CITY OF PROSSER

RECREATION CONSERVATION OFFICE

Parks and Recreation Plan Addendum

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Adopted
XX, XX 2018

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Introduction

On June 24, 2014, the City of Prosser City Council adopted amendments to the City of Prosser Consolidated Comprehensive Plan. These amendments updated the Comprehensive Plan adopted in April 2011. Among the components of the adopted Plans, as required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), are sections entitled "Community Facilities, Services and Resources" and "Capital Facilities Plans." Each of these chapters includes information pertinent to parks, recreation and open spaces. While some information in these sections is applicable to Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) planning requirements, closer scrutiny of the Comprehensive Plan revealed that not all of the RCO planning requirements are met in the existing Plan. Therefore, this addendum document has been created to take a more in-depth approach to Parks and Recreation planning for the City of Prosser, and to meet RCO planning criteria as stated in *Planning Policies Manual #2*, published March 2016.

The City is currently working on the latest update of their Comprehensive Plan and Capital Facilities Plan. Draft documents are scheduled for Council review and adoption in December 2017. Although much of the content found in this document closely aligns with the draft 2017 Comprehensive Plan and draft Capital Facilities Plan, this "Parks & Recreation Plan Addendum" is structured to be a standalone document. Relevant components of the Comprehensive Plan have been included and expanded upon where appropriate and additional sections for Public Involvement, Goals and Objectives and Inventory have been added. The intent and design of this Addendum is to satisfy planning policy directives set forth by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office, and to establish application eligibility for a variety of grant funding programs under their jurisdiction.

Also included in this Parks & Recreation Plan Addendum is Habitat information, a new element to the Plan. Inclusion of habitat planning may qualify us to apply for additional funding resources through RCO for projects in our community that are located along the Yakima River.

Community Demographics

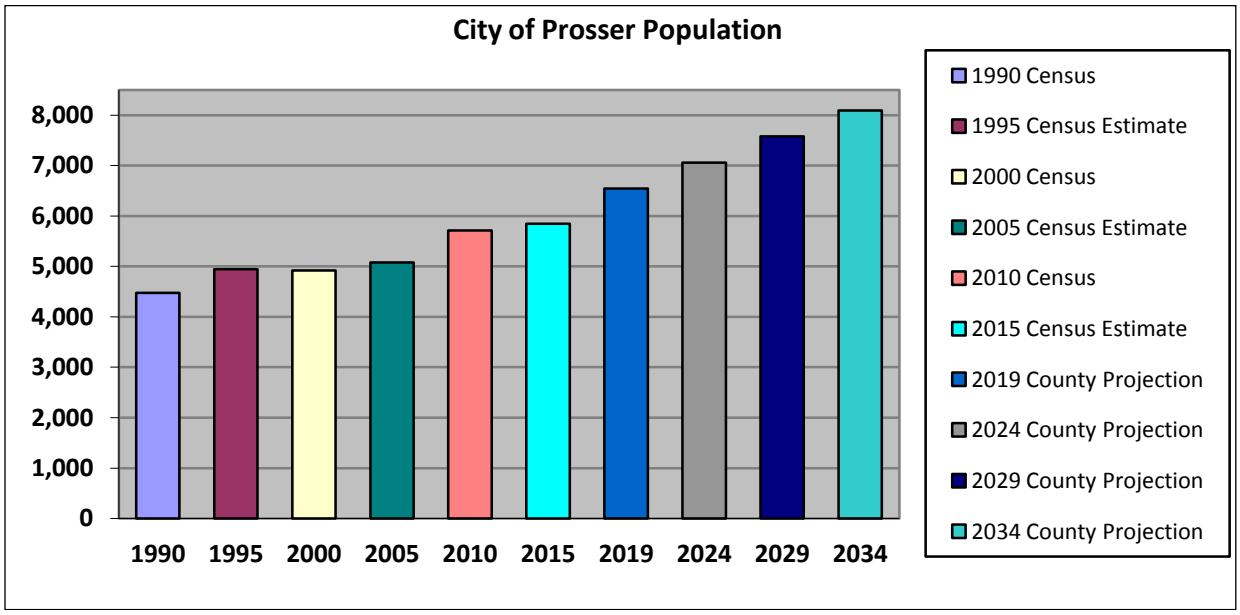


Figure 1: *Population, Estimates and Projections for Prosser*

As shown in Figure 1, Prosser's population has seen steady increases in the past and projections anticipate the community will continue to grow. Recreation planners have incorporated the expected population increase into needed recreation facilities and opportunities for the future.

Age, Family Size

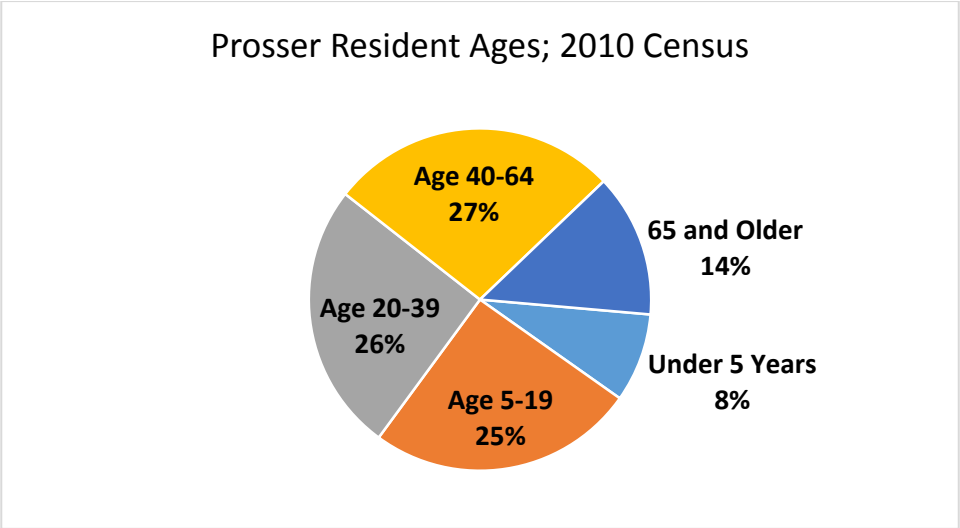


Figure 2: *Ages of Prosser Residents*

As shown in this pie chart, based on 2010 Census data more than one-third (33%) of Prosser's population is under the age of age of 20. A full 14% of Prosser residents are 65 or older.

Census data further shows that the average Prosser family is slightly bigger than the other areas of the county and 10.5% larger than the state average: Prosser 3.42; Benton County 3.17; Washington State 3.06 people.

Education

Table 1: *Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Over*

	Washington	Benton County	Prosser
Less than 9th grade education	4.1%	5.2%	7.4%
9th–12th grade, no diploma	5.8%	6.1%	12.9%
High School Graduate (or GED)	23.3%	24.2%	19.5%
Some College, but no degree	24.9%	24.9%	32.2%
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree	30.3%	28.8%	19.6%
Graduate Degree (Master's, Prof., or Doctorate)	11.7%	10.8%	8.3%

2010-14 American Community Survey 5 year estimates, US Census Bureau

The Prosser School District has 2,825 students. Nearly 62% of those are Hispanic, and 66% qualify for free and reduced lunch programs. An estimated 10,000 residents live within the school district boundaries. As shown in Table 1, Prosser residents have lower levels of educational attainment than county and statewide residents.

Occupations and Commuting

Table 2: *Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over*

	City of Prosser	Benton County	Washington State
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	42%	38%	39%
Service occupations	20%	16%	18%
Sales and office occupations	19%	22%	23%
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance/Repair	5%	9%	8%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	6%	3%	2%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	9%	12%	11%

2010-14 American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year estimates

As Table 2 shows, Prosser's residents are more likely to work in Management, Business, Science and Arts and less likely to have Sales/Office jobs. Not surprisingly, Prosser also has more than twice the number of farming occupations, compared to Benton County and Washington State levels.

Many of Prosser's residents commute to work. According to the Census 2010-2014 ACS estimates, 59.9% of Prosser residents work outside of the City of Prosser. The mean one-way

commute time is 21 minutes, with 31% of workers traveling less than 10 minutes to work and 7% traveling more than one hour. Ninety-five percent of workers drive alone and 9% reported being part of a carpool. An additional 2% work from home.

Income

Incomes are somewhat lower in Prosser than other places in Benton County and the state. Lower education levels are the likely cause of lower incomes for many Prosser families. Median Household Income (MHI) for Prosser is $53,736, 11% below both the Benton County MHI of $60,589, and Washington State's $60,294. Per Capita Income for Prosser is $23,612. Larger family/household size (compared with county and state figures) results in a wider disparity in Per Capita Income (PCI). Prosser's PCI is 19% below the county level ($29,060) and 24% below the state's $31,233 PCI.

Tourism

Tourism – specifically wine tourism – is growing rapidly in Prosser. During the past three years the Chamber of Commerce reports a 39% increase in the number of hotel/motel stays. However, developing wine tourism alone is not sustainable without providing other recreational activities that can supplement a well-rounded experience for visitors. A wide variety of local events, sponsored by area organizations and businesses, are held each year, including the Prosser Scottish Fest & Highland Games, States Day Celebration, Art Walk and Wine Gala, Sports Fest, Thanksgiving in Wine Country, the Great Prosser Balloon Rally and the weekly Farmer's Market. These many events bring thousands of people to our town. For the success of our community, we need to round out the tourist experience with recreational opportunities that make them want to stay longer and return to visit in the future.

Climate

Prosser enjoys 300 days of sunshine a year, which allows for a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Summer high temperatures average 87.3 degrees; the average winter high temperature is 35.1 with winter lows of 24.2 degrees. Precipitation averages eight inches per year, among the lowest rate in the State, and comes in the form of summer thunderstorms and winter rains and snowfall, which rarely exceeds 2-3 inches.

Setting

The City of Prosser lies at the foot of the Horse Heaven Hills, which defines the southeastern border of the Lower Yakima Valley and provides a scenic backdrop for the community. See Figure 3, below, Prosser Zoning and Land Use Map.

Prosser Zoning/Land Use Map

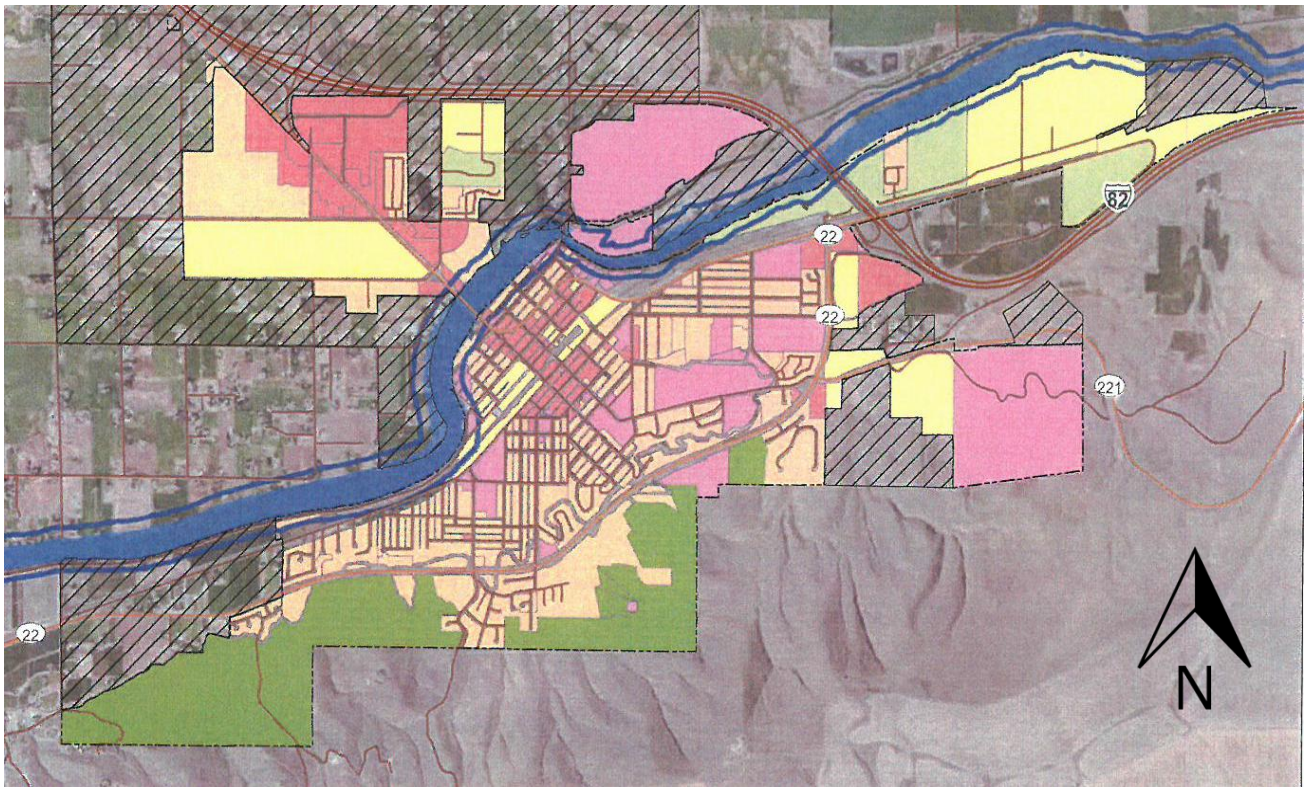
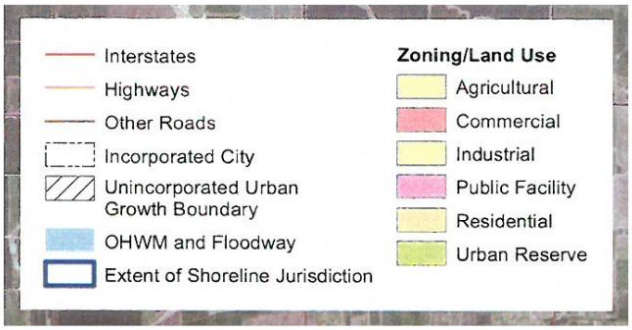
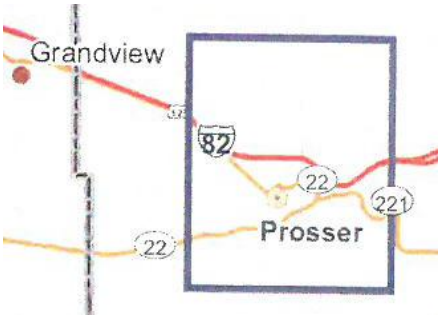


Figure 3: *Prosser Zoning and Land Use Map*





Another natural asset that provides character and recreational opportunity to our region is the Yakima River, which runs through the City. These natural amenities are untapped public access opportunities that could add to the recreational options for residents and visitors to our area.

The remainder of this report will discuss the existing inventory of recreational properties and amenities currently available for use in the community, public need, and recommendations for the future. This report also summarizes the recreation and habitat goals which will guide the management, growth and development of recreational opportunities for Prosser residents and visitors.

Parks and Recreation Inventory

Since 1904, when George Dunn dedicated a parcel of land to the City, recreation has contributed an important element to the growth of Prosser. Through the efforts of the City of Prosser, and with the support of many private organizations, a variety of recreational facilities are available. Available recreational programs and facilities are intended to fit the needs of all age groups. Today, the City has a total of nine parks encompassing more than 27 acres of parkland.

Table 3: *City of Prosser Parks Inventory and Usable Park Size*

Parks	Usable Park Acre Size
EJ Miller Park	6.19
Crawford Park	5.58
City Park	4.18
Market Street Park	2.95
Farrand Park	1.66
Grant Street Park	0.84
Whitehead Fountain Park	0.22
Rotary Park	0.17
Depot Square	1.27

Two of Prosser's parks, **Market Street Park & Grant Street Park** generally meet the definition of **Neighborhood Parks**. These parks are located to serve as the recreation and social hub of several neighborhoods. Both parks are primarily improved open space areas with no formal recreational facilities installed:

Market Street Park is a larger open space area (2.95 acres) straddling Market Street at the southern entrance to the City, from State Route 22. It includes an improved open-space area on the east side of the street and an unimproved open-space area on the west side (acres not included). It is a pleasant landscaped area with lawn and trees, and presents a welcoming visual entrance to the City. Amenities include sizeable gravel parking area and picnic tables/benches which are in good condition. There are no restroom facilities within the park, but portable units are occasionally placed there. Market Street Park is most frequently used for casual picnicking or open play, such as informal soccer, baseball and flag football on the grass area. The park could accommodate some limited recreational facilities such as a playground.

Grant Street Park is a small park of less than an acre (0.84 acres), located adjacent to the south end of the Grant Street Bridge. The park provides excellent waterfront views, including views of the dam. Amenities at Grant Park include a small shelter and picnic tables which will need to be replaced soon. The park is conveniently sized for tossing a football or Frisbee, and serves as a quiet neighborhood park.

Four of Prosser's parks meet the description of **Community Parks.** These parks serve a broader purpose than the neighborhood parks:

Farrand and Crawford Parks earn this designation due to their location together on the south shore of the Yakima River. This location provides good access to the River and water-oriented recreational opportunities to residents of Prosser and the surrounding area. These parks are improved with restrooms and playfields.

Crawford Riverfront Park (5.58 acres) is located along the Yakima River at Byron Road. Amenities include a large picnic shelter with electrical outlets, sink, barbecue areas, an open field used for soccer or flag football, riverfront pathway and restrooms.

Farrand Park (1.66 acres) was named for the City's founder, Colonel William Farrand Prosser, and was built on his home-site. A rock-mounted bronze plaque honoring Colonel Prosser can be seen at the park. This wooded grassy site is located on Byron Road and Third Street, near Crawford Riverfront Park. Amenities include restrooms, picnic facilities, barbecue areas, a large play area, shade trees and a public boat launch (across the street from the main park site and near the parking area of Crawford Riverfront Park) to the Yakima River. There are no public dock facilities. The park also contains a City well.

EJ Miller Park, Prosser's largest park, (6.19 acres) features a state-of-the-art outdoor swimming pool built in 2011. The new Aquatic Center has two pools, bathhouses, showers and a concession stand, and features a dramatic 27-foot long drop slide which plunges into nine feet of water. One of the pools is designed specifically for recreational use; this includes a zero-depth "beach" entry with a full size interactive play structure.

As of 1976, EJ Miller Park has an outdoor basketball court, swings, storage shed and open play areas. Also added in 1976 were three lighted tennis courts, a covered picnic pavilion with sink, electrical outlets, barbecue pit, and restroom facilities.

The pavilion is heavily booked during the summer months for reunions and birthday parties. The park is located at Park Avenue and Kinney Way, across from Keene-Riverview Elementary School which allows for some joint use by the school. In 2006, a skate board park was added to EJ Miller Park.

City Park (4.18 acres) is one of the more heavily used parks in Prosser. It is located at Seventh Street, Memorial and Sommers Streets, near the high school, and augments the athletic and Community Center uses of the school facilities. Amenities in the park include a covered picnic pavilion, restrooms, a playground, open play areas, a basketball court, an outdoor theater stage, a museum building and two concession facilities used for civic festivals and the weekly farmer's market. A wooden play structure was constructed in 2000 and a new restroom was built in 2016.

In addition to the basic recreational facilities provided by its neighborhood and community parks, the City has a series of **Special Needs** park facilities including:

Whitehead Fountain Park (0.22 acres) is located downtown between the post office and Benton County Courthouse, along Meade Avenue between Market Street and Fifth Street. This small site consists of a water fountain, benches and the statue of Edgar Whitehead, which provide a pleasant setting for the community to enjoy.

Rotary Park (0.17 acre) a site developed as an "entrance" type park greeting people as they enter the City. Located at the northwest corner of Wine Country Road and Nunn Road, the park contains picnic tables, drinking fountain, park benches, parking and concrete walkways. This park is just north of the bridge and is the beginning point of the paved Centennial Pathway that leads west to the cities of Grandview and then to Sunnyside, WA.

Depot Square (1.27 acres) is at the north edge of the City's immediate downtown business district, along Bennett Avenue between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Although this leased site is extensively developed as a parking lot, its open landscaped character provides some plaza-type amenities to the downtown area. Its bench seating, landscaped areas and bronze statue provide a pleasant setting for community events. The building, formerly the old train depot, currently houses public restrooms, Prosser Chamber of Commerce and the Historic Downtown Prosser Association.

Centennial Pathway – This asphalt pathway connects the Lower Yakima Valley communities of Sunnyside, Grandview and Prosser. In Prosser, the path follows Wine Country Road from freeway exit 80 to the Sixth Street bridge where the path ends. The portion within the City limits measures just less than one mile. This portion of the Centennial Pathway is owned and maintained by the City and is in very good condition.

Prosser Senior Center/Community Center – This single-story 3,500 square foot building, located at the corner of Seventh Street and Dudley Avenue, was constructed in 1984 and is occupied by the City's Senior Citizen organization and is available for private functions (wedding receptions, etc.). The building contains a full kitchen, meeting hall, office spaces, reception and ADA-compliant restrooms.

Boys & Girls Club Building – This single-story building is located across from Keene-Riverview Elementary School, adjacent to EJ Miller Park and the Aquatic Center. Once a residence, the 2,300 square foot facility was used for years as the administrative offices for the Prosser School District. In 2010, it became home to the established Boys and Girls Club which now provides afterschool programming for more than 80 youth each day during the school year and 150 during the summer.

Prosser Sprayfield – This City property measures over 150 acres; it was used by the City for the wastewater treatment plant. Different practices are now in place and this property is vacant and can potentially be an excellent asset for City recreational usage.

Condition of the amenities at each of the City's existing parks

Table 4: *City of Prosser Recreation Facilities, Condition of Amenities*

Facilities	Amenities	Condition			
		Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
EJ Miller Park	Pool				✓
	Basketball Court		✓		
	Tennis Court		✓		
	Skate Park			✓	
	Covered Picnic Area			✓	
	Restrooms		✓		
Crawford Park	Boat Ramp		✓		
	Cover Picnic Area			✓	
	Restrooms			✓	
	Walking Path			✓	
City Park	Cover Picnic Area			✓	
	Stage		✓		
	Playground	✓			
	Basketball Court	✓			
	Concession		✓		
	Restrooms				✓
Market Street Park	Picnic Tables/Benches			✓	
Farrand Park	Restrooms		✓		
	Picnic Tables/Benches			✓	
Grant Street Park	Picnic Tables/Benches	✓			
Whitehead Fountain Park	Benches				✓
	Walking Patch				✓
Rotary Park	Picnic Table/Bench				✓
Prosser Senior Center/ Community Center	Reception/Open Space Area		✓		
	Commercial Kitchen		✓		
	Restrooms	✓			
	Offices		✓		
	Lobby/Waiting Area		✓		
Boys & Girls Club	Offices			✓	
	Multi-Purpose Area			✓	
	Restrooms		✓		
	Outdoor Swings			✓	

In addition to City-owned parks and recreational facilities, there are additional recreational opportunities provided on school campuses at:

- Prosser Heights Elementary
  Play equipment, soccer fields, basketball courts, tetherball courts;
- Keene-Riverview Elementary School
  Play equipment, soccer fields, basketball courts, tetherball courts;
- Housel Middle School
  Soccer fields, football field, baseball field, basketball courts;
- Prosser High School
  Three tennis courts, practice football field, baseball field, football stadium and track.

Over the years, Prosser has rented EJ Miller, Crawford and City Parks to community members and non-residents for birthday parties, reunions, end of the year parties and more. Through 2016, the only rental facilities were the picnic areas, stage and concessions buildings, as shown in the table below. In 2017, the Senior/Community Center was made available for private rentals as well. Because of private organization demand, park fields will also be made available for rent in the future for sports games and practices.

Table 5: *City of Prosser Parks and Recreation Rented Facilities and Use, 2014-2016*

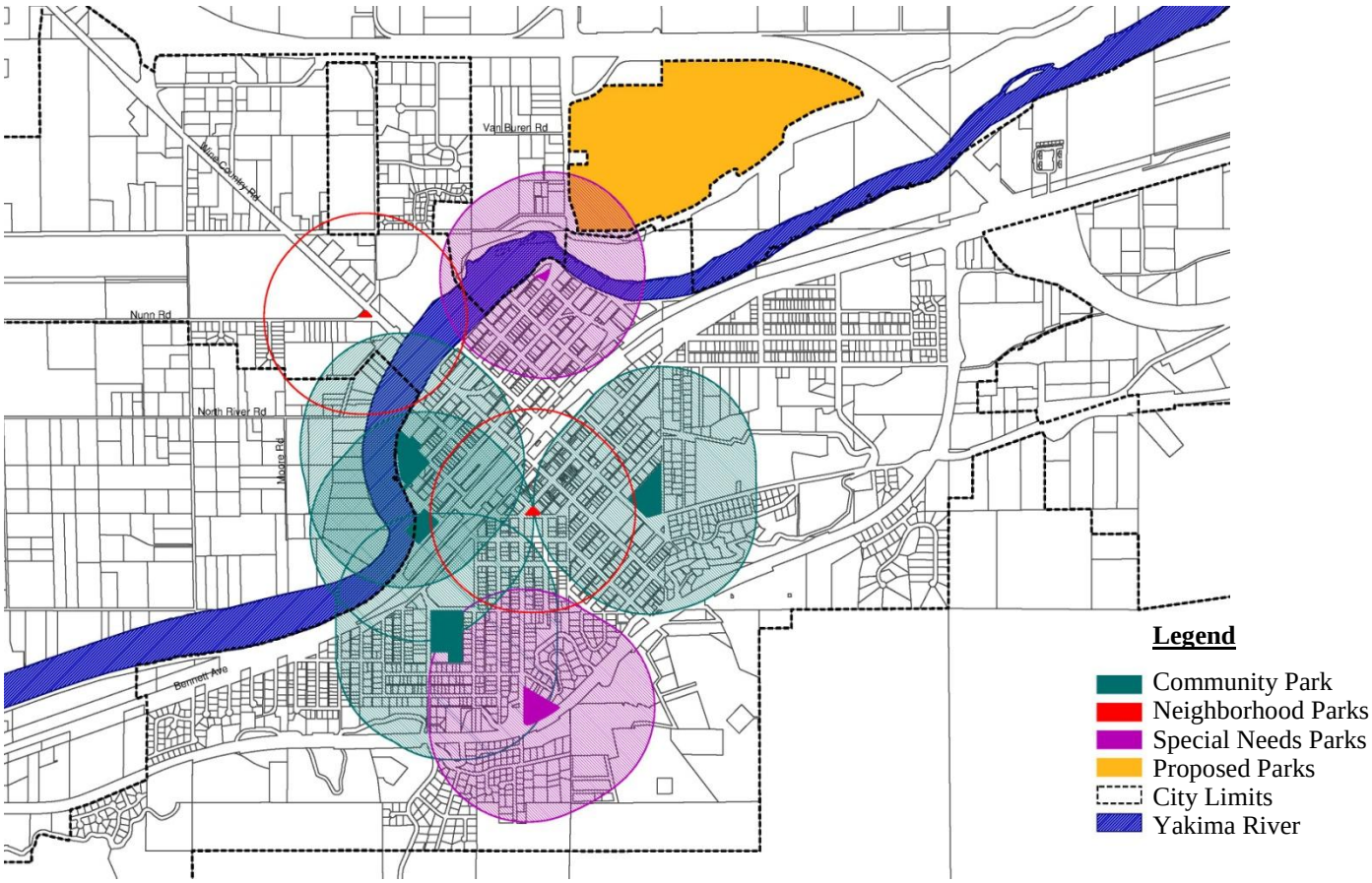
Facilities	**Amenities**	**Total Park Users at Private Events***	**Number of Times Rented**		
		**according to rental forms*	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
EJ Miller Park	Cover Picnic Area	1,797	34	29	32
Crawford Park	Cover Picnic Area	1,620	21	25	12
City Park	Cover Picnic Area	1,214	74	77	86
	Stage		10	10	16
	Concession		32	33	33

Public Parks Within Walking Distance

Prosser parks are not evenly distributed throughout the City, leaving some neighborhoods without a park within walking distance. In fact, the majority of existing park space in Prosser is located on the South side of the Yakima River. The map in Figure 4 below shows the areas within the City that are within ¼ mile radius of one of the City's parks. This map, however, does not indicate the size or amenities of these parks.

The proposed Regional Park would be located on City-owned land at the upper right corner of this map (yellow).

Figure 4: *Map of Walking Distance (0.25 mile) Service Area for Existing Prosser Parks*



Proposed Regional Park

Moving forward, the City is making plans to develop City-owned property in the north end of town, commonly called the Sprayfield, into a regional park. A committee was formed in early 2017 and met for four months for initial planning. A summary of the group's findings will be presented to the City Council in early 2018. A draft map of the site, prepared by the committee, is included in Appendix B: Map 1, Regional Park Mock-up.

Habitat Inventory

In September 2015, the Washington Department of Ecology approved Prosser's Shoreline Master Plan Update. The *Shoreline Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization Report* (SIACR) (June 2013) was one of the fundamental elements of the updated plan. This 103-page Report includes a "discussion of the setting and ecosystem-wide processes that influence ecological functions within Prosser shorelines. The report also addressed alterations based on existing land use patterns and future potential development within the shoreline jurisdiction." (p. 1, Shoreline Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization Report, Prosser Shoreline Master Program Update, June 2013). The following information is largely excerpted directly from that Report.

Prosser's shoreline jurisdiction waterbody is the Yakima River, which is designated as a shoreline of statewide significance. No lakes or other streams meet the shoreline jurisdiction definitions. The Yakima River is a major surface water resource for the planning area. River flows are affected by the Yakima Project, a reservoir system that stores natural flow in the upper Yakima River and Naches River basins for release during high irrigation demand periods. This annual cycle causes the Yakima River to have higher than natural flows in the later summer and lower than natural flows in the spring and early summer. The reservoir system also captures floods, reducing floodplain inundation and decreases the regulatory floodplain and floodway size compared to natural conditions. Area flows are further altered by irrigation returns, and the Prosser Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Damage from flooding along the Yakima River has occurred periodically in Prosser. Flood stage for the River is at 13.0 feet and is measured at the Kiona gage near the SR 223 bridge in Benton City. Benton County has determined that moderate flooding occurs when flows measure above 14.5 feet; major flooding occurs above 16.0 feet (Benton County Emergency Services, 2012). The floodway boundary includes the Yakima River's aquatic area and the adjacent areas that are necessary to carry and discharge flood water or flood flows (City of Prosser, 2013). The Ordinary High Water Mark and Floodway are shown on each of the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) maps included in Appendix B.

The stretch of river characterized in the Prosser Shoreline Master Program measures 8.02 miles, and has been divided into six Reaches, as described in the following table. (See Map 2, "Shoreline Jurisdiction and Reaches, in Appendix B).

Table 6: *Prosser Shoreline Reaches, Size and Location*

Reach #	Subreaches	Miles	Shoreline Jurisdiction Size in Acres	Location
1	A,B	1.72	45.01	W. Richards Rd (Urban Growth Area (UGA) Limit) – City Limit – Farrand Park
2	A,B,C	0.77	18.69	Farrand Park - 5th Street - Wine Country Rd Crossing - 9th Street
3	A,B,C	1.32	33.88	9th Street – Sherman Ave – Mercer Ct –

				I-82 crossing
4	A,B	1.84	40.76	I-82 crossing – Benitz Rd – UGA Limit
5	A,B,C,D	1.04	41.66	UGA Limit – North River Rd – Wine Country Road crossing – UGA Limit – Prosser Dam
6	A,B	1.33	95.3	Prosser Dam – I-82 Bridge

Ownership and Land Use

Within the floodplain, there are several large public holdings which are Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Wildlife Recreation Areas. Byron Ponds, about four miles upstream of Prosser, provides 1,031 acres of upland and riparian habitat. Riparian habitat is located along the River and in a series of ponds created by groundwater and irrigation drains with a total area of about 400 surface acres with additional extensive wetlands. This area provides excellent waterfowl nesting and brooding areas. Three Prosser City-operated parks provide the public open space located within the shoreline jurisdiction boundary.

The Prosser Diversion Dam, operated by the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), is located at about Ninth Street and diverts water to the Chandler Canal on the left bank. Facilities consist of a concrete weir dam structure, an irrigation canal, three adult fish ladders and a juvenile bypass and sampling system.

Much of the Yakima River shoreline is bounded by public roads and railroads, particularly Byron Road in the UGA on the right bank upstream of the existing City Limits. A large portion of the shoreline has little or no development within the 200 foot area of Shoreline Management Act jurisdiction, particularly in areas zoned for industrial and agricultural/tourist use. A substantial portion is in public ownership, although not developed for open space or recreation use. A substantial large lot rural residential area is located in the Urban Growth Area on the left bank upstream of the existing City limits. The largest area of small lot residential development is on both sides of the Wine County Road bridge on the right bank (facing downstream).

There is virtually no private commercial development on the River. The largest area of commercially zoned land between Sherman Avenue and the railroad is devoted to utility use. Farrand and Crawford Park are located along the River between Stacey Avenue and Fifth Street. Water-dependent uses in the City include a boat launch in Crawford Park at Sheridan Street. There are no public docks, moorage, or marinas in the City.

Water-related uses, along with water enjoyment uses, include park and open space areas along the shorelines that provide for recreational use. Non-water-related uses directly adjacent to the water include agricultural and large lot rural use in the UGA as well as residential lots in the City. A substantial portion of the water frontage is also bounded by roads or railroads.

Environmentally sensitive areas (critical areas) within Prosser include wetlands, frequently

flooded areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas. See Map 3, Critical Areas, in Appendix B. Regulations are in place for each type of critical area, which are identified by reach and described in more detail in the Shoreline Management Plan.

Wildlife and Habitat

Habitat is the natural environment in which particular species or populations have adapted to live. Habitat provides the physical conditions and biological functions needed to support the species as part of a larger ecosystem. The lifecycles of aquatic, avian, and terrestrial species are often interdependent, meaning that the habitat requirements of a single species include other species on which they depend. Habitat is often described in terms of the functions of reproduction, forage and shelter (p. 30, SIACR). Habitat needs vary for aquatic, terrestrial and avian species. For a summary of the priority, monitored, sensitive, threatened and endangered species located in Benton County, see Map 4, Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Areas, in Appendix B.

Aquatic Habitat Conditions in Prosser

The aquatic areas of the Yakima River throughout Prosser support concentrations of wintering migratory waterfowl, principally as a resting and feeding area for dabbling ducks, primarily mallard, Canada Goose, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck and Wood Duck. Nesting may occur within areas of the floodplain with greater vegetative cover throughout the City and UGA.

Several fish species populate the Yakima River within Prosser. Salmonid fish include steelhead and spring and fall Chinook salmon. Coho salmon were historically present here, and a Coho reintroduction program is currently underway in the Yakima River Basin. Bull trout were historically present and abundant in upper tributaries of the Yakima River Basin and may now occur in this portion of the river in low numbers. Pacific lamprey are present but have experienced population decline in recent years. Resident fish include small and largemouth bass, northern pikeminnow, sculpin, mountain whitefish, white sturgeon, catfish, sucker, walleye, chiselmouth, dace, common carp, and various minnow species.
Elevated water temperatures are a limitation to aquatic habitat in Prosser. Fish passage is impeded regionally by the presence of several dams, including Prosser Dam in the City.

Terrestrial Habitat Conditions in Prosser

Agricultural, residential and urban developments over the past century have changed the landscape drastically, resulting in conversion of shrub-steppe habitat to other vegetation cover. The remaining shrub-steppe habitat value has been degraded by livestock overgrazing, fragmentation, fire management practices, competition with exotic and invasive species and off-road vehicle use (Crawford and Kagan, 2001).

While undisturbed shrub-steppe habitat is very rare, moderately disturbed shrub-steppe

communities are fairly common in Prosser. Such areas have been affected to various degrees by development, agricultural land conversions, exotic plant infestations, and other disturbances. Relatively undisturbed shrub-steppe habitat is dominated by native grasses and sagebrush, with an intact cryptogam crust (a thin layer of moss and lichen that indicates an undisturbed community). This habitat type, though not pristine, still provides cover, food, and nesting habitat for many species of wildlife. These moderately disturbed shrub-steppe areas are particularly important during winter months when nearby and adjacent cultivated fields provide no vegetative cover for wildlife (Yakima Subbasin Fish & Wildlife Planning Board, 2004).

An abundant and diverse community of wildlife inhabits and utilizes shrub-steppe communities in the area. These include a variety of reptiles such as western rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and northern sagebrush lizard; raptors such as golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, and short-eared owl; a variety of other birds such as long-billed curlew, loggerhead shrike, sage sparrow, Brewer's sparrow, sage thrasher, greater sagegrouse, western kingbird, western meadowlark, mourning dove; small mammals such as Townsend ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, white-tailed jackrabbit, Merriam's shrew; and large mammals such as coyote, badger, mule deer, and elk. Historically, gray wolves were a top-level predator in the area, preying primarily on deer and elk. The breeding population of wolves was decimated by the 1930s as a result of the expansion of ranching and farming in the state. In the absence of natural predators, large mammals such as deer and elk have increased substantially, often in excess of carrying capacity of the land (WDFW, 2011a).

Riparian and floodplain areas, as well as wetlands, are primarily associated with the mainstem and tributaries of the Yakima River in Prosser. Black cottonwood is the dominant plant species in lowland riparian areas and plays a key role in the integrity of riparian systems (USBR, 2008). Other species include a variety of willow species, red-osier dogwood, aspen, water birch, serviceberry, chokecherry, rose, hawthorn, and snowberry, as well as invasive species such as Russian olive (Washington Department of Ecology, 2007).

Reptile and amphibian species found in these riparian and floodplain habitats include western painted turtle, spotted frog, gopher snakes, garter snakes, and others. Small mammals include beaver, river otter, muskrat, mink, porcupines, raccoons, skunks, silver-haired bats, and pallid bats. Common avian species include Wilson's phalarope, belted kingfisher, peregrine falcon, and hairy woodpecker. Species of waterfowl that utilize the wetland and riparian habitats within the affected area include mallard, American wigeon, and others (US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), 2008; USFWS, 2012).

The Lower Yakima Basin is located in the Pacific Flyway and serves as a resting area for neotropical migrant birds, migratory waterfowl, and shorebirds. During the fall and winter months, ducks (mallard), common merganser, gadwall, blue-winged teal, cinnamon teal, redhead, American wigeon, northern shoveler, and Canada geese utilize shorelines; as well as great blue heron, American white pelicans, egrets, double-crested cormorants, coots, and common loons (USFWS, 2012).

In the Lower Yakima River Basin, wildlife resources are positively affected by several large

relatively intact habitat areas that provide a large contiguous range for native species.

To the south of Prosser, the north-facing slope of the Horse Heaven Hills anticline on the southern boundary of the Yakima Basin provides an almost continuous open space area stretching from the Toppenish Hills (including Trust Lands of the Yakama Indian Nation) to the Columbia River at Wallula Gap. This steep slope is approximately 1,000 feet high and several thousand feet wide and provides an area of about 80 square miles that is relatively undisturbed by human facilities and use except grazing (Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group, 2010). In the vicinity of Prosser, I-82 and SR 22 provide a man-made barrier for movement to the north; the smaller SR 22 proves much less of a barrier because of its size. For both roadways, a variety of culverts and irrigation canal crossings provides movement corridors.

These large areas of public and private lands provide a biological reservoir of native species that are connected through formal and informal wildlife corridors to the shoreline areas of Prosser and enhance the productivity of these areas.

For Prosser shorelines, several factors affect the suitability of wildlife habitat. Local shoreline habitat is connected to the biological reservoir of native species in the upstream floodplain areas of the River, in addition to upland habitat on the north slope of the Horse Heaven Hills. Upland connections are achieved via a number of corridors through the I-82 and SR 22 barriers. Further wildlife connections can be made downstream in the floodplain, where agricultural activities and low-intensity residential use provide few barriers to wildlife movement.

Public Involvement

A twenty-question survey was developed to collect public opinions and comments specifically for the RCO Plan Addendum. The vast majority were completed online via the SurveyMonkey platform, which was linked on the City's website and advertised in the local newspaper and through social media. Residents were also notified of the survey link through the City Newsletter, sent out with utility bills to 2,218 customers. Paper copies were available at City Hall. A total of 119 completed surveys were received. The full survey, with results, is attached as Appendix A.

Demographics:

Survey takers were asked to identify the number of people within certain age brackets that live in their household. Specifically, the question (#19) read:

Including you, tell us about your family household. (Question 19)

Of the 119 survey respondents, 71% represented households with at least one adult 18-36 years of age; 66% indicated that they had one or more adults age 36-54 living there, and 45% had an older adult (age 55 or older) in the home.

More than half of the surveys (56%) represent households with children under age five; 48% had children ages 6-12 in the home; and 43% represented a home with at least one teenager.

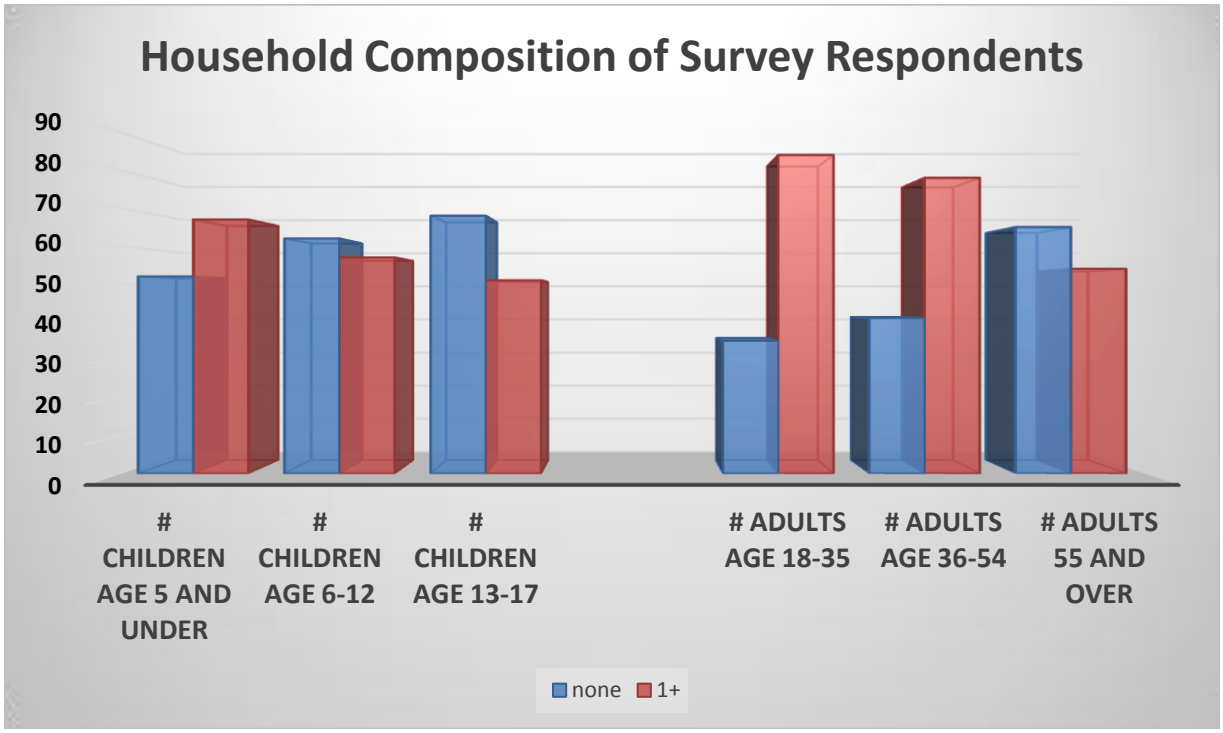


Figure 5: *Household Composition of Survey Respondents*

The question also asked respondents to indicate how many people within each age group live in the home. The answer to this question provides information on how many individuals within each age group are represented by the survey responses.

A total of at least 467 individuals – 266 adults and 201 children – are represented in the survey. Because the answers in these age categories indicated that "4 or More" people of this age lived in the home, it is possible that more individuals in the 0-5, 13-17 and 18-35 age groups may also live in the households that responded to the survey. However, calculations for these age groups are based on four people.

The numbers and percentages by age group are indicated in the pie charts below:

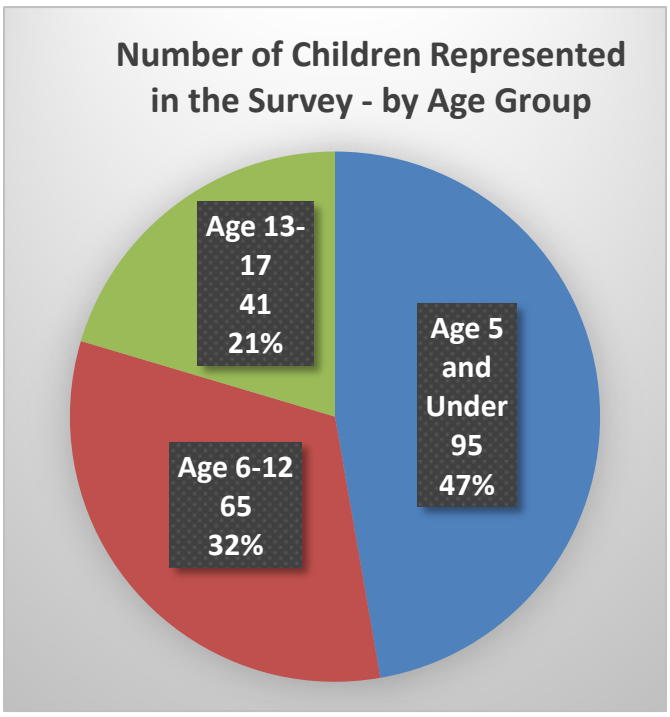


Figure 6: *Number of Children Represented in Survey*

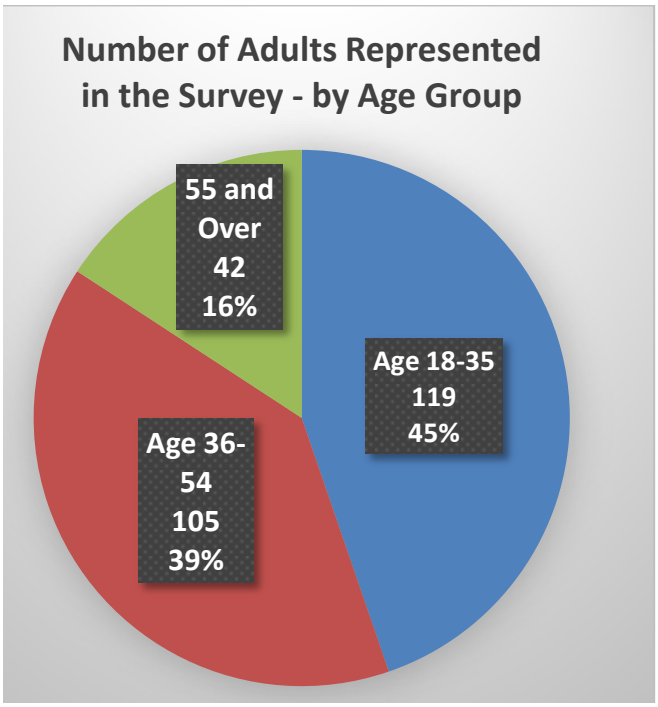


Figure 7: *Number of Adults Represented in Survey*

Park Usage:

Considering the nature and purpose of the survey, and that each respondent was asked to provide answers for household member park usage, planners believe that the survey data collected provides a valid and useful representation of Prosser resident input.

Have you or members of your household visited any City park in the last 12 months? (Question 1)

Of the 119 people who answered the survey, all but three (2.5%) indicated that they have visited a City park within the last 12 months.

When you visit a park, on average, how many children do you bring to the park? (Question 2)

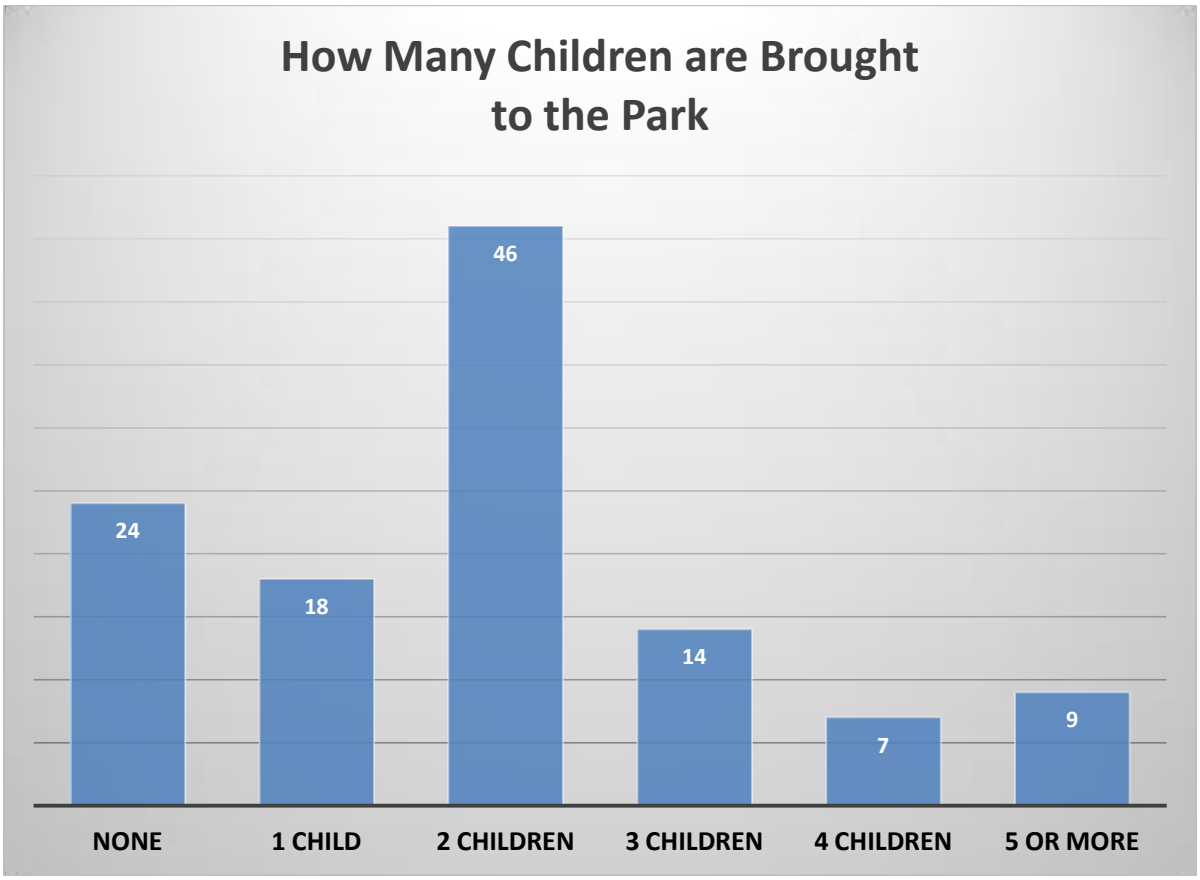


Figure 8: *Number of Children Brought to Prosser Parks, on Average*

Survey answers indicate that most common number of children that park visitors bring with them is two (46 respondents), followed by one (18) and three (14). Twenty percent of respondents (24) do not generally bring children with them when they visit Prosser parks.

What reasons, if any, have kept you or members of your household from visiting a Prosser park in the past 12 months? (Check all that apply) (Question 3)

Of the 114 people that chose to answer this question, 62 (54%) stated none, indicating that there is nothing keeping them from visiting Prosser parks. Two of these respondents, however, also checked one of the other selections. In fact, many survey takers selected more than one answer for this question, resulting in a total of 133 answers. The pie chart below is a summary of the 71 reasons given for not visiting a park (133 less the 62 none responses).

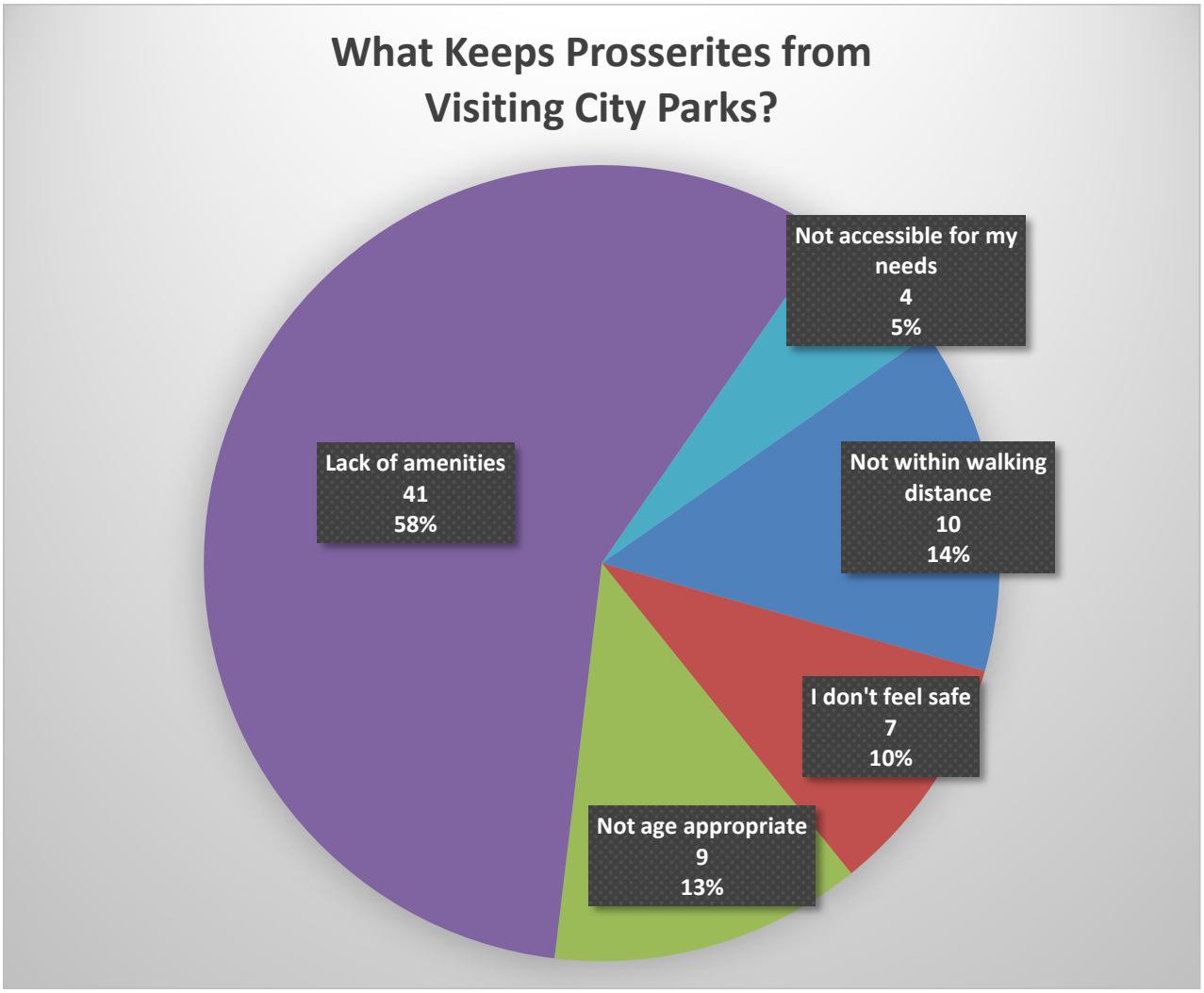


Figure 9: *Reasons for Not Visiting Prosser Parks*

Lack of Amenities was clearly the most common reason why people do not visit Prosser City parks.

Which parks have you or members of your household visited in the last 12 months? (Check all that apply) (Question 4)

Figure 10: *Prosser Parks Visited in the Last Year*

According to the survey, City Park, followed by EJ Miller and Crawford Park are the most used parks in Prosser. Smaller numbers of users were found to visit Whitehead, Farrand, Market Street, Rotary and Grant Street parks.

Which parks do you or members of your household visit most often? (Question 5)

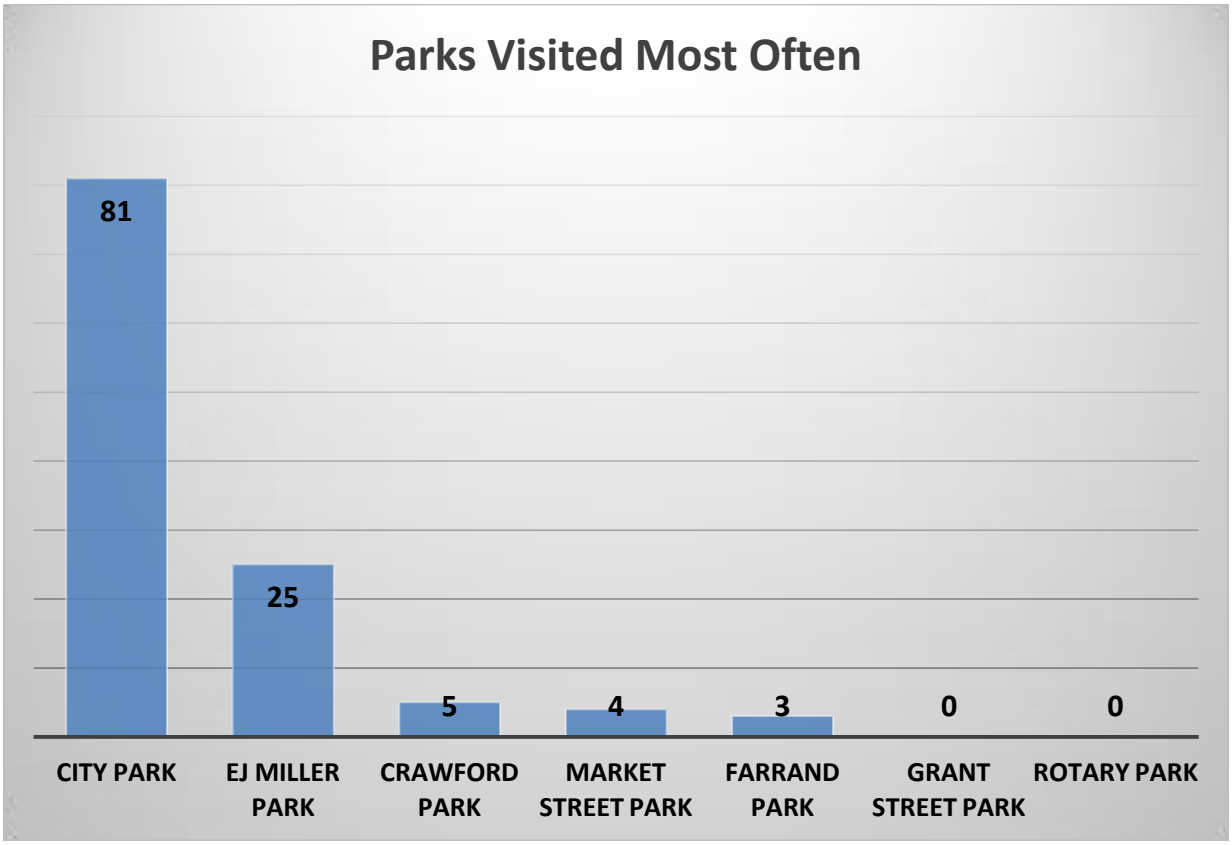


Figure 11: *Prosser Parks Visited Most Often*

When forced to select one park, more than two-thirds of respondents (69%) indicated that City Park was the most frequently visited. EJ Miller was next in popularity, selected by 21%. Less than 5% chose Crawford, Market or Farrand parks. Grant and Rotary were not chosen by any survey takers.

On average, how often do you or members of your household visit City Parks? (Question 6)

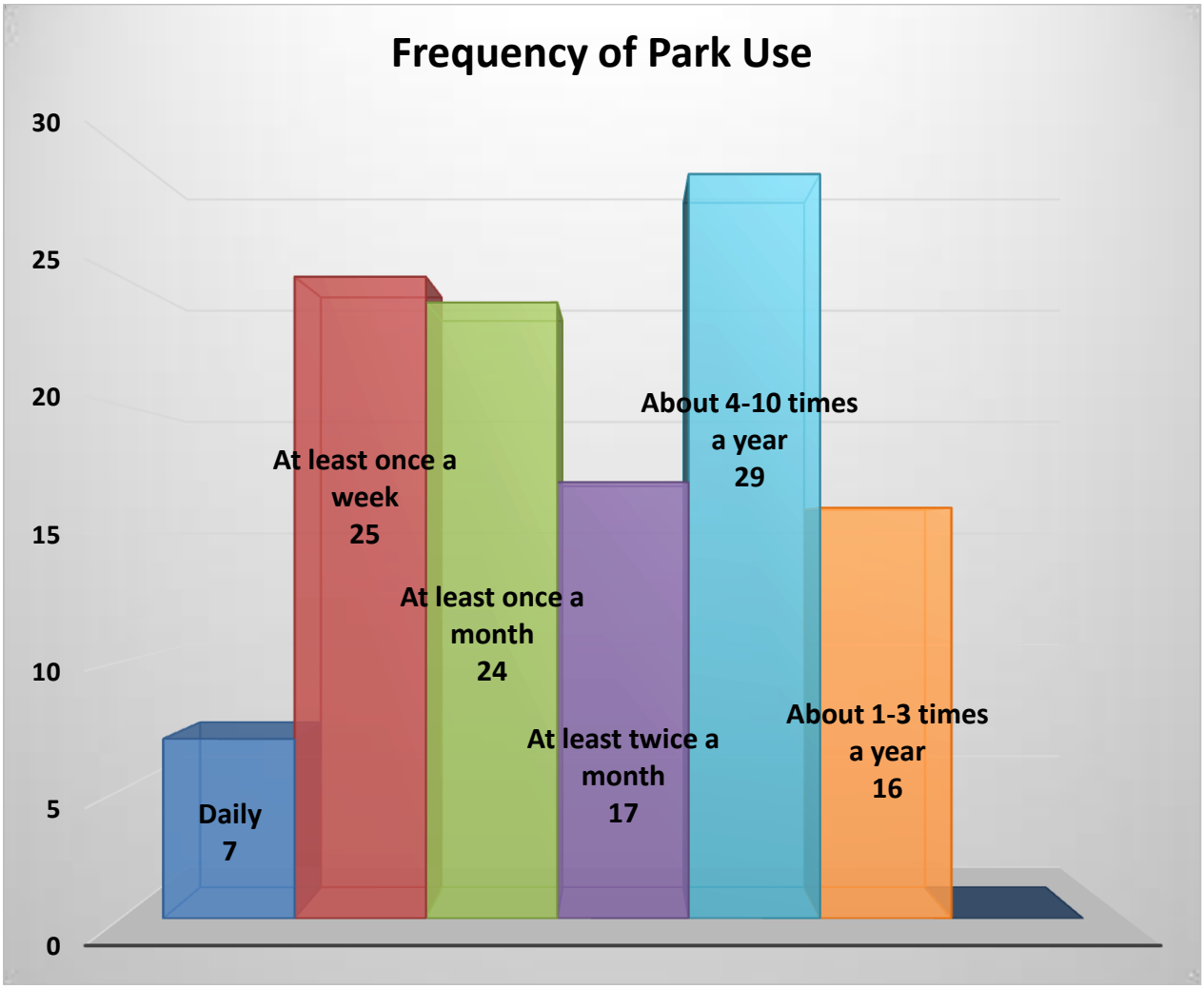


Figure 12: *Frequency of Park Use*

Responses to this question show that the most common frequency of park use is between four and 10 times per year. One-fourth of responders chose this answer. Six percent of survey respondents (seven individuals) visit a City park on a daily basis. Visitation patterns for the remaining groups can be seen in the graph above.

Recreation Facilities Usage:

Which recreation facilities have you or members of your household visited or used in the last 12 months? (Check all that apply)
(Question 9)

Figure 13: *Recreation Facilities Used in Past Year*

Survey responses clearly indicate the Walking Path along Wine Country Road (Centennial Pathway) is the most heavily used recreational facility, with 78% of the 116 respondents noting they've used the Path in the past twelve months. This is followed by the Aquatic Center with 63% of responses, then the School Ball Fields and the Hillside. The Tennis Courts, Boat Launch, Skate Park, Community/Senior Center, and Other facilities each received responses from less than one-quarter (25%) of respondents.

Ratings and Importance of Existing Parks and Recreation Elements:

In terms of maintenance and overall condition, how would you rate the following? (Question 7)

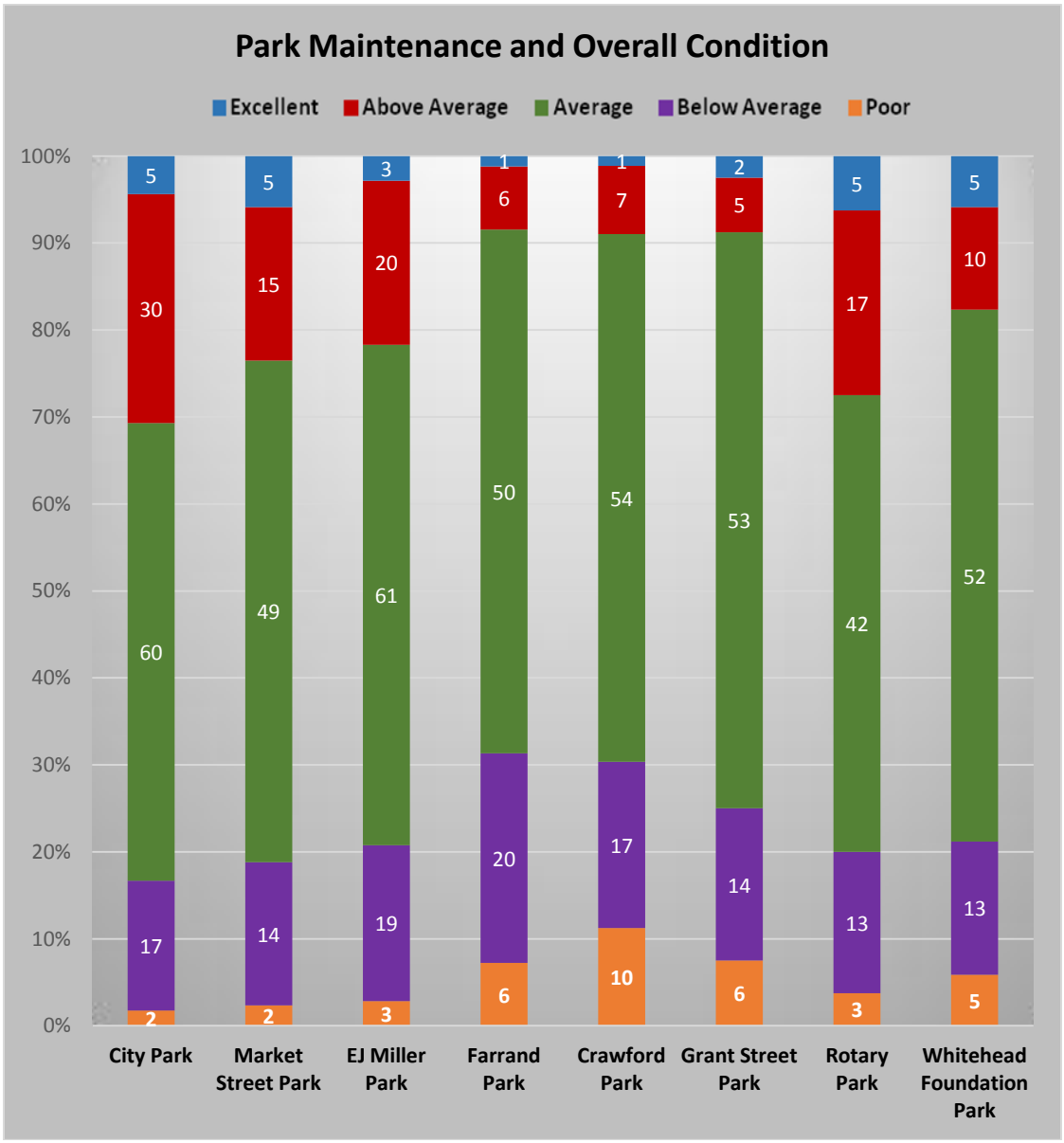


Figure 14: *Ratings of Parks Maintenance and Overall Condition*

Survey responses show that City Park is rated highest in maintenance and overall condition, with 30% of the 117 respondents rating it Excellent or Above Average. Crawford and Farrand Parks received the lowest maintenance and condition rankings with 23% and 22%, respectively, of Below Average or Poor ratings.

Next, respondents were asked to select qualitative ratings for a list of seven parks and

recreation categories.

How would you rate the following in the City of Prosser? (Question 10)

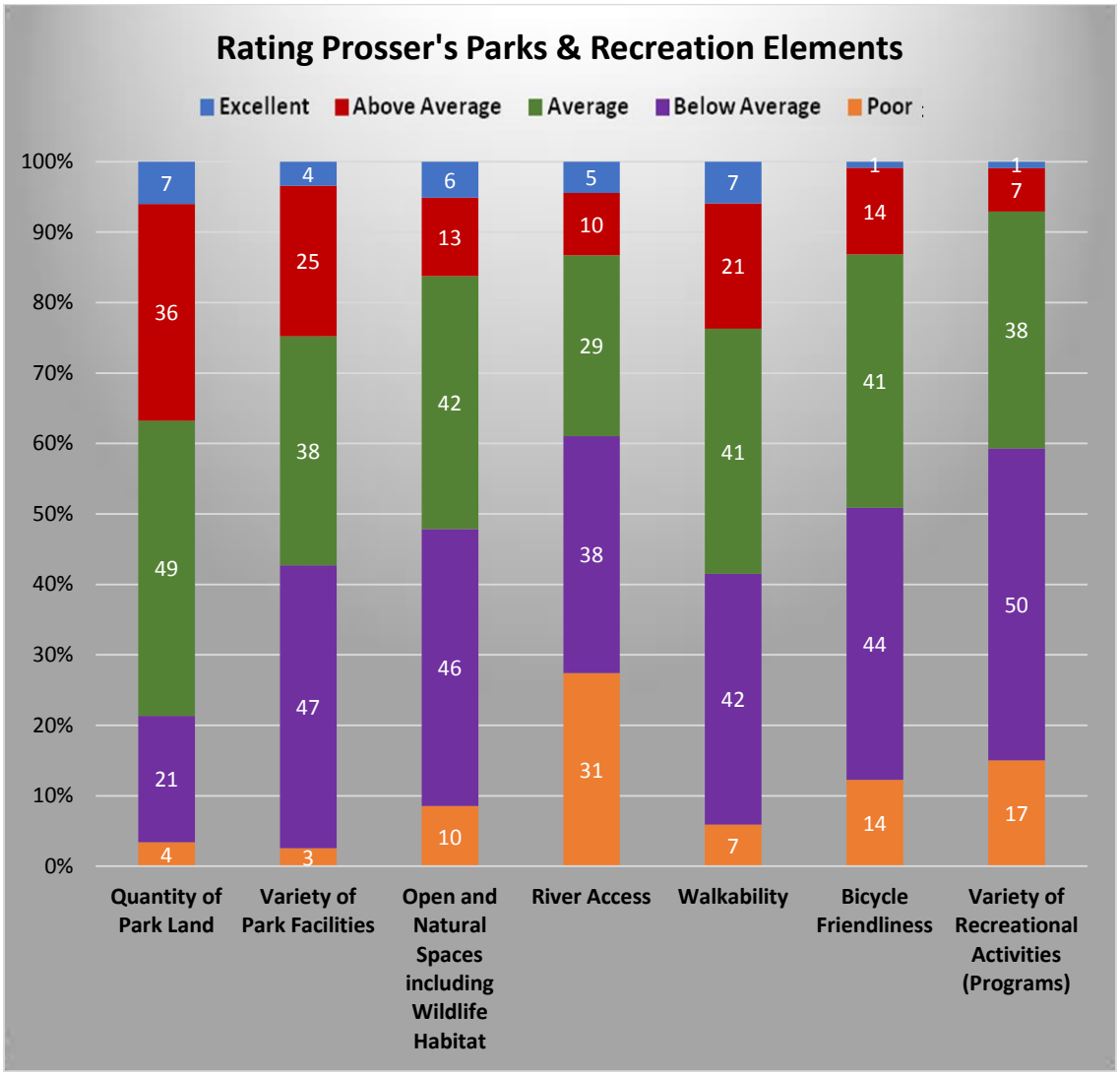


Figure 15: *Ratings of Parks and Recreation Elements*

The 119 responses to this question show that Quantity of Park Land received the most favorable rating; more than one in three respondents (36%) rated it Excellent or Above Average. Next in line for positive ratings were both the Variety of Park Facilities and the Walkability, with 24% of respondents rating them Excellent or Above Average. Survey responses reveal that River Access received the lowest rating, with a strong majority (58%) of respondents ranking it Below Average or Poor. This category was closely followed by the Variety of Recreational Activities (Programs), at 56% Below Average or Poor ratings.

How would you rate the existing parks and facilities for the following ages? (Question 8)

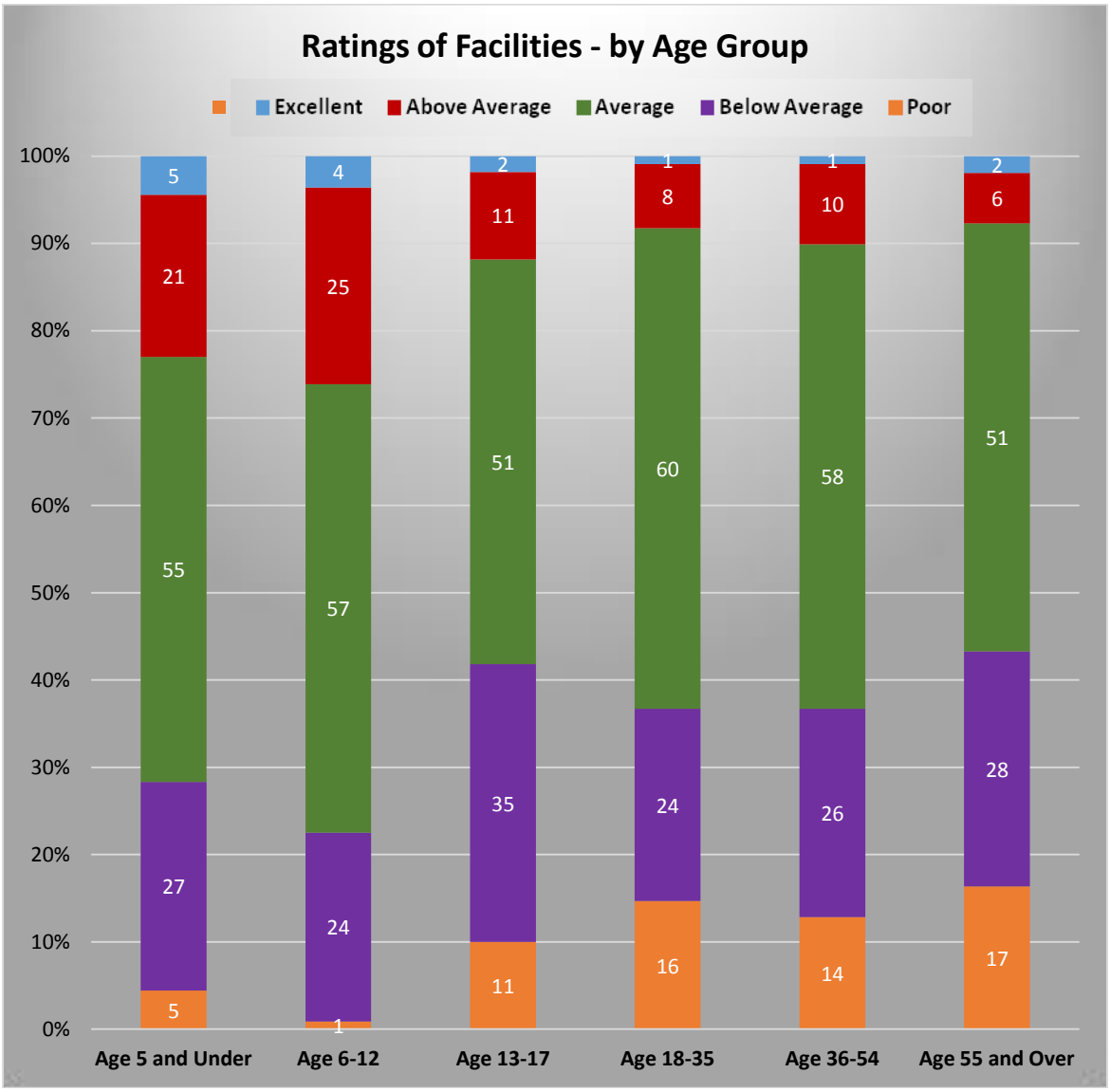


Figure 16: *Ratings of Parks and Recreation Facilities for Different User Ages*

Based on the 115 responses to this question, children ages 6- 12 are best being served by existing parks and facilities (25% of respondents rating Excellent or Above Average), followed by children age five and under (23% Excellent or Above Average). Youth age 13-17 and Adults age 55 and older are least served by current facilities and parks, with Below Average or Poor ratings of 40% and 39%, respectively.

Ratings and Importance of New Parks and Recreation Elements:

What new recreational facilities would you like to have in Prosser? (Check all that apply) (Question 11)

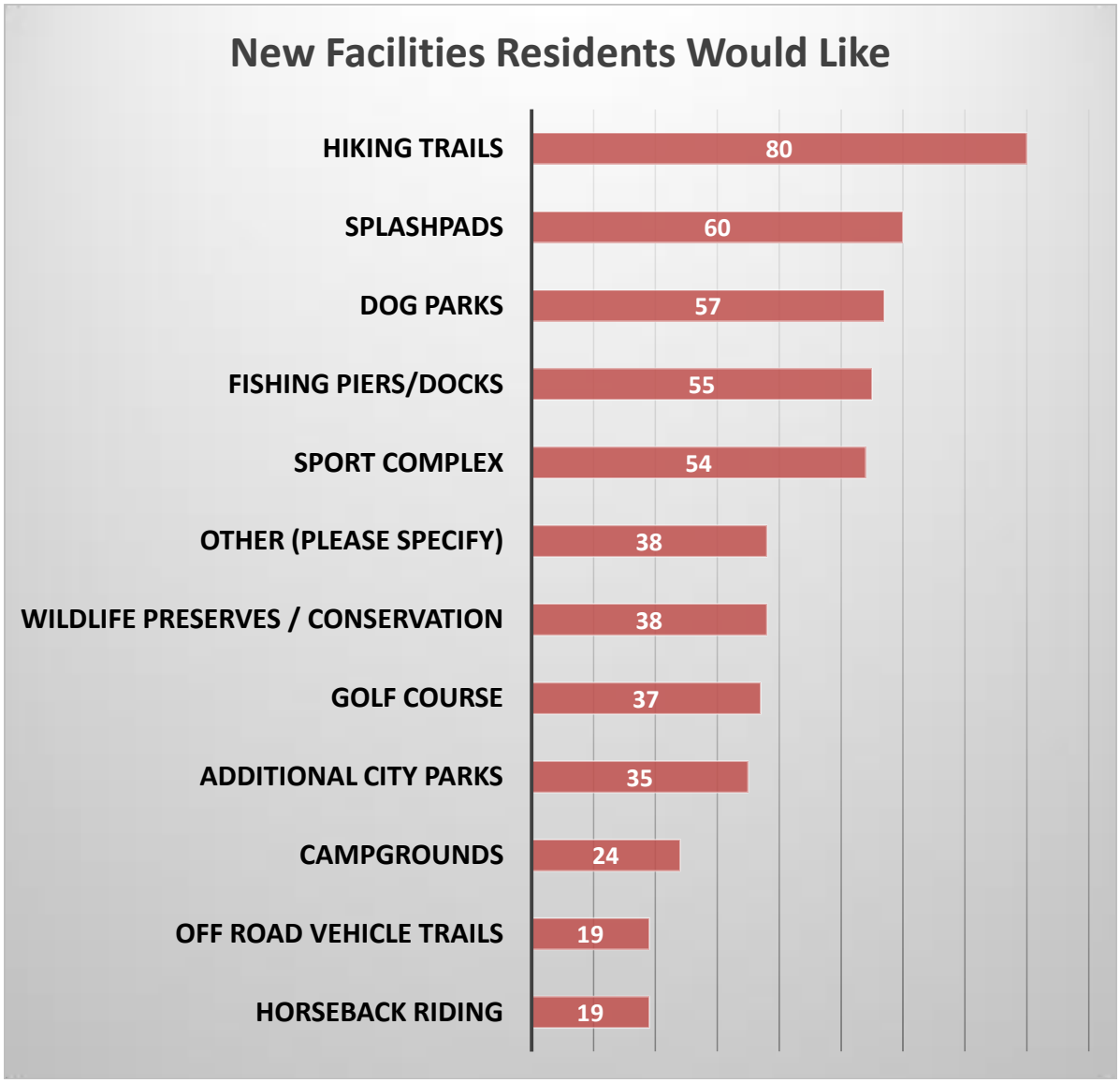


Figure 17: *New Recreational Facilities Desired in Prosser*

Survey results show more than two out of three respondents, 67%, would like new Hiking Trails and approximately half of survey respondents want Splashpads (50%). Next desired amenities were Dog Parks (48%), Fishing Piers/Docks (46%) and a Sports Complex (45%). Of the 119 responses to this question, the least demand was indicated for Campgrounds (20%), Off-Road Vehicle Trails and Horseback Riding, at just 16% each.

Answers written in by the 38 respondents who marked other to this question are included below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 7: *Other Responses to Question 11- New Facilities Desired*

Year round access to the aquatics center and general recreation
Public shooting range
Need bike path along river connecting Walt Clore bike par to existing walking path
Driving Range
New tennis courts at EJ Miller. The old tennis courts are a safety hazard and a law suit ready to happen.
New tennis courts
New tennis courts The ones now have big cracks going through
New tennis courts the Nets are new but the courts are in bad shape
River walks
River walk / bike path
year round pool
younger and older kids playgrounds
Better, cleaner and functional bathrooms in the existing parks :)
Nicer picnic tables, benches, shade structures, upkeep of playground at City Park is not great. More slides, swings, musical toys, etc.
Walking path along river
Bicycle paths
Covered pool
Bike trails
Year around swimming facility
The lights for the track to be left on till 6 in the winter
Year round pool use
Riverside bike path
There needs to be something for older kids (teens). They play on the kids equipment and really wear it down, break board, and misuse it.
Please remember those that are differently able. Make sure there are things for all youth - hearing impaired visual impaired etc and make sure things are wheel chair friendly and even ground for the elderly so they don't trip
Another play area would be nice. The city park one is great but is often overrun by high schoolers. It would be nice to have another option that the littler kids can have a bit more freedom.
Beach area at Crawford park
Riverside biking/running trail
Paved pedestrian path along river
Better riverfront access
Biking/walking trail along river (Byron road)
Pathway along river to walk and run.
Driving range
More playgrounds
Adult parks, and better use of the river.
Walking/running path along the river (Byron road)
Restrooms & Shelters at Market St. Park
Walking/biking path along the Yakima river (e.g. along Byron Rd)
There are so many canal roads--- if they ever due closed water delivery (pipes) these would make for excellent in-and-around city/county walking trails!

To better understand which of these new facilities were of highest priority to residents, the next question forced respondents to select just three of the answers.

Of the possible new facilities, which 3 are most important to you? (Question 12)

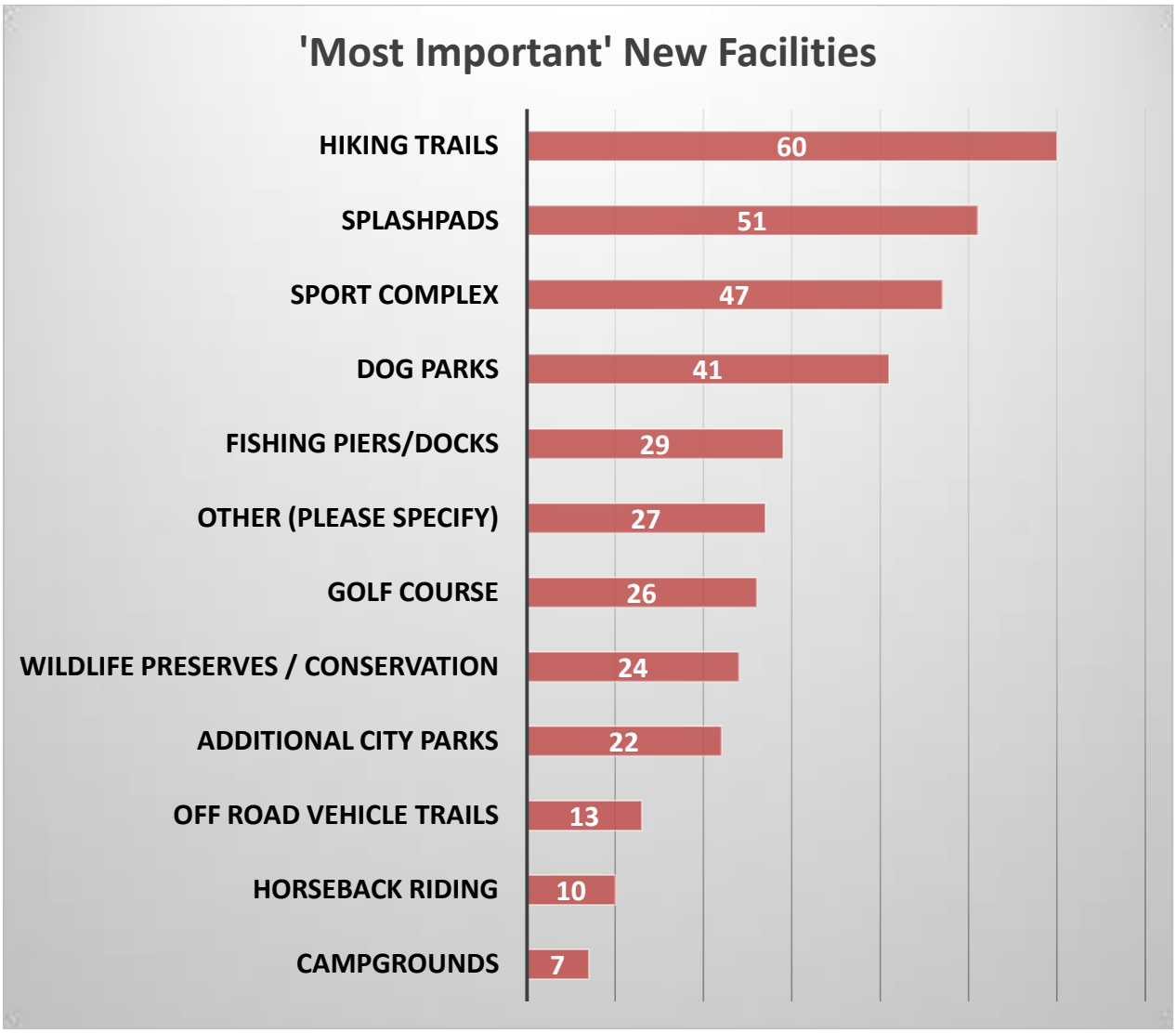


Figure 18: *Most Important New Recreational Facilities Desired*

When survey respondents were forced to select the top three most important new facilities from the same list in Question 11, a couple of the rankings shifted. Hiking Trails remained clearly the favorite, with 50% of 119 respondents selecting that new facility. Splashpads were next in line, at 43% of respondents in favor; followed by a new Sports Complex at 39%; and Dog Parks at 34%. Fishing Piers/Docks dropped to 24% of responses. The least desired new facility was Campgrounds at just 6% of respondents, then Horseback Riding at 8% and Off-Road Vehicle Trails at 11%.

Other comments specified under this question are included below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 8: *Other Responses to Question 12- Most Important New Facilities*

Bike path connecting east and west wine areas
Driving Range
New tennis courts at EJ Miller park, it's used for PHS boys games and it's embarrassing when other teams come.
New tennis courts
New tennis courts
New tennis courts
River walk / bike path
year round pool
Bike path. Loves destroyed current path between Prosser and Grandview which was very popular.
Bicycle paths
Covered pool
Driving range
Year around swimming facility
Lights at the track being left on for a while in fall/winter so the community can use the facility safely
Year round pool use #1
Riverside bike path
Playground equipment at other parks.
Beach access
Riverside biking/running trail
Better riverfront access (walking path, especially for letting my dog play in the river during the hot summer periods)
Biking/walking trail along river (Byron road)
Pathway alon river to walk and run.
Playgrounds
Walking/running path along river (Byron road)
Restrooms & Shelters at Market St. Park
Walking/biking path along the Yakima river (e.g. along Byron Rd)
dog park high priority! :)

What new programs are you interested in seeing in Prosser? (Check all that apply) (Question 13)

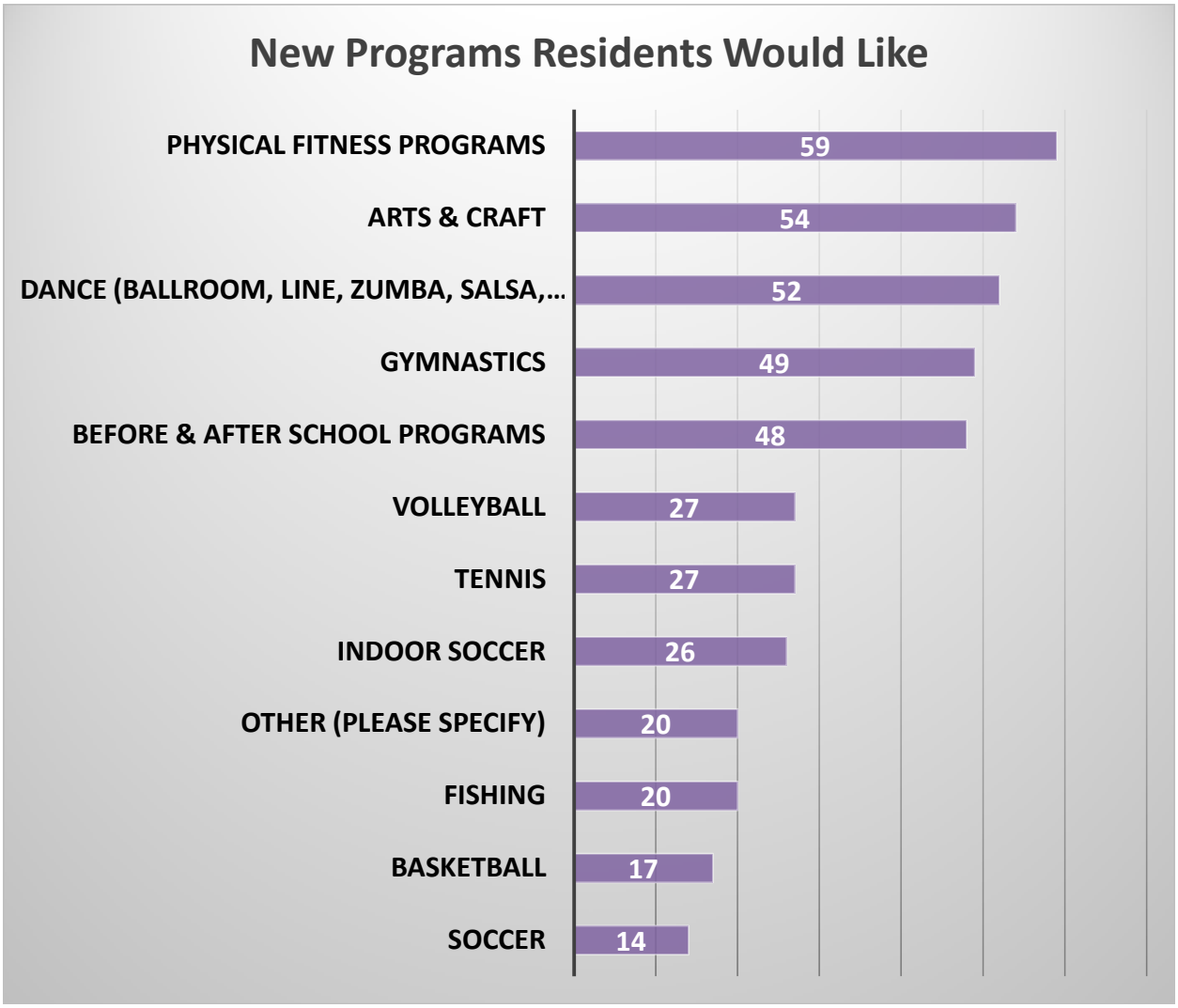


Figure 19: *New Programs Desired in Prosser*

Of the 114 responses to this question, a majority, 52%, identified Physical Fitness Programs as a favorite. Other high-ranking new programs included Arts & Craft (47% of respondents), Dance (46%), Gymnastics (43%) and Before & After School Programs (42%). The least desired new program was Soccer, selected by only 12% of survey respondents, followed by Basketball at 15%, and Fishing at 18%.

Other comments specified under this question are included below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 9: *Other Responses to Question 13- New Programs Desired*

Youth activity center
New tennis courts
Beginning skills instruction: i.e. tennis, skateboard, fishing, golf
Photography
year round swim team
Yoga. SUP.
Driving range
Archery and target/clay shooting programs for youth
Track lights being left on so community members have a safe place to walk/run
Year round swim
Yoga
We have tons of talent in our town - locals could teach a photography class, yoga class etc. not all kids play sports- how about a kids cooking workshop? Teen knitting? Yoga classes for the whole family? Youth mentoring and tutoring at the housing development by les Scwab. An adult beginning Spanish class?
Hiking trails
Community educational
Entertainment
Activities for Spanish-speaking seniors
Yoga
Softball
Ultimate frisbee
Music

What new amenities would you like to see at the Prosser Aquatic Center (PAC)? (Check all that apply) (Question 14)

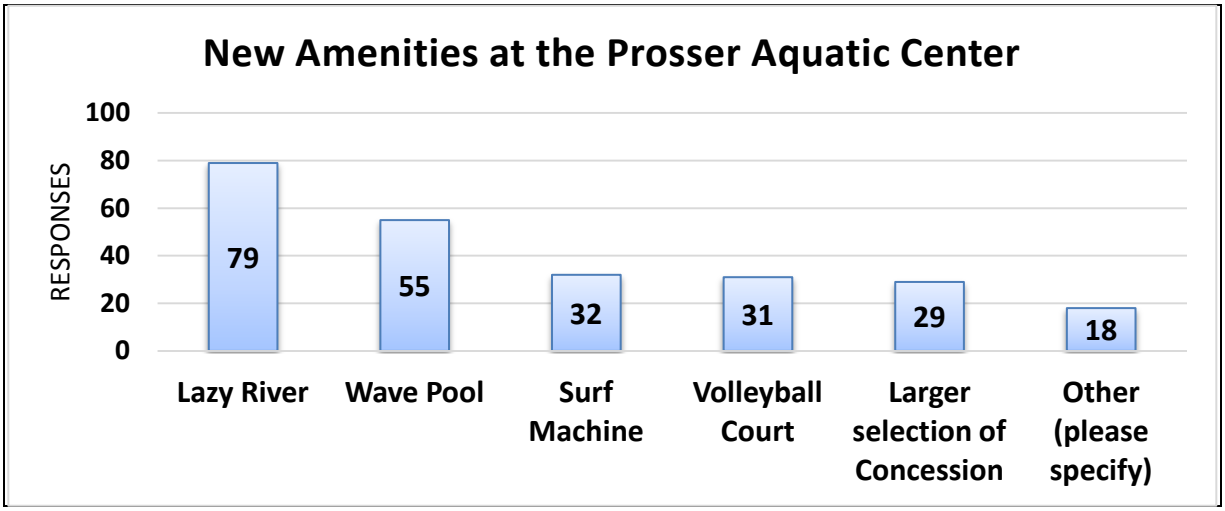


Figure 20: *New Amenities Desired at the Prosser Aquatic Center*

Over three-fourths (76%) of survey respondents would like to see a Lazy River at the Prosser Aquatic Center (PAC). The next most desired new amenity is a Wave Pool, identified by over half (53%) of respondents. Less than one-third of respondents would like to see a Surf Machine (31%), Volleyball Court (30%) or a Larger Selection of Concession (28%). Other comments specified under this question are included below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 10: *Other Responses to Question 14- New Amenities at PAC*

year round access/cover
Covered during Sept. - Apr. for year-round use
Splash pads in other locations
Make the adult section larger. It's way to crowed.
year round cover
Splash pad. Cover for year-round use.
Covered pool for year round use
Ability to swim year around
Winter use/adult swim class
To be able to use the pool year round
Splash pad
Lockers
Greater amount of space for families (tables, sun umbrellas, etc)
More shade
Lets spend money upgrading other parks/recreation opportunities instead of dumping all our resources into the Aquatic Center
better programs - adult swim lessons, baby lessons, private lessons, aqua aerobics, theme days
Just keep the pool clean and free from contaminations so kids can swim
Additional pool

Of the possible new amenities, which one is most important to you? (Question 15)

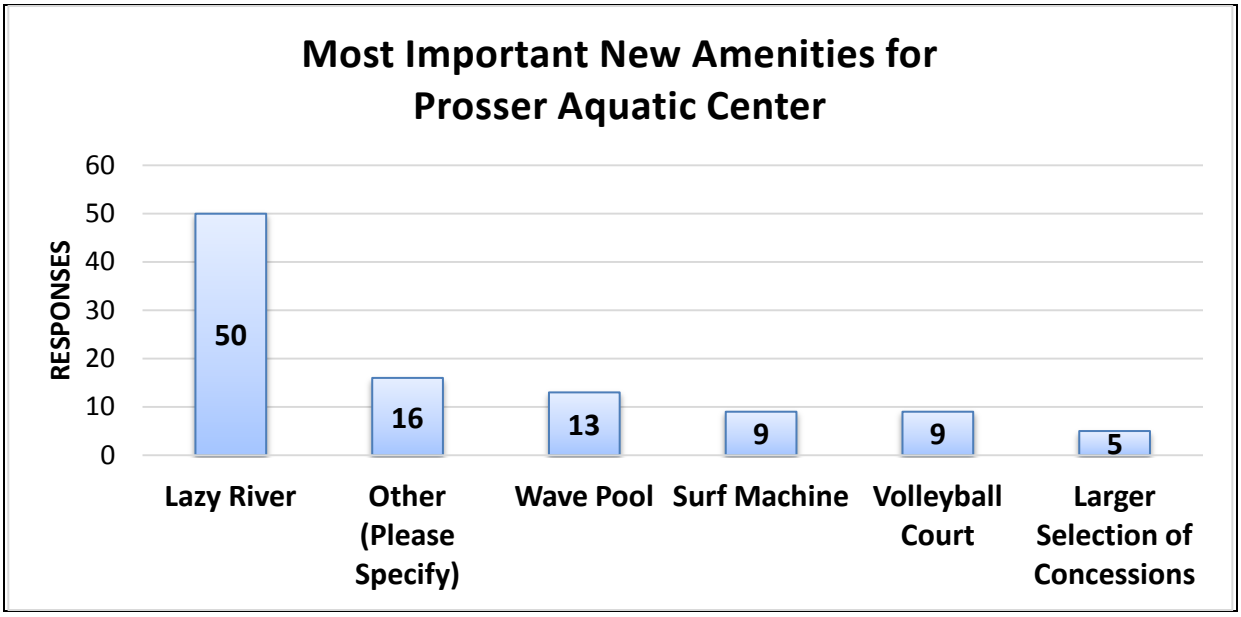


Figure 21: *Most Important New Amenities Desired at Prosser Aquatic Center*

When survey respondents were directed to pick the most important new Aquatic Center amenity from the same list as in Question 14, the ranking order remained the same. A Lazy River was still the most favored new amenity at 49%, and it was preferred by an even larger margin over the other amenities than in Question 14. A Wave Pool remained the next most desired new amenity at 13%; followed by a Surf Machine and Volleyball Court both at 9%; and a Larger Selection of Concession at 5%. Other comments specified under this question are included below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 11: *Other Responses to Question 15- Most Important PAC Amenities*

year round covering/access
Covered pool
splash pads in other locations
Make adult section bigger.
New tennis courts
year round cover
Cover/dome
Covered pool for year round use
Indoor/Year around swimming
Winter use/adult swim class
To be able to use the pool year round
Splash pad
Greater amount of space for families (tables, sun umbrellas, etc.)
Yoga
Better lap swim hours for adults only!
Keep the pool free from contamination so the kids can swim

Of the following, which 2 are the most important to you? (Question 16)

Figure 22: *Priorities for Park Improvements*

The leading priorities identified by survey respondents were Focus on Improvements to Existing Parks (25%) and Increasing River Access (21%). Creating a Sports Complex and Preserving the Hillside South of Prosser were next in the rankings at 18% and 17%, respectively. The project receiving the lowest rating was creating a New Park North of the Yakima River. Other comments specified under this question are listed below, verbatim and in their entirety.

Table 12: *Other Responses to Question 16- Priority Park Improvements*

not sure
Bike trails
Driving Range
New tennis courts
Being able to hike the cross
New tennis courts
See
Cover the pool ... could be used in so many positive ways. Remodel the old pool house!!!
Fixing the sidewalks to the parks
I would like to add, high schoolers often dominate the castle playground (city park) so that the children it is intended for are afraid to play on the structure – highschoolers don't have a place to hang out so they go to the playground and make out in front of children. There is very frequently graffiti all over the structure. I don't take my children there anymore because of these two factors – and I know several other mothers who have chosen to do the same.

Year round swim/mtb trails
Park along the river
We need an sports complex- youth soccer tourneys bring people into town and that means money for food and hotel! An indoor complex for basketball would be nice too –again this brings money into the town
Creating hiking paths on the hill south of Prosser
Play equipment at other parks. Maybe market park.
Golf course
Make a dog park
Walking/biking path along the Yakima river (e.g. along Byron Rd)
Dog Park, And a running trail loop

Ratings and Importance of River Activities:

Rank the importance of the following river activities. (Question 17)

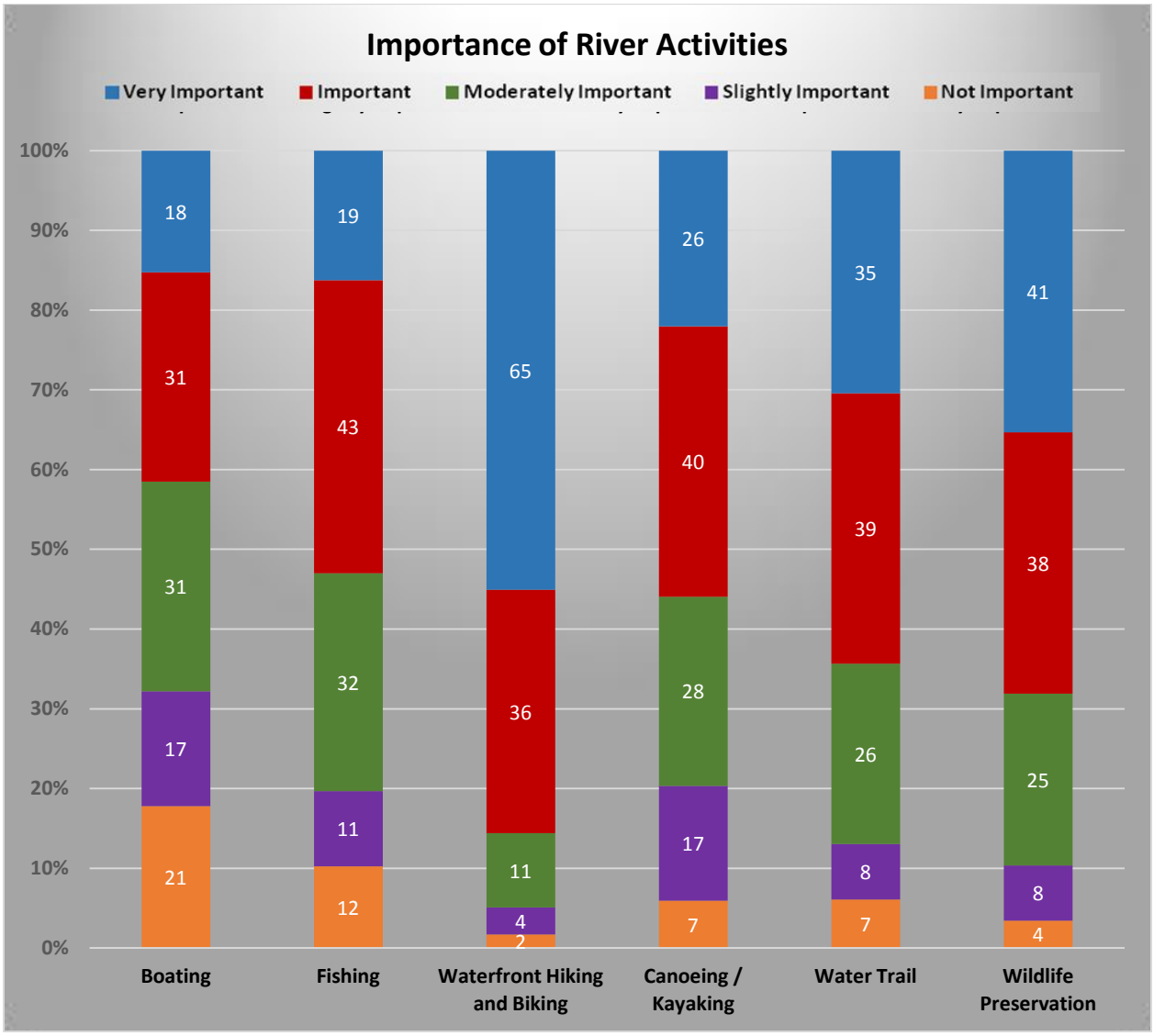


Figure 23: *Ranking of Importance of River Activities*

Survey respondents clearly ranked Waterfront Hiking and Biking as the most important river activity, with 86% rating it Very Important or Important. The next most important river activity identified was Wildlife Preservation with 67% ranking it Very Important or Important. Boating was shown to be least important to the 118 respondents, with 32% marking it Slightly Important or Not Important.

Support for Parks and Recreation Funding:

How likely are you to support a bond or levy for the creation of new recreational facilities? (There are no plans at this time for such a proposal, this question will assist in long term planning and funding strategies only). (Question 18)

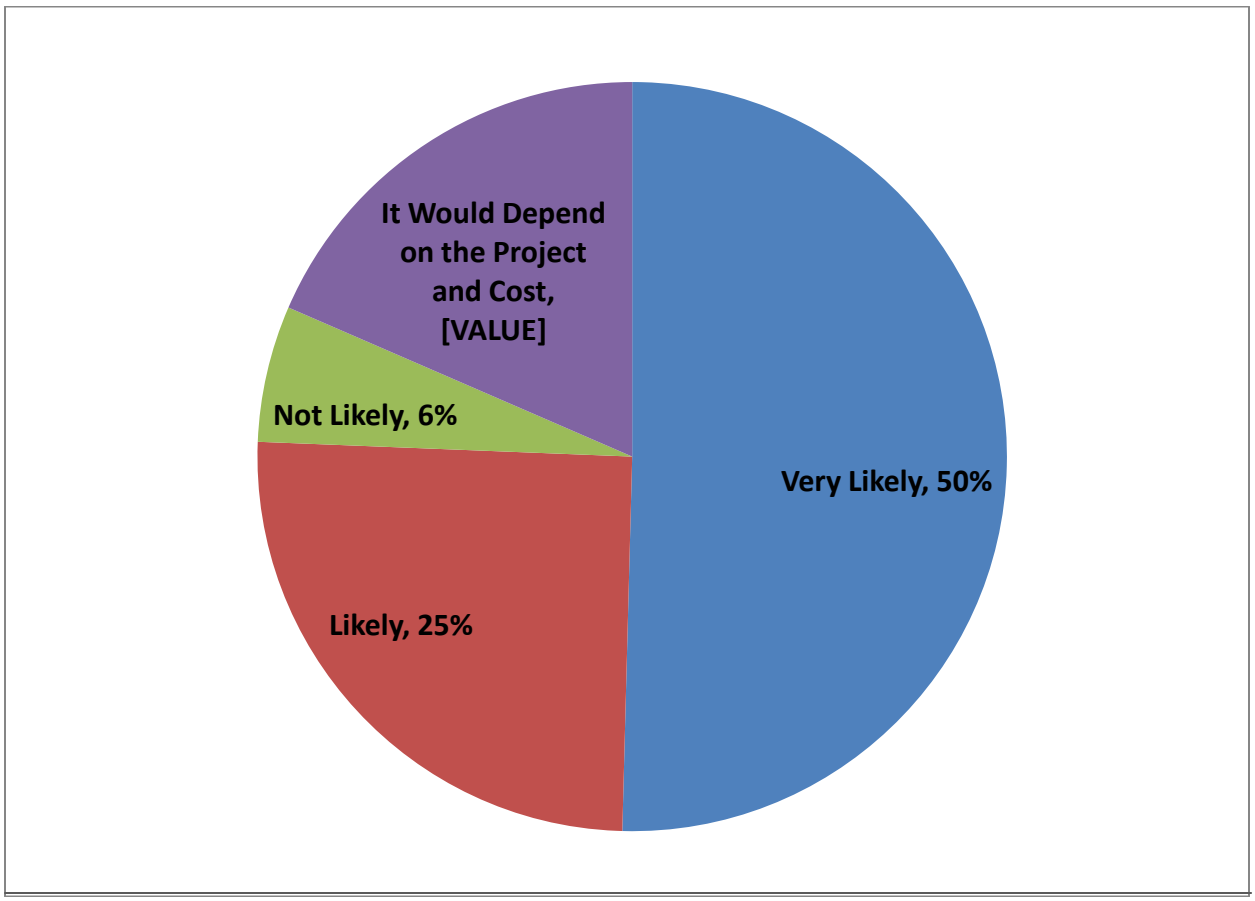


Figure 24: *Likeliness of Support for a Bond or Levy to Create New Recreational Facilities*

Of 119 respondents, half indicated they were Very Likely to support a bond or levy for the creation of new recreational facilities. One-quarter of respondents indicated they were Likely to support funding, and only 6% of respondents signified they were Not Likely to support a bond or levy. Nearly one-fifth, 18%, of respondents suggested their support would Depend on the Project and Cost.

The final survey question was included in the survey to help with Parks and Recreation marketing and communication efforts.

Please indicate how you learn about the City of Prosser current park and recreation programs. (Question 20)

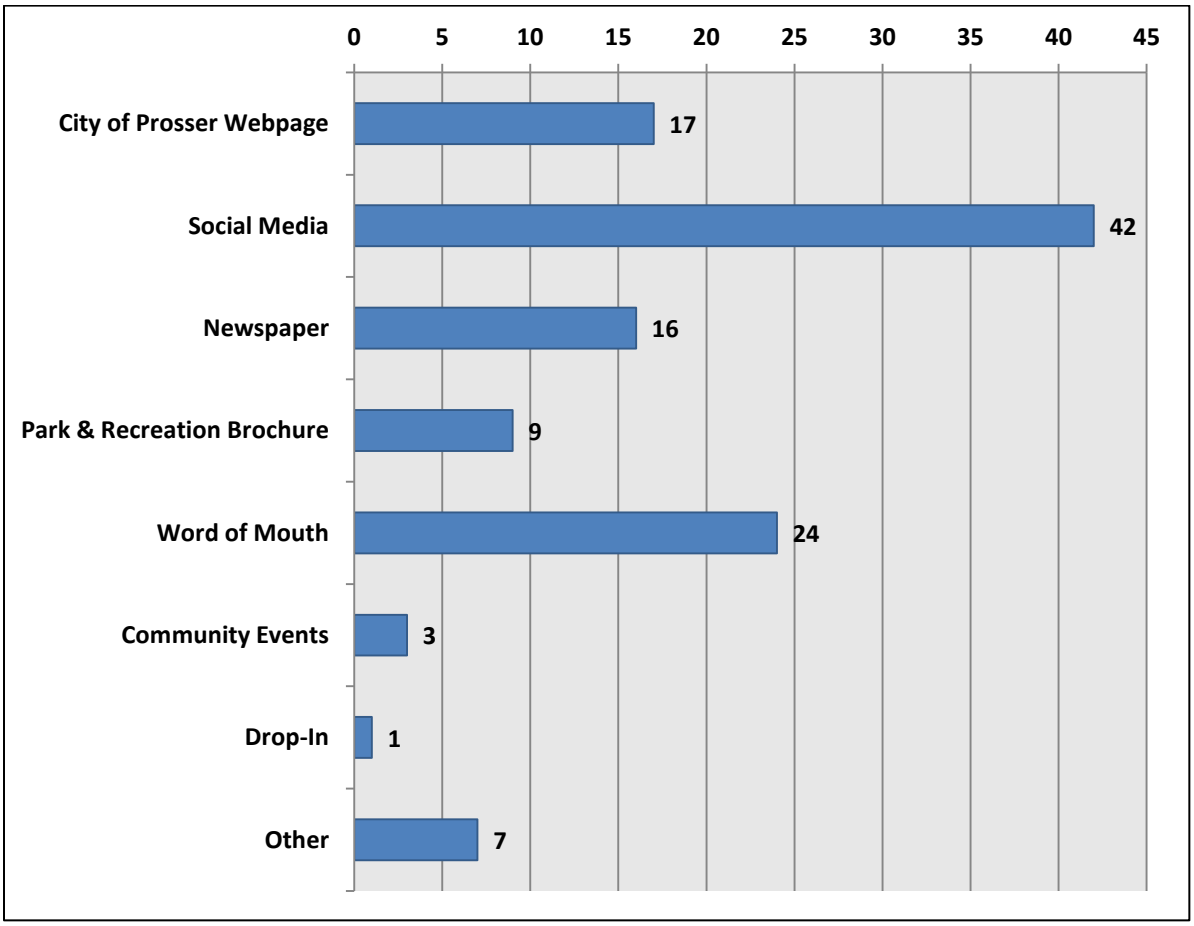


Figure 25: *How Survey Respondents Learn about Prosser Parks and Recreation Programs*

The 119 responses to this question show the strength of Social Media and Word of Mouth in reaching citizens regarding park and recreation programs. Drop-In and Community Events were indicated as the least popular means of learning about City of Prosser park and recreation programs. Although respondents were asked to specify if Other was selected as their choice, no comments were recorded.

Survey Summary:

Strengths:

- City Park and EJ Miller are the most used parks; and City Park received the highest marks for maintenance and condition.

- Most used facilities are the Walking Path, Aquatic Center, School Ball Fields and the Hillside, in the Lincoln Grade Area.
- The age groups that are best served by current park facilities are ages 6-12 and preschoolers.

Needs:

- Residents would like to see improvements and more amenities in existing parks.
- Crawford and Farrand Parks ranked lowest in maintenance and condition.
- More facilities are needed for ages 13-17 and adults over the age of 55.
- Increased river access is important to Prosserites. Specifically waterfront hiking/biking, wildlife preservation and fishing piers/docks.
- New facilities that residents would like to see include hiking trails, splashpads, a dog park, fishing piers/docks and a sports complex.
- New programming that residents would like see include physical fitness classes, arts and crafts, dance, gymnastics and before/after school programming.
- The preferred next element for the Prosser Aquatic Center is a Lazy River

Comments, while supporting ideas that are already represented in the survey questions themselves, allowed respondents to write in thoughts that were not included as choices in the survey design. Comments were allowed in six questions (three for facilities in general, one for programming and two for the PAC). The majority of the facility-related comments can be summarized in common themes that supported the following ideas:

- River walking paths and bike trails
- Playground improvements/additions to meet specific group needs
- Pool cover for year-around use
- Tennis Court replacement

A dog park, driving range and new restrooms in existing parks also received some comments, along with several other suggestions made by just one respondent each. Unedited lists of comments are found under each question earlier in this chapter.

Prosser Aquatic Center comments fell into three primary interest areas: 1) covering the pool for year-round use, 2) addition of splashpads at the current site or other parks, and 3) expansion for more space.

Demand and Need Analysis

Demand for additional recreation opportunities is based on an analysis of the public survey, Prosser's current recreational inventory, established level of service standards, available opportunities, statewide trends, City capacity and related planning efforts. As a result of this analysis, recreational needs are reflected in three goals which include objectives for new facilities/programs, existing facilities, connecting trails, river access and shoreline/habitat conservation.

Current Use and Public Demand

Current use and public demand has been determined through a community survey. The survey was administered online, via SurveyMonkey. The link was advertised on the City's website, via social media, in the local newspaper and in utility bill mailings. Hard copies of the survey were also made available at City Hall for those who preferred that option. Survey results are presented at length in the Public Involvement chapter of this document. The complete survey form and results are included in Appendix A.

Prosser Parks and Recreation survey results show City Park and EJ Miller as the most frequently visited parks; those two parks are also the most highly rated in maintenance and overall condition. Crawford and Farrand Parks ranked lowest in condition and maintenance. Respondents would like to see improvements and more amenities in existing parks; lack of amenities was the most common reason expressed for why people do not visit Prosser City Parks. The top two priorities identified for park improvements were Focus on Improvements to Existing Parks and Increasing River Access.

The desire for more river access was indicated repeatedly in survey results. A ranking of existing parks and recreation elements showed River Access had the lowest rating (58% of respondents ranked it Below Average or Poor). Survey responses show Waterfront Hiking and Biking (86% ranked it Very Important or Important) as the most requested river activity, followed by Wildlife Preservation (67%).

Respondents indicated the groups best served by current park facilities are ages 6-12 and preschoolers; a need was identified for more facilities to serve ages 13-17 and adults over the age of 55. New programming is also desired: a majority (52%) of survey takers want to see Physical Fitness Programs offered, followed by Arts and Crafts, Dance, Gymnastics and Before & After School Programs.

Survey respondents expressed satisfaction with the Quantity of Park Land available. The most used recreation facilities were identified as the Walking Path along Wine Country Road (78% of respondents) and the Prosser Aquatic Center (63%). Over three-fourths (76%) of survey respondents requested a Lazy River as the next element to be added at the Aquatic Center. New recreation facilities that residents would most like to see include Hiking Trails (50% of respondents) and Splashpads (43%), followed by a Sports Complex (39%), Dog Parks (34%) and

Fishing Piers/Docks (24%). The least desired new facilities were Off-Road Vehicle Trails, Horseback Riding and Campgrounds.

Survey comments allowed respondents to submit ideas not included in the survey design. The majority of the facility-related comments can be summarized as common themes in support of:

- River walking paths and bike trails;
- Playground improvements/additions to meet specific group needs;
- Pool cover for year-around use; and
- Tennis Court replacement.

Generally, survey responses indicate demand for maintaining and improving Prosser's existing parks, increasing river access, adding more hiking trails and better serving all ages of recreation users. Many companies now manufacture ADA-compliant playground equipment that provides recreation users of all ages and abilities the opportunity to engage in recreation that fits their mobility needs. The City plans to take a proactive approach to park design and maintenance by incorporating ADA-compatible amenities in future projects.

Needs Assessment

An additional method to gauge park and recreational needs is in terms of the area provided by different types of parks relative to population. These recreation needs are delineated on Table 13, below. This table compares the City's supply with Standards developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), a group of recreation professionals.

Table 13: *Inventory of Existing Parks Compared to National Park Standards*

City Park Classification and Needs		National Standards and Supply: Acres/1000 Population*			
City Park	Estimate of Acres (From GIS)	National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA)	City	Needs (NRPA)	Deficit
Neighborhood					
Market Street Park	2.95				
Grant Park	0.84				
Neighborhood Total	**3.79**	1-2	0.63	10.37	(6.58)
Community Only					
City Park	4.18				
Miller Park	6.19				
Community Only Total	10.37	5-8		25.92	(15.55)
Regional/Community					
Crawford Park	5.58				
Farrand Park	1.66				
Regional/Community Only Total	7.24	5-8			
Regional/Community Total	**17.61**	10	2.95	50.75	(33.14)
Total	**21.40**	**12**	**3.58**	**61.12**	**(39.72)**
Other					
Special Interest					
Whitehead Fountain Park	0.22				
Rotary Park	0.17				
Depot Square	1.27				
Special Interest Total	**1.66**				
City Park Total	**23.06**				
Total Population: **5,965**					
*National standards for "Regional" not applied since it is inappropriate for small cities.					

Since the NRPA is a recreation-oriented interest group, their standards can be considered an ideal benchmark. By the NRPA benchmarks, the City has a deficit of 39 acres (almost seven acres in neighborhood parks, almost 16 acres in community parks and 16 in a Regional Park).

A planning study conducted in 2016 examined the supply of park facilities in comparison to the existing and planned residential areas of the City based on community growth. The study demonstrates that there is an absence of appropriate access to parks in the northern, eastern and the end of the western part of the City. The developing residential areas in these parts of the City should have accessible play areas and other recreational amenities associated with neighborhood parks. While there are neighborhood parks in the southern part of the City, these parks do not have the type of playground areas usually associated with such parks.

The community parks together provide a wide range of park features. However, developed sports fields are absent, relying on the school facilities to meet these needs. While many communities do integrate their park systems with the supply of school facilities, most still have sports fields in order to provide some balance with the educational purposes and needs, which must take priority with the use of school facilities.

The City has a limited trail system, consisting primarily of Centennial Trail, nearly one mile of developed right-of-way along Wine Country Road for pedestrians and bicycles. Particularly appropriate potentials for trails are along the River west of Farrand Park and on the Hillsides south of town. The City should explore and require appropriate pedestrian connections in and between new subdivisions as the undeveloped areas develop. The City should also work with Benton County to continue to develop and implement a countywide system of bicycle facilities, with special attention to developing a route along Highway 22 and the railroad west of Prosser.

SCORP

The Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, May 2013), notes that local agencies such as public utility districts, port districts, counties, cities, and towns, also provide and manage recreation facilities and opportunities. Local agency recreation opportunities tend to be service- and facility-driven (e.g., recreation programming, ball fields, courts, pools, trails, paths). Efforts important to the priorities of local government include providing close-to-home recreation opportunities, supporting public health through facilities that encourage physical activities, and providing facilities that encourage personal mobility. Local sidewalks, streets, and roads are important for walking, jogging, and bicycling. Local schools are important providers of playgrounds and ball fields, and many communities sponsor organized recreation activities.

The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP, p. 160-165) shows the participation ranking of Washington residents regarding the following 16 major recreation activity categories; see Table 14. (The 2013 SCORP can be found in its entirety at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf.)

Table 14: *Participation Ranking for Recreation Activities*

Walking /Hiking/Climbing	90%
Recreational Activities	83%
Nature Activities	81%
Picnicking, BBQing or Cooking Out	81%
Water-Related Activities	75%
Sightseeing	57%
Camping	42%
Bicycle Riding	37%
Fishing or Shellfishing	34%
Snow/Ice Activities	31%
Indoor Community Facilities	28%
Hunting/Shooting	21%
Frisbee Activities	17%
Off-Roading for Recreation	15%
Horseback Riding	8%
Air Activities	4%

The 2013 SCORP also reviews the demographic groups most, and least, likely to participate in these major recreation activities:

Walking, Hiking, Climbing, Mountaineering: In total, 90% of Washington residents participate in walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering, such as walking with a pet or hiking on trails (note that this overall category includes 20 different types of walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering activities). While virtually all demographic groups show robust levels of participation in this category, the groups most likely to engage in walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering activities (i.e., groups with at least 93% of residents participating in the activity) include those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, those younger than the mean age of 46, and those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year. Meanwhile, just one group has less than 88% of individuals participating in walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering activities: only 79% of residents with disabilities participate in this type of activity, making it the group least likely to engage in walking, hiking, climbing, or mountaineering.

Recreational Activities: In total, 83% of Washington residents participate in recreational activities, such as volleyball, basketball, or tennis (note that this overall category includes 58 different types of recreational activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in recreational activities (i.e., groups with more than 90% of residents participating in the activity) include those younger than the mean age of 46 and those with children under the 18 living in the household. While most demographic groups have at least 80% of individuals participating in recreational activities, three groups show a lower rate of participation: residents who do not have children under the age of 18 living in the household, those the mean age of 46 or older, and residents with disabilities are the groups least likely to participate in recreational activities.

Nature Activities: In total, 81% of Washington residents participate in nature activities, such as visiting a nature interpretive center or viewing or photographing wildlife (note that this overall category includes 16 different types of nature activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in nature activities (i.e., groups with at least 85% of residents participating in the activity) include those the mean age of 46 or older, those who own their place of residence, those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year, and females. On the other hand, the groups least likely to participate in nature activities (i.e., groups with 75% of individuals or less participating) include non-white/non-Caucasian residents, those who rent their place of residence, and residents with disabilities.

Picnicking, BBQing, or Cooking Out: In total, 81% of Washington residents participate in picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out (note that this overall category includes three different types of picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out (i.e., groups with at least 85% of residents participating in the activity) include those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year and those with children under the age of 18 living in the household. By contrast, the groups least likely to participate in picnicking, BBQing, or cooking out (i.e., groups with less than 80% of individuals participating) include those without children under the age of 18 living in the household, nonwhite/non-Caucasian residents, and residents with disabilities.

Water-Related Activities: In total, 75% of Washington residents participate in water-related activities, such as beachcombing or swimming (note that this overall category includes 47 different types of water-related activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in water-related activities (i.e., groups with at least 80% of residents participating in the activity) include those with children under the age of 18 living in the household, those younger than the mean age of 46, and those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in water-related activities (i.e., groups with less than 70% of individuals participating) include those the mean age of 46 or older, non-white/non-Caucasian residents, and residents with disabilities.

Sightseeing: In total, 57% of Washington residents participate in sightseeing, such as at a cultural or historical facility or scenic area (note that this overall category includes three different types of sightseeing activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in sightseeing (i.e., groups with at least 60% of individuals participating in the activity) include those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year, those who live in an urban or suburban area, and those the mean age of 46 or older. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in sightseeing (i.e., groups with less than 50% of individuals participating) include those with a household income of less than $50,000 per year and non-white/non-Caucasian residents.

Camping: In total, 42% of Washington residents participate in camping activities such as, camping or backpacking in a primitive location, (note that this overall category includes 20 different types of camping activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in camping activities (i.e., groups with at least 48% of residents participating in the activity)

include those younger than the mean age of 46, those with children under the age of 18 living in the household, males, and those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in camping activities (i.e., groups with less than 40% of individuals participating) include those without children under the age of 18 living in the household, those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, those living in an urban or suburban area, females, those the mean age of 46 or older, and residents with disabilities.

Bicycle Riding: In total, 37% of Washington residents participate in bicycle riding activities, such as riding a bicycle on a street or trail (note that this overall category includes 12 different types of bicycle riding activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in bicycle riding activities (i.e., groups with more than 40% of residents participating in the activity) include those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, those with children under the age of 18 living in the household, those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year, those younger than the mean age of 46, and males. By contrast, the groups least likely to participate in bicycle riding activities (i.e., groups with less than 33% of individuals participating) include those the mean age of 46 or older, females, those who rent their place of residence, those with an education level of less than a bachelor's degree, and residents with disabilities.

Fishing or Shellfishing: In total, 34% of Washington residents participate in fishing or shellfishing activities, such as freshwater or saltwater fishing (note that this overall category includes 12 different types of fishing/shellfishing activities). Males are the group most likely to engage in fishing or shellfishing, with nearly half of all males participating in this activity. Otherwise, the demographic groups most likely to engage in fishing or shellfishing are those who live in a small city/town or rural area and those younger than the mean age of 46. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in fishing or shellfishing (i.e., groups with less than 33% participating) are those the mean age of 46 or older, non-white/non-Caucasian residents, those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, those living in an urban or suburban area, and females.

Snow and Ice Activities: In total, 31% of Washington residents participate in snow and ice activities, such as snowshoeing or sledding (note that this overall category includes 15 different types of snow and ice activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in snow and ice activities (i.e., groups with more than 35% of residents participating in the activity) include those with children under the age of 18 living in the household, those younger than the mean age of 46, those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, and those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in snow and ice activities (i.e., groups with 25% of individuals participating or less) include those the mean age of 46 or older, non-white/non-Caucasian residents, and residents with disabilities.

Indoor Community Facilities: In total, 28% of Washington residents participate in activities involving indoor community facilities, such as an arts and crafts class at an activity center (note that this overall category includes four different types of activities associated with indoor

community facilities). The demographic groups most likely to participate in activities involving indoor community facilities (i.e., groups with at least 33% of residents participating in the activity) include those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher and those with a household income of at least $50,000 per year. On the other hand, the groups least likely to participate in activities involving indoor community facilities (i.e., groups with less than 25% of individuals participating) include those who rent their place of residence, those with a household income of less than $50,000 per year, those with an education level of less than a bachelor's degree, and residents with disabilities.

Hunting or Shooting: In total, 21% of Washington residents participate in hunting or shooting activities, such as hunting big game or target shooting (note that this overall category includes 29 different types of hunting or shooting activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in hunting or shooting activities (i.e., groups with at least 25% of residents participating in the activity) include males, those younger than the mean age of 46, those who live in a small city/town or rural area, and those with an education level of less than a bachelor's degree. By contrast, the groups least likely to participate in hunting or shooting activities (i.e., groups with 15% of individuals participating or less) include those living in an urban or suburban area, nonwhite/non-Caucasian residents, and females.

Frisbee Activities: In total, 17% of Washington residents participate in Frisbee activities (note that this overall category includes both disc golf and ultimate Frisbee/Frisbee football). The demographic groups most likely to participate in Frisbee activities (i.e., groups with at least 20% of residents participating in the activity) include those younger than mean age of 46, those with children under the age of 18 living in the household, and those who rent their place of residence. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in Frisbee activities (i.e., groups with 15% of individuals participating or less) include those who do not have children under the age of 18 living in the household, those the mean age of 46 or older, females, and residents with disabilities.

Off-Roading for Recreation: In total, 15% of Washington residents participate in off-roading for recreation activities, such as off-roading with a motorcycle or ATV (note that this overall category includes 24 different types of off-roading for recreation activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in off-roading for recreation activities (i.e., groups with more than 20% of residents participating in the activity) include those younger than the mean age of 46, those with an education level of less than a bachelor's degree, and males. On the other hand, the groups least likely to participate in off-roading for recreation activities (i.e., groups with 12% of individuals participating or less) include non-white/non-Caucasian residents, residents with disabilities, those the mean age of 46 or older, those living in an urban or suburban area, females, and those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher.

Horseback Riding: In total, 8% of Washington residents participate in horseback riding activities, such as riding a horse on grounds or trails (note that this overall category includes seven different types of horseback riding activities). The demographic groups most likely to engage in horseback riding activities (i.e., groups with at least 10% of residents participating in

the activity) include those who live in a small city/town or rural area and females. Meanwhile, the groups least likely to participate in horseback riding activities (i.e., groups with less than 7% of individuals participating) include those with an education level of a bachelor's degree or higher, males, non-white/non-Caucasian residents, and those living in an urban or suburban area.

Air Activities (flying, parachuting, bungee jumping, etc.): In total, just 4% of Washington residents participate in air activities, such as bungee jumping or hang gliding (note that this overall category includes seven different types of air activities). Just one demographic group has more than 4% of individuals participating in air activities: males are the group most likely to engage in this type of activity, with 5% of all males in Washington participating. On the other hand, the groups least likely to participate in air activities (i.e., groups with 3% of individuals participating or less) include those the mean age of 46 or older, those with a household income of less than $50,000 per year, residents with disabilities, non-white/non-Caucasian residents, and females.

Habitat

Prosser Parks and Recreation survey results indicate that area residents want more access to the Yakima River, specifically Waterfront Hiking/Biking and River Walking Paths, as well as Fishing Piers/Docks. Survey responses also reveal that Wildlife Preservation along the river is important to local recreationists. Public comments submitted as part of the survey further confirm the desire for more river walking paths and bike trails.

As public access and water-oriented recreation projects are designed, project leaders will coordinate with wildlife management partners and all possible care will be taken to preserve – and when possible, improve – wildlife habitat health.

Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: Provide a variety of well-distributed accessible Parks and Recreational Facilities, based on current and anticipated community needs.

Objective 1-A: Plan and develop new parks.

- Plan and construct Regional Park on north end of town near I-82, with athletic fields, tennis courts, playgrounds, a splashpad, open/event space, restrooms, parking and RV connections for community and regional use. See a first draft map of the Regional Park in Appendix B, Regional Park Mock-up.

- Combine adjacent Farrand and Crawford Parks into one site, providing expanded accessibility, parking and waterfront use for residents.

- Design new park facilities to meet or exceed existing accessibility standards for residents with disabilities.

- Mitigate the impacts of new residential development to the City's park and recreation system as established in Chapter 17 of the Prosser Municipal Code.

- Consider options for creating a dog park within an existing park location.

- Develop a community garden within an existing park location.

Objective 1-B: Provide a range of programs and facilities for year-round recreational choices.

- Continue relationship with the Prosser Senior Citizen Club for use of the Prosser Senior/Community Center to operate the Meals on Wheels program, BINGO and other established activities.

- Expand recreational programming activities, for a variety of ages, to be held at the Prosser Senior/Community Center. Current programming includes adult basketball, pickleball, Tai Chi, and open gym. New programming may include fitness classes, dance, arts/crafts and after school programs (as suggested from survey).

- Continue partnership with Boys and Girls Club, as City budget allows, to provide recreational choices for children during summer and holiday breaks.

- Continue recreational programming for youth sports and summer programs. Currently offering Jr. NBA Basketball Skill Challenge, Prosser NFL Flag Football, Little League, swim lessons and sports camps.

- Continue partnership with Mid-Columbia Libraries for youth literacy programming at the City-owned library building.

Objective 1-C: Develop a system of trails and paths that connect local and regional destinations.

- Provide safe, convenient and accessible trails for walking, bicycling, hiking and jogging.

- Develop and/or adopt design standards for bicycle-friendly streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, bike racks, and multiple-use trails and pathways.

- Develop a riverfront trail in Crawford Park, connecting east with Wine Country Road Walking Path, and west beyond the boat ramp.

- Participate in discussions with neighboring communities and jurisdictions to expand the regional trail system to the east.

- Explore the potential for a City-owned trail system on the Hillside area south of town (south of State Route 22 and west of State Route 221).

- Consider opportunities for pedestrian and trail connections to any future subdivision of land and require appropriate dedication of such trails and pedestrian connections.

Objective 1-D: Collaborate with the Prosser School District to increase the opportunity for recreational uses by effectively using both City and School-owned recreational facilities.

Goal #2: Maintain and improve existing Parks and Recreation Facilities.

Objective 2-A: Follow the Capital Improvement Plan to assure proper maintenance and upkeep of City Parks and Recreation properties.

City Park:

- WiFi, Security Cameras, LED Lighting, Utility Stubs, Electrical Upgrade
- New Pavilion, Remove Basketball Court, Upgrade Stage, Replace Playground
- Parking Lot

EJ Miller Park:

- WiFi, Security Cameras, LED Lighting, Utility Stubs
- Upgrade Pavilion, Resurface Basketball Court, Fence and Expand Skate Park
- Relocate Boys & Girls Club and Tennis Courts
- Phase II Aquatic Center (Lazy River), New Restrooms
- Small Playground Structure
- Parking Lot Reconstruction and Expansion

Crawford Park:

- Combine with Farrand Park, Relocate Byron Road
- WiFi, Security Cameras, Utility Stubs
- New Boat Ramp and Dock, New Restrooms, Dog Park
- Update Pavilion
- Create New Water Access, including Waterfront Trail (connected to existing pathway) and possibly Fishing Piers.

Market Park:

- WiFi, Security Cameras (if possible)
- Add Restrooms, Paved Parking and Small Parking Route
- Community Garden
- New Picnic Tables and Benches

Objective 2-B: Assure ADA compliance for all park elements when existing components are modified, repaired or replaced. Consider needs of disabled residents and senior citizens when planning all future recreational facilities.

Goal #3: Provide for the preservation of natural areas and open space.

Objective 3-A: Protect the views and features that are unique to Prosser, enhancing the environmental and aesthetic qualities of the City.

- Expand public recreation access to the Yakima River through development of waterfront trails for walking and biking, an improved boat launch area and potential fishing/viewing areas.

- Explore opportunities for development of a trail system on the hill south of Prosser, to provide residents with recreational hiking trails and views of the area.

Objective 3-B: Establish new recreational sites that are harmonious and compatible with existing natural features.

- Plan new trails and projects to minimize environmental impact.

- Preserve and protect scenic areas and open spaces; avoid encroaching on natural preserves, identified critical areas and historical resources, within the limitations of practicality and private property rights.

Capital Improvement Program

Due to significant ongoing interest from the public, Parks and Recreation plans are dynamic. Local private participation and funding source opportunities can significantly impact recreation projects and priorities. In response to the dynamic nature of Parks/Recreation and other Capital Facility needs, the City of Prosser has changed their planning document format. Capital Facilities is no longer an element of the Comprehensive Plan, but is proposed for adoption as a separate document, allowing for more frequent revisions as needed. The Comprehensive Plan draft, which will soon be presented to Council for review, includes nine chapters, including Chapter 2: Environment, and Chapter 8: Parks and Recreation, which are relevant to this document. The City is anticipating adoption of both the Comprehensive Plan Update and the Capital Facilities Plan in December 2017.

The table on the following page is reprinted (with additions to meet RCO document requirements) from information in Figure 8, found on page 39 of the Capital Facilities Plan draft.

Table 15: *Capital Facilities Park Projects, Including Timelines, Costs and Potential Funding*

Year	Park	Improvement	Estimate Cost	Project Type	Potential Funding
2018	City Park	Technology	$15,000	Development	City
	EJ Miller Park	Technology / Facility Upgrades	$50,000	Development	City/RCO
	Market St Park	Community Garden	$40,000	Development	City
		Total Year Cost:	**$105,000**		
2019	Regional Park	Fields / Open Space / Green Space	$2,900,000	Development	City/RCO
		Total Year Cost:	**$2,900,000**		
2020	Crawford Park	Technology / Park Combination-Farrand Park / Facility Upgrade	$1,200,000	Development	City/RCO
		Total Year Cost:	**$1,200,000**		
2021	Crawford Park	Boat / Dock ramp / Facility Upgrade	$1,800,000	Development	City/RCO
	Regional Park	RV Connections / Pathway / Equip.	$900,000	Development	City/RCO
		Total Year Cost:	**$2,700,000**		
2022	City Park	New Pavilion Facility & Upgrades	$2,900,000	Development	City
	Market Park	Flushing Double Restrooms	$275,000	Development	City/RCO
		Total Year Cost:	**$3,175,000**		
2023	EJ Miller Park	Park Expansion / PAC Phase II	$3,250,000	Acquisition Devel.	City/RCO
	Regional Park	Sports Courts / Sand	$600,000	Development	City/RCO
		Total Year Cost:	**$3,850,000**		
		Grand Total Cost:	**$13,930,000**		
2024	Hillside	Trails	TBD	Acquisition Devel.	City/RCO/ Pvt Foudation
2025	Regional Park	Indoor Complex	TBD	Development	City/RCO

Appendix A – Survey

RCO 2016

City of Prosser Parks & Recreation Survey

1. Have you or members of your household visited any City park in the last 12 months

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

2. When you visit a park, on average, how many children do you bring to the park?

- ◯ None.
- ◯ 1
- ◯ 2
- ◯ 3
- ◯ 4
- ◯ 5+

3. What reasons, if any, have kept you or members of your household from visiting a Prosser park in the past 12 months? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ None
- ☐ Not within walking distance
- ☐ I don't feel safe
- ☐ Not age appropriate
- ☐ Lack of amenities
- ☐ Not accessible for my needs

4. Which parks have you or members of your household visited in the last 12 months? (Check all that apply)

- [ ] City Park (Next to Library)
- [ ] Market Street Park (At corner of Hwy 22 and Market Street)
- [ ] EJ Miller Park (By the Aquatic Center)
- [ ] Farrand (Near Boat Launch)
- [ ] Crawford Park (Next to Boat Launch)
- [ ] Grant Street Park (Near Grant Street Bridge)
- [ ] Rotary Park (Next to Less Schwab)
- [ ] Whitehead Fountain Park (Next to post office)

5. Which parks do you or members of your household visit most often?

- ( ) City Park
- ( ) Market Street Park
- ( ) EJ Miller Park
- ( ) Farrand Park
- ( ) Crawford Park
- ( ) Grant Street Park
- ( ) Rotary Park

6. On average how often do you or members of your household visit City parks?

- ( ) Daily
- ( ) At least once a week
- ( ) At least once a month
- ( ) At least twice a month
- ( ) About 4-10 times a year
- ( ) About 1-3 times a year
- ( ) Never

7. In terms of maintenance and overall condition, how would you rate the following?

	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
City Park	○	○	○	○	○
Market Street Park	○	○	○	○	○
EJ Miller Park	○	○	○	○	○
Farrand Park	○	○	○	○	○
Crawford Park	○	○	○	○	○
Grant Street Park	○	○	○	○	○
Rotary Park	○	○	○	○	○
Whitehead Fountain Park	○	○	○	○	○

8. How would you rate the existing parks and facilities for the following ages?

	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
Age 5 and under	○	○	○	○	○
Age 6-12	○	○	○	○	○
Age 13-17	○	○	○	○	○
Age 18-35	○	○	○	○	○
Age 36-54	○	○	○	○	○
Age 55 and over	○	○	○	○	○

9. Which recreation facilities have you or members of your household visited or used in the last 12 months? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Walking path along Wine Country Road
- ☐ Aquatic Center
- ☐ Community Center / Senior Center
- ☐ Hillside (Lincoln Grade Area)
- ☐ School Ball Fields
- ☐ Tennis Courts
- ☐ Skate Park
- ☐ Boat Launch
- ☐ Other (please specify)

10. How would you rate the following in the City of Prosser?

	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
Quantity of park land	○	○	○	○	○
Variety of park facilities	○	○	○	○	○
Open and natural spaces including wildlife habitat	○	○	○	○	○
River access	○	○	○	○	○
Walkability	○	○	○	○	○
Bicycle friendliness	○	○	○	○	○
Variety of recreational activities (programs)	○	○	○	○	○

11. What new recreational facilities would you like to have in Prosser? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Horseback riding
- ☐ Dog parks
- ☐ Golf course
- ☐ Fishing piers/docks
- ☐ Sport complex
- ☐ Hiking trails
- ☐ Off Road vehicle trails
- ☐ Campgrounds
- ☐ Wildlife preserves / conservation
- ☐ Splash pads
- ☐ Additional City parks
- ☐ Other (please specify)

12. Of the possible new facilities, which 3 are most important to you?

- [ ] Horseback riding
- [ ] Dog parks
- [ ] Golf course
- [ ] Fishing piers/docks
- [ ] Sport complex
- [ ] Hiking trails
- [ ] Off Road vehicle trails
- [ ] Campgrounds
- [ ] Wildlife preserves / conservation
- [ ] Splash pads
- [ ] Additional City parks
- [ ] Other (please specify)

13. What new programs are you interested in seeing in Prosser? (Check all that apply)

- [ ] Arts & Craft
- [ ] Gymnastics
- [ ] Fishing
- [ ] Tennis
- [ ] Volleyball
- [ ] Basketball
- [ ] Soccer
- [ ] Indoor Soccer
- [ ] Dance (ballroom, line dancing, zumba, salsa, etc.)
- [ ] Before & after school programs
- [ ] Physical fitness programs
- [ ] Other (please specify)

14. What new amenities would you like to see at the Prosser Aquatic Center (PAC)? (Check all that apply)

- [ ] Lazy River
- [ ] Surf Machine
- [ ] Volleyball Court
- [ ] Larger selection of concession
- [ ] Wave pool
- [ ] Other (please specify)

15. Of the possible new amenities, which one is most important to you?

- ( ) Lazy river
- ( ) Surf machine
- ( ) Volleyball court
- ( ) Larger selection of concession
- ( ) Wave pool
- ( ) Other (please specify)

16. Of the followings, which 2 are the most important to you?

- [ ] Preserving the hillside south of Prosser
- [ ] Creating a new park north of the Yakima River
- [ ] Creating a sports complex
- [ ] Focus on improvements to existing parks
- [ ] Increasing river access
- [ ] Other (please specify)

17. Rank the importance of the following river activities.

	Very Important	Important	Moderately Important	Slightly Important	Not Important
Boating	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fishing	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Waterfront hiking and biking	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Canoeing / Kayaking	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Water Trail	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Wildlife preservation	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

18. How likely are you to support a bond or levy for the creation of new recreational facilities? (There are no plans at this time for such a proposal, this question will assist in long term planning and funding strategies only).

- ◯ Very likely
- ◯ Likely
- ◯ Not likely
- ◯ It would depend on the project and cost

19. Including you, tell us about your family household.

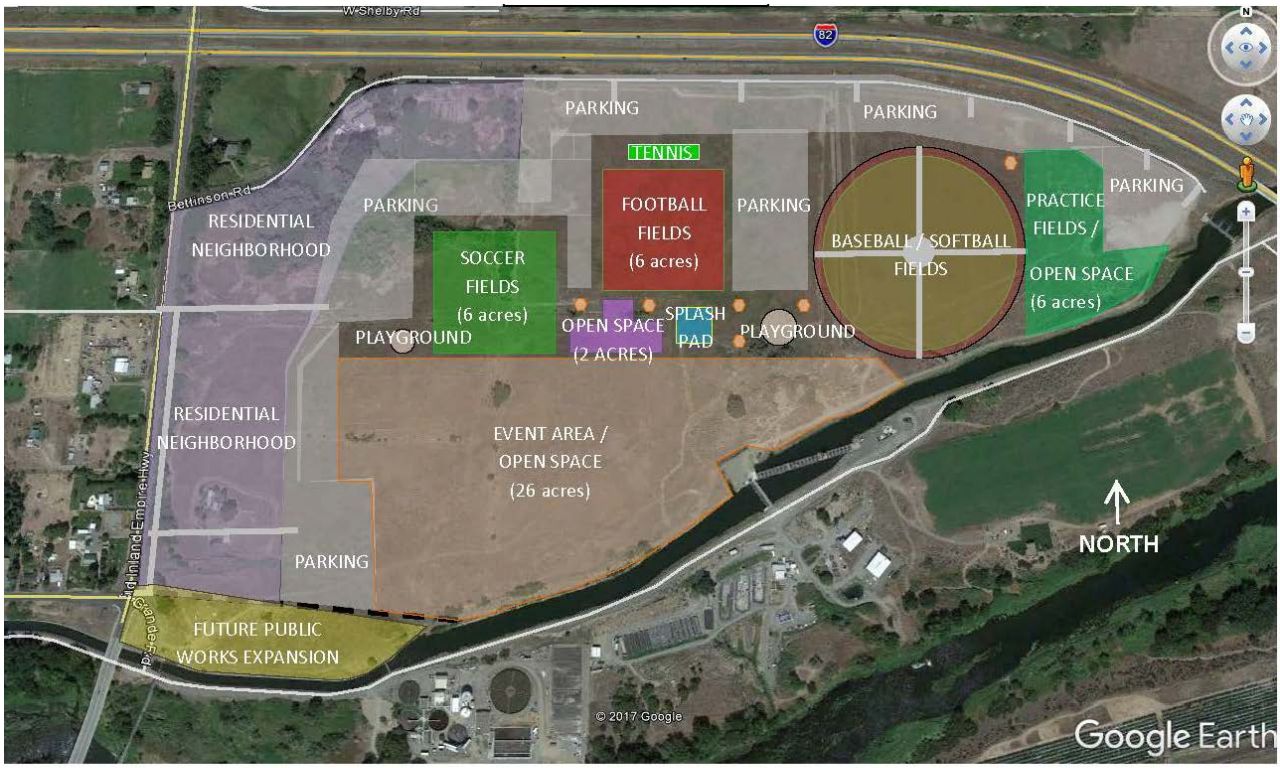
	None	1	2	3	4 or more
Number of children age 5 and under	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of children age 6-12	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of children age 13-17	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of adults age 18-35	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of adults age 36-54	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Number of adults 55 and over	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

20. Please indicate how you learn about the City of Prosser current park and recreation programs.

- ◯ City of Prosser webpage
- ◯ Social media
- ◯ Newspaper
- ◯ Park & Recreation brochure
- ◯ Word of mouth
- ◯ Community events
- ◯ Drop-in
- ◯ Other

Appendix B – Maps

Regional Park Mock-up

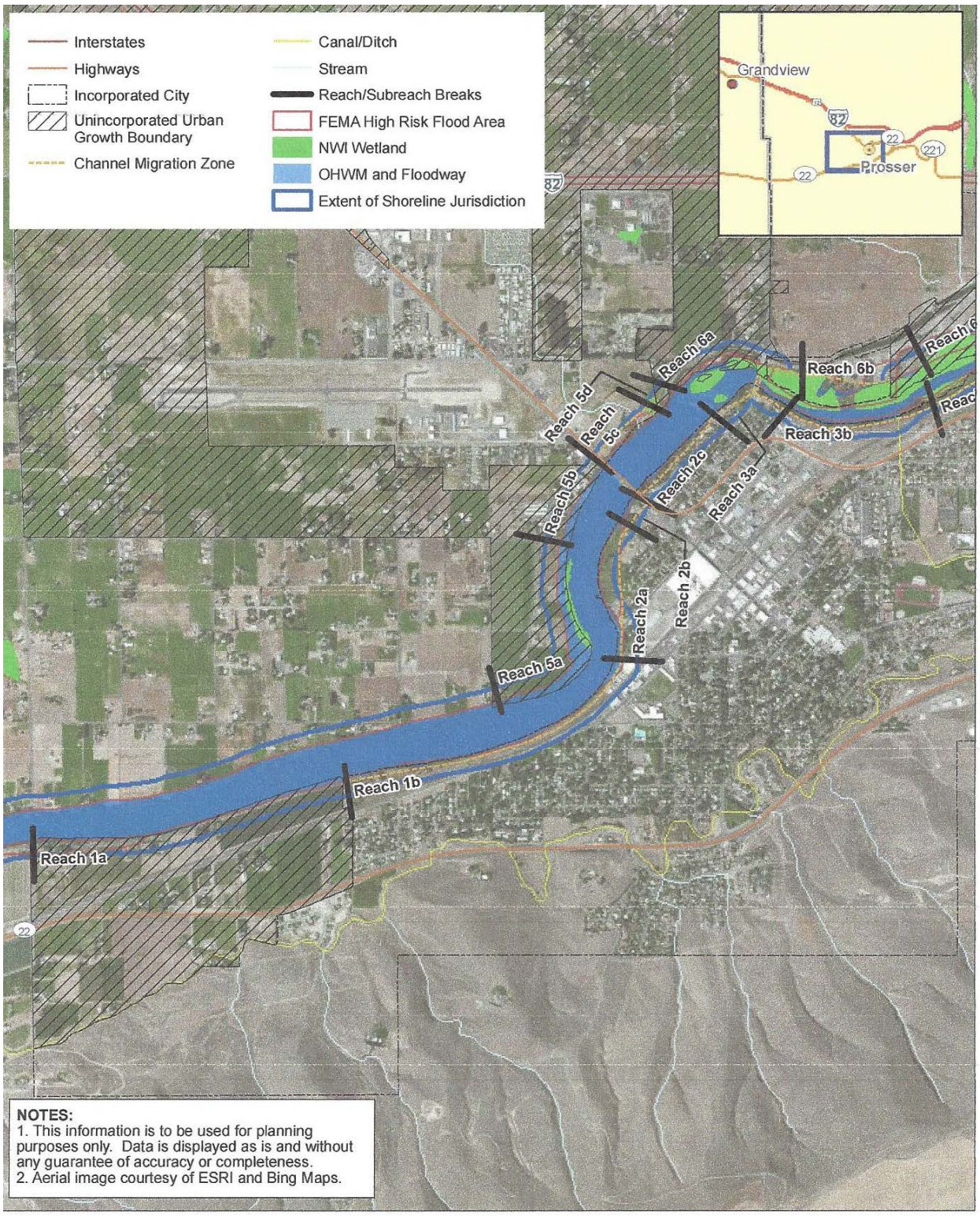


FIRST DRAFT MAP of REGIONAL PARK TASK FORCE - AUGUST 2017

SCALE

500 FEET

Shoreline Jurisdiction & Reaches

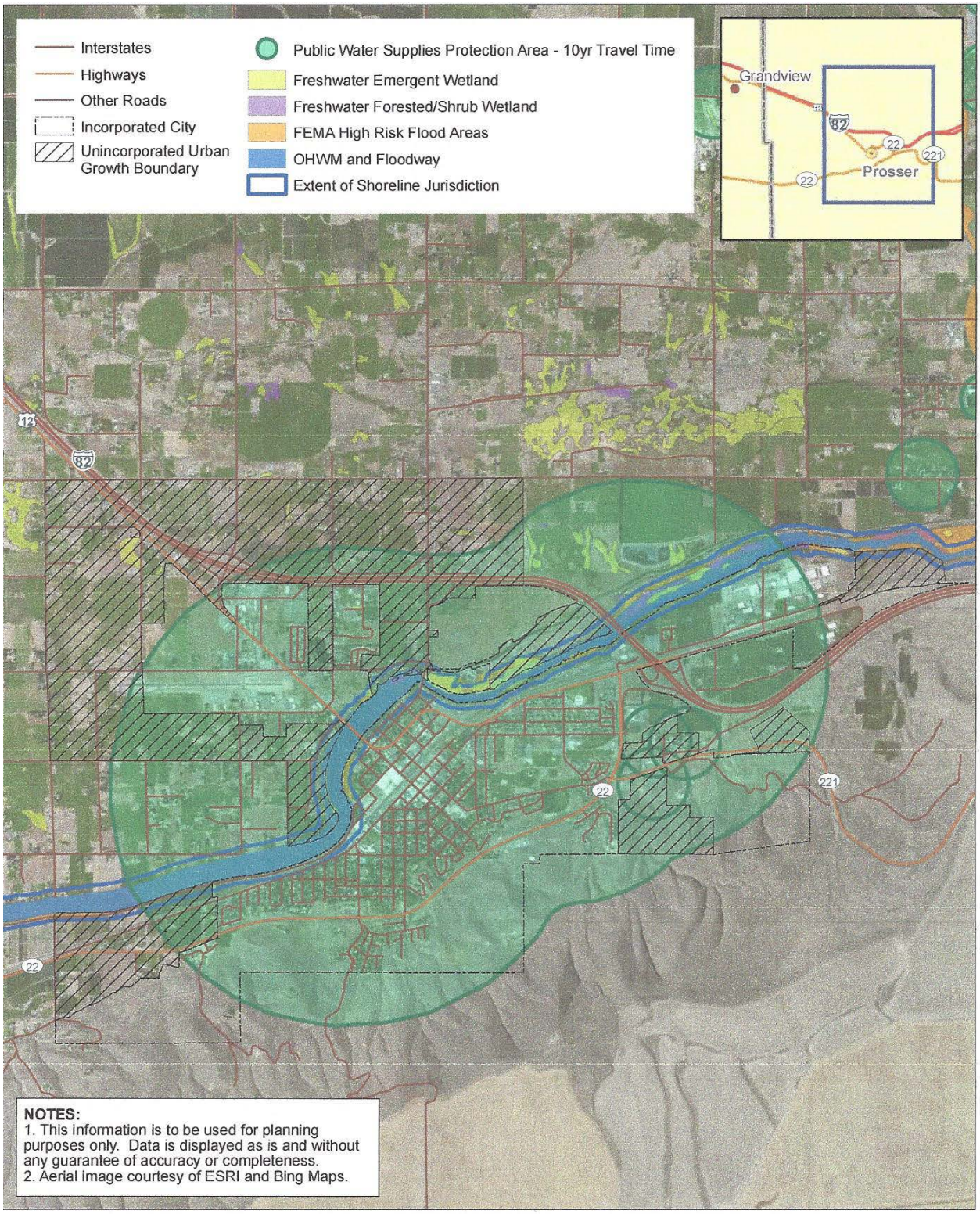


ANCHOR QEA

Feet
0 1,000 2,000

Shoreline Jurisdiction and Reaches
Prosser Shoreline Master Program
Prosser, WA

Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Areas



ANCHOR QEA

Miles
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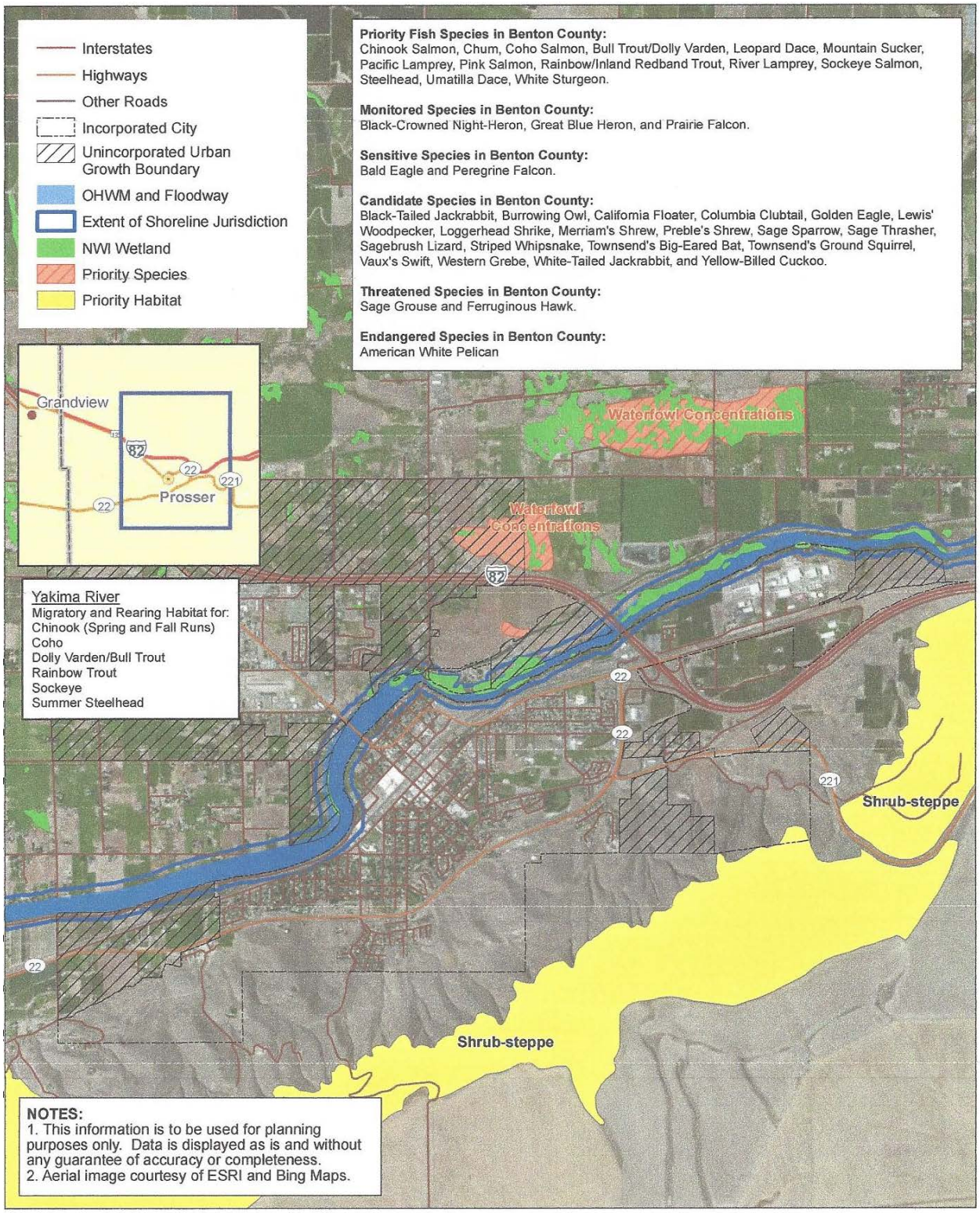
Critical Areas
Prosser Shoreline Master Program
Prosser, WA

Critical Areas



ANCHOR QEA

Miles
0 0.5 1

Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Areas
Prosser Shoreline Master Program
Prosser, WA