
**Parks & Open
Space**

Connect & Explore

Waterfront Access

Arts & Culture

Natural Areas

**Indoor & Outdoor
Recreation**

Community Health

Activities & Events



**CITY OF
MUKILTEO**

2017 Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Arts Plan

Adopted by City Council on December 11, 2017
Resolution 2017-14

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to all those who have helped and participated in the 2017 Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Arts Plan.

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LETTER FROM THE MAYOR



Mayor's office 425.263.8018

As a City, we are recognized throughout the region for our iconic Mukilteo Lighthouse. As a symbol, it recognizes our unique waterfront location and emphasizes our history. But it is also an excellent example of the parks, recreation, open space and arts that make our community a wonderful place to live.

Our parks shaped my childhood growing up in Mukilteo. I can still remember waking up early in the morning to fish with my dad, setting out from the boat launch and spending the early hours of the day hauling in our catch. My sister and I would play in the woods behind our house and discover all sorts of adventures. It is my hope that the next generation will enjoy many of these same experiences, and make their own memories too.

As Mukilteo continues to grow and adapt to the future, it is our belief that quality of life and livability should be the cornerstone of our community. Ensuring that all of our residents and visitors have access to our beautiful views, our lush gulches and natural spaces, and thoughtful art is one important way we can enhance our wonderful community.

Through our Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Art Plan, we express our community's values and our priorities for building on a strong foundation and growing it for future generations. We know that experiencing the waves on the beach, the chirping birds in the gulch, or looking at a beautiful piece of art - they remind us of our place in the world and they connect with our sense of creativity and wonder.

Mukilteo has the key ingredients for success and with this plan, we set a vision for what the future will look like. I hope that you will take some time to learn about our vision and I hope you will join us in making it reality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennifer Gregerson".

Jennifer Gregerson
Mayor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 PROSA plan is a culmination of research, public input and advice from recreation leaders serving the community. Consultant experts in the field of parks, recreation, arts and community planning also contributed to the development of this plan.

As it has for over 30 years, Mukilteo uses a 6-year park plan as a guidance tool and resource for recreation providers. Public parks, recreation programs, and community facilities afford us tremendous opportunities to develop a better society through improved health and wellness, resource protection, economic development and community enhancement. A strong commitment by community leaders; elected and appointed officials; and planning, recreation and parks professionals will ensure the priorities are met with enthusiasm and success.

This plan discusses City priorities, findings, and analysis through six primary chapters.

Goals and Objectives

The primary goals and objectives laid out in this plan strive to meet applicable policies detailed in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan where the overarching narrative is designed to increase Mukilteo's livability. The PROSA plan **prioritizes waterfront redevelopment** over the next six years and focuses on goals for:

- Healthy Community
- Arts & Culture
- Natural Environment

Inventory

The PROSA system inventory including existing facilities and properties managed as parks, recreation, open space, and public art elements was updated for 2017.

Public Involvement

City staff conducted an extensive public input process to determine what parks, arts and recreation amenities Mukilteo residents want and need. The process

included a public open house, outreach at community events, review and discussion by the Parks and Arts Commission and the Rosehill Board, and an online questionnaire completed by 850 respondents.

Demand and Need Analysis

The demand and need analysis identified City demographics and compared them with the existing inventory and findings from the online survey of recreation needs. These findings led to a level of service matrix showing a public need for the following facilities:

- **Waterfront Amenities**
 - › **Beach access**
 - › **Small boating facility**
 - › **Promenade walking path along the waterfront**
- Park Amenities
 - › Dirt jump bike course
 - › Picnic facilities and shelters
- Indoor Spaces
 - › Senior center
 - › Indoor running/walking track

Capital Improvement Program

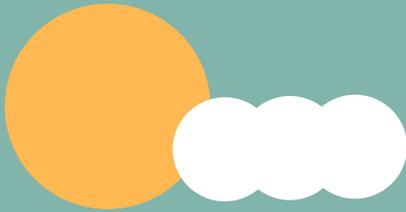
This chapter identifies the capital improvement project priorities for the next six years that will meet the needs identified in the demand and need analysis. A long range project list is also included for future planning.

Implementation Strategies

Suggestions for City strategies on how to achieve the goals and objectives discussed in the plan include approaches for each of the PROSA system elements: parks, recreation, open space, and arts planning.

2017 PARKS, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE & ARTS PLAN
IS FURTHERING OUR COMMUNITY GOALS TO ACHIEVE A

LIVABLE MUKILTEO



HEALTHY BUILT ENVIRONMENT

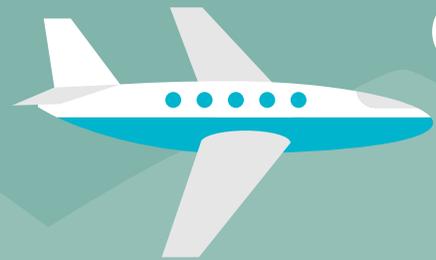
Identify future parks, open space and trails

ARTS & CULTURAL AWARENESS

Provide direction for future activities and services

INNOVATION

Design a park, arts and recreation system that meets community needs



VIBRANT ECONOMY

Maintain eligibility for state financing

HEALTHY COMMUNITY

Identify priorities for new services and facilities

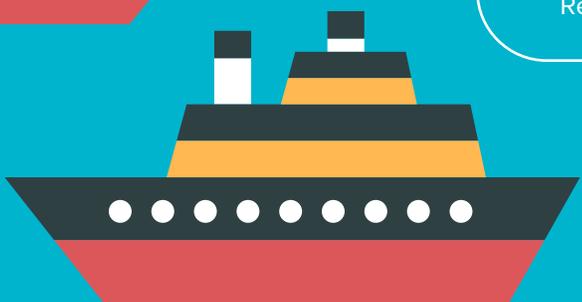


AUTHENTIC PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Reach out to fulfill needs of our diverse community

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Plan to enhance and connect habitat lands



PREFACE

Native Americans used Mukilteo's shoreline and uplands as part of their daily lives, fishing and collecting shellfish along local beaches and the spit forming Point Elliot. The long tradition of people using the shoreline of Mukilteo makes it one of the community's most important natural and scenic assets.

Mukilteo

Bək'əttiw?

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE IN THE PAST

As early European settlers moved into the area, Point Elliot became a major deep-water port; and beaches were readily accessible by boat along the northern portion of Mukilteo's shoreline. In the late 1800s, developers who had never seen the land created 'paper' plats without regard to topography and natural features. This form of platting parceled all available land into lots and street right-of-ways, but did not dedicate space for public parks. One of the few open spaces, donated for community use under this system, was the Pioneer Cemetery in Old-Town Mukilteo.

Early public lands in Mukilteo included the Rosehill School, which was rebuilt in 1928 after a fire and today has become the City's community center. Residents (many of whom were employees of the Crown Lumber Company) volunteered their days off to build a community hall in the 1920s which was dedicated to the City in 1957. Today the building houses the Boys and Girls Club, although they have plans to move to a new and more centralized location in the near future. Historic recreation and outdoor leisure activities were sponsored by private businesses, such as the local sawmill baseball teams who played on filled lands in the downtown area.

Another community landmark,

Lighthouse Park, was constructed in the 1950s as a state park on a filled tideland adjacent to the Mukilteo Lighthouse. This popular public beach has provided continuous recreation access to the waterfront and has become Mukilteo's most beloved attraction.

When the Harbour Pointe area developed in the 1980s, a number of open space parcels were delineated to protect the ravines. It was at this point, it seems, that the issue of adequate open space became a major component of the community's quality of life.

Today, Mukilteo's vision and dedication to livability includes access to open spaces, parks, and recreation facilities. In the past, community efforts attempted

Elliot Point Treaty ceremony 1931 (below)





Historic use of Mukilteo shoreline (above)



Historic Mukilteo trail and station (above)



Mukilteo lighthouse (above)



Treaty plaque and Rosehill Community Center 2014 (left)

to formalize parcel acquisition for parks, recreation and civic facilities by placing a park bond on the 1994 ballot for upland parks and recreation parcels in Mid-Mukilteo. When that bond failed at the ballot box, parcels were purchased through councilmanic bonds (bonds that can be authorized by the city council without a vote of the public in an amount up to .75 percent of the assessed valuation of the city).

In 1996 another bond measure went to the voters for parks and civic facilities, but this measure also did not pass. This track record of not supporting park bonds at the ballot box has resulted in a lack of flat upland park sites, except at schools.

More than 20 years later, we do not seek to undo development or change the past, but build from lessons learned and meet the needs of current and future residents. Thus, this plan identifies the opportunities for capitalizing on the community's existing assets to retain a high quality of life while providing access to our open space lands.

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

Mukilteo has a unique fabric of open space and development due to topographic geography of ravines and the City's linear North-South orientation around SR 525. Today, Mukilteo's vision for livability includes open spaces, active and passive parks and recreation facilities, and arts and cultural features. This plan affords the public another forum to consider the role of parks and open spaces in the community while identifying existing assets and future prospects. Future projects will increase access to open space, active and passive recreational facilities, and arts and culture while providing diverse opportunities to experience nature within Mukilteo's urban fabric.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Mukilteo is a waterfront community situated on Possession Sound in southern Snohomish County. With scenic views of the Olympic Mountains to the west and the Northern Cascade Mountains to the north and east, Mukilteo's beauty is further enhanced by an interlaced system of forested gulches, wet ravines, playful parks, and an active waterfront. The Mukilteo Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Arts (PROSA) plan will guide strategy for the City and its partners for responding to community needs for public parks, activities, and natural areas. Priorities, recommendations and action items delineate a course of action for six years and help determine where best to make investments in recreation, open space, and arts.

The 2017 PROSA plan is a culmination of research, public input and advice from recreation leaders serving the community. Consultant experts in the field of parks, recreation, arts and community planning also contributed to the development of this plan. To determine what parks, arts and recreation amenities Mukilteo wants, City staff conducted an extensive public input process for this plan. The process included public open houses, joint stakeholder review from the Parks and Arts Commission and the Rosehill Board, an online questionnaire, and discussion booths at the Farmers' Market and Rosehill's Touch-A-Truck event.

This plan complies with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) by reflecting the goals and policies adopted in the 2015 Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan. The plan also provides a foundation from which to establish the capital budget and allocate funds to complete the proposed projects. Application for partial project funding for Mukilteo's priority projects will be made to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding board. This plan fulfills the RCO eligibility requirements by detailing the City's

- Goals and objectives
- Inventory
- Public involvement
- Demand and need analysis
- Capital improvement program



National Night Out (above)

The PROSA plan complements the City's other recent planning tools and will lead the City to successfully provide recreation opportunities while conserving habitat. The data collected and incorporated into this plan strengthens the analysis, helps inform budget discussions and assists in justifying actual needs for grant applications.

The City's 2015 Comprehensive Plan includes general policies for Parks, Open Space, and Recreation. The plan specifies that parks and recreation facilities in the city directly serve residents while accommodating tourists and meeting the needs of visitors. Priorities include an active waterfront, and connections between the City's bike and hiking trails and the regional system. Planning for parks, open space, and recreational opportunities should include a balanced approach to meeting the desires of all users.

In addition to the PROSA plan and Comprehensive Plan, the City developed the By The Way Plan (BTW Plan) which identifies specific policies for improving circulation and access to parks. Its focus is on improving bike, transit and walking connections within the community with the over arching goal of reaching higher levels of livability and improved quality of life for Mukilteo residents.

PURPOSE OF THE PROSA PLAN

- Design a park, arts, and recreation system that meets the needs of the community.
- Identify future park amenities and facilities.
- Provide direction for future recreation activities and services.
- Provide direction for arts and cultural facilities and services.
- Comply with the Growth Management Act (GMA) and complement the 2015 Comprehensive Plan to ensure consistency and further progress on city-identified goals and policies.
- Maintain Mukilteo's eligibility for funding through State RCO grants.

Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan Guidance

Policy PK1: The City of Mukilteo Parks, Open Space, Recreation & Arts Plan should balance the needs of residents with providing for visitors and connecting with regional recreational systems.

Goal PK1a: For the Parks, Open Space, Recreation & Arts Plan to be relevant and effective, extensive community input is necessary and the plan should be updated every five years.

CHAPTER 2: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Mukilteo fosters cooperation and coordination between public, private and non-profit sectors. Each sector provides unique parks, recreation, and open space areas that supplement those provided by others. Mukilteo seeks to use and manage its resources to the highest efficiency while reflecting the needs and desires of City residents of today and the future.

VISION

Mukilteo’s vision for the future of parks and recreation applies to three priorities:

Healthy Community – A community engaged in improving the mental and physical well-being of its people is a healthy community. Characteristics of a healthy community include: pedestrian and bike friendly connections; clean water and air; and recreation opportunities for all ages and abilities.

Arts & Culture – Arts and culture promote a vital, enduring connection to place marked by pride in civic history and optimism about the community’s future. To support creative placemaking means sponsoring: a variety of public art installations impacting civic buildings, public spaces and infrastructure; cultural festivals and events; diverse and inclusive cultural programs and projects that celebrate the community’s ever-changing diversity.

Natural Environment – In addition to parks and trail corridors the natural environment includes undeveloped open space within and around Mukilteo, the shoreline and marine environment. To ensure a flourishing natural environment means: protecting environmental resources and habitats; fostering parks and preserving open space; minimizing the use of toxic products; modeling environmentally-friendly practices; and reducing greenhouse gases.

Prioritizing the Waterfront

Within the next 6 years, this vision will be applied across Mukilteo and most directly to the downtown waterfront through a series of priority projects. The projects identified in this plan will increase access to a revitalized waterfront through redevelopment. The projects will create a looped pedestrian promenade, an urban street front with local businesses and playful waterfront uses that connect people to the natural, cultural, and urban qualities of Mukilteo.

The waterfront prioritization reflects community demand and City-wide planning efforts over the past 10 years. The graphic on the next page highlights the connections and recreation opportunities of the priority waterfront projects.

Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan

Policy LU5: Mukilteo’s waterfront shall be developed in a manner that maximizes the public’s access to the water.

Goal LU5 b & c: Redevelopment of the waterfront should include public spaces that attract people of all generations; by providing exceptional pedestrian and recreation facilities such as a waterfront promenade, a chain of waterfront parks, and a visitor dock.

MUKILTEO WATERFRONT: POSSESSION SOUND'S GREATEST SETTING

Implementing the Priorities of the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan for Future Generations

Mukilteo wants
to see more...

(Source: 2017 PROSA Survey)

52.2% Waterfront Promenade

42.9% Beach Access

34.4% Environmental Beach Enhancements

Looped pedestrian promenade
and bike lanes.



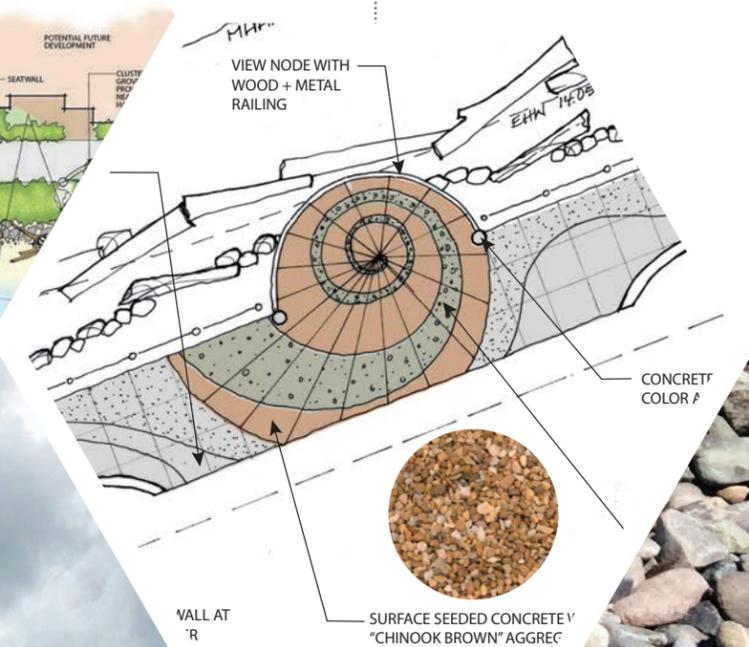
Playful waterfront uses.



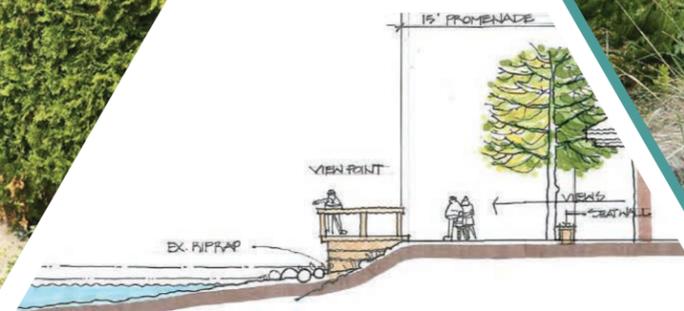
Allows you to experience the waterfront from
an urban environment to a natural shoreline.



Cohesive new waterfront park system from
Lighthouse Park to Edgewater Beach.



Pedestrian oriented urban street
front with local businesses.



Connects people to the natural,
cultural, and urban qualities that
compose the past, present and
future Mukilteo waterfront.



Chain of public parks to help soften the
development impact of the multimodal
station and commercial development.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Several stated goals and policies in the Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan relate to providing and conserving parks, open space, and cultural resources. These goals set a reference point to understand the intent of developing a PROSA Plan and articulate the plan's direction for the community. When tied to specific objectives, these goals can be transitioned into a road map for the City to follow and self-evaluate during the next plan update process. While many PROSA objectives may not be easily quantifiable, at the end of each year, the City should assess the activities and successes/failures toward each PROSA objective.

PROSA policies and goals in this plan refer to the applicable Comp Plan source but have been paraphrased in this plan. The policies and goals written in this plan do not replace or modify the City's Comprehensive Plan. Refer to the Adopted 2015 Comprehensive Plan and Mukilteo Municipal Code for specific language on City policies, goals, regulations, and codes.

Healthy Community

The Comp Plan explicitly addresses parks, open space and recreation facilities in its goal to foster a healthy and safe community. Specifically, policies include direction to retain the existing amount of city land for parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities. (Comp Plan Policy PK2) Equitably and efficiently offer recreational, cultural, and art services to Mukilteo residents. (Comp Plan Policy PK4)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is a civil rights statute that prohibits discrimination against people who have disabilities. It requires that facilities for public use are designed and constructed to be accessible by people with disabilities. Although all new facilities are ADA-compliant, many of Mukilteo's parks and facilities were built before the ADA was passed in 1990. To ensure full compliance, the City will prepare an ADA Transition Plan, an assessment of the park system, and prioritization of facilities that may be in need of upgrading.

Goals:

1. The City should work towards providing more and improved active and passive recreation opportunities. (Comp Plan Goal PK2a) Promote and evaluate the need for more publicly accessible open space.
2. To ensure needs of residents are being met, conduct a survey as part of the PROSA plan update. (Comp Plan Goal PK4a)
3. Use the Rosehill Community Center for establishing recreation programs, facilities and special events. (Comp Plan Goal PK4c)
4. Work collaboratively with the Mukilteo School District, other government agencies, private businesses, and non-profit organizations to enhance the City's parks system and residents' access to recreational facilities. (Comp Plan Goal PK4c)
5. Assess and prioritize parks and recreation site improvements to allow for universal accessibility and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance.

Objectives:

- a. Compare future PROSA inventory to current inventory to identify growth in active and passive recreation opportunities through: more or improved park and trail facilities, open space preservation, and recreation amenities.
- b. Conduct PROSA public survey to establish parks, recreation and open space needs.
- c. Work with the Rosehill Board to optimize the Rosehill Community Center as the leader of Mukilteo recreation planning and implementation.
- d. Establish communications with Mukilteo School District, Library, YMCA, and Boys & Girls Club to open facilities up for public use.
- e. Prepare a City ADA Transition Plan to assess ADA improvements needed across the park system.

Arts & Culture

Art goals are interdisciplinary and can be found in at least three separate chapters of the Comp Plan policies. As a result, art goals should be integrated into the parks, recreation, and open space goals and objectives, to truly supply the community with aesthetic and cultural qualities. Integrate arts and cultural opportunities into the full diversity of public places. (Comp Plan Policy LU4)

Goals:

1. Develop a Cultural Arts Master Plan that identifies Mukilteo's creative assets and deficiencies, establishes a vision with goals to promote culture and art opportunities, and outlines steps to reach those goals. (Comp Plan Goal PK4e)
 - › Include a program to develop unique, iconic artworks marking entry points into the city from arterial streets, railways, and Possession Sound. (Comp Plan Goal LU2j)
 - › Include cultural and artistic recreation offerings that appeal to the full range of Mukilteo's diverse population. (Comp Plan Goal PK4f)

Objective:

- a. Initiate a Cultural Arts Master Plan.



Natural Environment

The Comp Plan directs Mukilteo to manage and regulate development in critical areas such as streams, wetlands, and the shoreline while allowing reasonable and appropriate uses and protecting against adverse effects (Comp Plan Policy LU9). Simultaneously, the City should create and maintain a system of community parks connected by a citywide network of trails (Comp plan goal PK3b).

Goals:

1. Use regulations and programs to protect environmentally sensitive areas from negative impacts associated with development.
2. Use recreation planning resources to connect a network of hiking and biking trails within and around public open spaces.
3. Soften shoreline by modifying rip-rap and enhancing natural vegetative buffers while maintaining pedestrian views, access along the shoreline, public safety, and infrastructure protection. (Shoreline Master Plan UW6)

Objectives:

- a. Use 2017 By the Way (BTW) transportation plan to plan and develop city-wide bike and pedestrian trail networks.
- b. Compare future PROSA inventory to current inventory to identify growth in trail connections and open space preservation or enhancement.

CHAPTER 3: INVENTORY

Mukilteo’s residents benefit from an abundance of ravines that cascade to Possession Sound. These are especially notable in the southern portion of the City where the Harbour Pointe Master Plan set aside ravines and wetlands. In addition, a private golf course and private homeowner association (HOA) developed neighborhood parks.

THE MUKILTEO EXPERIENCE

The majority of open space in the City is publicly owned. However, private facilities such as the Harbour Pointe Golf Course and the YMCA also provide important recreational opportunities in the community. Schools provide the majority of active recreation facilities, while private and non-profit organizations contribute additional active recreation activities and programming. The following table summarizes the acreage in each of these three categories: publicly owned; public school facilities; and private parks and open spaces. Appendix A has a detailed inventory of public and private lands and facilities.

Mukilteo’s total parks and open spaces occupy approximately 13% of the land area. The Parks and Arts Commission set a target of 10% which is surpassed in the current inventory. In fact, when the analysis includes school district-owned properties, parks and open space account for approximately 17% of the total acreage within the City. These percentages are broken out by ownership in the adjacent categorized figure which also includes privately-owned properties. The adjoining figure illustrates the distribution of publicly owned lands by percentage into tidelands, open space, parks, and civic recreation facilities.

Current Parks and Open Space Summary

Type of Ownership	Acre (2012)	Acre (2017)
Publicly Owned		
Parks	55.5	97.9
Open Space	416.7	513.3
Subtotal	472.2	611.2
with Tidelands ¹	197.5	161.3 ⁵
Total City	669.7	772.5
School Property ²		
Total Schools	40.0	40.0
Private Parks and Open Space		
Parks ³	8.0	19.2
Open Space ⁴	82.3	95.0
Wetlands/Steep Slopes	57.0	57.0
Golf Course	165.1	165.1
Non-profit Facilities	5.6	5.6
Total Private	318.0	341.9
Total Acres	1,027.7	1,154.4

- ¹ Tidelands are not accessible at all times and some do not have legal access.
- ² Only the portion of each school site that contains open space, sport-fields, and/or play areas/equipment was used to determine acreage. The Mukilteo School District owns 129.16 acres of which 50.07 acres or 38% are used for fields and open space. School sites are not accessible to the general public at all times.
- ³ Tracts set aside in residential developments that serve as private recreation.
- ⁴ Acreage set aside in tracts of Native Growth Protection Areas (NGPA) to be retained in open space.
- ⁵ Acreage reflects changes due to the Elliot Pointe Landing Binding Site Plan.

Figure 1: Current parks and open space summary

EXISTING FACILITIES

The maps on the following pages display the geographic relationship of each of the PROSA plan elements: Parks, Recreation facilities, Open Space, and Arts across the City. These elements are closely related. For instance, the library provides recreational opportunities for residents and contains playful bronze art sculptures beloved by the community. When each plan element is viewed separately, there can be a useful analysis, for example: the Mid-Mukilteo area does not have as many recreational facilities as Harbour Pointe or North Mukilteo. To address this concern, the City’s BTW transportation plan will improve access to parks and recreation through improved bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure. The parks plan shows that Mid-Mukilteo, which is undergoing fairly dense development with a wide mix of market-rent housing and owner-occupied condos, has an excellent opportunity for a parklet at the NE corner of 84th St SW and 53rd Ave W.

The open space map shows the geographic location of the large parcels of open space owned by the City. Open spaces like Big Gulch and Japanese Gulch provide important functions, including habitat corridors, water detention and stream flow, urban buffers, and areas for passive recreation. These maps also show tidelands and wetlands that serve important ecological and recreation functions.

The first four maps in the series display a City-wide view for each PROSA element:

- Parks
- Recreation
- Open Space
- Arts

To understand how the PROSA system is working together in each of Mukilteo’s geographic areas, the next three maps in the series zoom-in on each geographic area of Mukilteo and show all PROSA elements for:

- North Mukilteo
- Mid-Mukilteo
- South Mukilteo

These maps show the interconnectivity of active recreation facilities (developed city and county parks and school facilities), private parkland, and open spaces and how they are accessed by a network of trail and road systems. With the City near build-out, few opportunities remain to change the interdependent relationship between private, public, and non-profit sectors. Each sector provides unique recreational services that supplement those provided by others.

See Appendix A for a list of each park and recreation facility noted with a brief description and an image. The appendix also includes tables for each inventory item with notes on the facility’s acreage, zoning, year acquired, and amenities.

Recreation Activities & Amenities

Guide to Map Icons

Map symbols on the following page correspond to activities & amenities shown here

Blue icons indicate planned activities and amenities

Example
Planned Soccer Field

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Access Boat Launch Water/Mountain Views Historic Wetland Interpretation Trails Off-Leash Dog Area Picnic Table/Benches Picnic Shelter Barbecue Burners Fire Pit Parking Public Restrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play Equipment Volleyball Court Basketball Court Softball/Baseball Field Soccer Field Outdoor Track Golf Gym (Basketball/Volleyball) Weight Room Music Room/Program Theater Public Artwork Recreation Programs
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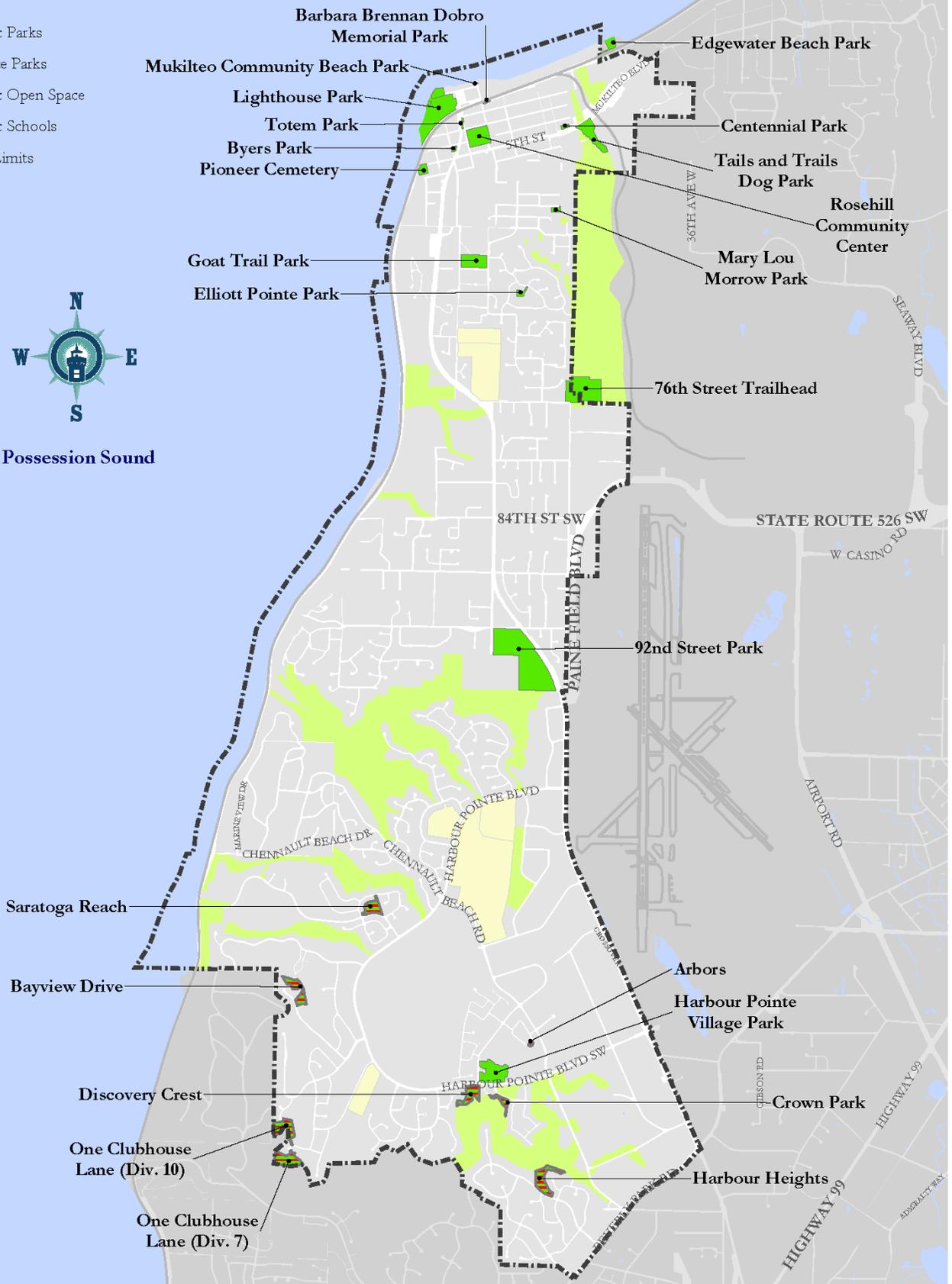
See recreation map, page 20



-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Public Open Space
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits



Possession Sound

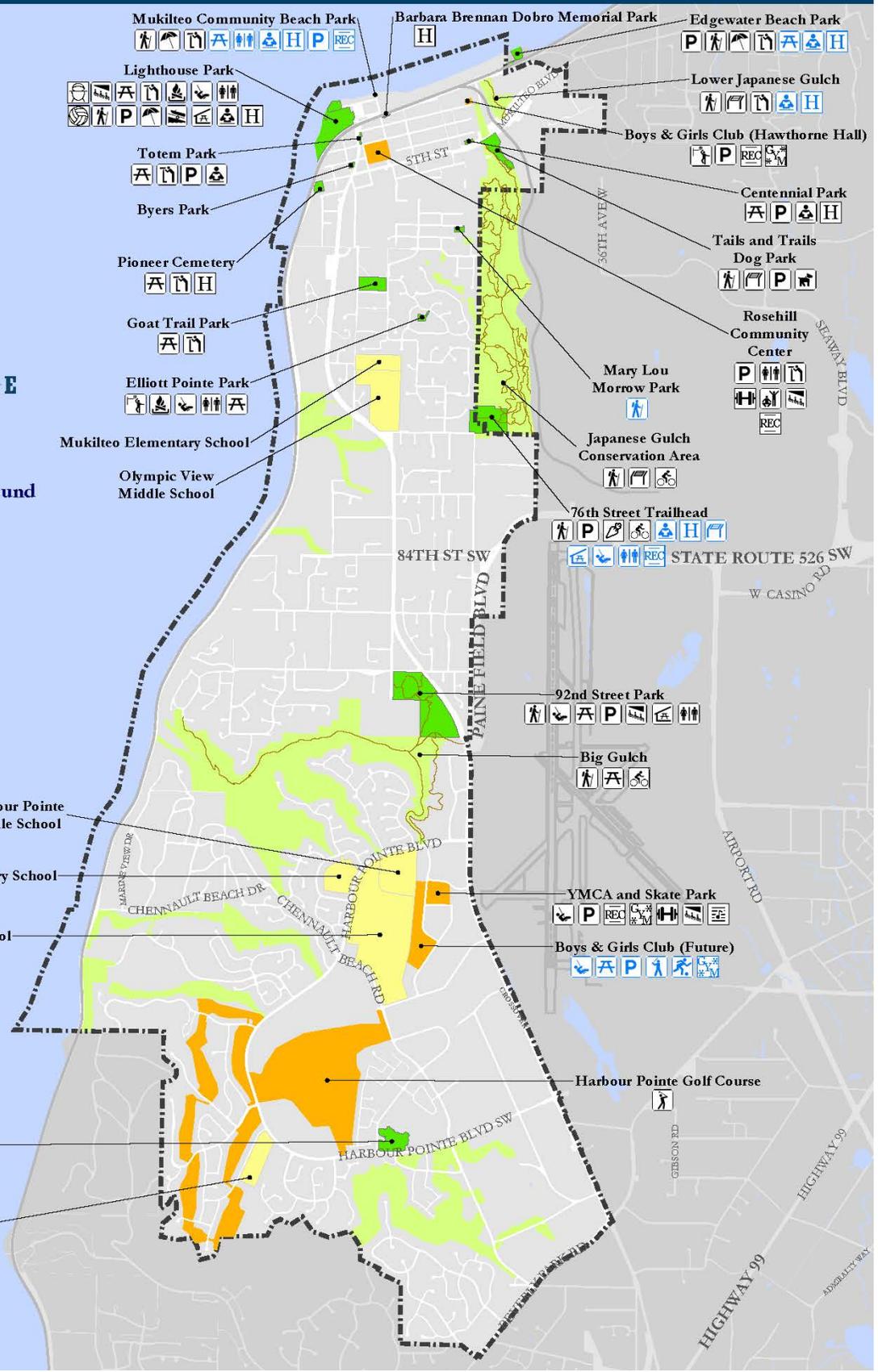




- Recreation Facilities
- Public Open Space
- Public Parks
- Hiking Trails
- Public Schools
- City Limits



Possession Sound



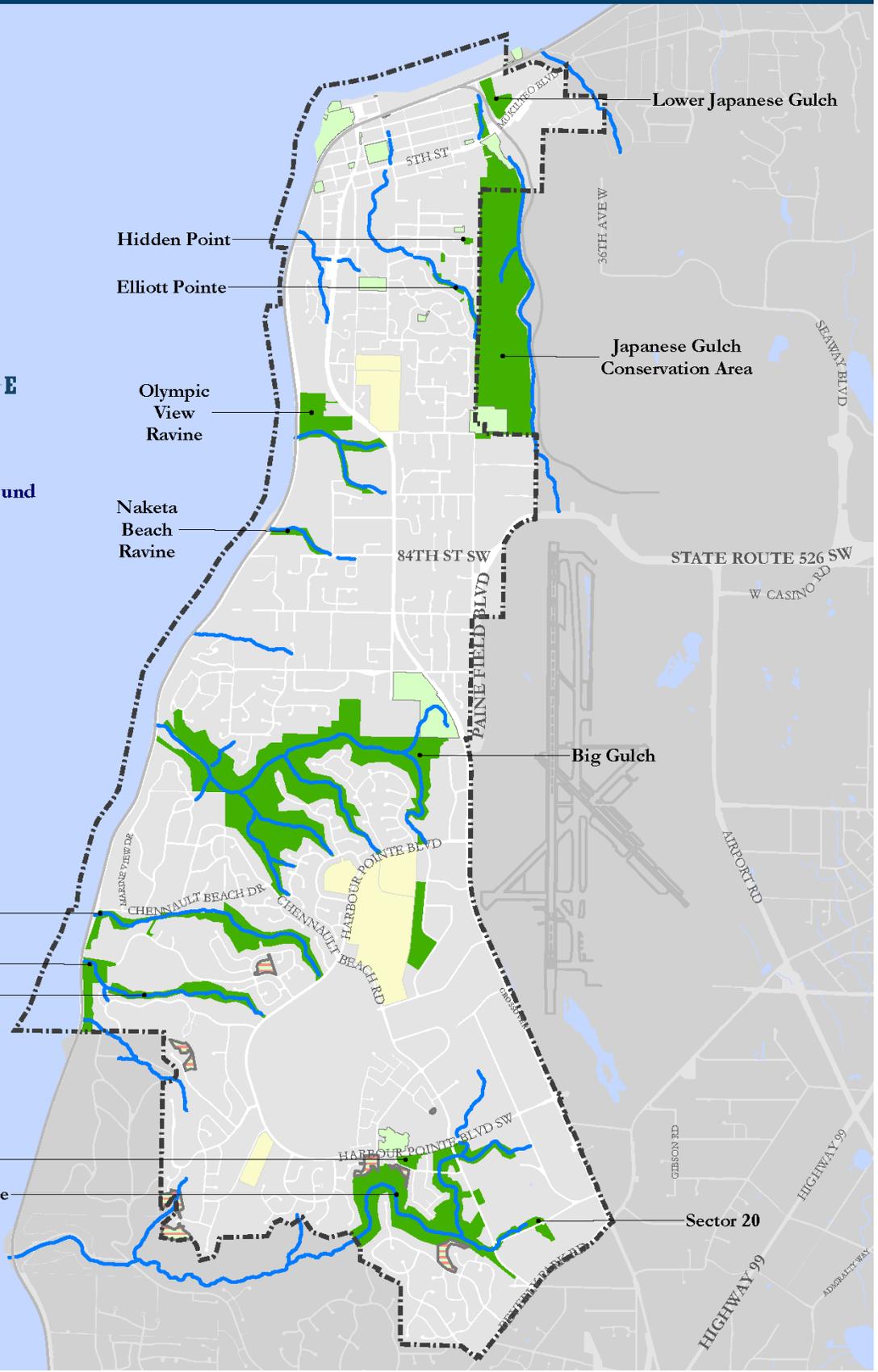
See page 18 for Recreation Symbols Legend



-  Public Open Space
-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits



Possession Sound

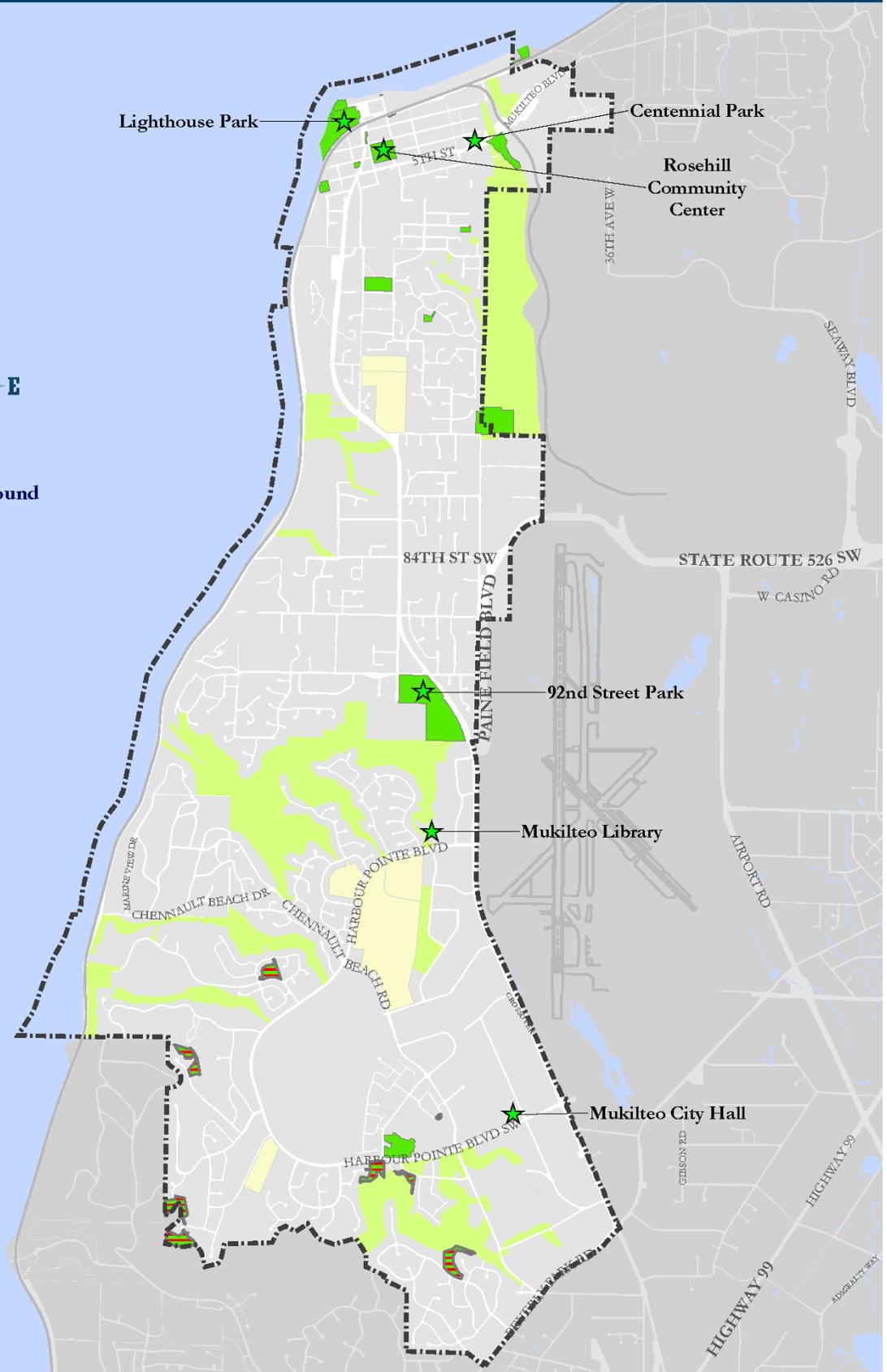




-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Public Open Space
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits

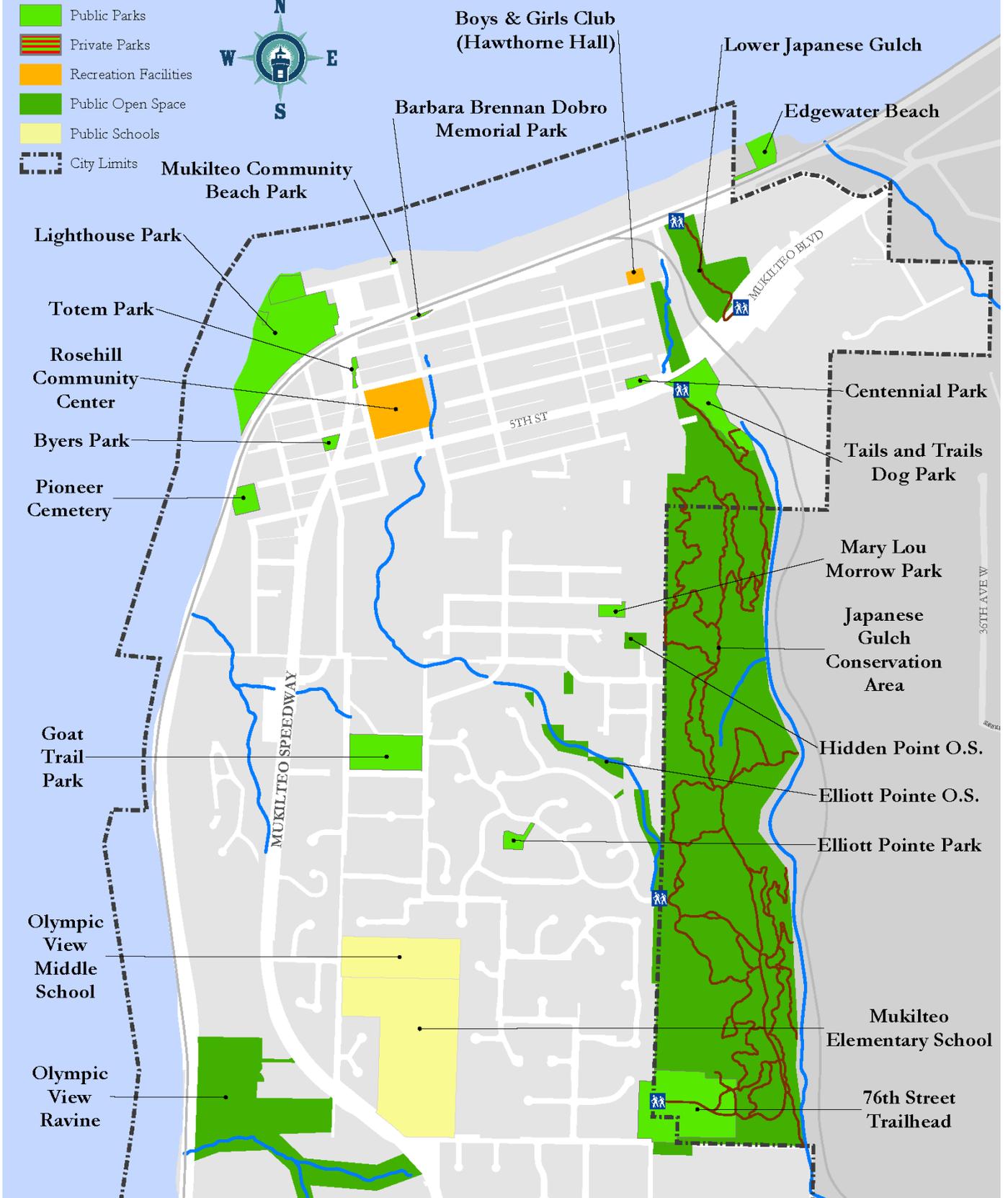


Possession Sound



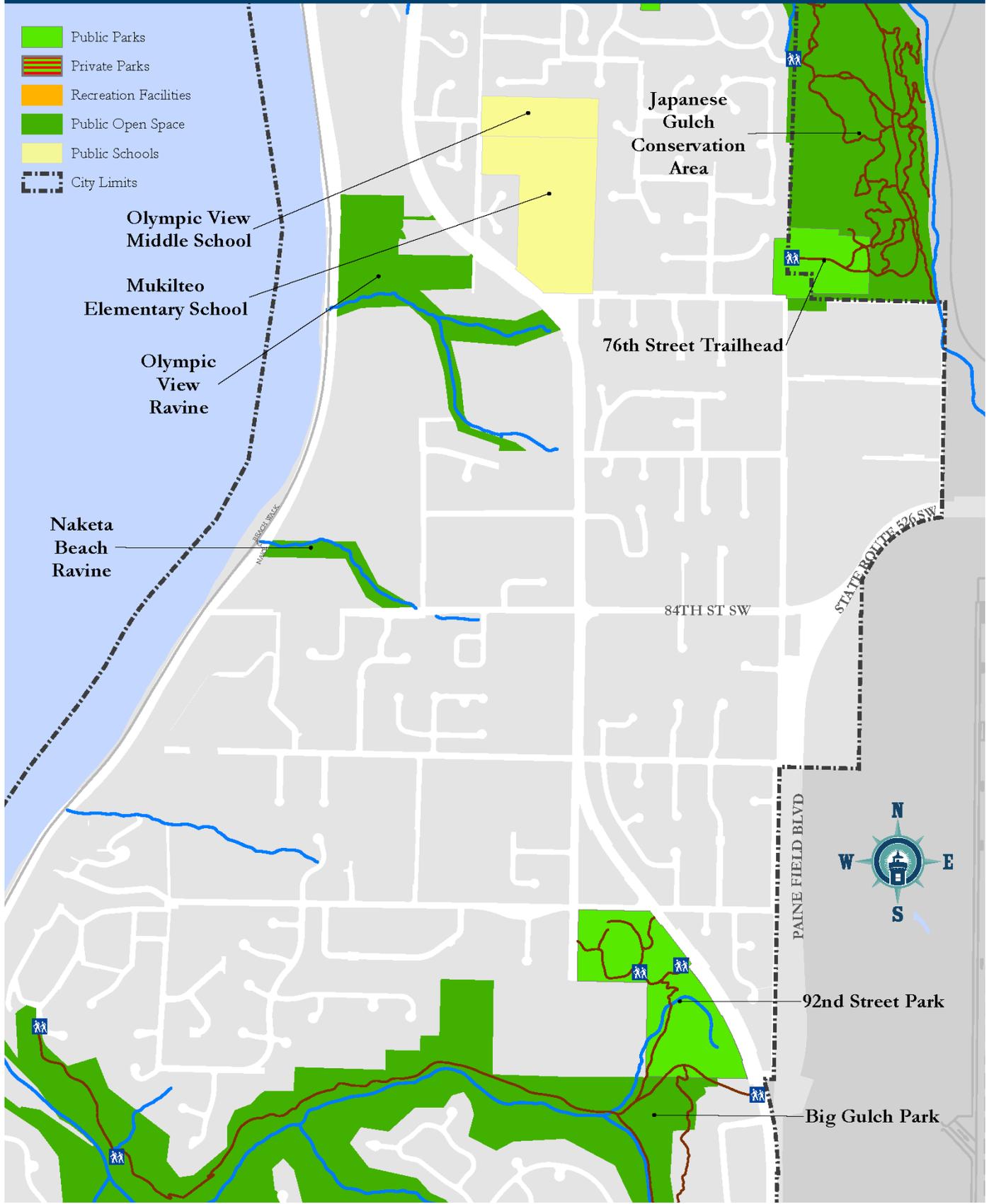


-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Recreation Facilities
-  Public Open Space
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits



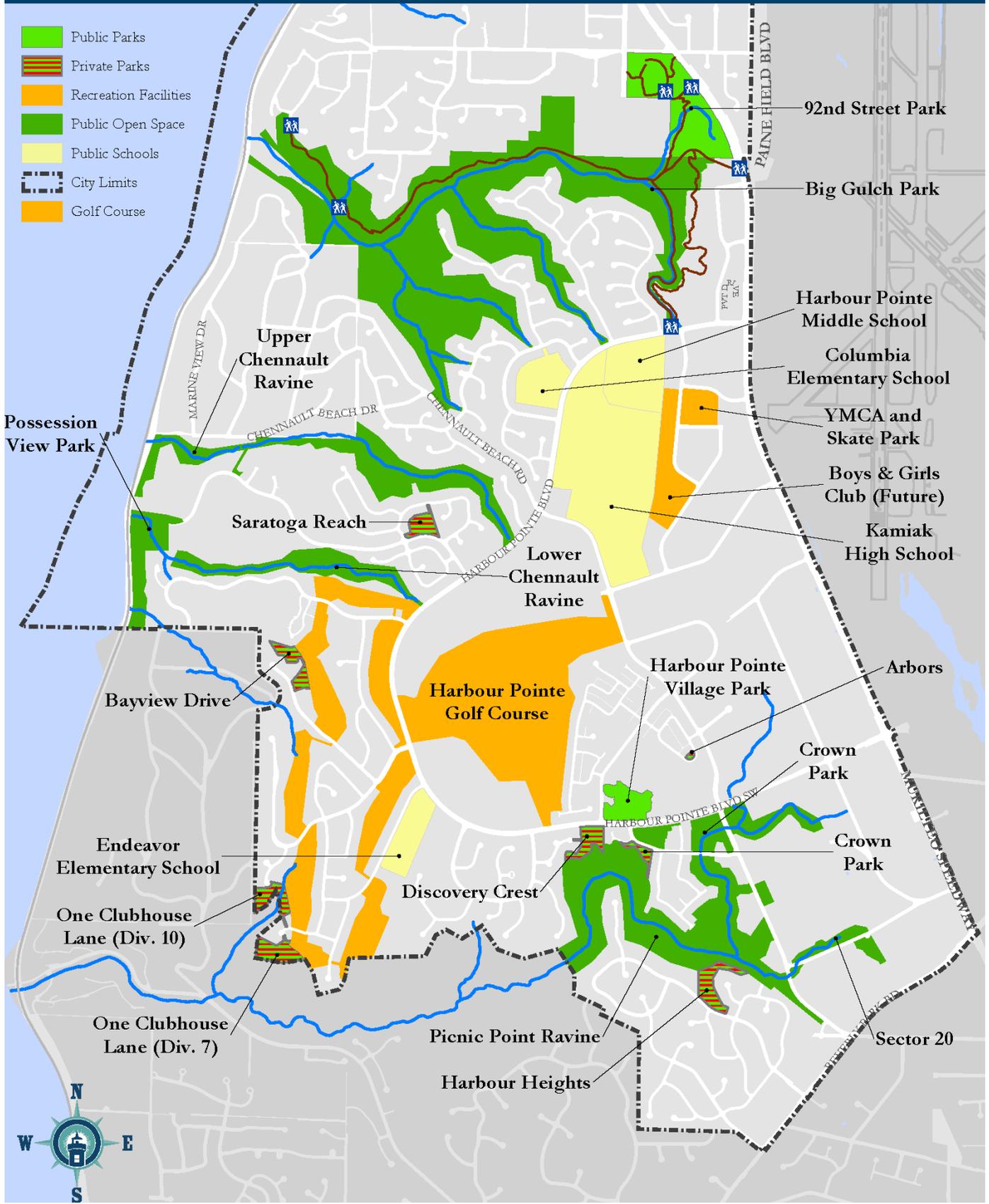


-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Recreation Facilities
-  Public Open Space
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits





-  Public Parks
-  Private Parks
-  Recreation Facilities
-  Public Open Space
-  Public Schools
-  City Limits
-  Golf Course



EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS

Core Program Areas

Public recreation is challenged by the premise of being all things to all people. To help discern what recreation programs are most important to Mukilteo residents, City staff inventoried existing recreation programs and identified Core Program Areas. Program areas are considered as Core if they meet a majority of the following categories:

- The program area has been provided for a long period of time (over 4-5 years) and/or is expected by the community.
- The program area consumes a relatively large portion (50% or more) of the agency's overall budget.
- The program area is offered 3-4 seasons per year.
- The program area has wide demographic appeal.
- There is a tiered level of skill development available within the program area's offerings.
- There is full-time staff responsible for the program area.
- There are facilities designed specifically to support the program area.
- The City controls a significant percentage (20% or more) of the local market.

There are currently six Core Program Areas offered by the City and detailed in the following sections.

Preschool & Youth

The Recreation and Cultural Services Department believes that all children deserve the opportunity to discover who they are and what they can achieve. By offering a variety of programs and activities for preschool and youth, children have the opportunity to build the skills, abilities and relationships that lead to positive behavior, better health and educational achievement.

Examples of programs in the Preschool & Youth Core Program Area include:

- Kindermusik Series
- Skyhawks Sports Camps
- Lego Jr. Builder Camp
- Karate for Kids
- Safe Kids 101
- Nature Together

Teens

The Rosehill Community Center is a safe place for teens to hang-out with friends after school and on the weekends. Teens may use the Game Room to play table tennis, foosball, X-Box or just relax in the beanbag chairs. The Rosehill Room can be used to chat with friends around the fireplace, do homework or use the Fitness Room to workout.

The Recreation Department offers classes specifically designed for teens, and many of the adult classes are open to teens as well. The goal is to give teens a safe place to be while challenging them to master a new skill with enrichment classes or stay healthy with fitness classes.

Examples of programs in the Teens Core Program Area include:

- Kayak Safety Class
- Sew Together – Teens
- Belly Dancing Blast
- Tetra Brazil Soccer Camp
- Super Sitters
- Youth special events



Adults

The Mukilteo Recreation Department offers a great line-up of classes for Adults, including old favorites and fresh new classes. The Recreation Guide details the options. Instructors are professional, knowledgeable and friendly. Many have been sharing their skills/ talents with the community for many years and are respected in their field of study.

The goal for this core program area is to offer a variety of classes that help adults enjoy life, discover a new hobby, gain skills, or help maintain/improve health and fitness.

Examples of programs in the Adults core program area include:

- Quilt Making
- Beginning Ballet/Modern Dance
- Beer Brewing
- Adult Watercolor
- Candlelight Yoga

Seniors

The goal of the Seniors core program area is to offer a variety of programs and services specifically designed to enrich the quality of life for mature adults. Participants can take enrichment classes to help them enjoy life by developing a new skill or hobby. The program also offers events that serve to connect participants with other community members and services.

The Department partners with Mukilteo Senior



Association and Harbour Pointe Senior Living to bring the best variety of and newest trends in programming and activities.

Examples of programs in the Seniors core program area include:

- Day Trips
- Gentle Yoga for Seniors
- Wednesday Bunko
- Senior Sockhop
- AARP Smart Driver
- Holiday on the Bay

Community Events

The City of Mukilteo offers a variety of community events sponsored by the Recreation and Cultural Services Department. Events are offered in partnership with other community organizations, schools and businesses. The goal is to provide opportunities for all ages to come together while offering cultural, natural, or fitness-related recreational opportunities throughout the year.

Examples of programs in the Community Events core program area include:

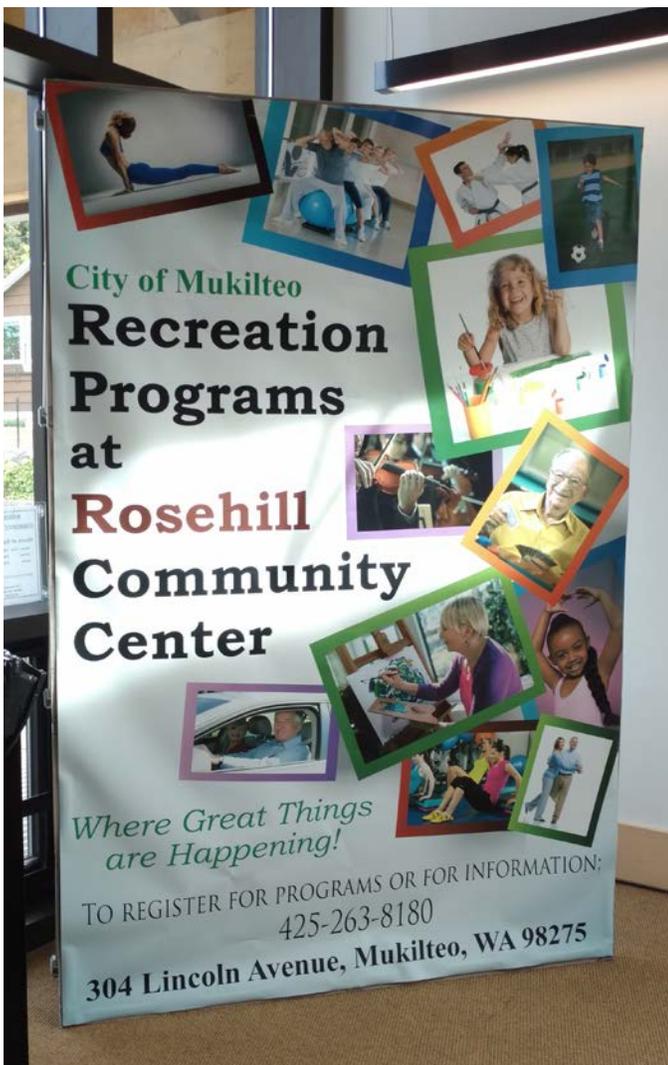
- Table Tennis Tournament
- Wellness Fair
- Boo Bash
- Gulch Hikes
- Touch-a-Truck
- Shakespeare in the Park

The City also co-sponsors a variety of events each year, including:

- Mukilteo Lighthouse Festival
- Mukilteo Farmers Market
- Holiday Art Mart
- Garden and Quilt Tour
- Christmas Tree Lighting
- Summer Outdoor Movies

Art Exhibits

The Rosehill Community Center is host to artist exhibits throughout the year. The goal is to promote the work of local artists while providing the community an opportunity to enjoy arts and culture in a public venue. Exhibits hang for three months. The Winter series displays art from the Mukilteo School District. The Spring, Summer, and Fall series' all promote the work of individual artists.



CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The PROSA plan’s public involvement process gave ample opportunity for diverse public involvement in the plan development and adoption. The community involvement effort included meetings with key stakeholders, community-wide town-hall open houses, an online public survey, monthly meetings with the Parks and Arts Commission, as well as presentations to the City Council.

OUTREACH PROCESS

The bulk of public feedback came through City staff tabling at events such as Touch-A-Truck on May 13th, 2017; the online survey conducted through Survey Monkey May 14-June 7; a Town Hall Open House on May 24, 2017; a City staff booth at the Mukilteo Farmers Market on June 7; and a public outreach email on May 10th.

850 people completed the online survey, which was the highest level of participation for a City-conducted survey. However, due to voluntary participation, the data sample was not random and does not meet the criteria of a statistically valid survey. Approximately 20 people attended the open house. The results and

analysis in this chapter and in Appendix B document the feedback received throughout the public outreach process.

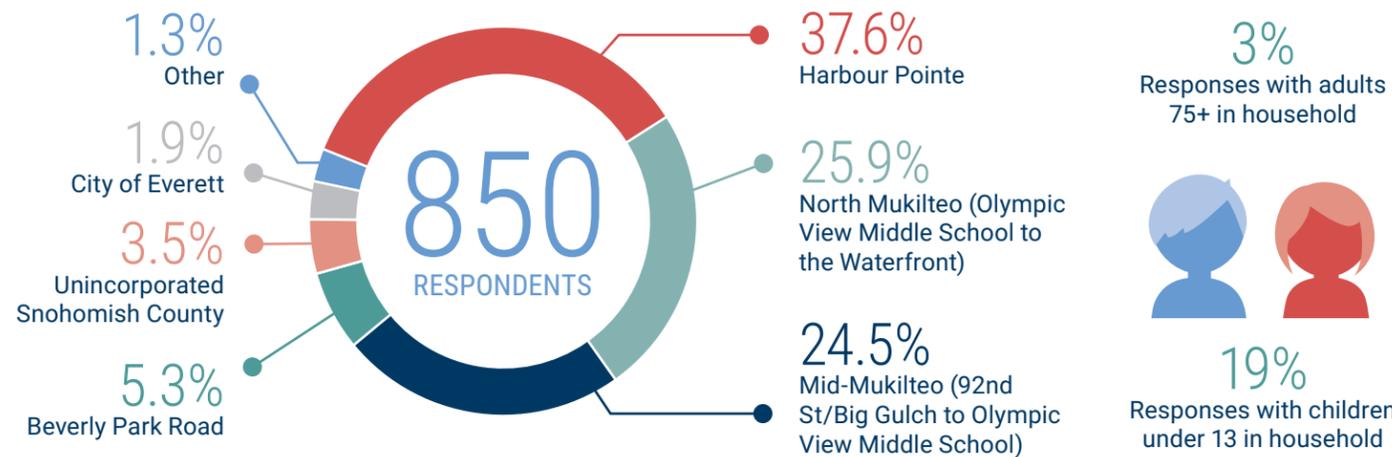
To improve outreach in the future, the City should consider handing out paper surveys at diverse events including the city-booths at Touch-A-Truck and the Farmers’ Market. Additionally the City should consider mailing survey announcements to the entire population to reach a wider range of residents, including renters and young people. Another method for reaching the 'under 20' age group would be to expand the City's outreach to the Mukilteo Youth Advisory Committee (MYAC).

2017 PROSA Plan – Public Involvement Opportunities

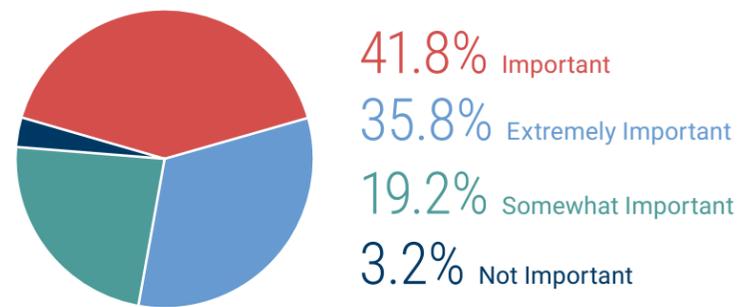
Public Communication	Parks & Arts Commission	City Council
May 13, 2017 Touch-A-Truck	March 2, 2017 - Park Plan Introduction	Feb 27, 2017 - Joint session with PAC annual work session
May 14, 2017-June 7, 2017 Online Survey	April 6, 2017 - Park Inventory Discussion	
May 24, 2017 Town Hall Open House	May 4, 2017 - Public Outreach Discussion	June 21, 2017 Land Use Economic Development Committee - Public Outreach Update
June 6, 2017 YMCA Tabling	June 1, 2017 - Level of Service (LOS) Discussion	December 11, 2017 City Council Adoption
June 7, 2017 Farmers’ Market	July 6, 2017 Joint Dession with Rosehill Board, Survey feedback & LOS decision	
June 21, 2017 Public outreach flier preliminary results graphic	August 3, 2017 LOS discussion of potential geographic gaps in service	
	September 7, 2017 - Draft Report Review	
	October 5, 2017 - Public Hearing	

Figure 2: PROSA Plan public involvement opportunities

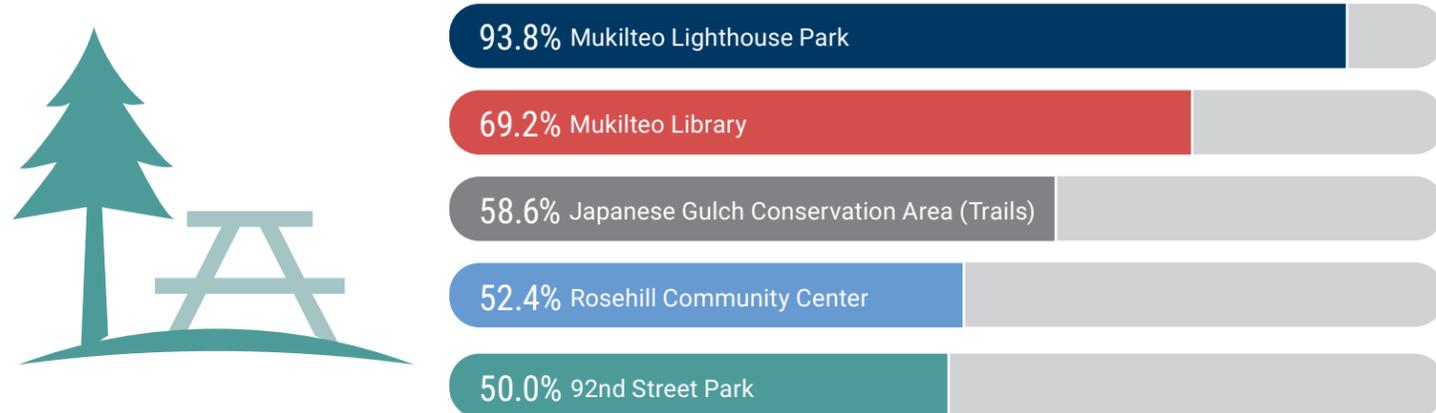
Who Responded?



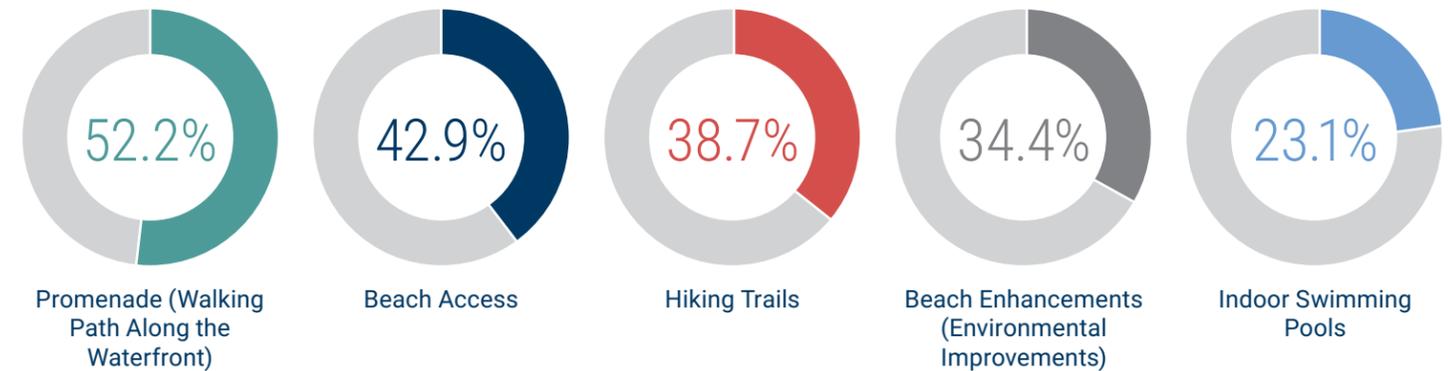
How important generally are recreation and cultural activities in your everyday life?



Mukilteo's most used parks and facilities:



Most desired future park features:



Most important recreation:



Top open space priorities:



Most desired public art impact:



Funding support:



FINDINGS & GUIDANCE

Who Took the Survey?

There were a total of 850 respondents who participated in the online public survey. Of these, 748 people live in Mukilteo and 102 live outside the City. Geographically, they were fairly evenly distributed across Mukilteo: 38% Harbour Pointe, 24% Mid-Mukilteo, 26% North Mukilteo, 12% other. The survey results seem to speak for a wide range of Mukilteo age groups: Children (19%), Teens & Young Adults (15%), Adults (35%), and Older Adults (31%). Respondents from under-served populations included 491 children (ages 0-12) and 87 older adults (75+ years old). Typical to Mukilteo average demographics, annual household income of over \$100,000 was selected by 67% of respondents.

The race/ethnicity of respondents was 78% white, 10.3% prefer not to disclose, 6.5% two or more races, 3.1% Asian, 0.8% Hispanic, 0.3% native American, 0.3% native Hawaiian, 0.2% African American. The demographics of Mukilteo includes 16.2% Asian population, compared to 3.1% Asian respondents, this is the widest discrepancy between the PROSA survey respondents and the makeup of Mukilteo residents. The 2015 Comprehensive Plan's analysis of Mukilteo's racial composition illustrates that the Mukilteo community is predominately white. It's largest minority group is the Asian community. These two communities account for 91% of Mukilteo's population. Additional analysis should be undertaken to identify best practices to reduce race-based barriers that are in conflict with the goal of promoting a higher quality of life in Mukilteo for all residents. (Source: 2015 Comp Plan)

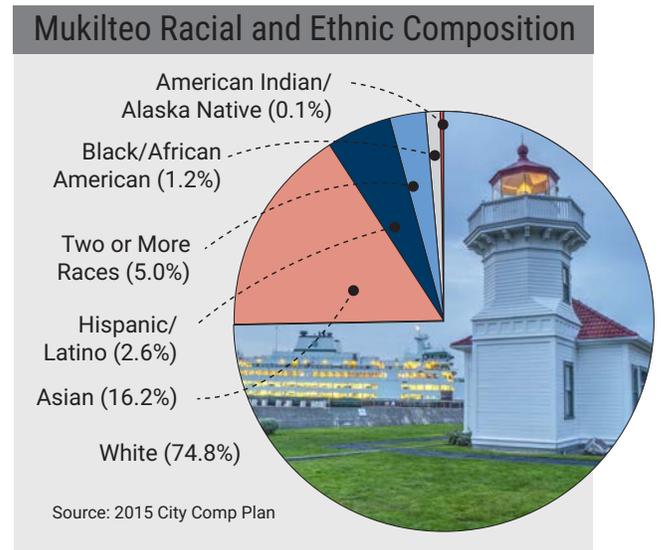


Figure 3: Mukilteo racial and ethnic composition

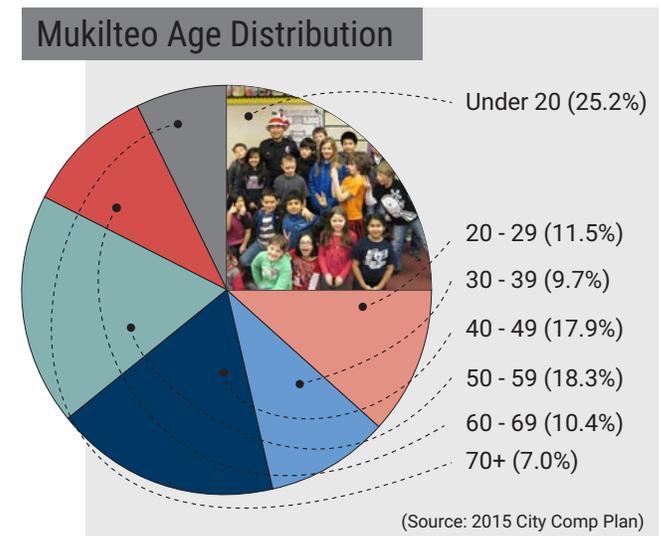


Figure 4: Mukilteo age distribution

General Parks & Recreation Questions

More than half (55%) of survey respondents are using parks on a weekly or more frequent basis. 57% use open space natural areas and trails at least once a month or more often. Non-profit and private recreation options such as the YMCA and the golf course are regularly used (59% and 51%, respectively) on an annual basis. Arts and cultural festivals, including the Mukilteo Lighthouse Festival, are frequented annually by 78% of Mukilteo survey respondents.

When asked how important recreation and cultural activities are to respondents, 78% chose "extremely important" or "important" to their everyday life. The majority of respondents (84%) engage in outdoor recreation and cultural activities for enjoyment and exercise or health.

As for reasons respondents choose NOT to engage, the primary reasons people are not using Mukilteo facilities include: lack of time, lack of knowledge about what is offered and lack of parking.

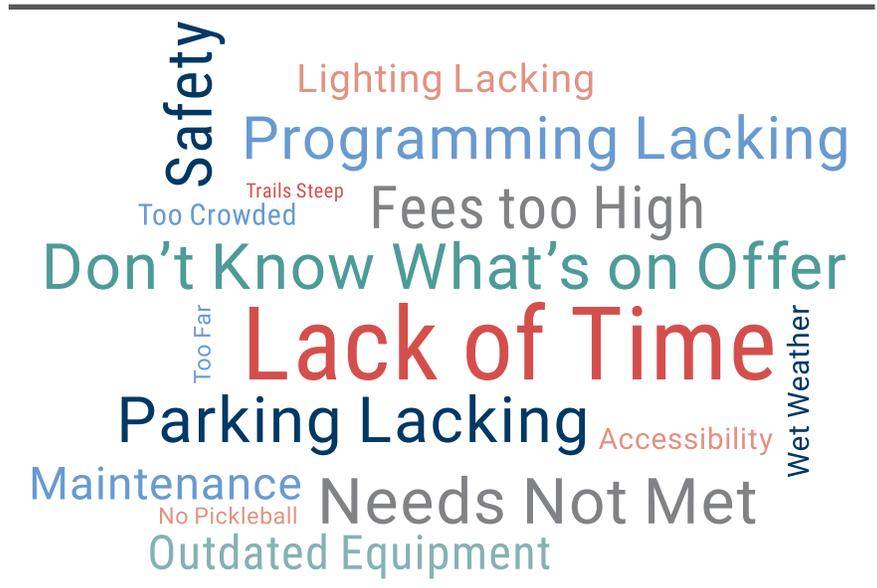


Figure 5: Word cloud summary of why respondents are not using parks and recreation facilities in Mukilteo. Larger words were repeated by more respondents
Source: PROSA Survey 2017

Favorite PROSA Activities - More than half of Mukilteo residents are using:

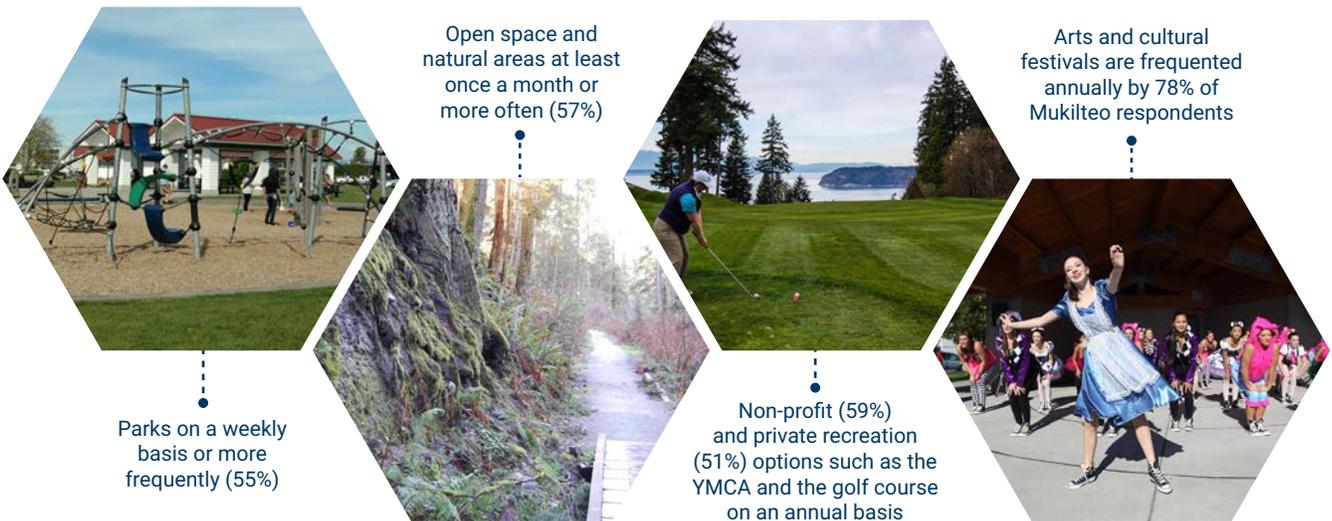


Figure 6: Favorite PROSA activities

Funding

Two thirds (67%) of respondents said they would support funding for parks, open space, and arts if significant needs and effective project proposals were identified. As far as what kind of improvements would be supported by the community, the most common choices were walking/hiking trails and natural wildlife habitat areas. The next most common choices included: an indoor recreation center, swimming pool, playgrounds, and small picnic areas. The most supported funding sources were grant funding, user fees (pay to play), and reallocating existing city budgets.

Anything Missing?

When asked to fill in the blank with their thoughts on if

there was anything missing from the outreach survey, 283 respondents took the time to give additional feedback to the planning process.

Overall there was disinterest in raising fees/taxes, especially for “non-essentials” such as art. Respondents asked for the City to enhance the aesthetic appeal of Mukilteo’s primary entrance points, especially along high traffic areas such as SR 525 Mukilteo Speedway.

Many were supportive of distributing parks, recreation and open space improvements throughout Mukilteo geographically, particularly by providing sidewalks and community parks in Mid- and North Mukilteo.

For complete data from the survey and public open house, see Appendix B.



Figure 7: Word cloud summary responses for "Is there anything else we should consider as we develop the next six-year plan for Mukilteo's parks, recreation, open space and arts?" Larger words were repeated by more respondents. Source: PROSA Survey 2017

CHAPTER 5: DEMAND & NEED ANALYSIS

When understanding the demand and need the City faces with its Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Arts system, it's important to consider quantitative and qualitative data. We've used the online survey to perform an analysis of what types of facilities are meeting or failing to meet the needs of the community. Combined with an analysis of the "level of service" (LOS) tool, where national and local metrics are applied formulaically to the population of Mukilteo, the analysis can indicate strengths and weaknesses of the parks and trails system, and suggest where the City may need additional resources.

PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMAND ANALYSIS

Demographic factors that affect recreational demand include the age of the population and household income. An individual's recreational pursuits are often determined by their stage of life. Older populations have different requirements than those of younger populations. Households with higher incomes and fewer children have disposable income available for recreation and different daily needs for facilities within easy distance of their homes. In addition, residents may pursue parks and recreational activities beyond what the City could ever offer by making use of facilities from nearby municipalities or visiting state and national park lands.

As a baseline for understanding the data from the survey, we used the 2015 Comp Plan demographic information and population projections. The following demographic data provides a benchmark for future need and displays some of the more significant factors that can affect demand for parks and recreation facilities.



Public open house "Open Space Station" (above)

Profile of the City

A community dominated by young families means there is a heavy reliance on school facilities for in-school and outside-school active recreational activities. This is especially the case since passive parks and open spaces dominate the Mukilteo park system. Higher incomes mean that many households are able to purchase additional recreational activities through non-profits and sports leagues. Thus, they do not depend on publicly provided recreational programs. This, coupled with the presence of recreational facilities offered by non-profit organizations in our community, decreases the burden on the public sector to provide or duplicate existing facilities. We also know that the size of single-family residential lots and recreational facilities provided at multi-family complexes affect the need for public lands and facilities.

Household income also influences the demand for parks and recreation facilities. It is important to note the median household income in the northern part of the City is less than that in the southern portion of the City, and thus the northern residents may need more programs to assist seniors, low income and large families. In addition, as the City population ages and becomes more dependent on retirement incomes, recreational programs at Rosehill Community Center will be in greater demand.

Approximate City Population

2017: 20,789

2022: 21,209

Age Groups by Percentage of the Population

Mukilteo’s age distribution consists of not only a large group of individuals under the age of 20, but also a large group of individuals between the ages of 20 and 39. This large group demonstrates the "young family" demographic or "echo boomers." This group could be explained by the popularity of the Mukilteo School District and proximity to family-wage employment sectors. As with most of the United States, over 1/3 of Mukilteo is over 50 years of age. (Source: 2015 Comp Plan)

Household Income

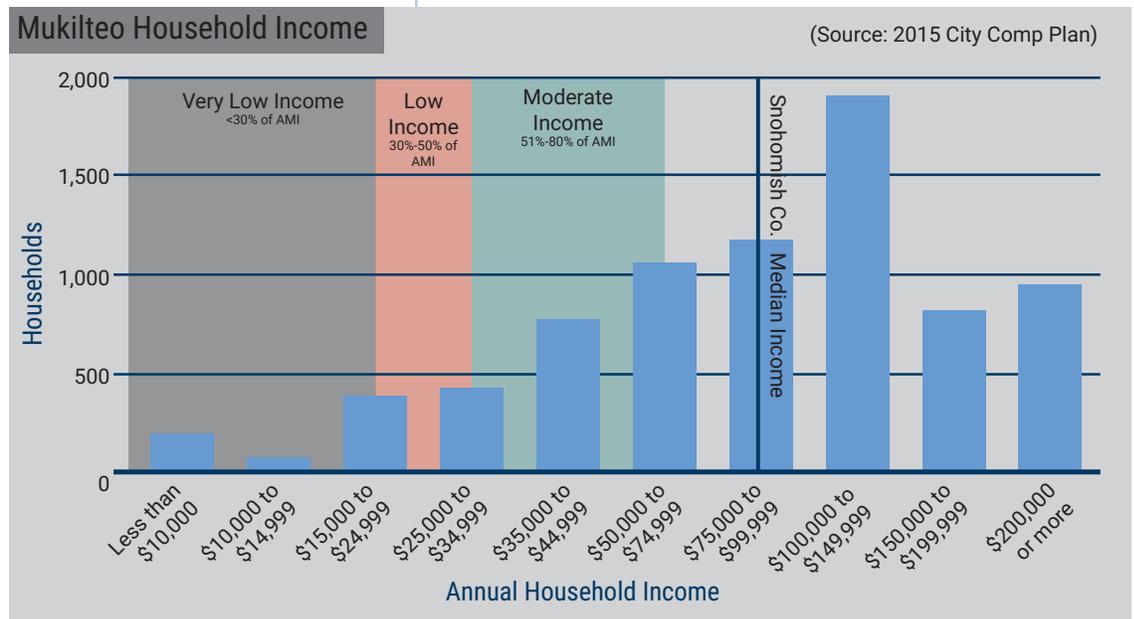
The majority of the households in Mukilteo exceed the median income of Snohomish County. This fact is reflected in the need for recreation opportunities, and can affect how residents pursue unmet need. Although many Mukilteo residents may be able to afford to purchase additional recreation opportunities, there are also many residents who do not have these means. The survey identifies parks and recreation needs that should be equitably available to the public, regardless of income.

Poverty

The 2010 census recorded the incomes of the population in 2009. At the time, 3.7% of Mukilteo families were living at the poverty level in the City, of which 324 families had children under 18 years of age. There were also 1,131 individuals living in the City who were at the poverty level with 116 persons being 65 years or older. Thus, at least 1,247 households or individuals may need assistance in obtaining recreational services.



Harbour Pointe Middle School sports field (above)



Area Median Income (AMI) is the household income for the median (or middle) household in a region.

Figure 8: Mukilteo household incomes, Source: 2015 Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan

Household Size

The average number of households in Mukilteo is 7,900. The average size of the families living within those households is 2.63 (US Census 2010), which is slightly higher than the Washington State Office of Financial Management’s assumed number of 2.5 persons per household. Family size statistics indicate a preponderance of small nuclear families, young couples who haven’t yet started a family, and older couples whose children have left home. These different size families have diverse needs.

Persons with Disabilities

Mukilteo’s population is aging. This will lead to an increase in the number of retired people and thus may increase the demand for more accessible recreation services that serve the needs of elderly and disabled people. Families with young children with disabilities are also a primary concern for park facility planning, as equitable and universal "all ages, all abilities" access to playground equipment and recreational programming is a stated goal within the PROSA Plan.

Disabled Population <small>(Source: 2015 City Comp Plan)</small>		
Age Group	Disabled Population	Percentage
Under 18	179 of 4,679	3.8%
18-64 Years Old	679 of 13,404	5.1%
65 Years Old & Older	788 of 2,393	32.9%
Total	1,646 of 20,477	8.04%

Figure 9: Mukilteo disabled population
Source: 2015 Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan

RELATING DEMOGRAPHICS TO DEMAND

High-income, single-family households continue to dominate the population. The population and demographic figures for Mukilteo indicate an increase in population (including the school-aged population, specifically youth in middle school and high school) and family size for the next five to ten (5-10) years. These demographic trends indicate demand for active recreational facilities may peak during this period and then decline. Although this has occurred to some degree, the number of youth attending schools has not decreased dramatically, because the Mukilteo School District is larger than the Mukilteo City boundaries.

Median family household income has risen steadily in recent years. Mukilteo’s median income remains one of the highest in Snohomish County. The relatively high median income somewhat masks the demand for City facilities and programs, as households are able to purchase some of their parks and recreational needs from non-profit and/or private organizations.

Currently, the number of youth (25.2%) in the community partially drives the demand for sports fields and active recreation options. At the same time, the population, as a whole, is aging. The increase in the number of aging residents, especially the disabled, may increase demand for senior services and for passive recreation. City sponsored recreational programs/ service should focus on filling gaps to serve the four groups most in need of services: elderly, low-income, large households (more than three children), and disabled. Also, the City should encourage non-profit organizations to increase service to these populations.

It is more cost effective for City government to subsidize participants in need of financial assistance using existing non-profits than it is to staff and provide programs. Thus using grants to existing providers or scholarships should be the first option considered when evaluating recreation with public dollars.

The following need analysis summarizes the four main topics of the online public survey: parks, recreational programming, open space, and arts.

PARKS DEMAND ANALYSIS

Most Popular Parks and Facilities

The public outreach process asked Mukilteo residents for baseline information about which facilities they use most often. Respondents in the survey were asked to choose their top five most-used facilities.

The results showed that almost everyone is using Mukilteo Lighthouse Park (94%) and the Library (69%). More than 50% of people said they are using Japanese Gulch, Rosehill Community Center, and 92nd Street Park. And more than 40% of respondents are using Big Gulch, the YMCA, and Edgewater Beach Park.

Youth Preferences

When asked to specify which facilities are most used by youth (ages 0-18), the locations most frequently selected were:

- Mukilteo Lighthouse Park (42.6%)
- Library (20.2%)

- 92nd St Park (19.0%)
- YMCA (18.4%)
- Schools (14.4%)

A very high number of respondents selected "Not Applicable" for this question (46%) or noted in the "Other" category that they do not have youth ages 0-18 in their household. As a result, the percentages for this category possibly underrepresented the youth in the community.

Adult Preferences

The survey also asked respondents to select the most-used facilities for adults in their households. The responses strongly reflect the most popular overall parks facilities, with an emphasis on natural spaces with trails.

- Mukilteo Lighthouse Park
- Library
- YMCA
- Japanese Gulch
- Big Gulch

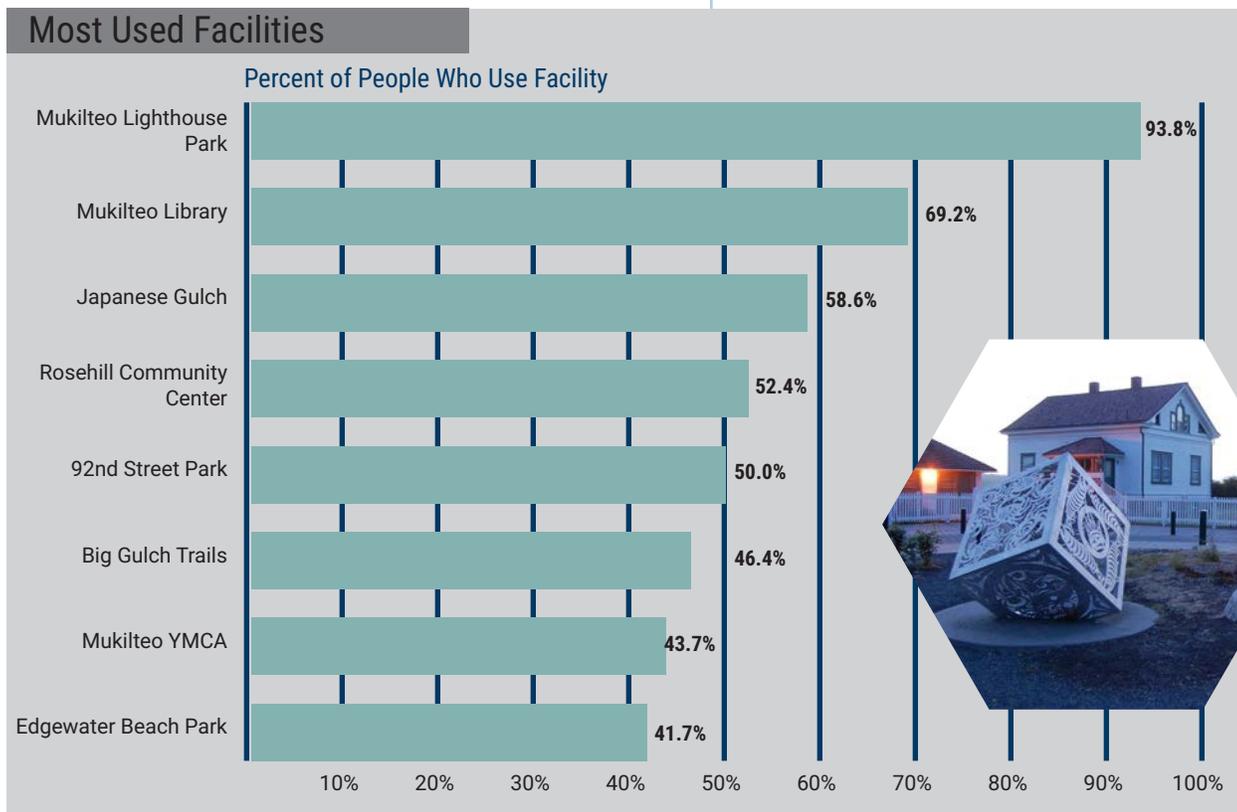


Figure 10: Most used facilities

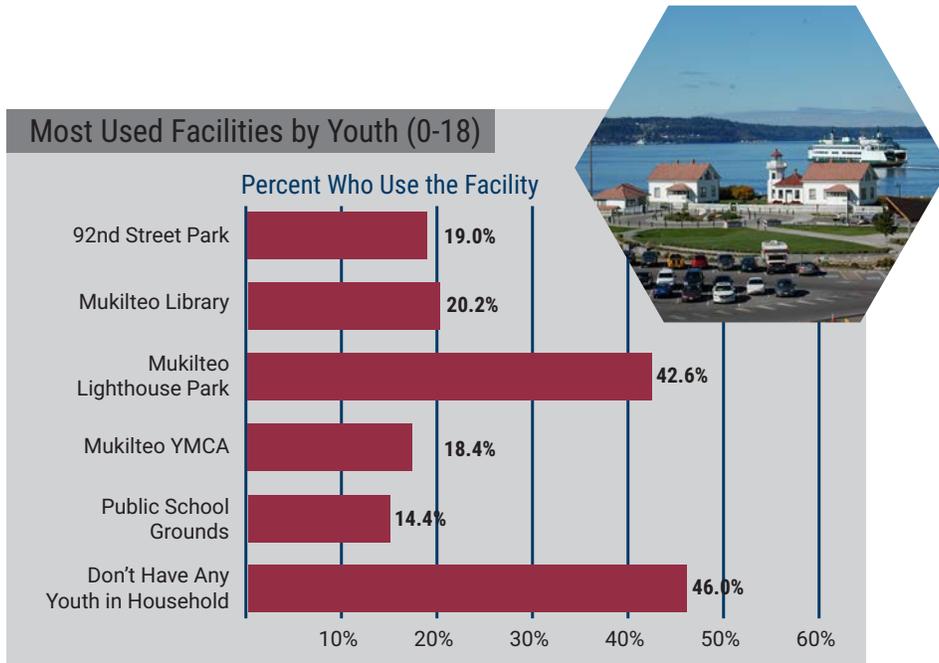


Figure 11: Most used facilities by youth

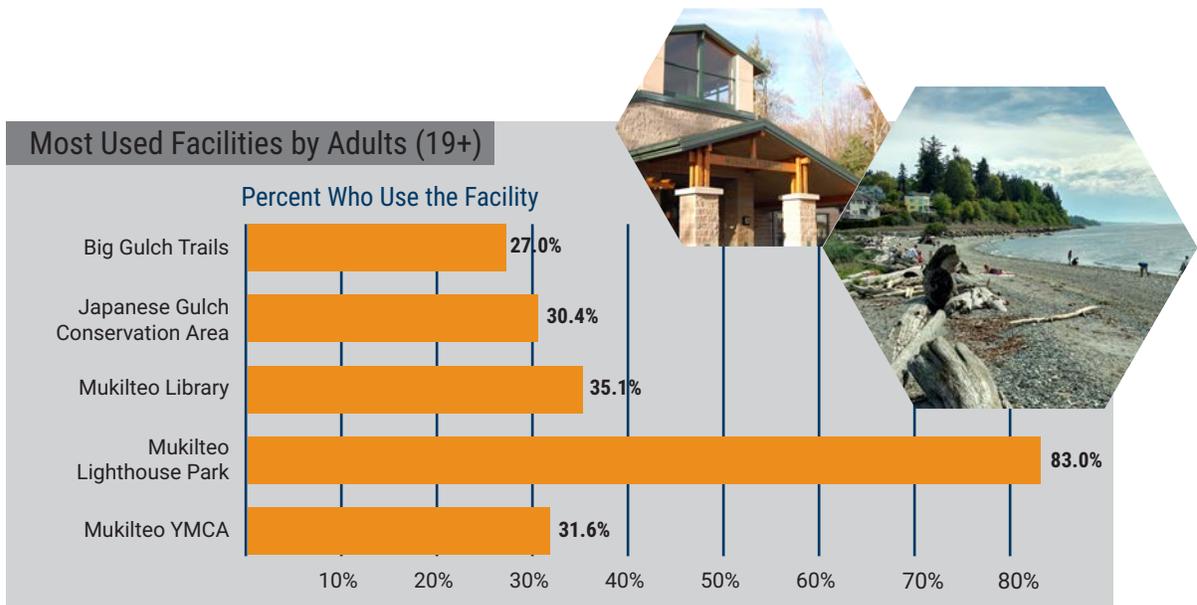


Figure 12: Most used facilities by adults

Need for Parks

Another survey question asked respondents how well their need for parks is being met for:

- Small neighborhood parks
- Large community parks
- Off-leash dog parks
- Conservation areas

The results show that neighborhood parks are only somewhat meeting or are not meeting the needs of almost half of respondents (43%), although they are a low priority for more than a third of residents (35%).

Large community parks and conservation areas are suiting the needs of the majority of residents (89%) very well or at least somewhat well.

Most survey respondents don't have interest or need for the off-leash dog park.

Though the demand is high for Large Community Parks, the need is being met by Mukilteo's current park system.

Need for Park Amenities

The PROSA survey asked how well park amenities such as fields, trails and shelters are meeting community needs. A high demand was expressed for **hiking trails, picnic facilities and shelters, and pickleball courts.**

In other forms of public outreach, including the Touch-A-Truck event, the town hall open house, open-ended survey comments, recently adopted park master plans, and discussion at the Parks and Arts Commission meetings; a dirt jump bike course was also highlighted as a needed park amenity that is currently unavailable in the community.

Considering the majority of survey respondents were adults without children, the survey needs may be skewed with results showing low interest or need for sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.

Need for Parks

"Kids need better climbing structures."

"Trails and family bike paths [should] connect the parks [to] other trail systems."

Need for Park Amenities

"Would love to have public pickleball courts."

"More soccer fields, more biking trails, improved playground equipment."

"Big Gulch trails need wet season walkways without mud."

"I would like to see more spaces where the community is allowed to do hobbies like RC Airplanes, kite flying, or other activities that need ample open space that isn't being taken over for sports."



92nd Street Park playground (above)

Priorities for Future Parks

Asked about their priorities for parks in the future, the survey instructed respondents to "Pick five items you most want to see more of" and respondents chose the following priorities: **Waterfront promenade** (52.2%), **Beach access** (42.9%), **Hiking trails** (38.7%), **Environmental beach enhancements** (34.4%), and **Indoor swimming pool** (23.1%).

These priorities reflect the need analysis questions posed previously but reiterate how residents prioritize park elements such as types of parks, indoor and outdoor amenities, and waterfront improvements when allowed to choose between the different categories.

The waterfront promenade repeatedly came up as a high priority for the public. The City's Shoreline Development Regulations require that a 15 foot wide pedestrian promenade be constructed along the waterfront edge from Park Avenue eastward to the Port of Everett Mount Baker Barge Rail Facility.

Priorities for Future Parks

"We need more toddler friendly areas. The 'toddler' areas in Mukilteo are more appropriate for preschoolers."

"Children in our community (those with special needs and typically-abled, alike) would benefit from universally accessible, or 'adaptive' swings in our parks."

"Need a more appropriate off-leash dog park with larger land, adequate drainage and maintenance."

"Paved bike and walking trails."

The promenade will be located just upland of the existing rip-rap along the entire length of the waterfront. The Master Plan provided design concepts for future development projects to ensure a cohesive look along the entire waterfront. Design elements include: interpretive cultural themes, complimentary materials, resting places, viewpoints, lighting, beach access, environmentally friendly landscaping, and public art.

What Future Parks & Facilities Do You Want To See Most?

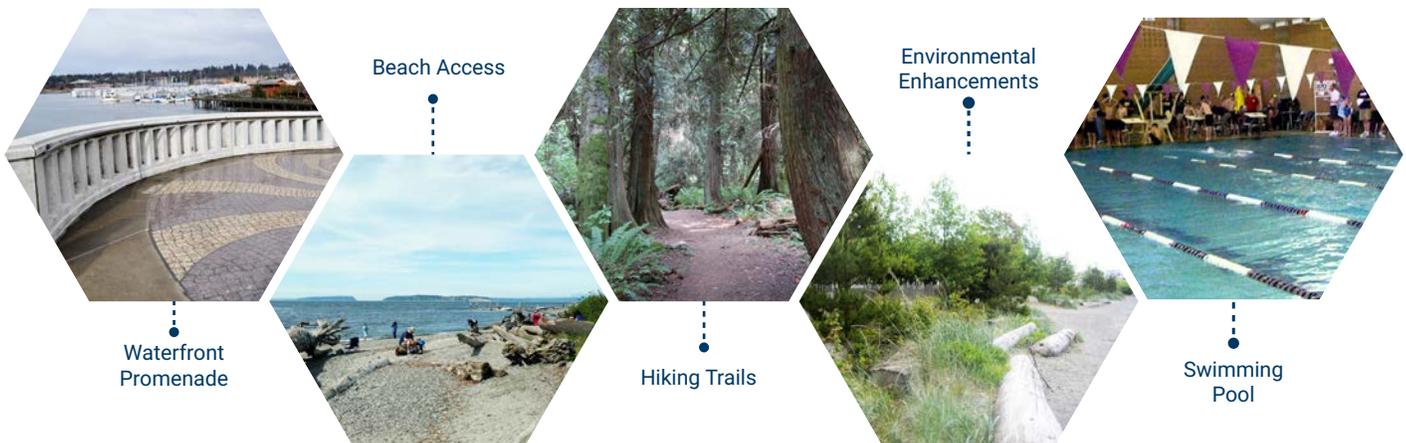
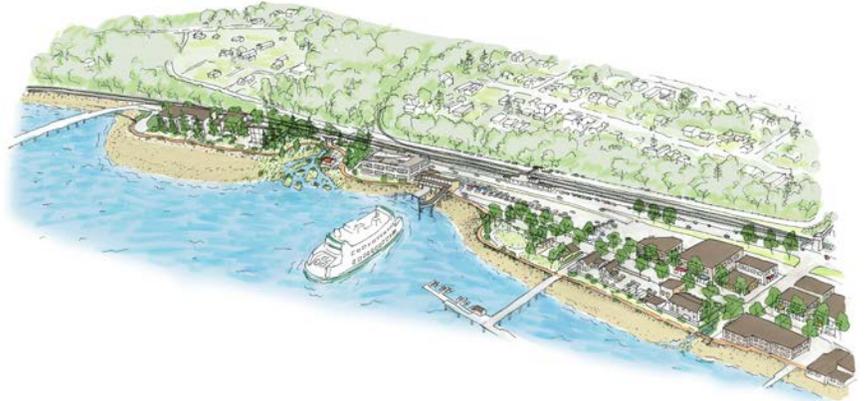


Figure 13: What respondents most want to see

Need for Waterfront Amenities

Mukilteo's waterfront is the primary attraction for residents and tourists alike. As a result, there is much to be improved in the downtown area and a lot of opportunity for City updates to the PROSA system with new park properties recently acquired through the Mukilteo Tank Farm Transfer and identified in the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan.



The waterfront has regional facilities including:

- **boat launch**
- **fishing dock**
- **dive access**

These are frequently the topic of public request for updates and improvements. In the PROSA survey, these regional amenities were not cited as a priority by most residents because their users groups are made up of specific audiences, but the needs are valid safety and recreation concerns because there are so few other places on Possession Sound where access to these amenities are available.

The survey highlighted local need for:

- **beach access,**
- **a small boating facility,** and
- **a waterfront promenade or walking path.**

These waterfront amenities have been identified in the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan and sited for development in the PROSA Capital Improvement Program.

Need for Waterfront Amenities

"Boat launch is inadequate and fishing dock needs to be larger."

"The walking area along the water between Edgewater Beach and the Silver Cloud Inn needs to be cleaned up and enhanced."

"I wish the beachfront walking trail was longer."



Need for Indoor Facilities

When asked if their needs for indoor recreation facilities are being met, the survey shows that residents would be interested in public access to an **indoor running track** (33% need unmet). For **swimming facilities and indoor performing arts**, respondent needs are only somewhat met or not being met (46% and 40%, respectively). These recreation facilities could become available through partnership with Mukilteo School District. Kamiak High School, for instance, has multiple gymnasiums, a large swimming pool facility, and the Performing Arts Center (PAC) which could be used for community activities and events.

Facilities for targeted age groups such as teens and seniors was cited by many at the public open house and on the PROSA survey as indoor facilities that have high need that is currently unmet. As discussed in the demographics of the City, the aging population of Mukilteo residents often need different recreation options from young families or teens. A dedicated **Senior Center** would solve some of the problem residents find with being unable to reserve space at the Rosehill Community Center or finding the Library to be too busy in the afternoons.



Need for Indoor Facilities

“Most indoor facilities require a paid membership”

“An indoor pickleball facility would be nice for the fastest growing sport in the USA”

“I would like the indoor pool at the high school to be available for free swims”





Figure 14: Promenade concept design

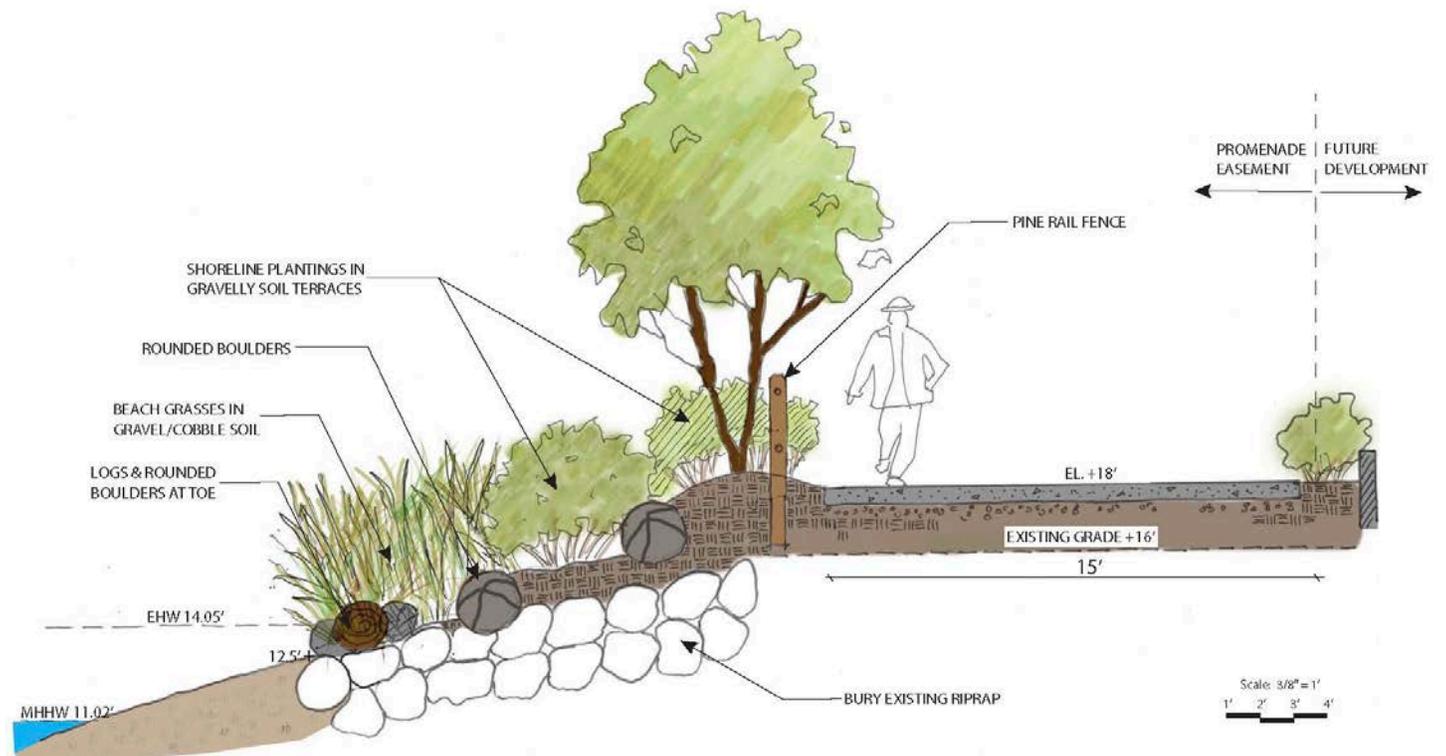


Figure 15: Concept design for promenade with soft shoreline planting for environmental enhancement

RECREATION DEMAND ANALYSIS

Need for Recreational Programming

The highest need identified for recreation programs was:

- **Nature/outdoor programs** (58%)
- **Adult fitness and wellness programs** (56%)
- **Yoga, pilates, meditation** (45%)
- **Adult art programs** (42%)
- **Music programs** (39%)
- **Water fitness** (38%)

While most of these activities could be tailored for adults or youth, programs exclusively for children were not identified as a need by the survey. Possible reasons for this omission could be because more older adults without children participated in the survey, and children activities are provided by YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, and Scout programs.

Recreation Programs

“It would be nice to see more daily offerings for kids and families at the Rosehill Community Center. Not as big as the seasonal events, but smaller, more frequent entertainment, educational or play opportunities.”

“There needs to be more after school programming for youth of all ages. With the many rainy days, we need more indoor recreational space. It should also be accessible to all.”

Most Important Recreation Programs

When asked to identify the five most important programs for their household, respondents chose: adult fitness (41%), nature/outdoor programs (34%), community-wide special events (30%), yoga, pilates, meditation (28%), adult art programs (25%), and music programs (24%).

These programs are not necessarily the most in need, but they reflect the activities in which residents are currently most interested in participating.

Most Important Recreational Programs:



Figure 16: Most important recreational programs

OPEN SPACE DEMAND ANALYSIS

When asked how important outdoor recreation and conservation efforts are, respondents overwhelmingly replied that all of the city's outdoor priorities are important. **Between 66% and 97% of respondents ranked all outdoor recreation and conservation efforts somewhat important or most important.**

The overall MOST important open space priorities were:

- Maintain existing park and recreation areas (97%)
- Protect wildlife and fish habitat (92%)
- Develop existing park and recreation areas (87%)
- Restore damaged streams and tidelands (82%)

The timing of the PROSA plan comes on the heels of major City efforts for open space planning in Mukilteo. Big Gulch trail system is fully built, although public comments have shown a need for **trail improvements to help keep paths from becoming too muddy** to use in the winter months. Scout troops continue to be a valuable volunteer resource for the City and have constructed multiple gateway entries in a cohesive timber frame style.

The Japanese Gulch Master Plan was completed in 2016 and plans for over 100 acres of forested upland, including creek daylighting, park trails for walkers and

Open Space Priorities

“Save and restore the green and beach space before its too late.”

“More trails in new areas but don’t carve up the Gulch too much.”

“Develop the waterfront in an eco-friendly way.”

bikes, trailheads, a dog park, a preservation area, an arboretum, a playground, and a community garden.

The public outreach process for Japanese Gulch overlapped with safe transportation discussions as part of the 2017 By The Way (Biking, Transit, Walking) plan. Integrating open space and public access into the City framework includes safe connections to and within swaths of open space land.

During the PROSA public open house, discussions focused on safety within densely forested trail systems as well as a desire to connect open spaces through a network of paved paths and transit.

Top Open Space Priorities:



Figure 17: Open space priorities

ARTS & CULTURE DEMAND ANALYSIS

The 2017 PROSA plan integrates a stronger focus on arts and culture planning in comparison with previous park plans of the past. Art exists in many different forms, and all forms contribute to the high quality of life in Mukilteo. In order to understand what impact and what type of public art was preferred by residents, the survey worked to identify what impact art should have, the location, and the preferred type of public art.

Desired Community Impact of Public Art

When asked what impact public art should have in Mukilteo, respondents most often chose:

- **Support the local arts community** (56%)
- **Promote the City's history and heritage** (55%)
- **Create memorable, meaningful people places** (50%)

Locating Public Art

The next question asked respondents to consider where public art should be located in the community. The highest priority locations included:

- **Community and civic facilities** (80%)
- **City gateways and landmarks** (78%)
- **Public spaces/pedestrian areas** (78%)
- **Downtown gateways and landmarks** (75%)

The public did not think the following locations are appropriate locations for public art, ranking these areas with "low" or "no need" for public art: parking areas (79% low/no need), bikeways and trails (72% low/no need), transit stops (64% low/no need).

Art Expresses Mukilteo Culture Over Time

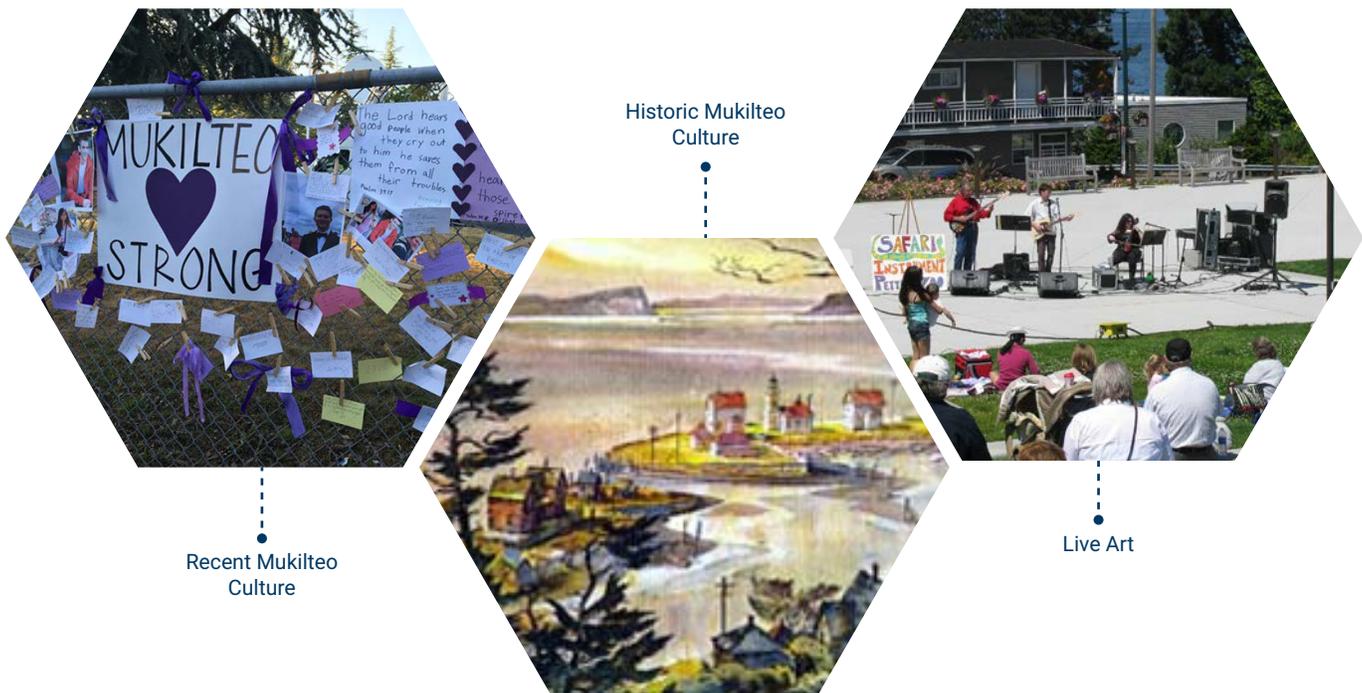


Figure 18: Culture expressed through public art

Preferred Type of Public Art

Survey and Open House feedback were fairly evenly dispersed across the options for residents' preferred type of public art. On average ranking, the highest-to-lowest preference of art typologies were:

- 1. Large-scale, iconic, memorable features** (fountains, statues, sculptures, murals etc.)
- 2. Functional pedestrian & bicycle amenities** (benches, bike racks)
- 3. Interactive artwork** (functional musical sculptures, large chess sets, movable sculptures)
- 4. Community gateway & placemaking signage**
- 5. Artwork integrated into public and community facilities** (galleries and exhibits)



Mukilteo Library entry sculptures (above)

Desired Community Impact of Public Art

"The statues at the library are a favorite of my family. Touchable art like this is wonderful."

"Focus—have one piece of art that our community gets known for."

"The Speedway is an eyesore."

"Promote celebration of cultural diversity."

DETERMINING RECOMMENDED TARGETS

The PROSA plan's process included a comprehensive approach to identifying community needs. In addition to public engagement processes (community survey and public forums), the planning team determined current level of service (LOS) through a variety of methods (program matrix assessment, similar provider analysis, spatial mapping, demographics and trends analysis). The result is a tool for future acquisition or redevelopment of the City's park and recreational facilities.

The LOS ratio of recreation facility per 1000 population was developed in conjunction with the inventory and the public survey for parks, park amenities, waterfront amenities and indoor spaces. As recreation facilities are acquired and developed, progress towards meeting the LOS is monitored. This gives the City the ability to determine, via the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), where to allocate funding.

Trends

The Physical Activity Council 2017 Participation Report releases an annual study tracking sports, fitness, and recreation participation in the US. 42% of the population ages 6 and over participate at least once a week in a high calorie burning activity. Although active to a healthy level saw more participants, low to medium calorie burning activities saw a decrease in participation. Most sport categories saw an increase in participation, with fitness sports and team sports having the most gain. Outdoor sports saw a modest increase over the last year.

In 2015 the Study of Sports, Fitness, and Leisure Participation revealed that the most popular sport and recreational activities included: fitness walking, running/jogging, treadmill, free weights and road bicycling. Most of these activities appeal to both young and old, can be done in most environments, are enjoyed regardless of level of skill, and have minimal economic barriers to entry. These popular activities also have appeal because of the social aspect. For example, although fitness activities are mainly self-directed,



fitness walking has remained the most popular activity of the past decade by a large margin in terms of total participants. Walking participation during the latest year data that was available (2014) reported over 112 million Americans had walked for fitness at least once.

From a traditional team sport standpoint, basketball ranks highest among all sports, with approximately 23 million people reportedly participating in 2013. Team sports that have experienced significant growth in participation are rugby, lacrosse, field hockey, ice hockey, roller hockey, and gymnastics – all of which experienced double-digit growth from 2008-2013.

The sports with the highest participation in 2014 were golf (24.7 million) and basketball (23 million). While both of these activities have seen declining

participation levels in recent years, the number of participants for each activity are well above the other activities in the general sports category. The popularity of golf and basketball can be attributed to the ability to compete with relatively small number of participants. Golf also benefits from its wide age segment appeal, and is considered a life-long sport. Basketball's success can also be attributed to the limited amount of equipment needed to participate and the limited space requirements necessary, which make basketball the only traditional sport that can be played at the majority of American dwellings as a driveway pickup game.



Level of Service Standards

The level of service standards table shows the parks and recreation inventory following the same structure as the public online survey, including standards for park type, park amenity, waterfront amenity, and indoor spaces. The inventory includes facilities owned by the City, as well as local community owned facilities such as Schools and the YMCA.



The public demand analysis based on the online survey uses the percentage of respondents who had a need to determine high, medium and low need. Those who selected "Our needs are not met," "Our needs are somewhat met," and "Our needs are met outside of Mukilteo" were grouped into High (more than 50% need identified), Medium (25-50% need identified), and Low (less than 25% need identified).



The recommended service levels were based on current service levels, National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards, public demand based on the survey, and discussions with the Mukilteo Parks and Arts Commission to ensure that the standards fit local community needs. See Appendix C for the Level of Service Standard matrix analysis.

EXISTING NEEDS

The figure below summarizes the needs identified within the process described in the previous section. The quantitative analysis of the level of service standards is available in Appendix C.

Parks

The analysis found the City is meeting the need for park acreage across the four types of parks: small neighborhood parks, large community parks, off-leash dog parks, and conservation areas.

Within this analysis, small neighborhood parks do not include HOA parks which are primarily located in the Harbour Pointe neighborhood and account for 51 acres of community park space, because their access is limited

to homeowners residing in the adjacent developments. Facilities at the HOA parks include a variety of outdoor amenities such as playgrounds, basketball courts, open meadows, and upland forests.

Park Amenities

Park amenity needs are being met for athletic fields, playgrounds, and trails. **Needs exist for a dirt jump bike course and at least two additional picnic facilities.** A location for the dirt jump bike course has been identified in the Japanese Gulch Master Plan near the 76th St Trailhead. Two picnic facilities could be added at existing park facilities and/or new waterfront parks as shown in the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan.



Figure 19: Level of Service Standards - Existing Needs (Source: See full Level of Service Standards table in Appendix C)

Waterfront Amenities

Three waterfront amenities were identified as needing additional facilities:

- **Beach access (3 sites)**
- **Small boating facilities (1 site)**
- **Promenade along the waterfront**

These waterfront amenities are a top priority for the City. Their locations and approximate costs were identified in the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan.

Beach access is anticipated along the waterfront promenade at select locations along the 15-foot wide path and at park sites.

The small boating facility is an amenity where community members and visitors can rent and learn about non-motorized watercraft such as sailboats, canoes, kayaks, and paddleboards. This flexible facility could be used for rentals, learning about the history of the waterfront, as well as a center for waterfront public art.

The waterfront promenade is proposed for the entire Mukilteo downtown waterfront and will require communication with developers along the waterfront, including the Washington State Ferries, NOAA Research Center, and Tulalip Tribes.



*Japanese Gulch Creek Park concept
(from the Downtown Waterfront Master Plan)*

Indoor Amenities

The indoor amenities identified as an existing need for the community include:

- **Senior center**
- **Indoor running/walking track**

These amenities are typically available in municipalities about the same size as Mukilteo but are currently not built in this community. The Senior Center was much discussed and requested during the Rosehill Community Center design, and the City has had the request on its radar. The challenges are in the funding, siting, and programming of the facility.

An indoor running/walking track is an amenity that fits well with Mukilteo's rainy Pacific Northwest climate while fulfilling the needs of residents who are aligned with the national trend of walking for fitness. The most positive aspect of an indoor track is its applicability to all age groups. The best location for this type of facility is typically associated with a gymnasium or fitness center.

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The vision created in this Plan for parks, facilities, recreation, and arts is crucial to Mukilteo. 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 facilities and activities that shape the quality of life in Mukilteo. The priorities emphasized in this PROSA plan focus on achieving Mukilteo's livability goals, particularly through furthering the Comp Plan's ideals for healthy community, arts and cultural awareness, and the natural environment. Capital improvement projects are needed to address the needs identified in the demand and need analysis.

PARKS & OPEN SPACE FACILITY PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The following capital improvement program spans the next six years and lists land acquisition, development, renovation, and restoration projects. The capital improvement program includes a list of projects in ranked order of preference, indicates the year of anticipated implementation, and includes a plan for financing the projects. In particular, it focuses on any capital project submitted to the WA Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding. All capital improvement program costs are estimates. Past the 6-year project list, a 20-year list is included as a guide for future reference.

GRANTS AND DONATIONS

The City will continue to be aggressive in pursuing grants and donations from all available funding sources in order to maximize the public investment in Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Arts facilities and services. The City will specifically target County, State, and Federal funding opportunities to enhance projects identified throughout the plan. The City will also continue to work with non-profit agencies such as foundations to solicit local funding opportunities, sponsorships, and donations.

Interim waterfront promenade (below)



6-Year Capital Improvement Program (2017-2022)

Project	Type*	Year	Estimated Cost	Funding Source**
Waterfront Redevelopment Phase I				
• Promenade Design		2018		
• Promenade Construction	D	2019-2020	\$320,000	G, L
• Edgewater Beach Park	RN	2018-2020	\$1,800,000	G, L
• Japanese Gulch Creek Park	D, RS	2018-2020	\$2,500,000	G, L
• Beach Restoration	D, RS	2018-2020	\$1,700,000	G, L
Waterfront Pedestrian Bridge (Path Under SR 525 Bridge, Part of Ped Bridge)	D	2018-2020	\$4,700,000	G, L
Peace Park (Byers' Family Park) - Design/Build Phases I & II	A, D	2018-2020	\$50,000	L, DN
Waterfront Redevelopment Phase II				
• Mukilteo Lane & Signage	RN	2018-2019	\$260,000	G, L
Japanese Gulch Park - 76th Street Trailhead - Interim Dirt Jump Bike Course	D	2018-2020	Volunteers	DN
Waterfront Redevelopment Phase III				
• Speedway Pocket Park	D	2021-2022	\$1,165,000	G, L
• Frontage Road Improvements (Front Street at Diamond Knot)	RN	2021-2022	\$650,000	G, L
Hawthorne Hall Revitalization	RN	2021-2022	\$1,000,000	G, L
92nd Street Park Playground Equipment Replacement	RN	2022	\$120,000	L
Harbour Pointe Village Park Playground Equipment	RN	2022	\$120,000	L
*A=Acquisition, D=Development, RN=Renovation, RS=Restoration				
**L=Local Funds, G=Grant, DN=Donations				

Long Range Project Options (2023-2037)

Project	Estimated Cost	Funding**	Project	Estimated Cost	Funding**
92nd Street Park Paved ADA Path	\$20,000	G, L, U	Lighthouse Park Phase III & IV	\$3,200,000	G, L
Japanese Gulch Park - 76th Street Trailhead (Dirt Jump Bike Course, Natural Play Area, Parking)	\$1,900,000	G, L	Rosehill Community Center Playground Equipment	\$120,000	L
Japanese Gulch Park - Conservation Area (Trails, maintenance path, and boardwalks)	\$1,400,000	G, L	Waterfront Redevelopment Phase IV		
Japanese Gulch Park - Lower Japanese Gulch	\$872,000	G, L	• Central Waterfront Park	\$5,000,000	G, L
Japanese Gulch Park - Tails and Trails Dog Park Rebuild and Drainage Improvements	\$620,500	G, L	Waterfront Redevelopment Phase V		
			• Front Street Woonerf and Streetscape	\$11,000,000	G, L, U
			• Loveland Ave Path Stairs	\$330,000	G, L
			**L=Local Funds, G=Grant, U=Unknown		

Figure 20: 6 year CIP & long range project options

CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The PROSA Plan is dynamic in its design. It includes a snapshot of Mukilteo’s existing parks, recreation, open space, and arts conditions in 2017; but the plan itself is a living document to be updated and used for guidance. The implementation strategies attempt to create a road map for staff and City Council to follow as they work to meet the community’s livability vision.

PARKS

Maintenance

Acquisition of public land puts a greater burden on City governments to provide services to both residents and non-residents. Developed parks experience a higher level of use and greater maintenance and renovation requirements than parks that are less used. The City of Mukilteo had the foresight to set aside revenues coming from the Hotel/Motel tax to provide for park maintenance at Lighthouse Park. However, this revenue source will not be enough to maintain the whole PROSA system. General funds will continue to be needed to subsidize costs.

Washington State has a high volunteer rate which could be fostered and expanded in Mukilteo. Currently Mukilteo works collaboratively with Scouts and local stewardship groups to enhance park and open space facilities. Mukilteo can leverage this resource by organizing volunteers for a variety of services including maintenance activities, program assistance, stewardship activities, and community and special events. Increasing volunteer opportunities for seniors has social and health benefits for the engaged individuals, while simultaneously providing meaningful support to Mukilteo's parks and open spaces.

The City should consider developing a program to assess the condition of park infrastructure and prioritize major park maintenance projects to keep parks safe and accessible. This could be a joint effort between the Planning, Public Works, and Police departments. Other Washington cities have utilized a Park Asset Management Program which rates condition and estimates costs for repairs for each park and compiles the performance measure in a “Facility Condition Index” or FCI. The FCI is a formula in which the total cost of repairs (the maintenance backlog) is divided by

Park Maintenance Comp Plan Policies

Policy PK5: For the City’s park system to be long lasting it should be operated and maintained in a sustainable and efficient manner.

Goal PK5a: The operation and maintenance of existing park and recreation facilities shall be prioritized above acquiring and/or creating new facilities.

Goal PK5b: Proper maintenance of existing park facilities, including maintaining sufficient maintenance staffing levels, should be prioritized over acquisition and development of new facilities.

Goal PK5c: In the maintenance of City parks and other city-owned property, environmentally friendly products should be used wherever feasible.

the current estimated replacement value of the park assets (not including land). The FCI approach is used by the National Park Service and other communities as a way to communicate the overall condition of a park system.

There is a vital relationship between the planning, design, and maintenance responsibilities within the City. In the future, it is recommended that each new park project contains both a capital and operations/maintenance cost estimate before a project goes beyond design. The City must commit to securing these funds to ensure that the maintenance backlog doesn't increase and the FCI for the park system does not slide lower.

ADA Transition Plan

With Mukilteo's population aging and the percentage of 65+ reporting a disability of some type increasing, recreation services, facilities, and programs will need to accommodate a growing need for responsive services. Therefore, therapeutic recreation services and programs will become increasingly important to Mukilteo. Coupled with changing trends, demographics, and abilities, it is imperative that Mukilteo proactively approaches accessibility concerns in order to meet the needs of a growing user group (both current and potential).

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is a civil rights statute that prohibits discrimination against people who have disabilities. It requires that facilities for public use be designed and constructed to be accessible by people with disabilities. Although all new facilities are ADA-compliant, many of Mukilteo's parks and facilities were built before the ADA was passed in 1990. To ensure full compliance, Mukilteo will prepare an ADA Transition Plan, an assessment of the park system and prioritization of facilities that may be in need of upgrading.

Recreation Program Requests

"I would love more adult/family dance nights like line, swing, or hip-hop dance nights in conjunction with a restaurant or happy hour."

"All the timing of adult classes at Rosehill are in the middle of the day—no options for working people."

"More nature programs."

"Waterfront events like movie at the park nights, music festivals, and art in the park."

"Youth yoga, pilates and mindfulness would be wonderful especially for special needs kiddos in our community."



RECREATION

The mission of Mukilteo’s recreation and cultural services department is to provide safe, quality, leisure services, programs and facilities while preserving and enhancing natural resources and stimulating the economic vitality of the community. The department has five primary areas of service: Athletics, Golf, Special Events, Youth Enrichment, and Fitness. Unlike other divisions in Mukilteo’s PROSA system, the majority of the recreation activities provided to the community are fee-based in nature, and require a high level of financial self-sufficiency. A successful recreation program requires professional staff, creative marketing and safety awareness.

As discussed in Chapter 5's analysis of the relationship of demographics to demand, it is recommended that City sponsored recreational programs should focus on filling gaps to serve the four groups most in need of services: elderly, low-income, large households (more than three children), and disabled.

The City should also encourage non-profit organizations to increase service to these populations. It is more cost effective for City government to subsidize participants in need of financial assistance using existing non-profits than it is to staff and provide programs. Thus, using grants to existing providers or scholarships should be the first option considered when evaluating recreation with public dollars.

Community Providers Survey

In 2015, the recreation department conducted a Community Providers Survey to identify: services being offered, gaps in services, and providers in the community doing like services. The study found services could be grouped into the following categories: high, low, and need further study.

- High Program Service
 - › Family Activities, Special Events, Volunteer Opportunities, Teens, Field Sports, & Parent/Child programs
- Low Program Service
 - › 1 Provider: Gymnastics, Singles, Special Needs, Life Skills
 - › 2 Providers: Aquatics, Dance, Emergency Prep, Environment, Golf, Martial Arts, Music, and Theatre Arts
- Areas Requiring Further Study
 - › Child Care, Senior Nutrition, Support Groups, Track Sports, and Transportation

Recreation Department - Core Program Areas (Existing)

Athletics	Fitness	Special Events	Youth Enrichment	Golf
Table Tennis Tennis Academy Skyhawks Soccer Karate Skyhawks Minihawks Youth Karate Teen Karate British Soccer	Jazzercise Beginning Paddle Board Paddle Board Yoga Candlelight Yoga Yoga for Every Body Zumba Zumba Toning Body Sculpt Personal Training Total Body Workout Tai Chi & Qigong Gentle Yoga Butts & Guts Gentle Yoga for Seniors Posture Alignment	Mukilteo Lighthouse Festival Boo Bash Movies in the Park Run-A-Muk Tree Lighting Shakespeare in the Park Touch-A-Truck Community Picnic Community Garage Sale	Wiggle and Grow Sing and Play Drama Fun Globe Youth Babysitting Basics Sew Together Music Together	Beginning Golf

Figure 21: Recreation department core program areas

Recreation Programming Options, Needs, and Potential Partnerships

Recreational Program	Public Demand* (Based on Survey)**	Potential Facilities Needed	Potential Partnerships			
			YMCA	Mukilteo School District	Boys & Girls Club	Other
Nature or Outdoor Programs	61% High	Hiking trails, outdoor gathering space, open space parks	X	X	X	
Community Wide Special Events	60% High	Open fields, gathering spaces	X	X	X	
Yoga, Pilates, Mediation	49% Medium	Multi-purpose room	X	X	X	
Music Programs	45% Medium	Stage, Performing Arts Center		X		
Water Fitness Programs	41% Medium	Swimming Pool	X	X		
Puppy/Dog Training	22% Low	Multi-purpose room; open field		X		4H Club
Tennis Lessons and Leagues	21% Low	Tennis courts (indoor/outdoor)	X	X		
Badminton/Pickleball Lessons and Leagues	20% Low	Sport courts (indoor & outdoor)	X	X	X	
Martial Arts Programs	13% Low	Gymnasium, multi-purpose rooms	X		X	
Youth Art Programs (Pottery, Painting, Drawing, etc.)	28% Medium	Multi-purpose room, Pottery kiln	X	X	X	
Youth Learn to Swim Programs	26% Medium	Swimming Pool	X	X		Sno. Co.
Youth Summer Camp Programs	24% Low	Indoor/Outdoor play and learning facilities, fields	X	X		
Youth Fitness and Wellness Programs	24% Low	Gymnasium, fields, indoor/outdoor sport courts, rec center, weight room	X	X	X	
Youth Sports Programs and Leagues	23% Low	Sports fields, Gymnasium	X	X	X	Little League
Youth Theater and Performing Programs	21% Low	Stage, Performing Arts Center		X		
Youth Dance Programs	20% Low	Dance studio, Multi-purpose rooms	X	X	X	
Before and After School Programs	16% Low	Indoor/Outdoor play and learning facilities	X	X		
Pre-School Programs	15% Low	Indoor/Outdoor play and learning facilities	X	X		
Adult Fitness and Wellness Programs (Physical Training Included)	60% High	Gymnasium, fields, indoor/outdoor sport courts, rec center, weight room	X			
Adult Art Programs (Pottery, Painting, Drawing, etc.)	44% Medium	Multi-purpose room, Pottery kiln	X	X		
Adult Sport Programs and Leagues	33% Medium	Sports fields, Gymnasium	X	X		
Adult Theater and Performing Programs	28% Medium	Stage, Performing Arts Center		X		
Adult Dance Programs	26% Medium	Dance studio, Multi-purpose rooms	X	X		
Senior Adult Programs	26% Medium	Meeting rooms, multi-purpose rooms, exercise facilities, indoor/outdoor gathering spaces	X	X	X	
OTHER: Pickleball		Sport courts (indoor & outdoor)	X	X	X	

*% of respondents who have a need chose "Our needs are not met," "Our needs are somewhat met," or "Our needs are met outside of Mukilteo." High = More than 50% need; Medium = 25-50% need; Low = Less than 25% need.

**PROSA results for recreational programming may be skewed towards adults without children. Consider supplementing this data with additional research to more accurately capture needs for youth programming.

Figure 22: Recreation programming options, needs, and potential partnerships

The provider survey included a recreational inventory that can supplement data from the more recent PROSA online survey. The 2015 survey found 88% of the program areas surveyed had services offered in the community while 12% of program areas surveyed require further study to understand if community needs were being met. To address gaps in recreational services, the survey findings suggested the City focus on collaboration and cultivating partnerships with the Community Recreation Group and bi-annual meetings.

Information that was identified as needing further analysis and research included:

- Conduct analysis and research on senior, teen and special needs recreational programming.
 - › Shall include recreational alternatives, numbers served, types of programming
 - › Staff shall explore and leverage partnership alternatives with surrounding communities
 - › Staff shall explore alternative marketing opportunities and cost saving initiatives
 - › Seek additional partnerships for senior adult programming
- Develop resource lists categorized by demographics & post on partner websites.
- Provide an easy way to understand/navigate recreational offerings.
- Continue to provide and grow programming in areas of enrichment, the arts and health and fitness for all ages.
- Research outdoor programming opportunities.
- Expand and continue volunteer opportunities, special events and family activities.
- Conduct in-depth analysis for programs offered by seven or more providers & two or less to inform future expansion, contraction or collaboration opportunities.
- Determine if additional programs are needed for teens and youth with special needs and identify type of program(s).
- Use focus groups to foster inclusivity.



Planning for Future Recreation

Recognizing that the City of Mukilteo Recreation & Cultural Services Department is one provider among many, it is important to have program level analysis and short term strategic direction for recreation programming. Moving forward, this information can be used as a tool for recreation staff on specific populations of service, age groups and types of programs to research and pursue.

The table below identifies facilities that may be needed for the recreational programming options listed in the PROSA survey, and if the City has that facility. If the facility is not currently available, the City should consider both facility needs and recreational programming needs when pursuing grants.

The City's recreation offerings for each season have been established and published for 18 months since the 2015 recreation inventory and survey. Staff should utilize the PROSA public outreach survey results and additional research collected to refine program offerings for the next annual cycle. When considering each program offering, City staff, with the input from the Rosehill Board, will determine if it is best for the City to provide the service, offer in partnership, or if it is best to have someone else provide the service. For the programs the City does not provide, the Recreation and Cultural Services Department will be able to be a resource to help the public connect with those program providers that do offer a particular service/program. To maintain a nimble, relevant and effective response to ever-changing community needs, City and community recreation program services should be evaluated every one to two years.

OPEN SPACE

As identified in the Japanese Gulch Master Plan, implementation of open space stewardship best practices contributes to the long-term success of public natural areas. The following recommendations can be applied to Mukilteo's many public open spaces.

Park Stewardship Program

The Park Stewardship Program is designed to connect individuals with nature through volunteering, safe and healthy parks, and education. The stewardship program is intended to be a resource, provide training opportunities, organize work parties, and assist in project implementation. The program should recruit diverse members of the public to create a core group that represents broad interests in Mukilteo Parks. As a resource to organize this group, the City should connect with other organized groups such as the Japanese Gulch Group, Scout Troops, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, the Sierra Club, the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club, and student groups within Mukilteo School District. The long-term success of Mukilteo's urban forests and open space areas will be based on the continued support of volunteers to monitor the sites, aid in habitat restoration, assist in trail maintenance, and help implement projects.

The City should further facilitate a successful Park Stewardship Program by implementing the following recommendations:

- Identify a staff liaison from the Recreation & Cultural Services department.
- Coordinate with the Police Department to incorporate Rangers into the program.
- Contract with a professional or non-profit organization to develop the program framework to include policies and procedures, a training manual, volunteer contract, recruitment and implementation, and networking with existing organizations.
- Advertise for, recruit, and train Park Stewards.
- Identify volunteer projects for a variety of



volunteer groups such as youth, large groups and small groups.

- Set dates, advertise work parties, and recruit volunteers from schools, churches, businesses, park users and local citizens.

Public Safety

The City Park Rangers, or "Community Service Officers," is a branch of the Mukilteo Police Department that assists with patrolling Mukilteo's gulches and parks. Coordination with this effort can make the process more efficient and help the public understand the safety precautions taking place in their open spaces. The City should further facilitate Police Department Rangers by implementing the following recommendations:

- Produce park maps in coordination with emergency responders to determine mapping grid and wayfinding sign locations.
- Determine trail names and color coding for trails.
- Install park maps at designated trailheads and key locations in the public gulches.
- Draft timeline and thresholds of major equipment purchases (such as ATV and trailer, brush truck, and bikes) and identify additional external funding sources.

A Classroom for Environmental Education

The City's parks and open spaces include broad swaths of natural areas within our easily accessible urban fabric of residential communities. These natural spaces are rife with educational opportunities through environmental programming. It is important to educate the public and park users about the importance of sustaining the natural ecosystems where plants, animals and waterways interact and depend on each other for survival. Teaching the community about the environment, park rules and how to be good stewards of the land helps keep park property safe and well maintained for everyone to enjoy. The City should implement the following recommendations to accelerate and grow public environmental education opportunities:

- Organize a public education program in coordination with Police/Rangers, Recreation & Cultural Services, and the Stewardship Program.
- Coordinate with existing and proposed youth and educational programs within organizations such as Scout Troops, the Sierra Club, the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club, and Mukilteo School District.
- Continue coordination with Beach Watchers, a group of Snohomish County volunteers trained by Washington State University extension program to become local experts on salmon, water quality, ocean acidification, intertidal life history, coastal processes, and native plants.
- Continue partnership with the Edmonds Community College on habitat monitoring.
- Coordinate with the Mukilteo Library to make trail maps of Big Gulch and other community trails available to the public.



ARTS OF ALL FORMS

The most recent Mukilteo Comprehensive Plan included new directions for arts in the community such as:

- Develop attractive entry gateways into the city from arterial streets, railways, and Possession Sound. (LU2j)
- Integrate arts and cultural opportunities into public places. (LU4)
- Create an inventory of historically significant buildings, structures, sites and objects. (LU10a)
- Name public art, parks, streets and public places after historical figures and events. (LU10b)
- Attract arts and creative based businesses by adopting a cultural arts strategic plan. (ED1d)
- Offer recreational, cultural, and art services to Mukilteo residents in an equitable and efficient manner. (PK4)
- Invigorate the city’s culture of creativity by adopting a Cultural Arts Master Plan. (PK4e)
 - › Use the Cultural Arts Master Plan to identify Mukilteo’s creative assets and deficiencies, establish goals to expand and promote meaningful cultural and art opportunities, and recommend ways to reach those goals. (PK4e)
- Develop cultural and artistic offerings that reflect, engage with, and appeal to the full range of Mukilteo’s diverse population. (PK4f)

Some of these directions are a shift in emphasis; others are new programs. Without a dedicated staff member, these projects can only be addressed incrementally, as time and staffing allow. A more proactive pursuit of these directives can only happen with increased program staffing. This section of the PROSA plan suggests tools and methods for City staff to use to develop Mukilteo’s Arts and Cultural needs.

Developing Policy

The City will have to consider and define what a meaningful, working arts/culture policy would be for Mukilteo. In general the policy should support an “arts-filled” city with an initial focus on the downtown waterfront area through implementation of both temporary and permanent art works.

The policy could be a specific statement such as:

- Use public art to infuse an enriching cultural layer into the City’s identity and create unique community places, landmarks and experiences.
- Incorporate art into a variety of public spaces including parks, the pedestrian bridge to the waterfront, sidewalks throughout the city, civic buildings, functional items such as tree grates, benches, bike racks, and transit stops.
- Locate permanent and temporary public art in parks and connecting infrastructure, such as transportation corridors, so that art provides for a distinctive and legible connectivity that is woven throughout the City.

The policy should provide a means to enfold the local arts community. To do this, the City would need to develop a method for determining how many resident arts-based professionals live in Mukilteo and work with identified leaders within the local arts community to develop a mutually beneficial partnership.





A Proactive Approach to Arts Planning

The City’s current arts planning process needs to shift from reactionary to proactive. There are a variety of strategies that could be employed to help Mukilteo integrate public arts of all forms and implementation in daily operations.

- The City could consider creating a process for integrating public art into new capital projects through the public Request for Qualifications process, stipulating that a public artist be included on design teams when they submit qualifications.
- Mukilteo could create a pre-qualified list of artists from which applying designers could select, or allow teams to independently make a selection. If a pre-qualified list is desired, Mukilteo could contract with a public art consultant to run a selection process for efficient results.
- The Parks and Arts Commission could appoint a Public Art Plan Subcommittee to review progress of the Arts Plan development and implementation of the plan’s recommendations. City staff would work with the Public Art Plan Subcommittee to develop a proposed ordinance and public art policies, procedures and strategic plan.

Supporting the City Vision with an Ordinance

To fund public art, the City could embrace a policy of setting aside a specific amount of dollars per person (for example, Shoreline and Kent’s programs) or a percentage of City construction projects (for example, Seattle’s “1% for the Arts” program). These funds would be applied to projects within a identified budget range and for particular project types.

To implement this strategy, the City would need to consider how to use the policy to educate and energize the community around the arts vision. Two strategies used in Mountlake Terrace’s Arts and Culture Plan include:

- Position arts and culture as a tool for increased economic and community well-being by generating and consistently using language developed by the City to uniquely describe the community benefits.
- Define the City’s arts and culture as a community value.



Integrating Public Art and Culture into City Administration

To have an immediate impact, the City could outline opportunities for arts and culture to be added to upcoming capital improvement projects. Simultaneously, the City should create a proactive, supportive internal culture to understand the process for identifying arts and cultural opportunities and the positive value-added advantage of art woven into the project work coordinated by the City.

Funding Arts & Culture

Explore public/private partnerships by partnering with existing organizations to include arts in their projects. A good example for this type of coordination is the City of Shoreline's Public Art Program. Their program outlines an overall policy that includes City vision, mission and goals statements to share with City personnel, community members and organizations, and private businesses. The City could use this organizing document as a resource for developing a Parks & Arts Foundation.

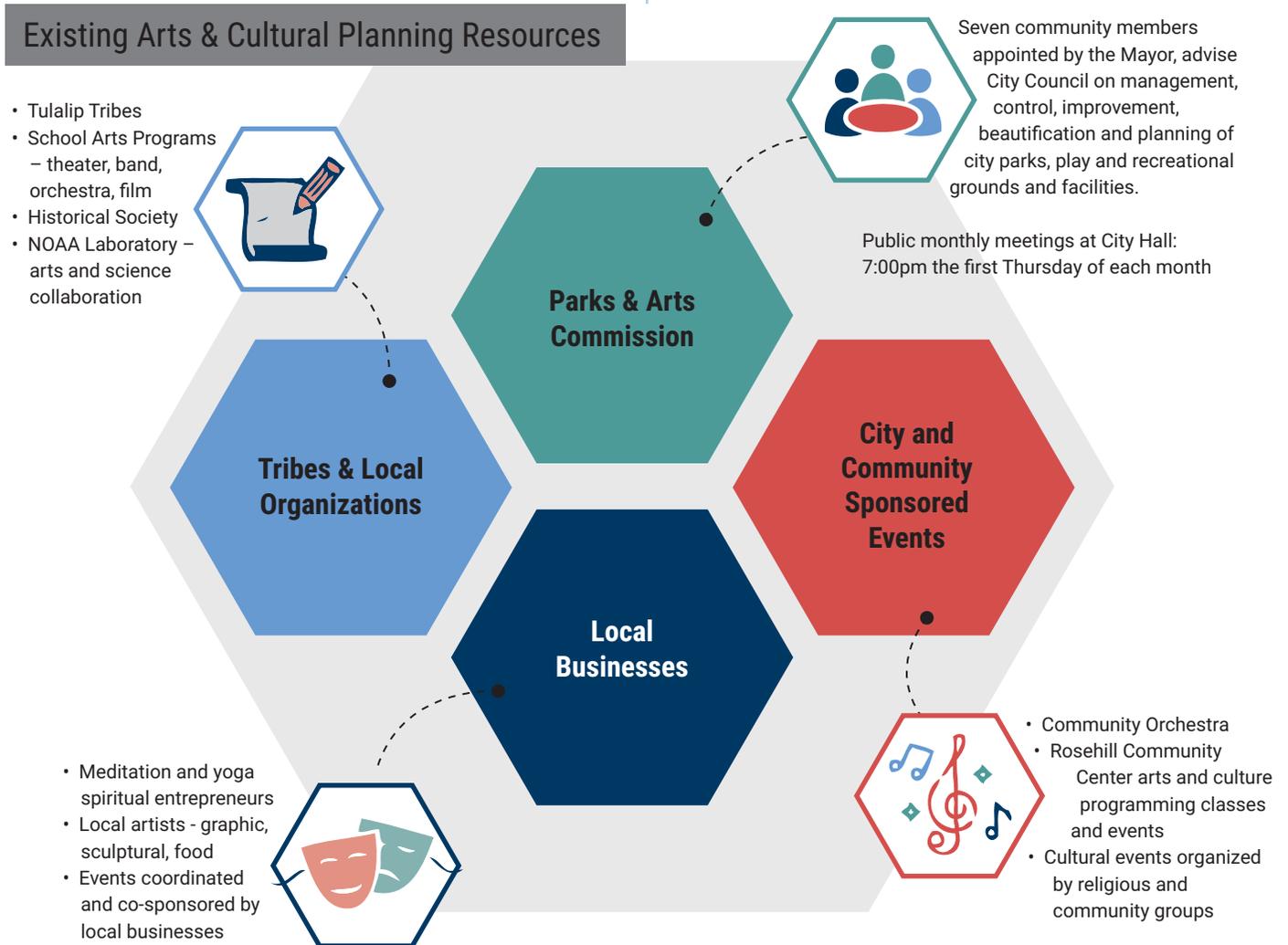


Figure 23: Existing arts and cultural planning resources

The existing special park fund could be used to include artists and their work in capital projects funded by this mechanism. Exploring additional funding opportunities would expand the potential impact of the existing fund in exciting directions in the future.

Capital projects that could incorporate public art include:

- Infrastructure – bridges, light standards, streetscapes, sidewalk improvements, etc
- Waterfront and park development
- Wayfinding and Gateways for Connectivity
- Design teams/RFQ language for CIP projects
- Temporary public art projects in parks – annual seasonal events
- Parks fund – educate local groups about ideas for and how to include artists in proposed projects
- City-wide art exhibition and performance programs in spaces in addition to Rosehill Community Center



Gateway Art

Public Art Recommendations: Goals

- Explore diverse ways that similar communities have incorporated arts and culture into their City vision for increased civic identity and a vibrant sense of place.
- The City should adopt a "1% for the Arts" ordinance and the City should evaluate the effectiveness of the program after 5 years.
- The City should develop an Arts & Culture Plan with a vision, mission, goals, values and process.

Public Art Recommendations: Implementation

- Assign necessary staff to genuinely support an arts and culture program.
- Establish a process to generate community-wide support for Mukilteo's arts & culture plan once fully developed.
- Foster a culture within the City that actively supports developing art in all forms for the community.



Public Art Recommendations: Funding

- Develop a comprehensive funding strategy that relies on a wide range of funding sources. Potential funding sources include:
 - › Line items in the City budget
 - › \$/head cultural assessment
 - › A potential local Friends of Arts Foundation
 - › Grant funding
 - › Fundraising programs
 - › Revenue generating programs



STRATEGIC NEXT STEPS

The PROSA Plan is dynamic by design. It includes a snapshot of Mukilteo's existing parks, recreation, open space, and arts conditions in 2017; but the plan itself is a living document to be updated and used for guidance. The implementation strategies attempt to create a road map for staff and City Council to follow as they work to meet the community's livability vision.

Overall, the City of Mukilteo's PROSA system is well respected in the community. This plan can unite disparate planning efforts and achieve consistency across planning documents. With this document as a tool, the City is ready to go forward and implement the priorities established, documented, and supported throughout this plan. Let the journey begin!



