

PARKS, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE & TRAILS PLAN



CITY OF DUPONT 2025 UPDATE





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan establishes an updated vision for providing services, facilities and natural spaces within DuPont. Through community workshops, surveys and public input opportunities, the community has developed a series of goals and objectives that will guide the Park Commission and the City Council to move forward with this vision, prioritize capital projects and help maintain quality of life within our city.

The goal of this plan is to help provide guidance for the changes caused by an increasing population, a growing park system, increased service demands and limited resources. The recommendations outlined in the plan are aimed at increasing capacity and improving the delivery of recreational services within the City of DuPont.

All projects recommended in the Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan assist in meeting the City Council's current goals and objectives, however not all projects can be implemented immediately due to the city's limited funding sources. This plan offers creative funding solutions and partnerships to help the city reach its current recreation goals.

Highlights of the updated Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan include the following:

1. Every resident should have convenient access to some type of public, well-developed park. ADA accessibility should be planned and considered for future development and updates in current parks.
2. Construction or remodeling of the current Community Center should be a priority. The City of DuPont lacks indoor recreation space. Creative solutions should be considered.
3. Playgrounds should be located within convenient walking distance of every resident. Planning and development of covered active recreational areas whether it be an indoor facility or a canopied playground should be considered to allow for active recreation during times of inclement weather.
4. Providing trail access and trail connectivity should be a community priority. Improving trail amenities to include restrooms, shelters and water fountains would enhance our train system and attract visitors.
5. The City of DuPont should implement Park Impact fees for residential development so that new development contributes to the increased parks system infrastructure needs.
6. Through the City's ERR fund (Equipment, Replacement and Resources), the City should continue to allocate funds for playground equipment replacement.
7. At a minimum, the City of DuPont should provide 1 softball/baseball field per 1833 residents and 1 soccer field per 2493 residents.
8. Over 80% of respondents to our community outreach somewhat agree that the City of DuPont should develop new recreational facilities and expand programs. Ultimately, the development of facilities should embody a communal good that is inclusive of all residents.
9. The City of DuPont should pursue new sources of revenue for operations as well as capital projects. These options include, but are not limited to sponsorships, grants, corporate sponsorships, partnerships and donations.
10. Preserving and investing in our historic sites is important to our citizens. Continuing to partner with the Historical Society and the Nisqually Tribe should be a priority to provide cultural programming.
11. Our residents value active recreation, open space, trails and parks as a main contributor to their quality of life.

PLAN FRAME WORK

The Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan establishes a vision for providing park land, services, facilities and natural spaces in DuPont. From this vision, the community has developed a series of goals and objectives that will guide the immediate projects needed to move toward this vision. All recommendations within the Plan contribute to the implementation of the goals and objectives.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Plan recommendations are summarized in the tables on the following chapter, including an indication of the implementation timeline. Short - term projects are anticipated within the next five to six years, longer term projects are envisioned further in the future, and ongoing projects are those that the City should begin now and continue into the future. The recommendations for developed parks, recreation facilities, and natural areas and trails are organized into separate tables.



MANAGING RECREATION SERVICES

This Plan provides guidance to help the City prepare for the changes caused by an increasing population and growing park system, and to meet the challenges of increased service demands. The services recommendations summarized on the next page are aimed at building capacity and improving the delivery of recreation services in DuPont.

IMPLEMENTATION

All projects recommended in the Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan assist in meeting Plan goals and objectives. However, not all of these projects can be implemented immediately, given the City's limited funding resources. For this reason, the following criteria were developed to include, prioritize, and schedule projects in the City's Capital Facilities Plan:

- *Maintenance efficiency.* These are projects that will reduce maintenance costs and improve efficiency.
- *Availability of alternative funding resources or partnerships.* Projects that have potential for other types of funding, such as grants, donations, or partner contributions, should receive higher priority than projects without other funding opportunities.
- *Availability of other resources.* There is adequate staffing and financial resources to support maintenance and operations of the project.
- *Addresses service deficiencies.* These projects address service deficiencies, such as gaps in active recreation opportunities or needed natural area links.
- *Equitable distribution of neighborhood improvement projects.* Consideration should be given to ensure that neighborhood improvement projects are distributed equitably throughout the city.

These criteria should be used to update the Capital Facilities Plan periodically.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

In January 2006, the City of DuPont, Washington, began developing a community-supported plan for the provision of high quality parks, recreation facilities, trails, and natural areas within the city. That first Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan created a vision for a walkable and accessible recreation system that reflects community priorities, expands recreation opportunities, meets community needs, and incorporates the city's unique cultural history and identity. As an update to the recreation plan for the City of DuPont, this Plan establishes specific goals, objectives, recommendations, and actions for developing, preserving, and maintaining parks, trails, facilities, open space, and historic/ cultural sites. In addition, the Plan recommends a financing strategy for the implementation of capital and non-capital projects that will benefit the community. This plan was also updated and amended in 2014.

1.1 PLANNING CONTEXT

The City of DuPont is located in Pierce County, Washington about ten miles south of Tacoma, along the Interstate 5 corridor. DuPont is situated between Joint-Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), and Puget Sound. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad runs through the City along the Sound to the west as well as paralleling I-5 to the south. Nearby communities include Steilacoom and Lakewood.

The DuPont area is historically rich, and the town's fascinating cultural background is worth noting and preserving within its park system. As early as 5,700 years ago, First Peoples, lived in a small village at the mouth of Sequatchew Creek. This site was well- suited for settlement, and the Sequatchew-Nisqually people thrived on the creek's ample salmon runs.

Much later, in the 1830s, Hudson's Bay Company developed a storehouse in the area, along with the first permanent trading post in the Puget Sound area. Fort Nisqually served as a supply center for early settlers, and it eventually expanded to house the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. With the decline of fur trading in the 1840's, the fort was moved to a flatter inland site just west of Edmond Marsh and south of Sequatchew Creek. Today, the area is accessible by marked trails with interpretive signage and can be found across Center Drive from DuPont City Hall. The actual site is fenced and closed to access; however, guided tours are available during select times. When the U.S. government created a 1,280 acre reservation in the Nisqually River basin in 1854 and then bought Fort Nisqually and surrounding property from Hudson's Bay Company in 1869, the land was auctioned off to a variety of owners.

In 1906, the E.I. DuPont de Nemours Company purchased approximately five square miles of land, including Sequelitchew Creek, the original Fort Nisqually site, and almost all of the original settlement. Soon thereafter, DuPont was designed and built as a company town, home to workers at the DuPont Powder Works plant. Business at the plant thrived for seven decades. In 1951, DuPont sold the company homes to its residents and employees, and many retirees opted to stay in the town because of its strong sense of community. The City of DuPont was officially incorporated that year. Dynamite production continued at the plant until it closed in 1976.

In the late 1970s, the DuPont holdings were sold to Weyerhaeuser, originally for a lumber mill and shipping facility. Instead, a lumber crash in the 1980s sparked new plans: the land was transferred to the Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company and then on to Quadrant (a subsidiary of the Weyerhaeuser Corporation) and planned for residential development. A 3,000-acre community, called Northwest Landing, was planned for this site to include a mix of uses. The development concept for the community was inspired by the historic DuPont village, including alleyways, front porches, village greens, and a neighborhood-based character. The first phase of development at Northwest Landing increased DuPont's population and brought new neighborhoods, commercial areas, and community facilities into the City.

In recent years, DuPont has changed significantly. The City has extended roads, sewer, and water into new development areas. Sections of the original company town were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The Fort Nisqually sites were added in 1974 and the Sequelitchew Archaeological Site in 1979. Through Dec. 2019, DuPont has been one of the fastest-growing communities in western Washington. What was a town of 601 residents in 1990 now has a certified population of 10,180 (2020). The State of Washington is requiring DuPont to plan for an extra 5,184 residents to live within the city limits by 2044.

Within this rapidly growing community, the City of DuPont strives to provide and maintain a walkable, accessible, and historically rich system of parks, trails, and natural areas that will serve residents of all ages, abilities, and interests. The development of Northwest Landing has greatly expanded the community's recreation system, creating challenges for the City to maintain parks and facilities while simultaneously expanding recreation programming and building new facilities. The Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan will establish a community-supported road map for the provision of high quality parks, services, programs, and facilities to meet growing community needs.



1.2 PLANNING PROCESS

The development of the Park, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Plan involved three phases, which are summarized below:

- **Phase I: Resource Analysis.** The purpose of Phase I was to take inventory of the community's current recreation resources, including parks, facilities, and programs. Tasks in this phase included a community analysis, a park evaluation and condition assessment, regional facility identification, park operations review, and an assessment of recreation programming. Recreation resources within the DuPont area were identified and mapped. Results were summarized in the Park, Facility, and Program Analysis report.
- **Phase II: Vision Formulation.** Based on the data collected in Phase I, Phase II tasks helped identify the community's vision for parks and recreation. Public involvement activities, including a Community Center Feasibility Study in 2019 and a 2021 Cultural Services and a 2023 Recreational Survey, community workshops and open houses, helped identify public preferences and community needs for local parks and facilities, along with directions, goals and objectives for the Plan. Phase II tasks were incorporated into a Recreation Needs Assessment report.
- **Phase III: Plan Development and Adoption.** Based on the goals and objectives identified in Phase II, Phase III included the development of specific recommendations and actions for improving and developing DuPont's park and recreation system. Capital projects were prioritized to create a 6-year Capital Improvement Plan, and funding strategies to implement these projects were discussed. Data from all three phases were summarized and refined in this Plan.

1.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

To develop a solid foundation for the update to the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan and to understand the recreation preferences and needs of all City residents, the planning process involved community input through several public involvement activities:



- **Community Questionnaire.** Two surveys designed to elicit information about recreation interests, behavior, attitudes, and participation were conducted in DuPont. Both questionnaires were available to all households in DuPont, the first being a Cultural Survey which ran from June to August of 2021. The second being a Recreation Survey which ran from January through April 2023. Throughout the season of the DuPont Farmers Market, several poster boards were presented at the City of DuPont tent highlighting the responses and what was learned from these two surveys, and staff were available to answer questions and receive further comments.
- **Open House and Community Workshops.** During the Community Center Feasibility Study in 2019, 10 public outreach events and workshops were held throughout the summer at annual events and at locations throughout DuPont:
 - Annual Easter Egg Hunt - April 20, 2019
 - DuPont Community Center – April 29, 2019
 - DuPont Library – May 1, 2019
 - Patriots Landing – May 6, 2019
 - Council Workshop- May 21, 2019
 - Concert in the Park- June 6 & August 8, 2019
 - July 4th Celebration- July 4, 2019
 - National Night Out- July 18, 2019
 - Hudson Bay Heritage Days- August 17, 2019

Updating of the Parks Master Plan was put on pause due to the COVID-19 pandemic and was later a priority in 2022.

On June 14, 2023, the City of DuPont held an open house and community workshop to gather public input for the update to the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan. From 6:00 to 8:00 pm, community members dropped by City Hall to provide comments, ideas, and responses to interactive displays that highlighted what was learned from the above-mentioned community surveys.

The planning process also included input and review by the following advisory groups:

- **Park Commission:** The Park Commission is DuPont's advisory committee for park and recreation matters. The Park Commission was instrumental in completing the original Plan,

DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

and has lead the efforts to review the Plan in developing this update as the commission will be at the forefront in overseeing implementation.

- **DuPont Historical Society:** The DuPont Historical Society has assisted in reviewing the plan when appropriate content was discussed. For this plan update, the “DuPont Heritage Plan” was added into the appendices under section “C”.

1.4 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan is organized as eight chapters. These include:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** describes the purpose of the Plan, the planning context and area, the planning process, public involvement in Plan development, and the organization of this document.
- **Chapter 2: Existing Resources** defines the City's classification system for park land and summarizes the current and planned inventory and availability of parks, recreation facilities, and programs in DuPont.
- **Chapter 3: Park and Recreation Needs** presents key findings from the public involvement process and summarizes community needs for park land, recreation facilities, programs, and maintenance.
- **Chapter 4: Vision, Goals, and Objectives** describes the community's vision for parks, open space, and recreation services, along with the primary goals and objectives for this Plan.
- **Chapter 5: Park and Facility Improvements** describes strategies for enhancing the park system in DuPont, which includes new parks, existing and planned sites, recreation facilities, natural areas, and trails. The chapter includes specific recommendations for developing the proposed system.
- **Chapter 6: Park and Recreation Services** describes the City's approach in providing recreation services community-wide, including recommendations for administration and management, finance and budget, maintenance and operations, and recreation programs.
- **Chapter 7: Park & Trail Planning and Design**: includes desired planning and design standards throughout the City of DuPont's park and trails system.
- **Chapter 8: Implementation** introduces a six-year Capital Improvement Plan, along with cost estimates for maintenance and operations. Potential funding resources for capital projects, maintenance and operations are described.

CHAPTER 2: EXISTING RESOURCES

DuPont residents and visitors are served by a variety of parks that provide both active and passive recreation opportunities. This chapter identifies the City's park and recreation resources and describes the park classification system used to categorize and analyze specific park sites. It includes an overview of the inventory of City-owned park sites, along with an inventory of specific recreation facilities within the planning area.



2.1 PARK CLASSIFICATION

A strong park system is made up of different types of parks, recreation facilities, trails and open space areas, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience. Separately, a specific type of park may only serve one function, but collectively the entire system will meet the needs of a diverse community by providing a wide variety of opportunities for leisure. The point of classifying parks by their function is to identify what types of opportunities are being provided in DuPont and what needs are being met. For example, a small play area may serve children and families who live within walking distance of this site, while a larger sport field complex may draw people from throughout the city and from outside of the city. Both provide desired recreation opportunities, but they meet very different needs. By classifying parks by their function, a community can plan for and evaluate recreation needs more easily, providing a more efficient and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users.

In this plan, six distinct park classifications are recommended:

- **Neighborhood Parks/ Pocket Parks.** Neighborhood parks are designed primarily for unsupervised recreation and some are created as a requirement for the developer. These parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users who live within a ½- mile of the site. Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation opportunities for residents, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve neighborhood open space. Neighborhood parks often include amenities such as playgrounds, turf areas, picnic tables, pathways, and benches.
- **Community Parks.** Community parks provide active and passive recreation opportunities and provide public gathering places within the community. Community parks are used by all segments of the population and generally draw residents from a one to three-mile service area. Community parks often include facilities for organized sports, such as sports fields, pools, community centers, and other special facilities. Community parks may also incorporate passive recreation spaces or natural areas. Because of their large service area, community parks often require more support facilities, such as parking and restrooms, than neighborhood parks.

- **Special Use Areas.** Special use areas include stand-alone specialized facilities such as community centers, aquatic centers, sports complexes, or skate parks. Since special use areas vary widely in function, there are no size guidelines. However, these sites must be sufficiently large to accommodate the intended use, and they should include adequate support facilities such as parking and restrooms.



- **Natural and Open Space Areas.** These sites are City-owned properties preserved for a variety of reasons. Natural areas are preserved from development, and these sites are often managed for their natural resource value. Natural areas vary in size and may include wetlands, uplands, habitat areas, stream corridors, and other sensitive areas. The level of public access to these sites may vary, but natural areas often provide an opportunity for nature-based recreation via trails. Open space areas generally include sites that are not appropriate for park use. They add value to the community primarily as undeveloped green space. In DuPont, open space areas may also be publicly owned to preserve historical or archeological sites.

- **Linear Parks.** Linear parks are developed, landscaped areas that follow corridors such as abandoned railroad rights-of-way, streets, canals, power lines, or other linear, elongated features. This type of park usually includes trails, viewpoints, seating and landscaping.
- **Beautification Areas.** Beautification areas are landscaped areas around buildings, greens, entryways, and street islands, along with maintained strips abutting street rights-of-way and pathways. The landscaping in beautification areas varies widely, ranging from low-maintenance trees and mulch to high-maintenance flowerbeds and associated facilities. Facilities may include fountains, picnic tables, hanging baskets, sculpture/artwork, gardens, facade improvements, and entrance signage. Because of their limited recreational capacity, beautification areas do not constitute a recreation resource. In addition to City-owned beautification areas, many privately-owned parcels exist and are maintained by the Northwest Landing Residential Owners Association.

2.2 EXISTING PARKS

Map 1 identifies the location of all existing parks and trails in DuPont. The inventory of existing park resources in DuPont is presented in this section, including the following:

- Developed parks
- Open space and natural areas
- Beautification areas
- Other recreation land
- Historic Sites



A. DEVELOPED PARKS

A developed park is land that has upon it, a constructed facility such as: a playground, sports court, ballfield, structure or facility that is owned and maintained by the City or a privately owned entity.

Publicly Owned Developed Parks

The City of DuPont owns 72.3 acres of developed park land at 19 different sites. Table 2.1 lists City-owned parks by their classification, with acreage based on data developed and maintained by Gray & Osborne Consulting Engineers, Inc., under contract to the City of DuPont.

Privately-Owned Developed Parks

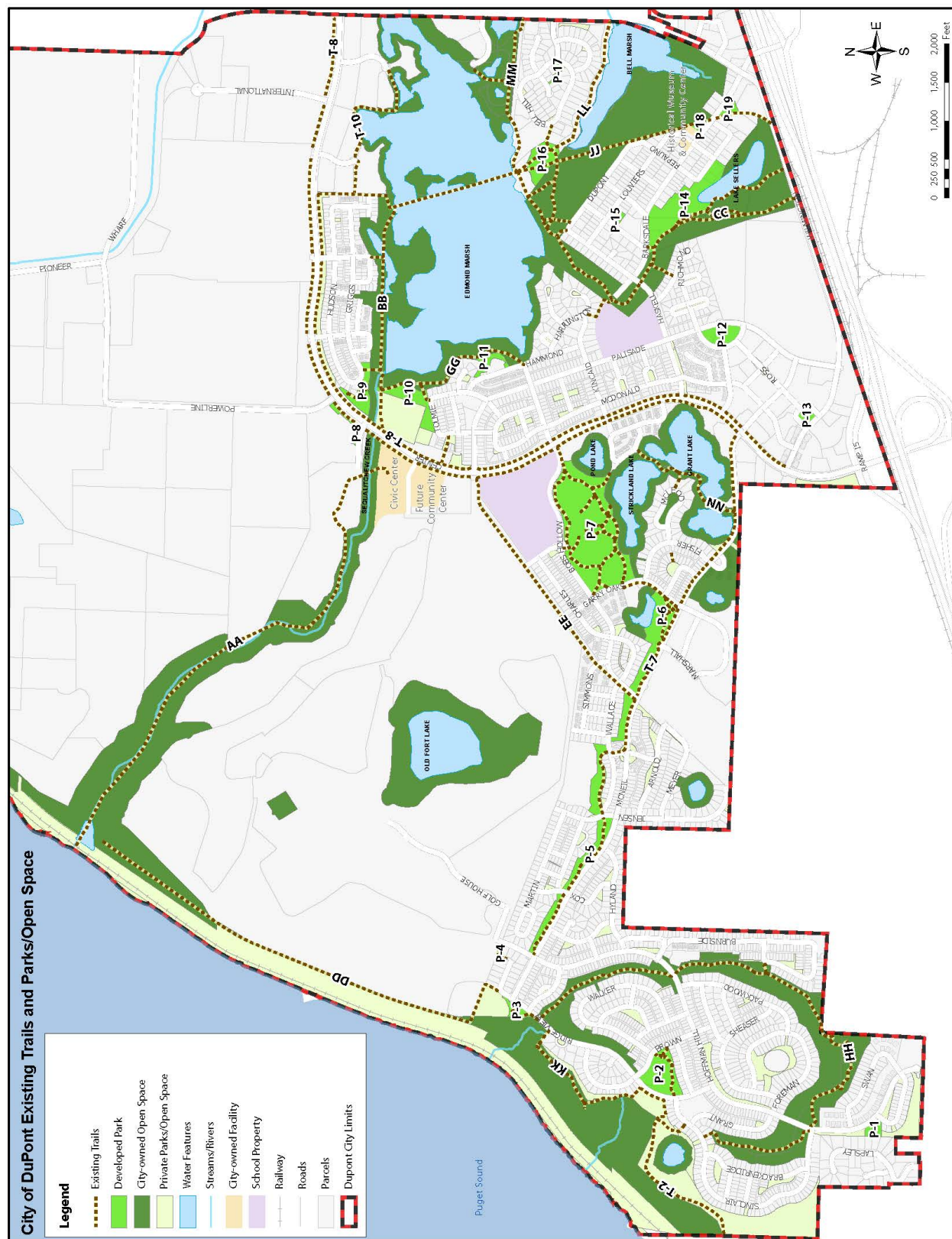
The number of privately-owned parks in DuPont is significant, as noted in Table 2.2, following section B. In total, private parks in DuPont occupy 152 separate sites, with an average acreage of 0.23 acres per park. In Northwest Landing, these privately owned sites are known as "neighborhood greens" and are scattered throughout the development. These green spaces are focal points in the community, providing close-to-home recreation opportunities for nearby neighbors. Most neighborhood greens are smaller than the minimum size for a neighborhood park and fall into a category often called mini parks or pocket parks.



Table 2.1
Developed, City-Owned Park Land by Classification

Existing Park Land	Total Park Land
Neighborhood Parks	19.4 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chief Leschi Park (4.7 acres) ■ Clocktower Park (2.3 acres) ■ Edmond Village Park (1.6 acres) ■ Ethel Lumsdon Park (0.6 acres) ■ Iafrati Park (0.6 acres) ■ Parkview Neighborhood Park (0.3 acres) ■ Bell Hill Neighborhood Park (0.4 acres) ■ Hoffman Hill Neighborhood Park (1.0 acres) ■ Jensen Park (3 Acres) ■ Creekside Neighborhood Park (0.5 acres) ■ Tolmie Park (3.2 acres) ■ Hammond Park (1.2 acres) 	
Community Parks	37 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DuPont PowderWorks Park (24 acres) ■ Sellers Park (9.7 acres) ■ Bell Hill Community Park (3.3 acres) 	
Special Use Areas	2 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Robinson Park (0.4 acres) ■ Ross Plaza Park (0.8 acres) ■ DuPont Community Garden (0.8 acres) 	
Linear Parks	13.9 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Garry Oaks Park (12.9 acres) ■ Pola Andre Park (1 Acres) 	
Total Developed Park Land	72.3 acres

MAP 1



B. OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL AREAS

DuPont's location on Puget Sound and its multitude of marshlands provides the City with a variety of open spaces and natural areas. Table 2.2 notes the acreage encompassed by these areas. Some of these sites may have the potential to provide recreational opportunities; however, environmental constraints limit the recreational value of many sites. The difference between a natural area and an open space is noted below:

- **Open Space.** Situated within developed areas, open space is undeveloped land that may or may not be landscaped or maintained. Parcels included in this category may be undevelopable due to size, shape, or slope considerations, but unlike natural areas, these sites have no significant natural resources or specific environmental value. Open space areas may be preserved to augment nearby sites or to preserve sites for future park development and use.
- **Natural Area** A natural area is defined in this Plan as land that is protected to preserve natural resources. Natural areas contain features such as wetlands and endangered species habitat, for example, or may serve as environmental buffers. Natural areas often include trail corridors.

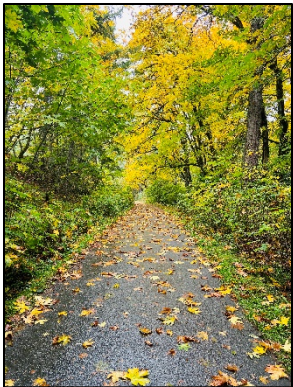


Table 2.2
Public Open Space and Natural Areas by Acreage

Existing Public & Private Open Space Within DuPont	
Classification	Acreage
Public Open Space	628.12
Private Open Space	138.13
Total	766.25

In addition to the City-owned acreage noted above, another significant natural area in DuPont is the Sequallitchew Creek corridor. The creek passes through the core of DuPont and portions of which are owned by the City and several private owners. Because of its resource value and cultural history, Sequallitchew Creek has significant potential recreation value. The creek corridor is part of the former DuPont Powder Works site. Formal agreements with landowners along the corridor have been secured by the city to allow DuPont's residents public access. The Sequallitchew Creek corridor serves as a major link between historic DuPont and Puget Sound.

C. BEAUTIFICATION AREAS

Because of their relatively high cost for maintenance and limited recreational value, beautification areas are considered separately from other types of classified park land. Table 2.3 summarizes beautification areas maintained by the City and private associations. Beautification areas owned by the City account for 7.3 acres of land contained in planting strips and eight roundabouts. Areas owned by private entities account for

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4.1 acres of land, primarily located in four large planting strips surrounding the Edmond Village development.

D. OTHER RECREATION AREAS

Several additional sites, located just beyond the DuPont planning area, are worth noting here. Owned by both public and private entities, these recreation areas currently serve or potentially could serve City residents.

Other parks and recreation areas are located throughout Pierce County and the region. The Pierce County Parks Department maintains over 5,224 acres of park land and trails at over 2,780 regional park sites, including two recreation centers, boat launch sites, trail corridors, two golf courses, and a large variety of passive and active facilities. The City of Lakewood maintains several city parks, including the 340-acre Fort Steilacoom Park, north of DuPont. This park draws users from throughout the region with soccer, baseball, and softball fields, a playground, picnic area, lakeside trail, and green space. The Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, immediately west of DuPont with some of its property backing up against DuPont residences, is a 2,925 acre natural area providing significant environmental education opportunities. Hiking, fishing and slow boating are allowed in season, and educational programs are conducted on-site throughout the year. Additionally, Mount Rainier National Park is located at the eastern edge of Pierce County, allowing year-round hiking and camping.



2.3 RECREATION FACILITIES

Existing recreation facilities in DuPont are managed and maintained by a number of different providers, including the City of DuPont, the Steilacoom Historical School District, JBLM, and several privately owned businesses. This section discusses the availability of public and private sport facilities and trails within the community

A. PUBLIC SPORTS FACILITIES

Table 2.4 below section 2.3B presents a complete inventory of public sports facilities in DuPont. These facilities are either owned by the Steilacoom Historical School District and are located on school grounds or owned and maintained by the City of DuPont and reside within a developed park area. In most cases, these facilities are first scheduled for school use, or City use and then are available for general public use (including team sports).

B. OTHER SPORTS FACILITIES

JBLM and several other private, for-profit facilities offer additional opportunities for recreation and sports in DuPont. However, the availability of these facilities is limited, either due to their for-profit nature or, as is the case with JBLM, user restrictions. While some facilities owned by JBLM are open to the public (such as Eagles Pride golf course), others are open to military personnel and family members only. DuPont is also home to The Home Course, a WSGA Golf Facility on the northwest side of DuPont surrounding Old Fort Lake; Ascend Gymnastics, an indoor gymnasium; and Anytime

Fitness which offers an indoor workout center through membership.

Table 2.4 also lists the public and privately-owned or otherwise restricted recreational facilities within DuPont. The 2019 Community Center Feasibility study as well as 2022-2023 Recreation Survey both reflected the very strong community desire for additional sports facilities such as multi-use sports fields. Also the desire for covered or even indoor recreational spaces during times of inclement weather or effects of climate. This also included an indoor Farmers Market space which also ranked high in the survey.

Table 2.4: Existing Public Sports Facilities Steilacoom Historical School District Facilities Located in DuPont		
Type	Number	Location
Basketball Courts (1/2 courts)	2	Chloe Clark Elementary
Multi-use field	1	Chloe Clark Elementary
Gymnasium	1	Chloe Clark Elementary
Basketball Court	1	Pioneer Middle School
Gymnasium	1	Pioneer Middle School
Track	1	Pioneer Middle School
Football field	1	Pioneer Middle School
Baseball field	1	Pioneer Middle School
Softball Field	1	Pioneer Middle School
City of DuPont Facilities		
Softball field	1	PowderWorks Park
Multi -use field	1	PowderWorks Park
Basketball Court	1	PowderWorks Park
Basketball ½ Court	1	Chief Leschi Park
Basketball ½ Court	1	Edmond Village Park
Multi-use field	1	Chief Leschi Park
Multi-use field	1	Clocktower Park
Other Public-Access Sports Facilities Within DuPont		
Owner	Facility Name	Comments
JBLM	Eagles Pride Golf Course	Open to the public, not within City of DuPont limits
WSGA/ PNGA	The Home Course	Open to the public
Ascend Gymnastics	Ascend Gymnastics	Open to the Public (classes)
Private Ownership	Anytime Fitness	Membership/Open to the Public

C. TRAILS



DuPont has developed an expansive system of trails connecting many parts of the city. The system is made up of both paved and unpaved trails, as well as several miles of designated bike lanes. In addition to these trails, the design of Center Drive includes trail-like meandering paths instead of sidewalks at the curb. These paths serve both transportation and recreational purposes. Table 2.5 summarizes existing trails in DuPont by type. Existing trail routes are also included on Map 1.

Table 2.5
Existing Trails by Type

Trail Type (length in miles)	Total Trail Mileage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grassy or Gravel Trails (5.0 miles)Asphalt or Concrete Trails (4.1 miles)Designated Bike Lanes (3.5 miles)	12.6 Miles

2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

DuPont is surrounded by natural resources that are environmentally, commercially, and historically important. In addition to publicly accessible resources such as the Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, DuPont contains a significant stream corridor along Sequatchew Creek, which flows through the city to Puget Sound. This creek has both environmental and historic significance as a connection to Puget Sound. The land surrounding the creek is currently owned by several parties, including the city of DuPont.

More than 400 acres of public natural areas are preserved within the City limits. This includes buffer zones for several lakes, as well as extensive marsh lands north of the Historic Village and Bell Hill areas. These areas are important resources for protecting wildlife habitat, managing stormwater, and creating a natural setting for the community.

Other natural resources support the economic vitality of the city. A productive aggregate quarry, operated by Glacier Northwest, is located in northern DuPont. The company has plans to expand this operation when the current parcel is exhausted. Although the aggregate site is currently being mined, in the long-term future this area is planned for residential and other uses. Future recreation opportunities should be considered in this area in anticipation of future reclamation and redevelopment.



2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The City of DuPont operates a small historical museum in the Historic Village. The museum contains information and artifacts of the Native American tribes of the area, the history of the DuPont Powder Works, and memorabilia from the former DuPont School (now demolished).

The Historic Village area of DuPont is also a significant resource as an intact company town of the early 20th century. Other cultural resources include archeologically significant sites related to the early settlement of the area. The original and second Fort Nisqually locations were both located in DuPont near the site of traditional Nisqually tribal encampments at the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek. The Fort was a commercial outpost of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company and the first European settlement in Washington State. Remnants of the fort existed on the second site until 1936 when it was moved to Point Defiance Park in Tacoma.

The City of DuPont and the former DuPont Powder Works site rest upon land that has a diverse and multi-layered history- history worthy of interpretation by cultural and historical specialists, as well as presentation in a variety of community forums. Interpretive history can be featured throughout the City's park system by including interpretive signage along trails and sites, incorporating historic structures and landscapes into trail systems or park inventories, and providing recreational programs that educate the public about a community's past. The DuPont Historical Society's "DuPont Heritage Plan" breaks down the desired future development plans of many of these historical and cultural sites throughout DuPont. This plan highlights that preservation, and access to land education of the City's historical sites is a priority.



2.6 RECREATION PROGRAMMING

The City of DuPont offers a variety of recreation programs. The City employs a 1.0 Full Time Manager and a 1.0 Full Time Recreation Assistant to manage the many recreation opportunities in DuPont.

A. PROGRAMMING IN DUPONT

City-Provided Programs

The City of DuPont both sponsors and coordinates a number of recreation programs for its residents. Special events, which constitute the majority of the City's program offerings, include holiday festivals, walks, concerts, a Farmers Market, and more. The City also arranges a myriad of youth sports opportunities, including soccer summer camp, summer and fall baseball, winter basketball, fall and spring soccer offered by independent organizations. The City hosts very popular series including Concerts in the Park, Movies in the Park, Teen Night Out, Senior

Movie Day and much more. The weekly summer Farmers market continues to rank among our most popular programs and draws visitors from outside of town.

Programming Provided by Others

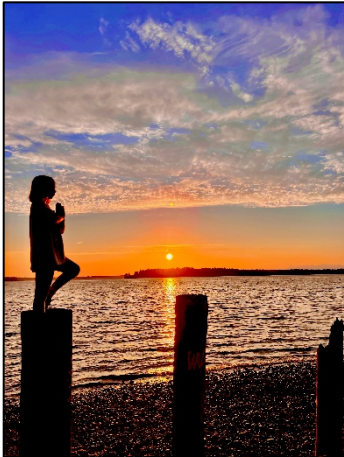
Other providers also play an important part in meeting community recreation needs. For example, the Northwest Landing Residential Owners Association (ROA) offers a number of special events for City residents, including a Daddy-Daughter Valentine's Day Dance, Wine & Cheese events, Community Bingo and other special events. These events are hosted on a much smaller, private scale. The DuPont Library hosts story times and book clubs; the Forever Young Seniors holds weekly coffee meetings; and other organizations, such as the Lions Club, and the MOMS Club, provide recreation outlets for area residents as well.

B. PROGRAMMING IN NEIGHBORING CITIES

DuPont residents also benefit from recreational resources offered by neighboring cities, such as Lakewood, and Lacey. These communities have parks and recreation departments that offer a more diverse variety of age- and content-specific programming. For example, the parks and recreation department in Lakewood hosts camps, adult and youth sports, trips, tours, classes, and an extensive summer concert series. The City of DuPont has currently helped bridge the gap with recreational needs but does rely on neighboring communities to help fill the void. Having said this, we have several participants in our programs who live in neighboring cities.

C. PROGRAMMING AT JBLM

JBLM military base, located adjacent to DuPont, offers recreation programs through their Community Recreation Division. Programs include arts and crafts, swimming, computer courses, sports, singles dating groups, outdoor recreation outings, and more. Additionally, there is a Youth Center that offers a variety of programs for young children and teens, including team sports, outdoor activities, arts and academic assistance. Recreation programs at JBLM are offered to family members of military personnel, civilian employees working at JBLM, and retired military personnel. The majority of DuPont residents do not have access to these programs.



CHAPTER 3: PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS

As DuPont grows in population and the existing residents age, new residents continue to move in or out. The needs of parks and recreation continue to evolve. To stay current with existing trends, DuPont Parks & Recreation reaches out for community input which is done through public involvement activities from surveys to open houses. This section reviews this process, the findings, and what these findings tell us on how to update the existing Park Master Plan to accommodate for future population growth, which is estimated to be an additional 5000 residents in 2044 (An increase of 50% of the existing population) .

3.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS

Public involvement during the planning process was critical in determining recreation needs in DuPont. An online city-wide cultural resources and recreation questionnaire was offered in 2021. A community open house on June 14, 2023 was followed with community engagement by having City booths at events such as the DuPont Farmers Market to provide information as well as answer questions and receive feedback. Participants offered significant input regarding their recreation preferences, participation, and vision for the community. Specific improvements desired by residents were noted, and several key themes emerged.

COMMUNITY CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY & RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRES

Throughout the spring and summer of 2019, the City of DuPont hired Thomas Architecture Studios to conduct a feasibility study for a planned new Community Center to help meet the growing active and indoor recreational needs of the community. Section 1.3 lists the multiple community input activities that were put on during this time.

Two online questionnaires were designed to elicit information about recreation interests, behavior, and attitudes. The first survey, which focused on cultural recreational services, events, and historic sites was available online for DuPont residents throughout August 2021. A second survey which was manufactured to gain community input for this document, focusing on the community's recreational opportunities and desires was conducted in DuPont between January and April 2023. This community-wide questionnaire was available to all households in DuPont in an online format. Paper questionnaires were also distributed at Patriots Landing.

Key findings from the Feasibility Study and these two surveys are detailed below.

A. 2019 COMMUNITY CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

The Community Center Feasibility Study collected community input on needs and desires at many events throughout 2019 for a future Community Center within DuPont. This input was scientifically gathered at these outreach events with results helping to prioritize these needs and desires and propose different options that each have a set of financial obligations from construction to predicted annual maintenance and annual staff wages.

Of the feedback received, the top types of recreational programs supported at these outreach events were:

- Farmers Market Space (Indoor). In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, DuPont Parks & Recreation created the DuPont Farmers Market in 2021 as these programs were allowed by state emergency regulations and deemed “essential”.
- Indoor Recreational Space. This goes all across the board when it comes to either multi-use event/ rental space, a multi-use gym, playground, or any form of indoor sport recreation such as basketball, racquetball sports, volleyball, etc., especially during times of inclement weather.
- Aquatics Center. Multiple options were suggested from 2-6 lane lap pools, a lazy river, a hot tub, and swimming lesson opportunities. A spray park fluctuated at a top requirement and a bottom requirement at different outreach events, most likely because participants considered these an outdoor activity that could be placed outside of a community center.
- Teen/ Youth Center. This is a social gathering area for youth ages 12-18 that provides a safe and fun environment offering video and board games, and other activities.
 - Similar responses were received for the senior citizen population as well, but not as strongly as for youth.
- Commercial Kitchen Space. A space where cooking classes can be held, or an accessory space for special events to prepare fresh food. This item wavered in the middle, but was favored across the board.

There were dozens of different types of responses and options considered regarding community feedback for a new community center. Of these options, there were a few that ended up on the bottom of consideration:

- Skateboard Park. This item ended up as a higher priority at outreach events during programs directed more for younger audiences such as the annual Easter Egg Hunt. For larger community events such as July 4 and National Night Out, this was at the very bottom tier. Much like the spray park, this was also a consideration that may not be best within the actual community center, but outside or nearby.
- A tech lab came at the bottom several times. This would be a space that could offer courses in coding, programming and robotics.
- Arts & Crafting space came in either in the middle or lower tier of preferences as compared to media, gaming, or hands-on/ visual opportunities.

Several options were presented for a new Community Center and of those options, two were preferred with one having an aquatics center. The more affordable option would cost roughly \$29 million to construct (at 2019 levels).

B. 2021 CULTURAL SURVEY- UPDATE WITH APPENDICES MENTION

The Cultural Survey was held in August of 2021 and asked questions regarding demographics and the preferences of cultural offerings within DuPont:

- Of the residents who responded, a little under half have lived in DuPont 10 years or longer with 65% of the respondents stating they intend to live in DuPont indefinitely.
- When asked what kinds of arts and cultural programs respondents would like to see within DuPont, nearly 75% enjoy live concerts such as our Concert in the Park series. 65% would like to see more ethnic/cultural festivals and 64% would like to see more outdoor performances and events on downtown streets, parks and other public places.
- When asked about the top two goals for DuPont's arts and culture, the top responses were for the creation of trail routes around historic sites and arts education for every child.
- When asked to list the top three most important things the City of DuPont should focus on to meet resident's arts and cultural needs, the top three responses were providing more arts events in the community such as Concerts in the Parks and neighborhood celebrations. Providing more citywide festivals and events came in close second and supporting arts and cultural programs for children and youth in close third.
- When asked about their level of engagement in the local arts, cultural and heritage community, 63% of respondents stated that they enjoy arts, culture and heritage events and activities. 28% stated they have some level of involvement through working or volunteering in the creative sector or act as a board member for an organization.
- When asked on the level of interest on experiencing arts, cultural and heritage offerings at certain locations respondents were nearly equal with the top choices which were: the Farmers Market; parks, trails and waterways; and downtown either at indoor or outdoor venues.
- Over 60% of respondents are aware of most of the historical sites within DuPont with over 70% aware of both Fort Nisqually sites. The only historic site lower than 60% is the Methodist Mission Site, which was 49%.

C. 2023 MASTER PLAN SURVEY

The questionnaire instrument was designed to obtain a variety of information, including the demographic characteristics of respondents, and their thoughts on City of DuPont Parks & Recreation through events and programs offered to the overall perception on park and open space. There were also questions on priorities and desires as well as questions on the level of importance of Parks & Recreation. One question that was asked which could tug at just about anyone's heartstrings was a question on favorite DuPont parks memory. This section will summarize the responses of 276 survey takers with the data numbers and graphs found in Appendix A. This survey was open to anyone who uses DuPont Parks or attends City of DuPont Parks and Recreation events and programs. Some of the 18 questions were skipped by some, but the data collected is summarized here.

The first four questions are demographics-based with the first question asking about DuPont residency and the following question about residency duration.

- Nearly 93% of the respondents that took the survey were DuPont residents with just over 7% being non-residents.
 - 90% have lived in DuPont for longer than a year with
 - 40% living in DuPont longer than 10 years.
 - Largest demographic lived in DuPont 1-5 years which was just over 1/3

of the total responses at 36%.

A write-in question asked about backgrounds such as military service, whether they are retired, work from home, a stay-at-home parent, are employed in a workplace or self-employed, etc. is for question three.

- 27% are either active duty or retired military or have a family member who is.
- 40% are employed in the workforce either through full or part-time work, work from home, or are self-employed/ business owners.
- 11% are stay-at-home parents with many later stating they frequently use DuPont parks with their children.

Question four asked about age groups that live within the household.

- 57% have someone who is 30-55 years old living in the home.
- 40% have someone who is 55 or older.
- Children and youth under 18 years of age can be found in 41% of these homes.



Park use and which have been visited in the past year is question five. The survey takers were asked to select all that apply.

- Clocktower Park was just under 90%. This is likely due to most large City-sponsored events occurring there such as the annual Fourth of July Celebration, Hudson Bay Heritage Days, the Farmers Markets and Concerts in the Park and many more.
- The following two are DuPont's largest parks: PowderWorks Park at nearly 82% and Chief Leschi Park which resides on Hoffman Hill at just over 49%.

Question six lists nine recreational opportunities and for respondents to rate them from most to least important to have close to home.

- Top responses are walking trails followed by open spaces and play fields.
- Sports courts and indoor recreational areas are neck-and-neck in the middle.
- Lowest level of importance is a splash/ spray park followed closely by picnic areas.

Family participation in DuPont Parks & Recreation activities or events within 2022 is the focus of question 7. Just over 82% stated that they have participated in an event. Of those that have, they were then asked to write in what types of events and programming they participated in:

- 70% participated in some form of event put on by the City or DuPont Museum DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

such as: the annual Cherry Blossom Tea to Hudson Bay Days, the annual Tree Lighting, and the Fourth of July Celebration.

- Includes 40% that attended the Farmers Market or Concert in the Park that immediately follows some markets.
- Those who attended Youth Sports (12%) is pretty even with the amount that attended all other activities and programs such as Arts/ Theater programming, Summer Camps and “Pop-up Parks”*.

*During 2022, Pop-up Parks were popular due to Parks and Recreation receiving the Washington Recreation & Park Association (WRPA) Summer Experiences & Enrichment for Kids (SEEK) grant. This grant allowed Parks & Recreation to provide an activity to be held at most parks within walking distance of all DuPont homes throughout the summer season. Also during that year, the Valor Dance Program started at the DuPont Community Center.

Question eight asked if there is a need for more indoor recreation facilities in DuPont. Just over 76% responded yes and then were asked a write-in follow-up question on why they feel there is a need. Of those responses:

- 23% would like an indoor recreation center or playground and 5% mentioned children’s safety
 - 14% had a direct mention of weather-related phenomena from rain and cold during several months of the year, to a new issue Washington is facing: summer heat and wildfire smoke. Most of these comments were related to those above.
- The need for more public indoor space for gatherings, and classes- which comes at a premium in DuPont- was highlighted with 69% of the responses stating the need and lack of these types of spaces within DuPont.
- The desire for an indoor pool came up in 17% of the responses.

Respondents got to rate eight types of recreational activities and their level of enjoyment from highest to lowest on question nine.

- The top are walking/ jogging, followed by enjoying nature (bird watching, nature trails, etc.).
- Third was outdoor family events such as picnicking and playing at the park. This was followed closely by water-related activities such as boating, swimming and fishing.
- The lowest-rated activity is group sports.

Question ten asks how important parks, recreation services and open space are to DuPont’s quality of life. Nearly 93% stated that they are all very important. When asked why:

- 1/3 of the respondents stated that they either feel they build a sense of community or that they are part of DuPont's identity- several even stating that they are the reason they have either chosen to move to or stay in DuPont.
- 41% of responses mentioned either physical or mental health from getting fresh air, being active or keeping in shape, to improving quality of life and mental well-being.

Question eleven asks if you seldom or do not use the parks in DuPont, what are the reasons?

- Over half (52%) stated it is due to lack of facilities.
- Nearly 27% stated they have no interest or time.
- Nearly 18% don't know what is available which shows that there may need to be an improvement on providing residents and visitors methods that showcase what types of amenities DuPont has to offer.

What should be given priority if funds are available? That was the question asked for number twelve. There were nine choices and the respondents had to rate them from highest to lowest level of priority.

- A community center/ indoor space was the top, followed by parks and trails which shared a near identical score.
- A swimming pool was third.
- Nearly tied for the bottom were additional sports fields and a skate park or facility.

Cultural programming and what households would like the City of DuPont to offer was the question asked in number thirteen.

- Concerts in the Park was the top at just over 38%.
- Community art festivals and special events were second at just over 27%.
- There was an opportunity to write in an "other" category:
 - 28% were regarding the arts either in visual or performing arts programs, or art festivals.
 - Nearly 60% were in regard to some form of special event or community gathering
 - 21% focused on either cultural/ ethnic or historical aspects.

Facilities and what types are needed most in DuPont was asked in question fourteen.

- A swimming pool came up top with 53%
- An indoor sports/ recreation facility was second at 42%.
- Lowest was basketball courts at 15%.

- A write-in other types with responses being nearly similar to the original question; however:
 - 30% of the responses mentioned the improvement of spaces that already exist whether it be expanding or improving floor space for dance or karate to improving sport fields and courts, updating and maintaining what we have. Field and court lighting was also brought up in several responses.

Is there a favorite memory that you have regarding DuPont Parks & Recreation? This was asked in question fifteen with a written answer.

- 85% regard some aspect of community whether it be attending a Parks & Recreation event or program, sports programming, or spending time with family and friends either at a park or at a picnic area or shelter.

Question 16 asked what is missing in DuPont Parks & Recreation. Written responses summarized a few key areas:

- 88% were in regard to facilities or amenities.
 - Just over a quarter of the responses referred to a lack of facilities mainly in regards to bathrooms which aren't available at most parks, but also mentioned playgrounds (especially swings) and covered picnic areas.
 - 14% of responses felt that there needs to be more investment in what is already here and that it needs to be upgraded, maintained, and improved landscaping.
- Other common responses were the desire for a pool or spray park (16%), and more sport fields or courts including some that are lit (8%).
- 12% felt there's a need for more organized activities and events along with age-specific activities and events.

The final question asked if the respondent would support a tax measure for parks, trails, recreational facilities, programming and open spaces. 86% stated approval for such a measure.

D. COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE- PARK MASTER PLAN

A Community Open House was held on June 14, 2023 from 6:00-8:00 PM to highlight the findings from the 2021 Cultural Survey and the 2023 Recreation Survey. Poster boards with graphical data were presented, and an ice cream bar was available for those who attended. Parks & Recreation staff were also available to answer questions and listen to feedback from those who participated. These boards were also presented at several Farmers Markets throughout the 2023 season to reach out to a broader audience with staff available to answer questions and take comments.

E. SUMMARY

Much can be learned from community engagement and involvement. Service gap areas could be found, and amenity desires can be better prioritized. What's difficult is determining the difference between what a true demand is, and what may be a temporary fad: a desire that may only last for a few years and might not be utilized years ahead from now, or may also not be financially reasonable. Engaging at different time periods with a similar theme can help pinpoint these cases.

The other question is *who* is being engaged? Is it an adult, or someone in their youth? Each may have different sets of priorities. Parks & Recreation is unique in that it covers the needs of *everyone* in the populace. The Community Center feasibility study was unique in that it opened up opportunities for children and youth to have a voice in the decision-making process as well. It is a difficult balance, and determining a specific desire that can be enjoyed for years to come is more sustainable than placing something that will only be used for a short time period due to a current demand.

3.2 PARK LAND NEEDS

Community needs for park land were determined in the Needs Assessment completed with development of the first park plan by evaluating the level of service provided by parks within the City. Level of service (LOS) is a measure of the amount of park land or facilities needed to serve City residents at a desired level. In other words, it indicates the amount of parks and facilities needed to provide the recreation experiences that DuPont residents want. LOS may be expressed quantitatively as a ratio of acres or facilities per population or geographically as a measure of a specific service area as defined by the distance users would have to travel.

A. COMPARISON TO OTHERS

One method of determining if City park resources are adequate is to compare DuPont's service levels (LOS) to similar-sized communities within the region. In particular, DuPont's overall service ratio was comparable to those of other similar-sized communities in the region and is a good indicator of how DuPont fares in providing recreation opportunities to the public. This utilized the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Park Metrics Database to compare with other similarly-sized Parks & Recreation departments throughout the region. This required staff data entry into the system which utilizes analytical tools to compare. Reference to the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plans of these compared-to municipalities also helped with determining DuPont's levels of service and where it stands compared to other similarly-sized municipalities.

Table 3.1 compares DuPont's existing service ratios to those of Steilacoom, Fife, Orting and Sumner (all data from 2022 for comparability.) The data illustrates a number of things about the existing park system in DuPont. The City is served by a relatively large amount of total park land for its population. However, these parks are predominately natural areas and open spaces. The acreage in this table does not include the multiple pocket parks and green spaces maintained by Northwest Landing. The developed park ratio in DuPont is 7.23 acres per thousand residents. This was slightly higher than Fife and Steilacoom, which provided between 5 DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

¼ and 5½ acres of developed park land per 1,000 residents, but was slightly lower than Orting which had a ratio of 6.55 acres per 1,000.

	DuPont	Fife	Orting	Sumner	Steilacoom
2022 Population¹	10,180	11,130	9,055	10,800	6,790
Total developed park acres	72.3	59.38	59.3	28.3	37.15
Acres/ 1000	7.23	5.94	5.93	2.62	5.47
Total Acres of Open Space	766.25	87.68	113.5	155	150.14
Acres/ 1000	35.54	7.88	12.53	14.35	22.11
Total Park/ Open Space per 1000 residents:	41.62	13.21	19.08	16.97	27.58

¹**2022 Population Estimates based upon the 2022 Population Trends analysis conducted by the State of Washington, Office of Financial Management- Forecasting Division.**

The data in the table reflect the existing park system in DuPont in 2022, without several soon-to-be-added sites at that time, though there are plans to develop the Old Fort Lake subarea in the near-future, DuPont's largest undeveloped land area of over 300 acres. In 2022 DuPont had a developed park system that provides just over 7 acres per 1,000 residents. Nevertheless, DuPont's park system is being planned in anticipation of significant population growth in this subarea. When the community is built out as planned, it is anticipated these ratios will be more in line with other communities that value parks and recreation.

Quantity of park land is not the only measure of the quality of a park system. For example, Fife had slightly less park land for each resident but provided many more recreation opportunities in each of the developed parks in the city. Amenities such as basketball courts, baseball fields, and picnic shelters, spread throughout the park system, provide a highly valued experience to the park user. DuPont's parks offered much fewer amenities and facilities, even though the quantity of park land was higher.

B. SERVICE INDICATORS

DuPont is a distinctive community because of its unified design and development. Northwest Landing, which covers a large portion of the City, is designed around the concept of providing easily accessible open space, walkability, and small private parks to all residents. These small parks create a sense of openness and make the community very attractive. However, they do not satisfy the full range of recreation needs in DuPont. Based on public input received through the Park Commission, a 2023 Community Recreation Questionnaire and 2021 Cultural Survey, and the 2019 Community Center Feasibility Study, five indicators for the

DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan



provision of basic park service have been identified for DuPont:

- **Public Park Access.** Every resident should have convenient access to some type of public, well-developed park. ADA accessibility should be planned and considered for future development and updates of current parks.
- **Playgrounds.** Playgrounds should be located within convenient walking distance of every resident. This walking distance should be manageable even for young children. Planning and development of covered active recreational areas whether it be an indoor facility or a canopy should be considered to allow for active recreation during times of inclement weather.
- **Access to Active Recreation.** According to residents, more active recreation opportunities are needed in DuPont. Close-to-home, accessible facilities that support active recreation are desired.
- **Trail Access.** Trail-related recreation has been growing locally, regionally, and nationally. DuPont's current trail system is used frequently. Providing trail access and community linkages should be a community priority. Restrooms & amenities to include covered picnic shelters, benches, water fountains and Doggi-Pot receptacles should be planned and considered at all major trailheads and/ or junctures.
- **Access to Natural Areas.** Natural areas throughout the community provide a "Pacific Northwest" character for DuPont. Residents desire opportunities for passive recreation in natural areas, such as: walking, wildlife watching, and enjoying the outdoors and scenic views.
- These indicators summarize the community's values about recreation and leisure, as well as aspirations about desired service level.

C. GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

A geographic analysis was conducted for each of the five indicators noted above, using a four- step process:

- **Step I - Identify Barriers.** The first step in assessing the need for basic park services in DuPont included identifying the applicable barriers that prevent users from accessing parks. Barriers within DuPont include major roadways, topography, and a lack of connectivity and ADA amenities.
 - **Step 2- Identify Travel Mode.** Park accessibility depends largely upon the type of transportation used to travel to parks. In DuPont, the underlying park concept is that all residents should be able to walk or bike to obtain basic recreational amenities. Automobile parking should be addressed as well in applicable parks.
 - **Step 3- Identify Service Area.** The distance people are willing to travel to a park is dependent on
- DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan



the appeal of its amenities and, as mentioned above, the mode of travel. People are willing to travel further for unique or large-scale amenities. According to local preferences, the service area reach (how far people are willing to travel) for various amenities was calculated (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2
Service Area Reach

Amenity	Service Area Reach (miles)
Public Park Access	0.5
Playground	0.25
Access to Active Recreation	0.50
Trail Access	0.25
Access to Natural Area	0.50

- **Step 4 - Determine Service Area Type.** Service areas for park land can be determined by considering the distance people must travel to get to a park (how far away they live) and the routes residents must use to get to a park. While much of DuPont is well- connected by a network of streets, bike lanes, and trails, several of the villages are isolated from the central part of the city and each other by natural areas. In these cases, nearby parks may be more accessible by trails than by streets, which must be routed around the natural area. Considering the network routes used by residents is especially important in making sure that parks are accessible by foot.
- The results of this four-step analysis were mapped to show gaps and overlaps in recreation service. In this manner, underserved areas were identified.



D. PARK LAND STANDARDS AND NEEDS

In order to meet community needs in underserved areas, this Plan proposes the following specific acreage standards for park land to support the projected population at build-out. The 2020 Census population was 10,180 residents. The City of DuPont is being required by the State of Washington to plan for an extra 5,184 by 2044 (15,364 residents.) Below are levels of service standards within DuPont following National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards for municipalities of a population under 20,000. These lands also include properties owned and maintained by Steilacoom Historical School District and the Northwest Landing Resident Owners Association (ROA):

- DuPont should provide 12.6 acres of developed parks per 1,000 residents.
- The City should provide 33.8 acres of natural area per 1,000 residents at build-out.

Standards for specific park types within the developed park category are not proposed at this time. Additional park guidelines and needs include the following:

- Playgrounds/open space should be provided within ½ mile of residences in DuPont, meaning that additional playgrounds should be added to the park system.
- Looped routes are needed to make the trail system more usable for residents.

3.3 RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

As the community grows and matures, so does its needs for outdoor recreation amenities and facilities. Recreation facilities range in scale, depending on the number of people and the area served, from regional-scale to community and local facilities for different types of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, including:

- Sports fields
- Other outdoor sports facilities, such as paved courts
- Outdoor amenities
- Aquatic facilities
- Indoor recreation space/ meeting space for up to 200



Community needs for recreation facilities are summarized below.

A. SPORTS FIELD AND FACILITY NEEDS

- At minimum, maintain the current level of service for ball fields and soccer fields. DuPont currently provides 1 softball/baseball field per 1,833 residents and 1 soccer field per 2,493 residents. (Add school-owned fields to this equation) To maintain a minimum level of service, the City should consider adding two additional baseball fields and 1 soccer field.
- Continue efforts to obtain use of and rehabilitate the former DuPont School fields from JBLM, as well as the former city landfill.
- Evaluate the feasibility of artificial turf and continue to seek opportunities for new fields, especially in the northeast portion of the City.
- Incorporate informal field areas into new parks to provide usable play space.
- Provide a paved basketball court at the west end of DuPont, in the Hoffman Hill area (a half-court exists in Chief Leschi Park).

- Work with residents to identify small-scale sports facilities that can be incorporated into existing parks.

B. NEEDS FOR OTHER INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AMENITIES

- Provide shelters so that every resident has a covered park area within about ½ mile of their home. Provide at least two covered playgrounds in DuPont: one toward the west side of the City and another toward the east.
- Provide viewpoints and overlooks along the trail system, with the highest priority viewpoints along Puget Sound, and overlooks of historic sites another high priority.
- Maximize interpretation of historic and cultural resources throughout the park system. The DuPont Historical Society has placed numerous educational signage throughout the City within the past couple of years, with plans to add more in conjunction with their Heritage Plan.
- Prioritize the need for at least one spray pad or water-play facility in a central location in the community.
- Consider developing a more functional community center (by building or converting an existing building) to meet indoor recreation needs in the next 5 to 7 years.
- In the long term, evaluate the need for an aquatics center, once the City has grown and the park system has matured.
- Careful stewardship, prioritization, and planned use of limited available city land should be a consideration in all parks planning in the long term.



3.4 RECREATION PROGRAMMING

As noted in Chapter 2, a variety of recreation opportunities are provided in the DuPont area by DuPont, Lakewood, Steilacoom, JBLM, the Northwest Landing Residential Owners Association, other clubs, private organizations, and for-profit businesses. However, user restrictions, travel distances, and fees prohibit some DuPont residents from taking advantage of these programs.

As the City of DuPont continues to grow, the community's demand for recreation services

will increase. Residents will find it increasingly inconvenient to travel out of the city to participate in sports programs, recreation classes, leisure activities, and special events. In the public involvement activities explained above, residents indicated that they wanted close-to-home, convenient, and accessible recreation experiences- particularly opportunities for active recreation. This desire has implications for facility development and recreation programming. An expansion in active recreation programming can provide a number of benefits to City residents of all ages, including increased health and wellness, lifelong human development, and improvements in quality of life. In addition, activities such as concerts in parks also contribute to community sociability, and art festivals and other special events will help reinforce community identity.

As the City of DuPont grows and changes, the provision of recreation opportunities should grow and change as well.

3.5 MAINTENANCE

The City of DuPont's Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of public parks within the city. The City currently shares the cost of maintaining beautification areas along the sides of Center Drive and other streets with third-party landscaping companies through a bidding process and the Residential Owners Association.

Maintenance needs will continue to increase as the City's park system grows. In addition to regular maintenance, a budget for long-term preventative maintenance is needed to care for City parks and facilities. Also, maintaining certain park types will be more expensive than the average cost per developed acre suggests. For example, DuPont PowderWorks Park opened in 2008, which incorporated more amenities than any other park in DuPont up to that point. It includes sports fields that require a higher level of maintenance than other turf areas.

Additional maintenance expenses for future parks or recreational facilities will have an immediate impact on the City's maintenance budget for the coming years. It will be important for the City to invest in the ongoing **cost of parks maintenance if the City desires to achieve and maintain** a high standard of service for its parks and greenways

CHAPTER 4: VISION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

DuPont's values and the community's aspirations for the future are guiding forces for the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan. This chapter focuses on the vision, goals, and objectives that illustrate the preferred future for DuPont's parks and open spaces and provide a foundation for all services and programs. These elements also introduce a planning framework for the recommendations, strategies, and actions that appear later in this Plan.

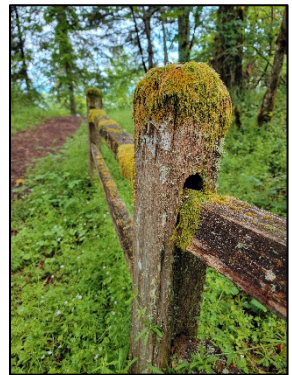
4.1 Mission Statement

The mission of the DuPont Parks & Recreation department is to build a healthy community through people, programs and partnerships while creating lasting memories for generations to come.

4.2 STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

Goals and objectives are statements describing how the City will achieve its vision for parks and recreation. Goals define the broad outcomes to be produced by implementing the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan. Objectives set forth clear directions for providing services and for creating a visionary park system. Taken together, goals and objectives can be a means of measuring the performance of a leisure services program.

1. **Strategic Priority: Create strong and responsive management infrastructure and systems.**
 - 1) **Goal:** Identify organization structure, roles, reporting relationships, and staffing levels necessary to support a high performing parks and recreation function,
 - 2) **Goal:** Define core role responsibilities of all entities and positions that affect the delivery of effective recreation services and programs.
 - 3) **Goal:** Develop/document recreation policies and procedures to assure excellence, consistency, and professionalism of recreation operations and services.
 - 4) **Goal:** Pursue accreditation through the Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) to assure the City of DuPont's standards are consistent with best practices in the industry.
 - 5) **Goal:** Create reliable data collection systems to track and improve recreation operations, programs and services.
 - 6) **Goal:** Create and implement key performance indicators (KPIs) to track overall performance and effectiveness of recreation.
 - 7) **Goal:** Identify ways to better utilize labor saving technology to support *recreation programming, services and events*
 - 8) **Goal:** Encourage staff growth and development to assure competent and professional recreation staff and skill sets to meet community needs.
2. **Strategic Priority: Enhance and develop high quality recreational services, programs and events.**



- 1) **Goal:** Assess effectiveness of current programs and services to assure they are meeting residents' needs and interests.
 - 2) **Goal:** Identify new opportunities for increased programming that targets different ages, abilities, and recreation interests.
 - 3) **Goal:** Identify programs to maximize trail usage and activities.
 - 4) **Goal:** Create reliable methods to regularly monitor community demand for additional recreation services.
 - 5) **Goal:** Create service, program, and event evaluation protocols in terms of cost, revenue, participation levels, and participant feedback.
 - 6) **Goal:** Identify activities and programs that recognize and leverage DuPont's rich cultural and historical identity.
 - 7) **Goal:** Identify/monitor the need for indoor and outdoor recreation facilities with the capacity to support increased recreational programming.
- 3. Strategic Priority: Improve the department's financial health and viability.**
- 1) **Goal:** Clarify/agree upon a sustainable recreation's funding model.
 - 2) **Goal:** Identify new funding/revenue sources to ensure continuation and expansion of high value recreation services and activities, e.g. grants, user fees, rentals revenue, donations, sponsorships, corporate partnerships
 - 3) **Goal:** Create a method for identifying sponsorships for key events.
 - 4) **Goal:** Assess effectiveness of current fee structure and make recommendations for improvements to the fee structure.
 - 5) **Goal:** Pursue new sources of revenue for operations and capital improvements.
 - 6) **Goal:** Explore cost savings options through joint purchasing and joint contracting.
 - 7) **Goal:** Create a reliable budget reporting system for collecting and tracking recreation costs and revenues.
 - 8) **Goal:** Establish cost recovery goals for each major programming area.
- 4. Strategic Priority: Strengthen community relations, involvement and support.**
- 1) **Goal:** Create a robust volunteer program.
 - 2) **Goal:** Clarify Parks Commission role.
 - 3) **Goal:** Create a regular and reliable system for gathering public input/feedback in recreation issues, planning and improvement.
 - 4) **Goal:** Implement a neighborhood park improvement program.
- 5. Strategic Priority: Create strong network of partnerships to maximize/further leverage local resources for recreation.**
- 1) **Goal:** Assess effectiveness of current partnerships (including duplication of recreation opportunities.)
 - 2) **Goal:** Coordinate with the Residential Owners Association (ROA) and local businesses on funding and other ways to support parks, facilities, and recreational programs.
 - 3) **Goal:** Pursue partnerships with regional entities such as YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Nisqually Tribe, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, and private or nonprofit groups to meet the growing demand for recreational programs and services.
 - 4) **Goal:** Identify ways to continue to partner with DuPont Historical Museum to offer interpretative, educational, or cultural learning activities and events.

- 5) **Goal:** Identify method for identifying and maintaining high quality service providers.
 - 6) **Goal:** Identify opportunities for joint use of public facilities to maximize usage and reduce costs.
 - 7) **Goal:** Explore opportunities for contracted resources for grant writing and other resources necessary to run recreation programs and services.
6. **Strategic Priority: Strengthen recreation's public relations and marketing efforts.**
- 1) **Goal:** Identify ways to increase public awareness of park and recreation programs, services, events, and resources.
 - 2) **Goal:** Create/expand/improve recreation website.
 - 3) **Goal:** Develop recreation logo to create a strong identity and brand.

CHAPTER 5: PARK & FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

This chapter describes strategies for enhancing DuPont's parks, natural areas, and recreation facilities. Needs were developed based on community feedback findings, which included feedback obtained through the public involvement process and a comprehensive analysis of existing parks open space, facilities, programs, and services. Recommendations for park and facility improvements are organized into the following categories:



- **Overall improvements.** These system-wide improvements are needed throughout the park system.
- **New parks.** This category includes recommendations for acquiring new park sites or redesigning public open space passive recreational space.
- **Existing parks.** Infrastructure improvements at existing park sites.
- **Natural areas.** These recommendations address natural area acquisition and amenities.
- **Trails.** Recommendations for new trails and trail improvements are noted in this section.
- **Recreation facilities.** This category includes recommendations for recreation facilities, including sports fields, aquatic center, indoor space, community center and others.

In addition to these recommendations, strategies for meeting the increasing demand for recreation services are addressed in Chapter 6. Guidelines for the design and development of park land are presented in Appendix E.

5.1 OVERALL IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE

According to the results of the needs assessment, along with the vision and goals identified for DuPont, many system-wide
DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

improvements are needed to enhance the park system.

Improvements are needed in the following areas:

- **Playgrounds.** Most of DuPont’s playgrounds were put in by Quadrant between approximately 1996-2008. More updated, age-appropriate playground equipment, such as swings, slides and equipment designed for a wider range of age groups, should be provided at all playground sites. At appropriate locations, consider innovative or theme- oriented play areas that may be unique to a particular site and, if possible, highlight a piece of DuPont's environment and history. This type of playground is most appropriate at community-scale parks, not at neighborhood-serving parks.

A common response within the 2023 Park Master Plan Survey was the need for *covered play areas*. With the immense rain throughout the winter months and the prevalence of hotter summers, protection from the elements such as rain, heat, cold and wildfire smoke were frequently mentioned which could allow year-round recreational opportunities.

In 2022, multiple surveys at events such as the Farmers Market and an open house at City Hall asked the children what type of equipment and themes they would like to see at three park playgrounds: Sellers, Edmond Village & Clocktower Park. After receiving feedback, in 2023, playground equipment was purchased including a fort-themed play structure for Clocktower Park which ties in with the heritage of Fort Nisqually.

- **Park signage.** All public parks should have signs to identify the site and to help make residents aware of available park resources. A new park and trail portal has been designed on the City website and QR codes will allow it to be distributed throughout the park and trail system in the future and allows seamless updating. The City should design and implement a standard park identification sign and follow the existing Park Naming Policy.
- **Park & Trail amenities.** Improved benches, trash receptacles, picnic tables, lighting / visibility and bicycle racks are needed throughout the system.
- **Accessibility.** Most parks are not compliant with accessibility standards. At a minimum, ADA criteria should be met to provide an accessible path of travel to all major recreation amenities within each park, including areas for ADA parking. Facility upgrades are needed citywide throughout our park system and need to be a priority.
- **Historical and Cultural Interpretation** Historical and cultural interpretation can be incorporated throughout the park and trail system on City-owned land. This may be done through interpretive signage and facilities, art, and historical markers.



5.2 PARK IMPROVEMENTS

The vision for DuPont's park system, as noted in Chapter 4, is one of a walkable, accessible, interconnected park and open space system that supports a wide variety of recreation experiences and opportunities.

This ideal park system will consist of a variety of park types, each offering certain types of recreation and/or open space opportunities. Separately, each park type may serve a primary function, but collectively these parks will meet the needs of the entire community. In this manner, the park system will serve DuPont residents on several levels. It also will provide the facilities needed to support a variety of programs and a balance of both active and passive opportunities.

One of the objectives noted in this Plan is to provide developed parks that are accessible and convenient to DuPont residents. Where feasible, each resident should have access to a developed park within 1/2 mile of walking or biking distance of their homes. Some important notes about the system map include:

Each park site is coded with a letter and number (such as P12). The code is for site identification only. These reference numbers are included on the system map and with recommendations for each existing site. Parks are numbered roughly clockwise, beginning with Hoffman Hill Park in west DuPont.

The final location of park sites will be determined later in the development of City plans and will be influenced by land availability, acquisition costs, and property ownership. When possible, the proposed location matches existing City plans.

Table 5.1 presents an alphabetical listing of the parks in the DuPont **system where improvements are recommended. The map reference** number is included for each site, along with the page number where recommendations are noted in this chapter. This table serves as a quick reference to find recommendations for specific parks.

Table 5.1
City-Owned Park Land
P Codes for maps run West to East

Map Code	Park
P16	Bell Hill Community
P17	Bell Hill Neighborhood Park
P2	Chief Leschi Park
P12	Clocktower Park
P8	Creekside Playground
P7	DuPont PowderWorks Park
P9	Edmond Village Park
P15	Ethel Lumsdon Park
P5	Garry Oaks (Jensen Park)
P6	Garry Oaks Park
P1	Hoffman Hill Neighborhood Park
P19	Iafrati Park
P4	Parkview (at Hoffman Hill)
P3	Pola Andre Park
P21	Proposed Sequalitchew Creek Beach Access Park
P20	Proposed Wilkes Observatory Park
P18	Robinson Park
P13	Ross Park
P14	Sellers Park

Recommendations for new parks sites are noted below. Recommended improvements at existing and planned sites are presented in Section 5.3.

Proposed New Park

PROPOSED WILKES OBSERVATORY PARK (P20)

Overlooking Puget Sound from just south of the mouth of Sequalitchew Creek is a site known as the Wilkes Observatory Site. The Wilkes Exploring Expedition was an American naval

expedition charged with conducting the exploration of Pacific and Arctic Oceans and the South Seas. This was the first major scientific exploration overseas by the United States Government. Lt. Charles Wilkes USN led the expedition and in less than four years the men under Wilkes would confirm the existence of Antarctica and chart hundreds of islands and harbors in the South Pacific and map 800 miles of the Pacific NW Coast. Charles Wilkes used the Ft. Nisqually area for both his land and maritime explorations. He produced detailed charts of the waters of Southern Puget Sound, naming many places, including Gig Harbor, Anderson Island, Budd Inlet, Commencement Bay, McNeil Island, and Pt. Defiance. In the Expedition's final report Wilkes wrote, "The establishment of an observatory also claimed my attention: a suitable site was found on top of the hills with hailing of the ships". In the early 20th century the DuPont Company placed a historical marker on the spot of the Wilkes Observatory. This marker still stands on the site.

This site should be developed into a park to include parking, interpretive signage and site amenities such as benches that allow observation of the water. This site should also support access to the trails and create a local destination for trail users from other parts of the city.

The Future Site for a Residential Community Park (P21)

The future site for a residential community, referred to in the Comprehensive Plan as the Sequalitchew Village includes land for a potential park and trail connection along the Puget Sound bluff. If secured, this would connect to the Bluff Trail in the Old Fort Lake Subarea.

- The City and property owner(s) will work together toward a conveyance tool to land to provide access for this to occur.
- Develop facilities and amenities to support the trail and natural open space of the creek corridor as a connection to the Sequalitchew Creek Trail.
- Long-term, a portion of this land may support open space and park needs for the Sequalitchew Village development.

Proposed Old Fort Lake

Old Fort Lake is approximately 15 sq acres (0.1 sq km) in size. This lake should be developed into a passive recreational area equip with walking trails, benches and picnic areas, while maintaining its natural tranquility and beauty.

ADDITIONAL PARK LAND

In the long term, other sites should be considered for acquisition and development to meet community-wide recreation needs. Additional recommendations for park land include:

- **New Sports Complex/Community Center** The community's need for outdoor recreation facilities, such as sport fields and paved tennis/pickleball and basketball courts, is growing. The City of DuPont should continue to seek opportunities to develop a sports complex (This includes all available property owned by the City).



- **Develop Parks to Serve Reclaimed Aggregate Site:** Consider future use of the aggregate site on the north end of Sequatchew Creek. Although the aggregate site is currently being mined, in the long-term future, this area is planned for residential and other uses. Future plans for this site should include the preservation of open space and the development of park and recreation amenities to serve future reclamation and redevelopment. The parks should be laid out to provide playgrounds, trail access, active recreation features and natural area access within at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of each resident.

5.3 EXISTING AND PLANNED PARKS

This section includes recommendations for park improvements at existing sites and facility development at planned sites. Unlike new parks, described in the previous section, these sites have already been acquired. Parks are presented in geographical order, as they are numbered on Map 2. See Table 5.1 for an alphabetical reference to all sites.

HOFFMAN HILL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK (P1)

Hoffman Hill Park is a neighborhood park located in southwest DuPont. The park includes a unique play area with climbers, hill slides, and spinners, along with a picnic area and open grass area (play lawn). Recommendation for this site:

- Consider a shelter structure, while maintaining an open grass area large enough to support casual active recreation (Frisbee tossing, games of catch, etc.).

CHIEF LESCHI PARK (P2)

Chief Leschi Park is a 4.7 acre neighborhood park, located in west DuPont, south of Pola Andre Park. The site is a public park in the Northwest Landing development on Hoffman Hill. It includes updated playground equipment, restroom, swing set, picnic areas, rocks for climbing, an open grass area, a basketball half-court, and other site amenities. Recommendations for this park include:

- Analyze stormwater drainage.
- Consider adding sport(s) field(s). Either 2-3 Multi-use fields or a baseball/ softball diamond.
- Consider adding multi-use sports courts (tennis/ pickleball).

POLA ANDRE PARK (P3)

Pola Andre Park is a one-acre park, located in west DuPont, adjacent to the protected natural

area. The park supports passive recreation activities and includes a paved looping path, limited site amenities, and a sloping open turf area. Recommendations for this park include:

- Provide interpretation of the surrounding environment and trails.
- After public access to natural areas adjacent to Puget Sound is secured, Pola Andre Park should be considered for access into the trail corridor.

PARKVIEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARK (P4)

This park is located northeast of Pola Andre Park in west DuPont. The site includes a small open lawn area, a looping path, landscaping, and limited site amenities. In the future, this site could help meet the needs of nearby residents for a playground and water feature in this area. Recommendations for this site include the following:

- Consider incorporating a playground or play features into this site.

GARRY OAKS PARK (P6)

Garry Oaks Park is part of a greater ‘linear park’ which parallels most of the northern side of McNeil Street and its pedestrian sidewalk, which includes Jensen Park (P5). This particular park space has playground equipment for children ages 5-12 as well as picnic tables, benches and beautification areas. Recommendations for this park include the following:



- Adult and teen workout stations.
- Upgrade the older playground and provide more amenities for parents.

JENSEN PARK (P5)

The park includes a play structure, landscaping, and limited amenities. This is a community park within the ‘linear’ park along McNeil Street. Recommendations for this park include the following:

- Adult and teen workout stations.
- Upgrade the older playground and provide more amenities for parents.

DUPONT POWDERWORKS PARK (P7)

This 23.8 acre site is a community park in central DuPont. As the largest park in the City, it provides much-needed community sports facilities, such as a baseball field, a soccer/multi-use play field, dog park, and an outdoor basketball court. Other amenities and facilities include a picnic shelter, tot lot, youth play structure, open grassy field, parking, restrooms, and a trailhead. Recommendations include:

- Add field lighting
- Add running water to the dog park
- Add a concession stand
- Add refrigeration to park similar to Clocktower
- Consider adding a canopy cover above the play area

EDMOND VILLAGE PARK (P9)

Edmond Village Park is a 1.6 acre neighborhood park, located adjacent to the Edmond Marsh. It has a play structure, a half basketball court, and some park amenities. The main trail corridor through the City passes near the park, and the park is within view of the historic Fort Nisqually site.

Recommendations include:

- Provide more engaging playground equipment.
- Incorporate additional small-scale active recreation features at this site, such as a skate spot.\
- Provide a shelter structure.
- Incorporate interpretation of the neighboring historic fort site, the marsh, and Sequelitchew Creek.
- Improve the connection of this site to the community-wide trail system.

Consider restrooms or a designated portable restroom location to allow this park to function as a wayside for trail users, as well as to facilitate neighborhood use.

BELL HILL COMMUNITY PARK (P16)

This park is in the Bell Hill area, adjacent to the Edmond Marsh. Located at the intersection of three existing gravel trails, the site has limited amenities and provides opportunities for passive recreation. This park also provides active recreation to include playground equipment, slides, and benches.

BELL HILL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK (P17)

This park is a small neighborhood park serving residents along Bell Hill Place. The site is located near the main entrance to the Bell Hill neighborhood. This park has a play structure, octagon shelter, benches, trash receptacles, and a trail connecting the site to a planned cul-de-sac.

IAFRATI PARK (P19)

Iafrati Park is a 0.3 acre neighborhood park, located at the entrance to the historic village, near the DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

Robinson Park and DuPont Historical Museum. Currently, the site has very limited amenities, but it could support additional development. Park provides restrooms and covered picnic tables, utilized by both residents and visitors passing through.

ROBINSON PARK (P18)

Robinson Park is a 0.4 acre special use area, located adjacent to the DuPont Historical Museum. The site has a gazebo, landscaping, mature trees, and a few site amenities. A narrow gauge engine, once used at the DuPont plant to haul material to the company's dock, is also located here. The DuPont Historical Society continues to restore the train and open it to the public. Recommendations for this site include:

- Continue the historic and cultural interpretation focus of this site, including the Museum, expanding and developing facilities to exhibit cultural/historical artifacts. Consider Historical Society Plan to preserve Old Fire Truck, and Police Diplomat vehicle.
- Complete the dynamite train project. Incorporate the train elements into the site, including providing pathways.
- Provide accessibility improvements, including a path to the gazebo.

Heirloom Orchard

The Heirloom Orchard is a group of fruit trees that were originally planted by Fort Nisqually residents in the early 1840's between the 1843 site and Edmonds Marsh. The City has long recognized the historic value of these trees and their potential tourism value.

Consider expanding the area outside of the orchard for passive enjoyment of the existing orchard. This can be accomplished by adding benches, appropriate landscaping, and picnic shelters.

SELLERS PARK (P14)

This site is a 7.2 acre community park. Sellers Park is located in the historic DuPont village, adjacent to the Lake Sellers natural area. It is the second largest park in DuPont. It has many

amenities and facilities, including a large picnic shelter in DuPont. Recommendations for this site include:



- Improve access and parking. On-street parking should be considered.
- Permanent restrooms.

- Maintain an open lawn area.
- Provide pathways throughout the site.
- Remove basketball court and replace with sports courts.
- Provide more amenities near the picnic shelter.
- Upgrades and repairs of current picnic shelter area to accommodate at least 50 occupants.

ETHEL LUMSDON PARK (P15)

Ethel Lumsden Park is a 0.6 acre neighborhood park, located in the historic village. Recommendations for this site include:

- Children's Community Garden

CLOCKTOWER PARK (P12)

Clocktower Park is a 2.3 acre neighborhood park, located northeast of the commercial area. Except for the playground area, Clocktower Park is a primarily passive park. Recommendations for this site include:



- Provide overall path and site amenity improvements.
- Consider public-private partnerships to assist in the upkeep of the park.
- Consider the acquisition of a portion of land from the existing State Farm parcel east of the park, across from Palisade Blvd.
- Consider adding artificial turf or pavers where the large tent is located in front of the stage during the summer months.
- Rebuilding the bathroom to commercial standards
- Expanding/ rebuilding cement stage. Upgrading power.
- Consider upgrading as signature park for events through Lodging Tax dollars.
- Consider adding indoor event pavilion.

ROSS PLAZA PARK (P13)

Ross Plaza is a 0.8 acre special use site in DuPont's city center area also serving as a war memorial. Ross Plaza has extensive landscaping, and a pergola was included to function as an informal bandstand. Recommendations for this site include:

- Protect the park from large events to preserve as a “memorial park.”
 - Consider the following exemptions: City-sponsored community events such as the annual DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

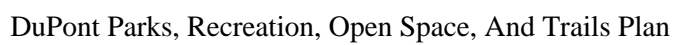
Tree Lighting, Memorial Day events, Downtown Trick or Treating and other programs such as reading events put on by the DuPont Library or agreed-upon events in conjunction with the City of DuPont through the Special Events Committee process.

- Consider addressing drainage issues throughout the park .

DUPONT CIVIC CENTER/ SEQUALITCHEW CREEK TRAILHEAD (AA)

The Sequalitchew Creek Trail is a regionally-recognized trail that has daily visitors from within and outside of DuPont year-round. The immense use requires some updated amenities to cater to and meet the needs of trail-users on a daily basis; especially, on days when nearby City Hall is closed. Some recommendations are:

- Addition of a large picnic shelter
- The possibility of paid parking in the Civic Center lot unless visiting a Civic Center facility such as City Hall or the Police Station



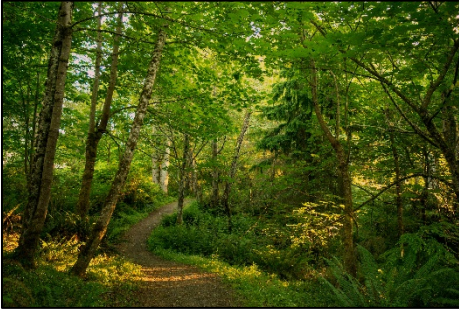
5.4 NATURAL AREAS



Natural areas are an important component of DuPont's park and open space system. DuPont's location on Puget Sound and its multitude of marshlands provide the City with a variety of open spaces and natural areas. Some of these areas have recreation potential, while others are ecologically sensitive and should be preserved for their resource value. Recommendations for natural areas in DuPont, including both management and acquisition strategies, include the following:

- Promote public access to provide the public the opportunity to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of natural shoreline of the state. Use every effort to preserve these qualities to the greatest extent feasible consistent with the overall best interests of the community.
 - The civic center shall continue to provide a trailhead and parking for this corridor. With the possibility of paying for parking.
 - Secure a natural area corridor above Puget Sound connecting Pola Andre Park to the Sequalitchew Creek corridor and further to the north. Provide Puget Sound viewpoints and trail access through this corridor. Locate development away from the Puget Sound bluff to maintain its value as habitat and as a visual amenity of the City and trails.
-
- Develop a natural area management strategy so that resources are maintained and preserved. DuPont's park maintenance staff currently does not have expertise in natural area management, nor is there staff capacity to take on more responsibilities. The management strategy should consider the long-term effect on the City's maintenance budget and provide ways for community members to volunteer their time.
 - Develop a comprehensive noxious weed program to protect our natural areas. The control and eradication of destructive vegetation like scotch broom is an important maintenance program.
 - Secure access to Old Fort Lake natural area.
 - Provide a waterfront park on bluff north of Sequalitchew Creek, where it enters Puget Sound. (See recommendations for Site P20.)
 - Increase natural area interpretation throughout the City.
 - Incorporate viewpoints throughout the City.

5.5 TRAILS



The recommendations provided in this section describe DuPont's desired off-street trail system. This trail system is designed to provide linkages throughout the community, to Puget Sound and other natural resources, and to regional destinations. DuPont's trail system generally follows parks, natural areas, and open space. Wherever possible, linkages should be provided between individual developments and the citywide trail system. Map 3 illustrates the trail network and delineates existing and proposed trails.

COMPLETED & PROPOSED TRAIL CORRIDORS

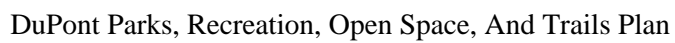
The map below illustrates the trail network, and codes each trail corridor with a two letter designation (such as AA). Existing trails are marked with bollards and mileage markers along the way with these letters. The trail corridors depicted on this map represent actual linkages. Proposed trail corridors on this map represent conceptual linkages, not specific trail alignments. Specific trail alignments will be determined based on development patterns, topography, and other considerations. Trail names indicated in the descriptions below are for reference purposes only. Official trail names, if desired, should be selected by the Park Commission.

- **AA Sequalitchew Creek Trail** this 1.7 mile trail starts from the DuPont Civic Center and the BB Trailhead and drops down to Puget Sound through a narrow, forested canyon to DuPont's only current access to Puget Sound. The trail follows the historic railroad grade of the Dynamite Train which was owned by the DuPont Company and ended at a wharf on Puget Sound to ship dynamite world-wide.
- **BB Edmond Marsh Trail:** This 0.9 mile segment is primarily located on the former railroad bed for the small gauge railroad used by the DuPont Company for transportation from the company town to the powder works. This trail provides important access to the Edmond Marsh natural area and between Edmond Village, Bell Hill, and the Historic Village. The trail begins across Center Drive from the DuPont Civic Center and heads east toward the junction of the GG Trail continuing east and then south and terminating at Bell Hill Community Park.
- **CC Historic Village Trail:** This 1.05 mile set of trails is formed from numerous existing trails in the natural area buffer. Between The Historic Village and Northwest Landing. The trails provide connections for pedestrians through the buffer and a perimeter walking path around the Historic Village from Sellers Park to Bell Hill Community Park.
- **DD Wilkes Observatory Trail:** Extending the entire length of the Puget Sound frontage (1.25 miles) north from McNeil Drive near Pola Andre Park, and currently ending at the Wilkes Observatory site. This trail is proposed to eventually link the region to Steilacoom, although the in and out of Sequalitchew Creek, and crossing the AA Sequalitchew Creek Trail, down a steep slope which has a history of erosion and will need to be engineered properly. The trail should also provide scenic overlooks of the Sound and connections to the shore where possible to include a boulevard with undisturbed views of water and mountains.
- **EE Pioneer Middle School/ Power Line Trail:** This 0.7 mile trail follows a powerline corridor between Garry Oaks Park and Center Drive & Palisade Blvd. With access to Pioneer Middle School and nearby PowderWorks Park, this trail corridor is popular for residents from Palisade and Yehle Park Village.
- **GG Fort Nisqually Trail:** Starting at a junction on the BB Trail across Sequalitchew Creek from Edmond DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

Village Park, this 0.55 mile trail meanders past the east side of the historic 1843 Fort Nisqually site as well as the Heirloom Orchard. Following along the southern end of Edmond Marsh, the trail goes through a grove of Oregon White “Garry” Oaks before ending in Palisade Village at Hammond Avenue.

- **HH - Hoffman Hill Loop:** This 1.6 mile trail encircles the entire eastern end of Hoffman Hill Village within the natural area and connects to trails KK and The Garry Oaks Trail which follows along McNeil Dr. The trail also has connections nearby Hoffman Hill Neighborhood, Chief Leschi and Pola Andre Park. Connections to this trail from the surrounding neighborhood will be important to both usability and safety.
- **JJ Historical Village Trail:** Continuing south from Bell Hill Community Park along the same railroad grade that the BB Trail uses, this 0.4 mile trail terminates just north of the DuPont Historical Museum and Robinson Park within the Historic Village.
- **KK Brown Loop Trail:** following along the western edge of Brown Loop, this 0.45 mile forested trail begins across Ridgeview Drive from Chief Leschi Park and features peeks of Puget Sound and Nisqually River Delta. The trail terminates across from the HH Trail just south of Pola Andre Park. This trail is planned to be extended further west down the steep slope and could potentially link with the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge.
- **LL – Bell Hill South Trail:** 0.5 mile trail that starts at Bell Hill Community Park and follows the service road along the south side of Bell Hill and the northern side of Bell Marsh. The trail terminates at Steilacoom-DuPont Road.
- **MM- North Bell Hill/ Edmond Marsh Trail:** This trail provides access to the northeast portion of the Edmond Marsh natural area and links to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe offices on DuPont-Steilacoom Road and to the Bell Hill residential area from Bell Hill Community Park. The length of this segment, including one planned connector which would go north through Edmond Marsh and eventually connect just north of the BB trail around Cosper Street, is **1.2** miles. The existing trail is 0.45 miles.
- **NN McLeod Marsh Trail:** This corridor is made up of 0.4 miles of paved trail that starts at the east end of Garry Oaks Park just past of McNeil Station meandering through forested marsh and between Grant and Strickland Lake. Planned connections would loop the trail through DuPont PowderWorks Park and connecting with Garry Oaks Ave and moving south before connecting with the Garry Oaks Trail along McNeil Drive just across from Patriots Landing.
- **Garry Oaks Trail:** This **1.8** mile paved trail connects Center Drive/DuPont Station through Yehle Village to Hoffman Hill. The trail is a major east-west route in the system and for much of its length is contained within Garry Oaks Linear Park and follows along McNeil Drive most of the way.
- **Old Fort Trail:** This segment includes approximately 0.6 miles of trail, connecting trails DD and the proposed trail T6. The trail also provides access to the 1832 Fort Nisqually Site.
- **PowderWorks Trail:** This proposed trail begins in Yehle Village near Wallace St and Gaul Ave and heads north, loops Old Fort Lake, and follows above the southern ridge of the Sequelitchew Creek valley. The approximately 3.0 miles of trail along with DD and the Garry Oaks Trail create a large loop through the site of the former DuPont Powder Works.
- **Center Drive:** The separated path/sidewalk along Center Drive serves as a major route for pedestrians and bikers through the city. This spine also connects many of the trail segments together. The length of this segment, from McNeil Station to Steilacoom-DuPont Road, is 2.1 miles.

- **North Loop Trail:** This 1.8 mile loop from Center Drive up International Place to Wharf Road and back to Center Drive via Powerline Road provides access to the trail system for the industrial and office workers in the north portion of the city. It will also provide links west into the Sequalitchew Village area after completion of aggregate operations.
- **El Rancho Madrona Trail:** This proposed 0.3 mile connector trail links the HH Trail and Hoffman Hill Village to the existing El Rancho Madrona subdivision, which is not directly connected to the DuPont street system. This trail also has potential to connect to additional regional connections south of the city.



5.6 RECREATION FACILITIES

A. SPORTS FIELDS

An increase in sports fields, along with other types of athletic facilities, will greatly increase opportunities for active recreation in the community. Currently, DuPont has an extreme shortage in available sports fields for use. Based on the results of the needs assessment, the following strategies are recommended to meet provide for the field demand generated by DuPont residents:

- At minimum, provide 1 softball/baseball field per 1,833 residents and 1 soccer field per 2,493 residents. - Per 2024 NRPA Standards for municipalities under a population of 20,000.
- Evaluate the feasibility of field lighting at DuPont Powder Works Park.
- Continue to seek opportunities for new fields, especially in the northeast portion of the City. A sports complex in this area would expand resources in the community tremendously.
- Incorporate field areas into new parks to provide usable play space.



B. OTHER OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The citywide recreation questionnaire noted that active use facilities, such as sports fields, basketball courts, and tennis courts, were types of facilities most desired in neighborhood parks. An increase in all types of athletic facilities in neighborhood and community parks will help meet the goals and objectives in this Plan. The following is recommended to meet community needs for outdoor athletic facilities:

- Improve the Edmond Village half-court and Sellers Park court.
- Work with residents to identify small-scale sports facilities that can be incorporated into existing parks. Because DuPont's parks are smaller in size, small-scale athletic facilities have an advantage because they can be integrated into existing parks more easily due to their space requirements. Examples of small-scale sports facilities include bocce, a bowling game played on dirt courts 20- 30 yards long and **8-12** feet wide; horseshoes, a throwing game using stakes placed 40 feet apart in a narrow corridor; disc golf, played with a variety of different Frisbee discs used for throwing from a tee to the "holes" (standing baskets to catch discs); and bouldering, the sport of low-height, problem-solving climbing.

C. OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES

Additional recreation facilities will be needed throughout the park system to help meet DuPont's goals and objectives for ensuring convenient access to diverse recreation opportunities and active and passive recreation features.

Provide sheltered areas in parks. Picnic shelters should be provided so that every resident has a covered park area within about ½ mile of home. In addition, at least two covered playgrounds should be provided in DuPont: one toward the west side of the City and another toward the east.

D. AQUATIC CENTER

Swimming is one of the community's top ten recreation activities in terms of participation, and one of the top five activities in which youth and adults would most like to participate. It is suggested that the City partner with associations such as YMCA, Boy/Girls Club, etc.

Consequently, this plan recommends the following:



In the long term, the City could consider a multi-purpose community recreation and aquatic center in five-ten years that serves all age groups and diverse interests, while meeting financial goals. In the past, smaller recreation centers and stand-alone pools were favored nationally as a means of providing indoor recreation space. However, current regional and national trends favor larger, more cost-efficient, multi-purpose community/aquatic centers that provide a range of recreation opportunities and meet a variety of community needs. These recreation centers tend to be large facilities (40,000-80,000square feet), capable of incorporating revenue-generating activities. These facilities are often shared between multiple agencies and user groups in order to support the high cost of operation.

E. INDOOR FACILITIES

In the Community Open House and Workshop, residents expressed a desire for increased programming that targets different ages, abilities, and recreation interests. The community's desire for more programming creates a need for both indoor and outdoor facilities that will support different types of classes, activities, and events. While amenities and facilities to support outdoor activities may be met by plans to develop new, planned, and existing parks, the need for indoor programming space may be more difficult to meet. In the long term, the city may consider the feasibility of building a multi-purpose recreation and aquatic center. However, in the short term, this Plan recommends the following:

- **Community Center:** Pursue investing in upgrading existing community center at 303 Barksdale Ave. City should consider building a new facility that could be a multi-purpose, multiple age groups center. Pursue utilizing



the current Community Center for programs, events, rentals and tourism/ welcome center.

- **DuPont Historical Museum:** Continue to partner with the Historical Museum to offer interpretive, educational, or cultural learning opportunities.
- **Joint Use of Public Facilities:** Plan for multiple users for any future public buildings, such as school sites. Designing for community use along with the basic uses will improve compatibility and reduce the cost to the public of providing important facilities.

CHAPTER 6: PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES

Currently, DuPont's Public Works Department is responsible for the provision and maintenance of parks, along with the coordination of the Park Commission. However, significant changes over the next several years will affect the provision of park and recreation services. In the next several years, DuPont's park inventory will continue to expand to include additional parks; especially, within the Old Fort Lake Subarea. In addition, the City's growing population is creating an increasing demand for services, such as additional recreation programming and open spaces. This plan provides guidance to help the City prepare for these changes and meet the challenges of increased service demands.



While Chapter 5 presented strategies for developing and improving parks and recreation facilities in DuPont, this chapter includes recommendations for improving the delivery of recreation services, including strategies in the following areas:

- Administration and management
- Finance and budget
- Park planning and design
- Maintenance and operations
- Recreation programs

The strategies in each area are presented in no particular order and should be implemented in a way that best moves DuPont forward in meeting the goals and objectives of this plan.

6.1 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. Transition to a Parks and Recreation Division or Department. The Public Works Department is currently responsible for parks maintenance and street beautification, as well as maintenance of other City infrastructure such as streets, stormwater, and water. Because of the increased workload, staff dedicated to parks and recreation is needed. This could take the form of a Parks Division within Public Works, or a separate Parks Department. In addition to responsibility for parks ground maintenance and recreation programs, the Parks Division or Department could also be responsible for landscaped medians and grounds maintenance at City facilities, such as City Hall. Whether a division or department is created, a supervisor or director will be needed. Transitioning to a parks and recreation department or division will facilitate the delivery of park and recreation services, allow for better coordination with other providers, and improve cost tracking.

2. Continue to support the Park Commission. The Park Commission should continue to be the main body for public discussion of parks and recreation in DuPont.



3. Increase public awareness of park and recreation resources. Neighboring JBLM and the percentage of rentals of Northwest Landing provide a continuous influx of new residents who will need information about parks and recreation. DuPont's website features a map of existing parks, trails, and information about amenities available at each of the parks. Recreation information is posted online with links to the websites of local sports leagues. The City provides park and trail maps and brochures. This plan also recommends a citywide signage program, discussed later in this chapter, which will also increase awareness when implemented.

- 4. Create a parks and recreation policy manual.** DuPont should prepare a policy manual that defines procedures and policies for how the City will react to given issues in the near term. This will help maintain a level of consistency in the provision of recreation services and help staff render consistent decisions. For example, policies should be documented on designating park names, establishing park rules, restroom hours of operation, and facility rentals. The policy manual should include specific customer service policies that provide methods for collecting complaints, methods for seeking public input (such as evaluation forms for recreation classes), policies on refunds, and standards for response time to complaints.
- 5. Update the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan every six years.** DuPont's plan will need to be periodically updated in order to maintain compliance with the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). The RCO is a Washington agency that creates and maintains recreation opportunities and protects and preserves lands. The RCO is the agency responsible for managing multiple grant programs for recreation and habitat enhancement and requires a plan as part of the grant criteria. To maintain eligibility for these grants, DuPont should update the plan at least every six years.

6.2 FINANCE AND BUDGET

- 1. Update the City's Capital Facilities Plan to include park projects.** In order to use some financing options, such as the first quarter percent of Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) funds, projects must be included in the Capital Facilities Plan.
- 2. Improve cost and revenue tracking for parks and recreation services.** One of the most important items in controlling costs and producing revenue is a good budget reporting system. At a minimum, the City should review the cost of maintaining its parks, trails, and natural open space areas on a per acre and per Full Time Equivalent employee (FTE) basis. As recreation programs are added, program costs and revenues should be tracked by major program area (e.g., sports, general recreation, aquatics, seniors, and outdoor/environmental programs). Good budget tracking of program costs will allow the DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

City to make management, marketing, or programming improvements. As an added benefit, accurate cost tracking also provides information for budgeting and for planning future facilities. In 2021, the City partnered with CivicRec, an extension of the existing website which allows online registration for classes, events and programs; provides an opportunity for online field and facility rentals; and provides an array of reports for tracking purposes.

3. **Implement Park Impact Fees.** Implement Park Impact Fees (PIF) for residential and commercial uses. Park impact fees are fees imposed on new development to pay for capital projects required to accommodate the impacts of development on the City's infrastructure. Residential and commercial development in DuPont adds additional users to the parks, trails and other recreation resources, requiring additional and upgraded facilities.
4. The city should continue to allocate funds for playground equipment replacement through the City's ERR Fund (Equipment Replacement and Reserves).
5. Public involvement results show that residents value parks and recreation as a critical element of quality of life. However, DuPont has budget constraints. Rather than cutting services, the City should pursue new sources of revenue to garner more resources for parks and recreation. All current sources of funding should be continued, and the City should seek new sources for capital projects, programs, and maintenance/operations, including options such as private grants, user fees, rental revenue, donations, sponsorships, naming rights, and corporate partnerships. Increased revenue generation can reduce reliance on the General Fund while providing additional resources to provide park and recreation services. While increased services may result in a bigger budget, the net financial cost to the taxpayer may be nearly the same or even less. Identifying new sources and diversifying revenue will require staff time.
6. **Evaluate maintenance funding options.** DuPont's expanding park system has created increasing maintenance demands, but funding has not kept up. Funding of maintenance is an issue, yet residents have indicated that they value parks and recreation and may be willing to pay for these services. The City should evaluate new maintenance funding options.



Park utility fees apply the concept of a utility fee for services such as water and sewer to city parks. A fee is assessed on all businesses and households in the city for use of parks. Park utility fees differ from water and sewer fees because usage cannot be easily metered. Park utility fees have the potential to be a significant and stable revenue stream for local jurisdictions. Park utility fee revenue will grow with population growth, and local jurisdictions can increase the fee to reflect increased costs of providing park facilities. For example, Medford, Oregon has implemented a park utility fee of \$0.31 per unit per month, which is included in properties' water bills and will be used to offset operations and maintenance costs.

- 7. User fees for park facilities.** As part of the effort to diversify revenues and gain more resources for maintenance, DuPont collects user fees for park facilities, such as picnic shelters and sports fields. User fees are set to recover the increased cost of maintaining a facility as a result of a reserved private use. The fee balances the need to recover costs with the overall community benefit provided by a use. For example, a private party at a picnic shelter provides significant private benefit, although there is a public benefit to having affordable locations for family events. An independent league's use of a public field for games and practices provides private benefit for the players, but community benefit in terms of positive youth activity.
- 8. Devote staff time to developing alternative resources.** In order to secure grants or donations and to recruit and manage volunteers, staff time must be assigned. Professional assistance should be contracted. Although the use of staff time or contracted help will involve a cost to the City, successful efforts will increase the resources available for parks and recreation.

6.3 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

- 1. Prioritize capital improvements at existing parks that will reduce M&O costs.** Many of DuPont's older parks were not designed with maintenance in mind. In addition, aging equipment can be found in many of the historic parks. In prioritizing park improvements, the City should give a high priority to capital improvements at existing parks that will reduce the maintenance workload. A detailed study should be completed to identify specific improvements that will reduce M&O costs, noting project cost and maintenance cost savings. These projects should be prioritized on a cost/benefit basis, where the highest benefits are provided for the least cost.
- 2. Evaluate maintenance arrangements to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness.** While full-time parks maintenance employees are an important asset, there are seasonal fluctuations in service demands. In addition, there are multiple ways to complete a job. DuPont should evaluate its maintenance arrangements to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness, while keeping the desired level of control over the park system. For example, the City has contracted for maintenance of street landscaping. Other cities contract out specific maintenance tasks, such as mowing, pest control, or tree care. Some cities contract their maintenance crews out to other agencies, and receive revenue for providing services. Seasonal employees are another alternative way of maintaining parks during peak seasons. A larger ratio of seasonal employees can help meet the increased maintenance demands in a more cost efficient manner. Community service workers are another source of alternative maintenance, especially for low-skill tasks.
- 3. Evaluate the need for new skill sets to meet long-term park maintenance needs.** With the expansion of the park system, DuPont may have a need for new skill sets to preserve and maintain the many diverse assets in the system. Natural resource management and maintenance is one such set of skills, encompassing tasks such as oversight of forest and natural area maintenance, volunteer management, wildlife or habitat management, and trail development and management. Other areas where staff skills will be needed are trail maintenance, arboriculture, and facilities maintenance. There are a variety of ways to bring new skills into DuPont's maintenance crews, ranging from training existing employees, to targeting new hires with specific skills, to contracting services.

4. **Track street landscaping and grounds maintenance of City facilities separately from parks maintenance.** In order to understand the cost of providing parks and recreation services, DuPont should track park maintenance in its own category. Other grounds maintenance completed by the parks maintenance crew, such as grounds maintenance at City Hall, fire stations, and at any City utility infrastructure (reservoirs, wellheads, etc.) should be tracked separately. Maintenance of street beautification areas, such as along Center Drive, should also be tracked separately.
5. **Budget adequately for asset preservation.** Inadequate maintenance funding will result in the depletion of the City's park assets. At a minimum, the City should budget for asset preservation per developed acre of park land to continue a basic level of care. As the new facilities are developed, DuPont should monitor its maintenance costs and adjust the budget if needed to account for the increased maintenance demands.
6. **Establish a park maintenance management plan.** A park maintenance management plan is a management approach where maintenance and time standards are established, priorities are identified, and yearly work schedules are prepared. By approaching park and facility maintenance on a systematic basis, crisis maintenance can be reduced, the quality of maintenance improved, and work tasks spread out more evenly throughout the year. This type of plan can also help the City track maintenance costs, so that the costs of different parks can be compared and the cost of different tasks can be compared. The park maintenance management plan should include a tiered level of service for parks in DuPont. This means that parks of different types will have differing maintenance frequencies and protocols to place the highest effort in parks with the highest use or most facilities. The maintenance management plan framework can provide staff and Council with the data needed to make informed judgments about how to balance the budget and how to match level of service with community expectations.



7. **Develop maintenance procedures for city-owned sports fields.** DuPont Powder Works Park contains the only City-owned sports fields. Additional fields will require new maintenance tasks, in addition to basic turf care practices, including:

- Higher frequency mowing
- Over-seeding
- Intensive fertilization
- Aeration
- Rigorous weed control
- Heavy irrigation
- Priority repair of irrigation
- Priority drainage fixes
- Spot sod replacement
- Chalking field lines
- Infield repair and
- Priority maintenance of backstops, fencing, goals, etc.

8. **Develop a detailed list of the assets at each site and evaluate asset condition annually.** This task is important for the long-term management of DuPont's park system. By developing detailed inventories and rating the condition of the assets on a scale of 1 to 3 or 1 to 4, the Parks Maintenance division will be able to plan its workload more effectively and budget for repairs and upgrades. The asset inventory can also be used in the City's maintenance management plan, to assign maintenance frequency. Since DuPont's system is still relatively small, establishing an asset management system will be a manageable task if it is done soon.
9. **Coordinate park capital project location decisions, such as trail locations, with other city infrastructure to maximize maintenance resources.** The maintenance of parks and recreation projects that are co-located with sewer, water, and stormwater infrastructure can be partially addressed through maintenance of the infrastructure. For example, a sewer line maintenance road that is also used as a trail can be maintained using sewer fund dollars.
10. **Implement a preventative weed and pest management program.** DuPont should develop and implement a preventative weed and pest management program for its parks and natural open space areas, with noxious weeds addressed as the highest priority. Although devoting staff hours to weed prevention will result in less time available for routine maintenance, preventing weeds before they grow and keeping them from spreading will pay off in the long-run, by improved park appearance and reduced weed removal efforts.

6.4 RECREATION PROGRAMS

1. Expand on coordination and partnerships.

The City should expand on partnerships to further leverage local park and programming resources.

- *Steilacoom Historical School District.* DuPont maintains a good relationship with the School District, and has formalized agreements for joint use of all schools within the district.
- *JBLM* is adjacent to DuPont, and a high percentage of City residents have ties to the base. As a result, JBLM is also a provider of recreation facilities and services to many DuPont residents. The City should continue to maintain open communication with base representatives about park and recreation resources and opportunities.
- *Steilacoom, Pierce County, and Other Jurisdictions.* DuPont is one of several jurisdictions that provide leisure services in the area. The City should coordinate with these other local providers to ensure that public resources are maximized and regional opportunities are pursued.
- *Nisqually Tribe.* The City should build a stronger relationship with the Nisqually tribe, including exploration of recreation programs or events and discussion of DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan



historical and cultural interpretation opportunities within DuPont.

- *Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.* DuPont should coordinate with Refuge staff to increase local awareness of Refuge resources and should build a trail connection to the Refuge.
- *Town of Steilacoom:* DuPont should consider a partnership with the Town of Steilacoom to share recreational facilities, as we serve the same population. The Town of Steilacoom has a Community Center that accommodates larger groups which allows for additional recreational programming.



2. **Provide volunteer opportunities and policies.**

Volunteerism has many benefits: volunteers can supplement paid staff in maintaining and improving the park system; volunteers can be a major resource for recreation programs and events; and volunteer opportunities are a recreation activity for some community members. In addition to adult volunteers, a variety of parks projects are suitable for completion by youth, such as Scouts, Girl Scouts and high school students in need of community service hours. Specific volunteer opportunities should be identified and publicized on the website and any city publications. A staff person should be assigned responsibility for coordinating volunteers.

3. **Adopt-a-Park and Adopt-a-Trail programs.** To gain more ownership of and pride in the park and trail system, as well as maintenance help, the City has established Adopt-A-Park and Adopt-A-Trail programs. In this type of program, agreements are made with private citizens, neighborhood groups, or service clubs to perform and assume certain responsibilities and duties at specific park sites. Typically, volunteers will provide limited maintenance tasks, such as litter pick-up, watching for and reporting vandalism or other inappropriate behavior, or hosting neighborhood activities.
4. **Make additional programming available in DuPont, especially in program areas where community surveys indicate the most interest.** Some of the top responses for desired programming areas include:
 - Concerts in the parks
 - Community Art Festival
 - Performing Arts Programs
 - Visual & Literary Arts

Programming should meet the needs of DuPont residents, with a diverse range of options to accommodate differing interests, time availability, and abilities.

5. **Revise programming as needed to meet community demand.** Recreation interests change over time and as community demographics change. Programming should respond to these trends.
6. **Establish cost recovery goals for each major program area.** Cost tracking of recreation programs provides data to inform management, marketing, or programming improvements, at the same time ensuring that DuPont is meeting community recreation needs while maintaining a solid financial footing. As an added benefit, accurate cost tracking also provides information for budgeting and for planning future facilities. To evaluate programming based on costs, DuPont should establish a cost tracking system that accurately reflects the costs of services offered and the revenues generated by each service area. The revenue and costs can then be compared to assess performance of recreation programs. Costs that should be attributed to each program area include direct costs (supplies, etc.), the fees for the contractor who provides the program, room rental, facility or field maintenance, recreation coordinator, and administration. Some agencies charge a share of administration time out to different program areas as part of identifying the actual cost of services.
7. **Fee schedules for programs.** The City charges fees for programs as new programs are implemented. In general, fees for programs that provide high individual benefit and low community benefit should be set to recover all costs or even turn a profit. Programs with high community benefit are highly subsidized. In addition, development of the fee structure should address scholarships and affordability to ensure access.
8. **Once programs are provided, institute program evaluation protocols.** Programs should be evaluated in terms of cost, revenue, participation levels, and user feedback. User evaluation methods should be developed (questionnaires offered after classes, internet comment forms, etc.) and implemented, and the results should be reviewed regularly. Participation should be tracked, and participation rates should be reviewed regularly so that programming can be adjusted to meet demands. Cost and revenue generation of each major program area should be reviewed annually.



CHAPTER 7: PARK & TRAIL PLANNING AND DESIGN



7.1 PARK PLANNING AND DESIGN

1. **Consider banning smoking in public parks.** DuPont supports healthy, active, family-oriented recreation, as supported by the vision and goals in Chapter 4 of this document. In support of health and wellness goals, the City should consider implementing a new rule banning smoking in public parks. There was significant community support for this effort in the recreation survey. Enforcement would be an issue due to current police staffing.
2. **Develop and implement a citywide park and trail signage program.** Continue to improve park identification, historic interpretation, wetlands and way-finding signage as needed throughout DuPont to identify public parks and to mark trail and path routes. A citywide signage program should specify the design of signs and standards for sign locations.
3. **Base capital project decisions on lifetime maintenance impacts.** Capital projects decisions should include an evaluation of lifetime maintenance impacts. Since maintenance funding is more difficult to obtain than capital funding, design decisions should take maintenance costs into effect. For example, spending more on higher quality materials up front can sometimes reduce lifetime maintenance costs and extend the lifespan of assets. Spending additional money on soil preparation for athletic fields can greatly reduce the lifetime maintenance and operations costs, and at the same time result in projects that support increased

Other design decisions, such as using path locations to separate turf from planting areas, adding concrete mow strips under fences, and using a consistent palette of materials and site furnishings, also have potential to reduce lifetime maintenance costs. Designing projects that use less energy or water also can reduce the long-term cost of a project.

4. **Incorporate labor-saving technology.** Incorporate labor-saving technology into parks to facilitate maintenance, such as computerized irrigation, automatic lights and locks, etc. Although there is a higher upfront cost for these elements, they will result in lower maintenance costs over the lifetime of the park. Involving park maintenance staff in these decisions will help create a maintenance-friendly park system.
5. **Integrate stormwater facilities into parks.** When stormwater facilities are required in parks, these should be integrated into the design of the park. For example, the edges of a stormwater facility can be designed to be curvilinear, rather than rectilinear. The stormwater pond area can be stepped, with some areas experiencing more frequent inundation and other areas remaining dry except in large storm events. However, stormwater facilities required for private development should not be incorporated into parks.

6. **Update the costs in the parks capital facilities plan annually.** Update the parks capital facilities plan annually to reflect the current cost of construction of public facilities.

7. **Park Appreciation Day**

Annually, Parks and Recreation holds Park Appreciation Day which has volunteer support come in to work on a specific project, or several, to help beautify and maintain the park.

7.2. TRAIL PLANNING AND DESIGN

Policy statements and design guidance for trail planning and design are contained in this section. These guidelines are intended to assist the City of DuPont in developing an off-street trail system that is user friendly and functional.

PLANNING

- Wherever possible, recreation pathways and trails should be separated from the roadway.
- Maintain natural views by setting development back.
- Maximize the use of utility corridors and other linear features for trail corridors to achieve multiple benefits, where feasible.
- During the land development approval process, dedication of right-of-way for recreational trails shown on the Trails Plan map should be required.
- Local trails should be required in residential and commercial planning and should connect to the City's trail system and neighboring local trails. Trail locations can be determined during the land use review process.
- Include pedestrian/bicycle facilities in the planning and design of new roads. Develop both a paved and non-paved pedestrian trail system to enhance public enjoyment of natural areas, and historic and cultural sites, and to take advantage of scenic views.
- Multi-use trails are the preferred trail type for DuPont, because they have the potential to serve the broadest spectrum of the public, including walkers, hikers, and runners, and cyclists. Trails should be planned, sized, and designed for multiple uses, except where environmental or other constraints preclude this goal and in some cases where single use trails are needed for particular user groups.
- A series of trailhead areas should be provided for trail access. These sites should include parking, orientation and information signs, and any necessary specialized unloading features. Primary trailheads should have restrooms and trash receptacles, while secondary trailheads might only have some parking and signage. Secondary trailheads may have 1-2 parking spaces, whereas primary trailheads may have 10 or more parking spaces. Trailheads can be incorporated into parks or community facilities in many cases. Where trails may have a regional draw they should be designated as primary trailheads and adequate parking should be provided. A parking management plan may be necessary when trailheads are located in neighborhoods.

DESIGN

- Trail alignments should take into account soil conditions, surface drainage, and other physical

limitations that could increase construction and/or maintenance costs. Hazard areas such as unstable slopes and critical habitats should be avoided.

- Route trails to minimize user shortcut potential.
- If the trail runs adjacent to a sensitive area, at minimum the buffer specified in the Critical Areas Ordinance should be provided. Trails within sensitive areas should be located to minimize views of roads, sidewalks, and development as much as practical. Locate development away from the Puget Sound bluff to maintain its value as habitat and as a visual amenity of the City.
- Trails should be located and designed to provide a diversity of challenges. Enhance accessibility wherever possible, the high priority being loop or destination opportunities on portions of trails near staging areas.
- Where routes use existing streets, the pathway should be designed to minimize potential conflicts between motorists and trail users.
- Wayfinding and orientation signage should be provided to facilitate trail users. Signage should be provided at each major intersection and trail entrance and should include route, mileage information, and any use limitations.
- Trail surfacing (paving versus other types of surface) should take context into account, mainly the location and expected use.

7.3 TRAIL RECOMMENDATIONS

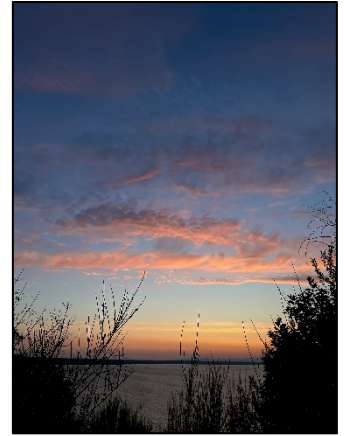
The recommendations below address specific implementation steps for providing the trail system envisioned for DuPont:

- Actively seek funding to implement the trails plan depicted on Map 3.
- Upgrade existing trails. DuPont has existing trails that are a mix of paved, gravel, and unpaved trails with varying degrees of formality. These should be upgraded to a consistent standard. In some cases, multiple routes exist and should be simplified into one route for ease of maintenance. An example of this is Tl 3 in the vicinity of Pl 1 (Bell Hill Park 1).
- Pursue a regional trail linkage to Nisqually Wildlife Preserve and Steilacoom.
- Develop a trail signage plan and implement new signs throughout the system. The signage plan should include standards for kiosks with system maps, trailhead signs indicating distance and difficulty, and trail signs posted along the route.
- Provide viewpoints and overlooks along the trail system, with the highest priority viewpoints along Puget Sound, and overlooks of historic sites another high priority.
- Where trails are proposed on land not owned by the City, work with property developers and owners to provide access for the public through easements or other dedications of land to

provide this amenity to both city residents and employees of DuPont businesses.

CHAPTER 8: IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter identifies an implementation strategy for achieving DuPont's vision for parks and recreation. It includes a comprehensive list of priority capital projects and a short-term, 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This CIP provides a detailed, realistic list of proposed capital improvements that can be funded over the next six years. An overview of potential funding sources is provided below.



8.1 COMPREHENSIVE PROJECTS LIST

Table 8.1 presents all capital and non-capital projects proposed in this plan.

Table 8.1
Comprehensive Projects List

Parks					
Map #	Park/ Project Name	Project Description	Type of Park/ Facility		
			New	Existing	Other
P2	Chief Leschi Park	Addition of restrooms and additional active recreation amenities		X	
P7	DuPont PowderWorks Park	Upgrade of fields, consideration of field lighting, development of additional amenities for this park, retaining natural areas in accordance with approved plan. Replacement of smaller playground on corner of Bobs Hollow & Garry Oaks.		X	
P9	Edmond Village Park	Addition of shelter structure, interpretive signage, and small-scale active recreation features.		X	
P10	Proposed New Park Tolmie Park	Design and development of open space. Possible extension of existing heirloom orchard site		X	
P18	Robinson Park	Accessibility improvements. Completion of train project by volunteers		X	
P14	Sellers Park	Overall site upgrade including restrooms, and more amenities, replacement of basketball court with covered court		X	
P12	Clocktower Park	Overall site upgrade including pathways, active recreation elements and rehabilitation or replacement of pergola and clocktower. Design and construct indoor venue space.		X	

P13	Ross Plaza	Signage improvements, event amenity upgrades, address drainage issues		X	
P20	Proposed Wilkes Observatory Park	Develop as trailhead and destination	X		
P21	Proposed Puget Sound Waterfront Park	Acquire land and develop a Puget Sound waterfront park on the bluff north of Sequelitchew Creek. This will be a natural area with appropriate site amenities	X		
Natural Areas					
	Old Fort Lake	Secure public access, develop trail corridor, enhance natural habitat	X		
Facilities					
	Skate Spots	Design and implementation of skate spots	X		
	Community Center	Upgrade existing Community Center or consider a bond/ levy to fund new facility		X	
	Field Upgrades	Field upgrades to support additional use. Consider lighting		X	
	New Courts and Small-scale Active Recreation Elements	Construction of a pair of multi-use sports courts at an existing park, and incorporation of new facilities at existing parks		X	
	Picnic Shelters	Addition of picnic shelters city-wide		X	
	Covered Playgrounds	2 covered playgrounds at existing park sites		X	
	Spray park	Design and implementation of a spray park		X	
Trails					
	Trail Sign Program	Development of a trail sign program and implementation		X	
KK	Puget Sound Bluff Trail (KK & T2)	Desired future connection with Billy Frank Jr Nisqually Wildlife Refuge		X	
T6	Old Fort Lake Trail	Proposed, total length: 1.2 miles	X		
AA	Sequalitchew Creek Trail	Picnic shelter & restrooms at trailhead. Proposal to create outdoor covered area on north side of City Hall Council Chambers.	X		
T4	PowderWorks Trail	Proposed, total length: 1.9 miles	X		
EE	Pioneer Middle School Trail	Existing, total length: 0.7 miles		X	
NN	Lake Loop- McLeod Marsh Trail	Partially complete, total length: 1.4 miles	X		
T9	Center Drive	Existing, total length: 1.9 miles		X	
BB & JJ	Historic Village Connector Trail	Existing, total length: 2.2 miles. Follows historic dynamite train railroad grade. Extension planned to continue historic route crossing Iafrati Park and connecting with Wilmington Dr.		X	
T9	North Loop Trail	Proposed, total length: 1.8 miles	X		
T9	Edmond Marsh Trail	Partially Complete, total length: 1.2 miles	X	X	
CC	Historic Village Loop	Existing, total length: 2.7 miles		X	
T1	El Rancho Madrona Trail	Proposed, total length: 0.3 miles	X		
Non-Capital Projects					
	Parks & Trails brochure	Implementation and distribution of existing paperless parks and trails portal			X
	Website & Social Media Upgrade	Improve website & social media platforms to keep the public informed of Park and Recreation resources and Park Commission activity			X
	Natural Area Management	Develop policies to maintain and improve the			X

	Plan	natural areas in the city			
	Voluntary No-Smoking Policy in Parks	Create policy to discourage the use of smoking within all City parks & trails.	X		
	Addition of a Commercial-grade kitchen at City Hall	Upgrading the existing kitchen at City Hall to a commercial-grade for rentals and City Hall activities	X		
	Pay to Park at Sequalitchew Creek	Consider a parking fee for non-DuPont residents or donation box for those parking at City Hall to hike Sequalitchew Creek.	X		

8.2 CAPITAL PRIORITIES

All projects on the comprehensive project list in Table 8.1 assist in meeting Plan goals and objectives. However, not all of these projects can be implemented within the next six years, given the City's limited funding resources. For this reason, the projects on the comprehensive capital projects list have been prioritized to determine those projects that should be included in the six-year CIP. The following criteria were used to include, prioritize and schedule projects in the CIP:

- *Maintenance efficiency.* These are projects that will reduce maintenance costs and improve efficiency.
- *Availability of alternative funding resources or partnerships.* Projects that have potential for other types of funding, such as grants, donations, or partner contributions, should receive higher priority than projects without other funding opportunities.
- *Availability of other resources.* There is adequate staffing and financial resources to support maintenance and operations of the project.
- *Addresses service deficiencies.* These projects address service deficiencies, such as gaps in active recreation opportunities or needed natural area links.
- *Equitable distribution of neighborhood improvement projects, based off priority needs.* Consideration should be given to ensure that neighborhood improvement projects are distributed equitably throughout the city triaged by level of maintenance required.

Using these criteria, the 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan was developed, and will be updated periodically.

8.3 SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

A. REVENUE SOURCES

Revenue sources are described below:

- **General Fund.** General Fund revenue comes from a variety of sources, including charges for services (plan check fees, development fees, hearings examiner fees); sales tax; licenses and permits (building permits, business licenses, franchise fees); property taxes (increasing as development occurs); and other revenues for which a special fund has not been created (intergovernmental revenues, fines, interest, park user fees, etc.)

While General Fund revenues have the greatest flexibility, these funds have not been used in recent years for parks capital projects, although the General Fund provides parks maintenance funding. Given the many financial obligations of the City, the General Fund cannot be depended upon to provide a significant stream of capital project funding. However, the City should allocate a small amount of General Fund dollars annually to park improvements for projects where grant matches are needed or other funding is not available. This Plan projects that the City will allocate on average of \$50,000 per year in General Fund revenues for park improvements. This would provide a total of \$300,000 over six years.

- **Park Impact Fees (PIF).** Park Impact Fees are fees imposed on new development to pay for capital projects required to accommodate the impacts of development on the City's infrastructure. Projects funded with impact fees must be on an adopted capital facilities plan. Because most development in DuPont has occurred through the Northwest Landing development agreement, the city does not currently charge impact fees. Since Northwest Landing is reaching completion, DuPont should consider implementation of impact fees for residential and commercial development so that new development also contributes to the increased park system infrastructure needs.
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET).** Real Estate Excise Tax is a tax on the sale of real estate. It is typically paid by the seller of property. A locally-imposed tax is also authorized. However, the rate at which it can be levied and the uses to which it may be put differs by city or county size and whether the city or county is planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA). All cities and counties may levy a quarter percent tax. This is a quarter percent of the real estate excise tax and is commonly called ¹¹REET 1_n. Cities and counties that are planning under GMA have the authority to levy a second quarter percent tax (REET 2). DuPont currently levies REET 1 and REET 2 for a rate of 0.5%.

REET 1 monies may be used to fund a wide variety of public works projects, and may fund land acquisition for parks. REET 2 monies may be used to fund public works projects for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, and planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks, as noted in the Revised Code of Washington at RCW 82.46.035(5). Acquisition of land for parks is not a permitted use of REET 2 receipts, although it is a permitted use for street, water, and sewer projects. REET has been an increasingly significant revenue source for DuPont, and will likely continue to be an important source. DuPont has used REET funds for public works and some parks projects in the past, and has allocated a significant portion of the future REET funds for the new Civic Center.

DuPont should allocate REET funds for park improvements over the next six years. Currently, at an average of \$35,000 per year, REET would generate \$210,000 for park improvements, such as new playground equipment, over six years.

- **Grants.** Grants have not been used for parks capital improvements in the past three years. While grants provide outside money, these opportunities are competitive and they require staff or volunteers to track grants, write requests, and complete documentation. Other small grant opportunities may also be

available. Since achieving grant funding will mean assigning a staff person or contracting with a professional, the **six** year revenue projection assumes \$400,000 in grant funds, based on pursuing a larger grant or several smaller grants.

- **Donations.** The City has not pursued donations in recent years for park improvements. Community questionnaire results indicated a willingness among DuPont residents to support parks financially. There are several park improvements that may be promising in attracting donations (either cash or in-kind), including sports field improvements, and park improvements throughout the community. If DuPont writes criteria for the neighborhood park improvement program that favorably weight projects with donations or funding matches, donations could be actively encouraged. Based on an assumption that the park improvement program will encourage donations, DuPont should target \$10,000 in donations a year, or a total of \$60,000 in six years.

B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The following tables represent the Capital Improvement Plan Projects with estimated costs. This would be periodically updated and adjusted during the budget process.

Table 8.2
Proposed 6-Year CIP

Map #	Project Name	Project Description	Estimate
	Powderworks Park Field Upgrades	Add T-Ball field and lighting. Replace fencing and signage protecting natural areas around park. Replace playground equipment, and upgrade for ADA accessibility	\$1,300,000
	Heirloom Orchard enhancements	Expand area outside of orchard for passive enjoyment of orchard; add benches, landscaping, and interpretive signage	\$385,000
	Robinson Park Master Plan	Develop site plan, design, and construction documents for outdoor structures to display historic fire and police Diplomat vehicle.	\$197,000
	Sellers Park Restoration	Demo old basketball court and replace with new covered facility.	\$600,000
	Clocktower Park Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate pergolas, stage, and design and construct indoor venue space	\$9,900,000
	Ross Plaza Drainage Improvements	Construct drainage improvements	\$1,300,000
	Wilkes Observatory Viewpoint	Develop and viewpoint and connection to Sequelitchew Creek Trail	\$81,000

	Old Fort Lake Subarea Bluff Trail	Develop 12' wide paved trail with amenities such as benches and trash receptacles along the bluff.	\$1,600,000
	Community Center Upgrades	Develop a facility plan for the existing Community Center to expand uses to include a tourism and event center	\$1,500,000
	New Community Center with Aquatic Center	Construct a new Community Center Facility with an Aquatic Center	\$66,700,000
	New Community Center without Aquatic Center	Construct a new Community Center Facility without an Aquatic Center	\$54,000,000
	Upgrade Sequalitchew Creek Trailhead	Design and construct a covered shelter on north side of City Hall Council Chambers	\$380,000

A. 2023 MASTER PLAN SURVEY

Are you a resident of DuPont?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	92.75%	256
No	7.25%	20
	Answered	276
	Skipped	0
How many years have you lived in The City of DuPont if you are a resident?		
Answered		267
Skipped		9
Tell us about yourself. Are you active military, retired, stay-at-home parent, work from home, self employed?		
Answered		273
Skipped		3

<p>What age groups live in your household? (please select all that apply)</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Answered 274 Skipped 2 </p>	
<p>Which of the following parks have you visited in the past year? (Please select all that apply)</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Answered 272 Skipped 4 </div>	

What is the most important opportunity to have close to home? Please rate these from most important to least important. (1 being highest, 9 being lowest)

Answered	274
Skipped	2

<p>Have you or any of your family participated in any City of DuPont recreation activities or events in the last year, to include programs, events, concerts, classes, leagues, etc.?</p>				
Answer Choices	Responses			
Yes	82.48%	226		
No	16.79%	46		
If yes, please list what events/programs.		218		
	Answered	272		
	Skipped	4		

The above information combined all write-in mentions of activities or events attended. 218 responded. Each mention of a particular topic area got a tally of 1 to that topic, so a response from a single person may have created more than one tally if different items were mentioned.

Do you feel there is a need for more indoor recreation facilities in DuPont?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	76.56%	209
No	22.34%	61
Please specify		175
	Answered	270
	Skipped	6

The is a summary of write-in responses for when asked to specify the need of indoor recreational facilities within DuPont. 175 responses were made. Each mention of a particular topic area got a tally of 1 for that topic, so a response from a single person may have created more than one tally if different items were mentioned.

	Answered	271
	Skipped	5

How important are parks, recreation services, and open space to DuPont's quality of life?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Very important	92.70%	254
Somewhat important	6.93%	19
Not important	0.36%	1
Please explain why.		148
	Answered	274
	Skipped	2

The above is a summary of write-in responses for when asked why DuPont’s park and recreation services and open spaces are important. 148 responses were received. Each mention of a particular topic area got a tally of 1 for that topic, so a response from a single person may have created more than one tally if different items were mentioned.

If you seldom use or do not use the parks in DuPont, what are your reasons?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Lack of facilities	52.44%	86
Not interested/no time	26.83%	44
Don't know what is available	17.68%	29
Not conveniently located	6.10%	10
Too crowded	4.27%	7
Lack of transportation	3.05%	5
Feel unsafe	6.71%	11
Answered		164
Skipped		112

The above is a summary of write-in responses for when asked what other types of cultural programs residents would like the City of DuPont to offer. 60 responses were received. Each mention of a particular topic area got a tally of 1 for that topic, so a response from a single person may have created more than one tally if different items were mentioned.

The above is a summary of write-in responses for when asked what other types of athletic facilities residents would like the City of DuPont to offer. 40 responses were received. Each mention of a particular topic area got a tally of 1 for that topic, so a response from a single person may have created more than one tally if different items were mentioned.

B. 2023 CULTURAL SURVEY

<table><tr><td>How long have you lived in DuPont?</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0-5 years</td><td>29</td><td>34%</td></tr><tr><td>6 to 10 years</td><td>17</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>11-20 years</td><td>22</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>More than 20 years, but not my whole life</td><td>15</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>Most or all of my life</td><td>3</td><td>3%</td></tr></table>	How long have you lived in DuPont?			0-5 years	29	34%	6 to 10 years	17	20%	11-20 years	22	26%	More than 20 years, but not my whole life	15	17%	Most or all of my life	3	3%	
How long have you lived in DuPont?																			
0-5 years	29	34%																	
6 to 10 years	17	20%																	
11-20 years	22	26%																	
More than 20 years, but not my whole life	15	17%																	
Most or all of my life	3	3%																	
<table><tr><td>How long to you plan to live in DuPont?</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1-3 years</td><td>11</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ years</td><td>19</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>Indefinitely</td><td>56</td><td>65%</td></tr></table>	How long to you plan to live in DuPont?			1-3 years	11	13%	5+ years	19	22%	Indefinitely	56	65%							
How long to you plan to live in DuPont?																			
1-3 years	11	13%																	
5+ years	19	22%																	
Indefinitely	56	65%																	

What kind of arts and cultural type programs would you like to see more of in DuPont (mark all that apply):		Ranking	
Live concert	63	1	73%
Ethnic/cultural festivals (African American, Hispanic, Greek, Irish, Native American, etc)	56	2	65%
Outdoor performances and events on downtown streets, parks, other public places	55	3	64%
Arts festival	46	4	53%
Craft exhibition/community cultural events	37	5	43%
Historic Site tours	30	6	35%
Live dance performance	29	7	34%
Live performances at non-traditional venues (coffee shops, bars etc)	28	8	33%
Theatrical performance	26	9	30%
Public art (statues, sculptures, etc)	26	10	30%
Public art (statues, sculptures, etc)	25	11	29%
Street performance art (strolling musicians, mimes, etc)	22	12	26%
Museum/art gallery	16	13	19%
Literary art	12	14	14%
Other (please specify)	9	15	10%

What are the top two goals you would like to see for DuPont's arts and culture? (Select your top two)		Ranking	
Creation of a trail route around historic sites	34	1	
Arts education for every child	31	2	
Greater partnership between city gov't and the arts, cultural, and creative community	29	3	
More performing arts	28	4	
More art visible around the city	22	5	
More diverse people involved in the arts and cultural community	20	6	
Art installations or signage at historic sites	15	7	
Other (please specify)	7	8	
	186		

What are the top three most important things the City of DuPont should focus on to meet residents' arts and cultural needs? (Please choose only three)		Ranking
Provide more arts events in the community, e.g., concerts in the parks, neighborhood celebrations	42	1
Provide more citywide festivals and events	41	2
Support arts/cultural programs for children and youth	40	3
Celebrate the cultural diversity of the community	29	4
Create a historical sites trail route	24	5
Support arts and cultural programs for adults	19	6
Provide public art throughout the community	12	8
Enhance the quality of artistic performances and events available to the public	12	8
Support arts and cultural programs for seniors	11	10
Support nonprofit arts and cultural organizations (facilities, funding)	11	10
Support the development and retention of artists in DuPont (live/work space, rehearsal/performance space)	9	12
Art installation/signage at historic sites	9	12
Other (please specify)	1	13

How would you describe your engagement in the local arts, cultural, and heritage community? Please check all that apply

I enjoy arts, culture or heritage events or activities	69	63%
I volunteer at an arts, culture or heritage organization	11	10%
None of the above	10	9%
I work in the creative sector (e.g. artist, performer, photographer)	8	7%
Other (please specify)	5	5%
I am a board member for an arts, culture or heritage organization	4	4%
I work for an arts, culture or heritage organization (for profit or non-profit)	3	3%
	110	

With 1 being the least interested and 5 being the most, on a scale of 1-5, how interested are you in experiencing arts, cultural, and heritage offerings in the following locations?	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Ranking
Farmer's markets	8	3	10	16	48	85	1
Parks, trails, and waterways	8	3	11	17	47	86	2
Downtown (indoor and outdoor venues)	10	2	16	18	40	86	3
Schools	12	8	14	12	36	82	4
Libraries	11	10	18	16	29	84	5
Historical Society	9	13	21	19	20	82	6
Studios, stores, and galleries	16	6	23	16	20	81	7

Are you interested in participating in educational offerings in the following fields?		Rank	
Crafts and folk arts	12	1	18%
Music	10	2	15%
Photography	9	3	13%
Visual arts	8	5	12%
Area History	8	5	12%
Other (please specify)	6	6	9%
Film and digital design	5	8	7%
Performing arts	5	8	7%
Literary arts	3	9	4%
Sculpture	2	10	3%

Are you aware of the historic sites located within the City of DuPont (check all that apply)

The Methodist Mission Site	37	49%
Heirloom Orchard	46	61%
Old Fort Lake	48	63%
Wilkes Observatory	51	67%
Sequalitchew Cemetery Reburial Site	53	70%
The 1833 Fort Nisqually Site	54	71%
The 1843 Fort Nisqually Site	60	79%

C. DUPONT HERITAGE PLAN

DuPont Heritage Plan

DRAFT

**Presented to the City of DuPont, WA
by the DuPont Historical Society**

2024

“In a nutshell, planning is the process of figuring out where you want to go, evaluating where you are now, and identifying how you can reach your destination.....

Susan L. Henry Renaud, Preservation Planning, National Park Service

<u>1833 Hudson’s Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site</u>	<u>98</u>
<u>Methodist Episcopal Mission Site</u>	<u>102</u>
<u>Wilkes Observatory Site</u>	<u>106</u>
<u>1841 Independence Day Celebration</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>1843 Hudson’s Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site</u>	<u>112</u>
<u>Heirloom Orchard – The Orchard Park</u>	<u>117</u>
<u>1904 Buffalo Soldier Encampment</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Tar Paper Houses</u>	<u>124</u>
<u>Johnson Brothers Store</u>	<u>127</u>
<u>DuPont Museum Building</u>	<u>131</u>
<u>DuPont Co. Train & Narrow Gauge Track</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Possible Funding Sources</u>	<u>136</u>

Introduction

Historic places are important to every community. In an age of change, they help provide a sense of needed continuity. Indeed, they greatly contribute to a sense of place which can unite residents. Also, when properly presented, historic places can attract tourists to a town. This naturally benefits the local economy.

The City of DuPont is blessed with many significant historic places. They include both buildings and sites. Together these places tell the amazing story of the DuPont area. This story began with the Nisqually Indian presence on the land. It continued with the Euro-American explorers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

In 1833 the British-owned Hudson’s Bay Company established the first Fort Nisqually that changed life forever in the Southern Puget Sound region. Encounters with Native Americans, missionaries, and American settlers brought cooperation and conflict. The Medicine Creek Treaty and Puget Sound Indian War shifted the power to the Americans and their homesteads.

Change came again in 1906 when the DuPont Company bought land and set up an explosives factory. The Company employees and their families were first housed in temporary tar paper shacks, but soon the historic village of DuPont took shape. For much of the century, the explosives plant operated, providing products worldwide for both military and civilian purposes.

In 1976 the Weyerhaeuser Company purchased all the DuPont Company land in the area. With the construction of “Northwest Landing,” the City of DuPont became a modern community. Still, a number of important historic buildings and sites remain. The DuPont Historical Society is committed to the preservation and interpretation of these historic places.

This report, the DuPont Heritage Plan, was organized by the DuPont Historical Society. It is intended to outline significant historical resources of DuPont and propose ways to manage them. Possible sources of funding are listed. The Plan was first put together by a committee in 2014.

Members of the committee include Chairman Jay Bollman (DuPont Historical Society & DuPont Tourism Board), Secretary Lee McDonald (DuPont Historical Society), Doris Stewart (DuPont Seniors), Larry Wilcox (DuPont City Council), Deborah Kerner (DuPont Business Association and DuPont Tourism Board), Linda Jordan (Planning Agency & DuPont City Council), Ruth Egger (DuPont Historical Society), Carol Estep (DuPont Parks & Recreation), Linda Cumberbatch (DuPont Parks & Recreation), and Drew Crooks (Consultant).

Updates were made in 2023 by the DuPont Historical Society Board of Directors.

1833 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The 1833 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site (45PI55), located south side of Sequelitchew Creek, is currently owned by the City of DuPont.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The 1833 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually site has regional historical importance as an early center of Euro-American activity in the Pacific Northwest. It never served as a military outpost but was a commercial operation run by the HBC.

In the early 19th century the Hudson's Bay Company expanded to the West Coast by building Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River 1825 and Fort Langley to the North 1827. After the attack and murder of Alexander Mackenzie and four men in his party, it was determined that a fort located at the halfway point was needed for safety and security reasons.

In 1833 Archibald McDonald, Hudson's Bay Company's chief trader, arrived via the Overland Trail and with the help of the Sequelitchew Nisqually Indians built a storehouse on the beach, fifteen by twenty feet, which was known as the Nisqually House. Archibald McDonald had been instructed to look for a site offering suitable soil for cultivation and raising cattle as well as a convenience for shipping.

On June 27, 1833, Chief Trader Francis Heron took command of the post and was determined to move the location of the fort. His first choice was to move the fort to the mouth of the Deschutes River and his second choice was to move it atop the bluff above the original station, but soon decided to locate it a little further onto the prairie.

By July 15, 1833 work was begun on a structure measuring forty-eight by twenty feet. This structure served as living quarters or farmhouse for Heron, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, and supplies.

With Indian labor, the two structures on the beach and the farmhouse on the Bluff were dismantled and brought to the new fort to be used in future construction. By August 6 preparations for a new dwelling house and a palisade of pickets around the fort was underway. In September a new store, thirty by twenty feet, was erected as well as a dwelling house for the men.

In October 1833 the men began work on Heron's house, which was fifty-five by twenty feet and twelve feet high, along with continuing to build the palisades around the fort and setting pickets, about 20 feet high, around the buildings to control Indian access. Four, twelve-foot square bastions, gates, and a fifteen-foot square kitchen, winterizing the main structures, and saw pits were added during the winter of 1834.

When Chief Trader Francis Heron left Fort Nisqually on March 2, 1834, he had succeeded in developing a fully functioning fort. The main permanent structures were built in typical Hudson's Bay Company fashion. Frames of squared logs were erected post-in-sill fashion, walls were mortised and tenoned-squared logs, which were slit into the frame horizontally, then chinked. Portions of the buildings had floorboards. Roofs were gabled and boarded over and chimneys were built using local clay.

The walls of the palisades formed a rough square. The corners of the fort pointed almost true, north, south, east and west. The square was 151-152 feet to the side with the exception of the northeast palisade which was approximately 155 feet long.

William Kittson took over as Chief Trader May 18, 1834 and within 10 days restructuring of the fort had commenced. By the time he was done, Chief Trader Kittson had either disassembled or dismantled and moved all of Heron's

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structures and rebuilt the entire fort with the exception of the palisade and bastions.

With the fort structures to his liking, Kittson turned his attention to his agricultural needs. A stable was built, cattle-park fenced off, plows and wagons were built, cultivation of the crops was stepped up and cow sheds were constructed. Later in the year, a potato cellar was added, plowed fields were fenced, a calf shed was constructed and the palisades were reinforced. Late in November, an Indian house was built outside the fort for those Native Americans coming from greater distances to trade.

Fort Nisqually became known for its fur trading with agricultural products becoming a close second. By 1835 a fifty by twenty-five foot barn, grain storehouse, a milk house and a pigsty had been added with the following plantings in the ground: 35 bushels of potatoes, 20 of peas, 10 of fall wheat, 10 of corn, 10 of oats, 6 of barley and 5 of red wheat, with apple trees doing well. The fur trade thrived through 1835 growing into a farming enterprise in 1838 and a subsidiary called the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

The original fort site soon proved to be too small for its operations and the fort was relocated in 1843, about a mile from the original fort, closer to Edmonds Marsh and Sequelitchew Creek. This new site was chosen because it was close to a water source and timber.

In 1846 the United States and England negotiated the boundary between Canada and the U.S. at the 49th parallel, placing the holdings of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) on foreign lands. In 1869 a final monetary settlement occurred between the HBC and the Americans. Also in 1846, the 1833 Fort Nisqually was reoccupied as a temporary barracks by British sailors for a few months. That episode closed the history of 1833 Fort Nisqually.

The 1833 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site is currently surrounded by a black fence with a gate on the east side. It is overgrown with Scotch broom, trees and other vegetation. There are also some concrete barriers left over from the DuPont Company era. During the DuPont Company era a road went through the middle of the site. The site marker monument, set up in the 1920s, is still in place in the middle of the fenced area near the old DuPont Company road. It is surrounded by overgrown brush and cannot be seen from the edge of the fence.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Carpenter, Cecelia Svinth, Fort Nisqually: A Documented History of Indian and British Interaction (Tacoma, WA: Tahoma Research Center, 1986).

Crooks, Drew, "Beginnings: The Origins of Fort Nisqually and Euro American Settlement on Puget Sound," Occurrences, Vol. XXVI, No. 3 (Summer 2008), pages 7-13.

Troxel, Kathryn, Fort Nisqually and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1950.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

Increase accessibility to the site by completing trails from the Wilkes Observatory and DuPont Civic Center, and building a loop road. Create a small parking area beside the fort site off loop road. Clear Scotch broom and other small vegetation from the current monument and fort area. Create interpretive signage with information and images concerning the 1833 Fort Nisqually. Realize professional archaeological excavations (perhaps led by a nearby university) to learn more about the site and its cultural resources.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

Until the loop road is completed and dedicated to the city of DuPont, access to the 1833 Fort site is limited. The site is surrounded by the Home Course: 18th hole on the South, 1st hole on the East and 2nd hole on the North. Non-golf course property is owned by Albatross.

If the area is cleared and extra signage placed inside or outside the 1833 Fort Nisqually site fence so people can read it, staffing would not be necessary for people to visit it. Staff people would have to be on hand if part or the entire 1833 fort was rebuilt and opened to visitors. In this case, an entry fee could be charged. If fees were charged to visit other historical sites in DuPont, there could be a general fee that covered all sites.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The City of DuPont, as owner of the site property, is the oversight agency. Decision-makers include the DuPont Historical Society, DuPont Parks and Recreation, and City of DuPont.

Short and long term goals for the resource

Short term goals (after the loop road is established):

- Create a trail from the Wilkes Observatory site into 1833 Fort site.
- Build a trail from Civic Center to the 1833 Fort site.
- Establish a small parking area beside Fort site off loop road.
- Clear Scotch broom and other small vegetation from the site (including the current monument area).
- Add more signage with Fort history/pictures.
- When infrastructure for business development is constructed, run water and electricity to or near the Fort site so programs/outings can take place there (Hudson's Bay Days etc.).
- Create a park-like setting with benches.

Long term goals:

- Outline palisade of 1833 Fort Site.
- Replicate a side or two of palisade with a picket fence and one of the four bastions.
- Build bastion(s) so the public can go up in it/them to look out over the Sound and surrounding area.
- Rebuild the entire palisade with a picket fence and add the three other bastions.
- Uncover a portion of the original dig showing the stumps from the original palisade. Protect them with plexiglass to preserve, but let people see what they looked like.
- Eventually replicate part of the buildings that were inside the Fort area.

Compiled by Carol Estep and Doris Stewart.



1833 Fort Nisqually site archeological dig completed by Pacific Lutheran University in 1987.



1833 Fort Nisqually site and marker surrounded by overgrowth (2012).



View from outside the 1833 Fort Nisqually site fence (2012).

Methodist Episcopal Mission Site

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The Methodist Episcopal Mission Site (45PI66) is located on private land known as Lot Y situated within the DuPont city limits west of Center Drive and north of Sequalitchew Creek.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

Just a few hundred yards west of Center Drive and just north of Sequalitchew Creek (within sight of the 1843 Fort Nisqually site) is the location of the former Nisqually Mission. In April of 1839 William Holden Willson and missionary David Leslie began construction of a small mission house with an attached schoolroom. The mission house was surrounded by a stockade. This was the first American building erected in the Puget Sound region. For many years a historical marker stood on the site of the original mission/schoolhouse. As the years went by the site was absorbed into the holdings of the DuPont Powder Company.

In June 1840 Oregon pioneer Jason Lee appointed William Willson as “carpenter/doctor” and Reverend John P. Richmond as “missionary.” With Richmond came his wife America and their four children. Miss Chloe A. Clarke was appointed teacher at the mission school. On July 10, 1840 the missionaries arrived at the Nisqually site. They were the first Americans (US citizens) to settle north of the Columbia and west of the Cascades. Their arrival predated other Americans’ arrival to the region by five years.

The Nisqually Mission survived for only three years. Due to failing health (and personal loss) William and Chloe Clarke Willson were the first to leave. The Richmonds departed the Mission in the summer of 1842. Shortly thereafter, on September 11, 1842, the Mission burned to the ground.

There are a number of other “firsts” associated with the Nisqually mission. The marriage of Chloe Clarke and W.H. Willson (August 16, 1840) was the first American (US) wedding in the region. Francis Richmond (born February 28, 1841) was the first American child born in Western Washington. Francis was baptized by Jason Lee. The first Independence Day celebration in what is now the State of Washington was held on July 5, 1841 not far from this site. Richmond gave the address, Captain Wilkes brought 100 Seamen and Marines from his vessels at anchor in the sound, and some (400) Indians and representatives from the Hudson’s Bay Company were in attendance. The Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic songs and hymns were sung and a cannon was fired. Richmond predicted in his address that the ground upon which they were standing would ultimately become part of the United States. (His prophecy proved to be correct).

On May 12, 1904 Edward Huggins, who was then living on the 1843 Fort Nisqually site, wrote in a letter to Eva Emory Dye that “The Richmond Mission site is quite close to this place, and about 16 miles from Tacoma. The foundation of the large stone and clay chimney can be seen (with the aid of a binocular glass) from the verandah of our house.” s

In another letter, written on September 23, 1904 to Clarence B. Bagley, Huggins stated the following: “No fear of the Richmond Mission being obliterated. The mound forming the remains of what was an enormous (no doubt double) stone and clay chimney is evidence enough, besides holes, perhaps where cellars were under house, or houses.”

In 1989 Guy F. Moura believed that his archaeological fieldwork located the Methodist Episcopal Mission Site. There has been much discussion on the issue. Other archaeologists working in 2011 recorded no signs of the Mission site.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Huntsman, Joseph, edited, Edward Huggins’ Correspondence Outward, 1862-1907 (Tacoma, WA: Fort Nisqually Living History Museum, 2007).

Moura, Guy F., Missions, War Games and Railroad Dumps: 1989 Miscellaneous Explorations and Excavations, Northwest Landing, DuPont, Washington, September 1991.

Sikes, Nancy E., and Cindy J. Arrington, Archeological Survey, Testing and Monitoring at 45PI166, 45PI455 and 5PI773, DuPont Industrial Partners, LLC, Lot Y Project, City of DuPont, Pierce County, Washington. April 14, 2011.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

Place an interpretive sign near the Methodist Episcopal Mission Site.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The Methodist Episcopal Mission Site is on private land and not accessible to the public. However, an interpretive sign could be placed nearby on City of DuPont property. No staffing is necessary.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The oversight agency is the City of DuPont. Decision-makers include the DuPont Parks and Recreation Department, DuPont Historical Society. Support groups may include local tribes.

Short and long term goals for each resource

Short term goal:

- Set up an interpretive marker near the Methodist Episcopal Mission Site. Mission Site interpretive elements could be placed next to commemorations of the 1841 Independence Day Celebration and 1904 Buffalo Soldier Encampment.

Long term goal:

- Build a replica of the Mission.

Compiled by Drew Crooks.



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Sketch of

the Methodist Mission House by historian James Edgren.



Location of proposed interpretive signage.



Early 1920s signage marking site of Methodist Episcopal Mission and the “First Fourth of July Celebration in the Pacific North West was held at this place in 1841.”



Current marker by the DuPont Company.

Wilkes Observatory Site

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The Wilkes Observatory Site (45PI67) is located at the south side of the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek Canyon, on a promontory overlooking Puget Sound. It is owned by the City of DuPont.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The Wilkes Exploring Expedition was an American naval expedition charged with conducting the exploration of Pacific and Arctic Oceans and the South Seas. This was the first major scientific exploration overseas by the United States. Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN, led the expedition in surveying South America, Antarctica, Far East and North Pacific. In less than four years the men under Wilkes would confirm the existence of Antarctica and chart hundreds of islands and harbors in the South Pacific and map 800-miles of the Pacific NW Coast. The 10,000 botanical specimens they brought back were so numerous that the Smithsonian Institution was created to hold them.

On May 11, 1841 the *Vicennes* and *Porpoise* ships sailed into Puget Sound and anchored off Ft. Nisqually near Sequelitchew Creek. Charles Wilkes used the Ft. Nisqually area for both his land and maritime explorations. He produced detailed charts of the waters of Southern Puget Sound, naming many places, including Gig Harbor, Anderson Island, Budd Inlet, Commencement Bay, McNeil Island, and Pt. Defiance.

In the Expedition's final report or Narrative, Wilkes wrote, "The establishment of an observatory also claimed my attention: a suitable site was found on top of the hills (the bluff to the south of Sequelitchew Creek) within hailing of the ship. Here the instruments and clocks were landed and put up in a small clearing where the trees had been cut in order to supply the steamer with fuel."

Edward Huggins in a September 7, 1906 letter to Clarence B. Bagley stated the following: "Gilstrap, the artist, and acting sec[retary] to the State Historical Society ... was here the other day, and I took him to the site of Captain Wilkes' observatory, bake house, and other little buildings which he built when surveying on the sound in the early forties. They once stood on the top of the bluff, at the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek, but the Union Pacific's proposed railroad destroyed the remains of the buildings, but the heap of clay standing in a pile plainly shows where the improvements once stood, and besides, I know the spot well, and the road made to it is still open and plainly marked."

In the early 20th century the DuPont Company placed a historical marker on the spot of the Wilkes Observatory. This marker still stands on the site.

Sources which authenticate resources (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Barkan, Frances B., edited, The Wilkes Expedition: Puget Sound and the Oregon Country (Olympia, WA: Washington State Capital Museum, 1987).

Huntsman, Joseph, edited, Edward Huggins' Correspondence Outward, 1862-1907 (Tacoma, WA: Fort Nisqually Living History Museum, 2007).

Viola, Herman J. and Carolyn Margolis, edited, Magnificent Voyagers: The U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842 (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985).

Wilkes, Charles, Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Vol. 4 (Philadelphia, PA: [s.n.], 1849).

Best ways to manage resources (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

An interpretive sign should be set up at the Wilkes Observatory site. Perhaps someday the observatory could be reconstructed.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The Wilkes Observatory site is accessible to the public. No staffing is necessary unless the observatory is reconstructed. In that case, staffing would be necessary when the observatory is opened to the public on special occasions.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The oversight agency is the City of DuPont. Decision-makers include DuPont Historical Society and DuPont Parks and Recreation.

Short and long term goals for each historic resource

Short term goal:

- Set up an interpretive sign at the Wilkes Observatory site.
- Set up a bench at the site.

Long term goal:

- Reconstruct the Wilkes Observatory.

Compiled by Lee McDonald.



Marker commemorating Wilkes Exploring Expedition



Condition of the site (2012). Split rail fence and bench were built by volunteers.

1841 Independence Day Celebration

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resources

The exact site of the 1841 Independence Day celebration is not known, but most likely is to the north of DuPont Civic Center and Sequalitchew Creek.

Wilkes records “And all including the marines and musicians were landed shortly after to march to the scene of festivity about a mile distant... Two brass howitzers were also carried to fire the usual salute.”

The eyewitness Colvocoresses wrote “We next marched to piece of open ground, distant about half a mile from the (1833) fort.”

Wilkes expedition botanist William D. Brackenridge noted that “Fort Nisqually lays inland a good half mile from the Bay on the plains or margin of the extensive prairies which stretch back into the interior 15 or 20 miles.”

Furthermore, Joseph C. Clark wrote the following in “Lights and Shadows of Sailor Life” (1848): “July 4th coming on Sunday, we celebrated the 5th. On landing, the men proceeded up the hill to the observatory, where Capt. Wilkes was then residing. We proceeded through a narrow strip of wood about half a mile, when we came to the company’s fort; there we halted. The procession was again formed and marched as before, about one mile further, when we came to a deep valley – crossing which we came to a plain several miles in circumference, in which Doc. Richmond’s house is situated.”

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The 1841 Independence Day celebration was an event of great significance that brought together American sailors of the Wilkes Expedition, Hudson’s Bay Company employees, and Native Americans to honor the birthday of the United States. Though the celebration’s exact site is not known today, much can be ascertained about the occurrence.

Lt. Wilkes decided to give his crew a day off by celebrating the United States Independence Day. July 4th fell on the Sabbath day, Sunday, which caused the celebration to be held on July 5, 1841. By early morning Wilkes’ crew of 100 seamen and marines dressed in their whites and carrying two howitzer guns marched to the Wilkes Observatory. Wilkes led his men to the front gate of Fort Nisqually where they gave three rousing cheers and received a muted answer from the British.

With fifes and drums, they marched the mile to Mission Prairie, the home of Dr. Richmond’s family and the Methodist Mission. The Richmond family, Chloe Clarke and William Willson joined the parade and proceeded on to the edge of the Mission Prairie where an ox was roasting over an open fire, games were played including horse racing, patriotic songs were sung and speeches were given.

At noon a twenty-six gun salute was made using the brass Howitzers, one blast for each state of the union. After a number of loud shots, one powder cartridge prematurely discharged resulting in gunner Daniel Whitehorn suffering a lacerated arm, putting a gloom over the festivities. Approximately 400 HBC employees and Native Americans participated or observed the 4th of July celebration.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

The major resources for this report are: *Cultural Resources Survey – DuPont Site*, by David H. Stratton & Glen W. Lindeman, Aug. 1, 1977. NATIONAL HERITAGE, INC.; and the writings of Capt. Wilkes and Expedition members George Colvocoresses, Joseph C. Clark and William D. Brackenridge.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

A historical marker could be placed somewhere north of the Civic Center to enumerate the 1841 Independence Day celebration. Such a marker would be within 1 mile of where it probably happened.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The historical marker for the 1841 Independence Day Celebration would be accessible to the public. No staffing would be necessary.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The oversight agency would be either the City of DuPont or the DuPont Historical Society. Both groups would be decision-makers. DuPont Parks and Recreation would also be a decision-maker.

Short and long term goals for the resource

Short term goal:

- Place a historical marker north of the Civic Center to commemorate the 1841 Independence Day celebration.

Long term goal:

- Build a flagpole next to the Independence Day historical marker. Independence Day interpretative elements could be placed next to commemorations of the 1904 Buffalo Soldier Encampment and Methodist Episcopal Mission Site.

Compiled by Jay Bollman and Carol Estep.



Reenactment of the 1841 Independence Day celebration, in front of the Factor's house circa 1880s.



United States Flag in 1841



Journals and first-person accounts indicate the celebration was likely held in the current DuPont area rather than on Fort Lewis.

1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resources

The 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site (45PI56), located south of Sequelitchew Creek near Edmonds Marsh, is currently owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. The site is situated at the intersection of Center Drive and Civic Drive.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site has regional historical importance because it was a major HBC economic center on Puget Sound (fur trading and agriculture), a diverse community of various peoples (including both Native Americans and Euro-Americans), and a cultural/political meeting place for Native Americans, American settlers, and HBC employees.

By 1840 the focus of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Puget Sound area was shifting from fur trading to agricultural operations, and HBC directors formed the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. The original 1833 Fort Nisqually site soon proved to be too small for its operations and lacked an adequate fresh water supply. In the summer of 1843, the fort was relocated about a mile from the original fort, closer to Edmonds Marsh and Sequelitchew Creek.

There is some indication Chief Factor Dr. John McLoughlin, stationed at Fort Vancouver, had wanted to move the 1833 Fort as early as April 1841. Because of poor leadership at the 1833 Fort site, not enough manpower and supplies, the move did not take place until Dr. William Fraser Tolmie arrived in July 1843. Dr. Tolmie had acquired experience as a "fort builder" during the construction of the first Fort Nisqually and the relocation of Fort Simpson.

Dr. Tolmie was the commander of the relocated Fort Nisqually from 1843 to 1859. By 1845 an officers' dwelling house, the men's dwelling house and two stores in the main pre-palisaded Fort were built. The Puget Sound Agriculture Company was thriving with enclosures for cattle, piggeries, stores used for sheep shearing and meat curing, a line of sheds and barns, slaughterhouse and agricultural fields.

Palisades and two bastions (northwest and southeast) were erected in 1848 fortifying the central core of the Fort. The bastions were constructed on the ground first and then lifted into place. The HBC method for building the palisade was to dig a 2- to 4-foot-deep trench, and king (larger) posts were placed at 13-foot intervals to anchor the walls. Pickets were assembled in 13-foot sections with butt ends alternating up and down to provide a greater uniformity in width. Tops of the pickets were attached to a hewn beam (girth). A hole was drilled through the girth and picket and joined together by a wooden peg.

Each bastion had a one- or two-pound cannon, and five or six musketoons and blunderbusses which swiveled and were capable of discharging one or two pounds of shot or slugs. The bastions had a door in the floor reachable by a ladder, and no windows, fireplace or chimneys, and thus were sometimes very cold and uncomfortable.

During the years 1843 to 1859, the relationship between HBC and the Indians was, for the most part, very peaceful and they enjoyed good working relations. The HBC depended on the Indians to trap animals for fur and to provide a labor force for the operation of the agricultural company which flourished during this time period.

Relationships with Indians were challenged during 1847 to 1848 when the Cayuse Indians attacked and killed members of the Whitman Mission and in late 1855 when several tribes revolted against edicts laid down by Isaac Stevens, Territorial Governor. During these turbulent times, the fort's defenses were improved and new dwellings were provided for refugees seeking shelter at Fort Nisqually.

Pioneers who came to the Puget Sound area brought new building ideas with them including the "Yankee" style of

building construction also known as balloon frame. Saw mills sprung up and this style of construction soon replaced the log cabin style.

In the later part of the 1850s, Fort Nisqually's stature began to wane. With the majority of the HBC's concerns north of the 49th parallel, it became apparent the company was withdrawing from the area. In June 1858 the northern and eastern palisades were torn down as they were leaning and were considered dangerous. Dr. Tolmie moved to Victoria in 1859 and Edward Huggins, a clerk, ran the farming operation for another 10 years.

Previously, in 1846, the United States and England negotiated the boundary between Canada and the U.S. at 49th parallel, placing the holdings of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Pacific Northwest (including Fort Nisqually) on foreign lands. In 1869, a final monetary settlement occurred between the Hudson's Bay Company and the United States government and the HBC properties were relinquished to the control of the Americans.

Fort Nisqually was finally closed in 1870. Mr. Huggins homesteaded and claimed the site as an American citizen. More change came in 1906 when the land was sold to the DuPont Company to build an explosives plant. In 1976 the Weyerhaeuser Company purchased the area. Then in 1993 the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site was conveyed to the Archaeological Conservancy.

The 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site, owned by the Archaeological Conservancy, is currently managed by the DuPont Historical Society. This fenced area is closed to the public, except when opened as part of the Hudson's Bay Days celebration held each year. Metal rods and piping mark the location of the original walls, but no buildings remain. The only visible remnants of the original fort are a line of black locust trees planted in the 1850s. The Granary and Factor's House, two buildings from the 1843 Fort Site, were moved to Point Defiance Park, Tacoma in 1934. The area in DuPont remains an important archaeological site.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Anderson, Steven A., The Physical Structure of Fort Nisqually: A Preliminary Study on the Structural Development of a Hudson's Bay Company Site, 1843-1859 (Tacoma, WA: Fort Nisqually Historic Site, Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma, 1988).

Carpenter, Cecelia Svinth, Fort Nisqually: A Documented History of Indian and British Interaction (Tacoma, WA: Tahoma Research Center, 1986).

Crooks, Drew W., Past Reflections: Essays on the Hudson's Bay Company in the Southern Puget Sound Region (Tacoma, WA: Fort Nisqually Foundation, 2001).

Former DuPont Works Draft EIS Cultural Resources V.II (3 ring binder) housed in the DuPont Museum.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

Archaeological excavations, perhaps led by experts from a nearby university, are necessary to better understand the site and its preservation requirements.

The area should be maintained with mowing and weeds/Scotch broom removal, including the adjacent New Sequelitchew Cemetery. Litter must be picked up. Interpretive signage has been placed outside the fence for both the fort site and the New Sequelitchew Cemetery. Perimeter fencing should be repaired with a gate put on the east side to access to Heirloom Orchard.

This could be done in conjunction with the management of the Heirloom Orchard and Tar Paper Houses site to form a historical park.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

In order to protect the archaeological resources of the site, it is best to keep the site off-limits to the public except for special events and guided tours. Staffing would not be needed except for these events and tours.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The Archaeological Conservancy, as owner of the site property, is the oversight agency. Decision-makers include the DuPont Historical Society, DuPont Parks and Recreation and City of DuPont.

Short and long term goals for the resource

Short term goals:

- Secure site from the Archaeological Conservancy and place under the ownership of the City of DuPont, WA.
- Archaeological excavations by professionals, perhaps from a nearby university, to better understand the site.
- Regular maintenance of site, including adjacent New Sequalitchew Cemetery.
- Repair fencing with a gate put in on the east side to allow access to Heirloom Orchard.
- Maintain interpretive signage which has been installed with fort history and pictures on west side, outside the fence.

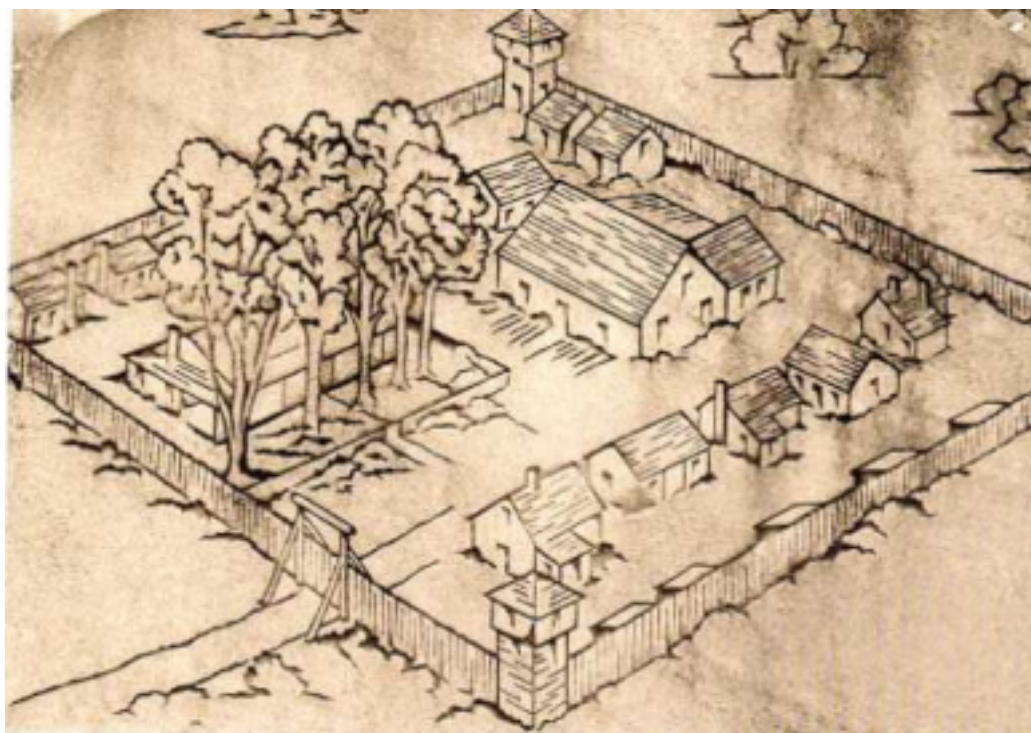
Long term goals:

- Replicate a side or two of palisade with picket fence and one of the two bastions.
- Build bastion(s) so public can access them to look out over surrounding area.
- Rebuild all of the palisade with picket fence and add other bastion.
- Uncover a portion of the original dig showing the stumps from original palisade. Protect them with plexiglass to preserve, but let people see what they look like.
- Eventually replicate part of the buildings that were inside the Fort area. If and when the Fort site is replicated, an entry fee could be charged. This fee could be a combined admission fee to several sites in the area. This could be done in conjunction with the management of the Heirloom Orchard and Tar Paper Houses site to form a historical park.

Compiled by Carol Estep and Doris Stewart.



Artist's rendering of the 1843 Fort Nisqually circa 1850.



Overview of Fort Nisqually from the interpretive marker in front of the DuPont Museum.



1843 Fort Nisqually site walking tour (2022).

Heirloom Orchard – The Orchard Park

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resources

The Heirloom Orchard is located around Edmonds Marsh just east of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site (45PI56). It is owned by the City of DuPont.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

Venture from the present day into the past (1843 to the early 1900's) to experience the magical atmosphere of the heirloom apple, pear, and plum trees located behind the 1843 Fort Nisqually site around Edmonds Marsh. Walking through the ancient orchard one can view the strength and character of each tree with a deep sense of appreciation of the fruit trees' place in our history. Over 110 years old, some of these trees fell and fought to continue growing as nature provided new limbs out of the downed limbs, creating a visual painting in formation and character.

In 1834 William Kittson wrote in the Fort Nisqually's Journal of Occurrences that "We got a few apple seeds put into a hot bed, made for that purpose." The seeds grew and some of the seedlings were planted near the Old Fort. Then in the early 1840's several of these trees were transplanted into the garden of the New Fort site. Some of them were vigorously growing and filled with fruit in 1898. For many years the orchard was part of the Huggins homestead.

In 1984 volunteers located 28 historic trees in the Heirloom Orchard, but as of 2012 15 trees have been unfortunately lost. It is very important to note that one of the fruit trees falls into the "rare" or "hard to find" species category. Shaun Shepherd of Portland Home Orchard Society ID Specialist has only located one rootstock of this rare fruit tree in England.

Of the 13 heirloom trees that have survived, two are near death, one is very healthy and the other ten are not in very good condition. Fruit is still being produced from some of these trees.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Dickey, George, transcribed and edited, The Journal of Occurrences at Fort Nisqually Commencing May 30, 1833; Ending September 27, 1859 (Tacoma, WA: Fort Nisqually Historical Site, Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma, [1989]).

DuPont Museum reference files.

"Heirloom Orchard Near 1843 Site" report, circa 2011.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

These majestic, historic trees need to be protected. They are living heirlooms of Fort Nisqually and the Hudson's Bay Company Days. Brush around trees needs to be cleared, temporary fences erected, and the orchard maintained in an environmentally sensitive manner. An interpretive sign has been installed outside the Heirloom Orchard and wire fencing placed around each tree to protect from visitors, either animal or human. A new orchard has been started east of the 1843 fort site with root stock from the original heirloom orchard. This site is fenced and has sprinklers to keep small trees watered. This could be maintained in conjunction with the management of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually and Tar Paper Houses sites to form a historical park.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The Heirloom Orchard trees are fenced and protected with accessibility provided to volunteer work parties when needed. In addition, the public (including school classes) could go on docent-led tours on special occasions. Otherwise no staffing will be necessary.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

The City of DuPont, as owner of the resource property, is the oversight agency. Decision-makers include the DuPont Historical Society and DuPont Parks and Recreation. Support might also come from school classes and environmental groups (including Sequelitchew Creek Watershed Council, DuPont Tree Board, and Pierce County Conservation District). It should be noted this orchard sits in Edmonds Marsh wetlands. Grasses are not supposed to be trimmed, cut or sprayed nor can trees be sprayed. The most that can be done for them is to protect the trees and keep them trimmed.

Short and long term goals for resource

Short term goals:

- Protect trees with temporary fences like some already have.
- Maintain trees in an environmentally sensitive manner.
- Set up an interpretive sign, but not next to trees.
- Create pathways near trees.

Long term goals:

- Restore orchard.
- Set up an irrigation system.
- Create a fence outline for the orchard.
- Operate in conjunction with the management of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually and Tar Paper Houses sites to form a historical park.

Compiled by Deborah Kerner.



Photo of the Orchard taken circa 1910.



View of a section of the Old Orchard (2012).

1904 Buffalo Soldier Encampment

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The Buffalo Soldier Encampment (45-PI-455) is located north of Sequelitchew Creek on privately owned land.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The Cheyenne and Comanche Indians were the first people to call an all-Black cavalry regiment ‘Buffalo Soldiers’ in the 1870s. The name may have come as a result of comparing the dark black hair of the soldiers with the dark black mane of the American Bison. The Plains Indians were also impressed with the ferocious fighting ability of the Buffalo Soldiers and the thick coats made from buffalo hides that these soldiers wore during winter. The American Bison has always been highly regarded by Native Americans and the moniker was not given in contempt.

In 1866, Congress legally established the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of the Buffalo Soldiers as regular units of the United States military. They were formed and trained out of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Later, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth all-Black regiments were added. They were led by Colonels Edward Hatch and Benjamin Grieson, first regimental commanders of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments. The Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to the Western Frontier, where they were trained and equipped, and began a long and proud history.

The accomplishments and service to their country of the Buffalo Soldiers from the Civil War to 1951 were greatly praised. The Buffalo Soldiers fought in the Indian Wars and were awarded nineteen Medals of Honor. They also participated in the Johnson County War in Wyoming (1892); the Spanish-American War (1898); the Philippine-American War (1899-1903); General Pershing’s expedition into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa (1914); the last Indian War in the United States in Arizona against the Yaqui Indians (1918); World War I; World War II; and the Korean War (1950-52). For their courageous and lengthy service, the Buffalo Soldiers received a multitude of Medals of Honor. During the early part of the 20th Century, the Buffalo Soldiers were forest rangers in California until 1916, when the National Park Service was formed.

When the Buffalo Soldiers were not fighting and protecting their country, they built forts and roads, strung up telegraph lines, located water holes, went on mail runs, and protected settlers from Indians, outlaws, and Mexican revolutionaries.

In 1904 troops E, F, G, and H of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment of the Buffalo Soldiers embarked from Fort Walla Walla, Washington to travel on a 275-mile journey in fourteen days. The contingent was led by Colonel Nobles and Major Erwin. During their trek, the Buffalo Soldiers crossed Stampede Pass which proved to be wearisome and treacherous to both men and horses. Their destination was Camp Murray, Washington. After resting at Murray, the troops proceeded to Camp Nisqually, located on the banks of the Sequelitchew Creek near what today is Center Drive in DuPont, Washington.

A portion of the Buffalo Soldiers were ordered to bivouac at Camp Nisqually from July 5, 1904 to July 18, 1904 and participate in training maneuvers with the regular army from Fort Vancouver and National Guard units from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. (The other portion of the Buffalo Soldiers bivouacked on the north shore of Steilacoom Lake.) The Buffalo Soldiers intended to arrive for the 4th of July parade in Tacoma, but because of the long arduous ride from Fort Walla Walla, didn’t arrive until July 5, 1904. The first Methodist Mission site in the state of Washington, established in 1840, was in the middle of the military campground. (General Funston established 3 camps. The Brown Force bivouacked on the north shore of Sequelitchew Creek, with the Blue Force bivouacked on the north shore of Lake Steilacoom. The Buffalo Soldier band and the maneuver division headquarters were located at Murray Station. -*Washington National Guard Pamphlet*)

The site was chosen by General Funston and appropriated by the United States Congress in 1903. It was an excellent choice because of the variety of terrain for military maneuvers, good drinking water, proximity to a railroad, good

drainage, sanitary conditions, nearness to the Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean, and the low cost to the federal government for leasing the area to be used.

All six units included 272 officers and 3,739 enlisted men. This was the largest military gathering on the West Coast up to that time. It was the only military exercise to include an all- Black regiment. The event was the genesis of the modern Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

An excavation of Camp Nisqually occurred in the late 1980s. The artifacts and their locations have been helpful in understanding the economic, cultural, and social standard of the Buffalo Soldiers during this period. Not all the artifacts discovered were attributed to the Buffalo Soldiers as Native Americans and Fort Nisqually residents inhabited this area also. Based upon diggings and hearsay, the Buffalo Soldiers suffered from racism. The Buffalo Soldiers in Washington were given very little coverage by newspapers.

Many streets in DuPont have been named after Buffalo Soldiers officers and enlisted men. These include the following: Chaffee Avenue, Homan Avenue, Erin Avenue, Evans Court, Griggs Street, Hamilton Avenue, Mitchell Avenue, O'Brien Street, Rowan Court, Wallace Street and Wallace Court. (For clarification, the officers for the Buffalo Soldiers were all white men, including General Chaffee, Civil Engineer Homan, and Captain Rowan.)

In 1941 an all-Black Cavalry Brigade was formed under the direction of General Benjamin O. Davis. They operated out of the state of Kansas and performed well in WWII. The end of the horse cavalry of the Buffalo Soldiers was finalized in 1944. Finally, in 1951, before the end of the Korean War, the U.S. military became integrated and ended the glorious tradition and service of the Buffalo Soldiers.

A Buffalo Soldiers' organization still exists in the state of Washington today. There is a Buffalo Soldiers Museum located at 1940 South Wilkerson Street, Tacoma WA. In 2022, the DuPont Historical Museum opened an exhibit presenting the 1904 encampment.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

The information about the Buffalo Soldiers is authenticated through diligent research online, maps, photos, Wild West magazines, Tombstone, Arizona Epitaph newspaper, and past research from members of the DuPont Historical Society. In the DuPont Museum there are papers on the recorded conversations of military maneuvers preparations by the Generals of the Army and Congress. The files also describe in detail why this particular site was chosen for the specified maneuvers. Additional important information is contained in the report on the 1989 archaeological work at the site (Guy F. Moura, Missions, War Games and Railroad Dumps: 1989 Miscellaneous Explorations and Excavations, Northwest Landing, DuPont, Washington, September 1991).

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

Interpretive signage on city property was added in 2022 to help the public understand the historical importance of the Buffalo Soldiers and their connection to DuPont. This needs to be maintained. In the future a Buffalo Soldier monument could be placed at the site.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The finished project on city property could be enjoyed by the DuPont community residents and any or all visitors to DuPont during any time of the year. No staff personnel will be needed at this site.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The decision to proceed and maintain this project lies with the DuPont Historical Society and DuPont Parks & Recreation.

Short and long term goals for each resource

Short term goals:

- Maintain interpretive signage

Long term goals:

- Create a Buffalo Soldier monument. Buffalo Soldier interpretive elements could be placed next to commemorations of the 1841 Independence Day Celebration and Methodist Episcopal Mission Site.

Compiled by Larry Wilcox.



Buffalo Soldier encampment area (2012).



Interpretive sign installed 2022 and funded by the Nisqually Delta Association

Tar Paper Houses

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The Tar Paper Houses were originally located at and near the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site (45PI56), south of Sequelitchew Creek near Edmond Marsh. The part of the Tar Paper Houses site at 45PI56 is currently owned by the Archaeological Conservancy, while the other portion of the Tar Paper Houses site is owned by the City of DuPont.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The town of DuPont began as a settlement of tar paper covered structures known as "old town" to house the construction crew sent in 1906 to build the explosives plant and wharf. About 50 tar paper houses were built as well as a single long building which served as a cook shack and a two-room school. The 30-ft by 60-ft school, built in 1908, was a one room tar-paper shack divided by a curtain. Built to replace the old Nisqually School Building, the tar paper school was situated near the gate to the DuPont Plant. The tar paper shacks were used as temporary quarters well into the 1920s.

List sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Information and photographs concerning the Tar Paper Houses can be found at the DuPont Museum.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

On the land owned by the City of DuPont, maintain the interpretive sign for the tar paper houses. In the future replicate the tar paper school house which can be used for educational programs. This can be done in conjunction with the management of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site and Heirloom Orchard to form a historical park.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The Tar Paper Houses site can be divided into two parts. The part consisting of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site (45PI56) is on land currently owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. It is fenced and not accessible to the public except on special occasions. An interpretive sign presenting the "old town" has been placed outside the 1843 fort site on Center Drive. The other part of the Tar Paper Houses site is on property owned by the City of DuPont, and is accessible to the public. Staffing would be needed if a replica tar paper school is constructed and used for educational programs.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The City of DuPont is the oversight agency. Decision-makers include the DuPont Historical Society. One support group could be Steilacoom Historical School District No. 1 if a reconstructed tar paper school house is constructed as an educational center.

Short and long term goals for resource

Long term goal:

- Replicate the tar paper school house which can be used for educational classes. This could be done in conjunction with the management of the 1843 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Nisqually Site and Heirloom Orchard to form a historical park.

Compiled by Lee McDonald.



View of Old Town circa 1907 – 1920s.



Tar Paper School House taken in 1909.



2012 view of Old Town area. Old Orchard seen in the distance.

Johnson Brothers Store (Old Bavarian Apartments and Community Center)

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

While the original site of the Johnson Brothers Store (211 Barksdale Avenue) in DuPont is now the privately owned Bavarian Apartments, the second Johnson Brothers Store (303 Barksdale Avenue) became the City owned Old DuPont City Hall/Community Center.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The Johnson Brothers Store was a community landmark in DuPont for much of the 20th century. The Bavarian Apartments (211 Barksdale Avenue) is the site of the original store. This building was one of the first structures erected in the DuPont Historic Village in 1909. Constructed by the DuPont Company, it was leased first to a Mr. Downing to be a store.

Later a brother and sister team, Carl and Eva Holmes, ran the business. The building was known as the Howard Mercantile Company and had the post office as well as all kinds of groceries and general merchandise. While the store was on the first floor, Eva and Carl lived on the second floor.

O. B. Skewis bought the store in 1914-1915 and operated in the same manner as the Holmes except that he rented the upstairs apartments to others because he lived in Tacoma. After World War I was over in 1918, business in DuPont declined. As things quieted down, Mr. Skewis decided to sell his store.

Two brothers, Henning and Gunner Johnson, purchased the store on April 20, 1920. They had been raised in the village and served in the Army and Navy during World War I. The brothers operated a grocery and general mercantile store at the 211 Barksdale Avenue site. It became known as the Johnson Brothers Store. Henning and Gunner rented out the upstairs and lived in the village.

In 1924 the two Johnson brothers purchased the Fisher Store across Forcite Street (303 Barksdale Avenue). Henning and Gunner moved their operations to the new location with the continued name of Johnson Brothers Store. The old store at 211 Barksdale Avenue was closed, and the building remodeled into an apartment house. The Johnson Brothers Store at 303 Barksdale Avenue was managed by Henning and Gunner for decades, until 1957. Verne (Bud) Newhouse in his "Memories" described the business as it existed in the World War II era:

"About all I remember is that when one went into the store the grocery department was on the right side and the dry goods were on the left arranged on several tables on the floor and shelves along the wall. Behind the grocery was the office and storage area and a loading dock. Behind the dry goods department was the post office."

The social importance of the Johnson Brothers Store during this time is revealed by other reminiscences:

"During the war there were a number of things that you couldn't buy even if you had the money. Once in a long while there would be a shipment of some wonderful item. And the Johnson brothers always saw to it that the DuPonters got whatever it was; a couple of bananas per family, a bottle of syrup, oranges. They would say, "Your order just came in," and we would go to the back room and on the back shelf would be a paper sack for us to take home. What a treat it would be for the family. What kind store owners they were. I wish I could thank them now for those gifts. It meant a lot to have those special items during the war."

In 1957 Henning and Gunner Johnson sold the store to George Hanson. By 1966 it was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kersey. In addition to groceries and hardware, there was then a lunchroom, under the management of "Red" Knowles. John "Fred" Iafrati, Post Master, directed the Post Office at the time.

The building at 303 Barksdale Avenue served as DuPont City Hall from 1990 to 2009. Above its doors is preserved the cupola from the DuPont school building. The school, which was located at what is now Barksdale Station, was torn down in 1989. Currently the old City Hall is serving as DuPont's Community Center.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Information on the Johnson Brothers Store is preserved in May G. Munyan, Du Pont – The Story of A Company Town (1972), and in the reference files of the DuPont Museum. The Museum also has a historic photograph of the Store.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

An interpretive sign on the history of the Johnson Brothers Store and Old DuPont City Hall/Community Center should be developed and installed. The Old DuPont City Hall/Community Center should be maintained and preserved. The building is an important part of the annual DuPont Historic Village walking tour and the online self-guided tour.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

303 Barksdale is accessible to the public. No staffing is needed.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

Oversight agency is the City of DuPont, which owns the DuPont Community Center. Decision-makers in interpreting the site are the City of DuPont and DuPont Historical Society.

Short and long term goals for each historic resource

Short term goal:

- Design and install an interpretive sign at the Old DuPont City Hall/Community Center.

Long term goal:

- Maintain and preserve Old DuPont City Hall/Community Center building.

Compiled by Drew Crooks.



Archival photo of the second Johnson Brothers Store at 303 Barksdale Avenue.



Second Johnson Brother's Store, later DuPont City Hall and now the Community Center (2012).



First Johnson Brother's store, now the Bavarian Apartments (2012).
The museum does not have a photo of the original store.

DuPont Museum Building

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The DuPont Historical Museum Building, located at 207 Barksdale Avenue, is owned by the City of DuPont and operated by the DuPont Historical Society.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The DuPont Museum Building, built in 1917, was originally Carstens Meat Market. Thomas Carstens owned several meat packing companies and various meat retail stores in the region. At first the meat market in DuPont was operated by Murray Taylor. Later, for many years, Ob Gustafson served as meat cutter and Charlie Summers as office man. In the store's busy years, Charlie had to work as meat cutter as well, and eventually became the business's lone operator until the final closing.

In 1952 the building became City Hall after the Village of DuPont incorporated. With the closure of the DuPont School, City operations were moved to the vacated administrative building. This left the old City Hall vacant, and the Mayor and Council approved the museum occupying the building. After much work, on June 26, 1977, the DuPont Museum officially opened with a Silver Tea. Since then the building has served as the museum. In 1982 a new addition to the structure was constructed for additional display area.

The DuPont Village was placed on the historic register as an historic village in 1987. The museum was one of the buildings listed in the application.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Hunt, Herbert, Tacoma, Its History and Its Builders: A Half Century of Activity (Chicago, IL: S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1916).

Munyan, May G., Du Pont – The Story of a Company Town (Puyallup, WA: The Valley Press, Inc., 1972).

Reference files at DuPont Museum.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

The DuPont Museum Building needs to be maintained. An interpretive sign concerning the building's history can be placed outside, near the front entrance. The Museum Building is an important part of the annual DuPont Historic Village walking tour and the online self-guided tour.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The DuPont Museum Building is accessible to the public. Staffing is necessary when the museum is open to visitors.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The oversight agency for the DuPont Museum Building should be the DuPont Historical Society in collaboration with the City of DuPont.

Short and long term goals for each resource

Short term goal:

- Continue to maintain the DuPont Museum Building.
- Establish a maintenance schedule for routine upkeep and major replacements.

Long term goal:

- Set up an interpretive sign about the history of the building, near the Museum's entrance.

Compiled by Drew Crooks.



Photo of City Hall in 1951 formerly Carsten's Meat Market.



Current view of the DuPont Museum (2022).

DuPont Co. Train & Narrow Gauge Track

Name, location and ownership of cultural, historical & archaeological resource

The DuPont Co. Train & Narrow Gauge Track is located in the Harry L. Robinson Park behind the DuPont Historical Museum (207 Barksdale Avenue). They are owned by the City of DuPont and maintained by the DuPont Historical Society.

Written description of each asset, including historical significance and current condition/status

The DuPont Company had a fleet of narrow-gauge locomotives and cars to deliver materials and explosives between the old DuPont Powderworks Plant and Puget Sound. The 36" gauge railway was selected by the DuPont Company to provide reliable transportation within its plant area and to the wharf on Puget Sound. Narrow gauge railways were a known reliable means of transportation and most importantly, would provide the quality of ride required for the transport of explosives. It was much safer to transport explosives by rail or ships versus trucks or wagons going over pot-holed trails or roads. Trains from the DuPont plant snaked their way down the north canyon wall of Sequelitchew Creek. The grade was steep, as the drop in elevation down to Puget Sound is approximately 300 feet.

The DuPont Plant and its fleet of trains supplied some of the largest construction projects in history including the Grand Coulee Dam, the Alaska Highway (Alcan Highway) and the Panama Canal. The plant helped meet the demands of World War I with a black powder facility and a nitro starch factory. During World War II, the plant manufactured millions of pounds of explosives for forces in the Pacific. All of this product was transported by narrow-gauge trains down to ships at the DuPont wharf.

When the DuPont Company sold the plant and surrounding property in 1977 to Weyerhaeuser, the fleet of locomotives, flat bed and box cars were included with the sale. In the same year, the DuPont Historical Museum opened. Members began the task of retrieving artifacts and oral history to preserve DuPont's unique history. In the early 1980s, residents organized a grassroots effort to rescue a 1941 Plymouth 12-ton engine along with 5 other cars from Weyerhaeuser.

A narrow gauge track spur was completed behind the DuPont Museum 2007 to display the train and a protective canopy was built. Work continues on restoring the cars and engines, which historically operated on the narrow gauge track throughout the DuPont Powderworks. An interpretive sign has been installed in front of the narrow gauge train canopy.

Sources which authenticate resource (pictures, maps, archaeological digs, historic documents, etc.)

Extensive files at the DuPont Museum.

Best ways to manage resource (interpretive signs, preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, or replication)

Continue restoration of cars and engines. Increase educational impact of historical resource: engine start-ups and demonstrations; maintain interpretive signage; and transportation exhibits in the adjacent Museum.

Site accessibility to public and staffing requirements

The DuPont Co. Train & Narrow Gauge Track is accessible to the public. Occasional staffing is needed for engine maintenance and demonstrations.

Oversight agency, decision-makers, and support groups

The DuPont Historical Society is the oversight agency for the DuPont Co. Train & Narrow Gauge Track. Decision-makers include the City of DuPont as owner. Fans of narrow gauge railroad history could form a support group.

Short and long term goals for each resource.

Short term goal:

- Continue restoration of cars and engines.

Long term goals:

- Public engine start-ups and demonstrations.
- Build transportation exhibits in the adjacent Museum.

Compiled by Drew Crooks.



2022 Train Day visitors



On special occasions the train and flatbed cars were used to transport employees and their families down to the “Bay”
DuPont Parks, Recreation, Open Space, And Trails Plan

(Puget Sound).



Current photo of train and canopy (2012).

Possible Funding Sources

City of DuPont Lodging Tax Advisory Committee (L-TAC)

The Lodging Tax Advisory Committee (LTAC) oversees the LTAC grant program which is related to tourism development and promotion and made possible through taxes paid by consumers when they stay in paid lodging in the City of DuPont. LTAC grants are available to nonprofits and public agencies. The committee reviews LTAC grant applications and recommends grant awards to the City Council for approval. Applications are typically due each fall for the following calendar year.

www.dupontwa.gov/87/Lodging-Tax-Advisory-Committee

Cowlitz Tribal Foundation Statewide Fund

Since 2017, the Cowlitz Indian Tribal Foundation has awarded over \$35 million to organizations in Washington, through the Clark County Fund and Statewide Fund. Please note applicants must meet and discuss the organization with a Cowlitz Tribal Foundation team member prior to applying for funding. Maximum or minimum grants amounts are not defined prior to application.

www.cowlitz.org/our-giving

TribalFoundation@Cowlitz.org

Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation

Favrot Fund grants are awarded for planning activities and education efforts focused on preservation. Applicants must be either a public agency, 501(c) (3), or other nonprofit organization to be considered eligible. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. The selection committee will place particular importance on the likelihood that the requested assistance will contribute to the preservation or recapture of an authentic sense of place. Grants generally range from \$2,500 to \$15,000. The selection process is very competitive.

Organizations do not need to have an active membership to apply for a grant, but selected grantees will be required to become members prior to the release of funds. Applicants must match the grant amount dollar-for-dollar. Applications are due annually in March.

savingplaces.org/favrot-fund

National Trust for Historic Preservation: Preservation Services Fund

The Preservation Services Fund provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies matching grants typically \$2,500 to \$5,000 for preservation planning and education efforts. Funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archaeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fundraising, organizational development and law, as well as preservation education activities to educate the public. The Eldridge Campbell Stockton Memorial Preservation Fund was established in 1993 specifically for projects in the State of Washington.

savingplaces.org/preservation-funds

grants@savingplaces.org

Nisqually Indian Tribe: Nisqually Indian Tribe Charitable Funds

Each year, the Nisqually Tribe awards funds to local Washington area non-profits as part of its Charitable and Local Government Program. The program encourages and supports the work that these local nonprofits are doing and reinforces the tribe's commitment to giving back to the local community. Thurston County remains a priority for funding, however, other areas are considered for any remaining funding. Applications are typically due in the fall for the following year.

Contact: Nisqually Indian Tribe

4820 She-Nah-Num Dr. SE, Olympia, WA 98513

(360) 456-5221

www.nisqually-nsn.gov/

Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission: Pierce County Historic Preservation Grant Program

This program is funded by HDOC money, derived from recording fees, as appropriated by the Pierce County Council. Grant requests can be made for historic preservation (max \$35,000) or history-related project proposals (max \$5,000). Matching funds must be provided by the applicants. Nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and owners of property listed on local historic registers are eligible to apply.

Contact: Historic Preservation Program

Pierce County Planning and Land Services Department

www.piercecountywa.gov/5938/Landmarks-and-Historic-Preservation

(253) 798-6239 or ryan.medlen@piercecountywa.gov

Puyallup Tribe of Indians Charity Trust Board

Applications are reviewed quarterly. Preference will be given to projects that demonstrate benefits or services to Indians as part of their service population, and are located in Pierce County. Maximum or minimum grants amounts are not defined prior to application.

www.puyallup-tribe.com/charitytrustboard/

charitytrustboard@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov

Squaxin Island Tribe: One Percent Charity

Applications are reviewed on a quarterly basis, after each deadline. A copy of IRS 501(c)(3) letter ruling or a completed Form W-9 need to be submitted as part of application packets. Amounts in excess of \$2500 are discouraged and will be subject to special review. Entries are eligible for funding only once per year.

Contact: Melissa Puhn, Executive Services

Squaxin Island Tribe

10 SE Squaxin Lane, Shelton, WA 98584

(360) 426-9781 or mpuhn@squaxin.us

squaxinland.org/community/one-percent-charity/

Washington State Historical Society: Heritage Capital Projects Fund

The Heritage Capital Projects Fund (HCPF) competitive grant program was authorized to “support capital needs and facilities of heritage organizations, tribal governments, public development authorities, and local government agencies that interpret and preserve Washington’s history and heritage.” Applicants may request between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000, must involve property that will be held a minimum of 13 years; and provide a \$2 match for each \$1 of HCPF grant funds. Heritage Capital Projects operates on a two-year (biennium) basis, following the legislative cycle with an application period that occurs during the winter/spring of each even-numbered year. The next application is anticipated to open in February 2024.

Contact: Jay Baersten

Director of Heritage Outreach Heritage Capital Projects

heritage.capitalprojects@wshs.wa.gov or (253) 244-1683

www.washingtonhistory.org/across-washington/grants/heritage-capital-projects/

Washington Trust For Historic Preservation: Valerie Sivinski Fund

The Valerie Sivinski Fund is an annual grant program that provides up to \$3,000 to organizations in Washington State. General operating expenses and expenses incurred prior to the award date are not eligible for inclusion in a grant request. Grants to an individual organization will not be approved more often than once every two years. Funds will be awarded to applicants upon proof of work being accomplished via the “Grant Completion Report.” Special conditions for early or one-half disbursement of grant funds will be considered upon request only. Grant applicants are required to be/become members of the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation.

Contact: Washington Trust for Historic Preservation

preservewa.org/programs/grants/valerie-sivinski-fund/

(206) 462-2999 or grants@preservewa.org

Compiled by Drew Crooks & Nancy Rudel

D. PHOTOGRAPHY MENTIONS

Most photos within this document were taken by City of DuPont staff. Others, listed below, were past winners of the Sequalishoot photography contest which has occurred within the City near-annually since 2013. This contest is held in the summer, usually in conjunction with National Trails Day in June.

- Cover page, left-most. “DuPont Dusk”. View from DD- Wilkes Observatory Trail. Olivia Wright, 2019 Sequalishoot, 2nd Place Youth Category.
- Cover page, 2nd from left. “Beachfront Break”. Relaxing by the water of Puget Sound from the AA- Sequalitchew Creek Trail. Irish Martos, Sequalishoot 2019, People’s Choice Adult Category.
- Cover Page, 2nd from right. “Love Sequalitchew Beach”. Heart-shaped rock on old DuPont Wharf pilings on beach at end of AA- Sequalitchew Creek Trail. Gina Comer, Sequalishoot 2023, 1st Place Adult Category.
- Top of Table of Contents. “Aerial View of DuPont”. Taken at 1,200 feet from a Cessna 172 looking east from Puget Sound. Sean Randall, Sequalishoot 2019, 1st Place Adult Category.
- Chapter 1 Introduction. “Sunset Views With a Friend”. Taken along DD- Wilkes Observatory Trail. Sophie Rylander, Sequalishoot 2023, 2nd Place Youth Category.
- Chapter 3 Introduction. “Meditative Silhouette”. On beach at end of AA- Sequalitchew Creek Trail. Ava Dean, Sequalishoot 2023, 2nd Place Youth Category.
- Chapter 3.2 C. “Tracks of the Past”. Railroad for the DuPont dynamite train which carried munitions from the DuPont PowderWorks which was located roughly around holes 1-6 of the present day DuPont Home Course to the DuPont Wharf which was located at present-day Sequalitchew Beach. Mikey Ground, Sequalishoot 2018, 1st Place People’s Choice Youth Category.
- Chapter 4.2 “Mossy Fence”. Fence that was along a portion of a trail on Hoffman Hill bluff. Julie Strey, Sequalishoot 2022, People’s Choice Adult Category.
- Chapter 5.4. “Great Blue Heron”. Great Blue Heron landing in the water of Puget Sound at the Sequalitchew Creek Beach which is accessible from the AA Trail. David Moeller, 2018 Sequalishoot 1st Place Adult Category.
- Chapter 5.5 “Serene DuPont Trail”. Photo of the KK trail within the DuPont Trail System which follows along the DuPont Bluff. Linda Smith, 2018 Sequalishoot, 2nd Place Adult Category.
- Chapter 6.4 “Sequalitchew Sillhouette”. Photo at the Sequalitchew Creek Beach. Reece Roznyai. 2023 Sequalishoot. 1st Place Youth Category
- Chapter 7.1 “Sunny Trail”. Photo of DD Trail near Wilkes Observatory. Ava Dean. 2023 Sequalishoot People’s Choice
- Chapter 8. “Bluff Sunset”. Photo from DD Trail overlooking Puget Sound at sunset. Tristan Mince. 2023 Sequalishoot Merit Award.