

## **Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District**

### Trails Related Excerpts Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan (2008-2014)

*The following pages include excerpts related to trails that have been taken verbatim from the Park District's 2008 Comprehensive Plan which was adopted by Resolution 2009-4 on March 12, 2009 by the Park District's Board of Commissioners. Any changes to the excerpts in these pages would require a formal process to amend the Comprehensive Plan.*

#### **Executive Summary**

Bainbridge Island has continued to change since the accomplishment of the last comprehensive planning effort. The choices that confront the Island at the present time are significant and could alter the character and quality of park, recreation, and open space facilities and services if not adequately planned.

This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions of most benefit to Island residents. An overarching purpose for comprehensive planning is to help guide BIMPRD policy makers and the larger community to frame and better understand important issues affecting parks and recreation, and to make sound strategic decisions about the future course of the District.

Bainbridge Island, since the last comprehensive plan update in 2002, has continued to grow in population and density. This change carries with it the myriad and complex effects of development on a dynamic community composed of rural and urbanized components. Bainbridge Island's recent growth and anticipated future growth to the Winslow core area, neighborhood centers, and outer rural areas will present significant policy choices to island residents that will determine community livability, landscapes, and character.

This comprehensive plan (PROS) update is based on a thorough analysis of existing public, non-profit, and private property ownerships and program offerings, combined with community surveys of resident public opinions and an understanding of visitor-use patterns on Bainbridge Island.

#### **Document highlights**

- Bainbridge Island's 2008 population of 22,600 is forecast to increase by 30% to 29,500 by 2025.
- Island residents continue to value parks and open space as indicated in surveys conducted as part of this update.
- BIMPRD and COBI currently own 1,375 acres of parks and open space properties distributed across the island, or 60 acres per 1,000 residents. There is a specific need now and in the future to increase parks, amenities, and open space properties in the Winslow core as well as in the other neighborhood centers.
- This PROS plan presents ways to meet the increased demands of population growth as summarized in Appendix D. Highest areas of concern relate to acreage, shorelines, trails, playgrounds, and community facilities.

- There is a projected shortfall of parkland, open space, facilities, and programs on the island, and as lead agency BIMPRD will acquire, develop, and manage these additional resources.
- A key element in addressing these shortfalls came with the passage of a 2008 park levy lid lift which provides additional funding for acquisition and development of parkland.
- To meet future needs, BIMPRD will continue to provide recreational programs, and work in partnership with other agencies and organizations to generate a wide variety of offerings.

### **Glossary**

**Park trail – horse** - link major environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities across the Island. To the extent practical and possible, horse trails link or extend into local communities that have significant horse populations to provide convenient and safe access for riders of all age and skill levels.

Horse trails provide or formally designate equestrian access to scenic areas and other features of interest; for riders of all capability levels; for extended ride duration; and within close proximity to the extent possible, to horse riding populations.

**Park trail - walking and hiking** - link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features across the Island. Generally, walking and hiking trails may be developed as dirt or gravel or bark surfaced routes on interior alignments through environmental features. Portions of the system within the more densely developed areas, however, may be developed as sidewalks or boardwalks with urban streetscape furnishings and amenities, with COBI taking the lead on amenities within public road right-of-way.

Walking and hiking trails access natural features that may not be available otherwise; link open spaces and other conservation areas into a greenway system; serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills; establish high visibility and volume pedestrian routes through the most developed urban areas and park sites; where practical, expand the park system to connect with public properties; and where practical, expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

**Park trail - multipurpose** (combination hike, bike, and horse in some instances) - link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features in BIMPRD. Generally, multipurpose trails may be developed to provide for several modes of recreational and commuter use where appropriate.

Multipurpose trails may be developed in parks where levels of non-motorized traffic and/or safety warrant. Multipurpose trails conserve and provide access to natural features; define urban area identities; link parks, schools, and community facilities; serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills; and promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods.

**Park trail – on-road cross-island bicycle touring and commuter routes** - access major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, historical features, scenic corridors and vistas, and other features of interest to experienced bicycle touring enthusiasts throughout Bainbridge Island – see COBI non-motorized transportation plan. On-road cross-island bicycle touring and commuter routes increase on-road touring access for

experienced riders to scenic areas; increase bicycle trail access for local residents, including commuters, to community facilities, schools, employment, and transit transfer centers; serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills; and expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter uses.

**Park trail – on and off-leash dogs** - provides access to select and appropriate environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities throughout Bainbridge Island. To the extent practical and possible, off-leash dog areas may be distributed geographically throughout the island. On and off-leash dog trails and areas provide access to scenic areas and other features of interest; for off-leash areas for social and exercise activities; for dogs of all size and training levels; and for extended use and activity.

### **BIMPRD Roles and Responsibilities (Trails)**

Chart 2.4 identifies the Park District as the major provider to plan and develop, own, maintain and operate the following types of trails:

<u>BIMPRD</u>	<u>Other participants and providers</u>
Water trail access sites	COBI, DNR, WA Parks & Rctn Commission, PSE
Off-road hiking trails	COBI, BI Land Trust
Off-road bicycle trails	COBI, BI Land Trust, WSDOT
Off-road equestrian trails	COBI, BI Land Trust
On-road bicycle commuter/touring routes	COBI, WSDOT
Off-leash dog trails/parks	None

## **2.6 Trail and Corridor Access Systems**

Assume a major responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of a variety of trails. Trail facilities may include water trails, off-road hike, bike, and horse trails. Defer to COBI as lead for on-road bicycle touring routes and scenic drives that are directly related to environmental resources that are of most interest to island residents.

Work with other public and private agencies, particularly Kitsap County and the Washington State Department of Transportation to develop and maintain the following integrated system of trails.

### **2.6.1 Water trails**

a: Incorporate and improve a water system of boat ramps, landings, and other improvements to public facilities for appropriate non-motorized craft for a water trail around the island and as an extension of the Cascade Marine Trail from Canada to the southern reaches of Puget Sound.

b: Where appropriate incorporate and extend a water trail network for handcarry or car-top craft including canoes and kayaks for the circumference of the island using BIMPRD parks, COBI road-ends, and Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife and Natural Resources sites and tidelands.

### **2.6.2 Streetscapes, parkways, gateways, and artworks**

a: Defer to COBI to create a system of streetscapes, parkways, and gateways that access and highlight the scenic attributes of the Winslow urban area – especially onto the city from SR-305 at Agate Passage and from the Washington State

### **2.6.3 On and off-road trail systems**

a: Create a comprehensive system of hike, bike, and horse trails that access scenic, environmental, historical, and open space attributes on the island – expanding and linking the existing trail systems to create island-wide networks.

b: Develop a series of trailheads, trailside rest stops, viewpoints, interpretive exhibits, and trail signage systems that integrate hike, bike, and horse trails with specific historical, cultural, environmental, and scenic points of interest – such as former boat landings, fish traps, sawmills, farmsteads, roads, and bridges, among others.

c: Integrate continuous trail corridors and local spur or loop routes with parks, schools, other public facilities, historical sites, and the Winslow urban center, and link to COBI public road right-of-ways as specified in COBI's non-motorized plan.

d: Furnish trails with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water, and other services.

e: Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to islandwide trail systems and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.

f: If appropriate, install telephones, emergency call boxes, or other means by which trail users can summon fire, emergency aid, police, and other safety and security personnel should the need arise.

g: Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

h: Develop and support an Adopt-A-Trail program for citizens and organizations to provide park maintenance and litter pick-up activities.

## **4.3 Resource Parks**

Resource parkland may be conserved in BIMPRD that provides public access to significant environmental features. Generally, resource parks may provide access to significant freshwater shorelines, woodlands, and scenic areas.

To the extent possible and practical, resource parklands will be linked with other preserved open spaces (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) to create greenway corridors and open space networks. These networks will visually define and separate developed urban areas from each other and the surrounding rural landscapes in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and COBI open space policies.

To the extent practical, resource parklands may also be traversed and linked by all types of trail corridors to increase access to and through significant and visually interesting features.

Resource park facilities may be developed that provide public use and enjoyment of appropriate and capable portions of environmental conservancy sites throughout BIMPRD. Water-oriented resource park

activity improvements may provide a distribution of swimming sites, fishing piers, docks, and boat launches.

Where appropriate, resource park sites may also be improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including group and individual campsites, picnic facilities, playgrounds, and open grassy play areas. Supporting services may also be developed including parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.

Resource park activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for environmental conservancies, trail corridors, recreational facilities or other public facilities. Resource park activities may also be developed on other publicly-owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management detention and retention ponds, and wastewater treatment sites.

### Vision

As described herein, the resource park vision will be realized through:

- acquisition of resource parklands - that would otherwise be developed for other land uses;
- provision of public access - and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership; and
- conservation for public access - and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developing urban areas.

### Waterfront access and water trail launch sites

Existing waterfront access and water trail launch sites:

The following sites provide access to significant saltwater access points in BIMPRD that provide or have been improved to provide fishing access, swimming, and boating activities including hand-carry canoe, kayak, and lorry craft.

- 1 Blakely Harbor
- 2 Fairy Dell
- 3 Gazzam (3 parcels)
- 4 Hawley Cove
- 5 Hidden Cove Park
- 6 Point White Dock
- 7 Pritchard Park
- 8 Rockaway Beach
- 9 T'Chookwap
- 10 West Port Madison
- 11 Blossom
- 12 Manitou BEach
- 13 Schel-Chelb
- 14 Strawberry Packing Palnt
- 15 Waterfront park
- 16 Williams Park
- 17 Fay Bainbridge Park
- 18 Fort Ward Park

#### 4.4 Horse Trails

A system of horse trails will be developed to link major environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities across the Island. To the extent practical and possible, horse trails will be linked or extended into local communities that have significant horse populations to provide convenient and safe access for riders of all age and skill levels.

Within the developed areas, horse trails will parallel or coincide with other multipurpose trail corridors or be within separate routes using power line, pipeline, and other alignments of interest to the horse riding population, and in accordance with COBI's non-motorized plan.

Horse trails will be constructed to Forest Service standards of a sand or compacted dirt base with an additional under-story clearance on either side of the trail. When provided within a multipurpose trail corridor, the horse trail will be separated as much as possible from other hiking and biking activities. Riders will be required to dismount at all bridges and other elevated crossings where the horse trail coincides with other trail activities.

Horse trails will generally share trailhead services with other trail users when the horse trail is located within a multipurpose trail corridor. When horse trails are provided in separate locations, trailheads will be provided with parking lots, hitching racks, restrooms, and other services.

Some of the horse trails in this plan have already been developed on an informal basis by horse riding organizations working in conjunction with public and private landowners. Future public horse trail development projects will use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to formally designate and improve existing trails and trailheads.

#### Vision

As described, the horse trails vision will:

- provide or formally designate equestrian access to scenic areas and other features of interest,
- for riders of all capability levels,
- for extended ride duration, and
- within close proximity to the extent possible, to horse riding populations.

#### Horse trails in parks

Existing horse trails in parks:

The following horse trails have been developed across public lands and parks.

1. Battle Point Park
2. Forest to Sky
3. Gazzam Lake (Close, Peter's, and Veterane Properties)
4. Grand Forest
5. Manzanita
6. Strawberry Hill

Possible horse trails across the island:

The following horse trail system may be developed to provide horseback riding opportunities across the Island subject to feasibility studies with appropriate public and private participants. The trails generally follow utility right-of-way, public road corridors, and riparian buffers, but may be relocated onto public and/or private property where owners approve.

7. Manzanita to Grand Forest
8. Grand Forest to Gazzam
9. Grand Forest to Meigs

#### **4.5 Walking and hiking trails**

Walking and hiking trails may be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features across the Island. Generally, walking and hiking trails may be developed as dirt or gravel or bark surfaced routes on interior alignments through environmental features. Portions of the system within the more densely developed areas, however, may be developed as sidewalks or boardwalks with urban streetscape furnishings and amenities, with COBI taking the lead on amenities within public road right-of-way.

Walking and hiking trails may be developed, where possible, in alignments separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation. For example, walking and hiking trails may be located within natural drainage corridors, wooded ravines, and utility easements. In some instances and for short duration, walking and hiking trail systems may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors.

Generally, walking and hiking trails may be developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), US Forest Service (USFS), or Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) walking trail standards with a crushed rock, or compacted dirt base. Most trail segments may be handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups. In the most urban or park sites, walking and hiking trails may be developed with an asphalt or concrete surface, handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups. Some trails are part of multipurpose trail systems; other trails are exclusive walking/hiking trails.

Walking and hiking trail corridors may be located to coincide with other park and recreational improvements or public facilities to access rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

Walking and hiking trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource activities, athletic facilities, and other park and recreational or public facility properties. Linked with conservation areas and resource activities, the walking and hiking trails may create a system of interconnected greenways to integrate and define the urban and natural portions of the Island in accordance with the Growth Management Act's (GMA) provisions for urban separators.

#### Vision

As described, the walking and hiking trails vision may be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities on the Island that:

- access natural features that may not be available otherwise,
- link open spaces and other conservation areas into a greenway system,
- serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills,
- establish high visibility and volume pedestrian routes through the most developed urban areas and park sites,
- where practical, expand the park system to connect with public properties,
- where practical, expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

### Shoreline trails

Existing beach and shoreline trails:

A system of shoreline trails have been designated on an informal basis across public and some private tidelands (subject to property owner permission) along Island shorelines and between various destinations along Eagle and Blakely Harbors, Port Madison and Manzanita Bays, Agate and Rich Passages.

Most public tideland ownership are narrow bands located between the mean low tide about +3.0 feet above the mean lower low tide of 0.0 feet and the extreme low tide -4.5 feet below the mean lower low tide of 0.0 feet, for a total range of 7.4 feet.

A more extensive tideland definition extends from mean high tide +13.0 feet above the mean lower low tide of 0.0 feet and the extreme low tide -4.5 feet below the mean lower low tide of 0.0 feet for a total range of 17.4 feet.

In some instances, shoreline trails cross over numerous private tidelands (where property owners are agreeable) located between the public holdings – generally on gravel shoreline below bluffs buffered from residential uses.

Shoreline trail miles

1. Blakely Harbor Conservancy park
2. Gazzam Lake(Close, Peter's,and Veterane)
3. Deerpath Lane and Marshall Road
4. Pritchard Park
5. Waterfront Park
6. Fay Bainbridge Park
7. Fort Ward Park

Possible shoreline trails:

The following shoreline trails may be designated on tidelands between park land and public road-ends. In some instances, shoreline trails may also cross over private tidelands located between the public holdings – generally below steep bluffs isolated and buffered from residential developments (if property owners are agreeable).

1. Agate Passage Designate shoreline trail
2. Battle Point park
3. Rich Passage/Blakely Harbor

4. Pritchard Park/Bill Point
5. Head of the Bay/Waterfront Park
6. Wing Point
7. Murden Cove
8. Fay Bainbridge/Point Monroe

Day-hiking trails

Existing park trails:

A system of day-hiking trails has been developed in BIMPRD parks and in some instances designated on an informal basis, across public and some private lands (subject to property owner permission).

1. Battle Point Park
2. Blakely Harbor to Fort Ward Park to the Blakely Cemetery.
3. Camp Yeomalt
4. Fairy Dell
5. Forest to Sky
6. Fort Ward Park
7. Gazzam Lake
8. Gideon Park
9. Grand Forest
10. Hawley Cove Park
11. Hidden Cove Park
12. Hidden Cove Ballfields
13. Manzanita Park
14. McRedmond
15. Meigs P Park
16. Oddfellows Trail
17. Pritchard Park
18. Rotary Park
19. Strawberry Hill Park
20. Taylor Trail
21. Ted Olson Park
22. West Port Madison Nature Preserve
23. Schel-Chelb
24. Waterfront Park
25. Fay Bainbridge Park
26. Fort Ward PARK
27. IslandWood – private trails
28. Bloedel – private trails

Possible cross-island hiking trails:

29. SR-305 Trail
30. Bloedel Reserve/Agate Point Trail
31. SR-305//Rolling Bay Trail
32. Rolling Bay/Point Monroe Trail
33. Farm District/Rolling Bay rail

34. Manzanita Park/Grand Forest Trail
35. Grand Forest West/Eagle Harbor Trail
36. School Links Trail
37. Winslow Ravine Trail
38. Grand Forest/Gazzam Lake Trail
39. Grand Forest East/Eagle Harbor Trail
40. Eagle Harbor Loop Trail
41. Gazzam Lake/Eagle Harbor Trail
42. Gazzam Lake/Point White Pier Trail
43. Gazzam Lake/Shell-Chelb Trail
44. Eagle Harbor/Lynnwood Center Trail
45. Eagle Harbor/IslandWood Link
46. Eagle Harbor/Blakely Harbor Trail
47. Pritchard Park/Blakely Harbor Trail
48. Blakely Harbor/Lynwood Center Trail
49. BlakelyHarbor/Restoration Point Trail
50. Fort Ward/Nutes Pond Trail

#### **4.6 Multipurpose trails**

Multipurpose trails (combination hike, bike, and horse in some instances) may be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features in BIMPRD. Generally, multipurpose trails may be developed to provide for several modes of recreational and commuter use where appropriate. Multipurpose trails may be developed in parks where levels of non-motorized traffic and/or safety warrant.

To the extent possible, multipurpose trails may be developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation. For example, multipurpose trails may be located on utility easements or in separate property alignments. In some instances, the trail may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors – see COBI non-motorized plan.

Typically, multipurpose trails may be developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) trail standards. The trails may be concrete, asphalt or very fine crushed rock base, handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

Trail corridors may be improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, water, and utilities. Where the trail is located in association with another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the trailhead may be improved with active picnic, playgrounds, and play areas.

Multipurpose trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource conservancies, resource activities, athletic facilities, and other park and recreational or public facility properties. Linked with resource conservancies and resource activities, the multipurpose trails element plans may create a system of interconnected greenways to integrate and define the developed portions of the urban area in accordance with the Growth Management Act's (GMA) provisions for urban separators.

Multipurpose trail corridors may be developed on other publicly-owned lands using public use agreements or special easements; or on lands owned as portions of road and highway right-of-way, stream corridor conservation or buffer zones of independent title.

### Vision

As described, the multipurpose trails vision may be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities that:

- conserve and provide access to natural features,
- define urban area identities,
- link parks, schools, and community facilities,
- serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and
- promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods.

Multipurpose trails:

Existing multipurpose trails

The following multipurpose trail systems have been developed to provide combined hike and bike trail opportunities across the Island.

1. Battle Point Park
2. Forest to Sky
3. Fort Ward Trail Fort Ward Park.
4. Gazzam Lake(Close, Peter's,and VeteraneProperties)
5. Grand Forest Conservancy park complex (3 separate parcels)
6. Hidden Cove Park & Trails
7. Manzanita Park Conservancy park
8. McRedmond Right-of-way trai connecting to Grand Forest.
9. Fort Ward Park

### Possible multipurpose trails

The following multipurpose trail (hike, bike, and horse in some instances) system may be developed to provide combined hike and bike trail opportunities across the Island subject to feasibility studies with appropriate public and private participants. The trails generally follow utility right-ofway, public road corridors, and riparian buffers but may be relocated onto public and/or private property where owners approve.

10. SR-305 Trail Develop trail within SR-305 right-of-way from the Washington State Ferry Terminal in Winslow north to the Agage Pass Bridge with linkages to Bainbridge HS, Meigs Park, and Manzanita Park.
11. SR-305/Rolling Bay Trail –
12. Rolling Bay/Point Monroe
13. Manzanita Park Spur Trail
14. Sportsman Club Rd/Eagle Harbor Trail
15. School Trails Link
16. Winslow Ravine Trail

17. Grand Forest/Gazzam Lake Trail
18. Grand Forest/Strawberry Hill Trail
19. Eagle Harbor Loop Trail
20. Gazzam Lake/Eagle Harbor Trail
21. Pritchard Park/Blakely Harbor Trail
22. Blakely Harbor Lynnwood Center Trail
23. Blakely Harbor/Restoration Point Trail
24. Grand Forest/Meigs Park Trail

### 4.3 Resource Parks

Resource parkland may be conserved in BIMPRD that provides public access to significant environmental features. Generally, resource parks may provide access to significant freshwater shorelines, woodlands, and scenic areas.

To the extent possible and practical, resource parklands will be linked with other preserved open spaces (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) to create greenway corridors and open space networks. These networks will visually define and separate developed urban areas from each other and the surrounding rural landscapes in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and COBI open space policies.

To the extent practical, resource parklands may also be traversed and linked by all types of trail corridors to increase access to and through significant and visually interesting features.

Resource park facilities may be developed that provide public use and enjoyment of appropriate and capable portions of environmental conservancy sites throughout BIMPRD. Water-oriented resource park activity improvements may provide a distribution of swimming sites, fishing piers, docks, and boat launches.

Where appropriate, resource park sites may also be improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including group and individual campsites, picnic facilities, playgrounds, and open grassy play areas. Supporting services may also be developed including parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.

Resource park activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for environmental conservancies, trail corridors, recreational facilities or other public facilities. Resource park activities may also be developed on other publicly-owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management detention and retention ponds, and wastewater treatment sites.

#### Vision

As described herein, the resource park vision will be realized through:

- acquisition of resource parklands - that would otherwise be developed for other land uses;
- provision of public access - and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership; and
- conservation for public access - and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developing urban areas.

#### 4.7 On-road bicycle touring routes

Cross-island bicycle touring and commuter routes will be developed to access major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, historical features, scenic corridors and vistas, and other features of interest to experienced bicycle touring enthusiasts throughout Bainbridge Island – see COBI nonmotorized plan.

Where appropriate and to the extent practical and safe bicycle touring routes will be extended into neighborhoods to create an integrated on-road bicycling system. The local on-road bicycling system will provide access to local parks and recreational facilities, schools and public facilities, community centers and business districts, places of employment, and transit transfer centers for adult and youth bike riders from local areas. Quality bike touring is important to the community which is a long time host of the Chilly Hilly Biking Event.

To the extent possible, bicycling touring routes will be developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) or American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards with expanded, designated or marked road shoulders and lanes. In the less congested areas, bicycle-touring routes will be simply designated for joint vehicular/bicycle use.

Bicycling enthusiasts working in conjunction with COBI, WSDOT, and other public and private cycling interest groups have designated most of the bicycle touring routes proposed within this plan in the recently adopted Bainbridge Island Non-motorized Transportation Plan. Future public bicycle touring development projects will use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to designate and improve routes and trailheads and/or to develop new on-road routes, rest stops, and other bicycle touring or commuting services.

#### Vision

As described, the bicycle touring route vision will:

- increase on-road touring access for experienced riders to scenic areas,
- increase bicycle trail access for local residents, including commuters, to community facilities, schools, employment, and transit transfer centers,
- serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and
- expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter uses.

#### On-road bicycle touring routes

Existing on-road bicycle touring routes:

The following roadways and linking routes have been designated or developed for on-road bicycle touring using shoulder expansions, lanes, markings, or other signage designations – see COBI non-motorized plan for additional routes and segments.

Possible on-road bicycle touring routes:

The following roadways and linking routes may be designated or developed for on-road bicycle touring using shoulder expansions, lanes, markings, or other signage designations subject to feasibility studies with appropriate public and private participants.

#### 4.8 On and off-leash dog trails and areas

On-leash dogs are allowed in BIMPRD parks. It is the responsibility of dog owners to clean-up after their dogs. A system of off-leash dog areas and park enclosures may be developed to provide access to select and appropriate environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities throughout Bainbridge Island. To the extent practical and possible, off-leash dog areas may be distributed geographically throughout the island.

Subject to city code, in some locations, off-leash dog trails may parallel or coincide with other multipurpose trail corridors or within separate routes using power line, pipeline, and other alignments of interest to the dog owner population. Currently, city code requires dogs to be on a leash.

Future public off-leash development projects may use cooperative, joint venture approaches with other partners to formally designate and improve offleash dog areas or trails.

#### Vision

As described, the dog areas vision may provide:

- for designated on and off-leash access to scenic areas and other features of interest,
- for off-leash dog areas for social and exercise activities,
- for dogs of all size and training levels, and
- or extended use duration.

#### Off-leash dog parks

Existing off-leash dog parks:

The following park area has been designated for off-leash dog use subject to potential limitations on volume and time of use.

1. Eagledale Park Community

Possible off-leash dog parks

The following dog park areas may be designated for off-leash dog use subject to potential limitations on volume and time of use.

2. Battle Point Park
3. Hidden Cove Park & Trails
4. Pritchard Park
5. Strawberry Hill Park