

Parkland, Washington:

Community Visioning



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Executive Summary

Our project goal was to conduct community visioning in Parkland, Washington. Parkland is an unincorporated area adjacent to the city of Tacoma. Parkland is a predominantly working-class demographic community characterized by low wages. The community was originally rural and has since rapidly suburbanized due to surrounding urban development. In recent years, Pierce County has been considering annexing Parkland to Tacoma or incorporating it as its own city. Our objective this quarter was to collect data, analyze it to inform this decision, and hear community opinion. We conducted a mixed-methods study that included community surveying and asset mapping. We conducted three site visits for surveying and to attend a community event. In addition, we worked alongside long-range planner Alon Bassok in Pierce County and met with Blue Zones, a community planning and engagement program working in Parkland. With guidance from urban planning professionals and local organizations, and through survey data and asset mapping, we found that Parkland residents have mixed opinions about the community's current identity and assets. These results lead us to suggest that further community engagement is needed to reach a consensus about possible annexation. We recommend reporting our findings back to the community to share the results of our first two surveys, build trust, and encourage participation. We suggest that information about annexation or incorporation be shared through community meetings and local partners. Resident feedback is central to this decision-making process, and we recommend conducting focus groups across different sectors of the community to gain a deeper understanding of residents' needs and concerns and increase representation and accessibility for all residents. In the final steps of this decision-making process, we suggest that planners create a community vision plan for both annexation and

incorporation options, informed by asset data and market analysis as a transparent representation for residents.

Introduction

Parkland, WA, is an unincorporated area adjacent to Tacoma. Parkland has a population of 38,000 residents. The town has rapidly developed in recent decades, transitioning from agriculture to residential land use, specifically single-family moderate-density housing (Pierce County, 2019). In 2021, Pierce County updated its zoning policy to increase housing density in Parkland and to improve community resources through redevelopment strategies (Kuo, 2021). Pacific Lutheran University and the Fort Lewis Military Base have been integral to Parkland's history and major economic drivers, shaping the community's growth. PLU has been a financial and institutional anchor for the community, influencing local land use, population density, and economic development. Fort Lewis and the expanding military presence in Pierce County have significantly increased population size, housing demand, services, and commercial development. Pierce County's first comprehensive plan, adopted in 1962, included land use and zoning codes that designated where commercial and residential buildings could be located. In 1980, the Parkland-Spanaway Community Plan and the Washington Growth Management Act further designated land use in the area and subsequent growth. These planning decisions have had a significant impact on Parkland's local economy. With commercial development in the surrounding areas, the small-business economy in Parkland has struggled to keep up with neighboring businesses and has faced many challenges as a community. Parkland is now considered a suburban, commuter-oriented area due to commercial expansion outside the community, specifically in the city of Tacoma (Pierce County Comprehensive Plan 2025,

I-7-I-12). In 2017, Blue Zones, a community planning and engagement group, began working in Parkland. Their mission is to establish healthy behaviors in communities by improving their environments. Since their work began in Parkland, Blue Zones has reached out to 2,452 residents and 32 local organizations (Blue Zones 2025). Another notable community organization in Parkland is the Parkland Community Association, a non-profit organization that encourages community engagement and civic participation through events and activities for residents. Parkland has a prominent history that has shaped its identity and relationships with surrounding communities. The community is characterized by a working-class demographic and its ties to PLU and Fort Lewis Military Base. Community groups in Parkland have helped improve residential relations and engagement in the community.

Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this project is to assess community perspectives on potential annexation and to identify key assets, concerns, and priorities within the unincorporated area of Parkland, located in Pierce County, Washington. By gathering resident input, this study aims to better understand local attitudes toward annexation into the neighboring city of Tacoma, as well as the values residents associate with their community. No matter the decisions planners choose to make going forward, our position is to advocate for residents and what they envision for the future of their home. The findings are intended to inform planners and local officials about public sentiment and perceived community needs related to future governance and service provision.

The geographic scope of this project is limited to the Parkland area, an unincorporated community in Pierce County, located just south of Tacoma. Data were collected using an online

community survey and short in-person audio interviews, intended to maximize participation. Surveys were conducted within area boundary lines, appealing to residents within their own common and regular spaces. This project does not evaluate the legal or financial feasibility of annexation in this particular area, nor does it include formal demographic analysis beyond what respondents voluntarily provided. The study is limited to self-reported perceptions and reflections only the responses of individuals who participated during the data collection periods. Responses by those who were not directly connected to the community of the unincorporated area of Pierce County were not eligible for recorded responses.

Client

The Parkland Community Visioning team worked with Pierce County to collect data and create meaningful recommendations. On October 9th, our team met with Alon Bassok to ensure our efforts aligned with their goals. We came prepared to this meeting with different project propositions, such as collecting demographic information and measuring the impact Pacific Lutheran University, PLU, has on the surrounding community. Alon shared with us that there has been a lot of discussion by the Washington American Planning Association in Tacoma about annexing Tacoma. Annexation is the process by which an area becomes part of a city. Incorporation is the process of creating a new city (Pierce County, N.D.). However, if this were to happen, property taxes would rise, as well as the services available for community members.

As a result of this developing conversation, Alon and our team agreed that our final deliverable would consist of recommendations for Pierce County on how to move forward with this process in a way that best represents the Parkland community's voice and needs. To accomplish this, a survey would be conducted that would collect data regarding community

members' initial feelings towards being annexed into Tacoma. Additionally, we will provide the county with useful information regarding missing assets in Parkland.

Throughout the duration of this project, the communication with Pierce County was regular and beneficial. We were able to collect in-person feedback from them on October 31st. This feedback informed us of available translation services and different community organizations we could reach out to to advertise our survey. Additionally, throughout the quarter, they responded promptly and were great collaborators.

Methodology

To begin our work process, we conducted research into the background, context, and history of Parkland to better understand the community we would be working in. This helped us better understand the economic and social context in which Parkland sits, which would inform how we would go on to conduct our community engagement. Our group was asked to complete two tasks over the quarter: gauge the opinion of Parkland residents on annexation and identify missing assets in Parkland according to residents.

Surveys

To accomplish our first task, we created a short survey to gauge community opinion on annexation. We did not use the words annexation or incorporation in our survey to avoid potential hostility or confusion from residents. The survey asked people (1) if they lived in Parkland, (2) how long they had lived in Parkland, (3) whether they would prefer to remain an incorporated suburb or become part of Tacoma (4) why they selected the answer they did. There were also optional demographic questions at the end of the survey [Appendix A].

Prior to conducting site visits, we shared the survey with Pierce County planners for feedback and revision. We then created and printed out QR codes linking to the survey. Once the survey was finalized, we conducted our first site visit to Parkland on Wednesday, October 29th, 2025. For this visit, in consultation with Alon Bassok, we decided to survey residents coming out of a QFC at the northern border of Parkland. During this initial visit, we collected 20 survey responses. We quickly found that asking people to scan the QR code and then fill out the survey was not viable. We needed to further reduce the barrier to participation, so we pulled up the survey on our phones to instead ask people the questions verbally and fill out the survey on their behalf. We found this method was more effective than the previous one and that more people were willing to participate.

We conducted two additional site visits to collect additional data on November 11th and 21st. To further reach more Parkland residents, we reached out to the Parkland Community Association (PCA), which agreed to share the survey on our behalf. In total, we received 48 survey responses. The locations we surveyed included: Parkland QFC, Garfield Street, Pacific Lutheran University Campus, Saar's Super Saver Foods, and Parkland/Spanaway Pierce County Library.

Asset Mapping

In order to figure out what assets are missing from Parkland, we decided to ask people what they already valued about their home. This more positive approach would avoid appearing like outsiders seeking to disparage Parkland and could be more productive at generating a full picture of what Parkland has and does not have. We quickly realized that a survey would not accomplish this task and found a helpful worksheet in Healthy City's Participatory Asset Mapping Toolkit [Appendix C]. Participatory asset mapping is based on the premise that the

people living in a community know it best and attempts to map community assets which are “citizen associations and local institutions” (Burns., J. C., Paul, D. P., & Paz, S. R. 2012) i.e. social groups, churches, important businesses and health services amongst others. We wanted to stick to these principles as knowing what a community values is particularly useful for planning its future.

The worksheet consists of a table that participants are asked to fill out. The boxes are labeled with open-ended questions in the format ‘Where do you go to: School/Eat/Shop/Buy Groceries/Worship, etc.’ Next to this, participants can describe the location of the asset and give it a rating from F to A. Because we only had a limited time to talk with each person filling out the worksheet, we asked them to write in the margins anything they felt was missing from Parkland.

The asset mapping was conducted during our final site visit, with the worksheets printed out on clipboards. We visited the Parkland/Spanaway Pierce County Library, Saar’s Super Saver Foods, and the Pacific Lutheran University Campus. We collected seven filled-out worksheets. The majority of these worksheets were filled out by groups of people who collaborated on the answers, so the total number of participants is higher than seven. The site visit started out slowly, as many people dismissed us or did not want to fill out such a long questionnaire. It improved only when we started talking to groups that were excited to discuss amongst each other the answers.

Results

In this section, we will highlight the results of our survey and asset mapping exercise.

Surveys

93.8% (45) of survey respondents currently reside in Parkland. Of the three who do not, one grew up in Parkland, and all three live now in neighboring suburbs. Respondents have lived in Parkland for between less than one year to more than fifty years. Only about one-third of survey respondents filled out demographic information. Of 16 respondents, 75% identified as women and 25% identified as men. 37.6% of respondents were younger than 54 years old, and 62.6% of respondents were 55 years or older. Of 14 respondents, 85.7% identified as white, 7.1% identified as Black or African American, and 7.1% identified as other. An insufficient amount of demographic data was collected to draw any conclusions or identify themes related to demographic information and survey questions.

60.4% (29) of respondents want to remain an unincorporated suburb. For those who wanted to remain an unincorporated suburb, a few key themes were raised in the data. First, concerns around higher taxes were a prominent concern mentioned by ten people. Eight people wanted to preserve the culture, history, and identity of Parkland. These respondents felt passionately about the unique Parkland community and feared a loss of this identity if annexation into Tacoma were to occur.

“Also, I don't want to live in Tacoma. I live next to Tacoma, okay, but not In Tacoma. I live in Parkland, a completely separate town with a long history. Not Tacoma's history. Parkland's history. We are not Tacoma, we are Parkland.” [Appendix B: Response #45]

Seven people felt distrust, anger, or concern regarding potential Tacoma governance. Three people were concerned that joining Tacoma would mean a slew of additional laws to follow. Others mentioned specific concerns regarding the governance of Tacoma:

“Tacoma does not have great leadership. The words and actions by the mayor do not seem to demonstrate a true concern for crime and making people feel safe. I wouldn't be proud to be part of Tacoma as it currently is.” [Appendix B: Response #22]

Two respondents felt that Parkland should undergo incorporation, becoming its own independent city, and would have preferred that as an option on the survey.

“It should be its OWN city, probably combining with Spanaway where I live. You really misstepped by not including that option. Many of us are offended by Tacoma.” [Appendix B: Response #29]

39.6% (19) of respondents want to become part of Tacoma. Four people felt that Parkland was essentially already a part of Tacoma, and therefore, they wanted to officially join the city. Three people wanted more funding for police due to concerns about safety in Parkland. They acknowledged that Tacoma has more resources for law enforcement than unincorporated Pierce County does.

“I would consider joining Tacoma for increased police presence and access to more services. My main concern in Parkland is the lack of available officers to respond to crime. We have witnessed dangerous situations in our neighborhood, including people using drugs in public, confused individuals entering yards, and unsafe behavior near businesses. I have reported incidents, but response has often been delayed due to staffing shortages. I want to note that I greatly appreciate the sheriff's department and the way they handle crime when they are able to respond. If crime were lower and resources adequate, I would prefer to remain unincorporated.” [Appendix B: Response #3]

Three survey respondents wanted more funding for other services like public schools and parks. Three respondents mentioned Parkland's small size as a reason they would like Parkland to join Tacoma. Two other people like the Tacoma and the amenities it has.

To further analyze the survey results, we examined the responses based on origin: whether responses were from people who were canvassed on the streets of Parkland or whether responses were from digital outreach from the Parkland Community Association (PCA). Of our total 48 survey responses, 36 were from on-the-ground surveys, and 12 were from digital outreach by PCA.

Of the 36 survey responses from canvassing, 50% (18) of respondents want to remain an unincorporated suburb, and 50% (18) of respondents want to become part of Tacoma. Of the 12 survey responses from PCA outreach, 91.7% (11) of respondents want to remain an unincorporated suburb, and 8.3% (1) of respondents want to become part of Tacoma. Although we cannot say with certainty, we predict this response disparity between sources is due to the likelihood that those involved with the PCA feel more connected to Parkland, its identity, and its community and therefore are against potential annexation into Tacoma.

Asset Mapping

In total, our worksheets identified 15 individual assets, several of which fulfilled multiple asset categories [Appendix D]. The most mentioned asset was Pacific Lutheran University, which appeared 12 times as both participants go to school, work, religious practice, socialize, and find arts and recreation. This is likely because our participant pool was biased towards PLU students, as they were the most willing to participate in the exercise. Despite this, PLU continues to appear as a standout asset in Parkland in both terms of identifying the community and in terms of quality.

Out of six food establishments mentioned, three were chains, two-thirds of which were rated with an F, versus all three independent restaurants being given A ratings. We take this to indicate a preference towards local establishments. Food was a frequently brought up topic between restaurants and grocery stores and when we asked participants what was missing from Parkland local grocery stores and corner stores were two brought up assets. The existing grocery stores are not located within the biggest cluster of assets around Garfield Street and were all given mixed ratings averaging a B for QFC, Walgreens and Saar's Foods.

In asset mapping and survey collection safety was brought up again and again. Although it was difficult to represent feelings of safety in the map it helped to explain why some participants responded in favor of being annexed by Tacoma as improved safety from the Tacoma police department is a perceived benefit. It also appeared in discussion of missing assets when transportation was noted as something Parkland could improve. This meant bike lanes and walk ways for some people, but they also noted that they did not feel safe walking on the current streets. Green spaces were another notably missing asset as not a single participant mentioned any parks or green spaces as a place of gathering. When questioned about missing assets "robust parks" and green spaces were some of the answers given.

As a whole asset mapping taught us that there is an existing Parkland identity, particularly within the Garfield street area, but it does not necessarily reflect pride and residents are quick to note the issues with their assets or what they are missing. An openness to improvement was a general attitude in participants we noticed. The assets that were brought up many times and rated highly were PLU and local restaurants. This could indicate that people do really value when assets are locally specific and/or that these locations do a better job of serving the community's needs.

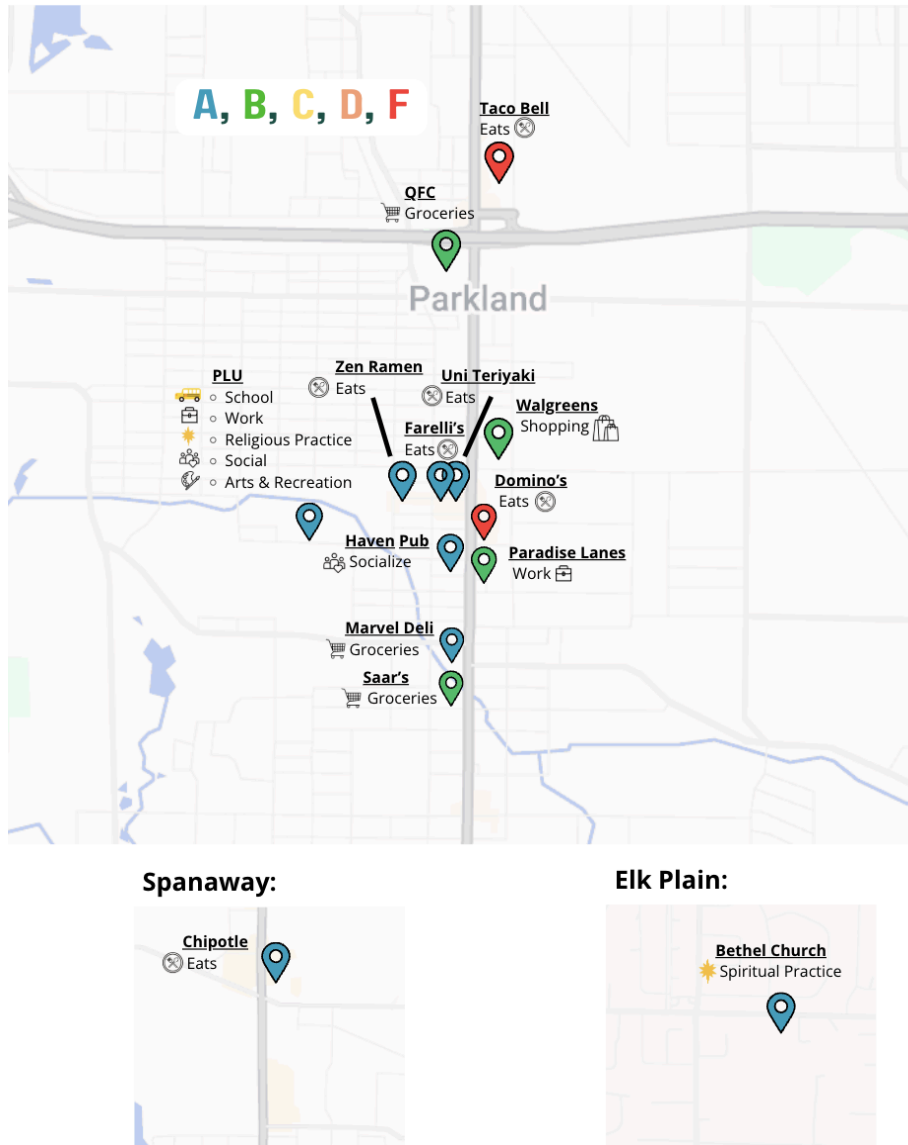


Figure 1: Parkland Area Asset Map

Reflections

Community engagement

Throughout the quarter, we conducted three site visits. The first one was on October 29th and happened at the QFC grocery store. This visit was primarily focused on the survey. On November 13th, we conducted our second site visit at Garfield Street and PLU's campus. This

visit is intended to expand our survey responses. The final site visit happened on November 21st at the Parkland Library and PLU campus. This site visit was the most successful in collecting data and focused on asset mapping.

These site visits were effective in collecting meaningful data; however, they proved to be a hard way to engage with the community effectively. Many individuals did not know how to define Parkland or were not from the area. Additionally, our site visits required a great amount of flexibility regarding the locations we visited. Each visit was impacted by weather, business responses, and feedback from community members on where we should be in order to collect our information.

For each site visit, we were able to consider how to best engage with the community. Each time we wore University of Washington gear, it made us more approachable and made individuals more likely to engage with us. Additionally, during each site visit, we had community members provide us with feedback about other places that would be good for community outreach. This feedback was vital to our success because, as outsiders, collecting feedback on locations that would best engage the community helped us expand our outreach.

As we completed each site visit, our team had some key takeaways that helped us improve our engagement. After our first visit, we noticed a lot of people did not know the boundaries of Parkland. As a result, we brought a map that outlined the area to show people so they could answer in a more informed capacity. Additionally, we found that individuals were more likely to fill out our survey if we asked them the questions verbally and filled in the survey questions ourselves. It was also important to consider the time of day and weather conditions when planning a site visit. If the weather was bad and it was dark outside, fewer people felt included to interact with us, and fewer people were out on the streets. Looking back, we would

have loved to coordinate with community groups earlier to align with events or meetings. On November 14th, we met with Krista Trimm, the Public Policy Lead for Blue Zones Parkland-Spanaway. During this meeting, she proposed multiple community events we could attend to get more participation. Unfortunately, all of these events were happening after the end of this project, but attending community events would have served as a successful way to engage the community.

It was important to us that we were mindful of our presence throughout our visits. None of us is from Parkland; we attend a big university, we are all women, and most of us aren't even from Washington. We wanted to ensure our work centered the voices of those impacted and was minimally influenced by our perspectives. Additionally, we had conversations around our own bias when it came to surveying. Implicit bias impacts who we are drawn to and our perception of others (De Houwer, 2019). This conversation was an intentional way in which our team could ensure the mitigation of our own bias and be mindful in our outreach efforts. As a result of this conversation, we decided the best way to move forward was to interact with every person with whom we cross paths.

Recommendations

To strengthen community engagement and improve future planning efforts, transparency between planners and community members will be an essential component. Reporting back to the community about survey findings is a key recommendation. Sharing back with the community builds trust and transparency by showing residents that we are taking their feedback and putting it into action. It encourages further participation from the public, showing that their voices matter. To share survey results with the public, planners should use community groups

and local partners to spread information. Parkland Community Association is one group in Parkland that has a strong relationship with the community and its history. Blue Zones is another organization that has built trust in the Parkland community through its community events. Spreading awareness through these groups would be helpful as these groups are familiar in the community. Another recommendation is to conduct focus groups moving forward. These focus groups would encourage deeper conversations about why residents of Parkland feel the way they do or hear from people who have not been able to give their opinions on the topic yet. These focus groups should be a way to engage diverse sectors to ensure representation. Some examples of groups could be communities of color or business owners, as they may not have as much representation as other groups. Holding focus groups at accessible locations would increase participation from the public, especially disadvantaged groups. These recommendations can help to create a more equitable planning process that listens to community feedback.

Further recommendations would include prioritizing missing assets, which may include new businesses, community spaces, or health services. In our asset mapping activity, we found that missing assets included socio-economic infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, and green space. Focusing on building additional assets could improve the quality of life for community members. Developing a community visioning plan for community members that looks further into annexation and incorporation scenarios would be a recommendation. Presenting the options for people to see differences between governance, taxes, and identity would be a great way to show residents of Parkland what annexation or incorporation would look like. This could also be done through a case study comparing Parkland to other unincorporated areas. Factors could be compared, such as assets, local policy initiatives, and local economies. With this analysis, Parkland can gain insight into what strategies would work best for them.

Overall, these recommendations outline a plan that values community priorities and supports Parkland residents.

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Appendix A:

Survey Questions

Parkland Community Visioning Survey



This survey is for a research project from undergraduate students at the University in Washington with guidance from Pierce County. All survey responses are anonymous.

Your answers will help us write our final report. By taking this survey, you are agreeing to let us use your answers for our report.

Do you live in Parkland, Washington? *

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

How many years have you lived in Parkland? *

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ 1-5 years
- ☐ 5-9 years
- ☐ 10-19 years
- ☐ 20-29 years
- ☐ 30-39 years
- ☐ 40-49 years
- ☐ 50 or more years

Which would you prefer for the future of Parkland? *

- ☐ Parkland should remain as an unincorporated suburb
- ☐ Parkland should become part of Tacoma

Why did you pick the response that you did? *

Long answer text

The following questions are optional



Demographics Information

How old are you?

- ☐ 18 or younger
- ☐ 19-25
- ☐ 26-35
- ☐ 36-45
- ☐ 46-54
- ☐ 55-64
- ☐ 65-74
- ☐ 75 or older

What is your gender identity? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Woman
- ☐ Man
- ☐ Non-binary or gender non-confirming
- ☐ Other:

What is your race or ethnicity? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Middle Eastern or North African
- ☐ Native American or Alaska Native
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Other:

Appendix B:

Survey Results

Timestamp	Do you live in Parkland, Washington?	How many years have you lived in Parkland?	Which would you pr	Why did you pick th	How old are you?	What is your gender	What is your race or	source
10/29/2025 9:01:49	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should become	I love Tacoma	36-45	Man	Black or African American	canvassing
10/29/2025 9:16:16	Yes	30-39 years	Parkland should become	He has a Tacoma address				canvassing
10/29/2025 9:44:29	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should become	I would consider joining If crime were lower and	36-45	Woman	White	canvassing
10/29/2025 10:00:20	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should become	so close together, next c				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:03:55	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should become	basically a part of tacoma				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:04:47	Yes	40-49 years	Parkland should become	guessing we would get r				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:11:16	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should remain	tacoma doesn't give a c				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:25:36	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	she likes the rules of uni				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:28:00	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	wants parkland to have i				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:28:46	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should remain	n/a				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:31:11	Yes	5-9 years	Parkland should become	na				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:32:08	Yes	50 or more years	Parkland should remain	we dont need it as a city				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:33:30	Yes	30-39 years	Parkland should remain	taxes would become hig				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:34:36	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should become	Parkland is small				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:38:36	Yes	50 or more years	Parkland should remain	he has a Tacoma address				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:40:43	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should remain	the people are spread o				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:44:19	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	theres both perks and di				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:44:53	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	taxes would be higher				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:47:38	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should become	feel like its already part				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:50:42	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	tacoma is the city				canvassing
10/29/2025 10:59:13	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should become	if someones out of tow				canvassing
11/20/2025 16:11:26	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	Tacoma does not have c	46-54	Woman	White	PCA
11/20/2025 16:47:57	No	30-39 years	Parkland should remain	I grew up in Parkland an	65-74	Woman	White	PCA
11/20/2025 22:48:18	Yes	50 or more years	Parkland should remain	It will cost more to supp	55-64	Man	White	PCA
11/21/2025 6:58:41	Yes	40-49 years	Parkland should remain	City of Tacoma has faile	65-74	Woman	White	PCA
11/21/2025 7:02:49	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	Feel it is what fits Parkl	36-45	Woman	White	PCA
11/21/2025 7:37:37	Yes	30-39 years	Parkland should remain	I like the way things are.	55-64	Woman	White	PCA
11/21/2025 9:49:28	Yes	50 or more years	Parkland should become	Neighborhood parks!	65-74	Woman	White	PCA
11/21/2025 10:00:56	No	50 or more years	Parkland should remain	It should be its OWN city	65-74	Woman	White	PCA
11/21/2025 14:04:38	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should become	little towns that cant har				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:20:22	Yes	5-9 years	Parkland should remain	"I dont have a clue"				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:25:38	No	Less than 1 year	Parkland should become	live in fredrickson, they r				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:35:50	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	no reason				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:36:43	Yes	40-49 years	Parkland should become	n/a, does not know eno				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:55:59	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should remain	they like less law enfor				canvassing
11/21/2025 14:56:15	Yes	Less than 1 year	Parkland should remain	"likes the weirdness"				canvassing
11/21/2025 15:00:14	Yes	20-29 years	Parkland should become	"city of tacoma has uw t				canvassing
11/21/2025 15:46:45	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should become	basically already in taco				canvassing
11/21/2025 16:18:59	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should become	it is a part of tacoma alr				canvassing
11/22/2025 8:14:14	Yes	40-49 years	Parkland should remain	I want less government!	75 or older	Man	White	PCA
11/22/2025 16:14:32	Yes	10-19 years	Parkland should remain	Parkland is neighborhoc	65-74	Woman		PCA
11/24/2025 8:36:05	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	likes/wants to maintain				canvassing
11/24/2025 8:39:23	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should become	thinks joining Tacoma w				canvassing
11/24/2025 8:40:27	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	lies the charm/identity c				canvassing
11/24/2025 8:42:35	Yes	1-5 years	Parkland should remain	would prefer if Parkinad				canvassing
11/25/2025 9:09:15	Yes	5-9 years	Parkland should remain	There are less taxes in tl The landlord laws in Tac Also I don't want to live i	55-64	Woman	White	PCA
11/26/2025 8:14:22	Yes	50 or more years	Parkland should remain	Parkland needs to remai	65-74	Woman	White	PCA
11/30/2025 17:33:34	Yes	Less than 1 year	Parkland should become	Want a more lively place	19-25	Woman		canvassing
11/30/2025 17:36:09	Yes	5-9 years	Parkland should become	He loves parkland but th	19-25	Man		canvassing

Survey results Excel sheet: [Link](#)

Survey with responses: [Link](#)





















Appendix C:
Asset Map Worksheet

ARE THE PLACES YOU GO ASSETS?					
NAME	ADDRESS/ INTERSECTION	HOW WOULD YOU GRADE IT?	NAME	ADDRESS/ INTERSECTION	HOW WOULD YOU GRADE IT?
		<small>A B C D F</small> A = It's an asset F = I go there, but it's not an asset			<small>A B C D F</small> A = It's an asset F = I go there, but it's not an asset
EXAMPLE: Where do you go to: Buy Groceries?			EXAMPLE: Where do you go for: Other services and resources?		
Fresh and Easy	Central and Rosecrans, Compton	B	Hyde Park Library	2205 W. Florence Ave., L.A.	A
1- Where do you go to: School?			4- Where do you go to: Shop (general/non-food items)?		
2- Where do you go to: Work?			5- Where do you go to: Go out to eat?		
3- Where do you go to: Buy groceries?			6- Where do you go to: Worship/Church?		

ARE THE PLACES YOU GO ASSETS?					
NAME	ADDRESS/ INTERSECTION	HOW WOULD YOU GRADE IT?	NAME	ADDRESS/ INTERSECTION	HOW WOULD YOU GRADE IT?
		A B C D F A = It's an asset F = I go there, but it's not an asset			A B C D F A = It's an asset F = I go there, but it's not an asset
EXAMPLE: Where do you go to: Buy Groceries?			EXAMPLE: Where do you go for: Other services and resources?		
Fresh and Easy	Central and Rosecrans, Compton	B	Hyde Park Library	2205 W. Florence Ave., L.A.	A
7- Where do you go to: Get involved in community/issues?			10- Where do you go for: Other services and resources?		
8- Where do you go to: Socialize/get together with friends?			11- Where do you go for: Arts and recreation?		
9- Where do you go for: Health care?			12- Where do you go to/for: (any category not listed)?		

Appendix D:

Asset Map Information Table

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLU  School - A x5  Work - A x4  Religious Practice - A  Social - A  Arts & Recreation - A • QFC  Groceries - A x2, C x2 • Zen Ramen & Sushi Burrito  Eats - A x4 • Chipotle  Eats - A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uni Teriyaki  Eats - A • Taco Bell  Eats - F • Domino's  Eats - F • Saar's Super Saver Foods  Groceries - A, D • Farrelli's Pizza  Social - A  Eats - A • The Haven Pub  Social - A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McChord ◦ F • Walgreens  Groceries - A  Shopping - B • Marvel Food & Deli  Groceries - A • Paradise Lanes Entertainment Center  Work - B • Bethel Church of the Nazarene  Religious Practice - A
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