

CITY OF TUKWILA
COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE BACKGROUND
REPORT

2024 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT
UPDATE TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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I INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The State of Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA) provides comprehensive guidance for land use, development, and public participation throughout the state, including goals specifically for parks and recreation. Listed among the State's 14 growth management goals, the goal for open space and recreation is to: "Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities."

A parks and recreation element remains officially optional in GMA comprehensive plans, since the State of Washington did not provide the funding necessary to assist communities in developing the elements at when it was listed in GMA. However, the GMA acknowledges the significance of parks, recreation, and open space and that it is important to plan for these systems.

Tukwila recognizes the importance of parks, recreation, and open space opportunities to the overall well-being of the community, and has chosen to prepare a parks, recreation, and open space element for its Comprehensive Plan. Per the GMA, a jurisdiction's parks and recreation Comprehensive Plan element shall be consistent with the City's capital facilities plan. This element shall include:

- Goals and policies to guide decisions regarding facilities;
- Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
- An evaluation of facilities and service needs; and
- An evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreation demand.

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element Background Report supports the state-wide goal and follows related guidance found in the Puget Sound Regional Councils (PSRC) Multi-County Planning Policies, King County's Countywide Planning Policies and other elements of Tukwila's Comprehensive Plan. This Report summarizes conditions facing the existing parks, recreation and open space system. It includes a description of relevant planning policies, the City's park system and a summary of key issues identified through an analysis of the existing system and feedback from the public. Together, this information forms the basis for parks, recreation and open space planning in the Comprehensive Plan's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element.

The Background Report and Comprehensive Plan Element are largely based on community discussions that occurred during Tukwila's Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan, adopted February 2014 and updated in 2020. The PROS Plan included opportunities for public engagement throughout the planning and update process. This process and its creative forms of discussion encouraged involvement from a wide cross section of the city. These activities reached specific audiences, targeted and broad, and collected ideas from both involved citizens, and those who have been outside of past planning efforts.

II INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element supports other related planning efforts including the State's GMA, Vision 2050, King County Countywide Planning Policies, and Tukwila's Capital Facilities Element.

The Growth Management Act also requires the protection of resource lands - those lands that have "long-term commercial significance" for agriculture, fisheries, timber production and mineral extraction. Since Tukwila does not have lands used by resource-based industries, goals and policies for these types of lands are intentionally absent from this chapter. Although agricultural activity was historically practiced in the Tukwila South area, the area is being developed for urban uses, and agricultural activity has ceased.

The Growth Management Act allows the use of non-regulatory measures to protect or enhance functions and values of critical areas. These may include public education, stewardship programs, pursuing grant opportunities, joint planning with other jurisdictions and non-profit organizations, and stream and wetland

restoration activities. Tukwila has been employing all of these measures and the updated Chapter contains goals and policies addressing them.

Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires parks and open space Comprehensive Plan elements to include estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period based on adopted levels of service and population growth. Tukwila's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan, is the primary background source for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) element of the Comprehensive Plan. By adopting the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PROS) Plan, the City assesses recreation demand through an analysis of access to park sites amenities and services throughout the system. Those areas that lack access to the specified facility or feature within the desired distance are considered to have a gap in service. This analysis is based on a typical walking or biking distance to reach parks, generally a 1/4 to 1/2-mile distance or a five- to ten-minute travel time.

Vision 2050 (Multi-County Planning Policies) and King County County-wide Planning Policies

Vision 2050 (Multi-County Planning Policies) articulates the growth strategy for the Puget Sound region. This direction is reflected in King County's Countywide Planning Policies which, in turn, frame how the comprehensive plans of the County, and all cities and towns within the County, will be developed and coordinated. Policies related to parks, recreation and open space are presented below and inform the overall direction of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element.

Open Space

The King County Countywide Planning Policies identify the following policies and priorities for Open Space:

- EN-20 Identify and preserve regionally significant open space networks in both Urban and Rural Areas through implementation of the Regional Open Space Conservation Plan. Develop strategies and funding to protect lands that provide the following valuable functions:
 - Ecosystem linkages and migratory corridors crossing jurisdictional boundaries;
 - Physical or visual separation delineating growth boundaries or providing buffers between incompatible uses;
 - Active and passive outdoor recreation opportunities;
 - Wildlife habitat and migration corridors that preserve and enhance ecosystem resiliency in the face of urbanization and climate change;
 - Preservation of ecologically sensitive, scenic, or cultural resources;
 - Urban green space, habitats, and ecosystems;
 - Forest resources; and
 - Food production potential.
- EN-21 Preserve and restore native vegetation and tree canopy, especially where it protects habitat and contributes to overall ecological function.
- EN-22 Provide parks, trails, and open space within walking distance of urban residents. Prioritize historically underserved communities for open space improvements and investments.
- DP-43 Create and protect systems of green infrastructure, such as urban forests, parks, green roofs, and natural drainage systems, in order to reduce climate-altering pollution and increase resilience of communities to climate change impacts. Prioritize neighborhoods with historical underinvestment in green infrastructure.

Capital Facilities Element

A major concept of the GMA and capital facilities planning is concurrency, i.e., that specific public facilities will be available when the impacts of development occur, or within ten years of development. This is achieved through standards and fees. Capital facilities for parks are reviewed, prioritized and funded

through the City's regular Capital Improvement Program (CIP) process. The capital facilities policies that are addressed in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element include:

- The design of infrastructure improvements shall include conservation of resources, such as water reuse and energy-efficient electric fixtures.
- Minimizing the costs of maintaining, operating and other life cycle costs shall be used as a criterion in the design and funding of any capital facility.
- The design and construction of capital projects shall:
 - Use best practices for a crime free environment;
 - Create high quality built places;
 - Have a strong landscape component;
 - Maximize environmental and economic benefits;
 - Minimize environmental costs; and
 - Promote public health by providing opportunities for safe and convenient daily physical activity.

III Existing System and Key Issues

Tukwila has three different types of park land as well as several new sites added to the system since the 2014 PROS Plan. In total, there are 260.7 acres of parks and open space. Appendix A provides a complete inventory of parks and recreation facilities. Appendix 1 shows existing parks and open spaces, as well as existing trails. There are 10 developed local parks totaling 47.7 acres. These parks are mostly located in residential areas and range in size from 0.1 acres (Riverton Mini Park) to 10+ acres and provide places to play, gather, and/or experience nature (Table 1).

Table 1: Local Parks

Local Parks	Acres
57th Ave South Park	0.4
Cascade View Community Park	2.4
Crestview Park	10.9
Crystal Springs Park	11.0
Duwamish Park	2.1
Hazelnut Park	0.6
Joseph Foster Memorial/Lee Philips Park	8.9
Riverton Mini Park	0.1
Riverton Park	4.9
Tukwila Park	6.4
Total Local Parks	47.7

Special Use Parks have a single purpose such as the golf course at Foster Golf Links or feature a unique facility or feature that is intended for the entire community, such as Codiga Park or Duwamish Hill Preserve. There are 11 Special Use Parks totaling 182.4 acres. Some sites are owned or operated by other providers such as the school districts.

Table 2: Special Use Parks

Special Use Parks	Acres
Bicentennial Park	1.3
Codiga Park	6.7
Duwamish Gardens	2.2
Duwamish Hill Preserve	8.7
Fort Dent Park (Starfire Sports Complex)	51.3
Foster Golf Links	63.3
Ikawa Park (Japanese Garden)	0.2
Macadam Winter Garden & Wetlands	9.9
Tukwila Community Center	12.7
Tukwila Pond Park	24.8
Tukwila Pool	1.3
Total Special Use Parks	182.4

Tukwila has several small undeveloped parcels, and open space sites of various sizes totaling 30.6 acres that are intended for natural green space preservation, habitat restoration or protection, or similar purpose. For sites that are publicly accessible, open spaces typically allow for nature-based activities and low impact uses such as walking/hiking and wildlife watching.

Table 3: Open Space

Open Space	Acres
Black River Lot	0.3
Christensen Road Property/Riverview Plaza Riverfront	3.0
Interurban Hill Lot	1.7
Lookout Park	0.2
North Wind's Weir	2.6
P-17 Pond	3.6
Siccardi Parcel	0.9
Southgate Park	10.9
TIB Parcel	0.9
Tukwila Hill	1.8
Tukwila Parkway	1.0
Wilcox Drive/Pamela Drive Open Space	0.7
Total Open Space	30.6

The City currently partners with several neighboring jurisdictions, as well as public and private agencies locally and throughout the region to provide recreation opportunities for Tukwila residents. Trails, schools and recreation sites owned by other providers are part of the system and add to the number of resources available to Tukwila residents, businesses and visitors. Some features such as the Interurban Trail are a regional resource and require collaboration with King County and neighboring jurisdictions. These partnerships are critical to meeting the goals and policies of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element.

Key Issues

Several issues will impact Tukwila's park, recreation and open space system over the twenty year planning horizon.

Diverse Community with Changing Needs.

Tukwila's population is constantly changing as families and individuals, including refugees and immigrants from all over the world, enter the United States, begin their new lives in Tukwila, and join existing residents. Almost 40% of the population is foreign born and nearly half (49 percent) of residents speak a language other than English, compared to 27 percent county-wide. Asian and Pacific Islander languages and Spanish are the top language groups. The dynamic nature of the population brings constantly evolving interests and needs which impact the way parks are used and the types of programs that are desired. Generally speaking, research has shown that cultural and ethnic groups use public spaces differently and experience unique barriers to accessing parks and programs. Many, especially members of the city's diverse language groups, feel that the City should play a larger role in providing services in different languages and that meet varied cultural needs. The language barrier has limited some residents in using parks and programs, or from knowing what resources are available.

Table 1: Top Statewide Recreation Activities by Race/Ethnicity

white	Hispanics	Asians	African Americans
1. Walking – Park or trail setting	1. Walking – Park or trail setting	1. Walking – Park or trail setting	1. Walking – Park or trail setting
2. Visiting rivers or streams	2. Playing	2. Attending an outdoor concert or event	2. Relaxing, reading, hanging out
3. Visiting a beach or tide pools	3. Attending an outdoor concert or event	3. Visiting a beach or tide pools	3. Attending an outdoor concert or event
4. Attending an outdoor concert or event	4. Relaxing, reading, hanging out	4. Day hiking	4. Visiting zoos, gardens, or arboretums
5. Gather or collect things in nature setting	5. Visiting rivers or streams	5. Visiting zoos, gardens, or arboretums	5. Picnicking, BBQ, or cookout

Source: State of Washington 2017 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report, Eastern Washington University (July 2017)

Population Growth

Tukwila's population has grown slowly in the past with an average annual growth rate of 0.9% between years 2000 and 2011. This was similar to the county-wide average but only about one-third the rate of growth in the nearby jurisdictions of Renton, Kent and Burien. However, over the past six years there has been a surge in multi-family construction with nearly 1,350 units constructed and more underway. Per King County's adopted Growth Targets, Tukwila and its proposed annexation area shall plan for and accommodate 6,500 net new housing units between 2019 and 2044. In addition to the overall need for housing units, jurisdictions must plan for the countywide need for housing affordable to households with low-, very low-, and extremely low-incomes, including those with special needs, at a level that calibrates with the jurisdiction's identified affordability gap for those households.

Lack of Access to Local Parks and Recreation Areas.

The City of Tukwila is committed to providing nearby park and recreation opportunities to the entire community. In coordination with the City's 10-Minute Walk Campaign, the park access analysis provides an assessment of the geographic distribution of parks and recreation facilities.

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) – a partner of the 10-Minute Walk Campaign – provided an assessment of Tukwila's existing parks through its ParkServe program. The ParkServe program evaluates access to parks and provides optimal suggested locations for new parks using a variety of factors. According to the assessment, Tukwila has a higher percentage of residents that live within a 10-minute walk of a park when compared to the national average.

Yet, there are several areas outside of a convenient walking distance to an existing park.

- The area along Southcenter Boulevard, between 42nd Avenue and 51st Avenue has a high to very high need for a park (Number 1 in Figure 2);¹
- The area south of Crystal Springs Park between 51st Avenue and 54th Avenue has a high to very high need for a park (Number 2 in Figure 2); and
- To the north end of the city east of I-5 has a moderate need for a park (Number 3 in Figure 2).

Using the ParkServe results as a starting point, the PROS Plan evaluated Tukwila's park system using a network analysis approach to identify areas where residents live outside of a ¼- to ½-mile distance (10-minute walk) to a developed city park. The network approach determines walkability based on the street network, accounting for significant barriers in walking routes. The analysis did not include open space sites and included both residential and non-residential land uses.

¹ These locations will be placed on the updated PROS maps.

Socio-economic and demographic criteria were added to the analysis to better understand convenient access to parks through an equity lens. These include:

- Overall ¼ to ½-mile distance to a developed park (Map 1: Park Access);
- Park access and areas with a higher percentage of households with a lower median income than the county median income average (Map X of Appendix X: Low Median Income);
- Park access and areas with a higher percentage of households with children (Map X of Appendix X: Households with Children); and
- Park access and areas with a higher percentage of a non-white population (Map X of Appendix X: NonWhite Population).

Based on results of the access analysis, the three ParkServe suggested locations generally align with park gap areas.

Higher Poverty Level

Affordability is a major issue in the region which impacts quality of life and the ability to live (or stay) in the city. Based on recent estimates, 36 percent of households pay 30 percent or more of their household income on gross rent (CHAS; considered by the US Census Bureau as housing-cost burden). This is 5 percent higher than King County's share of 31 percent. Tukwila residents—with a median household income of \$76,331 **ACS 2022**. *Notably, 13.3% of residents are below the poverty level (ACS 2022)*. The high poverty level indicates there may be a potential need in Tukwila for the parks and recreation system and programs to play a role in providing “safety net” services. Low income families may have limited transportation choices. Therefore, the City will need to consider carefully how families in need will gain access to these services, not only through pricing policies but also in choosing locations where the services are provided.

Poor Health Status

Perhaps one of the greatest benefits of parks and recreation is potential to improve health. Data from the Seattle and King County Public Health Department indicates that Tukwila residents are less active than the County and state averages. According to a County health profiles, only 15.4% of Tukwila residents met the recommended levels of physical activity, compared to 25.9% of King County residents. The data also indicated that 29.3% of Tukwila residents consumed fewer than one vegetable daily, compared to 17.9% of King County residents consuming less than one vegetable daily. The lack of physical activity and a poor diet can lead to higher percentages of chronic diseases such as hypertension and coronary heart disease. Overall, the trend line for these conditions continues to increase over the years.

Constrained Spaces

Many of the city's developed parks are small and built out. The open spaces are environmentally constrained and there is little land available for expanded or additional parks in or near residential neighborhoods. Some sites, such as Riverton Park and Crestview Park, have the potential to accommodate additional recreation facilities and activities, but many others do not.

Condition of Open Spaces

Tukwila's open space lands are a patchwork of small and disconnected spaces found predominantly along the Green/Duwamish River. Collectively, all of these sites hold value for surface water mitigation and water quality, wildlife habitat and scenic and recreation-based benefits and there is a need to manage these spaces as an integrated system.

Lack of Spaces for Social Gathering

Many residents come from cultures that especially value and desire open and welcoming places to gather in small or large groups for socializing and celebrating. There are currently limited areas that can accommodate large public gatherings within Tukwila's park system.

Affordability of, and Access to, Parks Facilities, Services, and Programs

Residents feel strongly that recreation services and programs should be affordable and accessible to all people within the Tukwila Community, based on ages, economic profiles, and cultural and language differences. Many feel that programs and classes should be flexible and available at different times and formats. Many of Tukwila's parks, as well as the Tukwila Community Center, are located on the east side of the Green River, or east of 1-5. Residents have noted that connectivity to these parks is essential for residents on both sides of the river, especially with the closure of the 42nd Avenue South bridge following an accident that damaged the bridge's key structural members. (The bridge is expected to be replaced by 2029/2030.)

IV Future Needs

The City's Strategic Plan projects a future population of nearly 23,000 by 2030. Tukwila is currently on pace to exceed this population growth, with an estimated 2024 population of 22,930 (OFM). Based on an historic household size of 2.76 persons per household, an additional 6500 households would mean an additional 17,940 persons by the year 2044. King County's Growth Targets require that Tukwila provide the zoned capacity for 6,500 new households by 2044, of which 1,455 new net units have already been created for the period between 2019 and 2023. The City is directing much of this future growth to Tukwila South, as well as to redevelopment efforts in the Southcenter/Tukwila Urban Center area. However, matching the needs of this future population will be challenging due to limited opportunities to add additional acres to the park system.

Approach

In 2020, the City updated its Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan following an extensive public outreach effort. This section excerpts conclusions identified in that Plan² and presents community priorities, key needs, and identifies the future vision and direction for systemwide aspirations, operations and investment.

Community Priorities and Key Needs

- Reinvigorated Quality of Existing Parks and Facilities

A theme that echoed throughout the community input was the desire to elevate the quality of existing parks and facilities to make them more inviting, comfortable, and stimulating. Reinvesting and maximizing use of existing resources resonated strongly with residents. Suggestions ranged from enhancing basic comfort and safety to providing more stimulating park activities and formats. Ideas for stimulating use involved upgrading or expanding features within existing parks, such as community gardens, playgrounds, and areas for dogs. Some of the greatest barriers to park use that respondents identified were needs for maintenance and repair/restoration. Participants frequently suggested improving maintenance practices, planning more sustainably, and incorporating artistic elements to enhance the beauty of public spaces.

- Safe, Family-Friendly Places

Concern for safety often keeps community members from enjoying parks and trails. When asked to identify barriers within the park system, respondents most frequently cited feeling unsafe in certain areas. Several specific areas where people indicated feeling unsafe: Bicentennial Park, Cascade View Community Park, Codiga Park, Tukwila Pond, Crestview Park, Crystal Springs Park, among others.

Many reported feeling uncomfortable hearing gunshots from nearby firing range while visiting Duwamish Hill Preserve. Respondents also frequently cited needed maintenance and upgrades to equipment and facilities as key issues. Overall, community members are seeking changes to support safe, family-friendly parks throughout Tukwila.

² City of Tukwila Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, Final Draft March 2020.

- Affordable, Stimulating Experiences for All Ages

Numerous responses captured a desire for Tukwila's parks to be more stimulating across all age groups. Participants frequently noted a lack of things to do in parks and about half indicated that a new feature, facility, or activity would make parks and recreation better in Tukwila. Suggestions pointed to a need for a rich variety of elements to support multiple types of activities, especially those catering to young children, older youth, teens, adults, and seniors. The Older Adults Recreational Services Needs Assessment highlighted a need to address social isolation among older adults, which can lead to significant health issues.

Community members are looking for better activation of spaces and more stimulating experiences. They also noted affordability as an important quality to maintain.

- Close Interaction with Nature

Getting out in nature is the top reason participants indicated for spending time in Tukwila parks. Whether getting out to observe, relax, or exercise, community members enjoy close interaction with nature. Further, respondents identified providing natural, low impact places that support wildlife habitat as the top idea for improving parks and recreation in the city. Community members value Tukwila's abundant natural elements: forests, Tukwila Pond, the Green/Duwamish River, native plants, and animals (particularly salmon). Another high priority was expanding programs and activities related to nature and outdoor recreation activities, such as wildlife watching, guided hikes, and Wildlife Fair.

- Fun Fitness Opportunities

Exercising, playing, and dog walking are among the most popular activities that draw residents to Tukwila's parks. Community members also value open grass areas for play and pick-up sports. Overall, features and programs that support fitness are an important part of Tukwila's system. Beyond competitive sport facilities, participants are looking for fun play and fitness activities that bring exercise regimes to parks, expand or close gaps in the trail network (specifically east-west connectors and loops), and respond to current trends. Providing a variety of enjoyable ways to stay fit and healthy is particularly crucial in Tukwila, where recent studies show fewer people exercise as compared to the King County average.

- Expanded Parks/Preserved Open Space

Community members conveyed a sense of urgency around preserving sufficient open space for future generations to enjoy. Residents appreciate convenient access to parks and green space for fresh air, exercising, socializing, dog walking, and screen breaks. Particularly with Tukwila's share of denser housing types (over 60% of housing includes four or more units), anticipated residential development, and limited land available for new parks, it is crucial to acquire park land to keep pace with growth. Strategically acquiring land to grow the system may broaden park access to ensure that every resident is no more than a 10-minute walk from a high-quality place to play, exercise, enjoy nature, or link to a trail.

- Cultural Heritage Inspiration

A strong connection to cultural roots stood out as a distinguishing aspect of Tukwila's system. The rich cultural heritage of Tukwila can be traced back to the indigenous people of the area. Participants emphasized the importance of respecting tribal traditions and values. One of the top ideas for improving the system is to create unique places that reflect Tukwila's character, history, or culture. Expanding cultural arts programming, cultural celebrations, and educational events are community members' highest program-related priorities. Indigenous peoples' links to nature, stories, arts, and other practices provide inspiration that can be conveyed through physical designs, as well as through programming. Participants expressed a desire to hold cultural events as a way to bring people of different cultures together. The City can explore ways to support these community-led gatherings within parks and community facilities.

- Vibrant Urban Water Centerpiece

Community members see the Green/Duwamish River and Tukwila Pond Park as major assets that could be further accentuated as a focus of the system. The waters and banks of the 12.5-mile segment of the river sustain fish and wildlife and provide a serene backdrop to nearby parks and trails. Tukwila can continue to lead in restoring this urban ecosystem and maintaining the health of the river. Numerous

responses captured a desire to invest in parks and habitat restoration of green spaces along the river and within Tukwila Pond Park.

Additional ideas involved expanding river-related recreational activities, such as canoeing or kayaking, and activating portions of the Green River Trail with vendors, cafes, and river-facing patios.

- Lively Park-Adjacent Commerce

Participants described nearby food, cafes, and other businesses as an important means of better activating parks. They pinpointed the synergy created between parks and commerce and expressed a desire to see more local businesses and development around parks to stimulate park use. Providing places to gather and eat was also rated among the top ideas for making parks and recreation better in Tukwila. In addition to providing traditional picnic and gathering areas in parks, nearby commerce could help meet needs of busy residents, workers, and families with convenient access to refreshments and park-facing seating areas.

- Convenient, Accessible System

Participants identified unsafe, or lack of, pedestrian and bicycle connections as predominant reasons preventing park use. A long-term goal is for every Tukwila resident to be within a safe 10-minute walk from a quality park or green space. Improving walking paths, bike routes, and trails and closing gaps in the system will facilitate safe and comfortable access. Lack of convenient public transportation was also indicated as a top barrier. Another critical need involves improved promotion and wayfinding around parks. Not knowing where Tukwila parks are located was the top reason respondents identified that keeps them from using parks. Overall, residents seek to maximize use of park and facility resources by making access more comfortable and convenient.

V APPENDIX

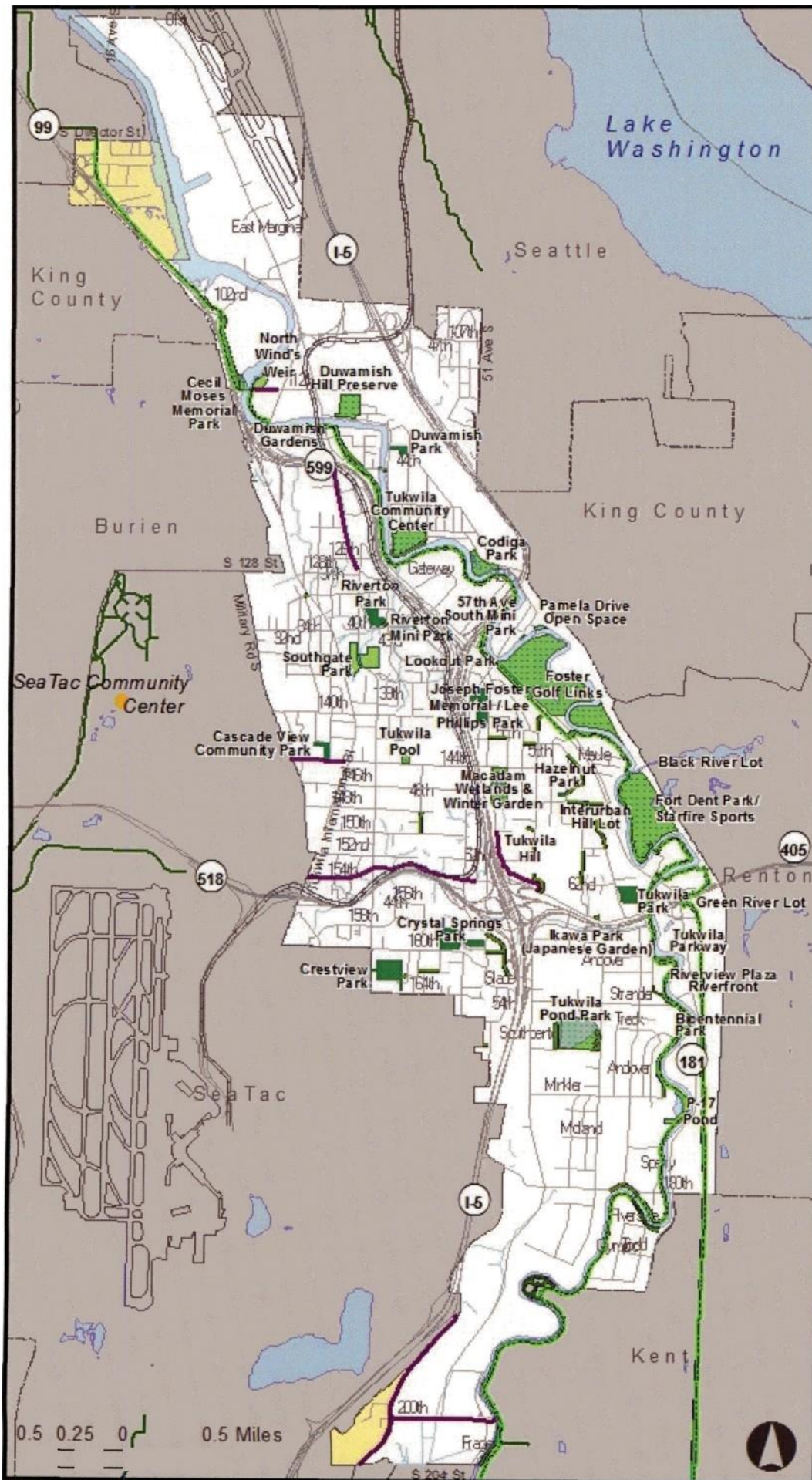
LOCAL PARKS			
Park	Acres	Ownership	Total Acres
57th Avenue South Park	0.4	City of Tukwila	
Cascade View Community Park	2.4	City of Tukwila	
Crystal Springs Park	11	City of Tukwila	
Hazelnut Park	0.6	City of Tukwila	
Riverton Mini Park	0.1	City of Tukwila	
Tukwila Park	6.4	City of Tukwila	
Total		City of Tukwila	20.9
Crestview Park	10.9	Highline School District	
Duwamish Park	2.1	Tukwila School District	
Riverton Park	4.9	Tukwila School District	
Total		School District	17.9
Joseph Foster Memorial/Lee Philips Park	8.9	Tukwila School District, City of Tukwila	
Total		Tukwila School District, City of Tukwila	8.9
TOTAL LOCAL PARKS			47.7
SPECIAL USE PARKS			
Special Use Park	Acres	Ownership	Total Acres
Bicentennial Park	1.3	City of Tukwila	
Codiga Park	6.7	City of Tukwila	
Duwamish Gardens	2.2	City of Tukwila	
Duwamish Hill Preserve	8.7	City of Tukwila	
Fort Dent Park (Starfire Sports Complex)	51.3	City of Tukwila	
Foster Golf Links	63.3	City of Tukwila	
Ikawa Park (Japanese Garden)	0.2	City of Tukwila	
Macadam Winter Garden & Wetlands	9.9	City of Tukwila	
Tukwila Community Center	12.7	City of Tukwila	
Tukwila Pond Park	24.8	City of Tukwila	
Total		City of Tukwila	181.1
Tukwila Pool	1.3	Tukwila School District/Tukwila MPD	
Total		Tukwila School District/Tukwila MPD	1.3
TOTAL SPECIAL USE PARKS			182.4
OPEN SPACE			
Open Space	Acres	Ownership	Total Acres
Black River Lot	0.3	City of Tukwila	
Christensen Road Property/Riverview Plaza Riverfront	3	City of Tukwila	
Interurban Hill Lot	1.7	City of Tukwila	
Siccardi Parcel	0.9	City of Tukwila	
Southgate Park	10.9	City of Tukwila	
TIB Parcel	0.9	City of Tukwila	
Tukwila Hill	1.8	City of Tukwila	
Tukwila Parkway	1	City of Tukwila	
Wilcox Drive/Pamela Drive Open Space	0.7	City of Tukwila	
Total		City of Tukwila	21.2
Cecil Moses Memorial Park	3	King County	
Lookout Park	0.2	King County	
North Wind's Weir	2.6	King County	
Total		King County	5.8
P-17 Pond	3.6	City of Tukwila, King County	
		City of Tukwila, King County	3.6
TOTAL SPECIAL USE PARKS			30.6
TOTAL ALL PARK LAND			260.7

The following maps in the PROS element will be updated for the final draft.



PROS Existing System Map

Figure 1



Legend

Existing Trails

- Other City
- King County
- Tukwila
- Bike Routes

Parks

- Local Park & Open Space
- Special Use Park

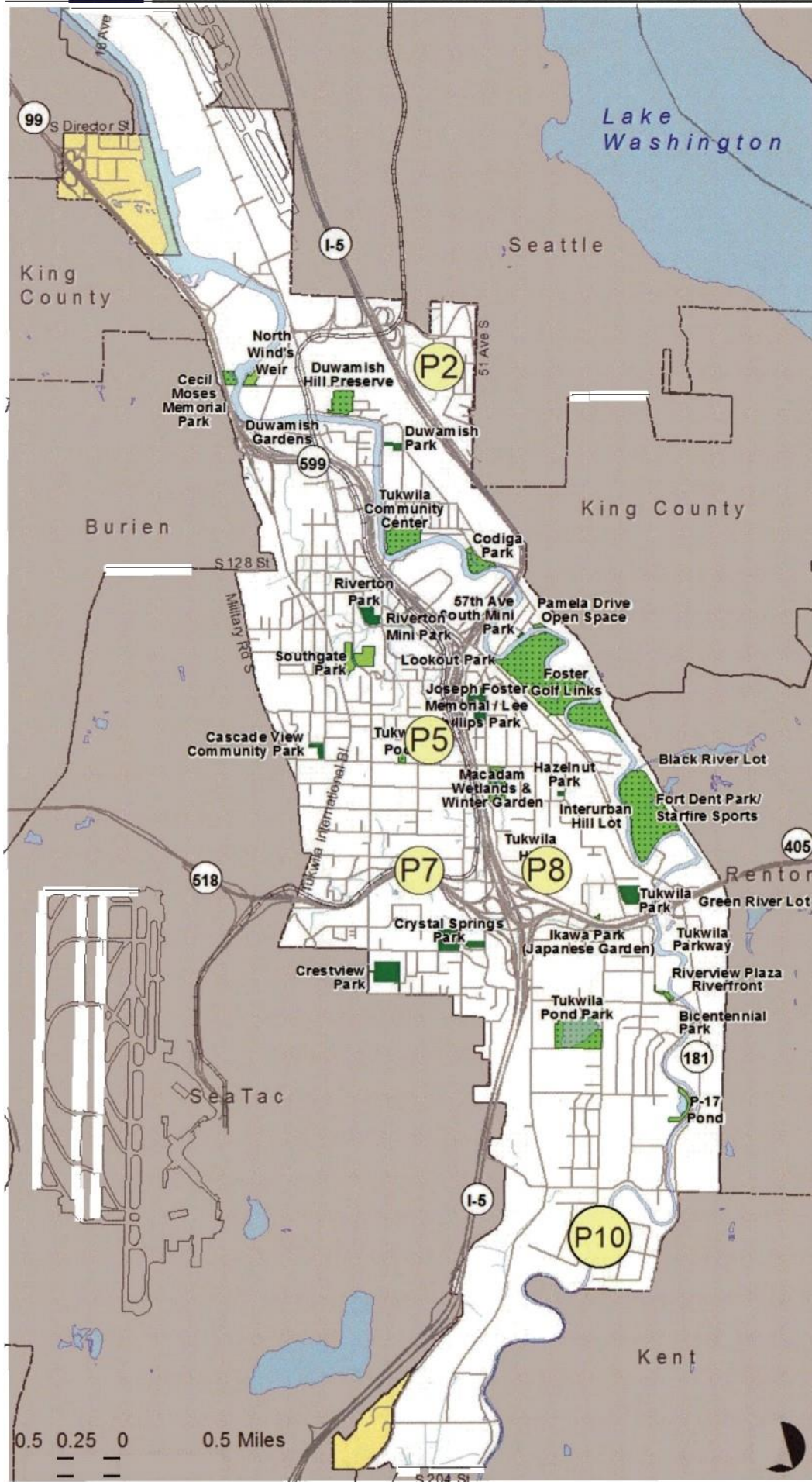
Roads

- Roads
- River / SPeams
- kg Annexaéon



Access to Parks Gap Areas

Figure 2



Legend

Parks

- Local Park
- Open Space
- Special Use Park

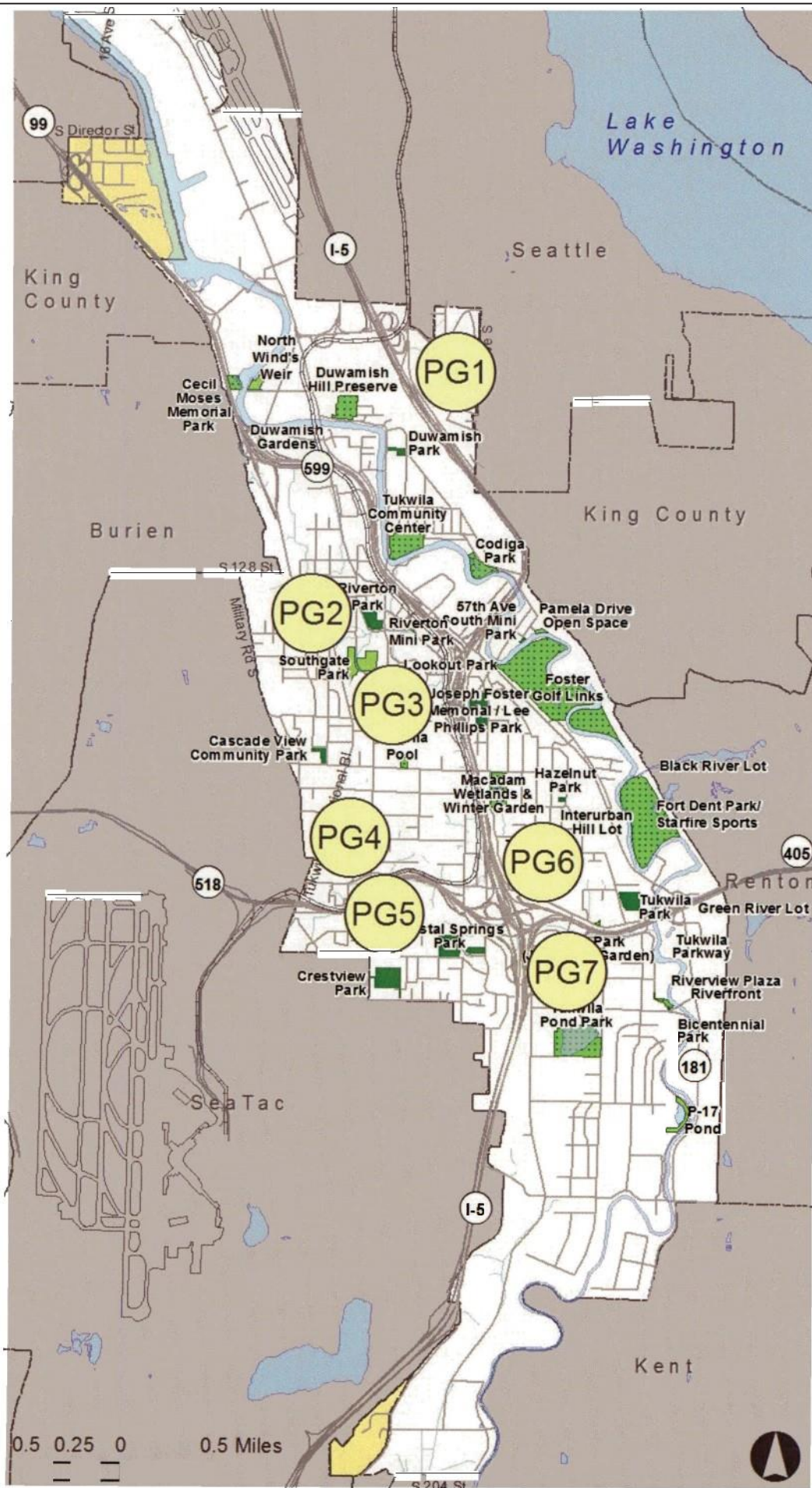
Roads

- Roads
- River / Streams
- Annexation



Programming Focus Areas

Figure 3



Legend

Parks

- Local Park
- Open Space
- Special Use Park

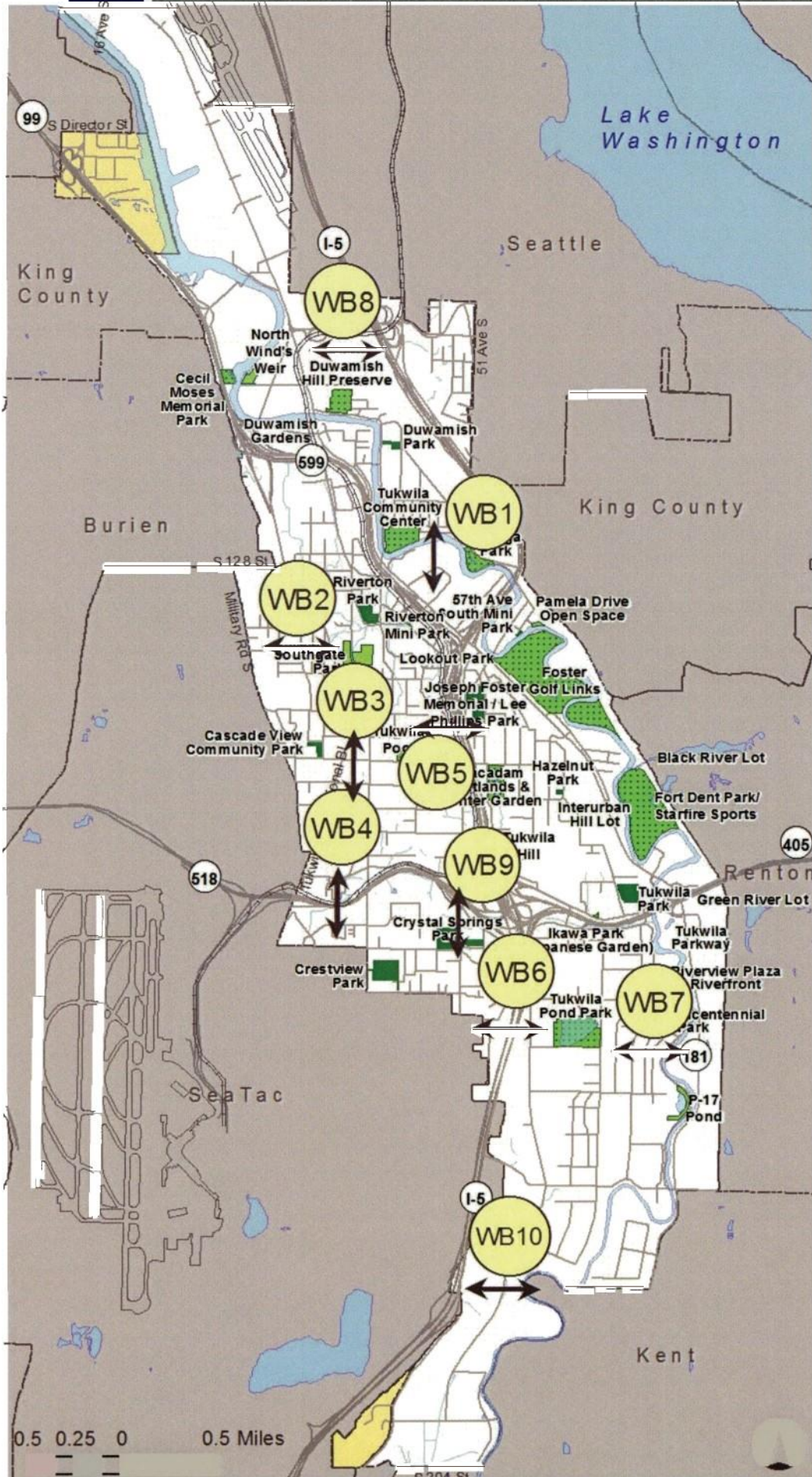
Roads

- Roads
- River / Streams
- Annexation



Walking and Biking Focus Areas

Figure 4



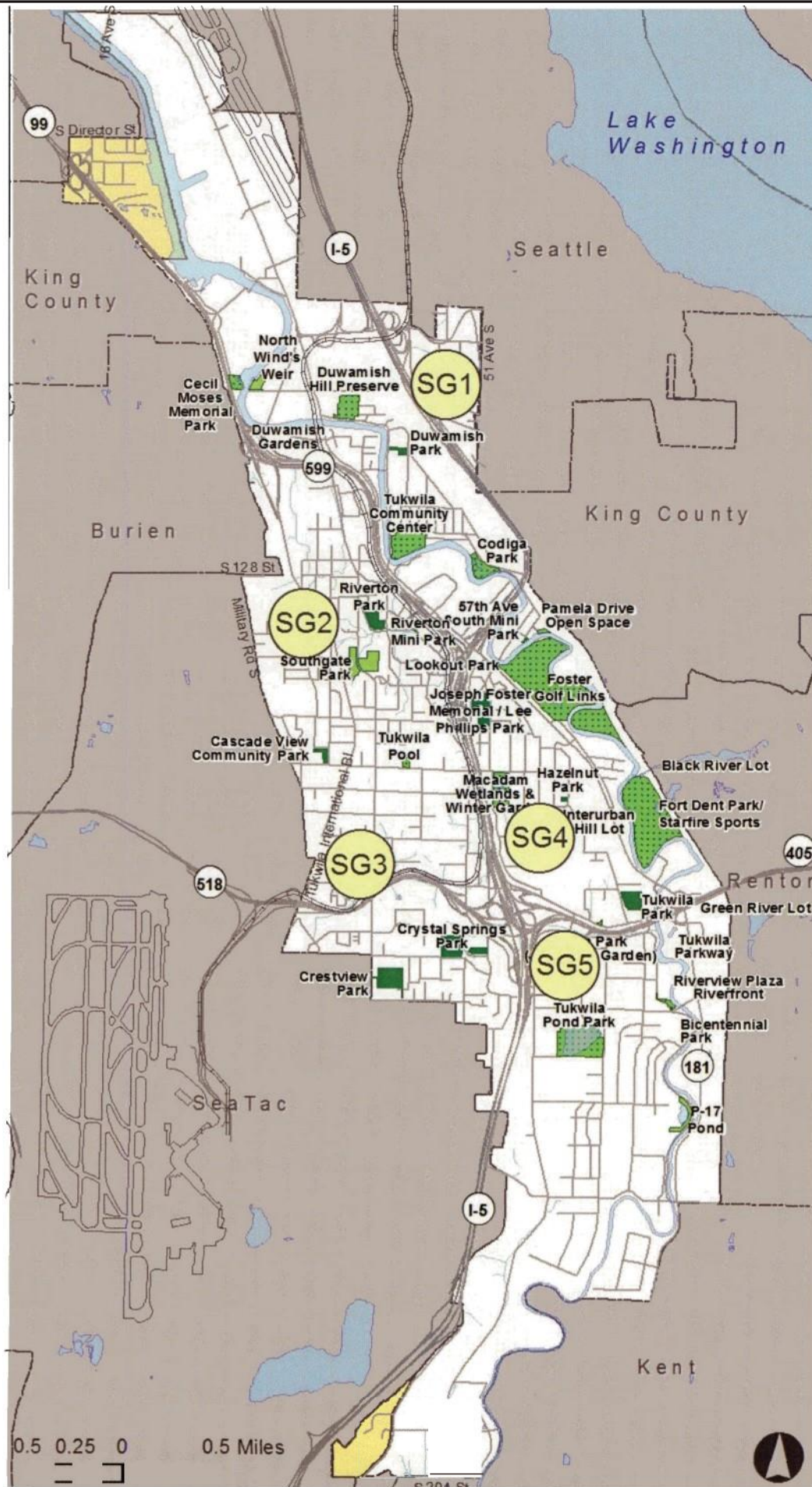
Legend

- Parks
 - Local Park
 - Open Space
 - Special Use Park
- Roads
 - Roads
 - River / Streams
- Annexation



Social Gathering Focus Areas

Figure 5



Legend

Parks

- Local Park
- Open Space
- Special Use Park

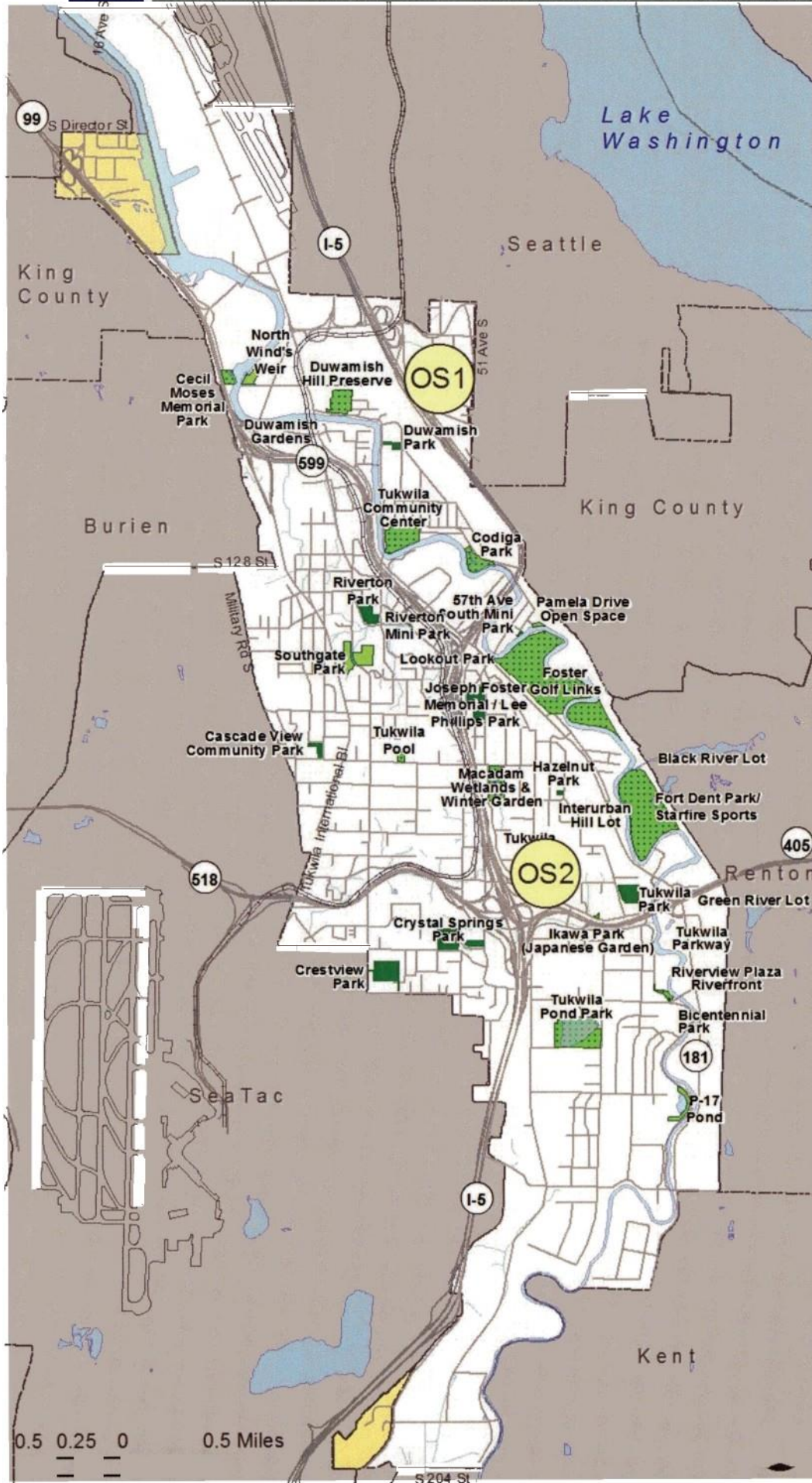
Roads

- Roads
- River / Streams
- Annexation



Organized Sports Focus Areas

Figure 6



Legend

Parks

Local Park

[US] OpenSpace

Special Use Park

Roads

Roads

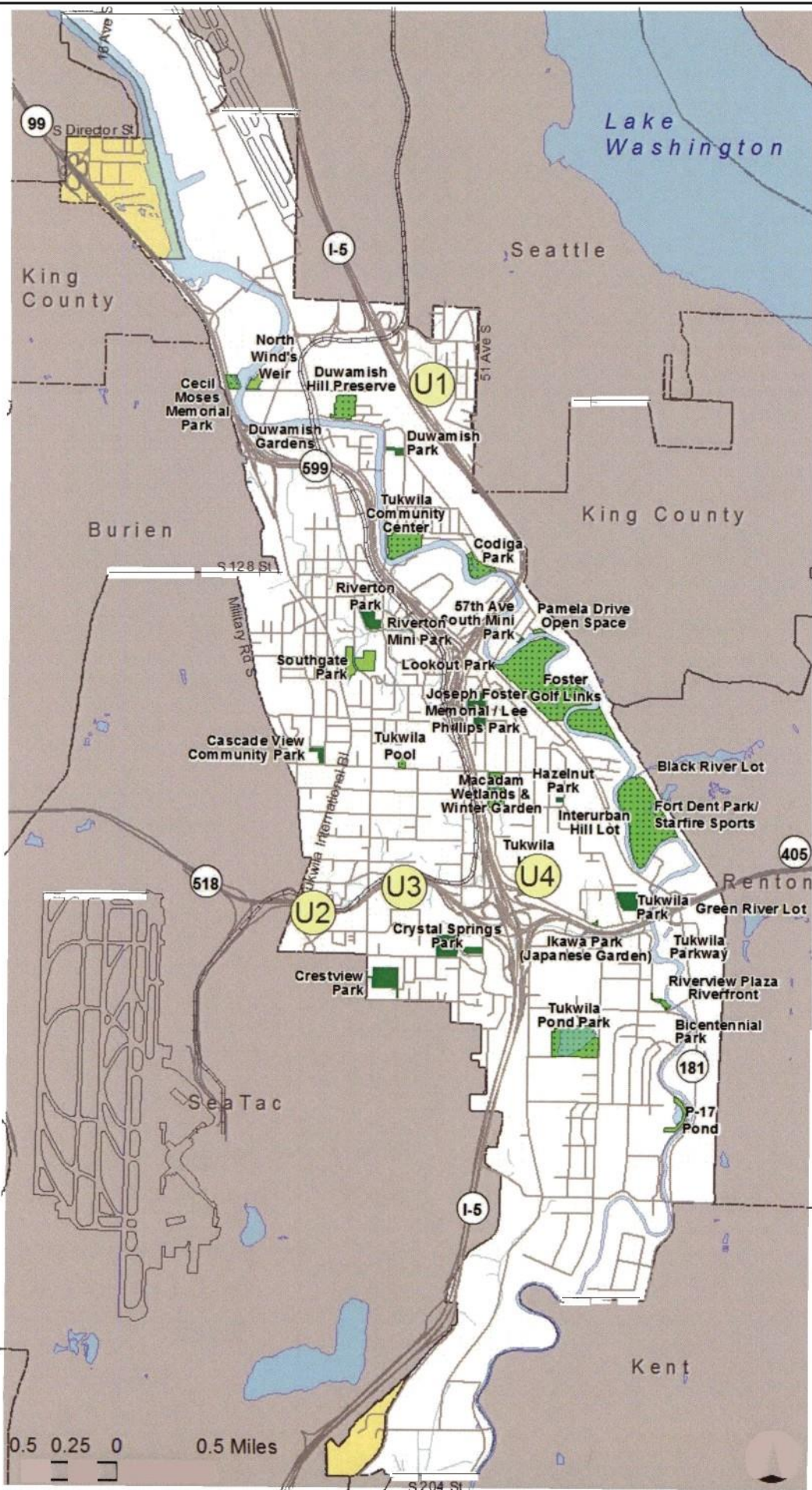
River / Streams

Annexation



Unstructured Play Focus Areas

Figure 7



Legend

Parks

- Local Park
- Open Space
- Special Use Park

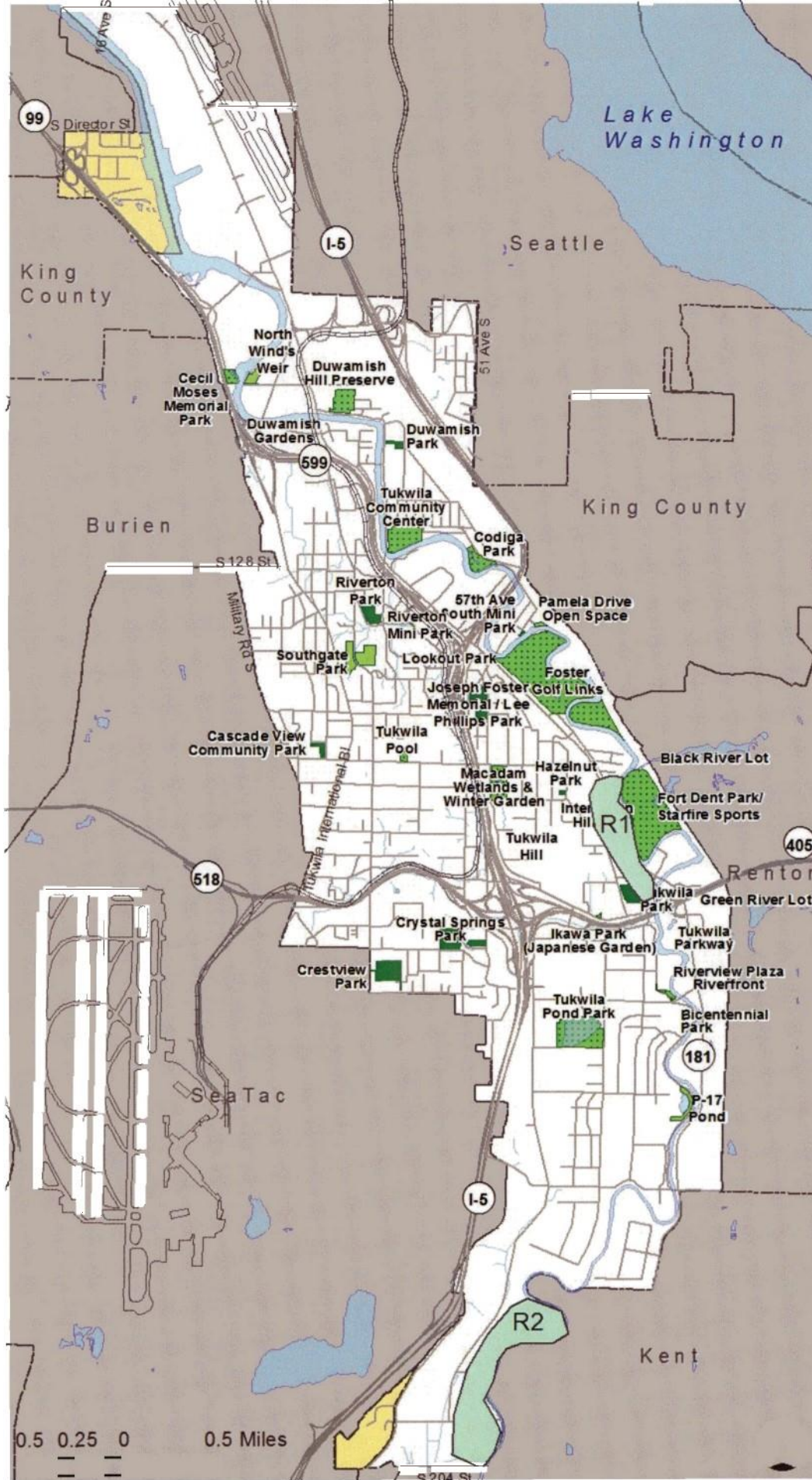
Roads

- Roads
- River / Streams
- Annexation



River Access Focus Areas

Figure 8



Legend

- Parks
 - Local Park
 - Open Space
 - Special Use Park
- Roads
 - Roads
 - River / Streams
- Annexation

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



PROS System Concept Map

Figure 9

Legend

Project Type

- Expanded Capacity
- Partner Sites
- Riverfront Projects
- Sustainable Stewardship

Connections -Corridor Plan

Existing Trails

- Other City
- King County
- Tukwila
- Bike Routes

Parks

- Local Park
- Open Space
- Special Use Park

Roads

- Roads
- River / Streams
- Annexation

