

**TOWN OF EATONVILLE
PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA
Monday, December 19, 2016 – 7:00 P.M.
COMMUNITY CENTER
305 CENTER STREET WEST**

Call to Order

Roll Call: Beach _____ Bertoia ___ Justice ___ Lambert _____ Miller _____ Powell _____

Town Staff Present: Mayor Schaub, Abby Gribi, Scott Clark, and Kerri Murphy

Pledge of Allegiance

Approval of the Agenda:

Approval of Minutes: September 19, 2016
November 7, 2016
December 5, 2016

Communications and Announcements:

From Public:

From Commissioners:

Old Business:

Review of Comprehensive Plan – 1st Round Review:

- 1) Chapter 2 State Requirements
- 2) Chapter 5 Planning Process
- 3) Chapter 12 Parks & Recreation (UW 5.15)

Public Comments:

Staff Comments:

Commissioner Comments:

Next Meeting: **January 17, 2016 (Tuesday)**

**Town of Eatonville
PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
Monday, December 5, 2016
COMMUNITY CENTER
305 CENTER STREET WEST**

CALL TO ORDER

Co-Chair Justice called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM.

ROLL CALL

Present: **Commissioners Beach, Justice, and Miller.**

Commissioner Powell – absent, Commissioners Bertoia and Lambert were excused.

STAFF PRESENT: Mayor Schaub, Abby Gribi, Kerri Murphy and Scott Clark.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Commissioner Beach led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Commissioner Beach asked that the meeting continue for discussion only. No action will be taken.

Abby Gribi, Town Administrator thanked the commissioners for their time that they put in reviewing the Comprehensive Plan. Then town has missed the entire cycle for 2017 for the town to be able to go out for any funds whatsoever because we do not have an accepted comp plan and we are getting dangerously close for missing out on 2018 as well. She explained that the Planning Commission needs to move forward with the Comprehensive Plan review and we need to get it approved.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

No Action – Due to no quorum.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

No Action – Due to no quorum.

COMMUNICATIONS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no comments from citizens or commissioners.

OLD BUSINESS

Review of Comprehensive Plan – Continued 1st Round Review – Revisions to: Chapter 11-16 Housing.

The commissioners present and Scott Clark, Town Planner discussed Chapter 11-16 - Housing. Concerns were raised as to validity of the numbers. Mr. Clark explained that this is information that was put together by the University of Washington students. He has been working to confirm their numbers and provided a handout to the commissioners and staff from census.gov Commissioners asked that necessary changes be made to reflect Mr. Clarks findings. *No action was taken on the discussion of Chapter 11-16 Housing.*

NEW BUSINESS

Review of Comprehensive Plan – 1st Round Review: Chapter 13 – Economic Development

The commissioners present and Scott Clark, Town Planner discussed Chapter 13 – Economic Development. Discussion was on what types of businesses were needed in Eatonville to generate more jobs and revenue in town. No action was taken in Chapter 13 – Economic Development.

COMMENTS FROM COMISSIONERS

Next meeting: December 19th, 2016.

ADJOURNMENT

Co-Chair Justice closed the discussion at 8:35 p.m.

Co-Chair Judy Justice

Marty Miller – Secretary

ATTEST:

Kerri Murphy, Recording Secretary

**Town of Eatonville
PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
Monday, November 7, 2016
COMMUNITY CENTER
305 CENTER STREET WEST**

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Lambert called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM.

Introduction of **Abby Gribi** as new Town Administrator.

ROLL CALL

Present: **Commissioners Beach, Justice, Lambert, and Bertoia.**
Commissioner Powell – absent. Commissioner Miller – Excused.

STAFF PRESENT: Mayor Schaub, Abby Gribi, Kerri Murphy and Scott Clark, Town Planner with Larson and Assoc.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Commissioner Justice led the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Commissioner Beach move to approve the agenda with changes. Seconded by **Commissioner Justice.**
AIF

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Approval of September 19, 2016 minutes. **Chairman Lambert** asked that the minutes be tabled until the next meeting because packets were not mailed. AIF

COMMUNICATIONS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no comments from citizens or commissioners.

OLD BUSINESS

Review of Comprehensive Plan: 2nd Round

1) **Chapter 1-6 Introductions: Commissioner Beach** motion to accept Chapter 1-6. Seconded by **Commission Justice.** AIF

2) **Chapter 7-16 Vision Statement: Commissioner Beach** motion to accept Chapter 7-16 with amendments and suggestions. Seconded by **Commissioner Bertoia.** AIF

NEW BUSINESS

3) **Airport Committee Recommendations regarding text requested for Comp Plan inclusion related To Swanson Field Airport –**

On behalf of the Airport Committee, Rick Adams from Ashford, Washington gave a presentation about the Airport and why the committee feels it should be amended in the Comprehensive Plan. The airport committee provided suggestions to the planner and they were made part of the planning commission packet.

Commissioner Beach said that he also felt that the airport should be in the comprehensive plan.

4) **Discussion – CPP's adopted by 2014-48**

CPP's = Countywide Planning Policies was made available to all of the commissioners for their review.

5) **Chapter 3-16 Countywide Planning Policies**

Motion by **Commissioner Beach** to accept Chapter 3-16. Seconded by **Commissioner Bertoia**. AIF

6) **Chapter 11-16 Housing**

Commissioners had several questions about where the data had come from for the existing numbers in housing and future growth.

Commissioner Beach said that there are people here that do not want economic development.

Chapter 11-16 Housing was tabled until the next meeting. TBD.

COMMENTS FROM COMMISSIONERS

Next meeting: TBD

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Lambert adjourned the meeting at 9.05 p.m.

Chairman Lambert

Judy Justice, Co-Chairperson

ATTEST:

Kerri Murphy, Recording Secretary

Chapter 2

STATE REQUIREMENTS

In response to legislative findings that uncoordinated growth together with a lack of common goals toward land conservation pose a threat to the public health, safety, and general welfare, and especially to the environment and sustainable economic development, the State Legislature in 1990 enacted the Growth Management Act (GMA). To guide the development of comprehensive plans and land use regulations for those municipalities and counties which are required to plan under the act, the GMA establishes the following goals:

1. **Urban Growth.** Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.
2. **Sprawl.** Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.
3. **Transportation.** Encourage efficient, multi-modal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and municipalities comprehensive plans.
4. **Housing.** Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.
5. **Economic Development.** Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.
6. **Property Rights.** Property rights shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of land owners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.
7. **Permits.** Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability.
8. **Natural Resource Industries.** Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries.

Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses:

9. **Open Space and Recreation.** Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks.
10. **Environment.** Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
11. **Citizen Participation.** Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.
12. **Public Facilities and Services.** Ensure that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.
13. **Historic Preservation.** Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance.

The principal focus of the Growth Management Act (GMA) is the comprehensive plan, which the applicable counties and municipalities must adopt. The Town of Eatonville adopted its GMA Comprehensive Plan on 27 December 1993. In the year 2002, the Town began a major review of the adopted Comprehensive Plan with a view to have it updated before the legislatively established deadline of December 2005. In addition to updating the Comprehensive Plan, counties and municipalities must also update their land development regulations and critical areas ordinances. The Act specifies mandatory plan elements as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ critical areas | ▪ parks and recreation |
| ▪ land use | ▪ rural environment (counties only) |
| ▪ housing | ▪ economic development |
| ▪ transportation | ▪ capital facilities |
| ▪ utilities | ▪ siting essential public facilities |

One of the most important tenets of the GMA is the *consistency*, meaning consistency between:

1. comprehensive plans and the planning goals identified in RCW 36.70A.020
2. municipal and county comprehensive plans
3. the comprehensive plans of each municipality and county with those of neighboring municipalities and counties

4. the elements within comprehensive plan (internal consistency)
5. the comprehensive plan and development regulations
6. the comprehensive plan and capital budgets
7. state agency actions and municipal and county comprehensive plans

This "consistency doctrine" has its beginnings in the State Planning Enabling Act of 1935 (there they say "in accordance with" instead of "consistent with"), and has been continually strengthened by state statutes and court decisions.

A second tenet of the GMA is *concurrency*, meaning that public facilities and services must be developed concurrently with the land uses they are intended to serve, so that adopted level of service standards are consistently maintained. Regarding transportation, the concurrency requirement is especially forceful:

... local jurisdictions must adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit development approval if the development causes the level of service to decline below the standards adopted in the comprehensive plan, unless transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made concurrent with the development.

Taken together, the various requirements of GMA suggest a strong relationship between urban growth and the public facilities and services necessary to serve that growth. This relationship is further cemented by the concept of *Urban Growth Areas*, wherein land development and public infrastructure improvements are programmed concurrently. To accomplish these planning requirements, the GMA expressly authorized the use of innovative techniques, including impact fees.

Chapter 5

PLANNING PROCESS

5.1 PLAN UPDATE REQUIREMENT

The Town of Eatonville is required to update its Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations by December 31, 2005. The Washington State Legislature in the year 2002 amended RCW 36.70A.(130) by establishing the update deadline and further requiring that the Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations be updated at a seven-year interval thereafter. The required amendment also mandates that the Comprehensive Plan contain an Economic Development Element and a Parks and Recreation Element. Previously, these two elements were optional elements to be included in the Comprehensive Plan at the discretion of the Town.

5.2 EXISTING PLAN

The Town of Eatonville began to prepare its Comprehensive Plan in 1991, shortly after the State Legislature adopted Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A, took affect. The Town Council assigned the task of preparing a draft Comprehensive Plan to the Eatonville Planning Commission. The Planning Commission, after extensive public review, presented a draft Comprehensive Plan to the Town Council. The Town Council, in turn, held public hearings on the draft Plan and on December 27, 1993, adopted the Eatonville Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan work was followed by updating the Town's Zoning Code. Upon the Planning Commission's recommendation, the Town Council on May 23, 1994 adopted the revised Zoning Code.

In 2001, the State Legislature mandated that Comprehensive Plans must be updated. The Legislature amended that mandate in 2002 and again in 2003. Eatonville's Comprehensive Plan must be updated by December 31, 2005. There is a good reason for updating the Comprehensive Plan. The Town has extended its corporate boundary by having annexed a number of significant properties. The population of the Town has grown from 1,374 persons in 1900 to 2,012 persons in 2000. As a result, a number of new housing units have been built in the Town. Municipal utility service areas have expanded beyond from what they were in 1993.

5.3 PLAN UPDATE PROCESS

In general, the Growth Management Act requires a deliberate update process that includes three basic steps: 1) review of relevant plans and regulations; 2) analysis of need

for revisions; and 3) adoption of appropriate resolutions and/or amendments. The Town of Eatonville began its Comprehensive Plan update process in 2002 and completed it in 2005.

5.3.1 Role of the Planning Commission. The Town Council assigned to the Planning Commission the responsibility to prepare and present to the Town Council and the public an updated draft Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations. The Planning Commission, in a methodical and deliberative way, has gone through each element of the existing Comprehensive Plan and has proposed amendments to bring the document up to date with changes in the man-made environment and changes in the regulations, particularly as they relate to the protection of the natural environment. The Planning Commission completed its work on updating the Comprehensive Plan in May 2005 and presented a draft to the Town Council and the citizens of Eatonville for their review and comment.

5.3.2 Role of the Town Council. The Town Council has the responsibility of adopting the updated Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations by ordinance. The Town Council action comes after the Planning Commission has completed its work and after the citizens of the Town of Eatonville have had an extended opportunity to review and comment on the draft documents. The Town Council's action is appealable to the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board and thereafter, to the courts.

5.3.3 Public Participation. The Growth Management Act stresses the importance of public participation or public involvement. It does not specify just how it is to be carried out, but calls for cities, towns and counties to "go the extra mile" in involving citizens in the planning process. The Town of Eatonville chose to conduct two public hearings after the Planning Commission finished a draft of the Comprehensive Plan. One public hearing was conducted on a weekday evening and the other on a Saturday. After the two public hearings, the Planning Commission made revisions to the draft Comprehensive Plan and submitted a revised draft to the Town Council for their review. The Town Council, in turn, conducted a public hearing on the Planning Commission submitted revised draft Plan. The Town Council ordered further adjustment to be made to the draft Plan by the Planning Commission, before final adoption of the updated Comprehensive Plan by the Town Council.

5.3.4 State Review. All locally adopted comprehensive plans and development regulations are sent to the Washington State Community Trade and Economic Development Department for their review. The Community Trade and Economic Development Department reviews submitted plans to assure their compliance with the Growth Management Act. The 1993 Eatonville Comprehensive Plan received a favorable review by the State without requiring any adjustments or modifications. In 2005, the Community, Trade and Economic Development Department accepted the draft Comprehensive Plan Update Report as having met State Growth Management Act requirements, without prescribing any adjustments or revisions.

5.3.5 Appeals Process. The Town Council adopted Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations can be appealed to the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board. The Hearings Board can invalidate the Plan, reject the appeal, or issue directives to the Town to modify the Plan, to bring it into compliance with the Growth Management Act. The Hearings Board's decision is legally binding on the local government. The Hearings Board's decision can be appealed to a Superior Court.

5.4 PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

The Growth Management Act allows municipalities and counties to update their Comprehensive Plans once every year, unless there exists an emergency. The following is an amendment process with specific timelines. Development regulations may be amended anytime as need arises.

5.4.1 Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

1. Urban Growth Area (UGA) amendments
2. Text amendments
3. Map amendments
 - Land use
 - Critical areas
 - Shorelines

5.4.2 Timing

1. Amendments can be filed with the Town Clerk anytime of the year
2. Planning Commission commences the review of the amendments that are on file with the Town Clerk on 31 December every year
3. Urban Growth Area amendments also need to be approved by the Pierce County Council. Pierce County entertains Urban Growth Area amendment applications every other even numbered year. Applications can be obtained from the Pierce County Council offices.
4. Only the Town Council can amend the Comprehensive Plan. Therefore, the Town Council approval is necessary before a Comprehensive Plan can be considered amended.

5.4.3 Standing

The following persons, businesses, and organizations can file Comprehensive Plan amendments by filing an application and paying an application fee. Town government officials initiated applications are exempt from fee payment.

1. Mayor and Town Councilpersons
2. Planning Commissioners
3. Town Attorney

4. Businesses and organizations within the Town limits and the Urban Growth Area
5. Residents within the Town Limits and the Urban Growth Area
6. Residents within 1,000 feet outside the Urban Growth Area or those being provided municipal services
7. Any other person, business or organization deemed eligible by the Planning Commission

5.4.4 Planning Commission Review

1. At the January meeting, the Planning Commission adopts a roster of amendment applications and submits them for Town Planner for written review and recommendation. The review includes a SEPA review
2. The Town Planner files his/her report in March
3. In March, the Planning Commission conducts a public hearing on the applications
4. In May, the Planning Commission adopts changes to the Comprehensive Plan and forwards its recommendation to the Town Council

5.4.5 Town Council Action

1. In July, the Town Council may act on the recommendation of the Planning Commission or may conduct a public hearing on their own on select or all proposed amendments
2. In August, the Town Council takes final action on amending the Comprehensive Plan
3. The Town Council approved Urban Growth Area amendments will proceed to be submitted to Pierce County as Town of Eatonville initiated Urban Growth Area amendments

5.4.6 Evaluation Criteria

1. Any proposed amendment shall seek to fulfill a goal or goals of the Growth Management Act
2. Any proposed amendment shall not be detrimental to health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Eatonville and its surrounding area
3. Any proposed amendment shall seek to improve the quality of life of the citizens of Eatonville and its surrounding area
4. Any proposed amendment shall not violate the laws of the Town of Eatonville, Pierce County, the State of Washington or the United States of America
5. Any proposed amendment that has a probable significant adverse impact on the environment shall carry with it appropriate mitigating measures
6. Any proposed amendment shall not have a negative fiscal impact on the citizens of the Town unless the applicant agrees to mitigate the impact

5.4.7 Application Fees and Forms

The Town Council shall fix the fee of an application by adopting a fee resolution. The Town Planner shall prepare the appropriate application forms in accordance with the Planning Commission and Town Council adopted evaluation criteria and timing

Chapter 12

PARKS AND RECREATION

12.1 Vision

The health and well-being of Eatonville's individual residents, families, neighborhoods, and community as a whole have been enhanced by an integrated system of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities. Public spaces offer a well-balanced range of recreational opportunities, enhancing both the built and natural environments, supporting plant and wildlife habitat, and enriching the lives of Eatonville's citizens. In the last two decades, the Town has improved and expanded its parks system. Eatonville in 2032 offers a variety of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities that are attractive, fun, and accessible to all members of the community, many of whom come together regularly to improve and maintain their quality. The Town's recreational spaces appeal to a diverse range of people and serve as local hubs where individuals and groups gather, exercise, play, hold neighborhood and community events, connect with Eatonville's history, and appreciate the Town's natural amenities. Eatonville is fortunate to have a rich natural setting—including fresh air, clean water, beautiful landscapes and views, and local plant and wildlife—and its parks and open spaces have preserved these amenities, sharing them with residents and visitors alike. The Town has also utilized its parks system to provide educational opportunities about salmon lifecycle, habitat, and role in the local ecosystem, and these efforts have gained Eatonville local and regional prominence.

12.12 PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

~~—The Town of Eatonville is served by a number of parks and recreational facilities. Four of the parks and an elementary school playfield are inside the Town limits. Parks and recreation facilities outside the Town limits belong to Pierce County, the State of Washington and the U.S. Government. The following is a list of park facilities classified by ownership.~~

~~—12.1.1 Town of Eatonville Parkland. The Town of Eatonville has four neighborhood parks and one community park. There are approximately 6 acres of neighborhood parks and 27 acres of community parks within the Town.~~

- ~~• Alder Street (neighborhood) — 3.5 acres~~
- ~~• Glacier View (neighborhood) — 1.2 acres~~
- ~~• Nevitt Park (neighborhood) — 0.5 acres~~
- ~~• Downtown Park (neighborhood) — 0.3 acres~~
- ~~• Smallwood Park (community) — 26.8 acres~~

The Town of Eatonville parks as listed above provide both active and passive recreational opportunities within the Town. There is a total of 33 acres of park land that is owned by the Town. Parkland located at Rainier Avenue South and Larson Street West, commonly referred as Van Eaton Park, due to its terrain and geological condition is very difficult and expensive to develop into an active public park, and was eliminated from the Parks map in the Comprehensive Plan.

Eatonville needs a park in the downtown area to serve the downtown retail and service business customers, the downtown business employees and nearby residents. Land for a downtown park would get significant public use as compared to the parkland at Rainier Avenue South and Larson Street West. It is anticipated that a downtown park would get significant public use as compared to the parkland at Rainier Avenue South and Larson Street West. A downtown park, most likely, will increase property values of surrounding properties, will encourage economic development in the downtown area, will motivate downtown businesses to renovate and improve their properties, and will be an overall asset to the Eatonville Community. A downtown park serves Eatonville public interest and is not detrimental to the public health safety and welfare. A downtown park at Mashell Avenue North and south of Carter Street West has no probable significant adverse impact on the nearby properties or the natural environment.

12.2.1 Parks, Open Spaces, and Gathering Areas

Table 12-1

<u>Parks/Open Spaces</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Provider</u>
<u>Smallwood Park</u>	<u>Community Park</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Millpond Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Town Square</u>	<u>Plaza</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Nevitt Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Glacier View Park</u>	<u>Neighborhood Park</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Open Space in SW of Town</u>	<u>Open Space</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Open Space East of Mashel River</u>	<u>Open Space</u>	-	<u>Eatonville</u>
<u>Dogwood Park</u>	-	-	-
<u>Rimrock County Park</u>	-	-	-
<u>Fossil Park</u>	-	-	-
<u>Bald Hill Lake</u>	-	-	-
<u>Alder Lake Park</u>	-	-	<u>Tacoma City Light</u>
<u>Harts Lake</u>	-	-	<u>Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>
<u>Jackson Lake</u>	-	-	<u>Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>
<u>Ohop Lake</u>	-	-	<u>Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>
<u>Rapjohn Lake</u>	-	-	<u>Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>

<u>Tanway Lake</u>	-	-	<u>Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>
<u>Mount Rainier National Park</u>	-	-	<u>National Park Service</u>
<u>Charles Lathrop Pack Experimental and Demonstration Forest</u>	-	-	<u>University of Washington</u>

Table 12-1 shows the parks, open spaces, and gathering areas located in and near the Town of Eatonville. Figure 1 is a map of those that are under the Town's jurisdiction.

The Town of Eatonville has three neighborhood parks, one community park, a Town Square, and two designated open spaces. Neighborhood parks are small recreation areas that are easily accessible on a daily basis to residents within a ¼-mile radius. Community parks are larger recreation areas that may preserve natural areas, provide more extensive recreational opportunities and may incorporate recreational programs. Community parks tend to serve a 1.5-mile radius, or, in Eatonville's case, the entire town.

Glacier View Park is located in the northwestern part of town. It features a stage/performance area, a covered picnic area with an outdoor kitchen, a small basketball court, a playground, and restrooms. It is also home to the Eatonville Lions Club's annual "Art Festival in the Park."

Millpond Park is located in the south side of the town and features picnic areas, a playground, a basketball court, trails, and a skateboard park. The original cabin of the town's founder, T.C. Van Eaton, is located here, which the Historic Society currently rents.

Nevitt Park is located in the northern side of Eatonville and features benches and memorial trees; it will have access to the proposed trail system.

In the heart of Eatonville is the Town Square, which features benches, picnic tables, restrooms, and the Town's Visitor Center.

Smallwood Park, the Town's community park, is located along the Mashel River in the southern part of town. Smallwood Park features freshwater fishing, picnic areas, barbeque grills, forested areas, a trail for viewing salmon restoration, and is a designated off-leash area for dogs. It contains a pond that hosts the annual children's fishing event, sponsored by the Lions Club.

The town contains two areas designated as open space that were purchased by the Nisqually Land Trust. These can be used for passive recreational activities.

Outside of Eatonville: There are many recreational opportunities located in the vicinity of Eatonville that augment the recreational areas in town (see Table 12-1). Most notable is Mount Rainier National Park, which draws thousands of visitors each year and employs some Eatonville residents.

12.2.2 Recreational Facilities

Table 12-2 lists the various recreation facilities in and around Eatonville.

~~12.1.2 Town of Eatonville Multi-purpose Facilities.~~ The Town owns a number of multi-purpose facilities that are utilized for recreational and community service activities. The Eatonville Community Center, located at 307 Center Street West, includes an indoor basketball court, a pool table, painting classes and line dancing. Aerobics and Tae Kwon Do classes are held in the evening. Parents and Students in Action, a local group, runs a teen center at the facility Monday through Friday. The Red Cross provides meals for seniors on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A regular group plays pinochle after each lunch, and the facilities are available for rent for similar activities by other groups. Pierce County provides a staff person at the center every Wednesday to coordinate land use and other issues with residents of the unincorporated area near town.

~~The Alder Street neighborhood park has a state-of-the-art skateboard facility, a walking/jogging trail, the original Van Eaton cabin (under restoration by the South Pierce County Historical Society), fire department storage, and Lions Club storage. The Town is in the process of installing children's play area apparatus. The site includes stormwater detention pond on the site, which collects drainage for most of the built-up area of the Town. In addition, the Alder Street Multi-purpose area provides public access to the Mashell River and the Mashell River Watershed.~~

~~The Town Hall, located at 201 Center Street West, includes the Fire Hall, which is used for community recreation and service events. These include events such as Santa's arrival, First Aid classes, and other similar activities.~~

Facility	Details	Provider
Community Center	Contains basketball	Eatonville
Walking Trails	0.5 miles	Eatonville
Millpond Skate Park		Eatonville
Mashell Falls		Owned by Eatonville
Playground	At Eatonville Elementary	Eatonville School Dist
Indoor Swimming Pool	1	Eatonville School Dist
Track	8 lanes	Eatonville School Dist
Football Field	1	Eatonville School Dist
Soccer Field	2	Eatonville School Dist
Basketball Courts	many	
Baseball Field	5	Eatonville School Dist
Tennis court	4 courts	Eatonville School Dist
Gymnasiums	4	Eatonville School Dist
Northwest Trek Wild Animal Park		Private

The Town's Mashel Falls property is a large and attractive waterfall within a walk of town that offers a chance to escape into a beautiful natural setting. It was initially acquired by the Town for use as a domestic water and hydroelectric power source site. The 10-acre site has not been developed for either of these uses and is instead used for informal recreation. The site is located half a mile south of Town, or a 1.5-mile drive from the center of Town, and is outside the Town's 20-year Urban Growth Area. The Town has no immediate plans to develop the site. The existing park and recreation facilities are shown in Figure 12-1.

~~12.1.3 Eatonville School District.~~ Eatonville School District maintains swimming pools, football, soccer, baseball and softball fields, outdoor tennis courts, outdoor and indoor basketball, volleyball courts, jogging tracks and playgrounds among the grounds of one high school, one middle school, and two elementary schools. The School District provides limited general public access to its facilities. The Eatonville Playfield, located at the Elementary School, is shared between the Town and the District.

~~12.1.4 Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma.~~ The Park District, in conjunction with the City of Tacoma and the Tacoma School district has developed an extensive array of facilities within and outside of Tacoma's corporate boundary. The District owns and operates the Northwest Trek Wild Animal Park which is located about seven miles north of Eatonville, east of State Route 161.

~~12.1.5 Tacoma City Light.~~ Tacoma City Light maintains a waterfront beach with boat ramp, walking trails, tent camping and picnicking facilities at Alder Lake. The Alder Lake facilities were originally owned by Pierce County, but were transferred to Tacoma City Light for more favorable financial reasons.

~~12.1.6 Department of Natural Resources.~~ The Washington State Department of Natural Resources provides waterfront beaches, boat ramps, 4-wheel off road trails, tent and vehicle camping sites, and picnicking facilities on state owned lands. Major facilities that the Department has developed in the vicinity of Eatonville for state residents and tourists include access areas at Elbe Hills and Tanwax Creek.

~~12.1.7 Department of Fish and Wildlife.~~ The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife provides waterfront beaches, and access to state owned or controlled streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands for fishing purposes. Major facilities that the Department has developed in the vicinity of Eatonville are Harts Lake, Jackson Lake, Ohop Lake, Rapjohn Lake, and Tanwax Lake.

~~12.1.8 National Park Service.~~ The crown jewel of the National Park Service is Mount Rainier National Park. Eatonville is the waypoint to the Park, connecting the Puget Sound Metropolitan Area with the National Park. Heavy volumes of tourist traffic pass through Eatonville to and from the park. Traffic is particularly heavy during summer weekends.

~~12.1.9 Tacoma to Mount Rainier Railroad.~~ The City of Tacoma and other governments, as well as civic and tourist oriented organizations, are planning to initiate

~~tourist train service between Tacoma downtown and Mt. Rainier. If it is developed, the train will pass through Eatonville. Eatonville Comprehensive Plan envisions a train stop in the Town along the railroad right-of-way.~~

~~12.1.10 State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is currently in the process of acquiring land and developing a state park at the confluence of the Nisqually and Mashell Rivers. The future park area is located southwest of the Town of Eatonville. A portion of the property has been purchased from Weyerhaeuser by State Parks. Weyerhaeuser has agreed to sell the remainder of the property, and State Parks is in the process of attempting to purchase the property. The intent is to develop a full use State Park there some day, but there are no plans for immediate development. The future park would offer a wide array of recreational opportunities such as: hiking, picnicking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, and other river related activities.~~

~~12.2 STANDARDS~~

~~12.2.3 Condition and Level of Service~~

~~Table 12-3 shows the level of service standards for recreational facilities for the Town along with the current supply of facilities. These standards were adopted from the National Recreation and Park Association. Currently, the Town is meeting service needs for most facilities; only walking/hiking trails are lacking.~~

~~In 2011, the population of Eatonville was 2,775; by 2032, the population is projected to be 5,700.~~

~~Parks and recreational standards vary widely from community to community depending on its size and location. Eatonville is in an area of Pierce County that is well served by regional county parks, state parks and national parks. The need for additional regional parks to be provided by the Town of Eatonville is therefore substantially lessened. The park and recreation standards for Eatonville are listed below in Table 12-1.~~

~~The level of service standards used in this plan have initially been established in the 1993 Comprehensive Plan for the Town. These standards emanate from the standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association. The National Recreation and Park Association standards are universally adopted by municipalities and park districts throughout the United States.~~

**Table 12-1
Park and Recreation Level of Service**

Park Area	Recommended Standard
Neighborhood Park	2 acres/1,000 Population
Community Park	8 acres/1,000 Population
Tennis Courts	1 per 1,700 Population
Soccer Fields	1 per 3,000 Population

Softball Fields	1 per 3,800 Population
Youth Baseball Fields	1 per 4,070 Population
Walking/Hiking Trails	1 mile per 5,000 Population

~~———— A universally accepted standard methodology is the per capita acreage standard. The per capita standard, expressed as the number of acres of a specific park category or the number of facilities of a specific type per thousand population, is intended to determine whether the overall number of park sites and facilities is sufficient to satisfy the recreation demand.~~

~~12.3. FORECASTED DEMAND~~

~~Population growth in Eatonville will create demand for additional parks and recreational facilities. The forecasted population of 2,070 persons at 2003 results in an increased demand for parks. The projected demand for park land does not take into consideration Town owned undeveloped park land, nor playgrounds and playfields at existing schools or for future facilities provided with the construction of new schools. The 2003 demand for park facilities is shown in Table 12-2.~~

~~———— 12.3.1 Neighborhood Parks. The existing neighborhood park facilities are adequate to service the 2003 forecasted demand. There are currently 6 acres of neighborhood parks, about the same amount that is demanded in 2003. In addition, the Eatonville Playfield, that is part of the school district facilities, provides the equivalent of an additional neighborhood park. The 2022 demand amounts to eight acres, a shortage of two acres.~~

~~———— 12.3.2 Community Parks. The forecasted demand for community park land for 2004 is 18 acres. The existing supply is 27 acres, giving a surplus of 9 acres. Since community parks are generally 10 acres in size or larger, meeting level of service standards for 2003 would require the development of an additional community park, or the expansion of the existing park. In order to meet the shortage in supply, and to meet the demand for community parks beyond the current need, the Town should look to develop an additional community park. Table 3 shows that Eatonville will need increased neighborhood park acreage, as well as increased mileage of walking/hiking trails, which are planned for in the 2009 Trails Plan. A new neighborhood park in the western area of town around the wetlands is recommended. Recent open space acquisitions mean that the town will have an adequate supply of community parks and open space at least through 2032.~~

Currently, the recreational areas and facilities provide few opportunities for residents and visitors to engage in the cultural and natural heritage of Eatonville.

~~12.4 NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS~~

As the demand analysis indicates, the Town of Eatonville is currently meeting its level of service goals for parks and recreation facilities. As such, there are no immediate needs for acquiring additional park lands. Over the next twenty years, the population is forecasted to double, placing an increased strain upon existing facilities. Existing facilities will, however, be adequate to maintain level of service standards for six to ten years.

In the next twenty year period, the Town of Eatonville needs to acquire, at a minimum, an additional neighborhood park of six acres or more. The location of the park should be somewhere west of Hilligos Lane. In addition, the Town should develop and construct additional walking and bicycle trails. The most likely place for trail development is along the shores of the Mashell River.

**Table 12-2
Future Park and Recreation Facilities Demand**

TABLE ?

Facility	Standard	Current Supply	Current Demand	Current Surplus/Deficiency	2022 Demand	2022 Surplus/Deficiency
Neighborhood Park	2 acres/1,000 Population	6 acres	5 acres	1 acres	8 acres	-2 acres
Community Park	8 acres/1,000 Population	27 acres	18 acres	9 acres	33 acres	-6 acres
Tennis Courts	1 per 1,700 Population	3 courts*	1 court	2 courts	3 courts	0
Soccer Fields	1 per 3,000 Population	2 fields*	1 field	1 field	1 field	1 field
Softball Fields	1 per 3,800 Population	1 field*	1 field	0	1 field	0
Youth Baseball Fields	1 per 4,070 Population	2 fields*	1 field	1 field	1 field	1 field
Walking/Hiking Trails	1 mile per 5,000 Population	0.5 miles*	.5 miles	0	0.8 miles	-0.3 miles

Table 12-3

Facility	Level of Service Standard	Current Supply	Current Demand	Current Surplus/Deficiency	2032 Demand	2032 Surplus/Deficiency
Population			2700	2700	5757	5757

Neighborhood Park	2 acres/1,000 Population	6 acres	5 acres	+1 acres	11 acres	-5 acres
Community Park/Open space	8 acres/1,000 Population	27 acres	18 acres	+9 acres	48 acres	-21 acres
Tennis Courts	1 per 1,700 Population	5 courts*	1 court	+2 courts	3 courts	+ 2 courts
Soccer Fields	1 per 3,000 Population	2 fields*	1 field	+1 field	2 field	1 field
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 per 4,000 Population	5 field*	1 field	+4 fields	1 field	+4 fields
Walking/ Hiking Trails	3 miles per Town, Implement 1 mile of Trail Plan a year	0.5 miles*	3 miles	-2.5 miles	20 miles	-19.5 miles

* School District Facilities

12.53 GOALS AND POLICIES OBJECTIVES

~~12.5.1 Goal. To provide adequate parks and recreation facilities for the community with emphasis on the adopted standards, goals and policies outlined in this element of the Town of Eatonville Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~12.5.2 Policies:~~

- ~~1. Develop and build out Alder Street Family Park and Skateboard Facility and open it for public use in 2004.~~
- ~~2. Acquire additional park lands as new residential areas are developed, particularly west of Hilligos Lane.~~
- ~~3. Increase appurtenances in existing parks to include drinking fountains, benches, playgrounds, and tot lots, etc.~~
- ~~4. Maintain the quality of existing park facilities and improve them as funds permit.~~
- ~~5. The Eatonville Regional Trails Plan dated May 2009 is hereby adopted and incorporated into the Eatonville Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~12.5.3 Goal. To provide parks and recreation facilities through cooperative efforts with other governmental agencies, such as the Eatonville School District.~~

~~12.5.4 Policies.~~

- ~~1. The Town will continue its present informal inter-governmental cooperative arrangement for recreational activities with the Eatonville School District.~~
- ~~2. The Town shall explore possibilities for inter-agency development for recreational facilities when feasible.~~

~~12.5.5 Goal. To provide sound fiscal basis for the funding of future park and recreation facilities acquisition and development.~~

~~12.5.6 Policies.~~

- ~~1. The Town shall explore all potential revenue sources, to include the continuation of existing parks impact fee, bond issues, matching grants, donations, Pierce County contributions, and contributions from the State of Washington.~~
- ~~2. Encourage the adoption of a Town Parks Plan and a Town Trails Plan.~~

Introduction

At the community meeting held on March 31, 2012, residents of Eatonville shared their opinions on a variety of topics surrounding parks and recreation in their town. In general, we learned that residents enjoy visiting Eatonville's parks. George Smallwood Memorial Park is the most popular park, and Millpond Park seemed to be the second most popular. Many residents indicated that they go to Glacier View Park once a year for the Arts Festival, which the Lions Club puts on every August. The residents at the meeting overwhelmingly supported making salmon a prominent part of Eatonville's image. They see the salmon runs in and around the Town as an important asset for the community and a way to draw in visitors. However, many residents complained that knowledge of Eatonville's in-town recreational amenities is low, particularly for people passing through. Residents also indicated a strong interest in a community garden for the town and for more community events for both locals and visitors to enjoy.

The updated Vision for Eatonville emphasizes embracing the Town's natural amenities both for the sake of the environment and for recreational activities. With this in mind, we developed the following goals, objectives, and strategies for the Parks and Recreation element of the 2012 Comprehensive Plan update.

12.3.1 GOAL PR-1: Provide a diversity of recreational activities for a wide variety of residents that meet the adopted level of service standards.

Objective 1a: Increase community park area and accessibility.

- Establish an open space or park in the western part of town.

Objective 1b: Increase appurtenances in existing parks.

- Include drinking fountains, benches, playgrounds, tot lots, etc., in parks. (Eatonville Comp Plan, 2005).

Objective 1c: Maintain the quality of existing park facilities and improve them as funds permit (Eatonville Comprehensive Plan, 2005).

Objective 1d: Implement a community garden program within the Town.

- Identify suitable locations for a community garden.
- Develop a program to manage the community garden.

Objective 1e: Implement the 2009 Regional Trails Plan.

Objective 1f: Use parks and open space to visually and physically connect disparate parts of commercial area.

- Design potential open space options for downtown area.

12.3.2 GOAL PR-2: Provide parks and recreation facilities through cooperative efforts with other governmental agencies, such as the Eatonville School District.

Objective 2a: Identify potential agencies and organizations with whom to form partnerships.

- Afterschool volunteer programs (to clean parks, gardening, event planning).
- Non-profits (Nisqually Land Trust, Lion's Club, Puget Sound Partnership, Pioneer Museum).
- Government agencies (Department of Ecology, Department of Health, Eatonville School District).

Objective 2b: Determine types and locations of facilities that can be practically built through partnerships, and for which there is a public demand.

Objective 2c: Create/provide these facilities, using appropriate funding.

12.3.3 GOAL PR-3: Promote clean water, air, and landscapes for the community's health and enjoyment.

Objective 3a: Reduce contamination of water from parks and recreational facilities.

- Install and maintain rain gardens in parks and recreational areas as funding options occur.
- Limit impervious surfaces within parks and recreational facilities (and use pervious surfaces whenever possible).

Objective 3b: Reduce use of virgin materials.

- Use recycled and reclaimed materials whenever possible.
- Use locally sourced materials whenever possible.

Objective 3c: Reduce environmental deterioration from park visitors.

- Provide information for how visitors to parks can reduce their impact on the local environment.
- Provide garbage and recycling bins in the Town's parks (afterschool volunteers may be able to help maintain these).

12.3.4 GOAL PR-4: Utilize Eatonville's parks and recreational facilities to integrate salmon as a key component of the Town's image.

Objective 4a: Develop a program for salmon and environmental education in the parks.

- Create informative and interesting signs/exhibits for visitors.
- Apply for federal/state/tribal grants to fund programs (see page X for possibilities)

Objective 4b: Provide displays/information on salmon and parks at the Town's Community Center, Visitor Center, and Web site.

- Partner with high school to form unpaid internship opportunities for students for graphic and Web design.

Objective 4c: Host salmon-centered activities to involve the community and draw visitors.

- Hold an annual salmon festival or salmon bake.

12.3.5 GOAL PR-5: Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to engage in and appreciate Eatonville's natural amenities, historical heritage, and local community.

Objective 5a: Develop an exhibit on Eatonville's logging history and culture.

- Possibly create a replica mill near the Old Mill site.

Objective 5b: Increase number of community events in Town.

- Potentially host an annual spring festival, hold screenings of movies in the park, etc.

Objective 5c: Increase awareness among residents and visitors of the Town's noteworthy sites and recreational opportunities.

- Provide information on sites and opportunities at the Town's Community Center, Visitor Center, and Web site.
- Post signs on the main roads on the outskirts of Town alerting drivers to Eatonville, its amenities, and nearby sites, such as the local waterfalls.

12.3.6 Additional Implementation Strategies

The Town should begin by identifying appropriate locations for additional recreational amenities. For example, the community garden should be in a central area that is accessible to most residents, is relatively flat, and has good drainage. Soil appropriate for gardening (not in need of remediation) would be ideal.

Many of the proposed programs can be implemented by community groups. For example, a non-profit “Friends of Eatonville Parks” could be established to maintain, promote, and raise funds for the park system. They may also help to plan and coordinate a community garden, salmon education program, and historical exhibit.

Funding for a salmon education program could come from various state departments (Department of Ecology, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, Puget Sound Partnership, People for Puget Sound, state parks, university environmental classes). Some potential grants are listed below:

- Washington Recreation and Conservation Office offers a Salmon Recovery grant (<http://www.rco.wa.gov/grants/salmon.shtml>)
- US Fish and Wildlife Service Fish Passage Program (www.fws.gov/GOMCP/funding.html)
- Trout Unlimited’s “Embrace a Stream” Program (\$10,000) (<http://www.tu.org/conservation/watershed-restoration-home-rivers-initiative/embrace-a-stream>)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?mode=VIEW&oppId=132454>)

2013-2018 Timeline:

2013

- Partner with Eatonville High School to establish an internship program for parks and recreation.
- Meet with residents interested in volunteering to begin developing a “Friends of Eatonville Parks” group.
- Meet with residents interested in creating a community garden to begin planning.
- Meet with Eatonville Historical Society to discuss possible sites and programs for a historical display.
- Plan two new annual community events at the parks.
- Research grants/funds for salmon program.
- Plan locations for signs.

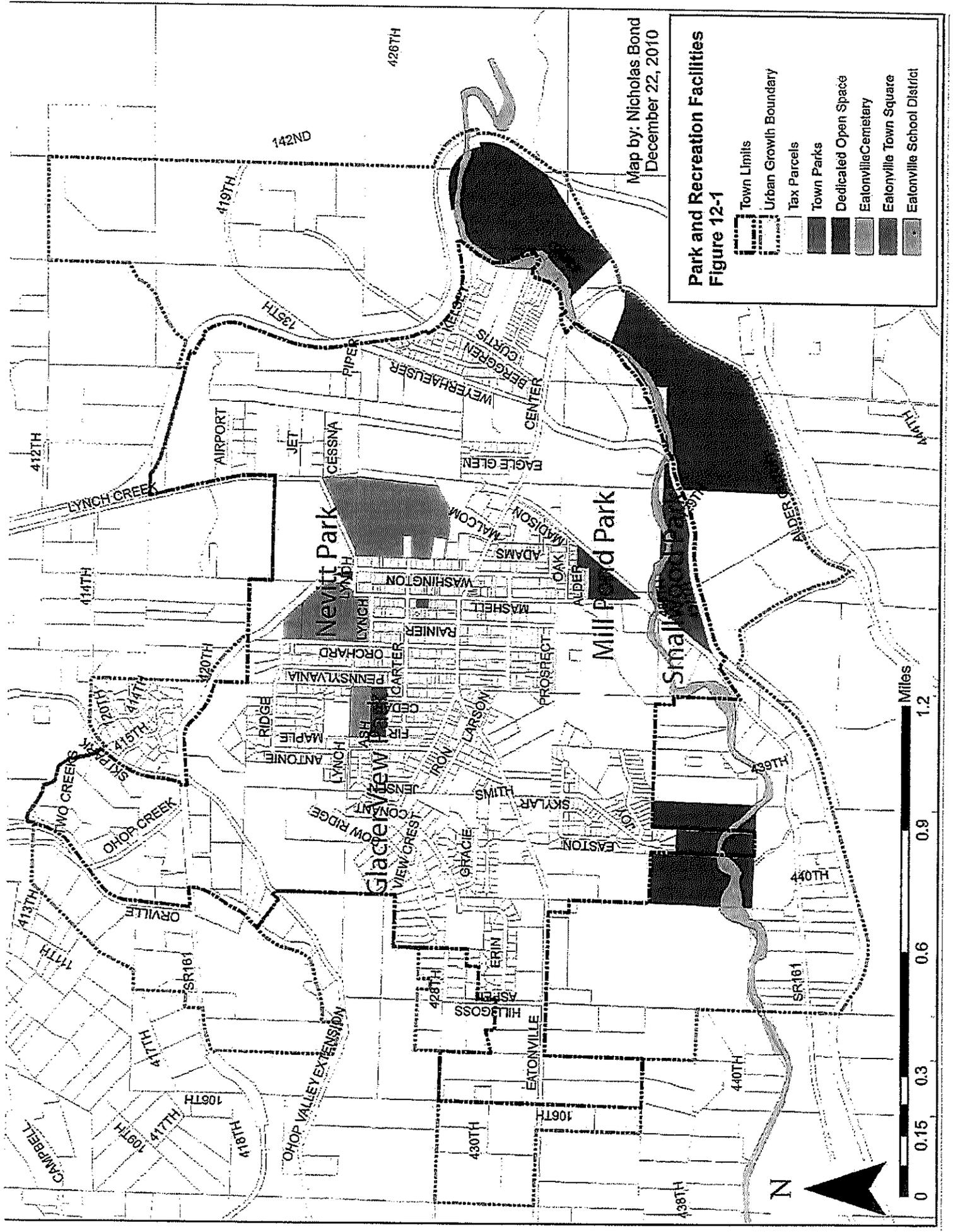
2014

- Begin hiring interns for internship.
- “Friends of Eatonville Parks” identify tasks it can manage, begin taking responsibilities. Begin planning clean-up days, host fundraising events.
- Begin applying for grants/funds for salmon program.

- Identify funding sources for new signs (interns can help with this).
- Implement community garden plan (interns can help with this).

2018

- Implement salmon education program.
- Implement historical exhibit/display.



Map showing Park and Recreation Facilities in Eatonville, Oregon. The map includes street names, park boundaries, and various shaded areas representing different types of facilities. Major parks shown include Nevitt Park, Glacierview Park, Mill Pond Park, and Smallwood Park. A legend in the top right corner defines the symbols and shading used. A scale bar and north arrow are located in the bottom right corner.

Map by: Nicholas Bond
 December 22, 2010

Scale: 0 to 1.2 Miles

North Arrow