

AGENDA
GIG HARBOR CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
Thursday, June 12, 2025 - 3:00 PM
Community Rooms

This meeting may also be accessed through Zoom at <https://zoom.us/j/93216056382> or by calling (253) 215-8782 and entering Meeting ID 932 1605 6382.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 1. Introduction of Design Review Board Appointee Hugh Hochberg**
- 2. Well #9 Test Well Consideration**
Public Works Director Jeff Langhelm, PE
- 3. Zoning Map and Phase 1 Development Code Update**
Community Development Director Eric Baker
- 4. Cultural Access Program**
City Clerk Josh Stecker

ADJOURN

PUBLIC COMMENT & DECORUM

Public comment will not be accepted at this study session.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) ACCOMMODATIONS

ADA accommodations can be provided upon request. Those requiring special accommodations should contact the city clerk at cityclerk@gigharborwa.gov or (253) 853-7613 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.



**City of Gig Harbor
City Council Agenda Bill**

Meeting Date: June 12, 2025

SUBJECT: Well #9 Test Well Consideration

SUBMITTED BY: Public Works Director Jeff Langhelm, PE

DEPARTMENT: Public Works

PHONE: (253) 853-7630

SUGGESTED MOTION: N/A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The City of Gig Harbor continues to explore a proposed new groundwater well (Well #9) to provide greater redundancy to the City's water supply and improve service within the 450 pressure zone. Three locations were previously evaluated during this site alternatives evaluation, including locations along Canterwood Drive, Borgen Boulevard, and Olympus Loop.

The evaluation considered a range of criteria and developed a decision and evaluation matrix that allowed the team to identify a preferred site for this new groundwater well.

At the March 28, 2024 study session, staff reviewed the three locations that were identified as potential well sites and the final location on Borgen Blvd at Shaw Park was chosen.

The city's consultant, Carollo Engineers, has completed the groundwater modeling and, along with city staff, met with the Department of Ecology to discuss the results and alternatives available to the city to move forward.

At the March 13, 2025, study session, staff reviewed the results of the modeling and the alternatives provided by Ecology to move forward. At that meeting, direction was given to staff to proceed with the water right change application as an additional point of withdrawal under the Well #11 water right.

As the city proceeds with drilling Well #9 at the Shaw Park location, one consideration that must be made is related to either (1) paying to drill a test well before drilling the production well or (2) risking only drilling the production well and finding a productive aquifer. The city's consultant has provided the attached alternatives review memo as part of this consideration.

During the June 12 study session staff will be discussing the alternatives for drilling a test well or not for the Well #9 project, answering council questions, and requesting direction on the option that council would like to take to move this project forward.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION: N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Gig Harbor Well 9 drilling alternatives (June 2025)

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY: Strategic Plan Priority 2 - Ensure sustainable future for public services and facilities

Strategic Plan Priority 6 - Provide a safe, healthy, and inclusive community

Memorandum

Subject **Well 9 construction alternatives review**

To Jeff Langhelm, PE, City of Gig Harbor,
 Aurelie Nabonnand, Carollo Engineers

From Burt Clothier, LHG, Mott MacDonald

Our reference 507108535

Date June 5, 2025

1 Introduction

The City of Gig Harbor is seeking a new point of withdrawal (Well 9) to supplement their existing source of supply. Mott MacDonald was requested to research and provide an assessment of regional hydrogeology, groundwater flow patterns of the target aquifer, and mitigation analysis of surface streams within the study area. Mott MacDonald compiled background information on three potential Well 9 site locations, named Canterwood, Borgen, and Olympus (Figure 1) and then assisted with filing a water rights application with Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Details of the project as well as mitigation and application requirements were discussed with Ecology during the Water Rights pre-application meeting on December 19th, 2023. Following the pre-application meeting with Ecology, a Water Right application was completed and submitted to Ecology on March 1st, 2024, and was assigned application number G2-30833 with a priority date of March 5th, 2024.

Our initial mitigation analysis applied the current version of the USGS Kitsap Peninsula groundwater flow model (Olsen and others, 2010) to investigate impacts to nearby surface streams and determine a mitigation approach.

2 Preliminary Research

Review of available geologic maps, reports, and well logs found the geology of Gig Harbor to be generally described as unconsolidated glacial and interglacial deposits which overlay sedimentary and volcanic bedrock (Frans & Olsen, 2016). Interglacial deposits consist of clay and silt, lenses of sand and gravel, and peat. Tertiary bedrock units consist of sedimentary clay, siltstone, sandstone, coal beds, and volcanic rocks. Three main types of deposits are noted throughout the study area: Advance Outwash (Qga), Vashon Till (Qgt), and Recessional Outwash (Qgo). The groundwater system exhibits both confined and unconfined conditions, which affect groundwater movement and storage. The area is divided into 12 geologic units, including aquifers and confining units with varying hydraulic characteristics (Frans & Olsen, 2016). The three potential sites for Well 9 exhibit minimal variations in both surficial soil and subsurface geologic conditions. Each site is mapped in primarily Vashon Till (Qvt) with some Advance Outwash (Qva) deposits at the Canterwood location.

Preliminary research also included reviewing existing City water rights applications and City Water System Plans to assess current water rights conditions and application processing. The proposed Well 9 is anticipated to be drilled up to 1,000 feet below land surface and produce up to 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm), similar to the City's Well 11.

The well site analysis is detailed in Carollo's Location Alternatives Evaluation (Carollo, 2024) which ranked the three potential sites based on various criterion and concluded that the Borgen (Shaw Park) location was the preferred site.

The existing information from the Well 11T and Well 11 construction, regional information, and the USGS model investigation all suggest that the Well 11 aquifer should be present at any of the potential Well 9 locations. However, it remains possible that the well drilling will encounter conditions different than that expected from the Well 11 effort. As with all well construction, the final aquifer conditions (presence/absence, productivity, water quality) can only be known once the well is drilled and tested. The City should take into account the possibility that the well construction could result in an unfavorable outcome (poor water quality, low production, or a failed well, etc.).

3 Mitigation analysis findings

To investigate the possible impacts from the use of Well 9, we applied the USGS model to simulate the implied effects of pumping the requested withdrawal of 1,000 gpm from the preferred location at Shaw Park. Several scenarios were run including investigating alternate depths of drilling to utilize shallower aquifers in order to understand the sensitivity of the impacts to various creeks. We also ran simulations to compare other wells to the Well 9 location to determine if moving water rights from an existing well to the Well 9 location would be more viable than a new withdrawal at Well 9. However, in all cases, the model simulations of pumping at Well 9 indicated impacts to Mitner, Ollala, Purdy, McCormick, and Burley Creeks would occur. While some of these impacts were quite small, under the current regulatory limitations, they would still need to be corrected via an approved mitigation approach returning water to the system "in time, and in place".

Typically, mitigation is provided by returning water to an impacted surface water body or by acquiring a water right that if retired would provide for an equal or greater offset. Both approaches can prove challenging. Providing supplemental water to a stream or lake requires access to an effective location and a water supply. Since many of the creeks impacted by Well 9 are far away from the City's service area, solutions that return water to the creeks would be very difficult without significant investment and possibly partnerships with other water users and landowners.

Purchasing water rights is both highly competitive and difficult as many water rights are either not available, are considered invalid due to lack of use, or are at an inefficient location where the retirement of the right would only partially offset the impact. Investigations during Ecology's recent watershed planning to address the possible impacts from construction new domestic wells over the next 20 years indicated that few water rights are available in the areas where the City's potential impacts might be found. The team has not conducted a detailed search for water rights, but we anticipate that multiple successful water rights purchases would be needed to address the range of impacts found by the modeling. While water rights purchases could provide a partial answer, we do not expect that such a search would be successful at mitigating all of the impacts.

A third approach would be to attempt to refine the model used for the impact analysis to better reflect the physical conditions of the basin and the relationships between the well withdrawals and the stream flows. All regional level flow models come with inherent assumptions that can affect the outcomes. The USGS model is no exception, and the current model could be over (or under) estimating impacts for a specific location. We have some ideas and suggestions for revising the model. However, any changes or updates to the model are best done by the USGS as the original author to preserve the outcome an independent source of investigation and as the 'best available science,' a standard desired by Ecology. The model revision may not alter the overall outcome (pumping may still have impacts on streams), but we do expect that the added detail and revised model assumptions will improve the impact assessment process (defining where and how much impact occurs).

The City and the consultant team have met with the USGS to propose the model revision project, and they currently estimate that the modeling updates might take two or more years. Mitigation planning using the revised model could take an additional year once the new model is available.

4 Interim planning approach

Given the challenges in creating an approvable mitigation plan and in order to keep the project moving, the City and consultant team met with Ecology to discuss an alternative plan for the Well 9 project. We identified that the well drilling portion of the project could proceed if the well was designated as an emergency-only source under a new water right. This new water right (Emergency Source Permit) would limit use of the well to use only during a declared emergency. The City has determined that water supply from the Well 9 project is needed to provide service to St. Anthony Hospital and the northern end of its service area (the north 450 pressure zone). The current system is vulnerable to interruption due to limited connections between the northern and southern pressure zones. If a system failure or disaster result in isolation of the hospital from the rest of distribution system, Well 9 would provide for a local source of supply.

The City and team met with Ecology to discuss drilling Well 9 under an Emergency Source Permit. Ecology agreed that this approach could be approved. For the water rights pathway, Ecology recommends filing a water right change application to add Well 9 as an additional point of withdrawal under the Well 11 water right. The water right would indicate that the well is restricted to emergency-use only but could be constructed to serve the 450-pressure zone which would include the hospital.

Another possible consideration would be for the City to negotiate with Ecology to secure a temporary use authorization (TUA) that would allow Well 9 to be places in service under specific, non-emergency situations (such as Well 11 being taken out of service temporarily for maintenance). Discussions with Ecology TUA will be needed to determine the likelihood of this option, and we assume a TUA would likely be granted on a case-by-case basis, with very specific requirements or limitations. However, if possible, a TUA would expand the utility of Well 9 while the water rights situation is being resolved.

Ecology is neutral on which well site is selected for Well 9, so the City can use its preferred site at Borgen (Shaw park). The well can be drilled and tested at the proposed final planned production rate (~1,000 gpm). The well can be equipped (pumps & facilities) for final production but will be limited to maintenance operations unless a formal emergency is declared (or use under a TUA is allowed). If a mitigation solution is found in the future, the existing Well 9 water right application can be processed, and the well can go into regular service.

Following the emergency-use water right pathway, we anticipate completion of the Well 9 project would consist of the following steps (with approximate year of work):

- 1) File a water right change application for emergency source and create a drilling plan for Well 9 (design, technical specifications and contracting) (2025).
- 2) Well construction (2025 – 2026, if approved).
- 3) Concurrent with Phase 2 but as a separate project - USGS to revise and update the Kitsap USGS model. The City would provide Well 9 drilling and testing data to be included in the update. (2025 to 2027 or 2028, based on cooperative agreement(s) for funding).
- 4) Revised impact assessment using the updated model. Prepare an updated mitigation plan and, if mitigation solutions are found, complete Well 9 water right processing (2027 or 2028 to 2029).

5 Well construction planning

The following discussion is intended to assist the City in selecting next steps for the drilling and installation of the new well and help the City to evaluate the acceptable levels of risk related to the construction and the uncertainties related to the water right. Option 1 complete Well 9 as a production well as originally intended, or Option 2 start by completing a smaller-diameter test well with the expectation that a production well would

be installed later if a mitigation solution is found. Both options 1 and 2 would target drilling to the same depth and allow tested to determine aquifer characteristics.

The Well 11 aquifer is assumed to be present at the Well 9 location, but this is not certain. Likewise, the aquifer characteristics are presumed to be similar at the two sites but could be markedly different. Construction of a test well to confirm that the aquifer conditions will meet the Well 9 goals may be warranted. Also, installation of a test well would be a lower investment cost should the aquifer not be present or is notably less productive. To contrast the two pathways, we have provided some relative pro and con arguments below for each approach.

5.1 Production Well only

This drilling approach would complete a 16-inch diameter well to a depth of approximately 1,000 feet. If successful, it could be equipped to produce the target amount of up to 1,000 gpm. The final rate selected (and thus pump size) prior to securing a full water right for regular use, may be dependent on engineering, treatment, maintenance, and monitoring costs not included here. Hydrogeologic consulting is recommended to design the well drilling plan, help coordinate the well drilling contractor selection and contracting, oversee construction, conduct aquifer testing, and provide a complete project report to support the water right and source approval processes. Based on recent deep well construction bids in the region, the anticipated cost for the well construction and testing is between \$1.75 million and \$2.25 million plus hydrogeologic consulting costs estimated at \$140,000 to \$165,000. Facility construction costs are separate and will depend on the well testing, water quality results, and limitations for use. The considerations for this method are likely to include the following:

Pros

- Only one well construction project.
- Larger production capability/greater effectiveness at meeting emergency demands.
- Lower total well construction costs compared to the test well and production well combination, discussed in section 5.2 below.
- Production well is ready for end use upon Ecology approval and not subject to possible drilling schedule delays associated with drilling two wells.
- Creation of an additional source (even if limited to emergency-only use) will help meet DOH guidance for redundancy and emergency preparedness.
- Discussions with Ecology could allow for a TUA to allow service from Well 9 under certain circumstances.

Cons

- Greater well construction costs if only one well is built and the aquifer proves less productive than anticipated or if a mitigation solution is not found or approved.
- Greater drilling costs up-front compared to a test well.
- Completion of the full well facility is expected in order to maximize the utility of the well (under a TUA or under emergency use).
- Annual operation and maintenance costs of the well while limited to emergency use only (monitoring and sampling; regular well operation to maintain system readiness).

5.2 Test well followed by Production Well

The drilling approach would complete a test well using 8-inch or 6-inch diameter casing drilled to 1,000 feet. If successful, the well is estimated to provide between 100 and 300 gpm (depending on the diameter of the casing). Test well construction and testing is estimated at between \$1.25 million and \$1.5 million plus hydrogeologic consulting costs estimated at \$140,000 to \$165,000. The test well alone would be insufficient

to meet City's non-emergency use water needs and this approach would still require the installation of a production well as discussed above in section 5.1, raising the combined total drilling costs to between \$3.28 million and \$4.09 million (inclusive of hydrogeologic consulting services). Again, facility construction costs are separate and will depend on the well testing, water quality results, and limitations for use. The considerations for the completion of a test well are likely to include the following:

Pros

- Lower up-front drilling costs compared to a production well.
- Lower overall costs if aquifer proves unproductive (or not present) and a production well is not drilled.
- Potentially smaller building and lower equipment costs for the pump facilities.
- Potentially lower O&M costs compared to a production well during the emergency-use only period.
- Partly meets DOH guidance as the well would at least offer local emergency source water (e.g. walk-up service).
- Extended timeframe could represent a budgeting opportunity as costs are spread over multiple years (as estimated in Section 4).
- Test well provides a monitoring point for the production well testing and also for future aquifer investigations and long-term monitoring of the aquifer health.

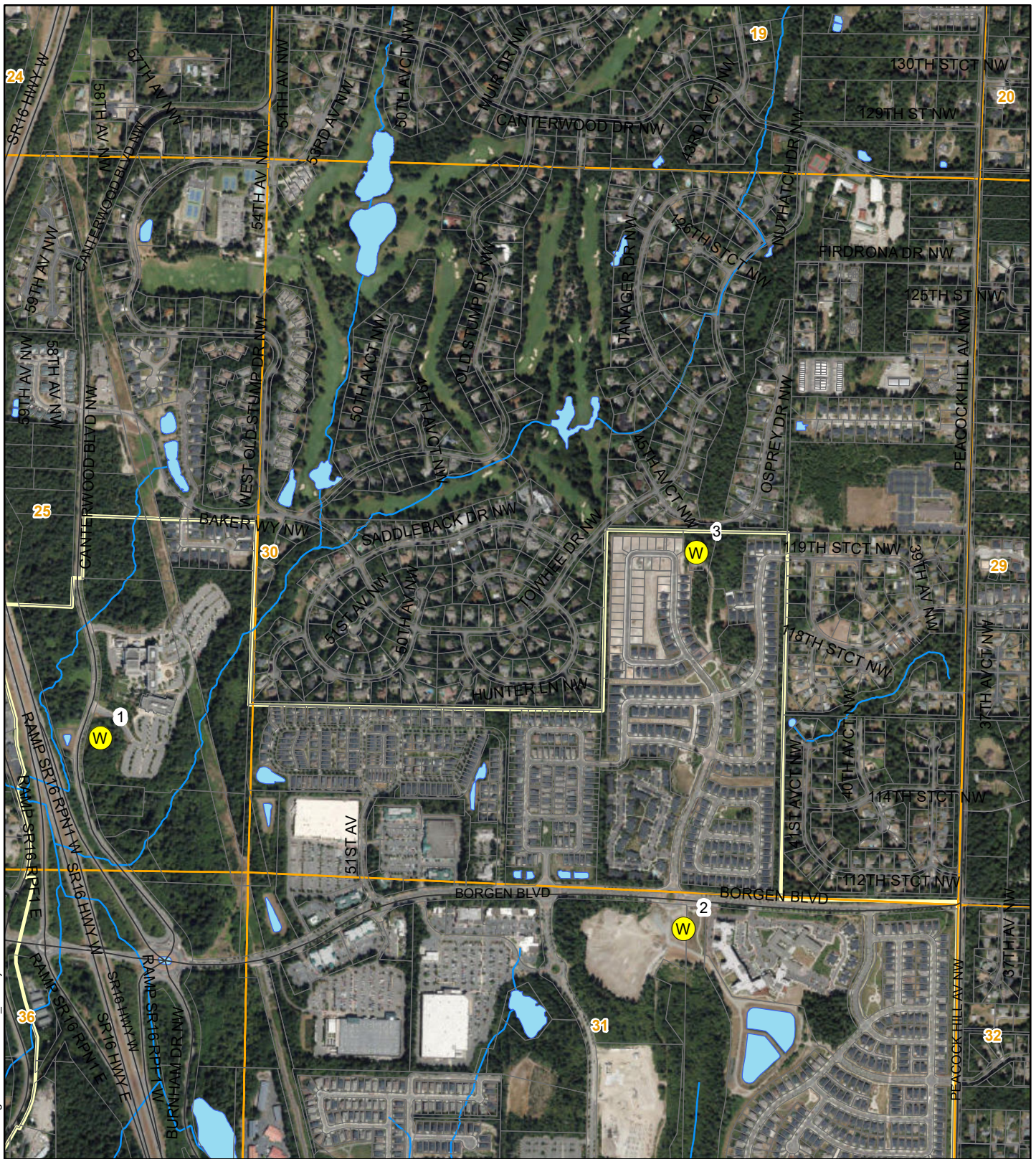
Cons

- Greater overall well construction costs compared to the single well approach
- Two drilling projects will require greater time to complete, likely as two separate project several years apart.
- The test well alone may be incapable of meeting emergency demands beyond walk-up service.
- Two sets of pumping equipment will be needed.

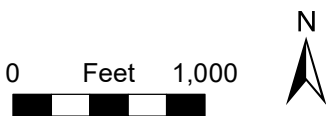
6 Conclusions

We do not have a favored approach from a hydrogeological perspective. However, after discussions with Carollo, we concur that if funding is available, completion of the full production well is favored over the test well approach as the full production well will meet the program needs better even if initially restricted in use. If Ecology is willing to grant a TUA for limited use of Well 9, this would further increase the utility of the production well-only option.

The final choice for the drilling approach will probably come down to what risk level the City is comfortable with, the project practical considerations as compared to other projects and the City's scheduling, and overall project costs.



- Sections
- Well 9 Site Location Options
- Gig Harbor Water System





**City of Gig Harbor
City Council Agenda Bill**

Meeting Date: June 12, 2025

SUBJECT: Zoning Map and Phase 1 Development Code Update

SUBMITTED BY: Community Development Director Eric Baker

DEPARTMENT: Community Development

PHONE: (253) 530-7073

SUGGESTED MOTION: N/A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: After two years of public engagement and staff analysis, council approved an updated comprehensive plan and land use map on April 14. The city must now update its zoning map and development codes to improve consistency with the adopted plan.

The land use map establishes areas for residential, commercial and employment uses for general policy actions. The land use designations are often comprised of multiple zones which direct development requirements for projects. With the changes to the land use map, some changes to the zoning map are needed to avoid conflicts.

Additionally, the comprehensive plan updated densities for multiple zones. This will need to be revised in the development codes to allow projects to use these increased density limits. This briefing will discuss the process staff is conducting and provide examples of some common conflicts that may require amendments.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION: N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Zoning Map Update Presentation
-

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY: Strategic Plan Priority 3 - Maintain small town character and historic preservation while growing responsibly

Gig Harbor City Council

Study Session

June 12, 2025

Zoning Map Update



Zoning Map Changes

- Parcels with misaligned land use and zoning
- Parcels that have split land use and zoning
- Update development code to implement the 2024 Comprehensive Plan
- Public Institutional (PI) Zoning District
- Planned Residential Development (PRD) Zone

Land Use Map

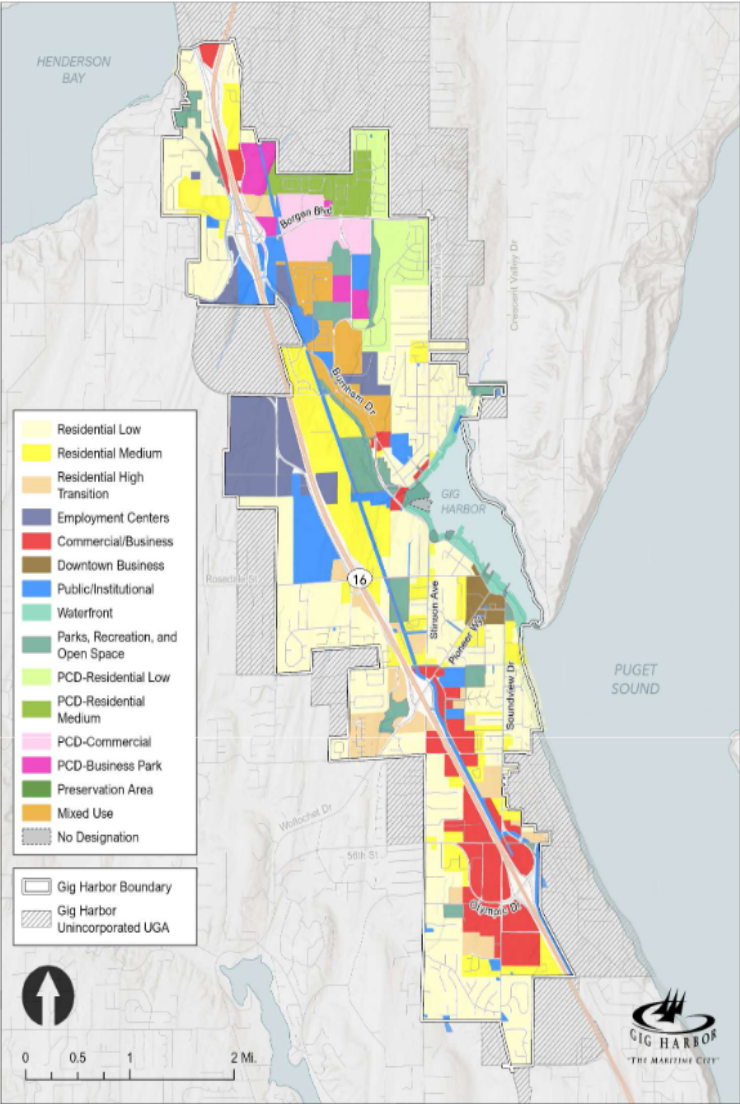
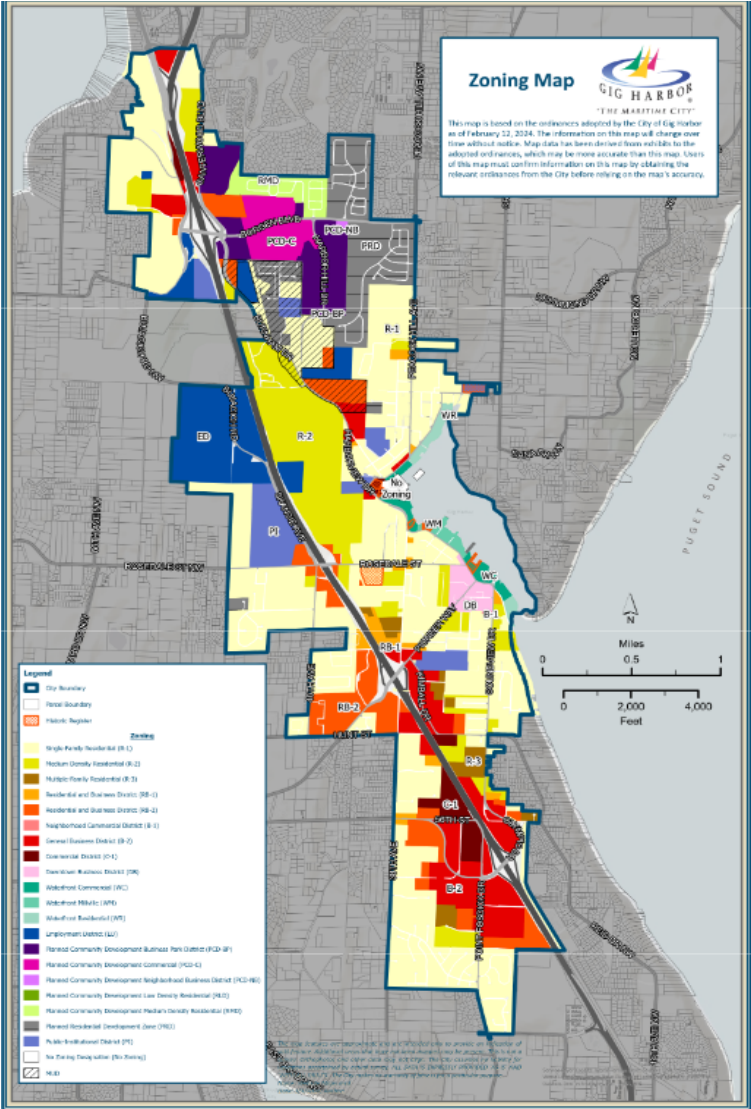


Exhibit 2-6. Future Land Use Area Classifications.

Land Use Area and Description	Zoning Districts	Target Residential Density (units/acre)	Target Employment Density (employees/acre)
Residential Low. This area includes existing lower-density residential uses, primarily single-family detached and plex housing, on larger lots in areas where additional density may not be able to be supported with cost-effective infrastructure. Supportive community services such as schools and parks are allowed in these areas to serve the community at large.	R-1	4 (single-family detached, duplex)	N/A
Residential Medium. Medium-density residential uses are included in these areas, primarily single-family, townhomes, and plex residential. These areas are built up at higher densities with support for new infill to build convenient and walkable neighborhoods with access to key neighborhood centers. These areas may include limited business, personal and professional services and businesses which support these residential neighborhoods.	RB-1 R-2	6-12 (single-family detached, duplex, townhomes)	N/A
Residential High. This area includes higher-density residential uses in areas that can support this level of development due to increased availability of infrastructure. These areas may include supportive personal and professional services and businesses, and envisioned to have good transportation access.	RB-2 R-3	12-32 (multiplex, garden apartments)	N/A
Public/Institutional. This designation denotes Public facilities located on dedicated campuses or larger sites. These can include schools, government facilities, correction centers, and essential public facilities.	PI	N/A	20
Employment Centers. Larger-scale employment uses are found in these areas, including major warehousing, industrial, commercial, and institutional activities, as well as supportive retail commercial. These areas are expected to provide a regional draw for employment.	ED	N/A	9

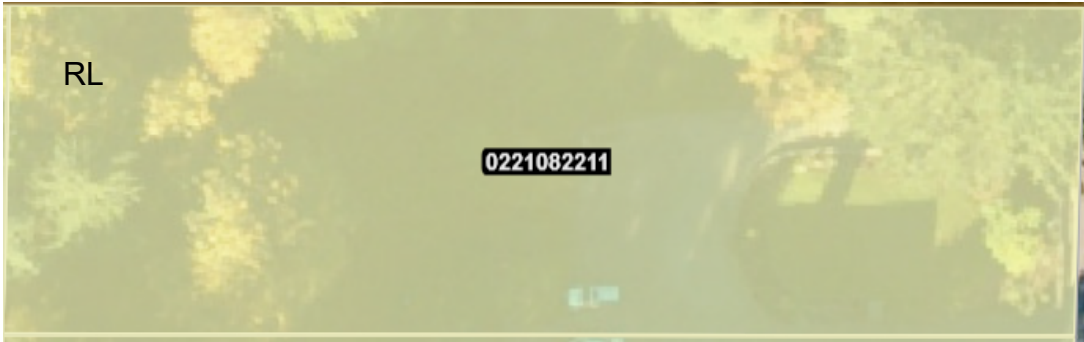
Zoning



Misaligned: Land Use and Zoning

Example: Parcel # 022108221

Land Use: Residential Low (RL)



Land Use Area and Description	Zoning Districts
-------------------------------	------------------

Residential Low. This area includes existing lower-density residential uses, primarily single-family detached and plex housing, on larger lots in areas where additional density may not be able to be supported with cost-effective infrastructure. Supportive community services such as schools and parks are allowed in these areas to serve the community at large.

R-1

Zoning: Neighborhood Commercial (B-1)



Land Use Area and Description	Zoning Districts
-------------------------------	------------------

Commercial/Business. These areas include retail and wholesale commercial, office, and mini-warehousing uses. Where appropriate, mixed-use residential may also be permitted. These areas should have good transportation connections with surrounding neighborhoods.

C-1
B-1
B-2



Split Parcel

Example: 3519 56TH ST

Land Use:

Residential Low (RL)

Residential Medium (RM)

Zoning:

Residential and Business (RB-1)

Residential and Business District (RB-2)





Guiding Principles for Map Amendments

- **Conforming uses:** During the evaluation of parcel(s), staff will prioritize maintaining the conformity of existing uses wherever feasible.
- **Upzone:** Staff will generally favor upzoning parcels when it is determined to be appropriate and consistent with the Comprehensive Plan with the potential to increase housing diversity.
- **Environmental review:** Avoid zoning changes that increase the likelihood of environmental variances. Amendments should guide development that can meet standard buffers.
- **Zoning changes over land use:** Where appropriate, staff will prioritize adjustments to zoning districts rather than changes to land use designations, as rezoning can be accomplished without amending the adopted 2024 Comprehensive Plan.

Development Code and 2024 Comprehensive Plan

Zoning District	Current Code Density (Units/Acre)	2024 Comprehensive Plan Target Density (Units/Acre)
R-1	4	4
R-2	6	6-12
R-3	8	12-32
RB-1	3	6-12
RB-2	8	12-32
C-1	6	38
B-1	4	32
B-2	6	32
DB	8	12
WM	3	4
WC	3	4
WR	3	4
PCD-RLD	4 with bonuses	4-7
PCD-RMD	5-8	8-16
PCD-C	N/A	24-32
MUD Overlay	4	24-32



Public-Institutional (PI) Zoning District

Focused on public properties, not just city (schools, utilities)

Existing zoning create design issues with parks/other public uses

Continue of review impacts to adjacent properties

Planned Residential Development (PRD) Zone

Remain as a process to provide creative flexibility

Eliminate as a zoning district

773 existing parcels to revert to “underlying zone” during plat approval



Public Outreach



Website



Mailings



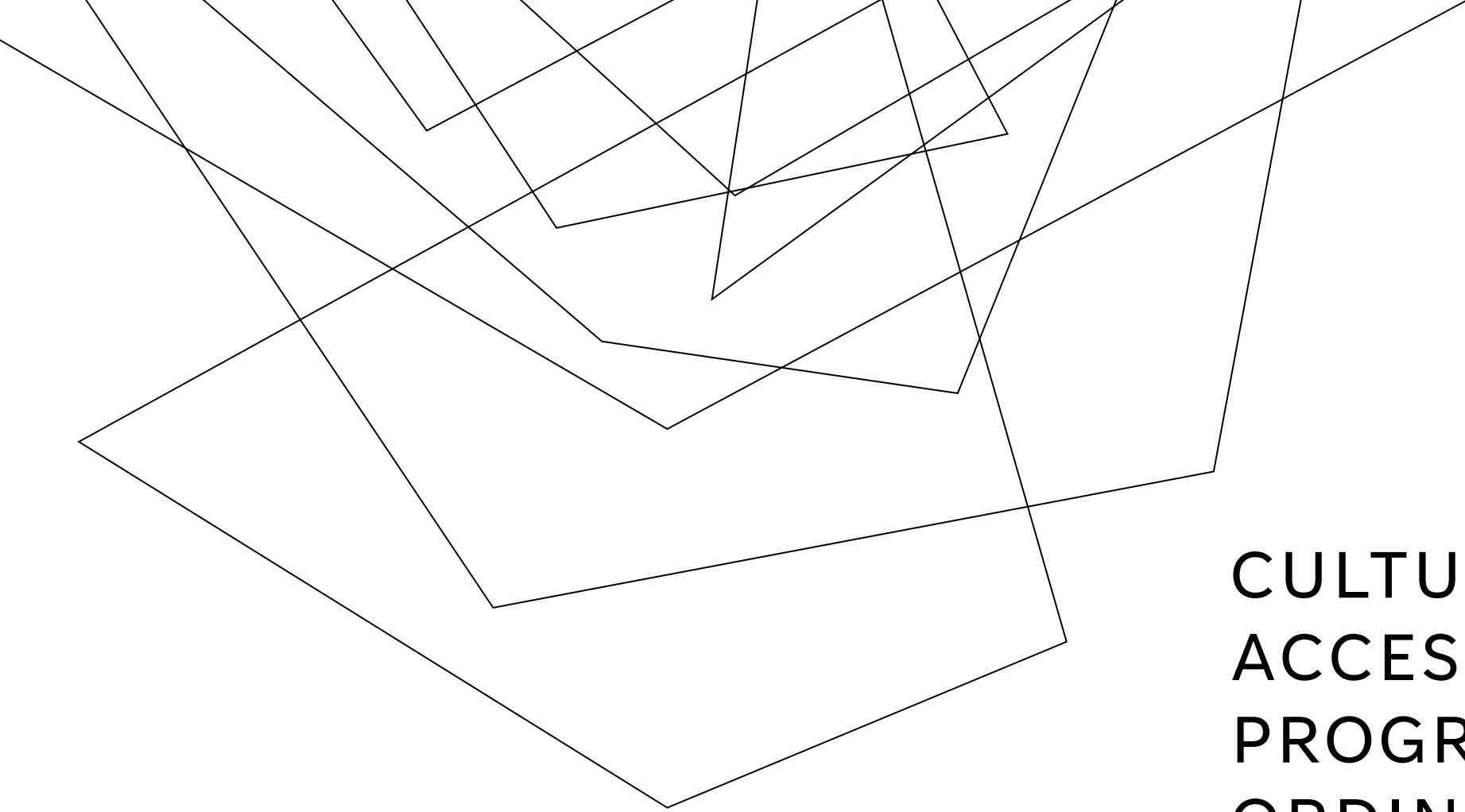
Open
House

Timeline

Analysis:
End of June

Public Outreach:
End of Summer

Planning
Commission:
Early Fall
Council: Late Fall

Abstract geometric lines in black on a white background, forming various overlapping polygons and shapes, primarily located on the left side of the page.

CULTURAL ACCESS PROGRAM ORDINANCE

AN OVERVIEW



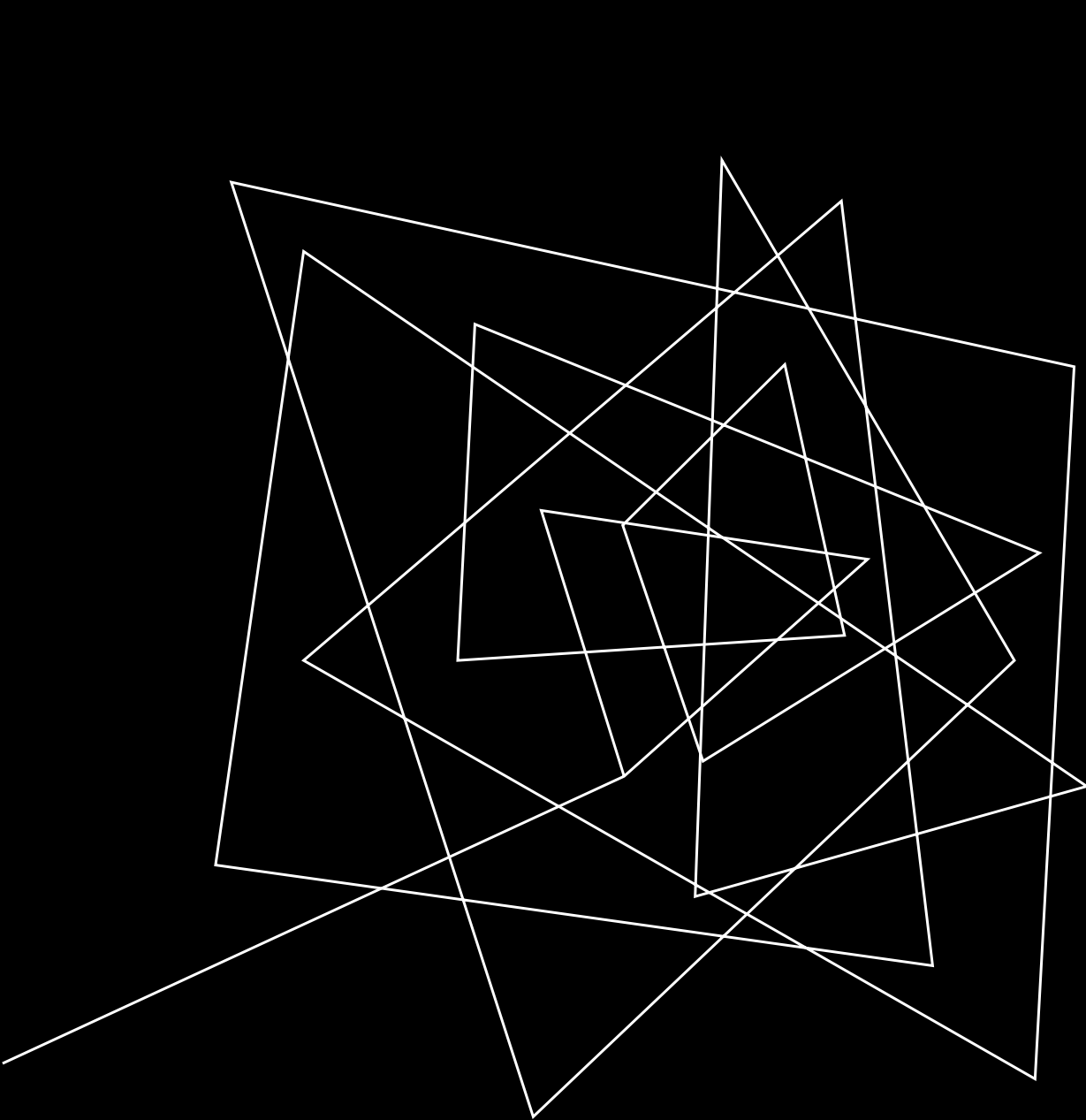
WHAT IS A CULTURAL ACCESS PROGRAM?

- Funding for cultural organizations
- Funding for programs to connect cultural programs to schools
- Revenue is generated by a sales tax of up to 0.1% (10 cents per \$100)

A CULTURAL ACCESS PROGRAM IS CREATED BY AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

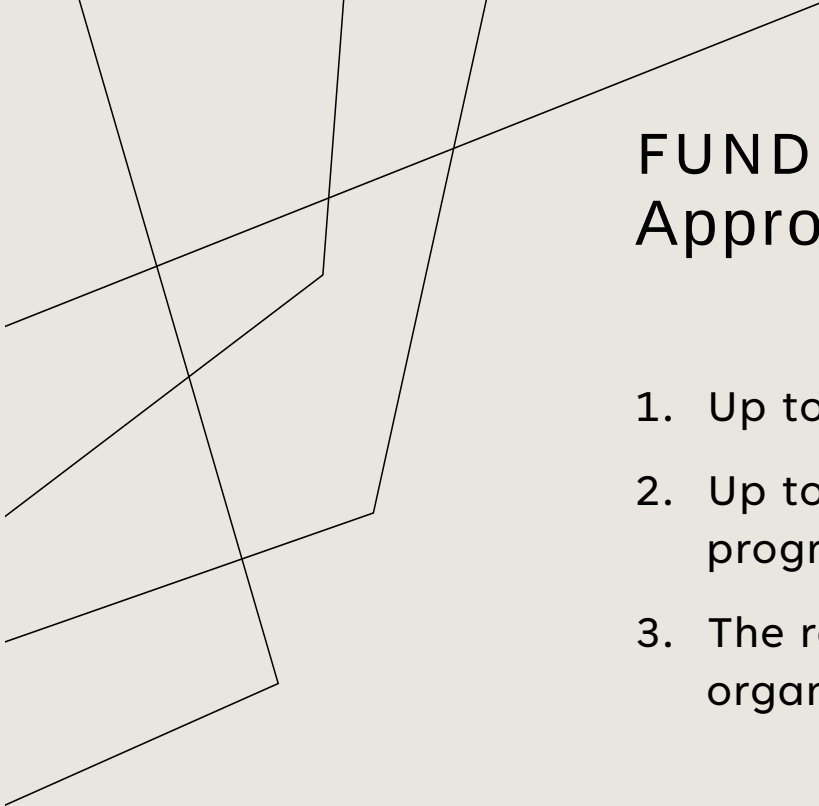
The ordinance must include:

- A statement of the tax imposed and establishment of a cultural access fund.
- A statement of public benefit
- Formation of a public school cultural access program
- Allocation of funds



CULTURAL ACCESS SALES TAX

- Up to 0.1%
- Imposed by council in the establishing ordinance
- May be subject to approval by the voters at the discretion of council
- If approved at the November general election, tax would be effective April 1
- Ordinance must be adopted by the last meeting in July.
- Remains in effect for 7 years, can be renewed



FUNDING BREAKDOWN

Approximately \$1.2 million annually

1. Up to 10% to the city for administrative costs.
2. Up to XX% to operate a public school cultural access program.
3. The remainder is available for grants to cultural access organizations

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

- Up to 10%
- Covers any startup expenses
- Covers any program operating expenses
- Program Manager who interfaces with the school district and coordinates the grant process
- Amount must be established and disclosed on the ballot measure to approve the tax.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CULTURAL ACCESS

Up to XX% of revenues would be applied to the public school cultural access program. The program must provide a list of appropriate off-site cultural experiences and a list of appropriate on-site cultural experiences for each grade level, every year.

- Information notifying schools of available transportation funding must be included in the list of off-site cultural experiences.
- The activities and programming need not be located or provided within the city.
- The city may consider providing funding for music and arts education in public schools that is in addition to that provided for in the program of basic education funding.
- The city may provide transportation to off-site cultural experiences
- Gig Harbor schools or the entire Peninsula School District?

CULTURAL ACCESS GRANTS

Who can receive funds? Recipients must be a “cultural organization” as defined in RCW 36.160.020:

- nonprofit corporation
- located in WA state
- The primary purpose must be the advancement and preservation of
 - o science or technology,
 - o the visual or performing arts,
 - o zoology,
 - o botany,
 - o anthropology,
 - o heritage, or
 - o natural history
- Must directly provide programming or experiences available to the general public
- Cannot be a city or state agency
- Cannot be any organization that raises funds for redistribution to multiple cultural organizations;
- Cannot be any radio or television broadcasting network or station, cable communications system, internet-based communications venture or service, newspaper, or magazine.

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS CURRENTLY SUPPORTED BY THE CITY

Lodging Tax Grants

- Harbor WildWatch
- Harbor History Museum
- Gig Harbor BoatShop
- Gig Harbor Film Festival
- Asia Pacific Cultural Center
- Peninsula Art League
- Gig Harbor Quilters

Others

- Skansie NetShed Foundation
- Sister Cities Council

Creative Endeavor Grants

- Peninsula Hands On Art
- Narrows Music Society
- Peninsula Youth Orchestra
- Gig Harbor Peninsula Civic Orchestra
- Spectrum Choral Academy
- United By Music America
- Gig Harbor High School Band Boosters

HOW ARE GRANTS AWARDED?

Grants are awarded by a “Designated Entity.” Council must identify a designated entity which must be:

1. A public agency, including the state arts commission; or
2. A Washington nonprofit corporation that is not a cultural organization eligible for funding

The city council could designate itself as the designated entity.

Nonsupplantation

Any funding usually and customarily provided to cultural organizations similar to funding that would be available to those organizations under cultural access may not be replaced or materially diminished.

WHAT CAN GRANT FUNDS BE USED FOR?

- Cultural and educational activities, programs, and initiatives;
- Public benefits and communications;
- Basic operations:
- Capital expenditures or acquisitions including, but not limited to, the acquisition of or construction of improvements to real property;
- Technology, equipment, and supplies reasonably related to or necessary for a project otherwise eligible for funding under this chapter.

Program guidelines may also determine the circumstances under which funds may be used to fund start-up expenses of new community-based cultural organizations;

CRITERIA – TO BE DETERMINED LATER

The city council, with support from staff and/or advisory boards will be required to:

- Develop and provide a public school cultural access program
- Identify a range of public benefits that cultural organizations may provide or continue to provide for funding eligibility
- Adopt guidelines for determining the eligibility of cultural organizations to receive funding under this chapter;
- Adopt guidelines establishing a baseline standard of continuous performance and for evaluating the eligibility of any cultural organization to receive funds based on the continuous performance of the organization
- Develop criteria for the award of funds to eligible cultural organizations, including the public benefits to be derived from projects submitted for funding;
- Develop criteria for the identification of any cultural organization or organizations that would receive annual distributions of funds in amounts determined by the city;
- Develop procedures to be used in awarding funding to cultural organizations that may or may not include a periodic competitive process for awarding funds for particular purposes or projects proposed by eligible cultural organizations

OPTIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

The city council *may* establish an advisory council, the membership of which must include citizen representatives of constituencies and organizations with interests relevant to the work of the program including, but not limited to, leaders in the business, educational, and cultural communities.

Advisory council members *should* be residents of the city creating the program.

Gig Harbor Arts Commission

Per GHMC 2.49.030, The Gig Harbor Arts Commission is authorized to “provide recommendations to the mayor and city council in connection with cultural and artistic endeavors and projects in which the city becomes involved and to act as a representative of the community in such matters.”

“CULTURAL ACCESS PROGRAM” IS A BORING NAME FOR A PROGRAM

Inspire Olympia

Tacoma Creates

King County Doors Open/4Culture (approved councilmanically in 2023)

Vancouver Culture|Shift (approved councilmanically in 2024)

San Juan County _____(approved councilmanically in 2024)