



City of Quincy

Master Parks (PROS) Plan

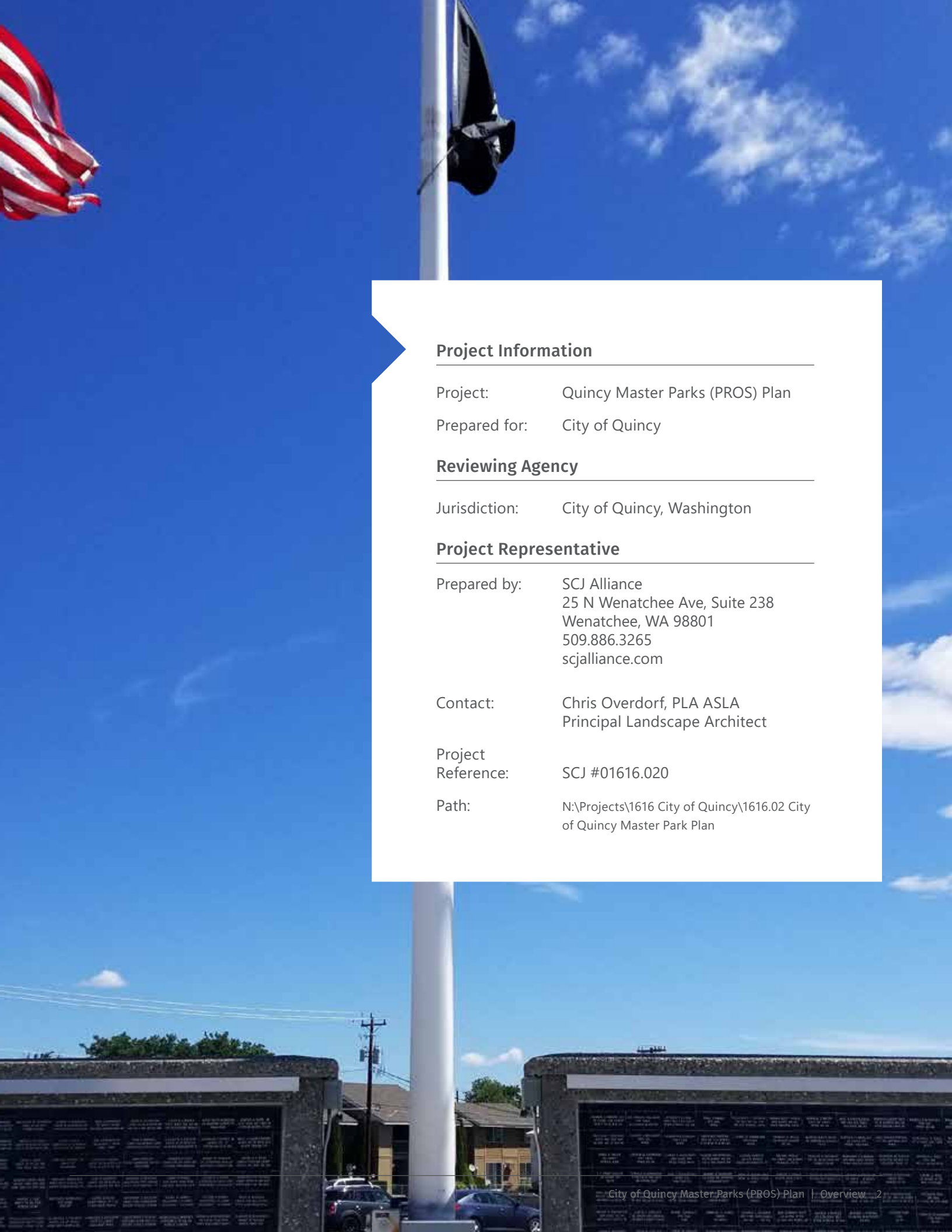
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City of Quincy, Washington

104 B Street SW
P.O. Box 338
Quincy, WA 98848
Phone: 509.787.3523



SCJ ALLIANCE
CONSULTING SERVICES



Project Information

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Project Representative

Prepared by: SCJ Alliance
25 N Wenatchee Ave, Suite 238
Wenatchee, WA 98801
509.886.3265
scjalliance.com

Contact: Chris Overdorf, PLA ASLA
Principal Landscape Architect

Project
Reference: SCJ #01616.020

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City of Quincy

Carl Worley – Municipal Services Director
Russ Harrington – Recreation Director
Amanda Bogle - Recreation Coordinator

Culture, Recreation & Leisure Committee (CRL)
Councilmember Sonia Padron
Councilmember Dylan Kling
Councilmember Josey Ferguson
Pat Haley, City Administrator
Howard Van Baugh, Maintenance Supervisor
Marla Roduner, Secretary/Receptionist

SCJ Alliance (Consultant)

Chris Overdorf, PLA ASLA, Project Manager & Principal
Landscape Architect
Dan Ireland, PE Principal
Charity Duffy, Planner
Aren Murcar, Survey Design and Public Engagement
Sydney Dean, ASLA Landscape Designer & Parks Planner



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Summary

The City of Quincy's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan isn't just a dusty document gathering cobwebs on a shelf. It's a vibrant road map, crafted with extensive public input, to ensure Quincy residents have the parks and recreational facilities they deserve. This plan goes beyond simply listing amenities; it reflects the community's vision for an active and healthy lifestyle.

The PROS Plan takes stock of Quincy's existing park system. It meticulously inventories parks, trails, and even undeveloped city-owned parcels, holding the potential for future green spaces. While residents generally appreciate current offerings, the plan acknowledges the yearning for more. Imagine a future Quincy with a wider array of athletic fields – perhaps dedicated soccer pitches or baseball diamonds – bustling with activity. Playgrounds overflowing with laughter and friendly competition could become a reality. The plan prioritizes the expansion of sports courts, catering to the diverse athletic interests of the community.

But the plan doesn't neglect the well-loved parks Quincy already boasts. Upgrading and maintaining these existing green spaces is a crucial focus. Imagine sparkling new restrooms in key parks, ensuring convenience and accessibility for all visitors. The plan prioritizes these functional improvements, ensuring Quincy's parks remain welcoming and well-maintained.

The Quincy community clearly values its aquatic center – a haven for aquatic fitness and summertime fun. Recognizing this, the PROS Plan underscores the

continued development and support for this vital facility. But the plan goes a step further. Quincy's harsh winters and scorching summers, sometimes choked with wildfire smoke, necessitate a broader range of recreational options. Imagine a future Quincy with dedicated indoor facilities – community centers bustling with activity classes or offering refuge from the elements. This focus on all-weather recreation ensures residents can stay active and engaged year-round.

The real strength of the PROS Plan lies in its deep engagement with the Quincy community. The planning process actively solicited resident input, both before and after the pandemic. This commitment to public participation ensured the plan truly reflected the community's needs and aspirations. The culmination of this effort, along with a subsequent proposal, resulted in the resounding passage of Proposition 1 in November 2023. This proposition established the Quincy Valley Regional Parks District, a powerful testament to the community's unwavering commitment to its parks and recreational future. With a robust funding mechanism in place, the ambitious improvements outlined in the capital improvement program can now be tackled head-on. The overwhelming voter approval signifies a community in action, a Quincy dedicated to enhancing its parks, recreational facilities, open spaces, and trails – a commitment that reflects not just growth, but a shared vision for a vibrant and active future.



Overview

Cover Letter

To the Quincy Community,

Encapsulated in this plan is the culmination of our collective efforts and dedication to the betterment of our beloved community through the Quincy Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. As we reflect on the past few years, it's evident that Quincy has undergone significant transformations, thanks to the unwavering support and active engagement of our residents and stakeholders.

The milestones we've achieved together are not merely markers of progress but symbols of our shared commitment to creating a vibrant and inclusive community space. From the inauguration of the region's largest pump track to the ongoing redevelopment plans for our Aquatics Center, each initiative has been a testament to our collective vision for a thriving Quincy.

The establishment of the Metropolitan Park's District further stands as a testament to our dedication to preserving and enhancing our natural assets for generations to come. Furthermore, the implementation and evolution of the non-motorized trail plan underscore our commitment to sustainability and accessibility in our recreational endeavors.

The Quincy Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, which we present today, is the culmination of years of meticulous planning and extensive community engagement. It is a testament to the invaluable contributions of our City staff, Recreation & Leisure Committee, and, most importantly, you—the residents of Quincy. Your insights, aspirations, and needs have been carefully synthesized into a comprehensive blueprint that will guide our endeavors for the foreseeable future.

I am particularly grateful for the robust participation and creative ideas that have shaped this plan. Your enthusiasm and commitment have been instrumental in ensuring that our parks and recreation assets align seamlessly with the desires of our community. Moreover, your involvement positions us to pursue grant funding opportunities, further amplifying our efforts to create dynamic and inclusive spaces for all.

As we look to the future, I am excited about the possibilities that lie ahead for Quincy's parks and recreation spaces. Together, we have laid the groundwork for transformative projects that will define our community for decades to come. I am confident that, with continued collaboration and collective effort, we will realize our vision of making Quincy's parks and recreation spaces truly exceptional.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each member of our community for their unwavering support and dedication. Together, let us embark on this journey towards a brighter, more vibrant future for Quincy.

Sincerely,

Carl Worley

Municipal Services Director





INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the City of Quincy's Master Parks Plan. Commonly referred to as a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan, this document is purposefully designed to be a fluid and dynamic document to satisfy Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements while remaining eligible for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding for the next six years.

This document summarizes the inventory and assessment of the city's parks and open spaces and documents the community's recreational needs and wishes gathered from surveys, public outreach, and online tools. It establishes a vision, planning goals, examines the level of service currently provided by the current mix of city parks and open spaces. The capital improvement plan (CIP) and its formal approval adoption completes the PROS Plan suggesting a series of recommended improvements to better serve the citizens of Quincy for the next six years and beyond, each tied to potential grant funding sources, serving to guide the City's response and priorities to the desired quality of life envisioned from its citizens.

PURPOSE

In Washington State, communities like Quincy rely on Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plans to shape the future of their outdoor spaces. These plans serve as more than just bureaucratic requirements; they're essential road maps that guide how cities grow, develop, and preserve their natural beauty while supporting a healthy community.

For Quincy, the PROS Plan is a crucial document that ensures the city complies with state regulations, particularly the Growth Management Act (GMA). This legislation mandates thoughtful planning to accommodate growth while safeguarding the environment and enhancing residents' quality of life.

But beyond compliance, the PROS Plan is about vision and community engagement. It's a platform for Quincy's residents to voice their needs and desires for parks, trails, and recreational areas. Through surveys, outreach efforts, and online tools, the city gathers valuable input, ensuring that the plan reflects the diverse interests and aspirations of its people.

At its core, the PROS Plan is about dreaming big while staying grounded in reality. It sets ambitious goals for improving access to recreational amenities, enhancing

existing facilities, and expanding green spaces. These goals aren't just lofty ideals; they're practical steps toward creating a community where residents can live, work, and play harmoniously with nature.

Embedded within the PROS Plan is the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), a strategic blueprint for turning vision into action. The CIP outlines specific projects and improvements aimed at enhancing services for Quincy's residents over the next six years and beyond. These projects are carefully aligned with the community's goals and values, ensuring that every dollar spent brings tangible benefits to the people it serves.

In essence, the PROS Plan is Quincy's promise to its residents: a promise of vibrant parks, thriving outdoor spaces, and boundless opportunities for community and adventure. It's a testament to the city's commitment to building a sustainable future—one where nature and community flourish together

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT REQUIREMENTS

[RCW 36.70A.140](#), also known as the Growth Management Act (GMA), is highly relevant to a Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan in Washington State, including a city like Quincy. This statute outlines the requirements for comprehensive planning and development regulations to manage growth in a manner that protects natural resources, promotes economic development, and enhances the quality of life for all of Quincy's residents.

Specifically, [RCW 36.70A.140](#) mandates that local jurisdictions, such as cities and counties, must plan for and accommodate growth through the adoption of comprehensive plans. These plans must address various elements, including land use, housing, transportation, and parks and recreation. Specifically, [RCW 36.70A.140\(3\)](#) outlines the requirements for a Capital Facilities Plan that consists of:

- (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, including green infrastructure, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities
- (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such

capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and

(e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

The Parks and Recreation element, [RCW 36.70A.140\(8\)](#), further describes that the plan shall include:

- (a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
- (b) an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and
- (c) an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.

In the context of a PROS Plan, [RCW 36.70A.140](#) provides the legal framework and mandate for municipalities to incorporate parks, recreation, and open space considerations into their comprehensive planning efforts. The PROS Plan acts as a specific component of the broader comprehensive plan, focusing specifically on the development, maintenance, and enhancement of parks, recreational facilities, and green spaces within the community.

By adhering to [RCW 36.70A.140](#), cities like Quincy ensure that their PROS Plans align with broader state goals for sustainable growth and development. This includes preserving natural areas, providing recreational opportunities for residents, and promoting a high quality of life. Therefore, compliance with [RCW 36.70A.140](#) is essential for Quincy to maintain eligibility for state funding and to guide its efforts in effectively managing its parks, recreation, and open spaces.

WASHINGTON RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO) REQUIREMENTS

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a Washington State agency dedicated to promoting outdoor recreation and conservation. They achieve this through grants and technical assistance, aiming to ensure all residents have access to well-maintained parks and protected natural spaces. But their role goes beyond funding.

The RCO recognizes the importance of well-

planned park systems. These systems not only serve communities but also contribute to a network of parks and open spaces across the state. A well-implemented PROS Plan is a road map for a city's park system. It communicates to the RCO the current state of its parks and recreation facilities, budgeting, and programs, where there are gaps in its current and future levels of service, and develops an implementable vision for the community's future. This road map assures the RCO that grant money will be used effectively for community needs that align with statewide goals.

The RCO requires a PROS Plan, updated every six years, to comply with the Growth Management Act (GMA), with general expectations to cover the following key elements:

Existing Conditions & Baseline Analysis: Establishes the groundwork by reviewing past plans, demographics, and park system trends.

Community & Systems Needs Assessment: Identifies gaps and needs in park infrastructure, assesses facility conditions, and sets service level benchmarks.

Priorities, Strategies, and Implementation Plan: Compiles the analyses and proposes recommendations. It prioritizes goals, outlines implementation strategies, and establishes a potential capital improvement plan for park development.

More information can be found in RCO's Manual 2: Planning Guidelines (January 2024), which can be found at: <https://rco.wa.gov/recreation-and-conservation-office-grants/grant-manuals/>

RCO's Self-Certification Form (See Approvals Section) is required to be submitted with the PROS Plan demonstrating that it followed RCO's framework and ensuring alignment with the GMA. Washington communities can develop a strong vision for their parks and recreation systems and strengthen a city's grant application by demonstrating a clear vision and strategic priorities. The Self-Certification Form is included in the Approvals section of this plan.

CITY OF QUINCY REQUIREMENTS

CONSISTENT WITH CITY OF QUINCY MUNICIPAL CODE

This PROS Plan has been developed to align with all relevant requirements outlined within the City of Quincy's Municipal Code. Furthermore, the plan reflects the vision and priorities established in the city's comprehensive plan to ensure a cohesive approach where the development of the park and

recreation system seamlessly integrates with the city's overall growth strategy.

Following Established Procedures for Non-Charter (Code) Cities and operates under a Mayor-Council form of government established by Chapter 35A.12 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the PROS Plan adheres to the following adoption process:

Robust Public Participation: A comprehensive public participation process is a cornerstone of this plan's development. This includes opportunities for community input throughout the planning stages.

Planning Commission Review: Following the public participation phase, the draft PROS Plan is presented to Quincy's Planning Commission for their review and consideration.

Public Hearing: A public hearing, e.g., either a separate public meeting or a Culture, Recreation & Leisure Committee (CRL) meeting, will be held to allow residents to voice their opinions on the PROS Plan before its official adoption.

City Council Adoption: Based on public input and Planning Commission recommendations, the City Council will consider and formally adopt the PROS Plan as the official Parks & Recreation element of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

For a more comprehensive understanding of the PROS Plan's development and alignment with Quincy's governing documents, please refer to the "Planning Context" section within the "Inventory & Assessment" chapter of this plan. This section provides a deeper dive into the specific considerations and procedures followed to ensure the PROS Plan adheres to Quincy's Municipal Code and Comprehensive Plan.



PROCESS

While RCO has no specific requirements for the number of pages, number of chapters, or format for comprehensive parks plans, it is expected that the organization will capture the needs of the organization and the quality of life desired by the community.

The process used to develop the City of Quincy Master Parks Plan is modeled after six minimum elements noted in RCO Manual 2: Planning Policies & Guidelines, from April 2019. Whether this plan supports a grant application for a capital project (facility development and land acquisition) or a noncapital project (architectural, engineering, planning, etc.) the organization of this plan and the process followed is purposefully designed to capture the minimum elements expected by RCO.



Aside from the first section, the Project Overview, this plan is structured around the there are six elements needed for an effective comprehensive parks plan:

1. Inventory & Assessment (Existing Conditions)

A description of the planning or service area, including the physical setting and summary of conditions of the complete inventory of each existing outdoor recreation asset or program.

2. Public Involvement

A description of how the planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.

3. Demand & Needs Analysis

An analysis that takes your inventory work and public involvement into consideration, balancing public demand with your organization's current capacity and future expectations.

4. Goals and Objectives

The plan must support the applicant's park and recreation mission, including the current project, with broad statements of intent, or goals that capture a community's desired outdoor recreation resources.

5. Capital Improvement Program

A list of the desired capital improvements or capital facility programs of at least 6 years that lists and prioritizes desired land acquisition, development, renovation, and restoration projects.

6. Approvals

A resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument showing formal approval of the plan and planning process by the governing entity.



Inventory & Assessment



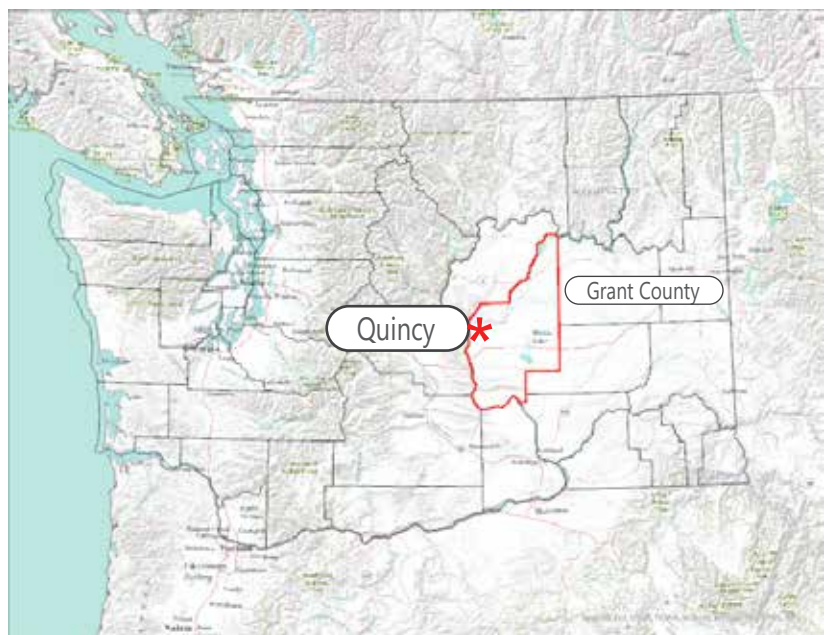
Inventory & Assessment

This chapter aims to broaden the understanding of the current conditions of the City of Quincy's parks, recreation, open space, and trails, the population the parks serve, and the regional context and planning efforts that frame the system.

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

Not too far from the geographic center of the state, the City of Quincy is a community in Grant County, 17 miles west of Ephrata, 35 miles west of Moses Lake, and 35 miles east of Wenatchee. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 5.04 square miles (13.05 km²), of which, 4.96 square miles (12.85 km²) is land and 0.08 square miles (0.21 km²) is water.

Quincy, Washington inhabits a transitional zone where the dramatic Cascade Range gives way to the vast Columbia Plateau. East of the Cascades' rain shadow, Quincy experiences a semi-arid climate. Summers are hot and bone-dry, with weeks or even months passing without a sprinkle. This aridity is a stark contrast to



the lush forests blanketing the western slopes of the Cascades, just a stone's throw away.

Located in a semi-arid climate, the city and its environs feature hot and dry summers with an average temperature around 80 °F, with winters that are considerably colder compared to both the west side and the national average.

Averages	Quincy, WA	United States
Rainfall	7.9"	38.1"
Snow	27.2"	27.8"
Precipitation	62.0 days	106.2 days
# Sunny Days	194 days	205 days
Avg. July High	87.2	85.8
Avg. Jan Low	23.3	21.7
Comfort Index	7.4 (out of 10)	7.0
UV Index	3.2	4.3
Elevation	1302 ft.	2443 ft.

The topography surrounding Quincy is relatively flat, a characteristic feature of the Columbia Plateau. Imagine yourself standing on a high desert plain, with expansive vistas stretching out in all directions. The land here isn't completely featureless though. Look a little closer and you might spot mesas and buttes, remnants of ancient volcanic activity, jutting out from the flatlands. These geological formations, known locally as "rimrock," add a touch of ruggedness to the otherwise flat landscape.

While Quincy's above-ground landscape might seem unremarkable at first glance, a hidden treasure lies beneath its surface. The Columbia River Basalt Group, a massive formation of lava flows millions of years old, forms the bedrock of the area. Even more fascinating are the deposits left behind by the Missoula Floods, ancient cataclysmic floods that raged across the region during the ice age. Evidence of these floods can be found in the form of glacial erratics, massive boulders carried by the floodwaters from as far away as Montana, scattered throughout the Quincy basin.

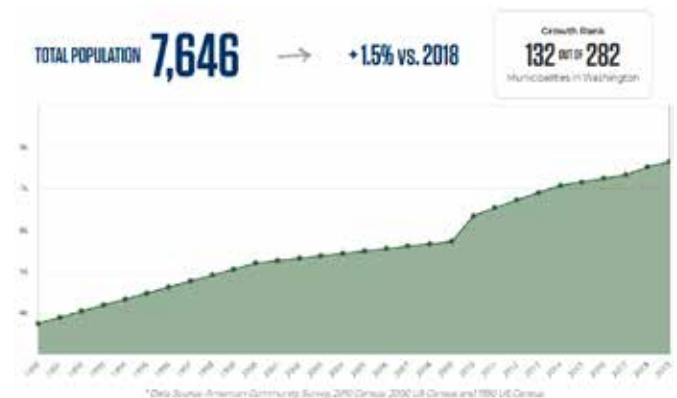
Hydrography in Quincy is a story of scarcity and resourcefulness. With limited rainfall, the area naturally lacks extensive rivers or lakes. However, beneath the surface lies a saving grace: a vast aquifer holding abundant groundwater. With the development of Grand Coulee Dam in 1952 and the resulting Columbia Basin Project (or CBP), the largest water reclamation project in the United States supplying irrigation water to over 670,000 acres within the Columbia Plateau, the city is in one of the prime farming areas of the State. This precious combination of the aquifer and the river is what allows Quincy to be a major agricultural producer, with vast fields dedicated to crops like apples, cherries, and potatoes thriving thanks to irrigation. Ironically, this same arid climate that necessitates irrigation has also made Quincy an attractive location for data centers in recent years. The cool, dry air helps keep these computer centers running efficiently.

Quincy's physical context paints a picture of contrasts - a semi-arid landscape nestled in the shadow of a wet mountain range, flat plains dotted with geological oddities, and a community that thrives thanks to both the scarcity and the abundance of water.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A Growing Population

According to the 2010 Census, the City of Quincy's population was 6,750. The US Census estimates the population increased to 7,646, reflecting a 13.2% jump, almost double the national population increase of 7.35%.

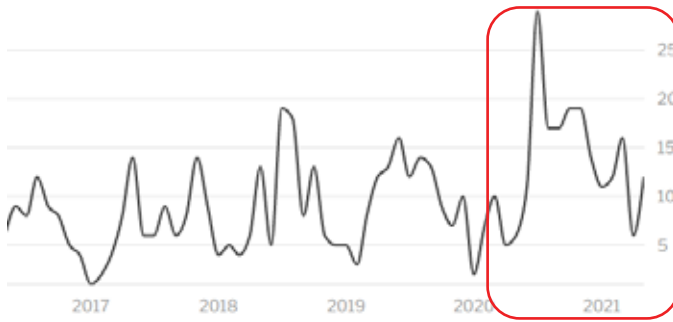


Additional estimates for 2020 and beyond (post-Covid) project the population increase to be even higher in smaller rural communities. Current real estate trends as indicated by USPS change-of-address requests, indicates that people are moving out of larger metropolitan areas to smaller communities.

COVID-19 forced a dramatic change in the way the world lives and works. The workplace is undergoing the largest-scale remote work experiment in history, with nearly seven in ten workers doing their jobs from home. People limited their time in public and practice social distancing in an effort to stop the virus' spread, entire families are performing basic functions, such as schooling, work, shopping, and even healthcare visits from their homes using a screen and an internet connection.

The tele-presence boom, especially in communities with a large tech presence like Quincy and with high-speed internet connection, is creating a coronavirus moving phenomenon. Now that people can continue with their life remotely, they can do so from anywhere. And so, people are leaving big, densely populated areas and spreading out to suburbs or smaller communities across the country — at least for now.

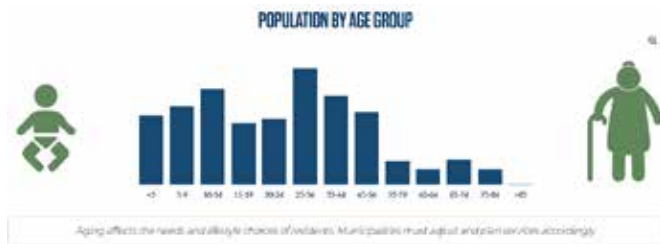
This has been noticed in Quincy as the number of home sales has increased since the pandemic started.



Quincy's population density was 1,360.9 inhabitants per square mile with 2,020 housing units at an average density of 407.3 per square mile.

An Expanding Family Profile

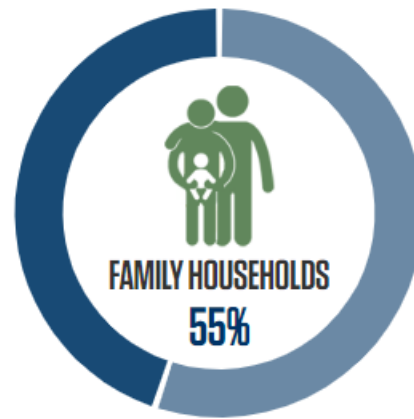
Quincy's population is young. Compared to national and state averages, 37.7 and 37.6 respectively, the median age in the city was 26.2 years. 36.6% of residents are under the age of 18; 11.5% are between the ages of 18 and 24; 26.9% are from 25 to 44; 16.6% are from 45 to 64; and 8.3% were 65 years of age or older.



The gender makeup of the city was 50.7% male and 49.3% female.

Of the estimated 2,020 households, 55.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.2% were married couples living together, 16.2% had a female householder with no husband present, 9.0% had a male householder with no wife present, and 19.5% were non-families. 15.1% of all households were made up of individuals, and 6.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older.

Meanwhile, the average family size is 3.87, which also represents a small increase from 2000's measure of 3.79.



A Growing Hispanic Population

Compared to the rest of the country and state, Quincy's racial demographics is quite different. The racial makeup of the city was 49.5% White, 0.11% African American, 1.2% Native American, 0.1% Asian, 46.74% from other races, and 2.35% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 77.67% of the population.

Quincy's racial demographics from the past two censuses indicate an increasing Hispanic or Latino population. In 1990, 37% of the population identified as Hispanic or Latino; by 2010, 74% did. The 2010-2014 American Community Survey estimated that 29% of Quincy's population speaks only English, while 71% speaks Spanish. Furthermore, the Census cannot account for the large migrant population that spends part of the year in Quincy.

PARK & RECREATION SERVICES PROFILE & INVENTORY

The City of Quincy is responsible for a system of parks, trails, and recreation facilities providing a diverse range of recreation opportunities for the entire community. To best understand the current level of service and the condition of the entire existing park system and recreation assets, the following steps were completed:

1. Detailed Inventory of each Park / Program
2. Conditional Assessment and Classification

First adopted by the National Recreation and Park Association in 1996, this "systems" level approach and the resulting park classifications allows communities to comparatively assess the current range of recreation and open space opportunities, their intrinsic qualities, guide operations and maintenance; and direct acquisitions, inform the design and development of additional facilities, and identify and respond to expected Level of Service (LOS).

INVENTORY & CLASSIFICATION METHODOLOGY

The following inventory and assessment methodology was used on all identified park spaces either owned and/or maintained by the City of Quincy. While park areas developed by private entities and public or private schools are included on the overall City Park map, they were not part of the assessment procedure. Ultimately, it is the City's decision to determine if these assets are included in the community's desired level-of-service. Many communities include these additional elements, including more regional facilities that are within and/or adjacent to city boundaries, to ensure that public dollars are being used wisely. Refer back to the project goals & objectives for more information on shared facilities.

Each park space as visually inspected and inventoried and information was captured organized by the following sections:

- 1 **Inventory**
 - 1.1 Park Location (Information)
 - 1.2 Inventory of Park Amenities
 - 1.3 Park Classification
- 2 **Park Assessment**
 - 2.1 Overall Condition / Rating
 - 2.2 Structures
 - 2.2.1 Centers (Large Multi-Structures)
 - 2.2.2 Restrooms
 - 2.2.3 Misc (Parking, Maintenance, Booths)
 - 2.3 Play Fields / Courts
 - 2.4 Play Equipment
 - 2.5 Landscape / Open Space
 - 2.6 Signage / Wayfinding / Art
 - 2.7 Miscellaneous (Other)

ASSESSMENT RATING SYSTEM

The field inventory and assessment processes ranked the condition of each park element, each graded on a simple sliding scale of 1 to 5 from poor to excellent condition. Individual

- Overall Condition / Cleanliness
- Condition of Hardscapes
- Missing or Damaged Infrastructure
- Indication of Drainage Issues
- Condition of Pathways
- Integrity of Structures

- **Structural Posts & Members**

Wood posts are surveyed because they are especially susceptible to wood rot and may need replacement with structures utilizing metal posts.

- **Play Equipment**

Accessibility

Accessibility measures the degree to which the playground is usable by visitors who are physically disabled.

Safety/Clearances

Safety clearance assesses whether the playground exhibits minimum clearances and whether fall-protection surfacing is adequate

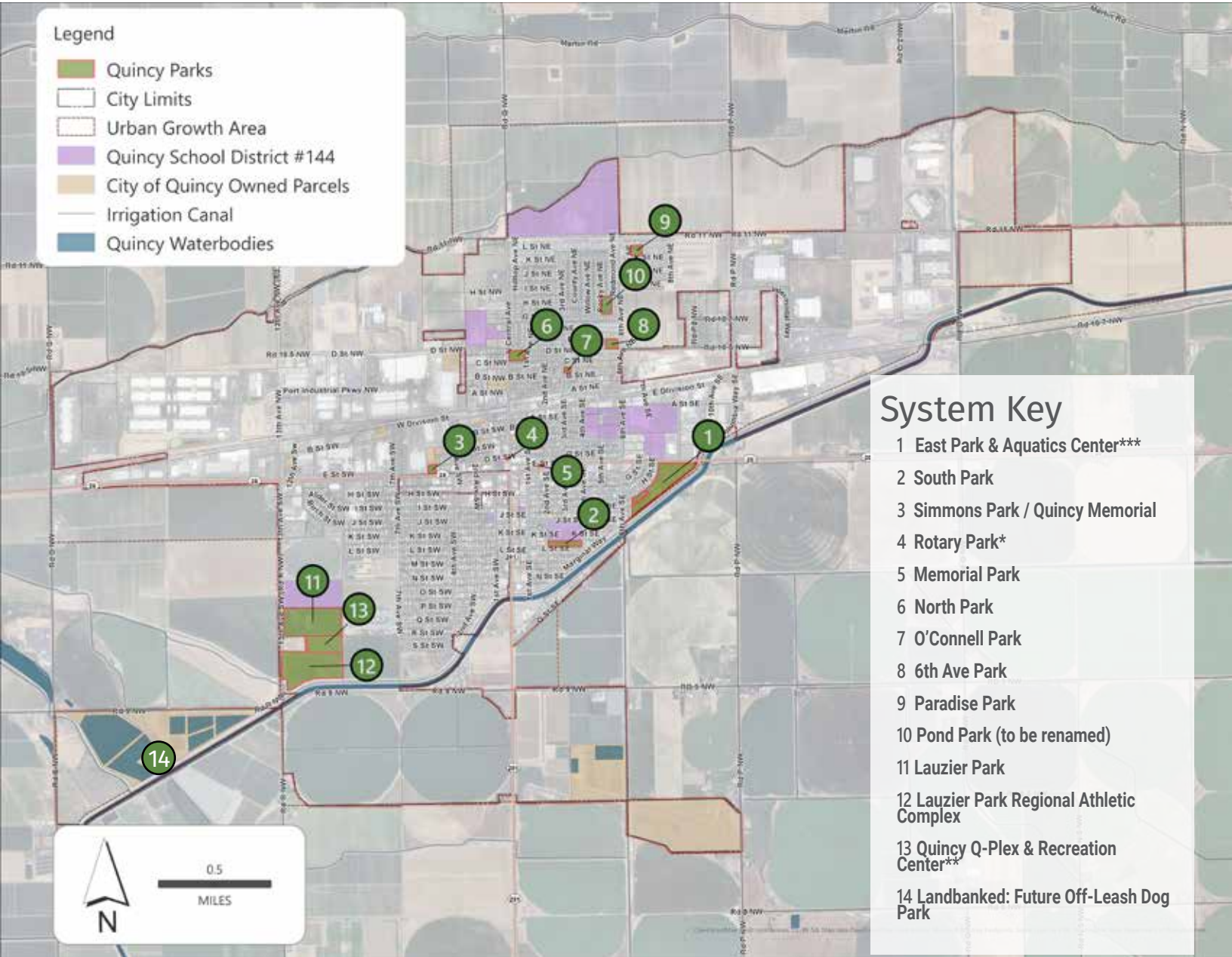
- Condition of Signage / Wayfinding
- Quantity / Quality of Parking
- Maintained Vegetation

ASSESSMENT RANKING SCALE

Based on the evaluations of all the individual elements, an overall assessment for each park was calculated by averaging the individual rankings. "0" ratings were ignored.

Assessment Rankings	
Ranking (High to Low)	Description
0	n/a - Not Present
1	Major liability and structural failures present and imminent. Needs to be closed.
2	Condition is poor with major structural, cosmetic, maintenance, and liability issues observed.
3	Condition is moderate with some major cosmetic or maintenance issues that create minor liability concerns.
4	Condition is very nice with only minor cosmetic or maintenance issues observed.
5	Perfect condition with a long life cycle and no risk or liability issues.

PARK SYSTEM MAP



Note: School District #144 properties are identified in light purple and are included as many have outdoor recreation facilities that are sometimes used by the public during off-hours.

* Rotary Park is a civic commercial plaza space maintained by the City of Quincy but is not a City owned property.

** Quincy Q-Plex is a new Proposed Facility still under development. See CIP Section of this report.

*** Aquatics Center area of East Park is also being redeveloped.

PARK & RECREATION INVENTORY & ASSESSMENT MATRIX

The following matrix is a complete inventory of all

parks and recreation components at each park across the entire system. Full detail can be reviewed in the Appendices. Note that #8, 6th Ave Park, is currently in design and development but is not fully implemented as of the published date of this report.

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11, 12, 13
			East Park 724 F St SE	South Park 301 L St SE	Simmons Park / Quincy Memorial 415 F St SW	Rotary Plaza Corner of D St SW & central Ave S	Memorial Park 119 F St SE	North Park 7 C St NE	O'Connell Park Corner of 3rd Ave NE & B St NE	6th Ave Park Corner of E St NE & 6th St NE	Paradise Park 1108 7th Ave NE,	Pond Park (to be renamed)	Lauzier Park 1600 13th Ave S
Size (acres)			14.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	20.5 + 29.8
Status			Developed	Developed	Developed	Developed	Developed	Developed	Developed	In Development*	Developed	Developed	Developed
Classification			Community Park	Neighborhood Park	Special Facility / Neighborhood Park	Special Facility	Special Facility	Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park*	Neighborhood Park	Nature / Passive Open Space	Community Park
Assessment Grade			2.5	1.9	3.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.4		4.8	4.9	3.3
Inventory		Totals											
Sports Fields													
Baseball (Youth)	2			2									2
Baseball (Adult)	1	1											
Softball	0												2
Soccer/Football/Lax	0												3
Open Fields	6	1			2			1		1		1	1
Sports Courts													
Basketball (Full)	1							1					1
Basketball (Half)	6	3						2		1			
Tennis	0												4
Pickleball	0												2
General Ball Courts	0												1
Play Equipment													
Tot Lot	4	1			1			1		1			1
Big Toys	9	2			1			2	2	1	1		1
See Saw	1	1											
Swings	5	2							1	1	1		
Merry-go-round	2	1								1			
Misc / Specialty													
Horseshoe Pits	1	1											
Fitness Course	0												1
BMX Course	1	1											
Skatepark	1	1											
Pool	1	1											
Splash Pad	2	1								1			
Water Feature	1					1							
Flag Poles	3						3						
Passive													
Walking Paths	2	1									1		1
Picnic Tables	29	16			6	1		1	2		3		8
Benches	19				4	2	4	3	2		4		8
BarBQ Grills	7	6						1					4
Dog Waste Stations	3	3											2
Trash/Recycle	14	5	1			1		4	2		1		4
Structures													
Rec/Community Center													
Aquatics Center	1	1											
Restrooms	6	3	1		1					1			1
Picnic Shelters	6	5						1					4
Misc Structures	2		1							1			
Amphitheater	0												1
Vegetation													
Trees / Shade		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ornamental / Gardens	1				1								
Signage / Wayfinding	21	3			4	3	6	2	1	1	1		2
Parking	278	210	Street		52	Street	Street	Street	Street	16	Street		100

Public Involvement



Public Involvement Plan

INTRODUCTION

The successful implementation of Quincy's parks system ultimately relied on listening to the needs, demands, and ideas the community had. Knowing that *the people who show up get to make the decisions*, it was imperative that a successful public involvement process be implemented.

The Parks Plan process ran concurrently with the City's Non-Motorized Trail Planning effort, so public engagement was strategically coordinated both projects under one process. The intention behind a coordinated outreach process was to minimize survey fatigue and because parks and trails are synonymous with each other. Two separate processes would have confused the residents with lines blurred where their comments and energy should best go. Ultimately, the combination outreach captured a very consistent quality of life profile of the City. In its most simplified form, residents were asked two series of questions:

- 1) Describe how you feel about your community's parks and how do you get to them?
- 2) What are the specific improvements and ideas you have for each of your parks spaces and connections?

Due to Covid-19, all public engagement was held virtually utilizing custom-built online surveys and interactive map-based interfaces.

Needs Assessment Survey Summary

SURVEY DETAILS

To gather public feedback on the parks plan, an online survey created in Survey Gizmo was sent out to the public and was available for three weeks from July 29 through August 19, 2020. The survey was posted on Facebook, and boosts were used to advertise the survey within a ten-mile radius of Quincy's center. The survey was also sent out to various groups in emails directly from the city. Additionally, links and QR codes were printed on flyers that were placed around town.

PARTICIPATION

A total of 484 people took the first online survey, and about two-thirds of respondents answered every question.



1 ONLINE SURVEY

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO SEE IN QUINCY'S PARKS? FOLLOW THE LINK BELOW TO LET US KNOW!

¿Qué quieres ver en los parques de Quincy? siga el enlace a continuación para informarnos!

City of Quincy

MASTER PARKS PLAN

PLAN MAESTRO DE PARQUES

We need your input! Check out the following opportunities to provide feedback and help guide planning efforts for the Master Parks Plan.

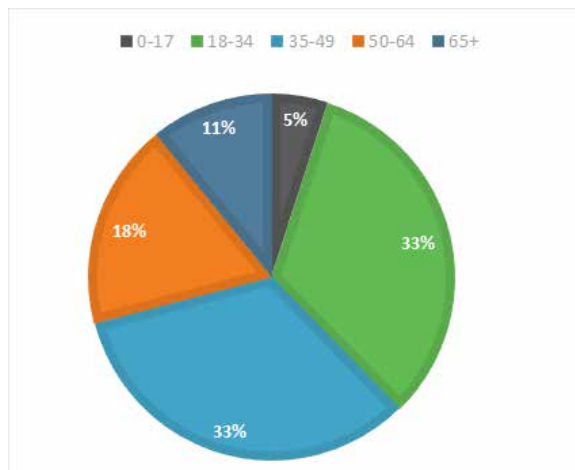
¡Necesitamos su aporte! Consulte las siguientes oportunidades para proporcionar comentarios y guiar los esfuerzos de planificación para el Plan Maestro de Parques.

Quadrant	Population	Population % of Total	Surveys	Survey % of Total	% population response
Northeast	2737	31.4%	105	26.9%	3.8%
Northwest	334	3.8%	14	3.6%	4.2%
Southeast	2412	27.6%	46	11.8%	1.9%
Southwest	3242	37.2%	133	34.1%	4.1%
Outside Quincy			92	23.6%	
Total	8725	100.00%	390	100.00%	3.4%

DEMOGRAPHICS

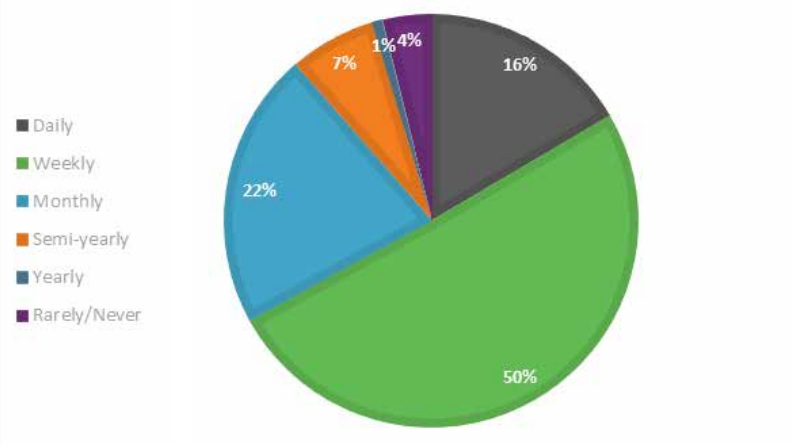
Geographic location of respondents

Respondents were asked which quadrant of town they lived in based on the dividing streets for NE, NW, SE, and SW, or outside the city's urban growth area. The population in each quadrant was estimated using data enrichment from ArcGIS Online. In total, 3.4% of the estimated population living within the city's boundaries took the survey. Based on their respective populations, the highest response rates came from the northwest and southwest parts of town, each engaging just over 4% of the population. The northeast part of town also had a solid showing of 3.8%. However, only 1.9% of residents in the southeast part of town took the survey. Future efforts should consider better efforts to reach the populations living in the southeast part of town. Almost one-quarter of respondents said they lived outside of Quincy.



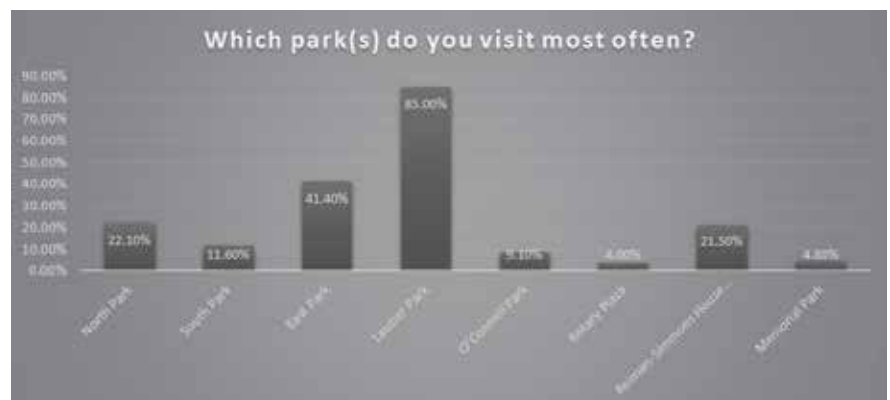
Ages of respondents

The survey also asked about the ages of respondents. Two-thirds of respondents were aged 18-49, and the smallest response rate was from respondents under the age of 18.



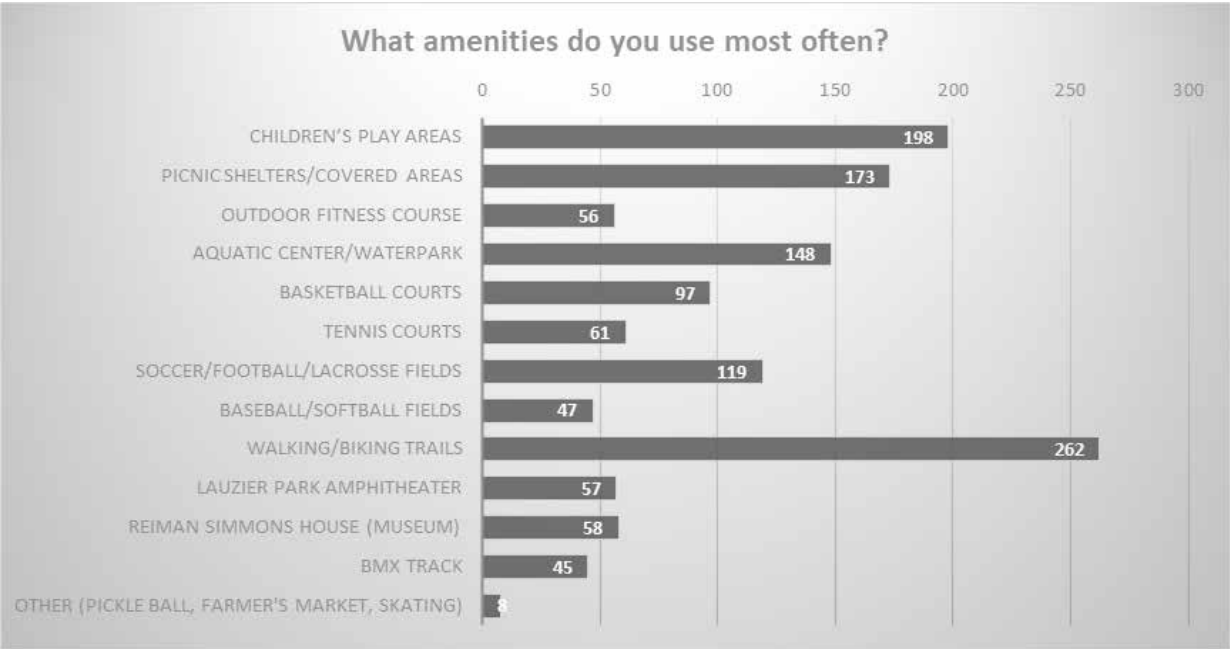
Frequency of Use

Quincy residents use parks and recreational facilities very regularly, with most respondents saying they use parks either daily or weekly.



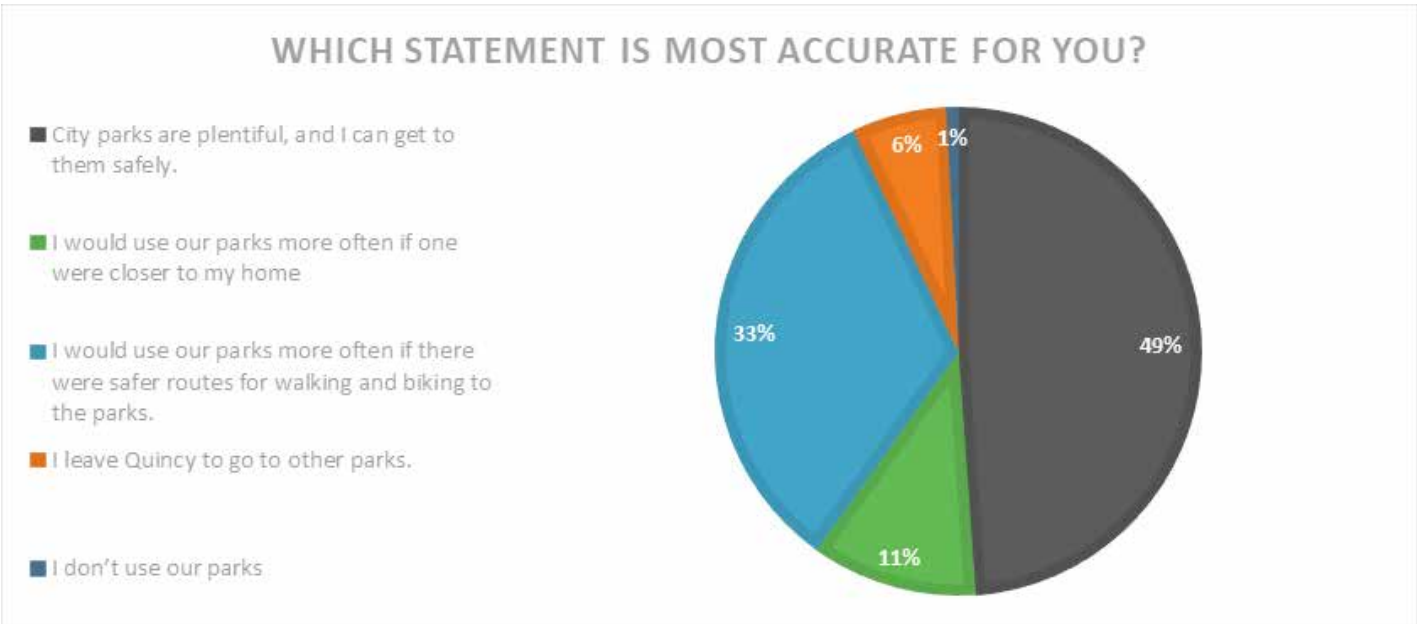
Most visited parks

Lauzier Park is by far the most visited park among survey respondents. East Park, North Park, and the Reiman-Simmons House Museum & Park are also among the more frequented parks.



Most Popular Amenities

Trails, playgrounds, sheltered areas, and the waterpark are the most popular park amenities.



Park Sentiment

Almost half of respondents were generally satisfied with the current provision of parks in Quincy, but the other half see room for improvement either in locating new parks, improving access to existing parks, or making Quincy parks more desirable so fewer people leave the city to use other city's parks.

PARK NEEDS

The survey asked what the respondents thought the greatest needs are for Quincy's parks. The results below shows these needs within 13 general categories, as described below.

Category	Description
Indoor Recreation	Community center, swimming, gym, etc.
Outdoor Aquatics	Updated waterpark, pools, splash pads
Access	More parks, better locations, pocket parks, etc.
Sports Fields/Courts	Soccer, baseball, tennis, basketball, volleyball, pickleball, etc.)
Playgrounds/Youth Services	Play areas, playgrounds, youth services and youth programs/camps
Run/Bike/Walk Trail	Trails separated from the roadway specifically for walking/running and biking
Shelter	Picnic areas, trees for shade, gathering spaces
Support & Maintenance	Bathrooms, parking, drinking fountains, cleaning, maintenance, etc.
Pump Track	A new pump track based is in the works
Dog Park	The city is exploring locating a dog park

Category	Description
Natural Area/Open Space	Undisturbed areas or manicured areas specifically for natural habitats
Programs/Services	Adult sports leagues, recreational classes, etc.
Specialty	Disc golf, horse riding area, motocross, disability-enabled areas, food kiosks, skate park, etc.

Trails, support & maintenance services, aquatic facilities, and indoor recreation facilities are in high demand among Quincy residents, all earning well over 100 votes each. Other significant needs include improved shelter, playgrounds, a dog park, and more programs & services.

Trails

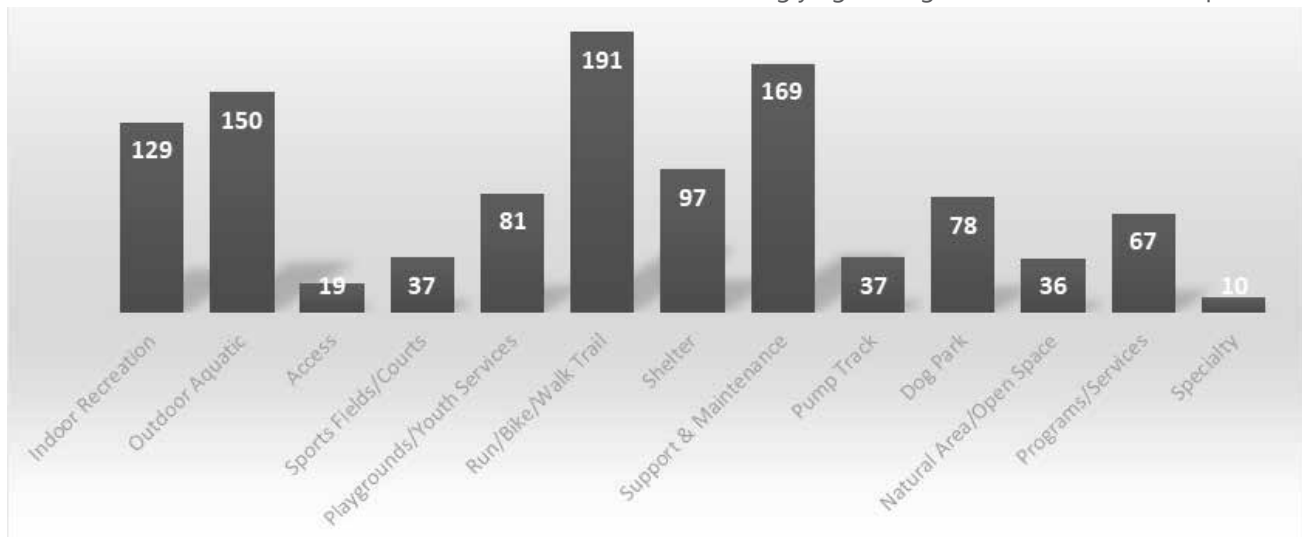
Based on the survey results, Quincy residents want to see an improved system of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure throughout their city. According to the survey, the most important features of this network would be connectivity to destinations, longer stretches of trails for recreation, and safety on these trails including good lighting, safe street crossings, and separation from vehicle traffic.

Reasons for using non-motorized facilities

Respondents said they would mainly use the improved network for recreation/exercise, to access city parks, and for social purposes, while getting to school, commuting to work, and going shopping were less frequently cited as reasons to use the network.

Types of facilities desired

When asked about what type of infrastructure they wanted to see in Quincy, survey respondents overwhelmingly supported more walking and biking trails with 97% of respondents selecting 'agree' or 'strongly agree'. Signalized crosswalks and protected



sidewalks were also supported by a large majority of respondents. Support for protected bike lanes and on-street bike lanes was significant, but not by a lot, and support for bicycle boulevards was low. The responses to this question revealed that the most important aspects of a non-motorized network to Quincy residents are:

- More trails: the support for trails was overwhelming, not only in this question, but in comments throughout the survey.
- Improved crossings: the overwhelming support for signalized crosswalks, and comments throughout the survey, reveal that street crossings remain an issue in Quincy, and better crossings are desired by residents.
- Separation from vehicle traffic: The support for protected sidewalks, walk/bike trails, and the lack of support for bike lanes and bicycle boulevards, reveal that Quincy residents want the non-motorized network to be physically



A) On-street bike lane



B) Protected sidewalk



C) Bicycle Boulevard



D) Protected Bike Lane



E) Signalized Crosswalk



F) Walk/Bike Trail



separated from vehicle traffic. Having some physical barrier between cyclists/pedestrians and cars provides for a much safer and more enjoyable network to get around the city.

Additional background information, survey detail, and summary analysis for non-motorized facilities can be found in the 2021 City of Quincy Non-Motorized Trail Plan.

PROJECT VISIONING WORKSHOP

The Maptionnaire survey was conducted for the purpose of gathering public feedback on both the Quincy Master Parks Plan and the Quincy Non-motorized Trail Plan. Public engagement for both of these plans was virtual due to the Covid-19 pandemic, thus what originally would have been an in-person event, the second public outreach event for both plans was converted into this Maptionnaire quiz.

The survey link was posted on social media and sent out via email. The survey was boosted twice on Facebook to reach a 10-mile radius from Quincy's center, and the City of Quincy distributed the survey link to multiple e-mail groups. The survey was live from October 1 through

October 19, 2020. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish.

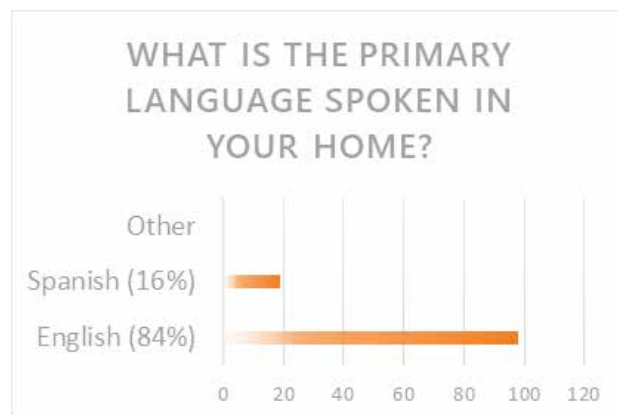
155 people responded to the survey. Fewer people responded to this survey than the first survey, but that was expected due to the more complex and involved nature of the Maptionnaire platform. The survey did, however, provide meaningful and impactful feedback.

The results of this survey guided plan development by identifying specific needs and desires of the community. Respondents identified routes to be added or changed from the proposed network, and they also identified crossing points that need to be addressed and improved.

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS PRIMARY LANGUAGE

Respondents were asked what the primary language spoken in their home is. According to census estimates, about 18% of households in Quincy are "limited English speaking" households, meaning all household members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

About 16% of respondents to this survey select Spanish as the primary language spoken in their home. While this is not an exact measurement of a limited English-speaking household, it does indicate that this survey relatively represents the diversity of the population of Quincy.



WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Respondents were asked which quadrant of town they lived in based on the city's designation for dividing streets into NE, NW, SE, and SW, or outside the city's urban growth area. The population in each quadrant was estimated using data enrichment from ArcGIS Online to compare how representative the survey was

(for each part of town) of the entire city. Table 1 shows that the geographic distribution of survey respondents is fairly representative of the city, with a slight over-representation of the northeast and northwest quadrants, and a slight under-representation of the southeast and southwest quadrants, though all were within a generally similar range.

Additionally, 28 respondents (24%) said they lived outside the city, adding representation for those who live outside the city yet use the city’s services, parks, roads, and trails.

PARK SPECIFIC RESULTS

The following series of lists identifies desired elements noted by survey participants at each park, sorted by amenity type.

1 - EAST PARK



Figure # East Park Pinpoints

Support Amenities

- ◆ More bathrooms (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Water bottle filling stations throughout the park (1 pinpoint)

Sports Fields/Courts

- ◆ Volleyball courts (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Soccer fields (1 pinpoint)

Aquatic Facilities

- ◆ Public pool (10 pinpoints)

“I would like to see more large shade umbrellas on the lawn at the pool.”

Indoor Facilities

- ◆ Indoor Pool (7 pinpoints)
- ◆ Rec Center (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Exercise Classes (7 pinpoints)
- ◆ Basketball Courts (4 pinpoints)
- ◆ Racquetball courts (5 pinpoints)

- ◆ Gym (8 pinpoints)

Pump Track

- ◆ Pump Track (6 pinpoints - 4 Beginner, 2 Intermediate) (respondents could select multiple options)

Note: The Lauzier Park results also included additional comments for the desired skill level for the pump track

“A beginner only pump track will not benefit our community long term. Mountain biking is becoming more popular among our youth, and a good pump track will help improve the skills and confidence necessary to hit a real mountain bike trail.”

Playgrounds

Merry-go-round / Updated play areas (4 pinpoints)

“This exact playground has been here most of my life I would like to see it updated before I die”

Other

- ◆ Dog park (7 pinpoints)
- ◆ Disc golf (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Skate park (3 pinpoints)

• “I have been living in Quincy for the better part of 30 years this exact dirt skate park has been here since. I would really like to see it updated. The initial ramp is all busted up. I’ve cut my knees and busted my ankles several times over the last 30 years on that ramp.”

2 - South Park

Support Amenities

- ◆ Picnic Shelters/Shade (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ More bathrooms (3 pinpoints)
- ◆ More cleaning/maintenance (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Water bottle filling stations (1 pinpoint)

Sports Fields/Courts

- ◆ Soccer fields (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Volleyball courts (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Baseball/softball fields (1 pinpoint)

Pump Track

- ◆ 1 pinpoint
- ◆ 1 Beginner, 1 Intermediate (respondents could select multiple options)

3 - LAUZIER PARK

Support Amenities

- ◆ More bathrooms (4 pinpoints)
- ◆ Better lighting (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ More shade trees (5 pinpoints)
- ◆ Water bottle filling stations throughout (1 pinpoint)

“Tree shade would be nice when watching soccer games, or out for a picnic.”

Sports fields/courts

- ◆ Football/lacrosse fields (3 pinpoints)
- ◆ Soccer fields (4 pinpoints)
- ◆ Baseball/softball fields (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Tennis Courts (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Pickleball Courts (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Basketball Courts (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Volleyball Courts (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Other (1 pinpoint)

“Lighting for soccer fields”

Aquatic Facilities

- ◆ Splash pad (9 pinpoints)
- ◆ Public pool (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Waterpark (1 pinpoint)

Indoor Facilities

- ◆ Indoor pool (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Gym (4 pinpoints)

- ◆ Exercise classes (3 pinpoints)
- ◆ Basketball Courts (3 pinpoints)
- ◆ Racquetball courts (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Indoor soccer (5 pinpoints)

BMX Track

- ◆ Bike track (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Pump Track (6 pinpoints) - 3 Beginner, 5 Intermediate, 5 Advanced (respondents could select multiple options)

Playground

“There are great playground features here, but no baby/toddler safe swings anywhere in town. Our little ones would appreciate some swings!”

Other

- ◆ Dog park (5 pinpoints)
- ◆ Disc golf (1 pinpoint)

4 - Reimann/Simmons House/Quincy Valley Museum Park

Support Amenities

- ◆ Water bottle filling stations (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Better lighting (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Picnic shelters/shade (1 pinpoint)

Playgrounds

“Pioneer themed playground with a riding track around it and picnic area”

7 - North Park

Support Amenities

- ◆ Better lighting (3 pinpoints)
- ◆ More bathrooms (4 pinpoints)
- ◆ Picnic shelters/shade (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ More cleaning/maintenance (2 pinpoints)
- ◆ Water bottle filling stations (1 pinpoint)

Sports Fields/Courts

- ◆ Volleyball courts (1 pinpoint)
- ◆ Tennis courts (2 pinpoints)

Aquatic Facilities

- ◆ Splash pad (3 pinpoints)

Pump Track

- ♦ 3 pinpoints
- ♦ 2 Beginner, 1 Intermediate, 2 Advanced (respondents could select multiple options)

Playgrounds

“As this side of town continues to grow, children need safe places to play, where families can walk or bike from their homes easily. These parks are small and run down and could use a thorough renovation.”

8 - O’Connell Park

Support Amenities

- ♦ Better lighting (1 pinpoint)
- ♦ Picnic Shelters/shade (1 pinpoint)
- ♦ More cleaning/maintenance (1 pinpoint)
- ♦ Water bottle filling station (1 pinpoint)

Sports Fields/Courts

- ♦ Soccer fields (1 pinpoint)
- ♦ Basketball courts (1 pinpoint)

Aquatic Facilities

- ♦ Splash pad (2 pinpoints)

Pump Track

- ♦ 1 pinpoint
- ♦ 1 Beginner, 1 Intermediate (respondents could select multiple options)

Playground

“Swings would be nice!”

9 - Future Dog Park

This future park had only three total pinpoints, two for a dog park, and one comment for trees, as indicated below.

- Dog park (2 pinpoints)

• “Trees Trees, and Trees please!”

DESIRED AMENITIES

The following sections analyze overall need for different park amenities citywide. Heatmaps for each amenity type is shown to indicate where the most points were placed, and a separate table and chart are provided to indicate the need for each type of amenity on a citywide basis.

Support Amenities

Respondents indicated a strong need for better lighting, more shade, and more bathrooms throughout the park system. More parking had the least number of responses.

Support Amenities	Count
♦ More parking	7
♦ Picnic Shelters/Shade	14
♦ More Cleaning/Maintenance	15
♦ Other	17
♦ More bathrooms	20
♦ Better lighting	22

Sports Fields/Courts

Respondents indicated a strong desire for soccer fields. Volleyball and basketball courts were also greater needs, while pickleball courts were the lowest need.

Sports fields/courts	Count
♦ Pickleball Courts	4
♦ Football/Lacrosse Fields	5
♦ Tennis Courts	5
♦ Baseball/Softball Fields	6
♦ Basketball Courts	8
♦ Volleyball Courts	8
♦ Soccer Fields	15

Pump Track

Respondents placed pump track pinpoints all over the map. Table 4 below shows the points that were located in existing parks. Lauzier Park and East Park were tied for the most common location for locating a pump track.

Park	Count
♦ Lauzier Park	6
♦ East Park	6
♦ South Park	1
♦ O’Connell Park	1
♦ North Park	3

Pump Track Skill Level

Respondents indicated the strongest desire for an intermediate level pump track, though responses for beginner and advanced pump tracks were not far behind.

Aquatic Facilities

Respondents indicated a strong desire for a splash pad somewhere in the city, with Lauzier Park being the most cited location. Respondents were in favor of keeping the public pool in East Park, while updating the pool was the

Aquatic facilities	Count
♦ Waterpark	9
♦ Public pool	13
♦ Splash pad	20

Indoor Facilities

Respondents favored an indoor gym more than any other indoor feature. Exercise classes and an indoor pool were also popular choices, while 9 people who selected the 'other' option requested a place to play indoor soccer.

Indoor facilities	Count
♦ Other	7
♦ Racquetball courts	10
♦ Basketball courts	12
♦ Indoor pool	15
♦ Exercise Classes	14
♦ Gym	19

Playgrounds

The playgrounds button did not offer any further details, but the most common locations selected for new or updated playgrounds were in East Park, North Park, and O'Connell Park.

All Draw Button Responses

An analysis of all the park-related draw buttons reveals that support amenities were the top requested park feature, with 54 responses correlating with that button.

Sports fields/courts were the second most requested, followed by aquatic facilities.

Less popular features were indoor facilities, playgrounds, and a pump track.

Draw Button Responses	Count	%
♦ Pump Track	21	11%
♦ Playground	25	13%

♦ Indoor facilities	27	14%
♦ Aquatic facilities	34	17%
♦ Sports fields/courts	37	19%
♦ Support Amenities	54	27%
♦ Total	198	100%

Parks District Survey

SURVEY DETAILS

As the community's demands and needs was being clarified during the engagement process, several potential large capital intensive and long-term operational & maintenance projects were identified, specifically a new Aquatics Center and a Indoor Recreation Center. Given the fiscal burden of these kinds of facilities, especially for a community the size of Quincy that relies primarily on its own budgets and possibly grants to fund capital improvements, other financing and operational mechanisms were explored.

In 2023, Points Consulting, in collaboration with Nexus Planning Services, conducted a survey for the city of Quincy, Washington to determine support for the formation of a Regional Parks District among Quincy residents, as well as the proposed construction of a new sports and aquatic complex. The survey was distributed to the Quincy area in both Spanish and English, and was taken by almost 12% of the adult population of the city. Survey outreach employed a variety of distribution methods, including:

- a text-based surveying tool, Public Input.com, to reach residents via cell-phone
- radio, social media, and newspaper ads
- on-site presence at key community events to propagate flyers and survey awareness throughout the City

The survey not only served to inform city leaders on public perception of the proposition, but also provided more information to the public about the project. The proposition passed after being put to a vote November 7, 2023. As of the writing of this plan the formation of a Parks District Board is underway as the City move forwards with the next steps to executing the park's district formation - ultimately leading towards the construction of and long-term operation & maintenance of the new Aquatics Center and the Q-Plex.

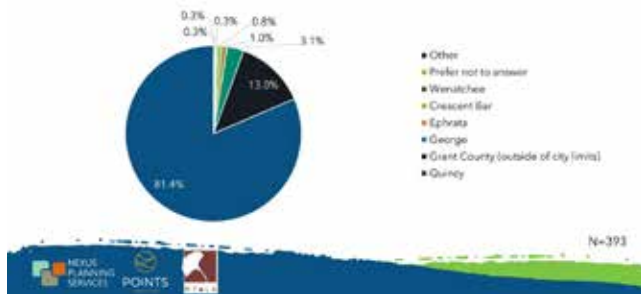
SURVEY BACKGROUND

Following the relaxed environment post-pandemic and to assess public interest and demand for a possible metropolitan parks district, a Parks Facilities Improvements Survey was developed, running from mid-July of 2023 through the end of September. Participation totaled 896 responses of which, based on 18+ population) equaled just about 1% of the total County population, but almost a full 12% of the City of Quincy's population.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The following questions were asked:

Where do you reside (Total respondents)?



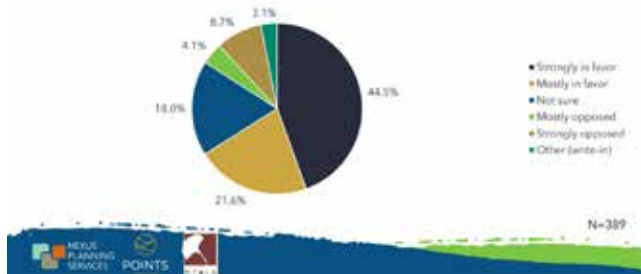
Respondent Locations by Zip Code

- The heat map shows survey respondents by zip code in the greater Quincy area
- Respondents were verified to be residents of the area (slide 23)
- Area could represent geographic location at the time of taking the survey or a VPN location.



Support for QVRPD Proposition 1

What is your support for this measure?

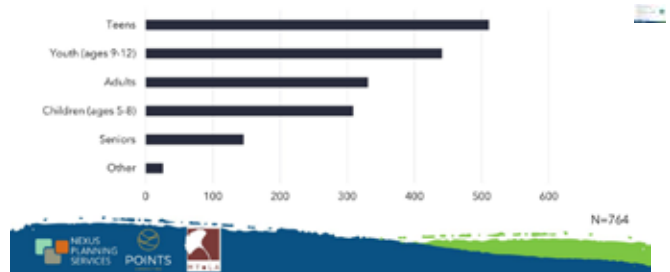


Willingness to Pay

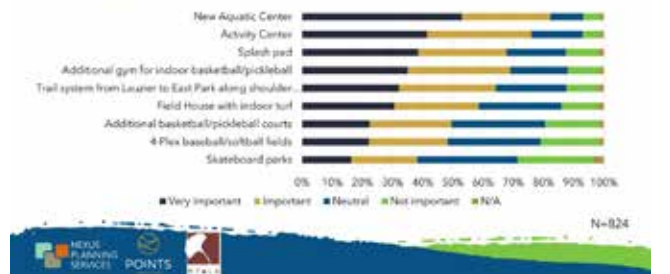
Please indicate your willingness to pay annual property tax to support the construction and maintenance of these facilities



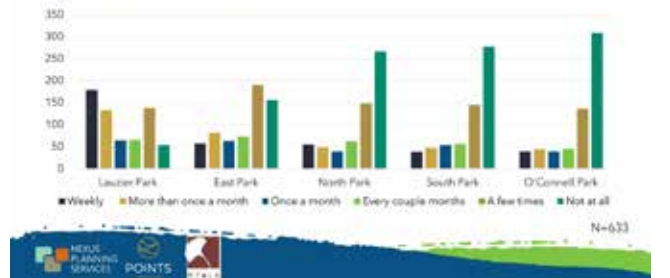
Which age groups would you like to see more programs for? [select all that apply]



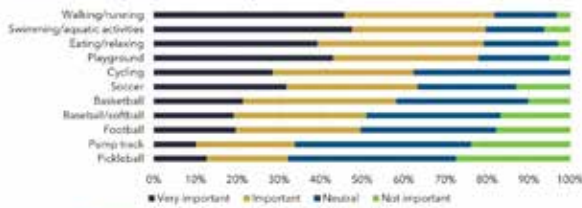
Prioritize these potential new park facilities in order of their importance to you



How frequently have you visited Quincy parks in the past 12 months?

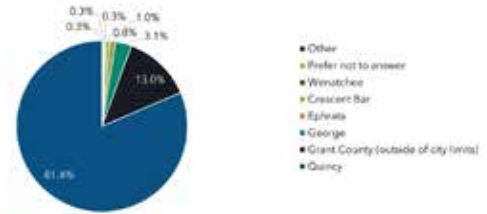


Prioritize these Quincy parks activities in order of their importance to you



N=614

Where do you reside?

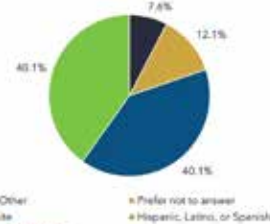


N=393

Importance of Quincy parks activities by groups

- Those who visited Quincy parks more than once a month, **Parks Superfans**, were most highly correlated with ranking **any activity** as **Important** or **Very Important**
- Respondents who reported being **Hispanic** and **Parks Superfans** were most highly correlated with ranking **Soccer** as **Important** or **Very Important**, compared to others
- Parks Superfans** were most highly correlated with ranking **Walking/running**, **Playground**, and **Swimming/aquatics** as **Important** or **Very Important**, compared to others
- Younger** respondents were more highly correlated with ranking **Cycling** and **Walking/running** as **Important** or **Very Important**, compared to other activities
- Older** respondents were more highly correlated with ranking **Pickleball** as **Important** or **Very Important**, compared to other activities

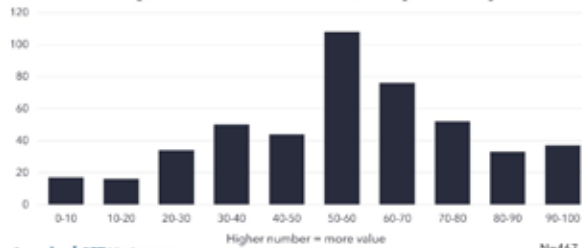
Respondent Race/Ethnicity



- The survey was provided in both English and Spanish
- Press releases and social media posts were also released in both languages
- Additionally, the team reached out to local Spanish-speaking organizations for to assist in survey distribution

N=354

How would you rate the value Quincy Parks provide?



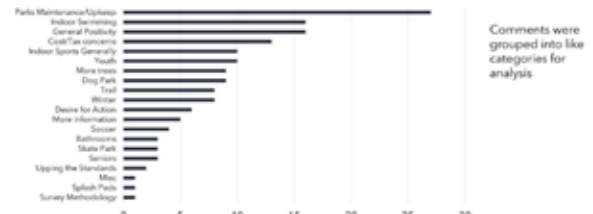
N=467

What is your age?



N=391

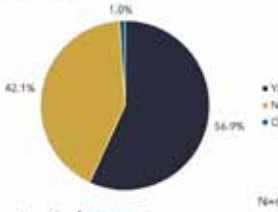
Do you have any additional comments regarding Quincy parks?



N=202

Household Income

Are you the primary income-earner for your household?



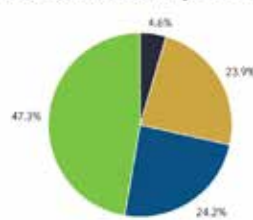
N=582

What is your annual household income?



N=376

How many persons reside in your household?

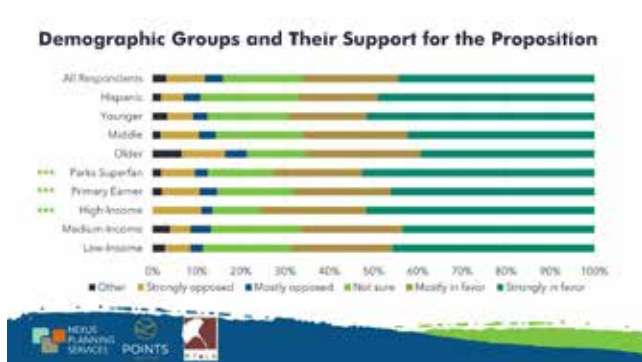


N=351

RESULTS BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP

Two additional questions were asked to help determine support for the eventual proposition. In order to ascertain the best results and better predict the likelihood of voting results, the demographics were refined according to the following criteria for refining demographics, e.g., age group, and income power.

- ♦ Younger: Under 36 Years old
- ♦ Middle - 36-55 Years old
- ♦ Older: 56+ years old
- ♦ Parks "Superfan": Visits Quincy's parks multiple times per month.
- ♦ High-income: over \$100,000
- ♦ Medium-Income: \$35,000-\$100,000
- ♦ Low-Income: under \$35,000



Demand & Needs Analysis



A Community's Desired Quality of Life

A demand and need evaluation is the investigation and measurement of how well the parks and recreation system meets the needs of the community – how people like to spend their recreation time, what types of activities they choose to pursue, and how often they participate. During the evolution of this planning process, it was determined that typical quantitative metrics derived from National Parks & Recreation Association (NRPA) databases did not capture Quincy's desired quality of life. In addition to understanding emerging national and regional trends, a more qualitative approach based on the findings from the public involvement phase would be the best way to establish an appropriate level of service (LOS) standard for the City of Quincy.

National Trends

Pickleball and Padel

Pickleball has continued to grow as one of the most popular recreational activities nationwide and shows no signs of slowing down. This fun and accessible sport has exploded in popularity, with over 36.5 million people across the country now counting themselves as players, according to the 2023 Association of Pickleball Players (APP) Tour report. The reasons for this surge are clear: pickleball is easy to learn, doesn't require a ton of expensive equipment, and caters to a wide range of ages and abilities. This broad appeal is fueling the sport's growth, with an average of 130 new pickleball courts opening their doors nationwide every month. Industry experts predict this trend will continue, with projections estimating a staggering 40 million players by 2030. That translates to an annual growth rate exceeding 11.5%, showing no signs of slowing down anytime soon.

Similar to pickleball, Padel is a racket sport of Mexican origin gaining popularity across the United States. This game is a cross between tennis, racquetball, and squash. It's currently estimated that Padel has over 100,000 players in the United States, and the number of courts has more than doubled in the last two years, expecting to grow to 30,000 courts by 2030. It is expected that the sport will grow substantially in communities with a high Hispanic population, including Quincy.

Off-Leash Areas / Dog Parks

A surge in pet ownership ensued in the wake of the 2020 global pandemic. Larger dog parks have become destination facilities that both residents and visitors seek out and are willing to travel to. Furthermore, according to the Trust for Public Land, the development of dog parks has grown by over 40% in the past 15 years. NRPA data show that 68% of agencies have a dog park and 60% of households own a dog.

Trails

Trails, both within parks and connecting parks, schools, shops, and destinations are generally the top demand seen across the country. Providing trail connections between these popular destinations enhances a community's walkability and encourages active lifestyles. Trail usage has seen a significant uptick in recent years, with data suggesting a surge starting in 2020. Recent studies by both American Trails report increases ranging from 79% to 171% and can be attributed to several factors, especially as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. With access to traditional forms of exercise and leisure activities significantly impacted due to closures and safety concerns, many people turned to outdoor recreation, including hiking and other trail-based activities as safe and accessible options. This trend has continued post-pandemic, with increased trail use likely due, in part, to the population continuing to seek alternative ways to exercise and maintain mental well-being.

While some pandemic restrictions have eased, evidence from the National Parks Service and the Washington State SCORP (details illustrated in the figure on the next page) suggests a continued rise, or at least a steady hold, in trail use. This trend underscores the growing importance of well-maintained trail networks. This applies not just within parks themselves, but also in connecting parks and open spaces together. As demand for these outdoor spaces rises, so too does the need for additional supporting infrastructure to ensure their continued enjoyment by all.

Playground Trends

Modern playground design reflects a growing emphasis on inclusivity, fostering connections with nature, and catering to a wider range of users.

A key trend to note is the creation of inclusive playgrounds, ensuring accessibility for children with various abilities through features like ramps, sensory panels, and equipment that accommodates different

physical and cognitive needs.

Playgrounds are also increasingly designed to mimic natural environments, incorporating elements like logs, boulders, and water features. This reconnection with nature encourages open-ended and imaginative play.

The concept of multigenerational playgrounds is also gaining traction, offering adult fitness equipment and interactive features that promote intergenerational play within families and communities. Grant programs such as AARP's FitLot program is a great example.



Sensory play experiences are being actively integrated through musical instruments, textured panels, and fragrant plants. These elements stimulate different senses, enriching the play experience and catering to children with special needs.

While still emerging, some playgrounds are exploring seamless technology integration through augmented reality or interactive elements, adding a new layer to physical play.

Recognizing the limitations of shrinking green spaces in urban areas, there's a growing focus on "playgrounds within reach." This involves maximizing the play value of smaller spaces through multifunctional equipment, innovative design, and better integration with surrounding areas.

Overall, these trends highlight a shift towards playgrounds that are not just fun, but also inclusive, educational, and promote holistic development in children.

Electrification

As electric technology develops, maintenance equipment, vehicles, mowers, and other equipment used in parks and recreation are transitioning from gas powered resources to electric assets. This transition provides long-term cost savings, environmental benefits, and decreased noise. Additionally, parks and

trailheads should consider the addition of EV charging stations in parking lots, as the number of EV cars on the road continues to grow. Washington State has led this transition to electric vehicles, with over 18% of new cars sold in the first half of 2023 being fully electric or plug-in hybrids according to the Seattle Times. Vehicle chargers located at park facilities enable drivers to engage with park facilities while waiting for a full charge.

Climate Resiliency

The concept of electrification pertains to growing needs for climate resilience and the ways in which future park implementations can accommodate the increase of hotter days and nights, as well as the increase of storm and wildfire impacts. Parks create a great opportunity to address these goals through smart design and engineering. Parks and open space can mitigate urban heat islands, absorb flood and stormwater, and create fire breaks through green space and linear trail corridors. Climate change, stormwater/flooding implementations, and tree canopy coverage should be considered in future park renovations to increase resiliency.

Youth Sports

Participation in youth sports leagues has undergone a complex transformation in recent years. While traditional team sports remain popular, data suggests a decline in children (ages 6-12) consistently playing on teams. The Aspen Project reports a drop from 45% in 2008 to 38% in 2018, and the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) confirms this trend with a 6% decline in core participation (ages 6-17) between 2019 and 2022. This translates to roughly 1.2 million fewer participants. Several factors may contribute to this decline, including the financial burden of participation fees, equipment, and travel expenses, concerns about over-specialization leading to burnout, and time constraints due to competing academic and extracurricular demands.

This changing landscape has potential implications for the need for large regional sports facilities. While the decline in regular participation suggests a decreased demand for facilities solely focused on traditional team sports, total team sports participation (including those playing at least once a year) remained stable between 2019 and 2022, suggesting a potential shift towards less structured forms of sports involvement. Basketball continues to be the most popular sport, with nearly a quarter of youth (ages 6-17) participating at least once in 2022.

Multi-sport facilities catering to a wider range of activities and hosting tournaments or events attracting teams from a broader area are expected to see continued use. Well-designed facilities could also

become community hubs, offering recreational activities for all ages and potentially incorporating amenities like fitness centers or indoor walking tracks that would not be affected by inclement weather.

The future of youth sports will require adaptation in programs. Focusing on fun and inclusivity, offering flexible scheduling and shorter seasons, implementing strategies to reduce financial barriers, e.g. developing parks districts to help cover long-term operating & maintenance costs, and promoting foundational athletic skills applicable to various sports are all crucial considerations. By adapting to these trends, youth sports programs can ensure they continue to play a vital role in promoting physical activity, social development, and positive health outcomes for children.

Washington State Trends

WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION GUIDELINES

Washington State's Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) offers additional insights on how to enact level of service standards to guide parks and recreation planning.

The RCO level of service guidelines focus on a community's success in setting and meeting its recreation and open space goals and proposes that jurisdictions measure level of service based on several criteria, including distance, means of access, support of "muscle-powered" recreation, condition of facilities, sustainability, and public satisfaction.

Additionally, the RCO releases a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Programming (SCORP) document every five years, which includes survey results identifying

2023 Top 20 Outdoor Recreation Activities in Washington State*			
Activity	Activity Category	%	N
Walking or Using Mobility Device on Roads or Sidewalks	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	91%	5,390
Walking or Day Hiking or Using Mobility Device on Trails	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	90%	5,331
Wildlife and Nature Viewing	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	85%	4,812
Scenic Driving (Sightseeing)	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	85%	4,767
Hanging Out	Leisure Activities in Parks	70%	3,679
Picnic, Barbecue, or Cookout	Leisure Activities in Parks	68%	3,639
Community Garden or Farmers' Market	Leisure Activities in Parks	66%	3,556
Visting Outdoor Cultural or Historical Facility**	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	62%	3,413
Swimming in Natural Settings	Water-Based Activities	61%	3,374
Paddle Sports (Whitewater, Canoes, Kayaks, Stand-Up Paddle Boards, Rowing)	Water-Based Activities	52%	2,910
Outdoor Concert or Special Event	Leisure Activities in Parks	49%	2,602
Gathering or Collecting Anything in Nature	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	49%	2,635
Tent Camping (Developed Campground)	Camping Activities	44%	2,510
Backpacking	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	42%	2,349
Playground	Leisure Activities in Parks	41%	2,148
Tent Camping (Undeveloped Area)	Camping Activities	41%	2,247
Road Cycling	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	40%	2,240
Yard Games (Beanbag Toss, Horseshoes, etc.)	Leisure Activities in Parks	38%	1,966
Volunteering (Restoration Projects, Citizen Science, etc.)	Nature- and Culture-Based Activities	37%	1,984
Jogging or Running on Roads or Sidewalks	Trail- and Road-Based Activities	35%	1,944
Snowshoeing	Snow and Ice Activities	35%	1,821

* By Participation Rate - % of Population, N = Number of Responses

** Includes Attending Cultural Events

Source: [2023 WA RCO SCORP](#), page 41.

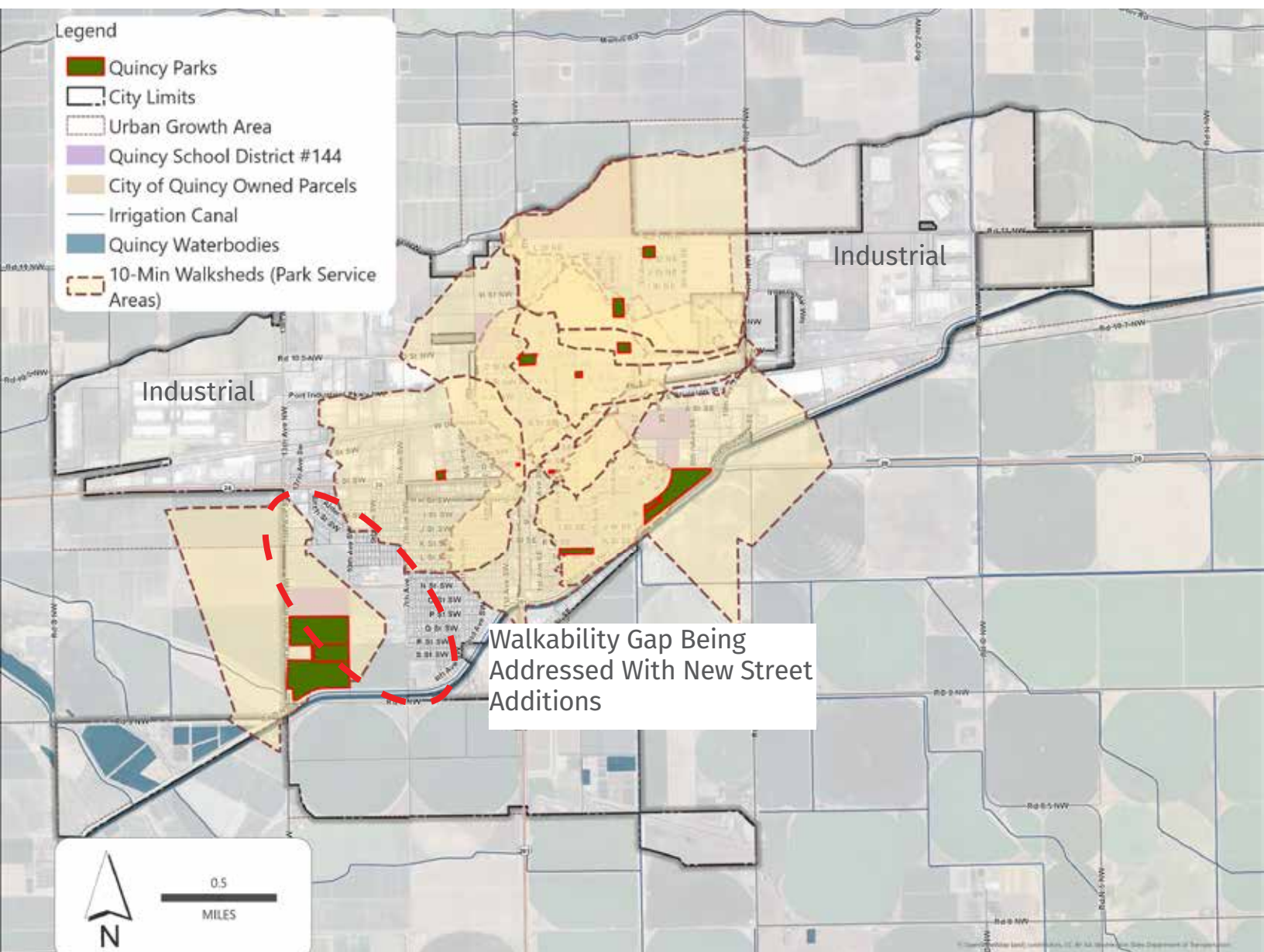
recreation demand and trends, both statewide and by region; the document was last updated in 2023 (see table below.) These survey results clarify broader recreation trends and understanding how the City's needs fit into a larger picture.

Notably, the SCORP survey identifies the activity with the highest participation rate, both regionally and statewide, as "walking in a park or trail setting" (82% statewide, 86% southwest region). This result holds true across all ages, genders, races, and incomes. Since the previous survey from RCO (2012), walking as a recreational activity has seen an increase in participation. Boating and swimming have also seen an increase in participation between 2012 and 2017; swimming is now a top 10 activity in the state. Other top 10 recreation activities in the state include nature activities (e.g., visiting rivers, streams, beaches; wildlife or nature viewing), attending an outdoor concert or event (e.g., farmer's markets, fairs, sporting events), and

day hiking. This PROS planning outreach results related to walking/hiking opportunities and nature-based activities are consistent with those identified in state surveys.

WHAT ARE LEVELS OF SERVICE?

LOS standards are quantifiable measures of the parkland and recreation facilities that are provided to the community, often expressed on a per capita basis (e.g., the number of park acres per 1,000 residents). The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of public parks, recreation, and conservation, established a set of LOS standards in the 1980s to help communities evaluate their recreation needs. Since then, LOS has been used as a planning tool to compare a local community's facilities against those of other communities, agencies, and national standards.



Because the vision, values, and needs of each community are different, planners have acknowledged that simply quantifying local LOS to a national standard is not an effective means of evaluating a community's unique needs and a community's vision. Accordingly, NRPA's LOS standards have evolved in recent decades.

While LOS provides a helpful benchmark for comparison, a community that relies solely on LOS for determining recreation needs fails to identify community-specific issues such as a facility's quality, residents' satisfaction with the existing facilities, or the uniqueness of a community's intrinsic character and heritage. Therefore, a variety of methods and conditions should be used to help determine a more realistic assessment of a community's demand and need for parks and open space facilities.

LOS EVALUATION METHODS

This plan takes both a quantitative and qualitative approach to identifying community-specific park needs within the City of Quincy's limits. Evaluation of the community's recreational needs was conducted using a variety of methods, including an assessment of national and state recreation guidelines, a quick comparison of the city's parks standards and facilities with those of peer communities, inclusion of county, state and school facilities, analysis of demographic trends and population projections, and input from community members. Since many of the typical LOS quantitative metrics do not apply to Quincy, e.g. (1) Aquatics Center for a Population of 30,000, more weight was placed on the community survey's to drive the community's desired quality of life.

NATIONAL RECREATION GUIDELINES AS A QUANTITATIVE MEASURE

Comparing the City's parks and recreational spaces to those across the nation provides a quantitative benchmark and serves as one way to measure the performance of its park system. NRPA studies national recreation trends and frequently publishes support documents and recommendations for public municipalities.

The NRPA level of service guidelines originally developed in 1983 offered guidance suggesting that "a park system, at minimum, be composed of a core system of parklands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed open space per 1,000 population". While this has since become a relatively accepted target benchmark, it is important to note that NRPA offers this range of ratios as a comparative guide only. Since the development of some statistical baselines, various publications have updated and expanded upon possible park standards, several of which have also been published by NRPA. In 2017, NRPA published an updated performance review of 925 park agencies across the nation. This review revealed that the typical US park agency that serves a jurisdictional

population of less than 20,000 has a median ratio of 10.5 acres of parkland to 1,000 residents. Rather than a one-size-fits-all acres to population standard, NRPA now recommends that each community develop its own standards based on local goals, priorities, and conditions.

SERVICE AREAS AS A QUALITATIVE MEASURE

A little more than half of all Quincy residents live within one-half mile of a park, and all live within one mile of a community park. Since some of Quincy's parks are not fully developed, this doesn't mean that residents have access to a diverse set of recreational opportunities within a ½ mile range of their place of residence. This is based on direct measurements, and because of the highway and irrigation canal and cul-de-sacs, travel distance for some residents may be slightly greater. Also, this service area study examines all parks, both developed and undeveloped. For the purposes of this PROS Plan, all public park, trail, community, and outdoor recreation facilities whose individual ½ mile service areas overlapped Quincy's city boundary was inventoried and used to determine a LOS / Walkability for its residents.

PARK EQUITY & ACCESS LOS

Publicly available OpenStreetMap (OSM) data was utilized to validate and supplement existing sidewalk network data within the Geographic Information System (GIS) system the planning built for the project. This ensured the accuracy of safe pedestrian pathways was considered for network analysis.

A network analysis was conducted to delineate service areas for each park based on pedestrian accessibility. Sidewalks were considered as primary safe walking routes. The analysis stopped upon encountering the end of a sidewalk, even if the 10-minute walk threshold (approximately half a mile) was not yet reached.

A secondary analysis was performed that disregarded known sidewalks and trails. Instead, it followed the existing street network of the city. This analysis aimed to identify potential gaps in pedestrian connectivity (walksheds) within the service areas. These gaps represent opportunities for future sidewalk network improvements and improved park connectivity.

The proposed extensions of 10th Street and R Street serve as an illustrative example of how identified gaps in the walkshed can be addressed. These sidewalk extensions aim to connect the residential area east of Lauzier Park to the park itself, thereby enhancing pedestrian accessibility. The project is currently in the design phase and construction is anticipated to begin in 2024.

An aerial architectural rendering of a park facility. On the left is a large building with a dark, multi-gabled roof and a green roof section. Next to it is a parking lot filled with cars. To the right is a baseball field with a green field and brown infield. The entire scene is viewed from an elevated perspective, with white geometric shapes overlaid on the image.

Goals & Objectives

Planning Context

The following vision and mission statements are verbatim from the approved City of Quincy Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2018.

Any desired amendments to the vision, goals or policies can be made to the Comprehensive plan for consistency the next time the City amends the Comprehensive Plan.

VISION FOR THE CITY OF QUINCY

Based on the values, interests, and desires expressed by the citizens of Quincy through its past comprehensive planning effort, a vision they developed for their community is:

The City of Quincy is a rural community that is both firmly rooted in its farming history and growing to include new industries and technologies. It is surrounded by the starkly beautiful landscape of Central Washington and by the agricultural context for its economic and social history. It is a friendly place where people take time to know their neighbors and help each other. New growth and prosperity is inclusive and benefits the entire community. Local business is vibrant and encourages new opportunities. Facilities exist to serve pedestrian safety and comfort while transportation corridors are designed to reduce conflicts. The community provides recreational activities for youth and families and continues to grow as a gateway for regional recreational activities. The City celebrates its agricultural roots while welcoming new members of the community.

COMPREHENSIVE GOALS

The following goals amplify Quincy's vision statement and are deemed to be essential in maintaining a satisfactory quality of life and maintaining essential community services.

These goals will provide overarching guidance to the master parks plan as the comprehensive plan

is implemented, specific measurable tasks are accomplished, and changes occur.

GOAL V 1.1 The City of Quincy should encourage both the local economy and emerging technologies by providing a predictable development atmosphere, emphasize diversity in the range of goods and services, and ensure that as the economy changes, employment opportunities are balanced with a wide range of housing opportunities.

GOAL V 1.2 The City of Quincy should encourage local involvement in community actions and to enhance sense of community pride. This should include continued encouragement of public and private involvement in community traditions, as well as encouragement of volunteerism and activism.

GOAL V 1.3 The City of Quincy should encourage improvements that promote livability and pedestrian orientation, reduce traffic congestion and noise pollution, and improve appearance of downtown and main highway corridors. In addition, the City of Quincy should identify the responsibilities of public and private agents at the local and regional level for providing emergency and social services.

GOAL V 1.4 The City of Quincy should be a leader in environmental stewardship to improve water quality, and to conserve land, water, and energy resources. This should include further collaboration with local, state, and private entities.

GOAL V 1.5 *The City of Quincy should enhance and diversify the opportunities for recreational and cultural activities to address the needs the whole community.*



LAND USE GOALS

Current and future land uses generate the need for utilities, transportation and other public facilities or services; therefore, the goals and policies of the Land Use Element in the Comprehensive Plan need to be integrated or reflected in the Master Parks Plan. All the elements are meant to work together when planning and budgeting for Quincy's needs. The goals and policies in the Comprehensive Plan are intended to protect the natural elements that contribute to quality of life.

The Land Use Element will be implemented through land use development policies and regulations, and thus it is the key element in the Comprehensive Plan's parks, open space and recreation element to preserve open space, provide diverse park and recreation facilities, promote the proper management of recreation resources, and encourage diverse recreational opportunities.

In order to support the Comprehensive Plan, the Master Parks Plan will support, reference, or address:

1. Community Character. The City will maintain the general appearance and aesthetic quality of the community through the use of open space and buffer areas.
2. Recreation Areas. The City will seek to preserve, acquire and enhance open space areas to provide diverse park and recreation facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of Quincy area residents. The City will promote the proper management of recreation resources and facilities.
3. Geological Features. The City will preserve vistas which are dominant in the landscape and aesthetically pleasing.
4. Incompatible Land Uses. The City will use open space and buffer areas to separate incompatible land uses.
5. Open Space Links. The City will develop a plan to encourage links between open space areas that provide a variety of functional recreational uses. The plan will also develop links between open space areas and other uses such as schools and commercial areas in order to encourage pedestrian oriented transportation.
6. Recreational Opportunities. The City will encourage public and private programs which promote varied recreation activities, skill development, and participation to all persons including the physically handicapped, elderly, youth and economically disadvantaged.
7. Promote Public Awareness. The City will promote an understanding of the various recreation and arts opportunities available.

POLICY GUIDANCE TO THE MASTER PARKS PLAN

The following policies directly relevant to the Master Parks Plan, organized by their respective element & goal sections are:

OPEN SPACE ELEMENT & RECREATION

Community Character

GOAL OS 1 Preserve the existing character of the community and its many passive and active recreational opportunities

- ♦ **Policy OS 1.1** Develop a safe system of pedestrian corridors and bicycle paths with buffers to encourage pedestrian orientation and discourage noise, pollution and traffic congestion.
- ♦ **Policy OS 1.2** Maintain parks and sports fields to provide opportunities for organized sports and playground activities

Recreational Areas

GOAL OS 2 Seek to achieve a variety of recreational settings to enable the development of diverse program activities.

- ♦ **Policy OS 2.1** Incorporate local park planning priorities into capital facilities development.
- ♦ **Policy OS 2.2** Investigate the acquisition of additional properties to develop park, recreational and open space opportunities and priorities, including additional acreage in the southwest for open space and stormwater.
- ♦ **Policy OS 2.3** Seek to acquire right-of-way and construct a walking path from East Park to Lauzier Park. Explore methods and funding mechanisms to provide a safe crossing of Highway 281 for the walking path.
- ♦ **Policy OS 2.4** Adopt a regular maintenance/improvements schedule for the parks and equipment which prioritizes needed improvements and replacements and a time line for implementing and completing them.
- ♦ **Policy OS 2.5** Acquire and conserve open space, historic areas, and areas of ecological significance within the community.
- ♦ **Policy OS 2.6** Promote open space and recreational activities to provide opportunities for physical activities, habitat understanding, agricultural awareness, and science-based learning.

Unique Geological Features

GOAL OS 3 The hills and mountains surrounding Quincy provide a dramatic backdrop to the City, contributing positively to its quality of life. The City will seek to preserve this view shed in its natural state and develop recreation areas to take the greatest advantage of these vistas.

- ♦ **Policy OS 3.1** Develop view protection development standards for identified locations which give the best perspective of the vista
- ♦ **Policy OS 3.2** Ensure that new parks and recreation facilities take advantage of the vistas when practical.

Incompatible Land Uses

GOAL OS 4 The City will ensure the separation of incompatible land uses through the development of buffer areas and standards.

- ♦ **Policy OS 4.1** Identify existing land areas which will benefit from the development of vegetated or natural buffer areas.
- ♦ **Policy OS 4.2** Identify existing lands adjacent to incompatible uses and rezone as necessary to ensure that buffer areas are provided.
- ♦ **Policy OS 4.3** Use buffer and landscaping standards for new development.

Provide Open Space Links

GOAL OS 5 Develop an integrated open space system that offers the urban dweller opportunities for physically active, and/or passive recreation in the surroundings of the natural environment.

- ♦ **Policy OS 5.1** Seek to develop a trail system of pathways for walkers, joggers, bicyclists, and others. The focus will be upon connection with a greenway path system so that users of the Quincy park system have a safe access to this pathway and park facilities.
- ♦ **Policy OS 5.2** Require new development to participate in the linked system and provide land area where appropriate.

Recreational Opportunities

GOAL OS 6 Determine the role parks should play in the future revitalization/economic development plans prepared for the City, then provide a sufficient budget over a long-term time frame to accomplish capital improvements.

- ♦ **Policy OS 6.1** Increase the range recreational opportunities available to youth.

- ♦ **Policy OS 6.2** Implement a method to continually monitor the recreational needs of citizens of all ages and abilities and provide inclusive access to recreation.
- ♦ **Policy OS 6.3** Make the parks a focal point for promoting tourism and recreational activities that contribute to economic growth.
- ♦ **Policy OS 6.4** Implement a six-year capital improvements plan for parks and recreation with annual review and make it a readily available management tool for which the Recreation and Arts Commission may plan future improvements.
- ♦ **Policy OS 6.5** Encourage programs which promote varied recreation activities, skill development, and participation opportunities.
- ♦ **Policy OS 6.6** The City will evaluate the need to staff and fund a parks and recreation department in cooperation with other community service agencies.
- ♦ **Policy OS 6.7** Foster additional partnerships with local, state, and private entities to achieve open space goals and policies.

GOAL OS 7 Provide recreation programs that meet the needs of the greatest number of people.

Promote Recreation and Arts Awareness

GOAL OS 8 The City will provide recreation programs that allow for artistic and cultural development; socialization; development of muscular coordination and strength and increased physical stamina; enrichment of skills and knowledge.

- ♦ **Policy OS 8.1** Ensure the public is apprised of current program information.
- ♦ **Policy OS 8.2** The City will provide the media with information about recreational programs and the development of parks and their facilities.
- ♦ **Policy OS 8.3** The City will provide the public opportunities for input into the decision-making process.

OTHER ELEMENTS, GOALS & POLICIES

While the Open Space & Recreation Elements identified the main goals and policies to be supported by the Master Parks Plan, other elements within the Comprehensive Plan need to also be reflected. These specific elements and the relevant policies include:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

GOAL ED 2 Encourage public and private sector endeavors that will foster the expansion of the tourism industry.

- ♦ **Policy ED 2.2** Implement the parks and recreation facilities plan as prioritized on an annual basis.
- ♦ **Policy ED 2.3** Explore feasibility of developing jogging/pedestrian trails along the canal.

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

GOAL T 3 Provide avenues for non-motorized travel, including bike and pedestrian routes.

- ♦ **Policy T 3.2** Continue to cooperate with the school district in assessment of sidewalk and crossing need and identification of funding sources.
- ♦ **Policy T 3.3** Continue efforts to install new sidewalks or paths in pedestrian corridors considered by the community to be high priority (i.e., parks and areas potentially used by elderly or disabled persons). All new sidewalks will be barrier free.
- ♦ **Policy T 3.4** Protect bike and pedestrian safety by locating paths and trails away from truck routes and encourage complete streets where conflicts exist.

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

GOAL CP 2 Capital improvements will be provided to correct existing deficiencies, to replace worn out or obsolete facilities and to accommodate desired future growth, as indicated in the Six-Year Schedule of Improvements.

- ♦ **Policy CP 2.1** Capital improvement projects identified for implementation in the other elements of this plan and determined to be of relatively large scale and high cost (\$10,000) will be included in the Six-Year Schedule of Improvement of this element, Capital Improvement Program and the annual capital budget.

- ♦ **Policy CP 2.2** Proposed capital improvement projects will be evaluated and prioritized using all of the following criteria:
 - a) Whether the project is needed to correct existing deficiencies, replace needed facilities or to provide facilities needed for future growth;
 - b) Elimination of public hazards;
 - c) Elimination of capacity deficits;
 - d) Financial feasibility;
 - e) Site needs based on projected growth pattern;
 - f) New development and redevelopment;
 - g) Plans of state agencies;
 - h) Local budget impact; and
 - i) Location and effect upon natural and cultural resources.

Share Cost of Facility Improvements

GOAL CP 3 Future development will bear a fair share of facility improvement cost necessitated by the development in order to achieve and maintain adopted Level of Service standards and measurable objectives standards.

- ♦ **Policy CP 3.1** New development will be prohibited if it negatively impacts the adopted LOS standards without adequately mitigating such impacts concurrently with development.
- ♦ **Policy CP 3.3** Appropriate funding mechanisms for development's contribution of a fair share of other public facility improvements (such as recreation, drainage and solid waste) will be considered for implementation as they are developed by the city.

Fiscal Resource Management

GOAL CP 4 Manage fiscal resources to support the provision of needed capital improvements for previously issued development orders and for future development and redevelopment.

- ♦ **Policy CP 4.2** Efforts will be made to secure grants or private funds whenever available to finance the provision of capital improvements.

Capital Facilities Level of Service Standards

GOAL CP 5 The city will coordinate land use decisions and financial resources with a schedule of capital improvements to meet adopted Level of Service standards, while providing existing and future facility needs.

- ♦ **Policy CP 5.1** The city will support and encourage the joint development and use of cultural and community facilities with other governmental or community organizations in

areas of mutual concern and benefit.

- ♦ [Policy CP 5.2 & 5.3](#) The city will use the following LOS standards in reviewing the impacts of new development and redevelopment upon public facility provision:

Recreation and Open Space

Facility	Unit of Measure
Neighborhood and Community	6.34 acres per 1,000 residents
Open Space	10% of total city area
Playgrounds (1 supervised)	Per 1,000 residents (age 5-14)
Baseball Diamonds (1 diamond)	Per 6,000 residents
Softball Diamonds (1 diamond)	Per 3,000 residents
Football/Soccer Fields (1 field)	Per 10,000 residents
Tennis Courts (1 court)	Per 1,000 residents (age 9-70)
Handball/Racquetball Courts (1 court)	Per 10,000 residents (age 9-59)
Swimming (450 sqft surface water)	Per 1,000 residents (all ages)
Community Centers (1 facility - .2miles)	Per 25,000 persons (all ages)

- ♦ [Policy CP 5.4](#) Proposed plan amendments and requests for new development or redevelopment shall be evaluated according to the following guidelines as to whether the proposed action would:
 - a) Contribute to a condition of public hazards.
 - b) Exacerbate any existing condition of public facility capacity deficits.
 - c) Generate public facility demands that exceed capacity increase planning in the Six-Year Schedule of Improvements.
 - d) Conform with future land uses as shown on the future land use map of the Land Use Element.
 - e) Accommodate public facility demands based upon adopted LOS standards and attempt to meet specified measurable objective, when public facilities are developer provided.
 - f) Demonstrate financial feasibility, subject to this element, when public facilities are provided, in part or whole, by the city.
 - g) Affect state agencies' facilities plans a siting of essential public facilities.
 - h) Affect significant cultural and scenic resources and critical natural areas.

Capital Improvement Program



A Community Developed Vision

INTRODUCTION

The vision created in this Parks Plan is not just required by the Growth Management Act, but crucial to the quality of life of the residents City of Quincy expect. The business of providing and managing the delivery of services the public expects from the City is equally critical. Annually, through the City's budgets, a significant amount is invested in staff, equipment and supplies to provide and maintain a safe and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities. The strategies and ties emphasized in this plan focus on achieving Quincy's strategic goals, particularly through furthering the City's Comprehensive Plan's ideals for healthy community, arts and cultural awareness, the natural environment, and more importantly – what the public desires.

This section will present both long-term and short-term recommendations in narrative form, then present in much more detail, ideas to be considered for both the 6-year and 20-year CIP list.

This plan is built on several key recommendations that best and most cost-effectively address current issues, projected demand, funding flexibility, and public desire – all while taking into consideration all the available parks and recreation opportunities that are available within the city. In summary. Core recommendations include:

- Update what you have currently.
- Organize & consolidate specific uses in the different park spaces
- Upgrade and update the Local Parks
- Recognize & support school and downtown development parklets with ILA (inter-local agreements)
- Connect all parks city-wide with safe accessible trails
- Focus on grant funding
- Explore or formalize long-term financing and partnering opportunities

UPDATE/RENEW WHAT YOU HAVE

The comments citizens provided in the surveys expressed a desire to improve what is already here. Over the next six years, particular focus should be placed on installing more trees, shade structures, picnic shelters, restrooms, benches, water play, and sports courts. In addition, safe access to and between parks, school, downtown, and residential areas should be prioritized.

CLASSIFY THE PARKS TO OPTIMIZE EFFICIENCY

Classifying the park assets into six basic park and green space facility types typically utilized by municipalities provides an operational, management, and maintenance structure to help manage the entire system as a whole. Consolidating high-maintenance & intensively managed uses (sporting events) will realize an economy of scale with infrastructure requirements & costs. Strategically organizing where some of the biggest cost items will go reduces the overall cost to provide high-cost elements such as restrooms in most parks or lit ballfields.

There are six basic park and green space facility types typically utilized by municipalities:

- ♦ Pocket Parks / Mini-Parks / Tot Lots
- ♦ Neighborhood Parks
- ♦ Community Parks
- ♦ Natural Areas & Greenspaces
- ♦ Trails, Bikeways & Paths
- ♦ Special Facilities (Aquatics, Community & Recreation Centers)

INCREASE INDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Adding more indoor recreation facilities will broaden the use of the park system during the often oppressive heat of Quincy's summer or the deep cold of Columbia Basin winters. In addition, the forecasted length and intensity of future wildfires will create more unhealthy outdoor air conditions the community will have to deal with. Indoor facilities, if designed appropriately, could provide safe havens for residents of all income levels while extending recreational opportunities throughout the entire year. One of the most anticipated projects is the development of the Q-Plex at Lauzier Park.

DEVELOP STRATEGIC PROJECTS TO MAXIMIZE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

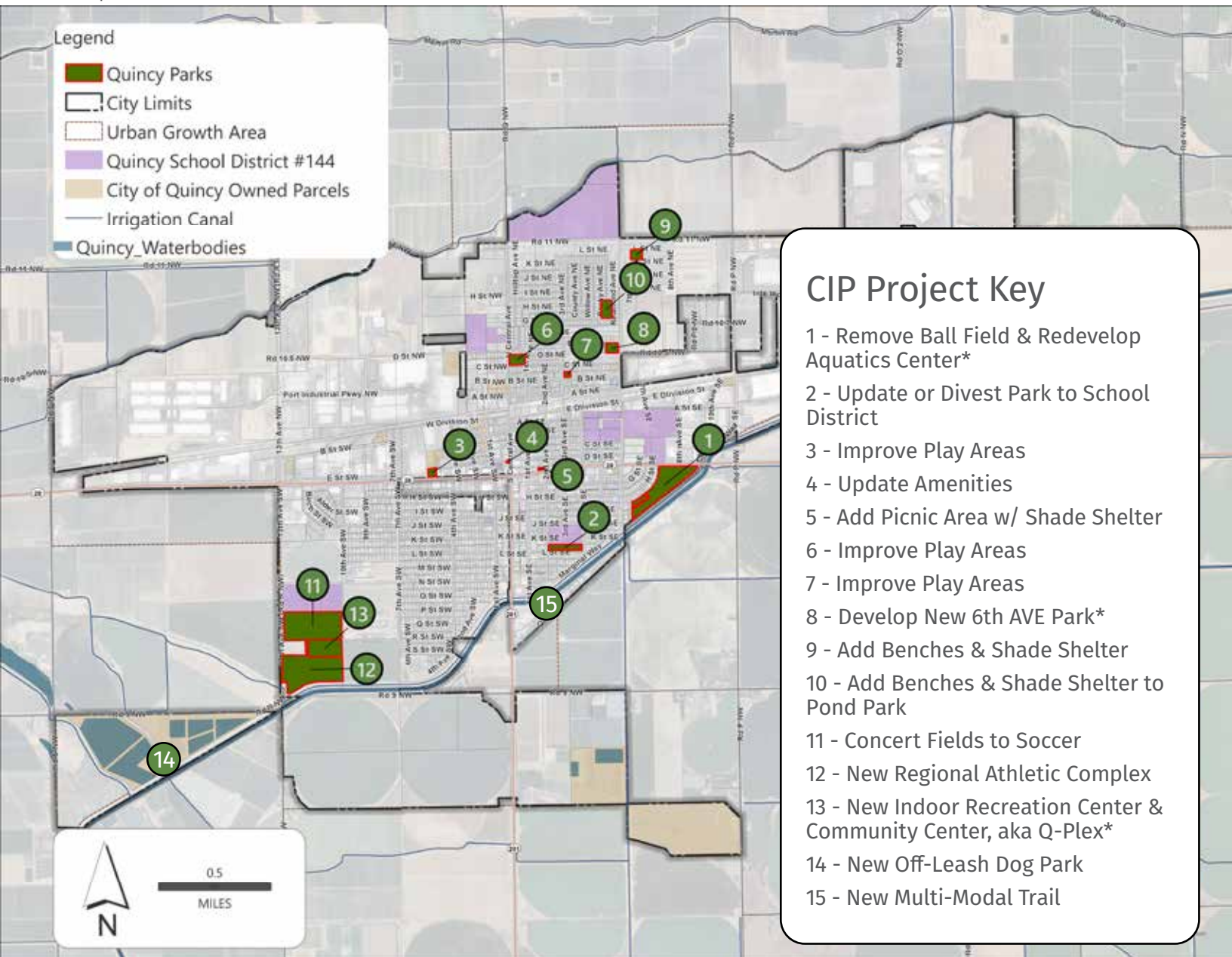
Improvements to the parks system is not entirely on the City itself to fund. The City should become more aggressive in pursuing grants and donations from all available funding sources in order to maximize its public investment in city parks, recreation, and open space facilities and services. The City should specifically pair specific improvements with the appropriate Recreation Conservation Office program that have a long history of being funded, such as the Youth Athletic Field or Land Water Conservation Fund grants. Combining park projects with transportation projects will also increase project implementation flexibility and funding opportunities from other County, State, and Federal programs.

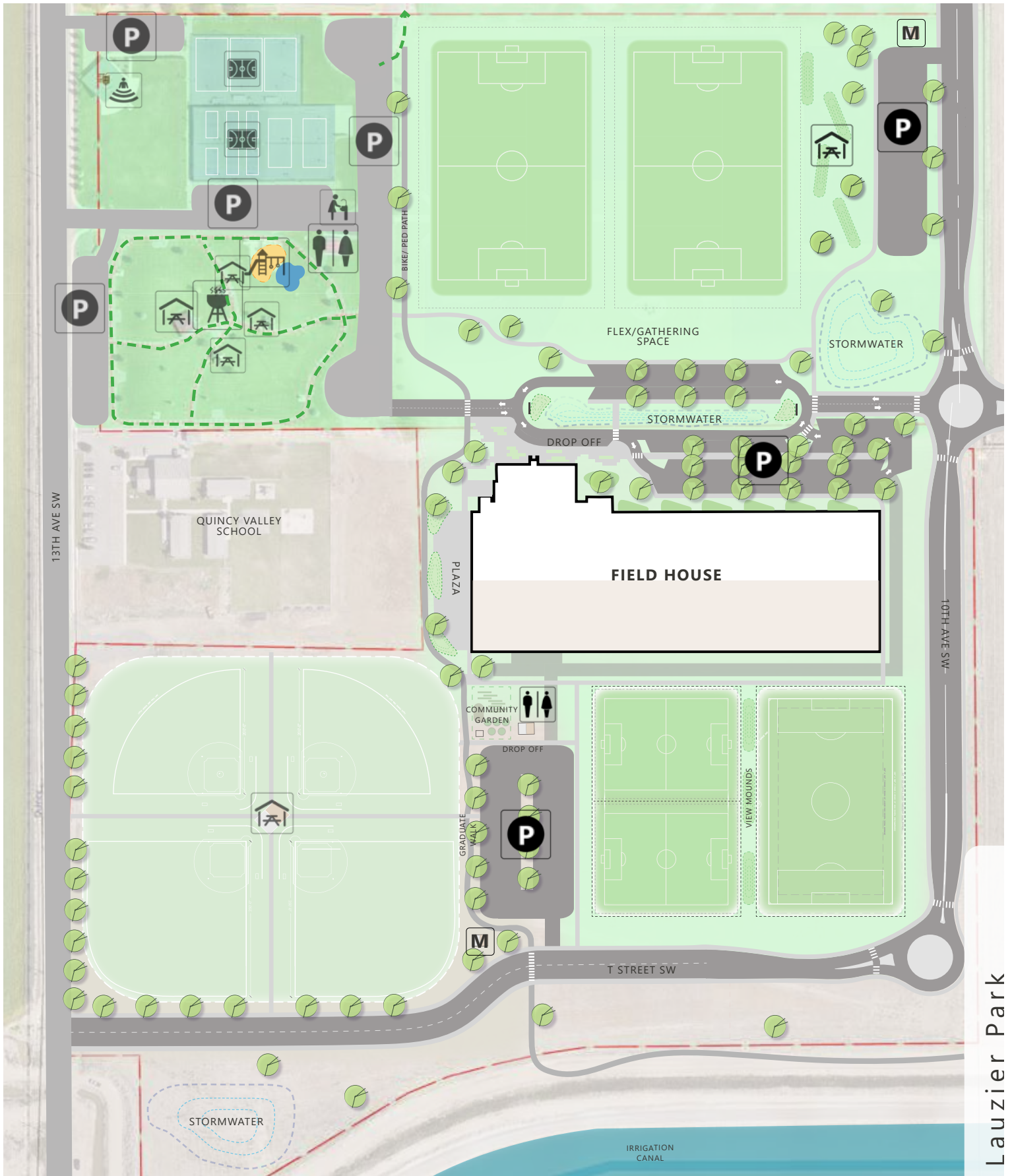
LONG -TERM CITY & REGION-WIDE TRAIL, PARKS, AND OPEN SPACE NETWORK

The overarching goal to a long-term strategic parks vision for the City of Quincy is to serve as a hub to a much larger region-wide multi-modal transportation network connecting the community and local parks, downtown economic development areas, regional park lands, and schools together. Building this connectivity affords Quincy residents easier, safer access to parks and outdoor recreation facilities, not just in the city, but nearby. Where agreeable, new easements should be investigated and acquired on private property where a small acquisition or agreement may furnish the missing link between an existing trail, sidewalk, park, and open space.

PARKS & OPEN SPACE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The following pages describes both major capital improvements and annual maintenance updates that spans the next six-to-twenty years and lists an array of development, renovation, and restoration projects. The capital improvement program includes a list of projects not in any order of preference, but is a wish list for anticipated implementation, and includes a list of potential grant or funding sources to help finance the projects. The capital projects have been organized and aligned with the WA Recreation and Conservation Funding Board requirements.





Lauzier Park



City of Quincy, WA

Quincy Lauzier Park Recreation Complex- MASTER PLAN



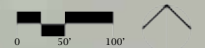
CIP Key

- ① New road alignment, entry and park sign
- ② New fence and/ or vegetated buffer
- ③ New Aquatics Center & parking
- ④ Renovate restroom buildings
- ⑤ New open space area with pavilions
- ⑥ New accessible play environment with nature and active play structure
- ⑦ New accessible paved trail system
- ⑧ New Playground



LEGEND

	Outdoor Grills		Pavilion w/ Seating
	Existing Pump Track		Parking
	Drinking Fountain		Tot Lot
	Athletic Field		Sports Courts
	Restrooms		Picnic Tables
	Playground		New Aquatics Center
	New Paved Paths		Skate Park



East Park



City of Quincy

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update





City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



EXISTING FEATURES



Public Art **REPAINT**



Restrooms



Drinking Fountain



Seating



Athletic Field



Parking **REPAVE**

IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Renovate existing open space to soccer field
- ② Renovate infield
- ③ Repaint stands
- ④ Update Signage
- ⑤ New Restroom

City to Investigate divesting of this parcel back to School District after Lauzier Park is operational

South Park



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



LEGEND

proposed



Tot Lot in shade



Active Play in shade



Pavilion w/seating



Wide path for walking & biking



Interpretive panel, discovery or art



Ornamental tree

IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Play areas to be 'Pioneer Theme'
- ② Consider new safety lighting
- ③ Update picnic tables to city standard as needed
- ④ 6-8' solid fence screen
- ⑤ Preserve large heritage trees
- ⑥ add restroom or extend museum restroom hours

LEGEND

existing



Picnic Tables



Seating



Handicap Parking



Parking



Info Signage



Visitor Center



Ex. Paved Trail



Ex. Vehicular Access

State Route 28; F Street Southwest



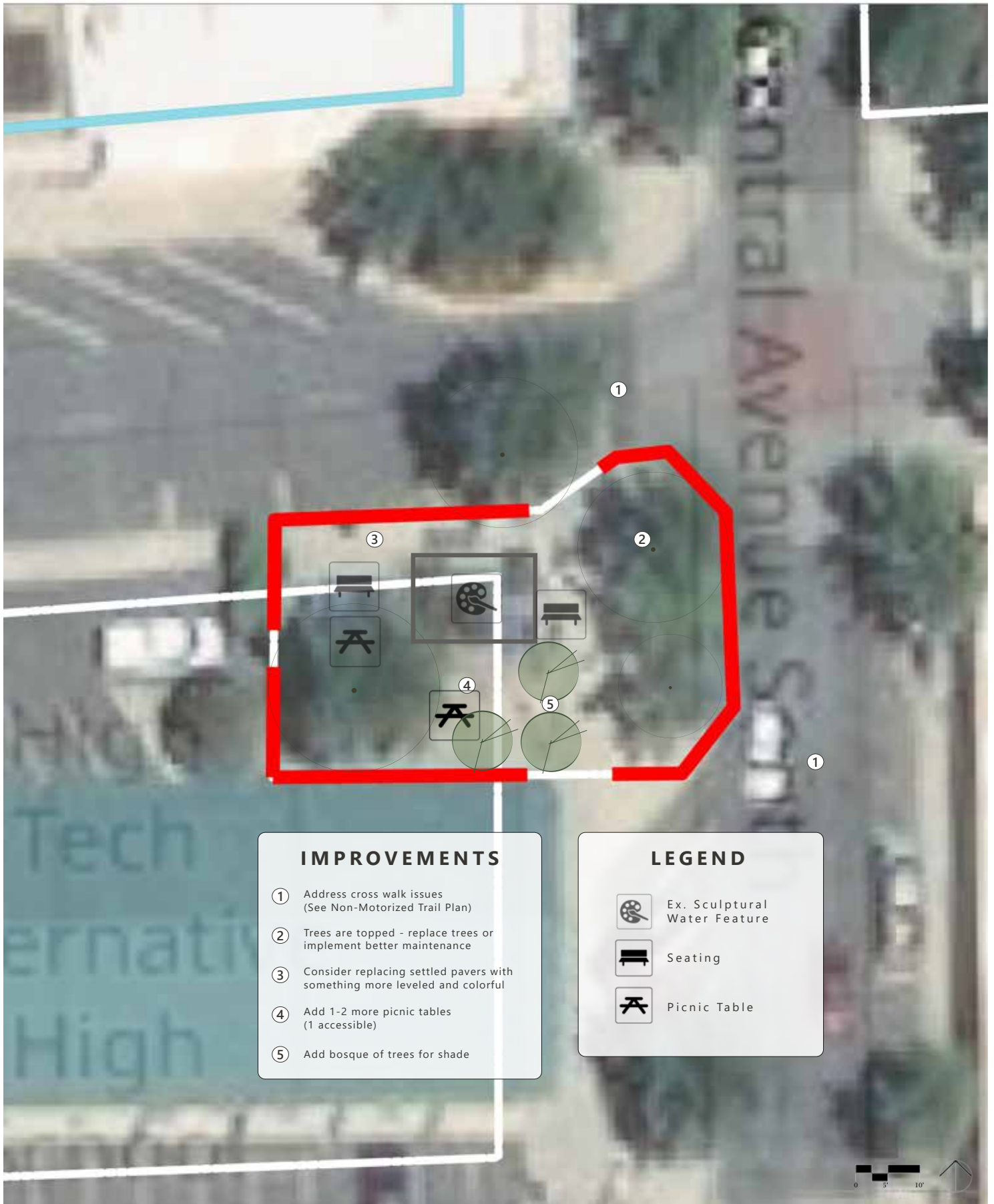
Reiman-Simmons House Museum



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



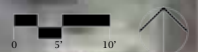


IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Address cross walk issues
(See Non-Motorized Trail Plan)
- ② Trees are topped - replace trees or
implement better maintenance
- ③ Consider replacing settled pavers with
something more leveled and colorful
- ④ Add 1-2 more picnic tables
(1 accessible)
- ⑤ Add bosque of trees for shade

LEGEND

-  Ex. Sculptural
Water Feature
-  Seating
-  Picnic Table



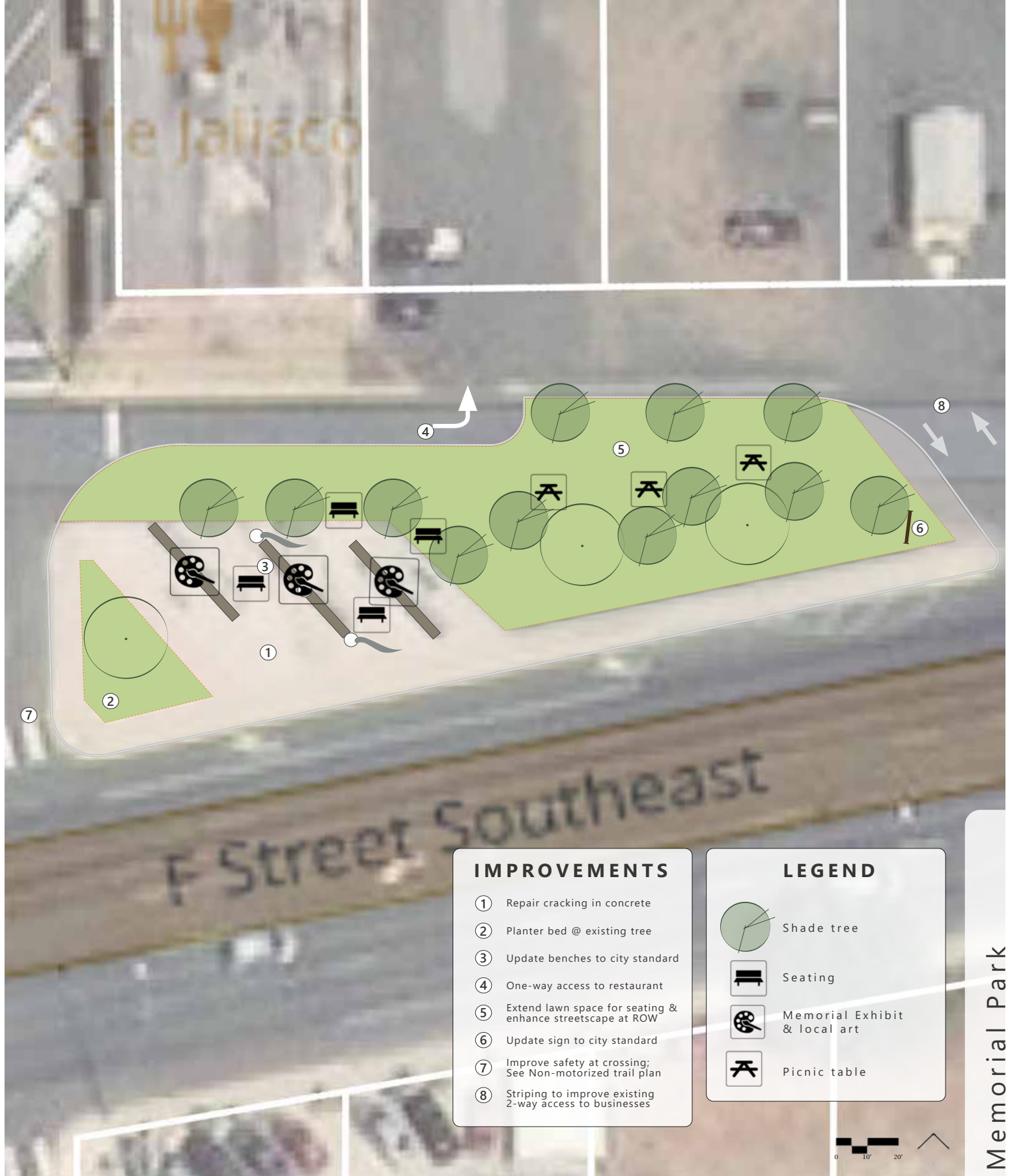
Rotary Park



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



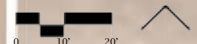


IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Repair cracking in concrete
- ② Planter bed @ existing tree
- ③ Update benches to city standard
- ④ One-way access to restaurant
- ⑤ Extend lawn space for seating & enhance streetscape at ROW
- ⑥ Update sign to city standard
- ⑦ Improve safety at crossing; See Non-motorized trail plan
- ⑧ Striping to improve existing 2-way access to businesses

LEGEND

-  Shade tree
-  Seating
-  Memorial Exhibit & local art
-  Picnic table



Memorial Park



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Remove out of compliance play structure
- ② New large pavilion w/seating
- ③ Lawn games area with berming for play and sound barrier
- ④ Repair large crack in surface
- ⑤ Splash pad
- ⑥ Update tot lot & active play
- ⑦ Improve connection & crosswalk to Mountain View Elementary
- ⑧ Replace fence as needed; consider barrier between courts/street
- ⑨ option to add goals for practice youth soccer field

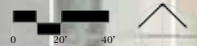
Central Avenue North

1st Avenue Northeast



LEGEND

	Outdoor Grill		Paved Trail
	Seating		Shade Tree
	Pavilion w/ Seating		Sports Courts
	Playground		Parking (On Street)
	Tot Lot		Fence/ barrier



North Park



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



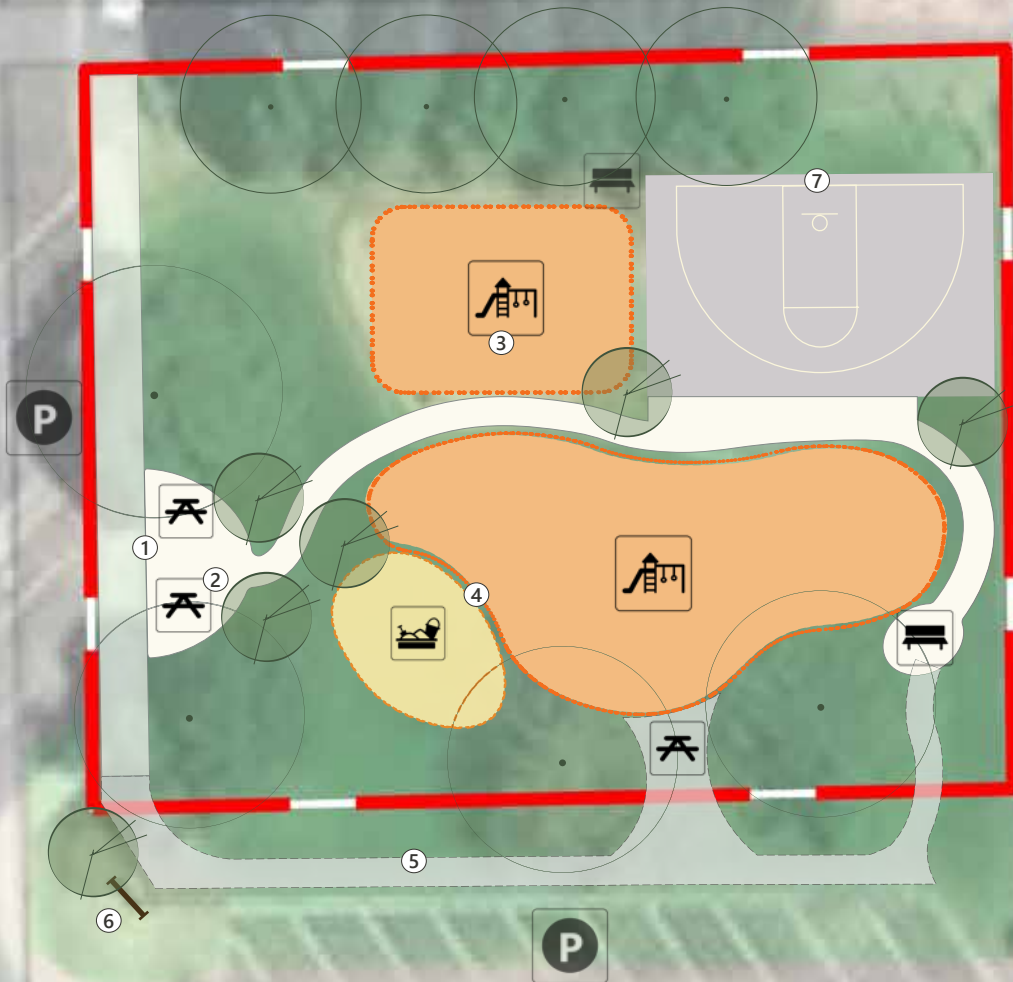
3rd Avenue Northeast

IMPROVEMENTS

- ① Concrete entry plaza with waste receptacles and accessible table
- ② Update picnic tables to city standard as needed
- ③ New swings
- ④ Update active play area and add tot area; Locate in shade
- ⑤ Gravel or concrete path
- ⑥ Update sign to city standard, consider planting or decorative rock mulch
- ⑦ New half basketball court

LEGEND

-  Picnic Tables
-  Seating
-  New Playground
-  Ex. Parking (on street)
-  New Tot Lot



O'Connell Park



City of Quincy, WA

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update



Develop Strategic Projects To Maximize Funding Opportunities

Improvements to the parks system is not entirely on the City itself to fund. The City should become more aggressive in pursuing grants and donations from all available funding sources in order to maximize its public investment in city parks, recreation, and open space facilities and services. The City should specifically pair specific improvements with the appropriate Recreation Conservation Office program that have a long history of being funded, such as the Youth Athletic Field or Land Water Conservation Fund grants. In addition, many trail and access projects can be integrated with Safe Route to School grants and other transportation related projects. Combining park projects with transportation projects will also increase project implementation flexibility and funding opportunities from other County, State, and Federal programs.

Primary Funding Source Key	
Key	Program
A	RCO WWRP Local Parks
B	RCO WWRP Trails
C	RCO WWRP Habitat
D	RCO Youth Athletic Facilities
E	RCO Community Outdoor Athletic Facilities
F	RCO Land Water Conservation Fund
G	RCO No Child Left Inside
H	RCO Outdoor Learning Grants
I	Metropolitan Parks District Funds
J	Dept of Commerce Economic Development Grants
K	City Bonds
L	Real Estate Tax
M	City Budget
N	WADNR
O	HOA / Development Agreement

Costs & Implementation

This plan includes an estimate of the probable construction costs associated with the improvements recommended for each park or city-wide initiative, including a possible year for implementation. Note that these estimates are preliminary for use in budgeting and scoping future design and construction projects, and are subject to change due to site conditions, final design, and market circumstances. Many of the estimates are from the current park master planning or development projects that have already been started.

Each project in the table on the following page refers to the recommendations on the park plans from the previous pages. This table also includes potential funding sources availability, but inflation, annual cost escalators, cost & design contingencies, permitting and other soft costs have not been factored in at this time. The cost for staff time is also not included in the cost opinions.

Projects listed as a "Priority" signifies that there is a dependency of one project finishing to create the room for another project to start.



CIP Implementation Schedule

The following table includes an estimate of the probable construction costs associated with the improvements recommended for each park or city-wide initiative, including a possible year for implementation. Note that these estimates are preliminary for use in budgeting and scoping future design and construction projects, and are subject to change due to site conditions, final design, and market circumstances. Many of the estimates are from the current park master planning or development projects that have already been started.

Each project in the table below refers to the recommendations on the park plans from the previous pages. This table also includes potential funding sources availability, but inflation, annual cost escalators, cost & design contingencies, permitting and other soft costs have not been factored in at this time. The cost for staff time is also not included in the cost opinions.

Projects listed as a "Priority" signifies that there is a dependency of one project finishing first so that a dependent project can be started.

Capital Improvement Program Implementation				
Item	Priority Project	Cost	Target Year	Funding Key
1 - East Park: Remove Ball Field & Redevelop Aquatics Center	Y	\$7M-\$10M	2028	A, D, K, I
2 - South Park: Update or Divest Park to School District		\$0*	2026	n/a
3 - Reiman-Simmons Park: Improve Play Area, Add Benches, Tables, and other Site Improvements		\$100,000	2027	A, D, G, I, M
4 - Rotary Park: Update Amenities		\$25,000	2029	I, M
5 - Gateway Park: Add Picnic Area w/ Shade		\$45,000	2029	I, M
6 - North Park: Improve Play Areas & Amenities		\$395,000	2030+	A, D, I, M
7 - O'Connell Park: Improve Play Areas & Amenities		\$285,000	2028	A, D, I, M
8 - New 6th St Park: Splash Pad w/ Amenities	Y	\$395,000	2024-2026	A, D, I, M
9 - Paradise Park: Add Benches & Shade Shelter		\$25,000	2029	I, M
10 - Aho Stormwater Open Space: Add Benches & Shade Shelter		\$45,000	2029	I, M
11 - Convert Baseball Fields to Soccer		\$500,000	2030+	A, D, F, G, H, M
12 - New Regional Athletic Facility Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 Phase 4	Y	\$5.25M \$2.7M \$2.8M \$3.9M	2025 2027 2029 2030+	A, D, F, I, M
13 - New Indoor Recreation & Community Center (Q-PLEX)		\$20-\$23M	2028	A, B, D, F, G, M
14 - New Off-Leash Dog Park		\$115,000.00	2030+	A, D, F, G
15 - New Multi-Modal Trail		\$875,000.00	2030+	A, D, F, I, M

Plan Adoption



RCO Certification

Certification Signature

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Print/Type Name: Russ Harrington

Signature (Hand Written or Digital):



Title: Recreation Director

Date: July 17, 2024

Council Resolution

CITY OF QUINCY

RESOLUTION NO. 24-669

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, WASHINGTON ADOPTING THE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR 2024-2030.

WHEREAS, to maintain grant eligibility with the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), the City of Quincy is required to adopt every six years a comprehensive park, recreation and open space plan (“PROS Plan”) to guide and support Quincy’s vision, goals, service objectives, and programming for both park capital investment and park system operation; and

WHEREAS, the PROS Plan must address the following elements: Goals and Objectives, Inventory, Public involvement, Demand and Need Analysis, Capital Improvements Program, and Plan Adoption; and

WHEREAS, the City has been working to develop a PROS Plan since 2020, which included retaining a qualified consulting firm to assist in drafting a PROS Plan that meets Quincy’s needs and complies with the RCO requirements; and

WHEREAS, a public outreach effort was conducted that included two community surveys, community workshops and stakeholder meetings, information sessions at city events, and public hearings to solicit public input to develop the PROS Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Culture Recreation and Leisure Committee, after review approved the PROS Plan and made a recommendation for consideration to the City Council to adopt the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after required public notice, held a public hearing on the PROS Plan on July 16, 2024, and reviewed the Planning Commission’s recommendation and the entire public record presented to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the PROS Plan has been evaluated as appropriate under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); and

WHEREAS, the PROS Plan is consistent with the open space and recreation element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan.

NOW THEREFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein by this reference and made part of this Resolution.

Section 2. Plan Adoption. The City Council hereby adopts the 2024-2030 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan, which is attached hereto as Exhibit “A” and is incorporated herein by this reference.

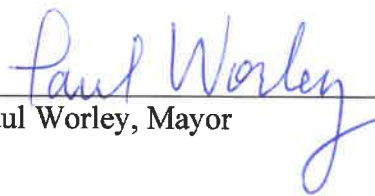
Section 3. Copy to the Department of Commerce. The Municipal Services Director is directed to send a copy of the PROS Plan to the State Department of Commerce for its files within ten business days after adoption of this Resolution.

Section 4. Corrections. Upon approval of the City Attorney, Municipal Services Director is authorized to make necessary corrections to the PROS Plan, including the correction of clerical errors; references to local, state or federal laws, codes, rules or regulations; or section/subsection numbering.

Section 5. Severability. If any section, clause, or provision of this Resolution or its application to any person or circumstance is declared by the court to be invalid, the remainder of this Resolution or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

Section 6. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect upon adoption.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Quincy, Washington, this 16th day of July 2024.



Paul Worley, Mayor

ATTEST:


Laura Camacho, Deputy Finance Officer/
Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Office of the City Attorney



Danielle R. Marchant, City Attorney

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK:	July 11, 2024
PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:	July 16, 2024
EFFECTIVE DATE:	July 16, 2024
RESOLUTION NO.:	24-669

RCO Letter

Natural Resources Building
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917
1111 Washington St. S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501



(360) 902-3000
E-mail: info@rco.wa.gov
Web site: www.rco.wa.gov

STATE OF WASHINGTON
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

VIA EMAIL

July 29, 2024

Russ Harrington
Recreation Director
City of Quincy

Re: plan approval

Dear Russ:

Thank you for submitting the City of Quincy's *Master Parks (PROS) Plan* to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). I am pleased to inform you that the *Plan* meets the planning requirements as specified in [Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines](#) for recreation grant programs.

Planning eligibility is granted for six years and will expire July 16, 2030. Please note that to retain grant eligibility in future years, RCO must be notified of any major amendments as they occur. An incorrect or incomplete plan may impact your project's evaluation.

Please let me know if you have any further planning questions, nicholas.norton@rco.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nick Norton".

Nick Norton
Policy and Planning Specialist
Recreation and Conservation Office

SEPA Environmental Checklist

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the [SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS \(part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:
2. Name of applicant:
3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

4. Date checklist prepared:
5. Agency requesting checklist:
6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):
7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.
8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.
9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.
10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.
11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)
12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

B. Environmental Elements [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Earth [\[help\]](#)

- a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.
- e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.
- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.
- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?
- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

2. Air [\[help\]](#)

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.
- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

3. Water [\[help\]](#)

- a. Surface Water: [\[help\]](#)
 - 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.
 - 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.
 - 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.
 - 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

b. Ground Water: [\[help\]](#)

1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

4. **Plants** [\[help\]](#)

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

- ____deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- ____evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- ____shrubs
- ____grass
- ____pasture
- ____crop or grain
- ____Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
- ____wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- ____water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- ____other types of vegetation

- b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?
- c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.
- d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:
- e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

5. **Animals** [\[help\]](#)

- a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
 mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
 fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

- b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.
- c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.
- d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:
- e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

6. Energy and Natural Resources [\[help\]](#)

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.
- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties?
If so, generally describe.
- c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal?
List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

7. Environmental Health [\[help\]](#)

- a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal?
If so, describe.
 - 1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.
 - 2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.
 - 3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.
 - 4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.
 - 5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:
- b. *Noise*
 - 1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?
 - 2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.
 - 3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

8. Land and Shoreline Use [\[help\]](#)

- a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.
- b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?
 - 1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:
- c. Describe any structures on the site.
- d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?
- e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?
- f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?
- g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?
- h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.
- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?
- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?
- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

- l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:
- m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

9. Housing [\[help\]](#)

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.
- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

10. Aesthetics [\[help\]](#)

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?
- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?
- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

11. Light and Glare [\[help\]](#)

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?
- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?
- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?
- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

12. Recreation [\[help\]](#)

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?
- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

13. Historic and cultural preservation [\[help\]](#)

- a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers ? If so, specifically describe.
- b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.
- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.
- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

14. Transportation [\[help\]](#)

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.
- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?
- c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

- d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).
- e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.
- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?
- g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.
- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

15. Public Services [\[help\]](#)

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.
- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

16. Utilities [\[help\]](#)

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site:
electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system,
other _____
- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

C. Signature [\[HELP\]](#)

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: _____

Name of signee _____

Position and Agency/Organization _____

Date Submitted: _____

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions [\[HELP\]](#)

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks,

wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

RCO Self-Certification Checklist

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form		
Use this form to certify that the need for any grant projects have been developed through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans and adoption documentation to RCO via e-mail or other means of electronic access (i.e. Web link, Box.com, etc.).		
Organization Name: City of Quincy Washington		
Contact Name: Russ Harrington		
Adoption Date of Submitted Documents: July 16, 2024		
Seeking Eligibility for: ☐ Recreation Grants ☐ Conservation Grants ☒ Both		
Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
RH	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 41-45
RH	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i>	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 14-19
RH	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 21-33
RH	4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans: - An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. - The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.).	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 35-37
RH	4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 38-39
RH	5. Capital Improvement Program: The plan includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding.	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 47-59
RH	6. Adoption: The plan and process has received formal governing body approval <i>(that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/supervisor, etc., as appropriate)</i> . Attach signed resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	2024 PROS Plan Pg. 61



Appendices/Attachments

Quincy Parks Plan

March 2024

A - Terms & Definitions

Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) has found that many terms commonly used in recreation planning do not have consistent definitions from one plan to another. RCO suggests, but does not require, the following definitions compiled from various sources, including Washington Administrative Code, Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission used in this master parks plan include:

Access: The public's ability to physically use land or water.

Active recreation: Predominately human muscle powered recreational activities.

Camping: an overnight stay in a tent or other non-permanent structure.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A list or description of proposal capital projects.

Capital project: A project that results in redevelopment of an existing property, acquisition of new property, or a new built facility with a budget that excess \$10,000.00

Consumptive: Recreation that physically consumes resources; examples include berry picking, shellfish harvest, hunting, fishing.

Development: A development project is construction or work resulting in new elements, including but not limited to structures, facilities, and/or materials to enhance outdoor recreation resources.

Dispersed: Recreation that is scattered or spread across the landscape and not concentrated at a specific site. Examples include trail uses, camping, walking, cycling, and jogging.

Impact (low, medium, high): The effect that recreational uses have on resources including but not limited to soils, water, species, habitat, sites, and facilities.

Improve: Expanding an existing site or facility to serve more uses or more types of use.

Level of Service: Measure of the current status of a park and recreation system as a whole based on either quantitative or qualitative characteristics.

Maintain: To maintain existing areas and facilities through repairs and upkeep for the benefit of outdoor recreationists.

Multiple-use: Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.

Non-consumptive: Resource recreation that depends on, but does not consume, resources; for example, photographing wildlife.

Park: Land or an area set aside for a special purpose, but particularly for leisure or recreation.

- ♦ Tot lot/Mini-Park/Pocket Park – a small local park or civic space accessible to the general public without the capacity for large outdoor recreation activities like field sports and often associated with playground equipment for toddlers and young children.
- ♦ Neighborhood Park – a local-scale park with a service area of a reasonable walking distance, typically ½ mile, but up to 1 mile.
- ♦ Community Park – a community-scale park facility has a service area typically of 1-5 miles that includes the city limits of a town or city.
- ♦ Regional Park – a larger park facility intended to serve populations and uses from multiple jurisdictions.
- ♦ State Park – a park facility owned and managed by the State of Washington.
- ♦ Marine Park – a state or regional park facility intended to serve populations spanning multiple jurisdictions with primary access via watercraft .
- ♦ Day-use Park – any kind of park facility that does not allow overnight uses such as camping.
- ♦ Seasonal Parks – any kind of parks intended for use in specific seasons.

Passive: Activities usually conducted in place and requiring minimal physical exertion such as picnicking, watching a sports event, sun bathing, or relaxing.

Qualitative: an adjective relating to the quality of something interpreted by its intrinsic non-numerical characteristics other than some quantity or measured value.

Quantitative: relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something obtained using a numerical measurement process.

Recreation: means those activities of a voluntary and leisure time Nature that aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, play, relaxation, or instruction.

Renovate or renovation: The activities intended to improve an existing site or structure in order to increase its useful service life beyond original expectations or functions. This does not include maintenance activities to maintain the facility for its originally expected useful life.

Restoration: Bringing a site back to its historic function as part of a natural ecosystem or improving the ecological functionality of a site.

Shared use: Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.

Trail: According to the Washington State Trails Plan (RCO, 2013) "...a path, route, way, right-of-way, or corridor posted, signed, or designated as open for travel or passage by the general public but not normally designated as open for the transportation of commercial goods or services by motorized vehicles. A trail is a recreational facility that also can serve as a non-motorized route for transportation.

B - STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

There are six basic park and greenspace facility types typically utilized by municipalities:

- ♦ Pocket Parks / Mini-Parks / Tot Lots
- ♦ Neighborhood Parks
- ♦ Community Parks
- ♦ Natural Areas & Greenspaces
- ♦ Trails, Bikeways & Paths
- ♦ Special Facilities

POCKET PARKS / MINI-PARKS / TOT LOTS

Pocket parks are very small and serve a limited radius (up to ¼-mile) from the site; they provide passive and play-oriented recreational opportunities. Examples of pocket parks can include a tot lot with play equipment such as a climber, slide or swings; a viewpoint; or waterfront access areas such as at street ends.

A small urban plaza or civic recognition project may also be considered a pocket park. Parking is not often provided at pocket parks, although lighting may be used for security and safety.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of traditional park systems. They are small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation. They are generally 3-5 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 2 acre in size when possible.

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within short walking distance (up to ½-mile radius) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street or other significant natural or man-made barrier, such as ravines and railroad tracks, to get to the site.

Additionally, these parks should be located along road frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites.

Generally, developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, a multi-use open field for youth soccer and baseball, sport courts or

multi-purpose paved areas, landscaping and irrigation. Restrooms are not provided due to high construction and maintenance costs. Parking is also not usually provided; however, on-street, ADA accessible parking stall(s) may be included.

Neighborhood park development may proceed in phases.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are larger sites developed for organized play, contain a wider array of facilities and, as a result, appeal to a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally 20 to 50 acres in size, meet a minimum size of 20 acres when possible and serve residents within a 1-mile radius of the site.

In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized or intensive recreational activities and sports, although passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural areas are highly encouraged and complementary to active use facilities.

Since community parks serve a larger area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, parking and restroom facilities are provided. Community parks may also incorporate community facilities, such as community centers, senior centers or aquatic facilities.

NATURAL AREAS & GREENSPACES

Natural Areas

Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the natural character of the site and are managed to protect valuable ecological systems, such as riparian corridors and wetlands, and to preserve native habitat and biodiversity. In managing for their ecological value, these natural areas may contain a diversity of native vegetation that provides fish and wildlife habitat and embodies the beauty and character of the local landscape. Low-impact activities, such as walking, nature observation, and fishing are allowed, where appropriate, and horseback riding is also permitted on certain sites.

Greenspaces

Greenspaces are passive-use open spaces and turf areas without developed amenities or structured functions.

TRAILS & BIKEWAYS

Trails are non-motorized transportation networks separated from roads. Trails can be developed to accommodate multiple uses or shared uses, such as pedestrians, in line skaters, bicyclists, and equestrians. Trail alignments aim to emphasize a strong relationship with the natural environment and may not provide the most direct route from a practical transportation viewpoint.

Bikeways are different than trails in that their principal focus is on safe and efficient non-motorized transportation. Bikeways serve distinctly different user groups than trail users. Typical bikeway user groups would include bicycle commuters, fitness enthusiasts and competitive athletes. Their emphasis is on speed, which can create conflicts with recreation-type trails and their respective user groups.

For shared-use trails, it is important that the alignment and cross sections be designed with flexibility to accommodate higher speeds, passing zones and greater widths. Surfaces will vary with intended use and environmental considerations. Additionally, parking, consistent signage (wayfinding, access, use hierarchy) and interpretive markers or panels should be provided as appropriate.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Special facilities include single-purpose recreational areas such as skateparks and display gardens, along with community centers, aquatic centers and public plazas in or near the downtown core. Additionally, publicly-accessible sport fields and play areas of public schools are classified as special facilities; while they often serve as proxies to public parks, school sites have restricted daytime access and offer limited recreational use during non-school hours. No standards are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

C - Public Survey Comments

- "We need a playground in Southwest Quincy. I'm not sure where it would go, but we do not have an easily accessible playground in this area of town."
- "It would be nice to have a playground not close to lauzier so when the kids want to play, we don't have to deal with parking and competing with sports games."
- "I really appreciate the city letting its residence have a say in the parks infrastructure. Ensuring there's lots of lighting would definitely encourage pedestrians to walk day or night through these walkways I know I would definitely use them every day as I already do with no particular path"
- "A very large big park on the north side of town would be a great addition. All of the very large city parks are on the south side of the city."
- "I would like to have more areas to be able to walk and more trees"
- "Making water available to fill water bottles is something that should definitely be implemented in every part so we could illuminate the use of single use plastic and encourage people to drink city water"
- "The city of Quincy needs to be better at maintaining the soccer and baseball fields!! Kids have to play in 6 inches of grass because it doesn't get cut but when it does, they leave pile of grass clippings everywhere! These fields are embarrassing! Ellensburg sports complex is really nice. Maybe they should ask how they maintain theirs. It would be nice to have lights on those fields also. I really would like to see sidewalks on the 3rd Ave railroad crossing for the kids that are going to school."
- "Build a splash pad at Lauzier Park! Everyone can use it-disabled, old, young, people who can't swim etc. A lot cheaper than an over priced indoor aquatic center too!"
- "A couple splash pads would be really awesome for little kids that are too young and hard to take to the pool."
- "Having a loop to connect to the existing walking path to Lauzier park would be nice."
- "It would be nice for us country folks to have a nice new park available, that isn't surrounded by people's homes. This would be close to the high school too, so it would allow a place for us/visitors to hang out/eat/relax in between sporting tournaments/events that take place at the high school. I know last year during the youth football and basketball games, there wasn't anywhere near to walk to, so people ate and hung out in the parking lot."
- "I wish there was a turf outdoor/indoor soccer area to play. Similar to the one just built in East Wenatchee. I believe this will be beneficial to the youth and keep them out of trouble."
- "The more [parks and trails] the better!!!!"
- "I think the proposed plans look great and will be a good addition! A large city park on the north side of Quincy (maybe by the Aho development or the new high school) is needed since that is the way the town is growing but there are not large parks on the side of town."
- "We should put lights at every soccer field so soccer players can play!!"
- "We would like to see a park in the AHO area. Thank you."
- "I really love and appreciate this idea. I am moving back to the area and was lamenting the lack of biking trails and bike access. I would really like to see Quincy's parks become a point of pride for the community. As the city continues to grow. I'd also really like to see plaza built out, with a large park in the middle and businesses surrounding it. It could become a new location to do a large Christmas tree in winter, and could be an easy tourist area during the summer for locals to go to, but also easy for out of town tourist to identify as a place to go and shop/eat."

Other Comments

Of the write-in comments, several themes were repeated. There was a lot of support and gratitude to the City of Quincy for providing an opportunity for citizens to make their voices heard. People acknowledged that better parks and trails would greatly benefit the community, but only if they can be maintained properly. Overall, people want safer routes for children going to school, and the middle school was mentioned specifically several times. Many responses indicated a concern for pedestrian and child safety due to high traffic speeds, unsafe pedestrian crossings (poor design/visibility), and parked cars which limit visibility of the road. There is growing concern that even with bike infrastructure, an education program or city campaign would help raise awareness for biker safety on the roads. Many people voiced an interest in seeing more trees in parks and along streets, and lighting in parks and trails

was also encouraged on several occasions.

Comments Regarding the City and Public Outreach

- "We love that the town is growing, we just need family activities to do year around, especially for teens. We spent time recently (before covid) at Richland parks and rec and they have some great indoor activities such as on going classes for all ages. We have teens who don't do sports so we'd like to see activities geared towards that age. Quincy offers some great activities but they seem to be for young kids. An indoor pool would be amazing for lap swimming and swim lessons."
- "Please continue doing these surveys to engage public comment and involvement. Signages promoting health and trails are critical."
- "I really appreciate the city letting its residence have a say in the parks infrastructure..."
- "I am excited to see this as a focus of our city's improvement efforts. I hope that a focus will be placed on improving our facilities and opportunities on the north side of town."
- "I am thrilled you are taking action to add this recreation to our community! Thank you so much!"
- "I am computer literate, but this survey is not very user-friendly."
- "I applaud the cities move towards this, with only a simple supporting question. How does the city intend to fund the projects and the maintenance?"
- "More activities for children, such as music lessons, painting etc. (Más actividades para los niños, como lecciones de música, pintura etc)"

Other Comments

- "Its always nice to walk and ride bikes along the water. We live in the desert so that is tuff, but we have lots of canal roads we could take advantage of. I know that working with the QCBID is difficult but that should not drive us away. Some times a little hard work pays off. Lets take care of the things we have. Better street maint. to include taking care of the Islands on 3rd and 7th Ave SW. There is no home owners agreement or association. They sit in the city right away so they should be take care of before there is an accident."
- "People need rule for dog"
- "There are so many loose dogs in Quincy

its dangerous to even walk. Even if the dogs are not dangerous, it's irrelevant because no dogs should ever be lose. I really wish Quincy would take this ongoing problem seriously"



SCJ ALLIANCE
CONSULTING SERVICES

