional boundaries

**6-02-10** It is in the public interest to integrate sustainable design and construction strategies in park and facility capital investments to:

- (1) Minimize economic impacts - the capital costs and ongoing operating and maintenance costs and provide for revenue generating capacity;
- (2) Reduce the environmental impacts - the materials and resources used in construction, the ecological function added or impacted (e.g. with stormwater), and the resource use (energy, water); and

- (3) Enhance social impacts - the indoor environmental quality of the building, the pedestrian connectivity, the social capital enhanced through functional gathering and activity areas, and the degree to which the facility affords a feeling of safety.

## **6-03 *POLICIES***

### **6-03-01 Park Land Acquisition**

- (1) Develop and maintain procedures and priorities for the selection, classification and acquisition of park lands and the use of such lands for recreation purposes. All lands designated for recreation purposes shall be suitable for the intended recreation activity.
- (2) Work with other entities and public agencies to maximize opportunities for acquisition of land that qualifies for the City's park system through Interlocal agreements for "right-of-use", land transfers, lease, property exchange, dedication and surplus or easement land acquisition procedures.
- (3) Utilize the resources of national, regional and local conservation organizations, corporations, non-profit associations and benevolent entities to identify and acquire environmentally sensitive land, urban wildlife habitat or preservation areas.
- (4) Identify lands that enhance the appearance and character of the City. Such lands may serve as community or neighborhood separators, create gateway features into Des Moines, enhance the park system, or link existing natural or built amenities.
- (5) Preserve significant environmentally sensitive areas as passive open space. Where appropriate, the City may construct improvements that enhance the public's awareness of, and appreciation for, natural areas. (chapter 19.20 DMMC)
- (6) Ensure that the quantity and quality of park land increases proportionately with population growth, Des Moines should use a variety of means to provide recreational opportunities.

### **6-03-04 Park & Facility Improvement**

- (1) Provide for the orderly and comprehensive planning of park lands and recreation resources through design standards, specific site planning and Master Plan procedures. Such procedures should respond to public need and service area requirements for park and recreation services. Priority should be given to use of joint school/park development and programming, and the application of reasonable standards and conditions for such use.
- (2) Park and facility design shall conform to local ordinance or recognized standards for access, safety, environmental sustainability, health and protection of humans,

domestic animals, wildlife and tidal life. Park development shall be of high quality and aesthetically pleasing, sensitive to the opportunities or constraints of the natural, physical or architectural environment.

- (3) Encourage and support development of local neighborhood and community-based programs for park improvements, including participation of civic clubs, non-profit organizations, neighborhoods, schools, churches, businesses, and other organized volunteer groups.
- (4) Provide barrier-free access by modifying existing facilities or when designing and/or constructing new recreation and open space facilities and services.
- (5) Provide basic amenities at recreation and open space facilities such as lighting, seating, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, bicycle racks, shelters, signage and parking whenever possible and appropriate.
- (6) Recreational facilities should be connected by linear open spaces, pedestrian paths, or bicycle routes. Linkages between Des Moines' waterfront facilities along Puget Sound connecting from Des Moines Creek Trail (North Hill) and Redondo is a priority for the park system.

**6-03-05 Recreation, Senior, Social and Cultural Programs & Services**

- (1) Provide recreation programs that are responsive to population age group and economic demographics and area growth needs. Provide programs and services which are both non-fee and user-fee based as appropriate to achieve a balance within a variety of recreational programs and services offered throughout the community.
- (2) Promote or sponsor community events, family programs and other social activities that serve special populations of the community in terms of age groups, ethnic groups or cultural heritage and youth at risk.
- (3) Develop and participate in joint recreation programs and services with school districts, law enforcement, arts and heritage agencies, human services agencies, tourism agencies, social agencies and other community groups and associations, as well as surrounding communities or neighborhoods within the local or sub-regional area.

**6-03-06 Park Operations & Maintenance**

- (1) Develop and maintain a maintenance management schedule using best management practices that identifies preventative maintenance, remedial maintenance and deferred maintenance programs for park lands and facilities including all structures, site improvements and tool or equipment resources.
- (2) Establish maintenance service programs that protect public property; preserve its value; ensure its intended use, life expectancy, safety, cleanliness, security and appearance, and promotes community pride.
- (3) Establish maintenance service programs that encourage sustainability to: protect natural resources, reduce waste and recycle resources, minimize dependence on water and fertilizers; and include integrated pest management.
- (4) Develop and maintain the appropriate park rules and regulations that serve the continuing need to ensure access, safety, law enforcement, environmental protection, and protection of park sites and recreational resources as public assets.

**6-03-07 Economic Development**

- (1) Identify and increase opportunities for public access to the public shoreline of Puget Sound and the number and variety of recreational opportunities provided at waterfront parks and the Marina.
- (2) Identify and participate in growth-management-related public services fees, Hotel/Motel tax and tourist related revenues and/or voted levy assessments in order to fund projects that are identified by the public as needed. Both public and private revenue sources will be employed to achieve a balance of equity and cost to the taxpayer through increased private and non-profit participation in recreation service activity.
- (3) Identify alternative funding programs administered by local, state and federal agencies or other public or private sources which are in the form of grants, loans or other funding mechanism.
- (4) Make pedestrian friendly for all citizens regardless of ability, improvements to downtown, Pacific Ridge, Midway, East Woodmont and Redondo. Enhance business district rights-of-way with enhanced landscaping, way finding directional signs, and pedestrian pathways and areas in a manner that encourages pedestrian interaction between neighborhoods, recreation facilities, schools, business areas, waterfront parks, the Marina and transportation links.

## **6-04 SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**

### **6-04-01** Conserve Open Space Land for Natural, Cultural & Recreation Values:

- Coordinate and maintain procedures for conservation of open space through mechanisms such as zoning, donation, purchase of easements, conservation easements with coordinated planning, taxing and management actions.
- Ensure that proposed land-use and transportation facilities that would subject locally significant parks, golf courses, ball fields, outdoor spectator sports areas, amusements areas, riding stables, nature trails and wildlife refuges to exterior noise exposure levels which exceed limits identified in (chapter 18.38 DMMC) are opposed or include mitigation measures commensurate with the magnitude of adverse impact anticipated.
- Where appropriate for recreation or open-space purposes, transfer derelict land, easements, tax delinquent land, surplus roadway/highway rights-of-way, and other land not presently in productive use where such land can be used for land exchange, purchase or long-term leases.
- Make maximum use of lands associated with surface water management and other public utilities to meet recreation needs.
- Enforce regulations for new residential, business, commercial or industrial development and redevelopment which require either the dedication of park lands, provision of recreation facilities and/or payment of impact fees or fees in-lieu of land to a park and recreation trust fund.
- Work with conservation groups and the private sector to encourage donations, bargain sales of land or recreation or conservation easements through equitable incentives and to identify, acquire and conserve or manage natural open space areas and other recreational land.

### **6-04-02** Encourage Joint Use of Existing Physical Resources:

- Where appropriate, establish joint-use recreational facilities while ensuring recreation services to the entire community. Utilize school sites and public buildings for recreation and service programs through establishing joint purchase and/or use agreements.
- Develop specific agreements and reciprocal no-fee policies which encourage park use by school groups and school use by recreation user-groups of all ages.
- Encourage joint use for recreation wherever lands and facilities are suitable and committed to other private and public purposes, including City, county/state properties, utilities rights-of-way, and the property of institutions and private corporations.

- Encourage use of local park and recreation facilities for a wider range of human services delivery (i.e., health information, consumer protection, nutrition, seniors, child care, bookmobiles, playmobiles, etc.).

**6-04-03** Encourage the Planning, Development and Full Utilization of Trails as Recreation Facilities.

- Plan urban trail systems for maximum pedestrian and bicycle access to parks, schools, transit centers, business districts and employment areas as an alternative to automobile access. Also, plan trail systems that link adjoining communities and urban areas leading to rural or natural areas.
- Develop specific plans for trails to be used as guides in creating coordinated recreation and transportation systems for pedestrian and all non-motorized vehicles or forms of transportation.
- Key pedestrian and bicycle routes should be those identified by the 2009 Des Moines Comprehensive Transportation Plan- Chapter 5 Pedestrians and Bicyclists.

**6-04-04** Provide Appropriate & Responsive Recreation Services through Specific Planning.

- Coordinate recreation planning with other human services planning, including schools and law enforcement; coordinate park and facility planning with land-use planning in the City and sphere areas and surrounding communities or neighborhoods.
- Provide for the needs of special populations including those who are economically disadvantaged, physically challenged and developmentally disabled in park facility planning, design and program services.
- Participate in Federal and State bonds and grants programs to ensure that the City is taking full advantage of all appropriate local and non-local sources of financial assistance.
- Conduct a demographics analysis and citizen participation and recreation preference surveys every 1-3 years to determine and/or adjust recreation needs data.
- Encourage ongoing community input into the development and management of park facilities, programs and services through citizens committees working along side the Parks, Recreation & Senior Services Department.
- Promote environmental education through guided nature trails, environmental education programs and environmental improvement programs sponsored by the City and local educational institutions and non-profit organizations.

- Promote historical and cultural education through the preservation of historical sites and promotion of performing, literary and visual arts, community festivals and special events that extol and promote the cultural and historical heritage of the City of Des Moines.

**6-04-05** Park and recreation areas that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics may be designated by the city to be of local significance:

- The park or recreation area contains significant recreation or cultural opportunities or facilities, such as waterfront access, historic district, amphitheaters, museums, public art, community centers, sports complexes, regional trails, marinas, etc.
- The location, geography, configuration or facilities of the park or recreation area is/are especially appropriate for use by particular population groups (e.g., the elderly, pre-school children, the disabled).
- Because of its location, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of the community or city.
- The park or recreation area contains unusual or special botanical or wildlife resources.
- The park or recreation area contains environmentally sensitive areas as defined in the Zoning Code that serves a significant role or provides a significant function in the natural systems within Des Moines.
- It is associated in a significant way with a historic event, structure, or person with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.
- It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of cultural heritage of the community, city, state, or nation. (chapter 19.20 DMMC)

## **6-05 PARKS, RECREATION AND SENIOR SERVICES STANDARDS**

**6-05-01** The intent of park classifications and standards is to aid in identification of facility requirements and characteristics that respond to the various recreational needs of the City of Des Moines. Several factors are considered in connection with the classification and planning decisions. These are:

- a. Determination of specific need in neighborhood or community setting.
- b. Relationship of need, design criteria, service capability and suitability of a specific site to support the defined recreation service need.
- c. The probability of school/park relations in terms of site development and facility use for public recreation purposes.

- d. The probability of creating public/private partnerships on special use parks or in combination with a traditional public park.
- e. Operational, maintenance and program service requirements for the population to be served by a particular park unit.

### **6-5-02 Park Classification Standards**

Classification of parks establishes several essential elements for park land requirements based on population ratios and the types of recreational uses and services to be provided. The physical improvements of a park should respond to the preferences or needs of citizens. The following park classifications for the City of Des Moines are modified from the National Recreation and Park Association to fit the needs of Des Moines:

#### **(1) Mini-Park**

- (a) Use/Description: Serves a basic neighborhood and community need for children and families (play equipment, picnic area, sports courts and downtown plazas or City entrances). Mini-Park features such as play equipment are typically in neighborhood parks, community parks or in conjunction with joint school/park facilities.
- (b) Service Area: Up to 1/4 mile radius.
- (c) Size: Approximately 1 acre.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: Need varies per 1,000 population and .25-mile radius dispersion.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: The park should be in close proximity to high-density residential areas and/or centers of employment. Mini-parks should be designed for intensive use and should be easily accessible and visible from the surrounding area.
- (f) Examples: Big Catch Plaza, Cecil Powell Park, Overlook Park, II, Westwood Park.

#### **(2) Neighborhood Park**

- (a) Neighborhood parks include adequate on-site parking to serve park uses.
- (b) Service Area: Up to 1/2 mile drive or walk zone of established housing
- (c) Size: Up to 10 acres.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: Approximately 2.5 acres per 1,000 population and .5 mile radius dispersion throughout Planning Area.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: The park should be in close proximity to dwellings and/or centers of employment. Neighborhood parks should be designed for intensive use and should be easily accessible and visible from the surrounding area. May be developed as a school-park facility.
- (f) Examples: Midway Park, Wooten Park.

**(3) Community Park/ Sports Complex**

- (a) Use/Description: All uses and facilities are designed to serve the surrounding community. Community Parks provide for organized or league sports complexes, individual sports, community centers, pools, cultural amphitheatres and large passive areas and are an important recreation resource for urban communities. Parks are generally 15 or more acres in size and accessible to larger community populations and contain special amenities that may attract visitors from throughout the Planning Area. Community parks include on-site parking since visitors may travel by automobile to utilize the park's facilities.
- (b) Service Area: 3-5 mile radius.
- (c) Size: 15 or more acres.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: Community Park approximately 3.5 acres per 1,000 population and Sports Complex 4-6 acres per 1,000 population.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: The park should be easily accessible from the surrounding neighborhoods while also minimizing automobile traffic volumes on nearby residential streets.
- (f) Example: Des Moines Beach Park, Des Moines Field House Park, and Steven J. Underwood Memorial Park.

**(4) Regional Park**

- (a) Use/Description: Areas of natural or ornamental quality used for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, swimming, camping, and trails. Large portions of regional parks may be reserved for conservation and natural resource management.
- (b) Service Area: Up to 1 hour driving time.
- (c) Size: Approximately 90 acres.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: 1 or more regional parks within the Planning Area.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources.
- (f) Example: Saltwater State Park.

**(5) Special-Use Park**

- (a) Use/Description: The special-use park provides revenue generation to support recreational activities while providing recreation opportunities to local and area populations. The City's role in special-use parks could be as the "landlord" or as the "partner" or a combination of both. It may provide opportunities for extended recreation activities such as sports stadiums, golf courses, fitness or entertainment centers, marinas, water parks, aquatics centers, ice rinks, zoos, marine centers or other specialized revenue producing commercial recreation activities.
- (b) Service Area: No applicable standard.

- (c) Size: The size and character of special-use parks is a function of market and business development, or economic development principles and is used to establish public/private partnerships and/or privatization of public resources.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: No applicable standard.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: The park should be compatible with surrounding land uses. Linear parks should connect other features in the recreation system.
- (f) Example: Des Moines Marina, Redondo Park

**(6) Conservancy Park**

- (a) Use/Description: Natural and undeveloped lands along creeks, steep slopes and ravines, and ROWs and easements provide open space, greenways, buffers, wetlands and viewpoints within the City jurisdiction. Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment and interpretive education with recreation use as a secondary objective.
- (b) Service Area: No applicable standard.
- (c) Size: Sufficient to protect natural resource.
- (d) Desirable Quantity: Sufficient to protect natural resources.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: Variable, depending on the resource being protected.
- (f) Example: Parkside Wetlands, Woodmont Park, Sonju Park and portions of Des Moines Creek Park.

**(7) Trails and Pathways, Streetscapes, Entryways and ROWs**

- (a) Use/Description: Trail uses include bicycling, walking, hiking, jogging, roller skating and blading, and skateboarding for personal health and nature appreciation. Trails provide commuter linkages that join neighborhoods and cities, local and regional parks, open space areas and civic and business centers into a cohesive recreational and transportation system.
- (b) Service Area: local and regional.
- (c) Size: 4ft. - 12 ft. width sufficient to provide safe conditions for user applications (on road, off-road, bike lane, sidewalk, asphalt, gravel or natural pathway).
- (d) Desirable Quantity: .5 Mi. per 1,000 population.
- (e) Desirable Characteristics: Variable, bicycle trails have a set of classifications (Class I, II,
  - a. III and IV) which determine use and design considerations such as hard surfaces, widths,
  - b. signage and lane configuration. Meets ADA standards – no more than 5% grade where possible.
- (f) Example: Des Moines Creek Trail, Barnes Creek Trail, Redondo Boardwalk, Downtown Streetscapes.

**6-05-03** Using the above park designations, Des Moines parks are classified as specified in the Parks, Recreation and Senior Services Master Plan (Section 1, Table 1-1 Existing City owned Parks and Trails Facilities).

**Existing Mini-Parks**

<b>Mini-parks within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Big Catch Plaza	0.4
Cecil Powell Neighborhood	0.2
Kiddie Park	0.5
Overlook I and II	0.6
South Marina Park (included with Des Moines Marina acres)	
South 239th Street Beach Access	0.1
Westwood Park	0.4
<b>Total Mini-Parks</b>	<b>2.2</b>

**Existing Neighborhood Parks**

<b>Neighborhood Parks within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Midway Park	1.6
Parkside Park	4.4
Water Tower Park*	1.0
Wooton Park	2.3
<b>Total Neighborhood Parks</b>	<b>8.3</b>

\* Water Tower Park is leased from Highline Water District

**Existing Community Parks**

<b>Community Parks/Sports Complexes within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Des Moines Beach Park (w/ tidelands)	19.3
Des Moines Field House Park	5.2
Steven J. Underwood Memorial Park and Activity Center	21.6
Zenith Park*	5.5
<b>Total Community Parks</b>	<b>51.6</b>

\*Zenith Park is leased from Highline School District

**Existing Regional Parks**

<b>Regional Parks within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Saltwater State Park*	88.0
<b>Total Regional Parks</b>	<b>88.0</b>

\*Salt Water State Park is of waterfront resource of particular local significance to the residents of Des Moines and should be protected and preserved.

### Existing Special Parks

<b>Special Parks within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Marina, Boat Launch and Fishing Pier	13.26
Redondo Park- Beach, Boardwalk, Boat Launch and Fishing Pier	2.79
<b>Total Special Parks</b>	<b>16.05</b>

### Existing Conservancy Parks

<b>Conservancy Parks within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Barnes Creek (and Trail)	1.2
Cameron's Crossing	7.35
City Park	3.0
Graceview Park	4.24
Parkside Wetlands	14.0
Sonju Park	9.3
Des Moines Creek Park and Trail*	42.5
Woodmont Park	8.7
<b>Total Conservancy Parks</b>	<b>90.29</b>

\*Portions of Des Moines Creek Park & Trail north of South 208<sup>th</sup> Street are within the city of SeaTac.

## Existing Trails, Pathways, Streetscapes and ROWs

<b>Trails, Pathways, Streetscapes and ROWs within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Barnes Creek Nature Trail	.06 Mi.
Des Moines Creek Trail*	2.5 Mi.
Des Moines Memorial Park (ROW)	.14 Ac.
Marine View Drive/7 <sup>th</sup> Ave. South Streetscapes (ROW)	2 Mi.
Massey Creek Park (ROW)	.1 Ac.
Overlook I (ROW)	.1 Ac.
Pacific Highway Streetscapes (ROW)	2 Mi.
Redondo Boardwalk	.5 Mi.
Redondo Hillclimb (ROW)	.1 Ac.
Redondo Trail	.25 Mi.
South 251 <sup>st</sup> Entrance (ROW)	.01 Ac.
<b>Total Trails, Pathways, Streetscapes and ROWs</b>	<b>NA</b>

\*Portions of Des Moines Creek Trail north of South 208<sup>th</sup> Street are within the city of SeaTac.

## Existing Interlocal City/School District Park Facilities

<b>Interlocal School/Park Facilities within Des Moines</b>	<b>Size (acres)</b>
Mount Rainier High School Pool and Track	3 Ac.
Midway Elementary Ballfield	1.5 Ac.
Olympic School Ballfield, Soccer Field and Track	3 Ac.
Woodmont Elementary Soccer Field	1.5 Ac.
<b>Total Interlocal Park Facilities</b>	<b>9</b>

Interlocal Park Facilities have City, King County and State grant funding and agreements that specify required community use.