ORDINANCE NO. 480

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON CONCERNING THE 2009 ANNUAL DOCKET FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; MAKING FINDINGS OF FACT AND THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS:

1. **AMENDING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CHAPTER 3, FIGURE 3-2 FUTURE LAND USE MAP TO EXTEND THE MIXED USE OVERLAY TO ALL PARCELS DESIGNATED CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT AND EXTEND THE TOURIST DISTRICT OVERLAY TO ALL INDUSTRIAL DESIGNATED PARCELS LOCATED WEST OF SR 202 AND SOUTH OF NE 175TH STREET AND DESIGNATE PARCEL NO. 7269100020 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT.**
2. **AMENDING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CHAPTER 10 TO ADOPT BY REFERENCE THE NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT 2008 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN.**
3. **AMENDING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CHAPTER 12, IDENTIFIED CRITICAL AREAS MAPS, REGARDING CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS; AND TO ADD REFERENCES TO TECHNICAL STUDIES REGARDING HABITAT ASSESSMENTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**
4. **AMENDING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN AND LITTLE BEAR CREEK LINEAR PARK MASTER PLAN TO REMOVE THE TRAIL DESIGNATION ON THE EAST SIDE OF LITTLE BEAR CREEK AND RETAIN AND RELOCATE THE TRAIL DESIGNATION ON THE WEST SIDE OF LITTLE BEAR CREEK.**

PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR SUMMARY PUBLICATION BY TITLE ONLY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.130(4) requires that the City of Woodinville, a "fully planning" city within King County shall update its Comprehensive Plan and development regulations, as necessary, to reflect local needs, new data, and current laws; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has determined that certain amendments are necessary to keep the Comprehensive Plan updated and to accommodate the needs of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has reviewed the amendments contained in this ordinance and finds that these amendments meet the required criteria in Ordinance No. 172 and WMC 21.01.170; and

WHEREAS, public hearings were held by the City of Woodinville Planning Commission on July 15, 2009, July 22, 2009 and August 5, 2009; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held by the City of Woodinville City Council on September 15, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) RCW 43.21C have been met;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. The City Council hereby adopts the following findings in support of this ordinance, together with the recitals expressed herein.

1. The 2009 Annual Docket Applications are organized into two broad categories: (1) Comprehensive Plan Amendments and (2) Development Code Amendments.

2. Pursuant to the City of Woodinville Municipal Code (WMC) Chapter 17, the Planning Commission is required to hold a public hearing on the amendments and make a recommendation to the City Council.

3. The Comprehensive Plan amendments are consistent with the required decision criteria found in WMC 21.01.170. Analysis of the proposed amendments and decision criteria is contained in Attachment A, which is herein incorporated by reference.

4. The City SEPA Official reviewed the 2009 Annual Docket proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments for environmental impacts under SEPA (RCW 43.21C), and issued Determination of Non-Significances (DNS) on May 11, May 18 and June 29, 2009. The appeal periods ended without any comments or appeals being filed.

5. The Planning Commission reviewed the 2009 Annual Docket proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments during its March 4 and 18, April 1 and 15, May 6 and 20, June 3 and 17 and July 1 public meetings.

6. To encourage public involvement, the City published notice and held two public open house meetings on June 10, 2009 and August 5, 2009 to receive public comment on the 2009 Annual Docket.

7. The Planning Commission held public hearings for the 2009 Annual Docket proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments on July 15, July 22 and August 5, 2009.

8. The Planning Commission received written comments and public testimony; deliberated and produced a public record and recommendations on the 2009 Annual proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments during the July 22, August 5, August 19 and September 2, 2009 Planning Commission meetings.

9. The City Council considered the Planning Commission's public record and recommendations concerning the 2009 Annual Docket proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments at a public hearing on September 15, 2009.

10. The City Council held first reading of Ordinance No. 480 on September 15, 2009.

11. The City Council held second reading of Ordinance No. 480 on October 20, 2009.

Section 2. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map. The Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map is hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment B, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full.

Section 3. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Chapter 10, Capital and Public Facilities, is hereby amended to adopt by reference the 2008 Northshore Capital Facilities Plan as set forth below. New text is shown by underline; deleted text is indicated by ~~strikethrough~~.

10.3.1 Capital Facilities Plan

Prepare and adopt a Capital Facilities Plan that identifies City capital projects for the life of this Comprehensive Plan. Develop funding strategies for government infrastructure in cooperation with other jurisdictions that take into account economic development goals and consider the costs to, and benefits for, the jurisdictions and the region. Aggressively pursue funding from other levels of government and private agencies to accomplish its capital investment program while optimizing use of City resources. Maintain a current inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities for locating and monitoring capacity to ensure planned provision of public and private capital facilities.

The following guidelines and procedures shall be used for evaluating potential capital projects and programs based on the following criteria:

1. Protection of public health and safety,
2. Cost of operating budget,
3. Availability of financing,
4. Cost/benefit ratio,
5. Environmental quality,
6. External requirements,
7. Relation to adopted plans,
8. Consistency with economic development goals,
9. Opportunity,
10. Timeliness,
11. Woodinville Vision Statement, and
12. Quality of Life.

Implements Policies CF-1.1, CF-1.9, and CF-5.1.

The most current version of the following Capital Facilities Plans are hereby adopted by reference:

1. City of Woodinville Six-year Capital Improvement Plan, 2004-2009,
2. City of Woodinville Six-year Transportation Improvement Plan,
3. City of Woodinville Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan, 1998,
4. Woodinville Water District Capital Facilities Plan,
5. Northshore School District #417 Capital Facilities Plan, ~~2004~~ 2008,
6. Woodinville Fire & Life Safety Services Study, 1992 , and
7. Northshore Utility District Capital Facilities Plan, 2000-2006.

Section 4. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Chapter 12, Environmental Appendix, is hereby amended to include references to technical studies regarding habitat assessments and sustainable development as set forth below. New text is shown by underline.

A-12.4 Environmental Resources and References

The following reports and documents support the continued effort by the City of Woodinville in protecting and restoring critical areas. Some are in draft form and will be revised and updated when finalized. The list is not conclusive in that the science, technology and adaptive management practices will increase our future knowledge of environmental practices. The following documents are retained at City Hall for public availability and review:

1. City of Woodinville Shoreline Master Program, July 1997,
2. Draft Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment, David Evans & Associates, December 2001,
3. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) & National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS), Endangered and Threatened Species; Final Rule, Section 4(d), March 24, 1999 listing of Puget Sound Chinook Salmon,
4. Draft Tri-County Model 4(d) Rule Response Proposal A Salmon Conservation Program, Biological Review Draft, May 18, 2001,
5. Draft Report Citations of The Best Available Science For Designating and Protecting Critical Areas, Washington State Office of Community Development, July 2001,
6. Draft WRIA 8 Greater Lake Washington Watershed Near Action Agenda, November 21, 2001,
7. King County Surface Water Manual,
8. Draft Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, Tetra Tech, Inc. October 31, 2001
9. Wetland Functions Assessment Sammamish River Sub-Basin,
10. 1999/2000 Volunteer Salmon Watcher Program Report, King County Department of Natural Resources, May 2000, May 2001, and
11. Draft Best Available Science for Wetlands Volume 1 & 2, Department of Ecology, March 2002.
12. Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment, July 2002.
13. City of Woodinville Sustainable Development Study - R-1 Zone Phase 2a, October 2007.
14. Woodin Creek Basin Habitat Assessment, September 2004.
15. WRIA 8 Salmon Conservation Plan, 2005, Volumes 1, 2 and 3

Section 5. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Identified Critical Areas in Woodinville Map Adopted. The Comprehensive Plan Identified Critical Areas in Woodinville Map regarding Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas is hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment C, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full.

Section 6. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan is hereby amended as set forth below. New text is shown by underline; deleted text is shown by ~~strikethrough.~~

Proposed Walking and Hiking Trails

- **Little Bear Creek Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, North Industrial, and Wedge neighborhoods. This class 2-3 trail will extend from the Sammamish River Park to the northern limits of Little Bear Creek. The trail will create a hiking opportunity connecting the woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas bordering the downtown and industrial areas with residential neighborhoods. See the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan (2003)* for details.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Park frontage overlooking Little Bear Creek's outfall into the Sammamish River, and then continue north~~west~~ east along the west bank of the creek to SR202. A direct connection is needed at SR202/131st Avenue NE to provide uninterrupted creek-side trail passage along Little Bear Creek between reaches one and two. This could be accomplished via an underpass or constructed at-grade as part of proposed roadway improvements to the intersection of SR202 and SR522.

From 131st Avenue NE, the trail will continue northeast along the ~~north~~ west bank of the creek across 134th Avenue NE where at 134th the trail becomes split. The trail will continue north on the west bank where it connects with a future SR 522 overpass pedestrian bridge, then crosses the creek to the east bank where it connects with the Woodinville Snohomish Road trail and/or north to NE 190th Street crossing. ~~to either side of the creek.~~ The western segment will cross SR522 via a future pedestrian bridge over the freeway (see Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan, Section 5.3 *SR 522 Pedestrian/Bike Gateway Overpass*). ~~while the eastern edge will wind north paralleling Little Bear Creek Parkway along the creek until it~~ Both trails join the street system at NE 195th Street and passes under SR522.

From NE 195th Street, the trail will continue west under SR522 to the west side of Little Bear Creek, then north along the creek, connecting with the existing trail segment in Rotary Community Park and through the Georgian Heights wetland buffer to NE 205th Street.

From NE 205th Street, the trail will extend north into Snohomish County and integrate with the proposed Brightwater Treatment Facility landscape areas.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Little Bear Creek Park, Rotary Community Park, and the Brightwater plant.

It is important to note that the construction of the overpass pedestrian bridge, mentioned above, will require significant funding from state and/or federal resources. This need will likely result in the overpass not being constructed in the near future. It is therefore essential that the existing pedestrian/bicycle corridors (132nd Avenue NE and NE 195th Street) connecting the Wedge Neighborhood and downtown be improved and maintained.

Section 7. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan Map Adopted. The Comprehensive Plan Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Trail Resources Plan Map is hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment D, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full.

Section 8. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan is hereby amended as set forth below. New text is shown by underline; deleted text is shown by ~~strikethrough.~~

- A hard surface/pervious material trail within the Little Bear Creek 100' buffer on the ~~east and south~~ northwest side of the Creek between 132nd Ave. N.E. and N.E. 190th Street extended.

Some trail design concepts are illustrated in Appendix D of this report, and a general discussion of trail location and design parameters is discussed under Recreation below.

Non-motorized trails, located within multi-modal right of way, are proposed to be striped, and tree-lined for safety, security, comfort and aesthetics. Design details for the landscape treatment and features within these routes is beyond the scope of this Master Plan.

Where trails meander into or along creek buffer zones, earth mounds, fencing and/or vegetative plantings are proposed to provide for the privacy, security, safety and visual serenity for adjacent lands, both private and public. Proposals for trail surfaces will provide for the most current environmentally safe products and materials. And, trail locations will be situated so as to take advantage of interesting vegetation, naturally significant features in the Creek and other environmental and sensory features in the landscape.

Environment. ***The central environmental feature of the Master Plan study area is Little Bear Creek. It has been studied considerably and recommendations for improvements are not lacking. This Master Plan is confirming many of those recommendations by proposing measures for habitat in-stream improvements, riparian habitat improvements and off-site mitigation projects. See Figure 3 for locations and descriptions of habitat improvement recommendations associated with this Master Plan; and see the Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment for detailed proposals adopted herein by reference.***

Recreation. A survey conducted for the PRO Plan in 1998 revealed the recreation preferences of the citizens of Woodinville. The Little Bear Creek Linear Park was considered a major recreation resource to be conserved in areas of environmental sensitivity, but also developed as a trail system linked to park sites and activity centers.

PRO Plan land and facility demand analysis of the park planning area for Woodinville indicates that there is a deficiency in trail miles, active recreation activities, in resource conservancy land and in resource activities.

PRO Plan recommendations for acquiring additional trail miles are as follows:

Local Park Walking Trails	1.5 miles of soft trail
	5.5 miles of hard trail
Separate Corridor Trails:	
Walking	6.7 miles of soft trail
	13.2 miles of hard trail
Bicycle	4.5 miles of soft trail
	5.7 miles of hard trail
On-Road Bicycle Trail	7.5 miles of improved bike lanes

The PRO Plan recommends developing active recreation activities as follows:

3 outdoor volleyball courts

4 outdoor basketball courts
6 tennis courts
128 picnic tables
9 picnic shelters

The PRO Plan recommends the acquisition of 98.8 acres of resource conservancy land. The City has recently acquired through fee simple purchase and donation approximately 65 acres, leaving 35 needed acres to sustain the existing level of service to meet demand.

The PRO Plan also recommends developing an additional 19 acres for resource park activities such as picnicking, camping and open grassy playfields.

The documented needs in the PRO Plan for acquisition and development of additional active and passive recreation lands can be partially achieved by implementing the proposed features within the Schematic Master Plan for Little Bear Creek.

Features. While the original concept of a Little Bear Creek Linear Park was born in the PRO Plan, most of the features proposed for the park were derived by consensus of the Parks and Recreation Commission, Parks department staff and citizen workshops.

The proposed features are delineated on the Schematic Master Plan (Figure 1) and explained below.

Foot Trails. These are walking and hiking trails, and may be hard or soft surfaced, depending on their location. Foot trails that are part of dedicated right of way will be hard surface paths. In separate trail corridors, not on sensitive lands, foot trails may also be hard surface. On sensitive lands, foot trails should be of a soft surface. Sensitive land trails in the study area will be built on the north and west side of Little Bear Creek, meandering along the edge of the 100 foot creek buffer. See Figure 1 for locations of walking and hiking trails.

Bike Trails. Bike trails require hard surfaces for safety and efficiency reasons. On road right of ways, these trails will be hard surfaced. In sensitive areas such as creek buffers synthetic, water-permeable, structural, grid systems may be used. The Master Plan envisions a synthetic surface trail on the ~~east~~ west side of Little Bear Creek, meandering along the 100 foot buffer zone linking business uses with other business uses in the corridor and with the recreation and visual resources associated with the Linear Park. The location and design details of this east side trail must consider the existing and future land uses on adjacent parcels to find the right fit. See Figure 1 for locations of bicycle trails.

Railroad. The old S.L.S. & E. Railroad (now Burlington-Northern) is projected to provide a future multipurpose trail with amenities through Woodinville with the possibility of future connections to trails in Snohomish County (See Figure 7). Although commuter rail and a train station appear to be dependent on cooperation with Sound Transit and other agencies, the City should preserve the potential for active rail service that might enhance commuter or tourist potential in the Corridor.

Bridges & Tunnels. A future pedestrian and bicycle overpass is proposed over SR 522 at 136th Ave. N.E. and N.E. 186th Street that will connect the Wedge neighborhood with the linear park and downtown. See Figure 8 and Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Section 5.3.

A direct connection is needed at 131st Avenue NE to provide uninterrupted creek-side trail passage along Little Bear Creek between reaches one and two. This could be accomplished via an underpass

or constructed at-grade as part of proposed roadway improvements to the intersection of SR 202 and SR 522.

Other, less prominent non-motorized bridges (footbridges) are proposed to cross the Creek at 132nd Ave. N.E., at Mill Place extended on or over property lines, at 140th Ave. N.E. extended and at N.E. 190th Street extended. See Figure 1 for locations of these Master Plan features.

Lookouts/Interpretive Sites/Environmental Interest. Throughout the length of the Creek are places of significant vegetation, and in-stream features such as riffles, pools and glides that salmon and other fish may find functional and that provide visual and educational interest to humans. Many of these places are identified in the Schematic Master Plan as the Confluence overlook, interpretive sites, or viewing platforms. These sites will be developed with decks for viewing, interpretive and educational signage, picnic tables if space permits and trail furniture. Some of these locations have been identified on the Schematic Master Plan, Figure 1.

Picnic & Social Areas. Several areas are proposed for development as picnic sites or gathering areas. These are: the proposed confluence park where Little Bear Creek empties into the Sammamish River; north of 131st Ave. N.E.

Section 9. Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan Maps Adopted. The Comprehensive Plan Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan Map and Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan Habitat Improvements Map are hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment E and F respectively, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full.

Section 10. Authorization for changing the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Adopted. The Planning Director is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary changes to the City's official Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map as set forth in this Ordinance.

Section 11. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance, or any change in a land use designation is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by the Growth Management Hearings Board, then the section, sentence, clause, phrase, or land use designation in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance, shall be in full force and effect for that invalidated section, sentence, clause, phrase, or land use designation, as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

Section 12. Copy to Commerce Department. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106(3), the City Clerk is directed to send a copy of the amendments to the State Department of Commerce for its files within ten (10) days after adoption of this ordinance.

Section 13. Effective Date. The adoption of this ordinance, which is a power specifically delegated to the City legislative body, is not subject to referendum. This ordinance or a summary thereof shall be published in the official newspaper of the City, and shall take effect and be in full force five (5) days after the date of publication.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND SIGNED IN AUTHENTICATION OF ITS PASSAGE THIS 20th DAY OF OCTOBER 2009.

Scott Hageman, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Jennifer Kuhn
City Clerk/CMC

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

Greg A. Rubstello
City Attorney

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: 10-20-2009
PUBLISHED: 10-26-2009
EFFECTIVE DATE: 11-02-2009
ORDINANCE NO. 480

Ordinance No. 480 Attachment A – Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria

WMC 21.01.170 Required Findings for Comprehensive Plan Amendments

CPA09005 – Mixed Use Overlay Extension

Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09005 to extend the Mixed Use Overlay to all parcels designated central Business District on the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map is consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings:

21.01.170 Decision criteria.

Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments shall be subject to the following criteria.

(1) The proposed action shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable state laws;
Comment & Finding: On April 14, 2009, the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) initiated the GMA mandated 60-day state agency review and comment period. No state agency found the proposed map amendment CPA05009 inconsistent with the Growth Management Act or applicable state laws.

(2) The proposed action shall be consistent with the applicable county-wide planning policies;
Comment and Finding: The proposed action to extend the Mixed Use Overlay to all Central Business District designated parcels is consistent with county-wide planning policies by serving to implement King County Policy LU-74 "Encourage mixed uses within existing commercial areas".

(3) The proposed action shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan (a change to a particular goal or policy not included);
Comment and Finding: The proposal is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, because it will put into effect an implementation strategy of the Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan, a sub-element of the Comprehensive Plan.

(4) The proposed action shall be beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents;
Comment and Finding: The proposal will provide greater opportunity for affordable housing and jobs in the downtown, thereby benefiting the City as a whole and its residents.

(5) The various types of applications shall be subject to the following decision criteria:
(a) Type A. Amendments to the City's Future Land Use Map (Comprehensive Plan Figure 3-3) shall be subject to the criteria listed in Section 3.4.2 in the City's Comprehensive Plan.
Comment and Finding: The proposal is supported and consistent with existing Comprehensive Plan policies; promotes a desirable land use pattern; and would have a positive impact and be compatible with the current use of property in and adjacent to downtown, pursuant to Section 1 of the Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan adopted March 18, 2008, Ordinance No. 458.

The following criteria are not applicable to the CPA09005 Future Land Use Map amendment.

(b) Type B. Amendments to the City's goals and policies shall meet the criteria described in Section 3.7.2 of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
(c) Type C. Other text amendments shall meet one of the following criteria:
(i) The change is necessary because of changes to the State Office of Financial Management's population projection;
(ii) The change is necessary because of changes to the counties' allocation of population to the City;

(iii) There has been a change to the law;
(iv) There is an error that requires correction;
(v) The text needs to be refined or to better reflect the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, changes in or clarification of the plan's ability to provide services or accommodate the needs of the City's citizens, or changes in or clarification of conditions in the field.

(d) Type D. The City has determined that it is necessary or desirable to add or delete an element or subarea plan of the Comprehensive Plan in order to better the ability of the plan to accommodate the needs of the existing or future City, or as required by State law. (Ord. 172 § 8, 1997).

CPA09007 – Critical Area Recharge Area Map Update

Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09007 to update the Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA) Map is consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings:

21.01.170 Decision criteria.

Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments shall be subject to the following criteria.

(1) The proposed action shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable state laws;
Comment & Finding: The proposed action is consistent with the GMA and other state laws in that GMA requires both the study and mapping of Critical Areas according to Best Available Science criteria. It is both applicable and consistent with County wide planning policies and strategies.

(2) The proposed action shall be consistent with the applicable county-wide planning policies;
Comment and Finding: The proposed action to map the CARA is consistent with county-wide planning policies by serving to implement King County Policy CA-5 "Prepare groundwater recharge area maps using common criteria and incorporating information generated by Ground Water Management Plans and purveyor studies."

(3) The proposed action shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan (a change to a particular goal or policy not included);
Comment and Finding: The proposal is consistent with the City of Woodinville's Comprehensive Plan Environmental goals and policies ENV1.5 periodically review codes to improve efficiency, conservation and recycling of natural resources and implementation strategies 12.3.1 (11): Prepare an inventory of critical areas. Identify, map and classify sensitive areas including lakes, ponds, wetlands, rivers and streams.

(4) The proposed action shall be beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents;
Comment and Finding: The proposal is beneficial to the health and welfare of Woodinville's citizens. Identifying and mapping the City's critical areas promotes preservation and contributes to healthy ecosystems. This is advantageous to both fish and wildlife and the overall general health of the community.

CPA09004 Tourist District Overlay Expansion

Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09004 to amend the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map to extend the Tourist District Overlay to additional lands designated Industrial along the Woodinville –Redmond Road (SR 202) is consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings:

21.01.170 Decision criteria.

Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments shall be subject to the following criteria.

(1) The proposed action shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable State laws;

Comment & Finding: On April 14, 2009, the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) initiated the GMA mandated 60-day state agency review and comment period. No state agency found the proposed map amendment CPA05004 inconsistent with the Growth Management Act or applicable state laws. *It is both applicable and consistent with County wide planning policies and strategies.*

(2) The proposed action shall be consistent with the applicable Countywide planning policies;
Comment and Finding: The proposed action to extend the Tourist District Overlay to cover additional Industrial lands is consistent with countywide planning policies by serving to implement King County Policies:

> *LU-71 Jurisdictions where consistent with their land use plans should provide incentives for the development and redevelopment of an adequate supply of land suitable for mixed light industrial/commercial and high technology.*
>
> *LU-74 All jurisdictions should develop planning mechanisms to assist in the conversion of business/office parks to mixed use areas. Jurisdictions should provide for inclusion of residential and neighborhood commercial land uses and open space within existing business/office parks.*

(3) The proposed action shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan (a change to a particular goal or policy not included);
Comment and Finding: The proposal is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, including the following goals and policies:

> *GOAL LU-4: To establish land use patterns that encourage a variety of commercial services and employment opportunities.*
>
> *LU-4.3 Allow for appropriate development in the Tourist District that attracts tourists and still allows for uses in the underlying zoning.*
>
> *GOAL LU-10: To provide an active and diverse industrial area that promotes economic growth.*
> *Policies*
>
> *LU-10.1 Limit non-industrial use of industrial lands to uses which are complementary to industrial activities.*
>
> *LU-10.2 Protect industrial lands from encroachment by other land uses, which would reduce the economic viability of industrial lands.*
>
> *LU-10.3 Develop industrial lands so as to minimize impacts on surrounding lands uses, especially residential land uses.*

(4) The proposed action shall be beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents;
Comment and Finding: The proposal will provide additional land and building space to expand tourist-related uses within the City of Woodinville. By expanding the overlay only on the west side of Woodinville-Redmond Road, it will provide an area for expanding the Tourist District, while: 1) not driving out the existing traditional industrial users on the east side of the Road; 2) providing a buffer of less intensive uses and more pedestrian friendly design on the west side of the Road; 3)allowing those traditional industrial uses that are on the west side of the Road to continue to exist, while also planning for their long-term future transition. The expansion of the Overlay will create a safer area for tourist to visit Woodinville by providing additional development regulations that assume a higher level of human activity in the area.

(5) The various types of applications shall be subject to the following decision criteria:
(a) Type A. Amendments to the City's Future Land Use Map (Comprehensive Plan Figure 3-3) shall be subject to the criteria listed in Section 3.4.2 in the City's Comprehensive Plan.
Comment and Finding: The proposal is supported and consistent with existing Comprehensive Plan policies; plans for and promotes a long-term look at the land use pattern; and would have a positive impact and be compatible with the current use of the property in the Industrial area. At the same time, it does not preclude or make nonconforming the existing traditional industrial users.

CPA09011 & CPA09006 – Technical Studies & Northshore School District CIP Update
Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09006 to amend technical studies references in the Comprehensive Plan Environmental Element Appendix and Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09011 to adopt by reference the 2008 Northshore School District Capital facilities Plan are consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings:

21.01.170 Decision criteria.
Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments shall be subject to the following criteria.
(1) The proposed action shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable state laws;
Comment & Finding: The proposed action is consistent with the GMA and other state laws. The GMA requires Cities to conduct best available scientific studies on critical areas. It is both applicable and consistent with County wide planning policies and strategies.

(2) The proposed action shall be consistent with the applicable county-wide planning policies;
Comment and Finding: The proposed action preserve natural systems is consistent with county-wide planning policies by serving to implement King County Policy FW 4 "All jurisdictions shall protect and enhance the natural ecosystems through comprehensive plans and policies, and develop regulations that reflect natural constraints and protect sensitive features. Land use and development shall be regulated in a manner which respects fish and wildlife habitat in conjunction with natural features and functions, *including air and water quality. Natural resources and the built environment shall be managed to protect, improve and sustain environmental quality while minimizing public and private costs."*

(3) The proposed action shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan (a change to a particular goal or policy not included);
Comment and Finding: The proposal is consistent with the City of Woodinville's Comprehensive Plan Environmental goals and policies ENV13.2 identify and ensure the protection of sensitive habitat areas, including wetlands streams and shorelines.

(4) The proposed action shall be beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents;
Comment and Finding: The proposal is beneficial to the health and welfare of Woodinville's citizens. Studies conducted on critical areas promote preservation and contributes to healthy ecosystems. This is advantageous to both fish and wildlife and the overall general health of the community.

CPA09009 Little Bear Creek Trail Designation

Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09009 to amend the PRO Plan, LBC Linear Park master Plan to remove/retain the future proposed trail from the east side to the west side of Little Bear Creek (LBC) is consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings:

21.01.170 Decision criteria.

Applications for Comprehensive Plan amendments shall be subject to the following criteria.

(1) The proposed action shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable state laws;
Comment & Finding: The proposed action is consistent with the GMA and other state laws in that the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) requires public access to the shorelines of the state when non water commercial uses are established. It is both applicable and consistent with County wide planning policies and strategies.

(2) The proposed action shall be consistent with the applicable county-wide planning policies;
Comment and Finding: The proposed action is consistent with county-wide planning policies pursuant to T7. The transportation element of Comprehensive Plans shall include pedestrian and bicycle travel as part of the transportation system and be developed on a coordinated, regional basis. The bicycle and pedestrian element shall be a part of the funding component of the capital improvement program.

(3) The proposed action shall be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan (a change to a particular goal or policy not included);
Comment and Finding: The proposal is consistent with the City of Woodinville's Comprehensive Plan Parks, Recreation, and Open Space goals and policies PRO -2.5 states: Develop and maintain a comprehensive multi-modal trail system connecting all part of Woodinville. PRO – 3.1 states: Preserve open space throughout the City to provide for passive uses such as scenic vistas, shoreline access, and fish and wildlife habitat.

(4) The proposed action shall be beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents;
Comment and Finding: The proposal is beneficial to the health and welfare of Woodinville's citizens. The Little Bear Creek Trail creates an off road system which provides access to environmental corridors, natural areas, scenic vistas, and parks.

CPA09001 Woodcreek Comprehensive Future Land Use Map

Comprehensive Plan Amendment CPA09001 to change the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map designation for one parcel northeast of the 13stAve/Litte Bear Creek Parkway intersection from Auto Service/General Commercial to Central Business District is consistent is consistent with the applicable criteria contained in WMC 21.01.170 pursuant to the following comments and findings submitted by the applicant:

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Decision Criteria

The Comprehensive Plan Amendment includes a Decision Criteria, which requires written description of the Proposed Amendment consistent with the following criteria.

Consistency with Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) was enacted in 1990 and includes goals to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans and development regulations. The Proposed Amendment is consistent with GMA goals in the following manner.

Urban Growth

The urban growth goal encourages development in urban areas served by adequate public services and utilities. Woodcreek Center is an existing developed property within the Woodinville city limits. The subject property consists of two retail/office-use buildings located along a major transportation route, 131st Avenue NE (SR 202), about 500 feet northwest of the existing designated Downtown Core Area, which has a full range of available public services. Therefore, the Proposed Amendment would be consistent with this goal as Woodcreek Center is located in a developed urban growth area.

Reduce Sprawl

This goal focuses on reducing the conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development. As mentioned previously, Woodcreek Center is an existing retail-use development. The Proposed Amendment would allow reuse of the existing structures and provide a wider array of business opportunities within an existing development. Allowing these potential uses to locate on the subject property rather than developing in another area reduces pressure for sprawl on the urban fringes. Thus, the Proposed Amendment is consistent with this goal.

Economic Development

The economic development goal encourages economic development consistent with each city's comprehensive plan and promotes economic opportunities. The Proposed Amendment is consistent with this goal, as Woodcreek Center would be allowed more flexible business options in accordance with Woodinville zoning permitted uses under the implementing CBD zone, and would be a more economically viable land use.

Public Facilities and Services

This goal ensures that public facilities and services needed to support development are adequate, without decreasing existing service levels. Since Woodcreek Center is already an existing development, with full services and in a concentrated service area, the need to extend additional infrastructure and facilities or services would not be needed. Therefore, the Proposed Amendment is consistent with the public facilities and services goal.

Consistency with Countywide Planning Policies

The Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) were adopted in 1994 as a series of policies that address growth management issues in King County. CPPs provide a countywide vision and serve as a framework for each jurisdiction's comprehensive plan.

Framework Policies

Framework policy FW-11 protects the natural environment by promoting a land use pattern of reduced land consumption and concentrated development. Woodcreek Center is an existing retail and office development, within an urban area, and would function in a similar manner to its existing use. Therefore the Proposed Amendment would contribute to a pattern of concentrated development, consistent with this policy.

Land Use

LU-26 policy states that an urban area should be characterized by urban development and needs to accommodate the 20-year projection of employment growth with a full range of urban services and LU-28 policy prioritizes growth within the urban area and indicates that urban areas with existing infrastructure capacity as the first priority. Woodcreek Center is located within an urban area near Woodinville's existing designated Downtown Core with a full range of existing urban services. The Proposed Amendment would allow for greater flexibility in types of business opportunities, to become a more economically viable location and potentially provide additional employment opportunities.

Consistency with Goals and Policies of Comprehensive Plan and Woodinville Downtown/Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan

Woodinville's Comprehensive Plan sets development and growth guidelines in and around Woodinville and also reflects the community's values. The Proposed Amendment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan's goals and policies as described below.

Land Use

Land Use Goals 1, 2, 4, and 7 include policies for preserving existing neighborhood character, providing a compatible mix of downtown residential, office and commercial uses, encouraging most intensive residential and commercial uses along major transportation routes, creating a compact and vibrant downtown, and providing an adequate supply of land to support 20-year employment allocations.

The Proposed Amendment would reuse existing buildings for similar purposes, thus creating no substantive change to the existing neighborhood character. Woodcreek Center is located along 131st Avenue NE (SR 202), which is a major transportation route and gateway to Woodinville's Downtown. The subject property is located east of adjacent CBD-designated land, and north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSFR) line, to the south of which is more CBD designated land. The Proposed Amendment would provide a more economically viable use for local businesses, which would be consistent with contributing to a vibrant downtown, providing a proper mix of commercial and office uses, and providing places of employment at a key entry point to Woodinville's Central Business District.

Economic Development

ED Goals 1, 3 and 4 contain policies pertaining to offering incentives for businesses to develop or expand in a manner consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, increasing the intensity of commercial and industrial areas by encouraging redevelopment and infill development, and developing and monitoring programs and projects which encourage a healthy, vibrant business community.

The Proposed Amendment would allow for more viable business uses and contribute towards retention of local businesses and attraction of new business opportunities. The subject property would be part of a contiguous intense commercial development, as part of the downtown CBD. As a more commercially-viable center, the subject property would provide a wider array of goods and services, becoming a more vibrant part of the downtown business environment.

Community Design/Transportation

CD Goal 1 and Transportation Goal 2 include policies to develop identifiable gateways at major portals to the City and incorporate special gateway/entrance treatments into transportation projects which support the identity of Woodinville and encourage patronage of Woodinville's businesses.

As indicated previously, Woodcreek Center is located along 131st Avenue NE (SR 202) just south of the off-ramp from SR-522, a major entry point to Woodinville located northwest of the Downtown Core Area. Currently, CBD designated use adjoins the Woodcreek Center site, to the south and west. The subject property, and the CBD-designated land to the west are a major entry point to the downtown and the Proposed Amendment would allow for a consistent and contiguous CBD gateway on both sides of SR 202, which would help define entry into the City. Additionally, the subject property is oriented more towards circulation along SR 202. Access to the property is also more oriented towards the intersection of 131st NE Avenue and NE 177th Place and the entry to the downtown CBD, rather than being oriented to NE 177th Place as are other GB properties to the east. Redesignation of the subject property to CBD would thus create a cohesive entry to Woodinville's Downtown by maintaining consistent land use designations on both sides of SR 202, the main north-south arterial at the entry to the City's Downtown.

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation

As described in the Introduction the Auto Service/General Commercial land use designation should be located along major arterial streets within the City and should not be located near low to moderate density residential areas. However, the designation language in the Comprehensive Plan (Chapter 3, page 11) indicates that the Auto Service/General Commercial FLU designation is applied to an area characterized as industrial. The buildings on the subject site were designed more for small-scale retail and professional offices rather than industrial uses. This design is more in keeping with FLU designation for Central Business District (CBD) which provides for a broad mix of comparison retail, professional, and services, among other uses that serve the regional market. The physical location of the subject property adjoining SR 202 and the Little Bear Creek Parkway (NE 177th Street) supports these types of uses and market.

In terms of implementing zoning, the GB and CBD zones are similar in that they are oriented toward commercial activity. However, the main difference between the zones is that GB tends to be more auto-oriented, allowing larger-scale commercial uses, while CBD offers the broadest mix of uses, and focused on intense, compact development (including mixed-use development) supportive of pedestrian and transit modes of transportation.

The existing buildings on the subject site were designed for and more physically suited to the broad array of retail, service, and office uses allowed under implementing CBD zoning. Uses allowed under the CBD zone but not the GB zone for which the subject property and its buildings are better suited include medical offices and facilities, general personal services, and retail shops such as antique, hobby, floral, pet and gift stores. GB zone permitted uses which are not allowed in the CBD zone, and which would seem out of character along the SR 202 entry to Woodinville's Downtown include: automotive and transportation services, as well as a variety of larger-scale manufacturing uses.

Downtown and Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan

The Downtown and Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan (Downtown Plan) has been developed to guide future downtown development consistent with the community's vision in the Comprehensive Plan and further refined by public input during the master planning process. The Proposed Amendment is consistent with key elements of the Downtown Plan as detailed below.

The City's most basic vision for the downtown is stated as "Woodinville is a pleasant place in which to live, work, play and visit, with a compact, inviting downtown that is attractive and functional." The Downtown Plan also notes the GB zone as an important commercial district and discusses the community vision of a viable economic future. The Land Use section of the Little Bear Creek Corridor, in which Woodcreek Center is located, recommends retention of the GB zone, but allowing Office zone (O) uses. The Downtown Plan also envisions the GB zone as a gateway to city, with prominent entrance points and that enhancing aesthetics and developing design standards are important for this function. The Rail Line Right-of-Way section discusses the separation of the downtown area from the Little Bear Creek Corridor due to the existing rail right-of-way, and that this corridor functions as a transition area, requiring landscape screening and other aesthetic treatments.

The Proposed Amendment would contribute towards a compact, inviting downtown envisioned in the Downtown Plan by extending a contiguous band of CBD designated land along SR 202, and providing a consistent gateway entrance into the City. CBD designation would allow a more flexible array of business opportunities; thereby improving its functionality and economic viability, and allowing some of the office type uses, particularly health service offices, as recommended in the GB – O analysis. The CBD designation and gateway function would provide a linkage to the Downtown Core Area, and thus help reduce some of the separation due to the rail corridor.

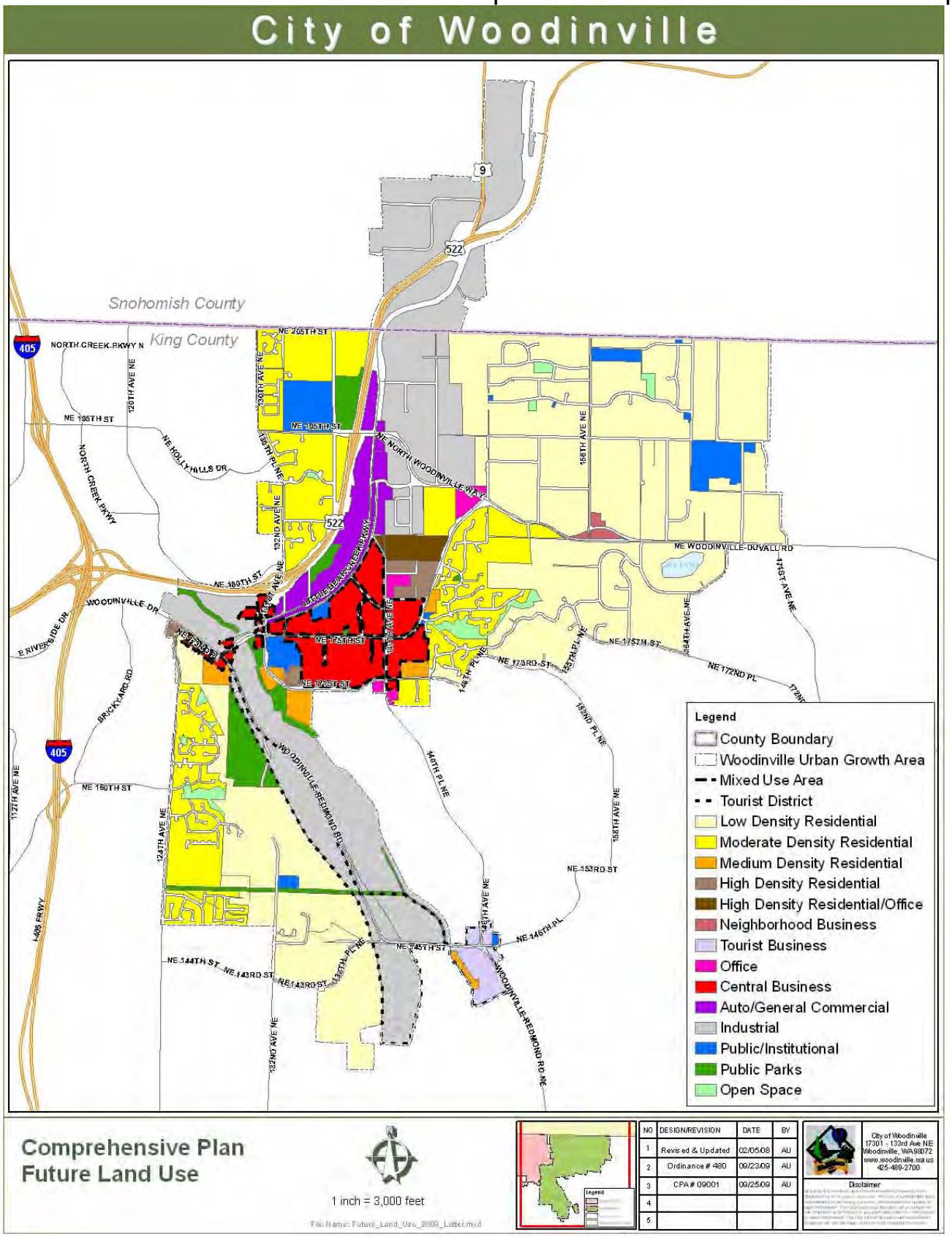
Benefits to City of Woodinville and Residents

As described in the previous sections, the Proposed Amendment would provide benefits to the City and local residents by providing a better defined entry gateway to downtown, and by allowing a wider array of retail and office uses that would make use of the existing buildings on this site more economically viable.

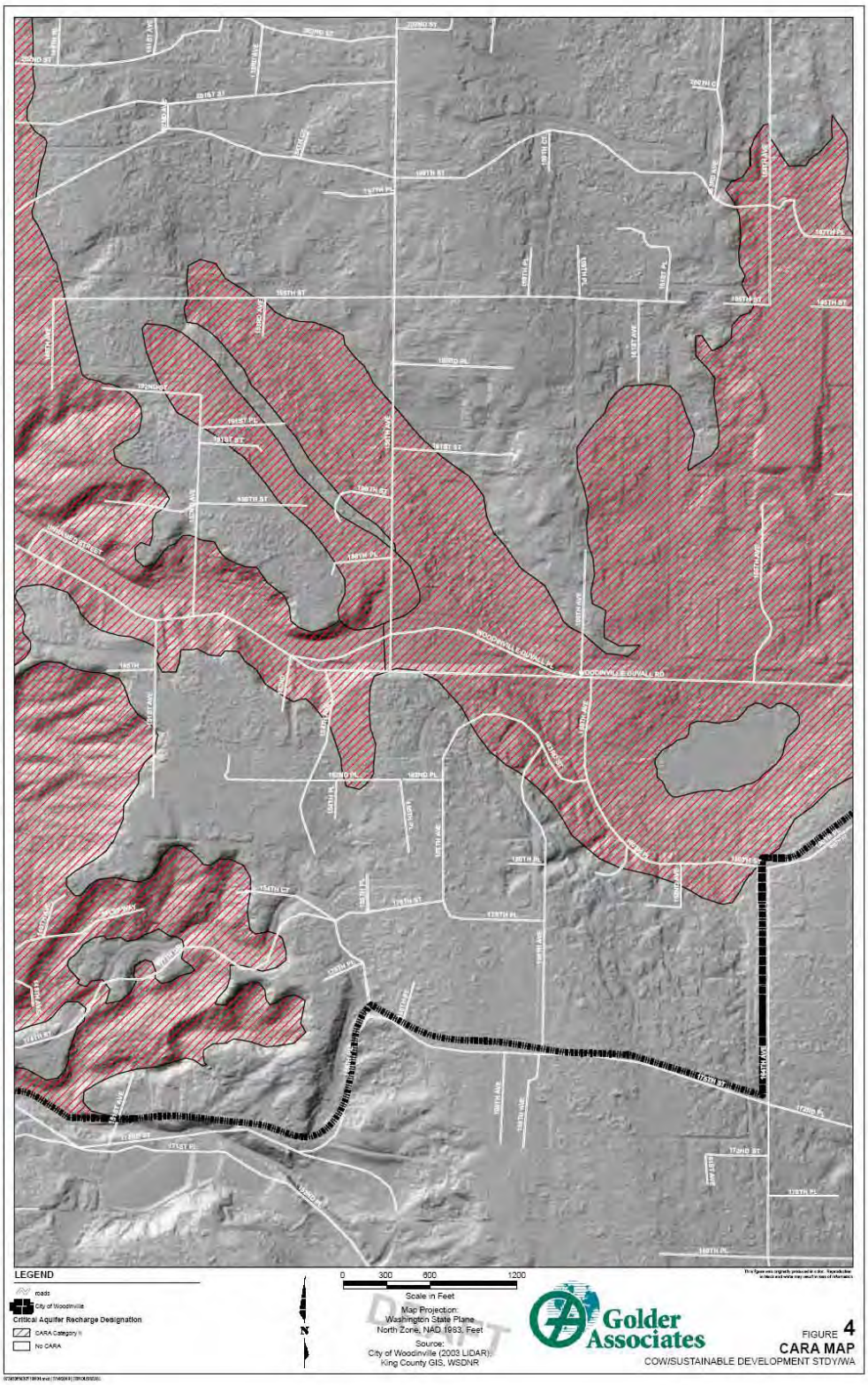
The CBD designation would benefit Woodinville and its residents, by improving the linkage to the existing Downtown Core Area from the SR 202 gateway entry point, while still maintaining a contiguous and compact downtown. There would be opportunities through signage and other aesthetic treatments to emphasize Woodinville's identity to residents and visitors entering downtown off of SR 522 and SR 202. A unique and visually appealing gateway would help to invite visitors to the downtown area and promote a strong sense of local community.

Existing commercial centers that are unable to provide useful and attractive services and opportunities to local businesses often become under-utilized and unappealing to the community. The Proposed Amendment would allow for a wider range of options for retail, professional office and service uses, which should provide more opportunities for local businesses and contribute to a desirable and well-utilized business center. A diverse and complementary mix of businesses and services also contribute to the downtown area as a destination area, drawing and retaining residents, local employees and regional consumers for multi-purpose visits.

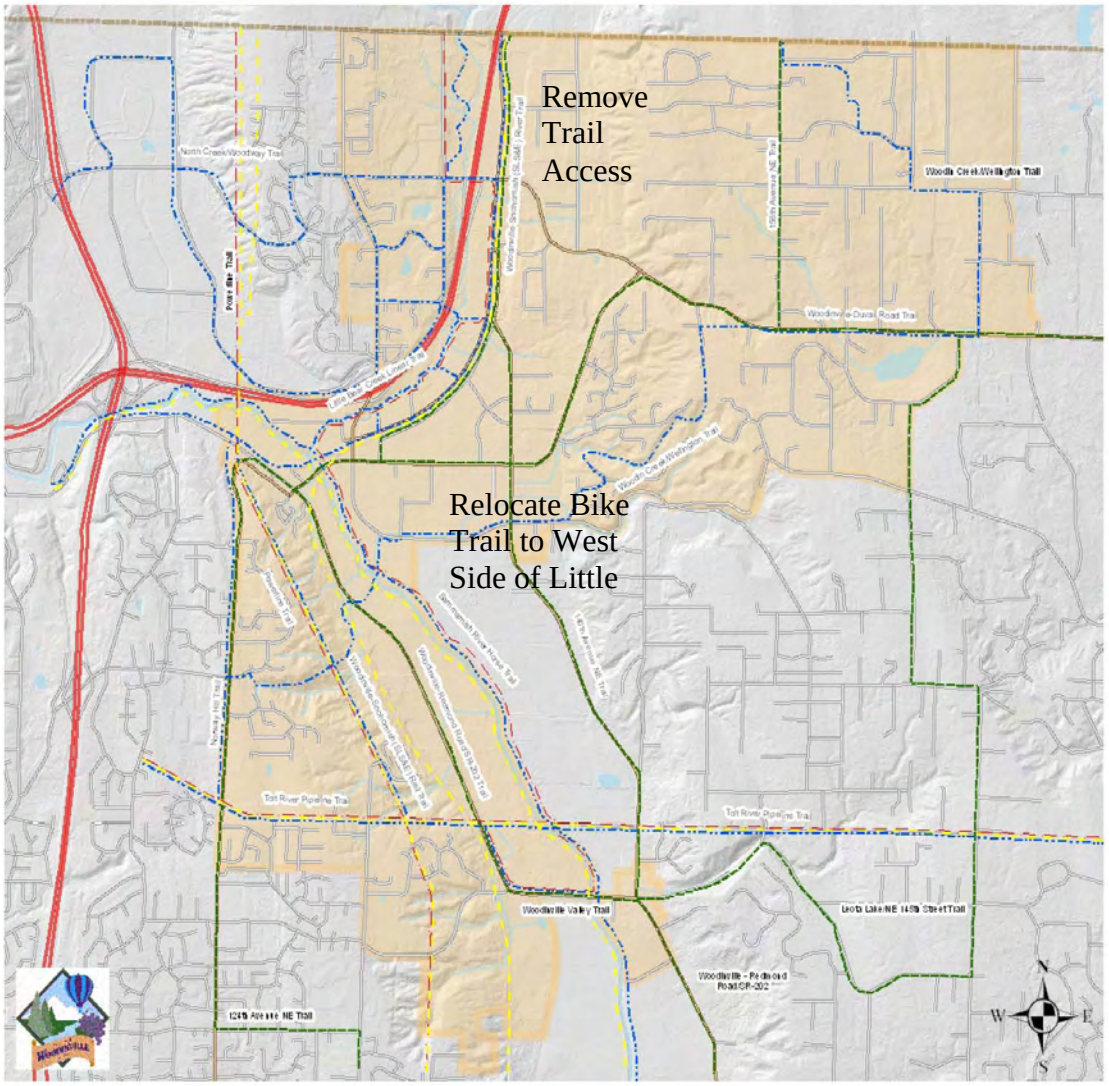
Ordinance No. 480 Attachment B – Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map



Ordinance No. 480 Attachment C – Critical Aquifer Recharge Area Map



Ordinance No. 480 Attachment D – Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan Map



Trail Resources Plan Map

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

February 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.

(See also Woodinville Non-Motorized Plan 2005)

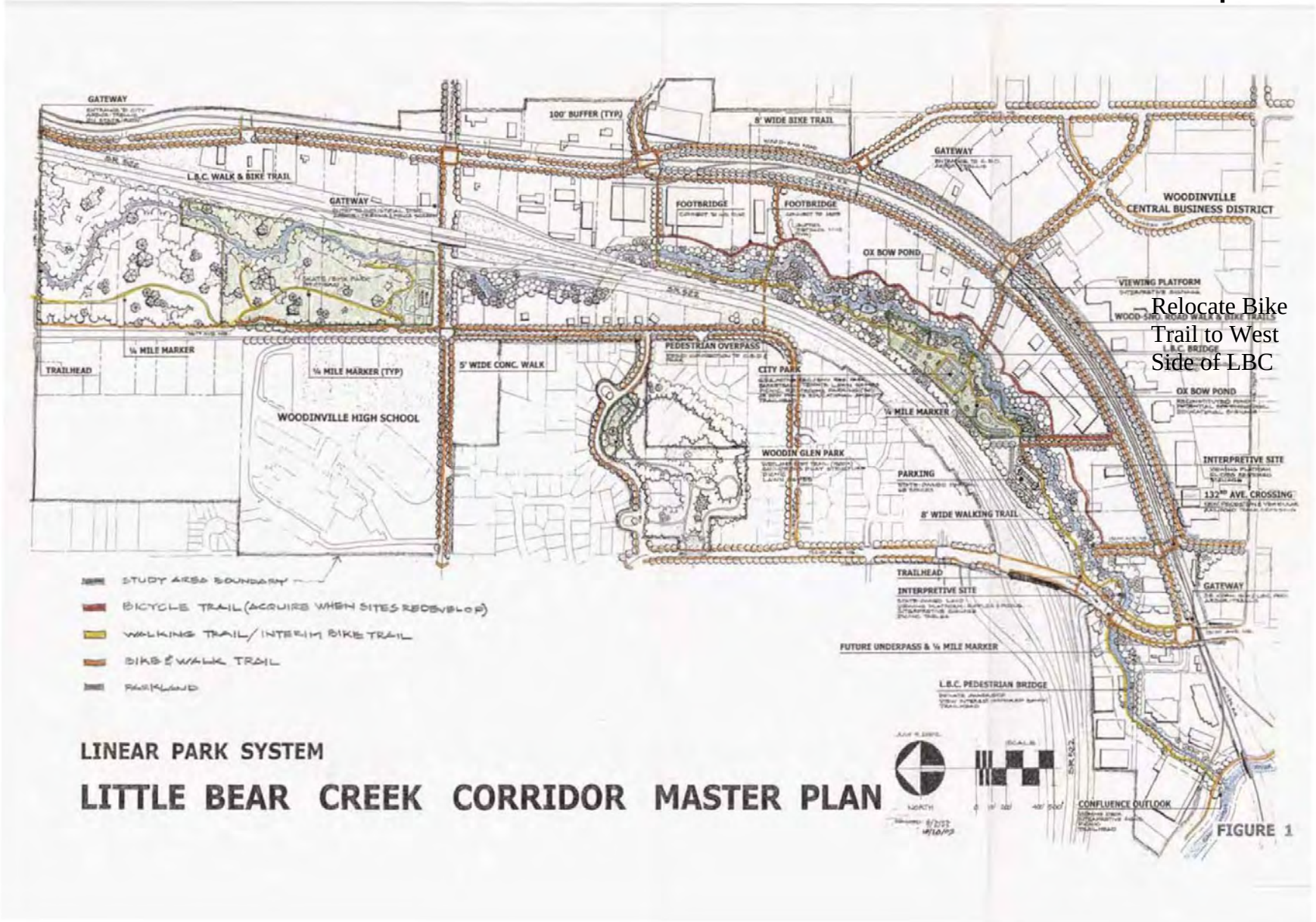
Legend

- Horse Trail
- Off-Road Mtn. Bike Trail
- On Road Bicycle Touring Route
- Walking/Hiking Trail
- City of Woodinville

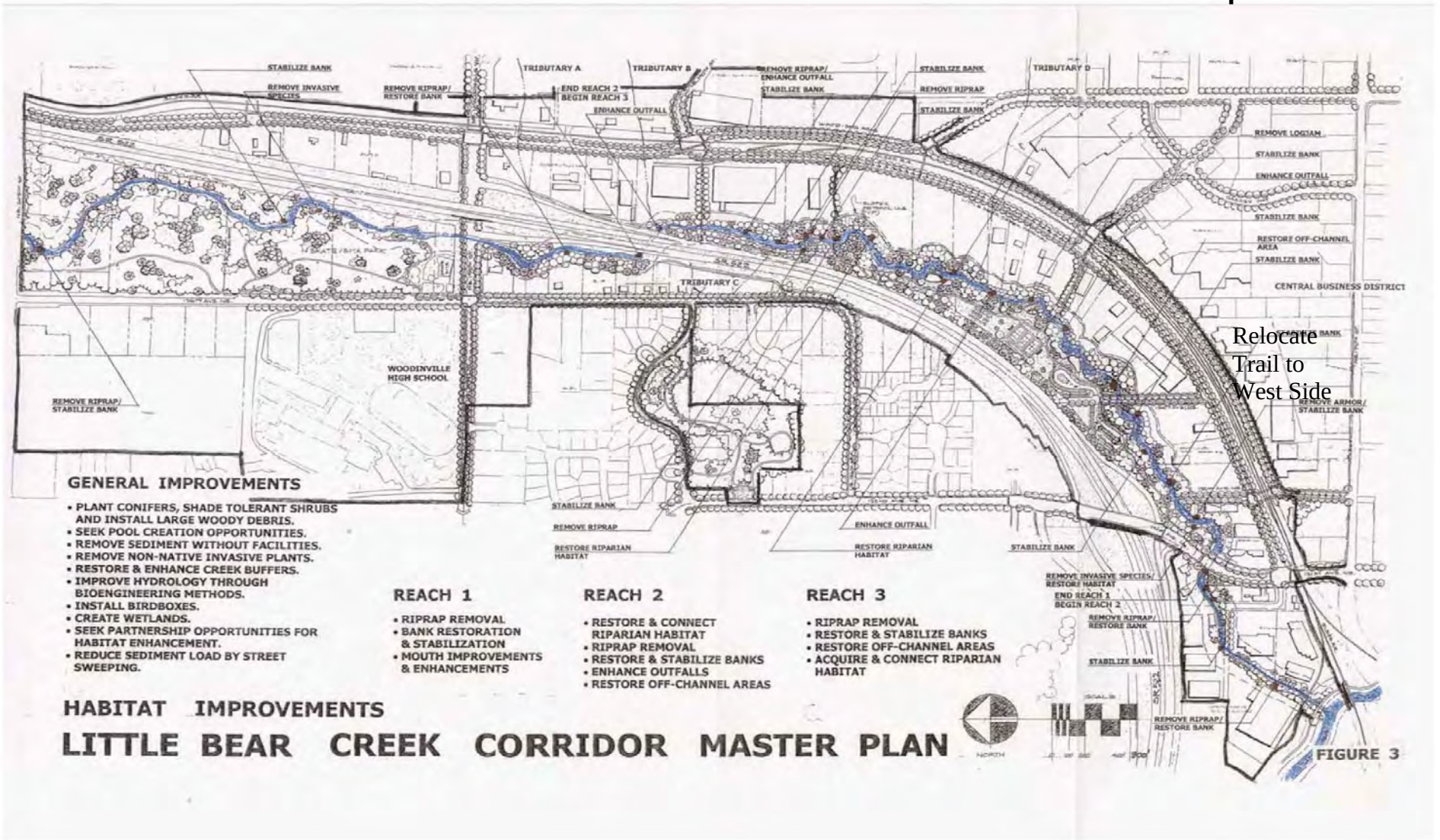
0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 28

Ordinance No. 480 Attachment E - Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan Map



Ordinance No. 480 Attachment F - Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan Map



LITTLE BEAR CREEK
LINEAR PARK
MASTER PLAN

CITY OF WOODINVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION
April 2004
Revised October 2009 (Ord. 480)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan is a small and defined part of an ambitious vision for the City of Woodinville. It is an effort to define, protect, enhance, and manage a significant ecosystem within the Woodinville city limits. When adopted in final form, the Plan will assist the City in providing transportation and recreation benefits to the citizens of Woodinville, it will provide guidance in land use and zoning decisions, and will shape the visual and environmental resources of Woodinville for years to come.

It will also play a role in the economic development of the Little Bear Creek Corridor and thus, contribute to a vibrant and pedestrian-oriented downtown that is described in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Like many of the visions discussed in the downtown planning process, the park can only be realized through collaboration between the private and public sectors. Few of the goals and objectives for the park can be achieved without active and enthusiastic participation by educators, citizen groups, business owners, landowners, and residents in the area.

The goals for the park that have been identified by the public reflect the complex nature of Little Bear Creek. Preservation of an endangered species and promotion of economic development appear to be at odds, however, this Plan reflects the desire to accomplish both. Relaxation and reflection alongside an important link in a regional trail system appear to be contradictory goals, yet this Plan seeks to accomplish both.

The public has defined goals to achieve a variety of complex objectives within a relatively small and constrained area of land. With this Plan as a guide, new policies, regulations, and design standards can be developed that encourage and promote the vision. If successful, the City will be on track to harness the beauty and tranquility of Little Bear Creek and make it part of the signature that sets Woodinville apart as a unique and innovative City.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the Woodinville City Council, the Woodinville Parks and Recreation Commission and many citizens have worked together to learn about this Creek, collect public opinion, and analyze the results of reports and environmental studies. The citizens listed below have brought their technical expertise, policy guidance, passion for protecting environmental resources, interest in promoting economic development, and strong belief in the benefits of parks and recreation to bear on the document.

CITY COUNCIL

Don Brocha, Mayor

Cathy Wiederhold, Deputy Mayor

Scott Hageman

Michael Huddleston

Gina Leonard

Robert R. Miller

Chuck Price

PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Kari Powers, Chairman

Bob Vogt, Vice Chairman

Liz Aspen

Tiffany Bond

Michael Knotz, Sr.

Kimberly Nunes

Linda Sarpy

STAFF SUPPORT

Lane Youngblood, Director of Parks and Recreation

Bob Wuotila, Park Planner

Carl Smith, City Planner

INTRODUCTION

Shortly after it was incorporated in March, 1993, the City of Woodinville began to plan and develop park and recreation facilities to meet the goals of the Comprehensive Plan. In 1998, the City adopted a detailed inventory of existing facilities and a plan to meet future needs. This plan, the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PRO Plan) recommends a variety of open spaces, trails, and recreation areas, among them the development of a linear trail system along the length of Little Bear Creek from the Sammamish River to the City limits at NE 205th Street. The PRO Plan also recommends that land adjacent to the Creek be purchased for resource conservancy purposes and that certain features be enhanced and developed, including trail links, within the Creek corridor.

The Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan seeks to bring into focus this linear park by delineating the trail system and proposing features within the park environs. In addition, it seeks to coordinate the park with adjacent land use and circulation within the Central Business District (C.B.D.) as they evolve in the development of the Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan and other current planning efforts that seek to define and give character to the development of this young City.

While the Comprehensive Plan lays out the long-term direction and intent of the City, the Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan addresses the core land use and objectives intended to bring about vibrant economic, social, and recreational objectives. The role of the Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan is to provide a greater level of detail to the role of recreation within the area surrounding Little Bear Creek.

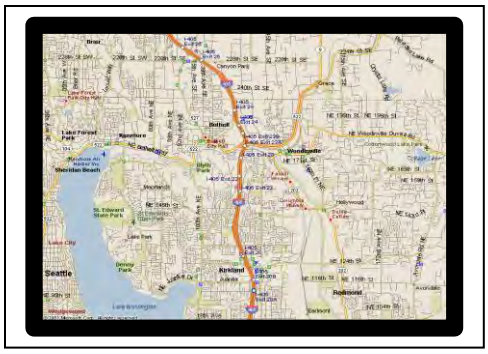
Interest in the Little Bear Creek Linear Park was heightened when the City purchased 17 acres of land at NE 195th Street and 7 acres of land at NE 134th Street for resource conservancy and resource activity use. These purchases triggered the need for greater understanding of the interplay between public and private development and the environmental and social networks that could potentially transform a narrow, constricted land mass between a major highway and a rail line into a vibrant and economically vital part of the City's core.

Along with the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek is one of Woodinville's primary ecological resources. It has value to the citizens of Woodinville as fish and wildlife habitat, as a passive and active recreation amenity, as a surface water conduit for surrounding hillside and valley land use and as an ecological, visual and physical celebration of life. It also has the potential to provide a

practical and pleasing recreation amenity to support the current and future land uses that line the Creek and to provide a transportation conduit for connecting the neighborhoods to the C.B.D. Unification of the Park into a linear system of recreation and visual amenities is essential to making the City of Woodinville a place with identity; a place where people like to live, work, and play.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Little Bear Creek corridor, for purposes of this study, consists of the 2.2 miles of Little Bear Creek from its mouth at the Sammamish River to the crossing under N.E. 205th Street, along the northern City limits of Woodinville and the King and Snohomish County line. The Master Plan study area includes parcels of land adjoining the Creek, road rights of way that adjoin those parcels, and rights of ways that have been identified as trails in an adopted plan for Woodinville. In addition, City owned land and recreation sites within ¼ mile of the Creek are included as are the transportation routes connecting them to Little Bear Creek (See Figure 1). The area is generally characterized as a narrow (1,000 - 1,500 feet wide), north/south trending valley, enclosed by gently rolling 70 to 100 feet high rolling hills and slopes on the east and west until it coincides with downtown Woodinville where the narrow valley becomes a broad plain about ½ to ¾ mile wide. The broad plain is associated with the confluence of Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River.



Little Bear Creek is the largest natural surface drainage system for the City of Woodinville. The entire watershed drains about 15 square miles of land area, 80 percent of which is in Snohomish County. Woodinville's contribution is about 1,920 acres. The mainstem length is approximately 7.7 miles, 2.2 miles of which are in the City of Woodinville. The Creek's overall gradient is very gradual with an average slope of 0.8 percent. The drainage basin was originally dominated by forested wetlands, and still contains a large amount of riparian wetlands, despite strong development pressures extending from urban areas.

The land use in the upper basin is primarily rural with numerous horse farms throughout the sub basin. The upper mainstem of the Creek has a predominantly young, deciduous riparian forest with several riparian wetlands. Below midstream, near Maltby Road, land use is predominantly suburban with the riparian zone narrow and broken throughout. The lower mainstem of the stream runs parallel to State Route 522, a major 4-lane commuter highway. The Creek is heavily impacted with a poor quality riparian corridor and extensive commercial development. The lower portion of the Creek, within this Master Plan area, runs through the commercial portion of downtown Woodinville before flowing into the Sammamish River.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Land Use. The natural and cultural conditions along the Little Bear Creek have changed dramatically in the last several decades. Agricultural use replaced wetland forests at the turn of the 20th century and commercial-industrial uses replaced agriculture in the 1970s and 80s. Today the corridor contains a variety of retail, transportation, distribution, light-industrial and vacant land. Many businesses in the area are outdoor-storage oriented and do not take advantage of creekside views or protect streamside buffers. Some uses are of a nature that has the potential to present ground and water pollution concerns. Much of the land adjacent to the Creek is barren except for buildings and parking and is dominated by non-native invasive vegetation.

The area is fairly level and has good access to a major transportation route (SR 522). All major public services are available to the parcels within the corridor including water, sewer, power, and communications. As part of a dynamic investment plan to reduce congestion and promote development, the City Council adopted a utility tax that dedicates funds to the infrastructure of the Little Bear Creek Parkway, which runs parallel with the Creek and serves the businesses along NE 177th Street. Significant public investments are beginning to bridge the physical barriers that once prevented Little Bear Creek corridor parcels from being considered part of the urban core. These changes are expected to bring about more architecturally designed and landscaped development as is commonly seen in the Central Business District to the east.

Transportation. Roads in the study area that affect the Master Plan for the linear park are:

- 130th Ave. N.E.
- 131st Ave. N.E.
- 132nd Ave. N.E.
- 134th Ave. N.E.
- 136th Ave. N.E.
- 139th Ave. N.E. (a.k.a. 177th Pl. N.E./Little Bear Creek Parkway)
- 140th Ave. N.E.
- Woodinville-Snohomish Road
- N.E.177th Street
- N.E.178th Street
- N.E. 190th Street

- N.E. 190th Place
- N.E. 195th Street
- North Woodinville Way
- State Route 522

All of these roads and rights of way link the residential neighborhoods of Woodinville to the retail and service core of the City and to the Little Bear Creek Linear Park.

Water quality and habitat. The stream channel has current problems with water quality, riparian quality and quantity, bank structural problems, and with habitat quality and quantity that have Federal and State legal ramifications. Nine species of resident and anadromous species of fish utilize Little Bear Creek. A more complete study of the Creek habitat was undertaken as the Little Bear Creek Habitat Assessment Plan conducted by David Evan and Associates, Inc. in July of 2002.

SITE CONDITIONS

Surficial Geology. About 13,000 years ago, during the end of the Pleistocene Era, the melting of glaciers left the landforms that we find today in the lower Little Bear Creek valley. The uplands surrounding the Master Plan study area are composed of glacier till up to 50 feet thick, a cemented conglomeration of sands and gravels bound in clay, and compressed from the 2,000 feet thick glacial ice that once covered the area. In these areas drainage is poor, runoff is high and development potential is good due to the structural integrity of the surficial materials. On the hillsides overlooking the creek valley advance and recessional outwash sands and gravels are to be found. These are the best materials for both plant production and for urban development. Drainage is good, the land is easily workable and water infiltration is fast.

Recent alluvium, sands and silts fill the bottom of the valley and lie adjacent to the stream. These areas have a generally high water table, are locally unstable requiring creative structural engineering prior to building and are subject to flooding. The broad plain lying east of the confluence of Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River is an area containing transitional beds where mostly sands were deposited at glacial recession and during the recent period when alluvial, erosional and depositional processes occurred. This transitional bed area is very good for urban development having stable materials, good runoff, and good infiltration capacity. The central business district of Woodinville is underlain by this material.

Hydrology. Eighty percent of the Little Bear Creek watershed is in Snohomish County. The remainder of the watershed transports runoff directly to the Creek or by entering four unnamed tributaries, mostly channelized and put into pipes (see Figure 3). These tributaries traverse residential, commercial and industrial land uses and transport pollutants to the Creek. Industrial land use adjacent to the Creek and elsewhere in the drainage basin are a cause of concern for the water quality of the Creek.

Wetlands and floodplains, associated with the Creek pose environmental constraints to adjacent development. Many of these constraints have been surveyed and mapped by King County and others. Another wetland, Woodin Glen Pond, in the Wedge Neighborhood, is several acres in size and feeds a tributary to Little Bear Creek in a culvert under SR 522. Other mapped wetlands include the land between N.E. 195th Street and N.E. 205th Street, west of SR 522.

Much of the Little Bear Creek channel between the mouth and N.E. 178th Street extended (river mile 0.70) has undergone human improvements to straighten and control the channel. The Creek is approximately 10 to 25 feet wide between the mouth and 134th Street. Between river mile 0.70 and a point where it crosses

under SR 522 a wide riparian wetland exists with several side channels that store runoff during high flows. From there the Creek is piped under the freeway and meanders in its natural, approximate 50 feet wide corridor all the way to the northern City limits at N.E. 205th Street, except that it is piped under N.E. 195th Street. For purposes of later discussion Little Bear Creek is divided into three reaches. Reach one includes the length from the mouth to the downstream side of the 131st Street overpass. Reach two extends to the upstream side of the culvert under SR 522. Reach three ends at N.E. 205th Street. See Figure 3.

Creek hydrology is discussed in detail in the Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment, referenced in Appendix A of this Report.

Soils. The soils of the study area were formed by glacial processes and consist of mostly sandy, good draining, building suitable materials except for the valley alluvial soil adjacent to Little Bear Creek Parcels of land adjacent to the Creek are generally overlain with a Norma soil having a high water table which is a severe constraint to low buildings. The south and east side of parcels adjacent to the Creek generally between N.E. 131st and N.E. 179th extended are the exception to the poor alluvial soils. These sites consist of sandy Indianola soil. The central business district is also Indianola as is the Wedge Neighborhood. The Woodin Glen Pond area is a mucky peat called Seattle. Further north around Woodinville High School the gravelly Everett soil covers the east facing slopes.

Plant Ecology. The forest in this area has changed considerably over time. The intrinsic plant nature of the study area in late stages is that of a Hemlock-Cedar dominant coniferous forest. Today, because of human intervention in the landscape, there are no examples of the late stage coniferous forests. But, several parcels of land on the slopes and upland terraces west of SR 522 and north of N.E. 195th Street consists of a mixed deciduous/coniferous native forest in mid-successional stages. The riparian areas adjacent to the Creek, having been logged by the early 1920s, contain only a few vestiges of a coniferous forest and generally resemble a riparian habitat of poor quality. Many sites

along the Creek contain noxious invasive species that prohibit the natural evolution of the native forest and have negative consequences for native fish and wildlife habitat. The Woodin Glen Pond area contains forested wetland species, together with introduced ornamental trees and shrubs. All other parts of the corridor are urbanized as commercial and industrial sites and as such have mostly been cleared, containing small amounts of ornamental landscaping. A complete inventory of the vegetation in the study area can be found in Appendix B of this Report.

Fish and Animal Ecology. At least eight resident and anadromous species of fish utilize Little Bear Creek. This includes anadromous and resident salmonids, sulpins and lampreys. At least 40 different non-native species of fish have been introduced into the Lake Washington watershed, but only 24 species currently remain and adversely affect salmonids. A complete list of these fish is found in Appendix B of this Report.

Biologists recorded bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian species along Little Bear Creek for the Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment. Elsewhere in the study area, potential species presence can be extrapolated from vegetation types. The creek riparian area contains thirty-nine species of birds, ten species of mammals and four reptile and amphibian species, all of which have been documented and observed through site visits. It is likely that restoration of vegetative habitat abundance and quality will measurably increase the numbers and diversity of species.

History and Culture. The first record of human settlement in Woodinville was during the 1870s when a few families logged the local forests and established homesteads. By 1897 four families owned most of the land along Little Bear Creek. The railroad reached Woodinville in 1877 and was used for timber and coal transport. By the 1890s several stores, hotels, sawmills, meat markets and other enterprises were established.

Logging the old growth forest was the primary occupation during this period and the local rivers were used to transport timber prior to the arrival of the railroad. The disappearance of the first-growth trees gave way to farming so that by the early 1920s stump farms could be seen throughout the valleys. When the stumps were burned out and removed, farming became the primary occupation in the valley.

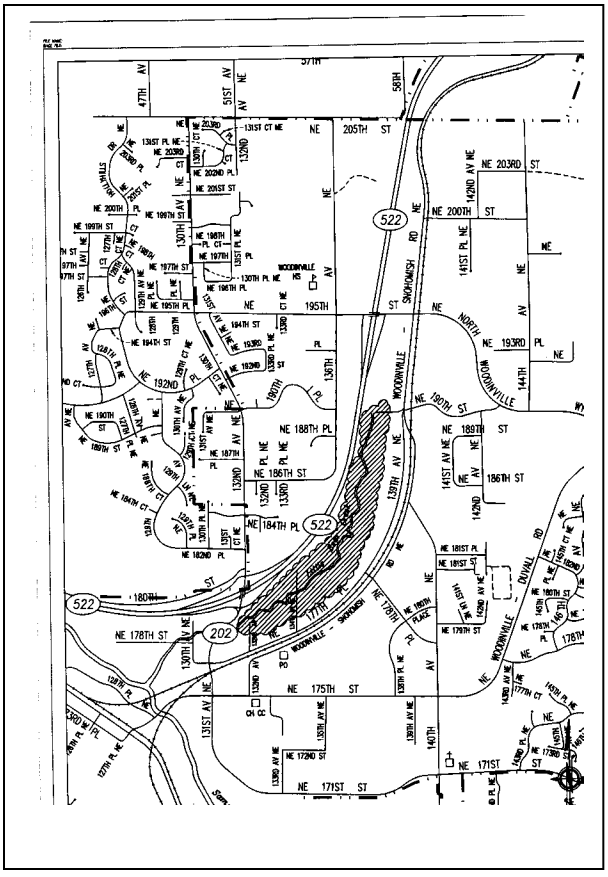
By the 1930s records indicate that the riparian zone of Little Bear Creek had been cleared and farming occurred right up to the banks of the Creek.

The population in the Woodinville area expanded rapidly after World War II. The post-war baby boom years between the 1950s and the 1970s and the creation of Interstate 405 and SR 522 led to an expansion of building and subdivision

development in to the valley. When the 1980s arrived Woodinville looked much as it does today. The once rural area of Woodinville with its uncontrolled land use pattern had become the greater Seattle metropolitan urban fringe accompanied by a new aesthetic with sophisticated urban problems.

Existing Land Use. Most of the present land use in the study area precedes the incorporation of Woodinville in 1993. The Comprehensive Plan for the City of Woodinville currently recognizes Little Bear Creek corridor as an area for General Business, a designation that encourages auto-oriented retail and business services and outdoor storage. Residential and office uses are not permitted in the General business land use category.

Properties adjacent to the general business area are designated a combination of Central Business District (retail), Multi-family and Office and Single-family residential (west of SR-522). Near the mouth of the Creek, several parcels are designated as Industrial (See Figure 2). Current planning underway on the Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan has identified a need to encourage additional uses with emphasis on those uses that are more compatible with the Creek, such as office uses. Although current uses may be continued, the public has indicated a preference for new uses that through design review or incentives will protect and enhance Little Bear Creek.



Parcels adjacent to Little Bear Creek contain most of the high intensity and large-scale development, as well as parcels adjacent to Woodinville-Snohomish Road between 140th Ave. N.E. and N.E. 195th Street. Land uses along the Creek and west of 131st Ave. N.E. to the Sammamish River are a mix of large buildings used for industrial/warehouse and outside storage activity, small one-story office buildings, freeway services and retail stores. Land uses along the Creek and east of 131st Ave. N.E. are mostly a combination of retail, industrial warehousing and distribution, and auto repair, sales and rental. In addition, the City owns a 6.5 acre vacant, potential future park site just north of 134th Ave. N.E. and west of the Creek. Parcels west of SR 522 are vacant or contain single-family residential homes, except for

Woodinville High School and a 17 acre, city-owned, resource-conservancy park, north of N.E. 195th Street. See Figures 4 and 5 for existing land use.

There is a total of 89 acres of land adjacent to the Creek within the Little Bear Creek corridor north of 131st Ave. N.E. Of that acreage, business services utilize 42 percent, 33 percent is vacant and retail services use 18 percent. Business services include auto leasing, trucking, equipment rental, construction trade and storage yards, warehousing and wholesale trade. Uses in this category are outdoor-oriented businesses. Retail services include stores that sell goods to the public and tend to have more investments in the buildings than in the site. The area adjacent to Little Bear Creek, the focus of this Master Plan, contains much land that is either vacant or is outside use oriented, or that does not have a major structure on it. This is also true for parcels west of SR 522 and north of N.E. 195th Street.

Land Valuation. The land value of parcels in the study area follows the pattern of the land use breakdown, where the highest valued land is currently used as business service, and the second highest value is in the retail use category, followed by residential properties. The highest valued properties are found at the northern end of the study area, near the 522 freeway ramps at N.E. 195th Street, and at the southern extreme study area near the mouth of Little Bear Creek. The land near the creek mouth derives it value mainly from buildings while the value of land near N.E. 195th is due mainly to location.

Land Use Controls. As with all areas throughout the region experiencing development and urbanization, the Little Bear Creek corridor master plan area has land use regulations that have become more complex and more prescriptive over time. In addition, as population density and development increases, the public has become more sensitive to the value of the natural environment and has sought greater land use controls to protect these values. The City of Woodinville realizes it is subject to the same permit review processes as the private sector and will submit to appropriate local, regional and state authorities as required during development of this plan.

In 1999 the Federal government included Chinook salmon in the list of endangered species. Since Little Bear Creek was known to support Chinook spawning, this had the effect of placing a physically constrained area with major development challenges into even more challenging regulatory and political environment. Thus, new development in the study area is subject to design guidelines, critical area regulations, height and density parameters, zoning, and regulatory recommendations or guidelines for responding to the ESA. The combination presents complex challenges to landowners and developers as they attempt to redevelop or maximize their land investments. Only through the most collaborative processes with the owners can the City achieve common goals, economic vitality, recreation and aesthetics that enhance livability and property values, and protection and enhancement of the Creek.

West of SR 522, Woodinville has adopted single-family zoning. On the eastern side of the study area, along the Woodinville-Snohomish Road, there is industrial zoning. At the southern end of the Creek, industrial and retail can be found. The remainder of the corridor, on parcels adjacent to the Creek, the general business zone is used. A description of these zoning classifications is located in Appendix C of this Report.

Roads. Motorized access to Little Bear Creek Linear Park is from 177th Place N.E./139th Ave. N.E. (Little Bear Creek Parkway). This is currently classified as a minor arterial in the City and is proposed to be developed with a 74 foot cross section. Additional right of way will need to be purchased to accommodate those dimensions. This road carries the major amount of traffic in the study area. From Little Bear Creek Parkway, 134th Ave. N.E. provides a direct link to the linear park. N.E. 195th Street and 136th Ave. N.E. are also directs link to the Park. Other roads in the study area are not less important but are indirect routes to the Park and Little Bear Creek itself. Little Bear Creek Parkway and other roads in the area are discussed in the Transportation section of Appendix D of this Report.

Railroad. The Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad tracks (now Burlington Northern) run parallel to Little Bear Creek Parkway. This route is an element of the Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan. Currently, these tracks are not used for commercial purposes, but they are seen as a future potential asset. The route runs between the City of Renton in the south and Snohomish County in the north. The right of way is 100 feet wide.

Utilities. The study area contains sewer, power and water, all of the necessary utilities required by intensive development.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public Meetings. During the summer of 2001, the Woodinville Parks and Recreation Commission requested the Parks and Recreation Department begin the development of a Little Bear Creek Linear Park in response to two issues at the time. One was to coordinate parks planning with the transportation planning on 177th Place N.E. The other was to integrate the newly City-purchased parcels of land adjacent to Little Bear Creek into the linear park plan recommendations of the adopted PRO Plan.

The Parks and Recreation Commission held several public meetings throughout 2001 reviewing data developed by staff and developing visions of what the park would be. In October of 2001 the Planning Commission also began to review Little Bear Creek Linear Park data.

In the fall of 2001, the City began to work on the development of a plan for downtown Woodinville. These planning efforts continued during 2002 and included a joint public meeting with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Planning Commission. During the remainder of 2002 several more public meetings with the Parks and Recreation Commission, with the Planning Commission, and at open-houses were held. Park concepts and features were being generated at this time for discussion at these meetings. A mailer was also sent out to the general public soliciting responses to plan proposals. See Appendix E of this Report for record of public meetings and a compilation of questionnaire results.

The public meetings generated a set of goals and design objectives to guide the development of a schematic master plan. The Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan since has been taken into the community, presented at open-house meetings, and also to individual stakeholders and groups on an on-call basis.

Goals and Objectives.

Land Use

- To create a variety of recreational and public education opportunities within the corridor including Little Bear Creek.
- To protect, enhance and preserve valley vistas in and above the corridor area.
- To create a dynamic and visually pleasing link between the corridor and adjacent areas.
- To promote a viable economic future for the corridor.

Open Space

- To preserve, protect and enhance environmentally sensitive areas with a focus on wildlife habitat and mature vegetation within the corridor.
- To preserve and protect the mature trees that provide a visual and noise buffer along SR 522.

Circulation

- To define and develop gateways of the corridor from the entrance to Woodinville at the west end to the transition between King and Snohomish Counties.
- To ensure infrastructure improvements that meet the needs for development capacity.

Design Objectives. (Parks and Recreation Commission)

I. Education-Preservation

- Provide ¼ mile markers for information and rest stops along the trail.
- Provide an interpretive trail system.
- Restore Little Bear Creek and adjacent wildlife habitat.
- Provide for human access to the Creek.

II. Economic Development

- Redevelop general business zone.
- Examine zoning to facilitate land use conversion and parkway improvements.
- Insure high quality aesthetics in building development.
- Provide for a wide range of land use.

III. Accessibility-Transportation (Bicycle & Pedestrian)

- Continue the Wood-Snoh. Road design to Snohomish County.
- Enhance landscape quality of the S.L.S. & E. railroad right of way.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Recreation Suitability. The study area was reviewed for its suitability for the various types of recreation activities defined in the PRO Plan. There are 5 basic broad categories of recreation activity in Woodinville**:**

- Playgrounds, fields and courts
- Walking and hiking trails
- Bicycle trails
- Environmental resource parks, and
- Resource conservancy parks

The first three categories are considered to be active recreation where physical activity occurs, and the last two are more or less passive recreation amenities where physical exercise is not required to enjoy the park. The natural factor maps were reviewed for the above recreation activities.

Good soils, permeability and drainage, presence of mature trees, favorable slope and land workability make the upland sites west of SR 522 suitable for some types of recreation. The large, 20-acre site directly north of the high school could be a good candidate for active recreation if it could be combined with environmentally sensitive development. However, Woodinville High School provides many types of active recreation for the area and demand for more space does not exist at this time.

The downtown area is built on Indianola soil, which for the same reasons as above is the best soil in the region for any type of land use activity, especially recreation. But here land is generally more valuable for commercial use.

The Woodin Glen Pond area in the Wedge neighborhood is not suitable for structural development due to peat soil but could be used for a trail or boardwalk element if sensitive design parameters were followed. Some parts of this site consist of Indianola soil.

The valley sites adjacent to Little Bear Creek consist of Norma soils, which have severe limitations for most development due to high water table, poor drainage, and low structural stability. Some of the valley parcels partially contain Indianola soil. These parcels are located southeast of 140th Ave. N.E. and east of 130th Ave. N.E. on both sides of the Creek, and including the newly purchased City park site. This park site would be suitable for active recreation based on the presence of favorable natural factors.

Even when natural factors offer constraints to active recreation development, they can provide opportunities for passive, interpretive/educational activities and sensitive trail construction.

Many parcels adjacent to the Creek involve the 100-year floodplain and wetlands. Those parcels or parts of them may also be good candidates for environmental education or other passive recreation activities.

A continuous, uninterrupted Little Bear Creek Linear Park will need to traverse what is currently private and public property adjacent to the Creek, some of which is owned by the State of Washington for freeway right of way. All of these parcels adjacent to the Creek and north of the Creek between Wood-Snoh. Road to the northern city limits have commercial and industrial value. However, this value may be tempered by the adoption of restrictive creek buffers in response to the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) mandates to protect fish habitat. The City is pursuing Best Available Science to determine how best to regulate and encourage development in light of the ESA.

Recreation is permitted throughout all of the City's zone classifications, and even in buffer areas, some recreation of a passive nature may be allowed, especially if doing so would promote stewardship of the resources.

Recreation is a land use that requires a visually pleasing and aesthetic environment. Park usage depends on this. People go to parks for enjoyment, relaxation and rest. Many parcels within the linear park corridor are not visually compatible with the notion of a park-like atmosphere. Land use conversion or implementation of visual mitigation measures such as landscaping would be necessary to make them compatible with the purposes of recreation activity.

Physical factors within the study area offer both opportunities and constraints for recreation. The railroad can be a vehicle for amusement and enjoyment but brings with it an odor and noise. Tree-lined streets provide shade and visual relief and reduce glare and particulate matter. SR 522 is adjacent to the linear park and will be noisy and a source of pollution, light and glare.

Obviously, vacant parcels of land and parcels that have low improvement value or inexpensive structures will be the best choices for purchase as recreation opportunities than will parcels that have big buildings and large parking lots.

Circulation Suitability. The basic motorized transportation system for the Little Bear Creek Linear Park area is established. However, additional right of ways need to be acquired to effect long-range circulation goals in and adjacent to the downtown area and the linear park study area.

Several streets linking various parts of the City with the Little Bear Creek study area are good candidates to carry pedestrians and bicyclists as well as motor traffic to park sites, the C.B.D. and residential neighborhoods. It will be important to make these routes a pleasant and safe traveling experience. Trees for shade and interest, separated walks from traffic lanes and wide, delineated bike lanes are needed to make these linkages functional. See the Road Cross Sections in Appendix D of this Report for design and location recommendations.

Trails are relatively inexpensive to develop and add immeasurable opportunities to any recreation experience. Trails can be hard or soft depending on the location and the nature of the ground surface where they are to be built. Within wetland buffers trails need to be as sensitive to their environment as possible, and synthetic, permeable grid structures that anchor soil particles and allow water infiltration can be functional and environmentally friendly. If done properly, trail development can be consistent with restrictive regulatory parameters regarding materials and location.

Scenic views are important to any travel experience. Places of interest, destinations and scenic qualities and benefits can create incentives to travel. It is important to identify and pursue those elements and features in the study area prior to designing the trail system.

Land Use Suitability. A large percentage of land within the study area is either vacant or involves uses that have relatively small investments in permanent structures. These are generally located between Little Bear Creek/SR 522 and Little Bear Creek Parkway. Development on these parcels may be hindered by the presence of structurally poor alluvial soils, high water table, wetlands or floodplains. Some parcels adjacent to the Creek and between 131st Ave. N.E. and 140th Ave. N.E. have soil conditions good for development. Some parcels are developmentally restricted because of their narrowness, existence of creek buffer zone and street setback requirements. Other parcels are sufficiently large to have flexibility in redevelop. Generally, a high building valuation on a small parcel means a low potential to redevelop. Large parcel size and low building value increases the redevelopment propensity. So, it is reasonable to assume that many pieces of property in the study area will remain static for some time, while others will be prime for development or redevelopment as soon as demand for building space catches up with the supply in Woodinville.

Except for land use on parcels adjacent to Little Bear Creek, most buildings and uses in the study area are in harmony with their surroundings. Mainly due to native vegetation and ornamental landscaping, much of downtown Woodinville and the residential neighborhoods in the Wedge and the west side hills overlooking downtown have a positive visual quality about them. Creek side parcels have little riparian vegetation and little street side landscaping. This causes an aesthetic disparity with their neighbors on all sides.

Many of the land parcels in the vicinity of the Creek, particularly near the 195th Street N.E./SR 522 ramps are potential soil and water pollution sources and could be contributing to the degradation of the Little Bear Creek environment leading to a loss of fish and wildlife and a potential quality recreation resource. See Figure 3 and the David Evans & Associates, Corridor Habitat Assessment referenced in Appendix A of this Report.

Much of the Little Bear Creek environment is in need of habitat improvement due to land use in the study area. Roads contribute polluting runoff and sediment causing water quality to be poor, stream bank erosion and deposition. Lack of riparian habitat causes negative temperature modification to stream waters resulting in decreased quality of salmonid habitat and less diversity in wildlife habitat.

Conversion of land use, application of design guidelines, improvements to and creation of riparian habitat is needed to restore health and environmental quality to the Little Bear Creek environs and set the stage for the creation of a new environmental, recreational and human activity system that is the Little Bear Creek Linear Park for the City of Woodinville.

SCHEMATIC MASTER PLAN

The Schematic Master Plan (Figure 1) for the Little Bear Creek Linear Park shows the 2.2 mile long Little Bear Creek as it begins at the Sammamish River and meanders through downtown Woodinville under the freeway and up through residential neighborhoods, past the high school, and up to the city limits at N.E. 205th Street.

This Master Plan Report proposes many changes to the existing conditions within its study area. These future proposals are outlined and described below.

Land Use. The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies the study area as having the potential for more intensive uses. As the need for additional office space increases, the demand for office-zoned land in Woodinville and parcels in the Little Bear Creek corridor are considered to be prime candidates for this type of land use development.

Proposed changes to the land use classifications in the study area are located, exclusively, in the general business zone east of SR 522. To enhance the flexibility in commercial use of properties within this zone, the Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan proposes to retain most currently permitted General Business uses, and add most uses permitted in the Office Zone. Parcel development shall be in harmony with the Little Bear Creek natural environment. See Figure 6.

The intent of proposed Comprehensive Plan changes for these areas is to accommodate uses that have not been adequately provided for by the City such as high-tech companies and other employee or visitor intense uses, making the area an active pedestrian oriented center. In addition to encouraging greater economic vitality these land use changes can lead to new opportunities to realize other comprehensive plan goals, such as restoration activities and public access to Little Bear Creek. Improved development aesthetics may also result from the application of design standards and regulations during development approval. The City's Design Guidelines attempt to ensure that new development or redevelopment will be sensitive to the goals and objectives of the Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan.

Circulation. Once development of the linear park is implemented, the overall circulation system will become an important element, transporting park users within and to the park from activity centers or living environments.

This Master Plan accounts for existing and future transportation considerations related to land use, trails and transit. It is also coordinated with the Downtown-

Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan being developed concurrently with this plan. The new transportation recommendations rely on existing infrastructure including projects that are scheduled for funding.

The Master Plan for the Linear Park recommends improvements to the motorized circulation network, to the transit network and to the non-motorized circulation network.

The motorized element recommendations include:

- SR 522 access ramps
- Mill Place intersection enhancements
- 132nd Ave. N.E. at-grade RR Crossing
- Little Bear Creek Parkway right of way and amenities
- Woodinville-Snohomish Road right of way and amenities

Street design concepts are illustrated in Appendix D of this report.

The transit element recommendations include:

- S.L.S.& E. Railroad improvements (structures and amenities)

Rail corridor design concepts are illustrated in Appendix D of this report.

The non-motorized element recommendations include:

- Integration with the downtown and neighborhood trails
- N.E. 195th Street pedestrian/bike route
- 136th Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike route
- N.E. 190th Street pedestrian/bike route
- N.E. 190th Street extended (Wood-Snoh. Rd. to the Creek, with footbridge)
- N.E. 190th Pl. to Woodin Glen Pond pedestrian/bike route
- 140th Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike route
- 140th Ave N.E. extended (Wood-Snoh. Rd to the Creek, with footbridge)
- Mill Place pedestrian/bike route
- Mill Place extended (Wood-Snoh. Rd. to the Creek, with footbridge)
- 134th Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike route (vehicle bridge to remain)
- 132nd Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike route and footbridge over the Creek
- 131st Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike route
- A pedestrian/bike SR 522 overpass at the intersection of N.E. 186th Street & 136th Ave. N.E.
- 131st Ave. N.E. pedestrian/bike underpass
- Wood-Snoh. Rd. east side pedestrian/bike route
- Little Bear Creek Parkway west side pedestrian/bike route
- A pedestrian soft trail along the Little Bear Creek 100’ buffer on the north and west side of the Creek between the Sammamish River and 190th Street extended

- A hard surface/pervious material trail within the Little Bear Creek 100' buffer on the northwest side of the Creek between 132nd Ave. N.E. and N.E. 190th Street extended

Some trail design concepts are illustrated in Appendix D of this report, and a general discussion of trail location and design parameters is discussed under Recreation below.

Non-motorized trails, located within multi-modal right of way, are proposed to be striped, and tree-lined for safety, security, comfort and aesthetics. Design details for the landscape treatment and features within these routes is beyond the scope of this Master Plan.

Where trails meander into or along creek buffer zones, earth mounds, fencing and/or vegetative plantings are proposed to provide for the privacy, security, safety and visual serenity for adjacent lands, both private and public. Proposals for trail surfaces will provide for the most current environmentally safe products and materials. And, trail locations will be situated so as to take advantage of interesting vegetation, naturally significant features in the Creek and other environmental and sensory features in the landscape.

Environment. The central environmental feature of the Master Plan study area is Little Bear Creek. It has been studied considerably and recommendations for improvements are not lacking. This Master Plan is confirming many of those recommendations by proposing measures for habitat in-stream improvements, riparian habitat improvements and off-site mitigation projects. See Figure 3 for locations and descriptions of habitat improvement recommendations associated with this Master Plan; and see the Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment for detailed proposals adopted herein by reference.

Recreation. A survey conducted for the PRO Plan in 1998 revealed the recreation preferences of the citizens of Woodinville. The Little Bear Creek Linear Park was considered a major recreation resource to be conserved in areas of environmental sensitivity, but also developed as a trail system linked to park sites and activity centers.

PRO Plan land and facility demand analysis of the park planning area for Woodinville indicates that there is a deficiency in trail miles, active recreation activities, in resource conservancy land and in resource activities.

PRO Plan recommendations for acquiring additional trail miles are as follows:

Local Park Walking Trails	1.5 miles of soft trail
	5.5 miles of hard trail

Separate Corridor Trails:		
	Walking	6.7 miles of soft trail
		13.2 miles of hard trail
	Bicycle	4.5 miles of soft trail
		5.7 miles of hard trail
On-Road Bicycle Trail		7.5 miles of improved bike lanes

The PRO Plan recommends developing active recreation activities as follows:

3 outdoor volleyball courts
4 outdoor basketball courts
6 tennis courts
128 picnic tables
9 picnic shelters

The PRO Plan recommends the acquisition of 98.8 acres of resource conservancy land. The City has recently acquired through fee simple purchase and donation approximately 65 acres, leaving 35 needed acres to sustain the existing level of service to meet demand.

The PRO Plan also recommends developing an additional 19 acres for resource park activities such as picnicking, camping and open grassy playfields.

The documented needs in the PRO Plan for acquisition and development of additional active and passive recreation lands can be partially achieved by implementing the proposed features within the Schematic Master Plan for Little Bear Creek.

Features. While the original concept of a Little Bear Creek Linear Park was born in the PRO Plan, most of the features proposed for the park were derived by consensus of the Parks and Recreation Commission, Parks department staff and citizen workshops.

The proposed features are delineated on the Schematic Master Plan (Figure 1) and explained below.

Foot Trails. These are walking and hiking trails, and may be hard or soft surfaced, depending on their location. Foot trails that are part of dedicated right of way will be hard surface paths. In separate trail corridors, not on sensitive lands, foot trails may also be hard surface. On sensitive lands, foot trails should be of a soft surface. Sensitive land trails in the study area will be built on the north and west side of Little Bear Creek, meandering along the edge of the 100 foot creek buffer. See Figure 1 for locations of walking and hiking trails.

Bike Trails. Bike trails require hard surfaces for safety and efficiency reasons. On road rights of way, these trails will be hard surfaced. In sensitive areas such as creek buffers synthetic, water-permeable, structural, grid systems may be used. The Master Plan envisions a synthetic surface trail on the west side of Little Bear Creek, meandering along the 100 foot buffer zone linking business uses with other business uses in the corridor and with the recreation and visual resources associated with the Linear Park. The location and design details of this east side trail must consider the existing and future land uses on adjacent parcels to find the right fit. See Figure 1 for locations of bicycle trails.

Railroad. The old S.L.S. & E. Railroad (now Burlington-Northern) is projected to provide a future multipurpose trail with amenities through Woodinville with the possibility of future connections to trails in Snohomish County (See Figure 7). Although commuter rail and a train station appear to be dependent on cooperation with Sound Transit and other agencies, the City should preserve the potential for active rail service that might enhance commuter or tourist potential in the Corridor.

Bridges & Tunnels. A future pedestrian and bicycle overpass is proposed over SR 522 at 136th Ave. N.E. and N.E. 186th Street that will connect the Wedge neighborhood with the linear park and downtown. See Figure 8 and Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Section 5.3.

A direct connection is needed at 131st Avenue NE to provide uninterrupted creek-side trail passage along Little Bear Creek between reaches one and two. This could be accomplished via an underpass or constructed at-grade as part of proposed roadway improvements to the intersection of SR 202 and SR 522.

Other, less prominent non-motorized bridges (footbridges) are proposed to cross the Creek at 132nd Ave. N.E., at Mill Place extended on or over property lines, at 140th Ave. N.E. extended and at N.E. 190th Street extended. See Figure 1 for locations of these Master Plan features.

Lookouts/Interpretive Sites/Environmental Interest. Throughout the length of the Creek are places of significant vegetation, and in-stream features such as riffles, pools and glides that salmon and other fish may find functional and that provide visual and educational interest to humans. Many of these places are identified in the Schematic Master Plan as the Confluence overlook, interpretive sites, or viewing platforms. These sites will be developed with decks for viewing, interpretive and educational signage, picnic tables if space permits and trail furniture. Some of these locations have been identified on the Schematic Master Plan, Figure 1.

Picnic & Social Areas. Several areas are proposed for development as picnic sites or gathering areas. These are: the proposed confluence park where Little Bear Creek empties into the Sammamish River; north of 131st Ave. N.E. on

State-owned land; at the proposed City-owned park north of 134th Street N.E; and on City-owned land in the Wedge neighborhood, near Woodin Glen Pond.

Active Recreation areas. Active recreation and associated parking is proposed at the 6.5 acre City-owned park site at 134th Ave N.E. On-site investigations will have to be performed prior to design development studies. But, Master Plan inventory data suggests that part of the property is suitable for game courts and structural development. These activities would be combined with passive and resource conservancy activities as shown on Figure 1. The skate park and 17 acre resource conservancy park located north of N.E. 195th Street is also part of the Little Bear Creek Linear Park but, is not mentioned here as a proposed active recreation feature because it is currently under construction.

Woodin Glen Pond/Park is proposed for semi-active recreation features of a small scale. If neighborhood demographics are suitable, this 1-acre site might be developable for some components of a neighborhood park such as a Children's play structure and an open lawn games area. Interpretive facilities such as a boardwalk for birdwatching on the pond should also be considered.

Water Features. There are several natural water features associated with the existing Little Bear Creek. The Master Plan proposes to take advantage of these as areas of human interest where a trail and viewing platform may be developed. But this plan also proposes to create new water features that may be mitigation sites for private developers to purchase for projects requiring wetland mitigation, or as sites for public development as educational resources. The nature of these areas, referred to on the Master Plan map as Ox Bow Ponds, may range from a shallow pothole to a creek diversion. The locations, design decisions and details are beyond the scope of this document.

Quarter Mile Markers. The Schematic Master Plan map indicates locations for markers every ¼ mile along the walking trail on the west side of the Creek from the mouth of Little Bear Creek to the City limits. It is proposed that these be river stone pillar with pre-cast concrete bear-holding-fish sculpture on top.

Trailheads. Trailheads are proposed for points of access to Little Bear Creek from arterials in the study area. Signage will indicate where to go and what the feature(s) are at the destinations. Proposed trailheads are shown on Figure 1.

Gateways. There are several places in the City where upon arrival the perception of the traveling public is one of confusion and disorientation caused by the nature of the road network, heterogeneous land use, signage and a general lack of structural elements in the landscape that serve to unify and harmonize the visual character of the City. The lack of visual acuity at important nodes in the City can be changed to reflect the nature of a place that is safe, comfortable and prosperous. The Master Plan proposes entry treatments at the following locations:

1. Wood-Snoh. Road at the northern City limits on State right of way.
2. SR 522 ramps and N.E. 195th Street on the north side (industrial district).
3. Mill Place and Little Bear Creek Parkway entrance to C.B.D.
4. S.E. corner of SR 202 (131st) and Little Bear Creek Parkway.

A system of arbor/trellis structures is proposed for these locations. Design development of these features is beyond the scope of this Plan and should be coordinated with efforts to promote tourism, “way finding” signs that direct out of town visitors, and the park signage system.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Master Plan for the Little Bear Creek Linear Park has examined the potential for recreational resource development along the Little Bear Creek and within the Linear Park study area. Discussions with Woodinville citizens, public meetings with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Planning Commission indicate the need and desire of trail and recreational development that integrates Little Bear Creek Linear Park with residential neighborhoods and downtown Woodinville.

The implementation phase of this Report will discuss steps to bring the proposed use concepts contained herein to reality.

Comprehensive Plan – Land Use. There is a diversity of land use designations within the Master Plan study area. Reach number one contains industrial and central business plan classified parcels. Reach number two is classified as general business (auto/general commercial). Reach number three parcels are classified as moderate density residential.

Reach one and reach three are considered to have Comprehensive Plan classifications that are consistent with Linear Park objectives, and are not proposed for change as a result of this Master Plan. The Master Plan recognizes the need to reclassify lands within reach two so that the goals and objectives of the public participation process of this plan are met. That is, to promote environmental quality for fish and wildlife habitat, to promote a viable economic future for land use, provide for a wide range of land use, insure high quality aesthetics and provide for an interpretive trail system and human access to the Creek.

Realizing these goals and recognizing the constraints to fulfilling them will require consideration of a wide range of planning tools. Sensitive area constraints, parcel size and shape will require creative site planning in order for development and redevelopment to be compatible with an aesthetically pleasing linear park and associated uses. This is true for development of the trail system and park sites as well as development of parcel land use.

Compatibility must work both ways. Sensitivity to environmental features, privacy and access are important considerations. Reclassification of lands adjacent to the Creek will attempt to encourage employment, increase the economic base of the City, and promote human access to the trail and the Creek. Encouraging office uses, retaining current uses that are economically viable, and sharing

infrastructure development will be part of the palette of plan implementation features in the Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan.

Developing the trail system will also require creative solutions. Much of the proposed soft trail on the west side of the Creek will be over publicly owned land. Where the City does not own such lands, acquisition may occur in a variety of ways. Where fee simple purchases are not feasible other means of acquisition could include the purchase or granting of easements.

The trail proposed on the east side of the Creek would be over private property. This location would be in sensitive area buffers. Acquisition alternatives would be similar to those discussed for the west side trail. In addition, easements or donation of lands on these private parcels could benefit property owners by reducing property taxes on affected areas. Finally, development bonuses for granting trail easements will be considered as implementation methods. These could include tradeoffs for landscape requirements and parking requirements.

Trail Implementation Schedule
The west side trail and key access points from NE 177th Place would be developed as phase I of the plan implementation. The second stage of trail development on the east side would not occur until such time as the land use and redevelopment warranted the need to connect buildings, and provide non-motorized transportation access through the corridor on the east side. Trail demand would be documented prior to implementation of phase II. This alternative preserves the dual nature of the facilities as originally conceived, but focuses resources on the west side trail at this time. It also avoids conflicts that could occur with current land use, where trail development may not be compatible. The trails and their implementation are distinguished through color code on the Master Plan.

Sensitive Areas. Habitat improvements to Little Bear Creek are a major part of this Master Plan. Much of the work on the identified improvement needs will occur on private lands. The City will find that the tools available to perform this work will be the same as for acquiring trail rights of way. Fee simple purchase of the Creek, easements and development bonuses will be the preferred methods to work to improve habitat.

Funding. Funding for the plan elements is competitively available through a variety of sources. Outside of fee simple and less than fee simple acquisition funding sources include:

- IAC grants: Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP); Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA);
- Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); and Urban Wildlife Habitat (UWH).
- Inter-modal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) for using RR right of way for pedestrian and bicycle use and landscape improvements.

- Use Park Impact Fees for property acquisition and/or development.
- Develop a parks general obligation bond.

Capital Program. The capital improvement program will outline the sequence for acquisition, renovation and development; identify specific projects, project phasing, associated costs and dates.

ACTION PLAN

1. Pursue development of City owned parcels for purposes of providing needed recreation benefits and promoting awareness of Little Bear Creek and the Plan.

2. Research opportunities to achieve public and private objectives such as stormwater management in ways that promote Plan objectives.

3. Continue habitat restoration and protections as described in the Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment.

4. Create or employ methods of encouraging land donations and granting of easements through tax benefit reduction programs, where appropriate.

5. Seek grants and donations that can supplement City funds for acquisition and development.

6. Work collaboratively with the private landowners to develop design standards that can promote compatible land uses along the Creek.

7. Develop interpretive signage and facilities in conjunction with school officials.

8. Conduct volunteer activities in the area that promote stewardship and awareness and assist in restoration of damaged creek habitat.

9. Use environmentally supportable construction methods and techniques to reduce trail development impacts in the area.

10. Promote pedestrian friendly connectivity to new or existing businesses where employees and businesses would benefit from recreation amenities.

11. Explore buffers, screening, and other methods of access management where connectivity is not yet feasible or is still undesirable.

12. Employ incentives that help to preserve significant trees and other significant natural features.

13. Explore reduction of currently required greenrows in favor of flexibility that would promote Plan objectives.

14. Explore shared or reduced parking concepts and technological improvements to reduce impervious surfaces and impacts to habitat.

15. Encourage additional heights where this would encourage compatible land uses along the Creek.

16. Consider Transfer of Development Rights if such a system would promote compatible development or achieve other Plan goals.

APPENDIX A

LITTLE BEAR CREEK HABITAT ASSESSMENT

(Excerpted Portion due to Report size)

LITTLE BEAR CREEK CORRIDOR HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Woodinville, Washington

Prepared for:

THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Woodinville is bisected by several creeks, the largest of which is Little Bear Creek. Little Bear Creek is recognized as an important salmon-bearing stream within the Lake Washington – Cedar – Sammamish Basin (Water Resource Inventory Area 8). With the listing of chinook salmon as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), numerous cities, including the City of Woodinville, have undergone stream inventories to document existing habitat conditions in streams within their jurisdiction. The City of Woodinville contracted with David Evans and Associates, Inc. (DEA) to prepare this Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment. The project goals were to document existing fish and wildlife habitat conditions and utilization, and identify potential restoration opportunities along Little Bear Creek within the City of Woodinville. This assessment provides a detailed analysis of stream and riparian habitat conditions, fish and wildlife utilization, and includes data that assisted in the determination of limiting factors as they relate to ESA listed salmon.

Because of project specific goals, and a desire to have the results comparable to other on-going stream inventory efforts, DEA utilized the *Inventory Methods for Wadable Streams in King County* (King County, 2001a) as the primary methodology. Both the King County 1991 (Appendix B) and 2001a (Appendix C) protocols are based on the methods defined in the *USDA Forest Service Stream Habitat Classification and Inventory Procedures for Northern California* (McCain et al., 1990) as modified by King County staff. Additional data as outlined in the United States Forest Service (USFS) – *Stream Inventory Handbook for Region 6, Version 2.1* (USFS, 2001) was included.

Existing stream and watershed conditions were quantified by using watershed and habitat parameters as defined by the "Matrix of Pathways and Indicators" developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Table S-1). The "Matrix of Pathways and Indicators" summarizes important parameters for six major pathways that are vital for the continued survival of salmon including:

- Water Quality;
- Habitat Access;
- Habitat Elements;
- Channel Condition and Dynamics;
- Flow/Hydrology; and
- Watershed Conditions.

These six major pathways are further broken down into a total of 18 "indicators." As an example, the water quality pathway is composed of three indicators: temperature, sediment/turbidity, and chemical contamination/nutrients. Scientifically sound data was collected during this assessment to accurately assign the appropriate "condition" to each indicator as defined by the NMFS. The indicator conditions are classified as either: "properly functioning," "at risk," or "not properly functioning." Criteria for each condition is defined by a range or goal based on the best available scientific data available, but criteria are not absolute, and may be adjusted for unique watersheds (NMFS, 1996). Within this report, definitions and determinations of an indicators status are distinguishable by font. Definitions are italicized and determinations are in bold font. Existing conditions were documented to a level of detail that would allow for future trend analysis. Should

the criteria for the Matrix of Pathways and Indicators change, an appropriate condition for each indicator could be assigned based on the results presented in this report.

This report has also consolidated numerous supporting references such as salmon spawning survey data from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and presents all the raw data for ease of record keeping and as an aid to future researchers. Furthermore, opportunities for restoration have been listed and prioritized based on the findings present within this report.

Little Bear Creek is currently utilized by at least nine species of fish including resident, adfluvial, and anadromous species. Resident fish spend their entire life in a specific stream. Adfluvial fish spawn and sometimes rear in a stream, but migrate to a lake to mature before returning to a stream to spawn. Anadromous fish spawn and rear in freshwater, but reach maturity at sea prior to returning to freshwater to start the process over again. Resident species documented in Little Bear Creek include coast range sculpins (*Cottus aleuticus*), western brook lampreys (*Lampretra richardsoni*), and cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*). Cutthroat trout are somewhat unique in that resident, adfluvial, and anadromous forms may utilize the same stream depending upon watershed conditions, life history type, and access to the ocean. Species that utilize the adfluvial life history include cutthroat trout and kokanee salmon (*O. nerka* [freshwater sockeye]). Anadromous species documented in Little Bear Creek include chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), and sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*). Some species such as pink (*O. gorbuscha*) and chum (*O. keta*) salmon have rarely been observed in Little Bear Creek. However, due to their scarcity, they are not part of an established population, rather, they are strays from another watershed. Undocumented species such as steelhead trout (*O. mykiss*) could potentially utilize Little Bear Creek.

The results of this assessment indicate that Little Bear Creek is very similar to most urbanized Puget Sound lowland streams in that it has been severely impacted by past and current land-use activities. The percentage of total impervious surface has increased to about 37 percent and road density to 5.9 kilometers per square kilometer (km/km^2) (2.28 mi/mi^2) in the past 12 years (Purser and Simmonds, Snohomish County Surface Water Management, unpublished data as reported by Kerwin, 2001). Out of the 18 indicators examined, one was found to be partially **properly functioning** (temperature). Three were found to range from **not properly functioning** to **at risk** (varied by reach), three were **at risk**, while the remaining 11 were **not properly functioning**. The results are summarized below.

Although the existing habitat conditions reflect those frequently associated with an urbanized basin, Little Bear Creek is still an important salmon-bearing stream. Little Bear Creek possess numerous opportunities for enhancement and restoration that could significantly improve conditions for salmonids. The City of Woodinville is currently undertaking several stream restoration projects along the Little Bear Creek Corridor. Appendix R outlines current habitat enhancement projects along the corridor.

Little Bear Creek was segmented into three reaches based on land use and permanent landmarks. Reach 1 is defined as extending from the mouth to the SR 202 culvert crossing. Reach 2 is defined as extending from the SR 202 culvert crossing to the SR 522 culvert crossing. Reach 3 is defined as extending from the SR 522 culvert crossing to the NE 205th Street culvert crossing.

The majority of Reach 1 is developed up to the banks. The banks are armored with riprap and there are signs of localized erosion. This riprap should be removed. It is recommended that the banks be restored and stabilized using bioengineering methods. Improvements to the mouth such as the installation of large woody debris and create scour pools would also improve existing habitat conditions.

The amount of bank armoring (riprap) in Reach 2 is significantly less than in Reach 1. However, there are opportunities for riprap removal, and bank restoration and stabilization using bioengineering methods. There are areas of riparian habitat between Little Bear Creek and SR 522 that are candidates for acquisition. Connectivity between these areas and Little Bear Creek could be improved. In this reach there are culverted outfalls from regional and private storm drainage systems, and tributaries that could be used to create off-channel habitat.

There are similar opportunities in Reach 3, especially in the lowermost section. Riprap removal, bank restoration and stabilization using bioengineering methods, installation of large woody debris, and improved connectivity between remaining riparian habitat would improve existing conditions in Reach 3.

The majority of the Little Bear Creek corridor is privately owned. The City has acquired four parcels along the corridor. The Washington State Department of Transportation owns one parcel, and the SR 522 right-of-way through which segments of Little Bear Creek flow. It is recommended that the City look for opportunities to partner with residents, property owners, business owners, and other agencies on habitat enhancement projects. As redevelopment occurs along this corridor, an evaluation of potential habitat improvement opportunities should be undertaken to determine what could be done to restore and enhance the habitat. Potential improvements are outlined later in this report.

The following properties are outside the Little Bear Creek corridor, but within the watershed, that the City should evaluate for possible acquisition to preserve undeveloped upland forest habitat:

- North of Woodinville High School and west of 136th Avenue NE
- Northeast of 144th Avenue NE and NE 195th Street
- Southwest of North Woodinville Way and NE Woodinville Duvall Road

Purchase of these properties would help to maintain the amount of impervious area within the watershed, provide areas for groundwater recharge, and provide water quality benefits.

Table S-1:
Matrix of Pathway and Indicators Summary

PATHWAY	INDICATORS	BASELINE CONDITIONS
Water Quality	Temperature	Juvenile Migration and Rearing = Not Properly Functioning to At Risk Adult Migration and Spawning = Properly Functioning
	Sediment	Not Properly Functioning
	Chemical Contamination & Nutrients	Not Properly Functioning
Habitat Access	Physical Barriers	At Risk
Habitat Elements	Substrate	At Risk
	Large Woody Debris	Not Properly Functioning
	Pool Frequency	Not Properly Functioning
	Pool Quality/Depth	At Risk (not properly functioning in Reach 1)
	Off-Channel Habitat	Not Properly Functioning
	Refugia	Not Properly Functioning
Channel Conditions and Dynamics	Width/Depth Ratio	Reach 1: Not Properly Functioning Reach 2 and 3: At Risk
	Streambank Condition	Not Properly Functioning
	Floodplain Connectivity	Not Properly Functioning
Flow/Hydrology	Change in Peak/Base Flows	At Risk
	Increase in Drainage Network	Not Properly Functioning
Watershed Conditions	Road Density and Location	Not Properly Functioning
	Disturbance History	Not Properly Functioning
	Riparian Reserve/Conservation Areas	Not Properly Functioning (at risk in Reach 3)

Based on the results of this assessment, several additional actions have been outlined that could potentially improve existing habitat conditions in Little Bear Creek. These recommended actions include:

1. Obtain, preserve, and enhance land along Little Bear Creek to minimize further habitat degradation from continued development along the Little Bear Creek corridor. Undeveloped properties along the corridor with quality riparian habitat should be high priority acquisitions, such as, the properties to the north of the City's "Lumpkin" property (east of 134th Avenue NE crossing). Another area to consider would be the properties to the west of 134th Avenue NE as described in item 7.
2. Immediately initiate a program to reestablish conifers within the riparian zone throughout the Little Bear Creek corridor.
3. Restore hardened rip/rap banks along Little Bear Creek. Include creation of pool, and addition of large woody debris as part of the restoration plan.
4. Retrofit potential pollution-generating sites such as large parking lots and roadways with pollution prevention and storm flow retention facilities where such facilities are presently absent.
5. Reforest upland areas dominated by introduced species such as reed canarygrass and Himalayan blackberry.

6. Create off-channel habitat at each culverted tributary confluence with Little Bear Creek. This can be accomplished by daylighting the maximum extent of culverted tributary possible at each confluence.
7. The City of Woodinville should investigate the feasibility of purchasing the wrecking yard on 134th Avenue NE along the west side of Little Bear Creek. If this lot could be purchased several stream enhancement opportunities could occur. The first goals would be to remove soil contaminants within the lot and remove all structures. The second goal would be to use this crossing for enhancement efforts between Little Bear Creek and Highway 522 within Reach 2. Once these actions were completed the 134th Avenue NE crossing could be permanently removed, or replaced with a bridge.
8. The newly purchased city property immediately upstream of NE 195th Street is an ideal site for intensive in-stream, riparian, and upland habitat restoration activities. Actions that would benefit Little Bear Creek at this site include removal of bank armoring, creation of pool habitat, removal of impervious surface (pavement) and non-native vegetation, and installation of large woody debris, and riparian and upland vegetation.
9. Maintain regular street sweeping, storm drainage system cleaning, and add sediment traps where feasible. This will reduce the amount of sediment entering Little Bear Creek.

5.0 RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The Little Bear Creek watershed has changed significantly since the arrival of European settlers in the late 1800s. Although the Little Bear Creek corridor is still utilized by numerous species of fish and wildlife the quality of instream and riparian habitat has been impacted by changes in land use. Throughout this report the existing status of numerous pathways and indicators as defined by the NMFS (1996) have been documented. The determination of *properly functioning*, *at risk*, and *not properly functioning* for each "indicator" was used as a basis for the prioritization of restoration efforts. Baseline conditions determined to be *not properly functioning* are likely the most limiting conditions for salmonids and are therefore considered the highest priority for restoration followed by the conditions determined to be *at risk*. Table 21 represents a summary of the baseline conditions in Little Bear Creek as they pertain to listed salmonids. Other important considerations in prioritizing possible restoration opportunities are cost, feasibility, and probability of success.

Table 21:
Little Bear Creek Environmental Baseline Condition Summary

PATHWAY	INDICATORS	BASELINE CONDITIONS
Water Quality	Temperature	Juvenile Migration and Rearing = Not Properly Functioning to At Risk Adult Migration and Spawning = Properly Functioning
	Sediment	Not Properly Functioning
	Chemical Contamination & Nutrients	Not Properly Functioning
Habitat Access	Physical Barriers	At Risk
Habitat Elements	Substrate	At Risk
	Large Woody Debris	Not Properly Functioning
	Pool Frequency	Not Properly Functioning
	Pool Quality/Depth	At Risk (not properly functioning in Reach 1)
	Off-Channel Habitat	Not Properly Functioning
	Refugia	Not Properly Functioning
Channel Conditions and Dynamics	Width/Depth Ratio	Reach 1: Not Properly Functioning Reach 2 and 3: At Risk
	Streambank Condition	Not Properly Functioning
	Floodplain Connectivity	Not Properly Functioning
Flow/Hydrology	Change in Peak/Base Flows	At Risk
	Increase in Drainage Network	Not Properly Functioning
Watershed Conditions	Road Density and Location	Not Properly Functioning
	Disturbance History	Not Properly Functioning
	Riparian Reserve/Conservation Areas	Not Properly Functioning (at risk in Reach 3)

The NMFS matrix of pathways and indicators is divided into six major pathways each having several indicators. The following discussion on stream and riparian habitat restoration possibilities and prioritization follows this habitat component approach. Many of these indicators are interwoven in that correcting one will also improve another. An example of this is that large woody debris, riparian reserve, refugia, pool frequency and quality, streambank conditions, and substrate are all related. Another important consideration is that no single action will fully restore Little Bear Creek, and that improving existing conditions will be the result of a multitude of efforts taken over an extended period of time.

The City of Woodinville has already begun undertaking numerous restoration measures along the Little Bear Creek corridor (Appendix R). This includes land acquisition, culvert removal, fish passage improvements, and non-native plant removal. These measures, in addition to those outlined below, will help improve fish and wildlife habitat along the Little Bear Creek corridor.

5.1 WATER QUALITY

Temperature: The temperature indicator ranges from **properly functioning** to **not properly functioning** depending on time of year and life cycle of the species under consideration (see Section 4.4.7 and Table 16). Stream temperature increases as Little Bear Creek flows towards the Sammamish River. Based on the results of data collected from two hobo temperature data loggers installed at the downstream and upstream extremes of Little Bear Creek within the City of Woodinville, stream temperature typically increases by 0.4 degree Celsius within the city.

Additional data documenting the contribution tributaries and ambient air temperature makes to the overall increase of stream temperature would be beneficial in analyzing potential mitigating measures. However, increasing shade by planting conifer trees along the mainstem and tributaries to Little Bear Creek is the primary action the City of Woodinville could undertake to address this issue. The simplistic step of drastically increasing the abundance of conifers along both banks of Little Bear Creek would help increase shade and thereby reduce the rate of increase in stream temperature. Furthermore, planting conifer trees along both banks would help increase bank stability, reduce the abundance of invasive species such as reed canarygrass, provide wildlife habitat, reduce sedimentation, and eventually provide LWD and habitat complexity.

Sediment: The sediment indicator is **not properly functioning** due to a high percentage of fines within the substrate. Primary sources of sediment include stormwater runoff from upland sources such as roads and disturbed areas that directly enter Little Bear Creek or its tributaries, eroding and sloughing banks, and upstream sources. Remedies to reduce the percent of fines within the substrate include best management practices (BMPs) associated with construction projects, bank stabilization efforts, stormwater impact reduction measures, and isolated sediment removal measures from potential spawning areas or introduction of quality spawning gravel (typically not practicable). The most practicable measures the City of Woodinville could undertake to address this issue include bank stabilization efforts utilizing native vegetation, increasing the enforcement and use of BMPs, and working with Snohomish County to address upstream sources.

Chemical Contamination and Nutrients: The chemical contamination and nutrients indicator is **not properly functioning** (Table 21). This determination was based primarily on high fecal

coliform levels (a 1998 303[d] listing), the presence of pesticides, and the presence of metals in sediment samples collected in Reach 1.

The presence of high fecal coliform levels in Little Bear Creek is likely the result of failing septic tanks and runoff from fields with livestock. Both of these potential sources appear to be restricted to the upper portions of Little Bear Creek in Snohomish County and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the City of Woodinville to correct. The source of pesticides in Little Bear Creek may also be the result of actions occurring in the upper watershed.

The presence of metals is likely the result of road runoff entering Little Bear Creek through stormwater runoff in tributaries and direct discharge of stormwater from retention/detention facilities throughout the watershed. However, no existing data on metal concentrations from various potential sources exists. Therefore, identification of priority sites that contribute the highest metal concentrations to Little Bear Creek would need to be initiated prior to the initiation of corrective actions. Junk and construction yards located in Reach 2 and 3, and immediately north of King County may also contribute to the high metal concentrations in Little Bear Creek. An alternative to investing money and time into additional data collection is to insert catch-basin filters in high capacity parking lots that have the highest probability of contributing pollutants. Existing stormwater catch basins can be fitted with filter systems designed to capture priority pollutants such as soluble metals. The overall cost of installing and maintaining catch basin filters depends on the quantity of systems installed. The installation of catch basins would not eliminate existing contamination, but would reduce the rate of future accumulation.

5.2 HABITAT ACCESS

Habitat Access is **at risk**, and therefore not an imminent concern (Table 21). Both the City of Woodinville and Snohomish County are currently addressing habitat access concerns at 132nd Avenue NE and NE 205th Street (Appendix R). The predominance of the culverts identified as potential barriers to fish passage by the Adopt-A-Stream foundation are in Snohomish County and therefore outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Woodinville to correct.

Although the 134th Avenue NE crossing is not currently a fish passage barrier to migrating adult salmonids, they do stack-up immediately downstream of the crossing. The City of Woodinville should investigate the feasibility of purchasing the wrecking yard on the west side of Little Bear Creek serviced by this crossing. If this lot could be purchased several stream enhancement opportunities could occur. The first goals would be to remove soil contaminants within the lot and remove all structures. The second goal would be to use this crossing for enhancement efforts between Little Bear Creek and Highway 522 within Reach 2. Once these actions were completed the crossing could be permanently removed.

5.3 HABITAT ELEMENTS

Four of six indicators of the Habitat Elements pathway are **not properly functioning** (Table 21). Indicators that are **not properly functioning** include LWD, pool frequency, off-channel habitat, and refugia. Although the substrate indicator is **at risk** versus **not properly functioning**, the status of this indicator is also a concern due to its impact on salmonid reproduction.

The lack of LWD plays a major role in decreasing pool frequency and the availability of refugia. The importance of LWD in creating and maintaining pool frequency and refugia is so vital that this may be the single most important habitat element requiring immediate attention in Little Bear Creek. Furthermore, because the riparian zone along Little Bear Creek does not contain adequate numbers of large conifers for LWD recruitment, this indicator will remain **not properly functioning**. The addition of LWD by mechanical means in itself is simplistic and only moderately expensive. However, streamside access and uncertainty in obtaining desired results can create problems. These facts limit the applicability of installing LWD or creating pool habitat. However, some areas with good access are present, and careful design and implementation can increase the probability of success. Sites where access is good include most of Reach 1, within Reach 2 near 132nd Avenue NE and 134th Avenue NE, and within Reach 3 immediately upstream of NE 195th Street. Additional sections of stream could be accessed along Highway 522.

Another important issue is the availability of future recruitment of LWD. Large conifer trees that could potentially add to the presence of instream LWD are lacking along the Little Bear Creek corridor. The only way to address this issue is to plant thousands of conifers along the riparian corridor. Although the time-delay between planting conifer saplings and achieving LWD recruitment would be many decades, this action is necessary for the long-term interest of Little Bear Creek. Because of this time-delay, the planting of conifers is of the highest priority. Additional actions associated with this effort include the removal of non-native and invasive species to facilitate conifer establishment, and long-term monitoring. Additional value is created by this action since planting conifers along the riparian zone will increase bank stability, shade, and wildlife habitat. The entire remaining vegetated corridor along Little Bear Creek is in need of immediate and intensive planting of conifer saplings.

Restoring or improving pool frequency above what would result from the placement of LWD in accessible locations is problematic and costly. Two sites where stream restoration efforts could be undertaken include the lowermost section of Reach 1 and within Reach 3 immediately upstream of NE 195th Street (Appendix G). Both of these sites are fully armored, linear, lack LWD, and consist of low-gradient riffle habitat. Because these sites are degraded, owned by the city, and accessible, they are deemed the best candidates for intensive site specific restoration efforts that could address a multitude of the indicators for the Habitat Elements pathway that are not properly functioning. Primary actions that could occur at these sites include removal of bank armoring, creation of refugia and off-channel habitat, creation of pool habitat, revegetation, and installation of LWD.

Off-channel habitat can also be used as refugia by juvenile salmonids. Off-channel habitat could be created as part of the site specific restoration plan that would be developed for the two stream restoration sites mentioned above. Another simplistic and relatively inexpensive measure that would create additional off-channel habitat and refugia would be to reduce the length of two or three culverts that currently extend into the active stream channel located in Reach 2 (Appendix D – Reach 2 Photos 10, 12, 17, 20, and 21). These culverts drain the unnamed tributaries within the City of Woodinville as shown on Figure 3. The idea here is to cut each culvert back as far as possible into the adjacent uplands for a distance of at least 6 meters (>20 feet) so that new off-channel habitat (and wetlands) is created where culverts and their associated fill material currently exists. The newly exposed area would need to be graded to the stream's

base-flow level and planted with native hydrophytic vegetation. LWD could also be installed at these sites to increase their overall functionality.

5.4 CHANNEL CONDITIONS AND DYNAMICS

Two indicators of the Channel Conditions and Dynamics pathway that are **not properly functioning** include streambank condition and floodplain connectivity. Streambank conditions can be improved by replacing non-native and invasive species with conifers as mentioned previously. Extensive sections of the streambank, especially between Little Bear Creek and Highway 522 could be greatly improved. The removal of armoring in conjunction with revegetation in the lower section of Reach 1 near the mouth and immediately upstream of NE 195th Street will also help to improve streambank conditions.

Floodplain connectivity relates to hydrologic linkage between Little Bear Creek and adjacent off-channel areas, wetlands, riparian vegetation, and succession. No connectivity occurs where stream armoring is present or the stream is abutted by development. No other areas were identified where floodplain connectivity could be increased except as where previously mentioned.

5.5 FLOW/HYDROLOGY

The Flow/Hydrology pathway includes two indicators that were identified as **not properly functioning**. The percent impervious surface within the watershed and abundance of man-made drainage networks are the primary factors influencing this pathway. The two actions that can improve this pathway include reducing the percent of impervious surface, and improving or creating retention/detention facilities within the watershed. The preservation and restoration of existing habitat are critical in protecting against the continued degradation of this pathway. These issues are watershed-wide problems that extend far beyond the Little Bear Creek corridor. Because of the scale of this issue, it is most appropriately dealt with through the implementation of the Growth Management Act (GMA), Shoreline regulations, and city and county codes throughout the Little Bear Creek watershed. However, retrofitting of stormwater retention/detention facilities and elimination of impervious surface should be undertaken whenever the opportunity arises. Actions that reduce the speed at which stormwater travels through existing ditch networks to Little Bear Creek will further reduce the flashy conditions of the existing hydrographs (Figures 5a through 5c).

5.6 WATERSHED CONDITIONS

All indicators for the Watershed Conditions pathway including road density and location, disturbance history, and riparian reserve/conservation areas are **not properly functioning**. With the exception of the riparian reserve/conservation areas indicator (previously addressed), the remaining indicators are influenced primarily by the total amount of impervious surface within the watershed. As was the case with the Flow/Hydrology pathway, this issue is most appropriately dealt with through the implementation of the GMA, Shoreline regulations, and city and county codes throughout the watershed.

Table 22 below summarizes the pathway, indicator, priority, and action for each baseline condition identified as *not properly functioning*. Included in Table 22 are indicators that may have been partially *properly functioning* or *at risk* in one reach or for a specific life history (adult

migration/spawning) but otherwise *not properly functioning*. The priority of each indicator was determined based on time required to achieve desired results, degree of additional benefit, potential for success, and feasibility. Several of the indicators will benefit from the same basic action (e.g. installation of LWD and planting conifers). Although prioritized, the actions required to address these conditions in Little Bear Creek should occur simultaneously.

Table 22:
Not Properly Functioning Baseline Conditions Summary

PATHWAY	INDICATORS	Priority	Basic Action
Water Quality	Temperature	Medium	Plant conifers in riparian zone to increase shading.
	Sediment	Medium	Stabilize problem areas (e.g. LB of Reach 2), stabilize banks, reduce/eliminate upland sources, clean substrate (not practicable).
	Chemical contamination and nutrients	Medium	Identify key sources and implement corrective actions at sources.
Habitat Elements	Large Woody Debris	High	Install LWD and plant conifers for future recruitment.
	Pool Frequency	Medium	Will increase through installation of LWD
	Off-Channel Habitat	High	Create through LWD and retracting culverts
	Refugia	High	Create through LWD and retracting culverts
Channel Conditions and Dynamics	Width/Depth Ratio	Low	Remove armoring and taper back, and address incision resulting from changes in hydrology.
	Streambank Condition	High	Remove non-natives & plant > 10,000 conifers
	Floodplain Connectivity	Medium	Protect and restore corridor
Flow/Hydrology	Increase in Drainage Network	Medium	Reduce ditching and impervious area.
Watershed Conditions	Road Density and Location	Medium	Limit new roads and remove unnecessary ones
	Disturbance History	Medium	Protect and restore corridor
	Riparian Reserve/Conservation Areas	High	Remove non-natives, plant > 10,000 conifers, preserve existing habitat, and acquire more.

In summary, several key actions could potentially improve existing habitat conditions in Little Bear Creek. These recommended actions include:

1. Obtain, preserve, and enhance land along Little Bear Creek to minimize further habitat degradation from continued development along the Little Bear Creek corridor. Undeveloped properties along the corridor with quality riparian habitat should be high priority acquisitions, such as, the properties to the north of the City's "Lumpkin" property (east of 134th Avenue NE crossing). Another area to consider would be the properties to the west of 134th Avenue NE as described in item 7.
2. Immediately initiate a program to reestablish conifers within the riparian zone throughout the Little Bear Creek corridor.
3. Restore hardened rip/rap banks along Little Bear Creek. Include creation of pool habitat, and addition of large woody debris as part of the restoration plan.
4. Retrofit potential pollution-generating sites such as large parking lots and roadways with pollution prevention and storm flow retention facilities where such facilities are presently absent.

5. Reforest upland areas dominated by introduced species such as reed canarygrass and Himalayan blackberry.
6. Create off-channel habitat at each culverted tributary confluence with Little Bear Creek. This can be accomplished by daylighting the maximum extent of culverted tributary possible at each confluence.
7. The City of Woodinville should investigate the feasibility of purchasing the wrecking yard on 134th Avenue NE along the west side of Little Bear Creek. If this lot could be purchased several stream enhancement opportunities could occur. The first goals would be to remove soil contaminants within the lot and remove all structures. The second goal would be to use this crossing for enhancement efforts between Little Bear Creek and Highway 522 within Reach 2. Once these actions were completed the 134th Avenue NE crossing could be permanently removed, or converted to a bridged crossing.
8. The newly purchased city property immediately upstream of NE 195th Street is an ideal site for intensive in-stream, riparian, and upland habitat restoration activities. Actions that would benefit Little Bear Creek at this site include removal of bank armoring, creation of pool habitat, removal of impervious surface (pavement) and non-native vegetation, and installation of large woody debris, riparian vegetation, and upland vegetation.
9. Maintain regular street sweeping, storm drainage system cleaning, and add sediment traps where feasible. This will reduce the amount of sediment entering Little Bear Creek.

5.7 WILDLIFE HABITAT

The Little Bear Creek corridor was originally dominated by large expanses of old-growth forest composed of primarily conifers. These forests were extensively logged throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s and subsequently converted to agricultural land. More recently, agricultural land has rapidly been replaced with an urban landscape. Wetlands adjacent to the Sammamish River were historically extensive but were later filled to reduce flooding and create more developable land. Habitat features such as snags, downed wood, large conifers with a multi-canopy understory, and large wetland complexes are now uncommon or absent along the Little Bear Creek corridor.

Because the existing landscape has been significantly degraded from native conditions, numerous wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities exist. Based on our survey results, five primary actions that would improve wildlife habitat have been identified including:

1. Replacement of existing reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry, and scotch broom expanses with native vegetation.
2. Addition of conifers and mast (food) producing shrubs within existing deciduous dominated forest habitat.
3. Addition of downed woody debris to the forest floor.
4. Wetland creation within the corridor.
5. Installation of bird boxes for cavity nesting species.

The first four actions would help create more natural conditions conducive to native wildlife species. These four actions would benefit wildlife by creating suitable habitat, and Little Bear Creek by improving buffer functions. The installation of bird boxes is presented as a temporary measure to provide habitat for cavity nesters until other restoration efforts are able to reestablish suitable cavity nesting sites.

Numerous opportunities for wildlife habitat enhancement exist along the Little Bear Creek corridor in the City of Woodinville. Non-native plant removal opportunities exist along all reaches of the creek. The south end of Reach 1 is highly disturbed and in need of restoration. Little cover exists and non-native plants, which generally provide poor wildlife habitat, are common. The creek in the remainder of Reach 1 is closely bordered by development and would also benefit from restoration, as the existing vegetation provides little cover for wildlife.

The south end of Reach 2 in the vicinity of 132nd Avenue NE also has habitat enhancement opportunities. Shrub habitat on the left bank between 132nd Avenue NE and 134th Avenue NE is heavily infested with Himalayan blackberry, reed canarygrass, and other invasive species and is in need of weed removal and enhancement. Large areas of Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom exist on the right bank beyond the riparian strip. The area from 134th Avenue NE to the north end of Reach 2 would benefit from the removal of reed canarygrass and other exotics, followed by restoration and enhancement. Although it is highly disturbed, the corridor is relatively wide in the middle stretch of Reach 2 and could potentially provide habitat for birds and mammals. Access to the right bank is difficult because of thick blackberry. The riparian zone becomes very narrow and shade and cover decrease from south to north. The north end of Reach 2 in particular would benefit from habitat restoration, as there is currently only sparse tree cover.

The portion of Reach 3 below NE 195th Street is bordered by private property on the right bank and Highway 522 on the left bank, and accessibility is poor. The area along Highway 522 is densely vegetated with Himalayan blackberry, and intensive clearing would be necessary to access and enhance this area. Private ownership along the left bank (east side) could hinder restoration attempts along this segment.

A shrub area accessed by a gravel lot off of 136th Avenue NE immediately north of NE 195th Street has good access and potential to provide wildlife habitat. The area is adjacent to a stand of mixed forest, which supports scattered large conifers and could provide a corridor for wildlife using the shrub area. Restoration of the gravel lot and adjacent areas would likely provide additional habitat for wildlife using the corridor north of this point.

Wildlife habitat improves with the increase of forest in the northern portion of Reach 3. Abundance of potential nesting and perching trees increases northward, and the corridor increases in width. The middle of Reach 3 is accessible from 136th Avenue NE, and this area provides opportunities for habitat improvement. Weed removal and the addition of native trees and shrubs to upland clearings outside of the riparian zone would enhance habitat in this area. While much of the forested area is young deciduous trees, larger trees increase in number to the north. This area might benefit most from the preservation of large conifers and tracts of forest.

APPENDIX B

VEGETATION, FISH & WILDLIFE INVENTORY

4.4.6 Riparian Habitat

Riparian habitat is defined as the land adjoining the stream that influences stream habitat and its processes. The composition and quantity of riparian habitat directly influences temperature, sedimentation, productivity, habitat complexity, and the streams disturbance regime. An "intact" riparian zone buffers the stream from outside elements. One issue today is how large does a buffer have to be to protect a stream from anthropogenic influences. A buffer of 30.5 meters (100 feet) is often used for salmonid-bearing streams. However, many researchers have documented that a 30.5-meter (100-foot) buffer is not sufficient in protecting a stream and its processes from all anthropogenic influences, especially when the quality of the existing buffer is low. Some researchers have suggested that if the goal is to truly protect a valuable resource, than buffer width should be at least 100 meters (328 feet). However, this width can be adjusted downward depending on the maturity and overall percentage of the existing riparian habitat. Furthermore, it is also recognized that the composition of the entire watershed plays a vital role in a stream's overall health. On the watershed scale, the percent or fraction of total impervious area has been found to have a direct correlation with a stream's productivity (May et al., 1997).

This report will focus on a linear corridor adjacent to the stream, 61 meters (200 feet) from each bank or 122 meters (400 feet) total width. Site specific conditions within the City of Woodinville based on aerial photographs from 1999 indicate the width of the Little Bear Creek vegetated riparian buffer varies considerably by reach (Appendix G).

The width of the vegetated riparian buffer in Reach 1 averages about 7.6 meters (25 feet) wide and is abutted by development along both banks. The overall 121.9-meter (400-foot) wide corridor

within Reach 1 was composed of 64.36 percent impervious surface, 27.97 percent shrub/grass habitat, 5.11 percent forest habitat, and 2.59 percent gravel area.

The width of the vegetated buffer in Reach 2 varied between the left and right banks. The left bank ranges from 7.6 to 22.9 meters (25 to 75 feet) wide (average width about 7.6 meters [25 feet]) and is abutted by businesses. The right bank ranges from 15.2 to >61 meters (50 to >200 feet) wide (average width about 45.7 meters [150 feet]) and is abutted by Highway 522. The overall 122-meter (400-foot) wide corridor within Reach 2 was composed of 19.38 percent impervious surface, 46.46 percent shrub/grass habitat, 21.63 percent forest habitat, and 12.52 percent gravel area.

The width of the vegetated riparian buffer along both banks of Reach 3 varies from 15.2 to >61 meters (50 to >200 feet). The right bank is relatively unconstrained while the left bank is defined by Highway 522. The overall 122-meter (400-foot) corridor in Reach 3 was composed of 17.12 percent impervious surface, 1.55 percent gravel area, 45.76 percent forested habitat, and 35.56 percent shrub/grass habitat (Table 11).

Table 11:
Land Use Based on 1999 Aerial Photograph
Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

Land Use	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Total
Developed Impervious	64.36%	19.38%	17.12%	24.05%
Gravel - cleared impervious	2.59%	12.52%	1.55%	6.56%
Forested Habitat	5.11%	21.63%	45.76%	29.94%
Shrub/Grass Habitat	27.97%	46.46%	35.56%	39.45%

Based on the photo interpretation of the 1999 aerial photographs (Appendix G), two trends are apparent. The percentage of developed impervious (developed and gravel [cleared impervious]) surface is significantly higher along the lower reaches while the percentage of forested habitat significantly decreases. The high percentage (12.52 percent) of cleared gravel area along Reach 2 may be an indicator that more development is planned and that the percentage of developed impervious surface will continue to increase within potential buffer habitat.

The remaining riparian buffer and upland forest habitat is of vital importance to the continued functionality of Little Bear Creek. However, the composition of the buffer along Little Bear Creek is varied, and typically dominated by deciduous trees and non-native species of grasses and shrubs. Red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus procerus*), bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) are abundant throughout Reaches 1 and 2, and the lowermost section of Reach 3. Japanese knotweed (*Polyonum cuspidatum*), another introduced species is also present and locally abundant, but not as widespread as the other aforementioned invasive species.

A continuous 61-meter (200-foot) riparian buffer along each bank composed of mature coniferous forest with numerous adjoining wetlands should be the goal along the Little Bear Creek corridor. Based on our survey results, these target conditions are absent, but scattered sections along the left bank of Reach 3 do possess some of the desired traits.

The remaining buffer is composed of primarily deciduous trees, shrubs, and grasses. A detailed list of the species observed along Little Bear Creek is contained in Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15 below. As mentioned previously, red alder is the most abundant tree species along Little Bear Creek, followed by black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and willow (*Salix* spp). Other species such as Douglas fir and western red-cedar become more prevalent in Reach 3. Two Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) trees were observed along Reach 2. These are long-lived small conifer trees that were used extensively by native Americans and are a source of the cancer fighting drug taxol. The two observed along Little Bear Creek are remnants from pre-settlement. Once gone, Pacific yews will likely not become reestablished because of the absence of mature coniferous forest.

Table 12:
Tree Composition Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	2, 3.	Vine maple	*Acer circinatum*	Native.
2.	1, 2, 3.	Big-leaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	Native.
3.	1, 2, 3.	Red alder	*Alnus rubra*	Native.
4.	2, 3.	Black hawthorne	*Crataegus douglasii*	Native.
5.	1, 3.	Oregon ash	*Fraxinus latifolia*	Native.
6.	1, 2, 3.	Sitka spruce	*Picea sitchensis*	Native.
7.	1	Shore pine	*Pinus contorta*	Native.
8.	1, 2, 3.	Black cottonwood	*Populas balsamifera*	Native.
9.	1, 2, 3.	Bitter cherry	*Prunus emarginata*	Native.
10.	1, 2, 3.	Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Native.
11.	2, 3.	Cascara buckthorn	*Rhamnus purshiana*	Native.
12.	1, 2, 3.	Pacific willow	*Salix lasiandra*	Native.
13.	2, 3.	Scouler willow	*Salix scouleriana*	Native.
14.	1, 2, 3.	Sitka willow	*Salix sitchensis*	Native.
15.	2.	Pacific yew	*Taxus brevifolia*	Native.
16.	2, 3.	Western red cedar	*Thuja plicata*	Native.
17.	2, 3.	Western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*	Native.

Shrubs and vines are abundant along Little Bear Creek. The most common along the stream bank include Himalayan blackberry, bittersweet nightshade, and Pacific ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*). Others such as Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) are also abundant, but typically occur beyond the riparian zone, especially within the disturbed areas between Little Bear Creek and Highway 522 along Reaches 2 and 3.

Table 13:
Shrub and Vine Composition Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	1, 2, 3.	Red-twig dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	Native.
2.	2	Beaked hazelnut	*Corylus cornuta*	Native.
3.	1, 2, 3.	Scotch broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	Introduced, invasive.
4.	2	Salal	*Gaultheria shallon*	Native.
5.	3.	Black twinberry	*Lonicera involucrata*	Native.
6.	2, 3.	Indian plum	*Oemleria cerasiformis*	Native.
7.	3.	Devil's club	*Oplopanax horridus*	Native.
8.	1, 2, 3.	Pacific ninebark	*Physocarpus capitatus*	Native.
9.	2, 3.	Sword fern	*Polysticum munitum*	Native.
10.	3.	Stink currant	*Ribes bracteosum*	Native.
11.	2	Wild rose	*Rosa spp.*	Native.
12.	1, 2, 3.	Evergreen blackberry	*Rubus laciniatus*	Introduced, invasive.
13.	2, 3.	Thimble berry	*Rubus parviflorus*	Native.
14.	1, 2, 3.	Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus procera*	Introduced, invasive.
15.	1, 2	Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*	Native.
16.	2, 3.	Trailing blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*	Native.
17.	2	Red elderberry	*Sambucus racemosa*	Native.
18.	2, 3.	Douglas spirea	*Spiraea douglasii*	Native.
19.	3.	Highbush-cranberry	*Viburnum edule*	Native.

Herbs represent the most diverse subset of plants encountered along Little Bear Creek. The most common groups include the grasses and weeds. The herb category also contains the largest percentage of introduced species, many of which are invasive. They typically are the first group of species to colonize disturbed areas and once present are difficult to remove. Some of these species such as reed canarygrass and bittersweet nightshade can be extremely abundant, and have established extensive monocultures within the riparian zone. Others such as purple loosestrife and yellow flag iris are present but sparse.

Table 14:
Herb Composition Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	2	Creeping bentgrass	*Agrostis stolonifera*	Introduced.
2.	3.	Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	Native.
3.	1, 2, 3.	Lady fern	*Athyrium felix-femina*	Native.
4.	2, 3.	Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	Introduced, invasive.
5.	3	Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	Introduced.
6.	1, 2, 3.	Morning glory	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Introduced, invasive.
7.	2	Bristly hawksbeard	*Crepis setosa 'Haller'*	Introduced.
8.	2	Orchard grass	*Dactylis glomerata*	Introduced.
9.	2	Bleeding heart	*Dicentra formosa*	Native.
10.	1, 2	Fireweed	*Epilobium sp.*	Introduced.
11.	2	Field horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*	Native.
12.	1, 2	Giant horsetail	*Equisetum telmateia*	Native.

Table 14 continued

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
13.	2	Tall fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*	Introduced.
14.	2, 3.	Bedstraw	*Galium aparine*	Native.
15.	2, 3.	Robert geranium	*Geranium robertianum*	Introduced, invasive.
16.	3.	Big-leaf avens	*Geum macrophyllum*	Native.
17.	1	St. John's-wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	Introduced, invasive, noxious.
18.	1, 2	Yellow touch-me-not	*Impatiens noli-tangere*	Introduced.
19.	1, 2	Yellow-flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*	Introduced, invasive.
20.	1, 2,	Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*	Native.
21.	2	Daggerleaf rush	*Juncus ensifolius*	Native.
22.	3	Duck weed	*Lemna minor*	Native.
23.	2, 3.	Birdsfoot trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	Introduced, invasive.
24.	3	Skunk cabbage	*Lysichitum americanum*	Native.
25.	2, 3.	Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	Introduced, invasive.
26.	2	False lily-of-the-valley	*Maianthemum dilatatum*	Native.
27.	2, 3.	Small water forget-me-not	*Myosotis laxa*	Native.
28.	2	Common evening primrose	*Oenothera biennis*	Introduced – N.E. USA.
29.	1, 2, 3.	Reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	Introduced, invasive.
30.	1	English plantain	*Plantago major*	Introduced.
31.	1, 2, 3.	Japanese knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*	Introduced, invasive.
32.	2, 3.	Bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	Native.
33.	2, 3.	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	Introduced, invasive.
34.	2	Water cress	*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*	Introduced.
35.	2	Red sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	Introduced.
36.	2, 3.	Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	Introduced.
37.	2, 3.	Bitter dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	Introduced.
38.	1, 2, 3.	Small-fruited bulrush	*Scirpus microcarpus*	Native.
39.	1, 2, 3.	Bittersweet nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*	Introduced, invasive.
40.	2, 3.	Hedge nettle	*Stachys cooleyae*	Native.
41.	1	Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Introduced, invasive.
42.	1	Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	Introduced, invasive.
43.	2, 3.	Piggy-back plant	*Tolmeia menziesii*	Native.
44.	2	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	Introduced.
45.	2, 3.	Stinging nettle	*Urtica dioica*	Introduced.

Ornamentals represent introduced species that were typically planted in private yards or businesses. They are usually not invasive, except for English ivy (*Hedera helix*), which can choke trees. Most do not represent a threat and are unable to naturally propagate. Others such as English holly (*Liex aquifolium*) are distributed by bird droppings, but are not problematic.

Table 15:
Ornamental Composition Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	3	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	Introduced.
2.	3	Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	Introduced.
3.	1	Butterfly bush	*Buddleia davidii*	Introduced.
4.	3	Parneyi cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster lacteus*	Introduced.
5.	3	Crocosmia	*Crocosmia* sp.	Introduced.
6.	1	Buning bush	*Euonymus alaalatus*	Introduced.
7.	1, 2	English ivy	*Hedera helix*	Introduced, invasive.
8.	3	Blue star juniper	*Juniperus squamata*	Introduced.
9.	2	English holly	*Liex aquifolium*	Introduced.
10.	1	Apple fruit tree	*Malus* sp.	Introduced.
11.	1	Scotch pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Introduced.
12.	3	Thundercloud plum tree	*Prunus cerasifera*	Introduced.
13.	1	Otto-luyken laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Introduced.
14.	1	Plum fruit tree	*Prunus* sp.	Introduced.
15.	3	Flowering cherry tree	*Prunus* sp.	Introduced.
16.	1	Rhododendron species	*Rhododendron* sp.	Introduced.
17.	1, 2, 3.	Locust tree	*Robinia* sp.	Introduced.
18.	1	Weeping willow	*Salix babylonica*	Introduced.
19.	2	European mountain ash	*Sorbus acuparia*	Introduced.

Table 2:
Fish Species Documented in Little Bear Creek

#	Common Name	Scientific Name	Source
1.	Coast Range Sculpin	*Cottus aleuticus*	DEA
2.	Western Brook Lamprey	*Lampretra richardsoni*	DEA
3.	Cutthroat Trout	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	DEA
4.	Pink Salmon	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	WDFW
5.	Chum Salmon	*Oncorhynchus keta*	WDFW
6.	Coho Salmon	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	WDFW, King County, & DEA.
7.	Sockeye Salmon	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	WDFW & King County, & DEA
8.	Kokanee	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	WDFW & King County, & DEA
9.	Chinook Salmon	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	WDFW, NMFS, & King County.

At least 40 different non-native species of fish have been introduced into the Lake Washington watershed since the arrival of the first European settlers. However, many of these introduced species did not survive and today approximately 24 species remain (Kerwin, 2001). A listing of 21 species of native and non-native fish that have been documented within the greater Lake Washington watershed are included in Table 3 below. Introduced species have become prevalent in both Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, and continue to adversely impact native salmonids. Although the list presented in Table 3 below is not all-inclusive, it provides evidence of the shear abundance of non-native species of fish that still inhabit the Lake Washington watershed. Some of these species listed in Table 3 likely utilize the Sammamish River and therefore potentially the lowermost reach of Little Bear Creek. The likelihood of any of these additional undocumented species being present in Little Bear Creek varies by species.

Table 3:
Additional Fish Species Documented in the Greater Lake Washington Watershed

#	Common Name	Scientific Name	Native or Introduced	Resident or Anadromous	Status
1.	White sturgeon	*Acipenser transmontanus*	Locks created access	Anadromous	Rare visitor
2.	Largescale sucker	*Catostomus macrocheilus*	Native	Resident	Unknown
3.	Lake whitefish	*Coregonus clupeaformis*	Introduced in 1899	Resident	No longer present
4.	Prickly sculpin	*Cottus asper*	Native	Resident	Abundant
5.	Shorthead sculpin	*Cottus confusus*	Native	Resident	Abundant
6.	Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Introduced	Resident	Locally abundant
7.	Three-spine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	Native	Both	Unknown
8.	Brown bullhead	*Ictalurus nebulosus*	Introduced	Resident	Unknown
9.	Pumpkinseed	*Lepomis gibbosus*	Introduced	Resident	Sparse
10.	Pacific staghorn sculpin	*Leptocottus armatus*	Native	Both	Sparse
11.	Smallmouth bass	*Micropterus dolomieui*	Introduced	Resident	Abundant
12.	Largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*	Introduced	Resident	Abundant
13.	Peamouth	*Mylocheilus caurinus*	Native	Resident	Unknown
14.	Olympic mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	Unknown	Resident	Rare: one siting
15.	Steelhead trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Native	Both	Stock depressed
16.	Yellow perch	*Perca flavescens*	Introduced	Resident	Abundant
17.	Black crappie	*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*	Introduced	Resident	Sparse
18.	Northern Squawfish	*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*	Native	Resident	Unknown
19.	Bull trout	*Salvelinus confluentus*	Native	Both	Rare
20.	Longfin smelt	*Spirinchus thaleichthys*	Native	Resident	Unknown
21.	Tench	*Tinca tinca*	Introduced	Resident	Unknown

4.5 WILDLIFE

Biologists recorded bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species along Little Bear Creek both during surveys and incidentally during other site visits. Additional species to those observed likely use the area but remain undocumented by this study, as field visits were limited to spring and summer of a single year. A list of additional wildlife species that could potentially be present along the Little Bear Creek corridor but were not documented during these surveys is included in Appendix S.

4.5.1 Bird Observations

Thirty-nine bird species were observed along Little Bear Creek during site visits and surveys (Table 18). The majority of these species likely breed in the area, as most males were observed singing during the breeding season. One species, willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), is a federally designated species-of-concern. Five singing males were identified on three survey plots. The WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) program classifies great blue heron rookeries as vulnerable aggregations (Criterion 2) and are protected. Although no rookeries are documented within 2 miles of the corridor (WDFW, 2001b), suitable foraging habitat exists within the creek and adjacent wetlands, and biologists observed one individual during stream surveys.

Table 18:
Bird Observations Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	S Rank	Comment
1.	2, 3	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	S5B	
2.	2, 3	Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	S4S5	
3.	1, 2, 3	Cedar waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	S4N	NMBS*
4.	1, 2	Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	S5B	
5.	2, 3	Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	S5B	
6.	3	Pine siskin	*Carduelis pinus*	S5B	
7.	1, 2, 3	American goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	S5B	
8.	1, 2, 3	House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	S5	
9.	3	Swainson's thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*	S5B	NMBS
10.	1, 2, 3	Belted kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*	S5	NMBS
11.	1, 2	Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	S5B	
12.	2, 3	Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	S5	
13.	1, 2, 3	American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	S5	
14.	2, 3	Steller's jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	S5	
15.	2, 3	Willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	S5B	NMBS; Federal Species of Concern.
16.	3	Brewer's blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*	S5	
17.	3	Dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis oreganus*	S5B	
18.	1	California gull	*Larus californicus*	S4B	Flying over creek.
19.	1, 2, 3	Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	S5B	

Table 18 continued

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	S Rank	Comment
20.	1, 2, 3	Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	S4N	
21.	1	House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	SE	
22.	2, 3	Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	S5B	NMBS
23.	1, 3	Downy woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	S5	
24.	3	Hairy woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*	S4S5	
25.	2, 3	Spotted towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	S5B	Nest observed in Reach 3.
26.	1, 2, 3	Black-capped chickadee	*Poecile atricapilla*	S5	Nest observed in Reach 2.
27.	2, 3	Chestnut-backed chickadee	*Poecile rufescens*	S5	
28.	1, 2, 3	Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	S5	Nest observed in Reach 3.
29.	3	Golden-crowned kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*	S5B	NMBS
30.	3	Red-breasted sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus ruber*	S4S5	
31.	1, 2, 3	European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	SE	Nest observed in Reach 2.
32.	1, 2, 3	Violet-green swallow	*Tachycineta thalassina*	S5B	NMBS
33.	1, 2, 3	Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	S5	
34.	1, 2, 3	American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	S5B	
35.	3	Warbling vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	S5B	NMBS
36.	3	Hutton's vireo	*Vireo huttoni*	S5	
37.	2, 3	Wilson's warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*	S5B	NMBS
38.	1	Mourning dove	*Zenaidura macroura*	S5B	NMBS
39.	1, 2, 3	White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	S5B	NMBS

*NMBS = neotropical migrant bird species

The WDFW PHS program maintains a list of species for which it has occurrence and status information. A global rank (GRank) describes the species' relative rarity or endangerment worldwide, and a state rank (SRank) describes the status within Washington State. Most bird species observed in the study area have a GRank of G5, which signifies that they are demonstrably secure globally. Most species have an SRank of S5 or S4 (Table 18), defining them as "demonstrably secure in state" or "apparently secure, with many occurrences", respectively. SRanks may include the qualifiers "B" and "N", which indicate breeding and nonbreeding status, respectively, of migrant species. The breeding status of these species may differ greatly from their nonbreeding status in the state. SE indicates an established exotic species. Two codes for any one species indicates an intermediate rank.

Eleven of the species recorded along Little Bear Creek are neotropical migrant bird species. Neotropical migrants breed in North America and winter in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. The publication of results from long-term survey programs confirms that populations of many neotropical migrants are declining, in some cases precipitously. Habitat loss and related problems are key issues in the causes of the declines. Therefore, these species may be of interest, particularly if they are breeding in the area. The area could potentially provide breeding habitat for several of these species, including Swainson's thrush, black-headed grosbeak, willow flycatcher, warbling vireo, Wilson's warbler, mourning dove, and white-crowned sparrow (Table 18). In addition, neotropical migrant species not detected during surveys and field visits may use the corridor (Appendix S).

4.5.2 Mammal Observations

Biologists documented ten mammal species in the Little Bear Creek corridor (Table 19). None of the species observed have federal or state special status. Other mammal species that may utilize the corridor include mink (*Mustela vison*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Appendix S contains a complete list of mammals that could potentially be present based on habitat types and historic range.

Table 19:
Mammal Observations Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	2	Beaver	*Castor canadensis*	Chewed shrubs and trails.
2.	3	Opossum	*Didelphis marsupialis*	Introduced, dead in stream.
3.	3	River otter	*Lutra canadensis*	Tracks, scat, and eaten salmon.
4.	2	Longtail weasel	*Mustela frenata*	Crossing stream on log.
5.	1, 2, 3	Myotis bat	*Myotis* spp.	
6.	2, 3	Black-tailed deer	*Odocoileus heminonus columbianus*	Tracks along stream bank; pellets.
7.	2, 3	Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	Tracks along stream bank.
8.	2	Norway rat	*Rattus norvegicus*	Introduced.
9.	2, 3	Eastern gray squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	Introduced.
10.	1, 2	Eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	Introduced, dead young in nest (Reach 2).

4.5.3 Reptile and Amphibian Observations

Four reptile and amphibian species were observed in and along Little Bear Creek during field visits and surveys (Table 20). None of the species have state or federal special status. Other reptiles and amphibians not documented during this survey that could potentially be present along the Little Bear Creek corridor include: northern alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), red eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*), common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*), long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*), rough-skinned newt (*Taricha granulosa*), western red-backed salamander (*Plethodon vehiculum*), ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), and red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*). Both species of turtles were included due to the close proximity of several lakes to the study area.

Table 20:
Amphibian and Reptile Observations Along Little Bear Creek, Woodinville

#	Reach #	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment
1.	3	Pacific Tree frog	*Hyla regilla*	3 in wetland near reach end.
2.	2	Bull frog	*Rana catesbeiana*	Introduced species captured next to stream.
3.	Tributary D	Northwestern salamander	*Ambystoma gracile*	Larva in small tributary.
4.	3	Northwestern garter snake	*Thamnophis ordinoides*	Near barricades at NE 195th.

APPENDIX C

ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS

Zoning

The existing zoning along the corridor comprises of five different zones. The General Business (GB) zone runs the length of Little Bear Creek Parkway (177th Street) and abuts to the west side of Woodinville-Snohomish Hwy. The Central Business District and Industrial zones are located at the southerly end of the corridor and 131st Street. Little Bear Creek crosses Hwy 522, and runs along the east side of the Woodinville High School (Public/Institutional) and Residential development that is the north westerly section of the corridor. Listed below include the various zones and descriptions located in the Little Bear Creek corridor.

*General Business: *The purpose of the general business zone (GB) is to provide auto-oriented retail services for local and regional service areas that exceed the daily convenience needs of residential neighborhoods but that cannot be served conveniently by the central business district, and to provide retail and business services in locations within the city that are appropriate for extensive outdoor storage and auto related and commercial uses. These purposes are accomplished by: providing a wide range of the retail, recreation, and business services that are found in neighborhood business areas; allowing for commercial uses with extensive outdoor storage or auto related and industrial use; and limiting residential, institutional, personal services and office to those necessary to directly support commercial activity. Use of this zone is appropriate in commercial areas that are designated by the Comprehensive Plan and are served at the time of development by adequate public sewers, water supply, roads and other needed public facilities and services.*

*Note that all General Business zone permitted uses are also allowed in at least one other zone of the City.

Central Business District: *The purpose of the central business district (CBD) is to provide for the broadest mix of comparison retail, higher density residential (R-12 through R-48), wholesale, service and recreation/cultural uses with compatible storage and fabrication uses, serving regional market areas and offering significant employment and housing opportunities. These purposes are accomplished by: encouraging compact development that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel, through higher nonresidential building heights and floor area ratios that those found in other business areas; allowing for outdoor sales and storage, regional shopping areas and limited fabrication use; and concentrating large scale commercial and office uses to facilitate the efficient provision of public facilities and services. Use of this zone is appropriate in the urban center as designated by the Comprehensive Plan that is served at the time of development by adequate public sewers, water supply, roads and other needed public facilities and services.*

Industrial: *The purpose of the industrial zone (I) is to provide for the location and grouping of industrial enterprises and activities involving manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, processing, bulk handling and storage, research facilities, warehousing and heavy trucking. It is also a purpose of this zone to protect the industrial land base for industrial economic development and employment opportunities. These purposes are accomplished by: allowing for a wide range of industrial and manufacturing uses; establishing appropriate development standards and public review procedures for industrial activities with the greatest potential for adverse impacts; and limiting residential, institutional, service, office and other non-industrial uses to those necessary*

to directly support industrial activities. Use of this zone is appropriate in industrial areas designated by the Comprehensive Plan which are served at the time of development by adequate public sewers, water supply, roads and other needed public facilities and services.

Public/Institutional: The purpose of the public/institutional zone (P/I) is to provide and protect properties devoted to public and semi-public uses and uses providing social and physical services to the Woodinville Community. This purpose is accomplished by: providing a zone in which uses serving public needs may be located; limiting residential and privately owned operations; and protecting adjacent properties from potential impacts of public uses. Use of this zone is appropriate on properties designated by the Comprehensive Plan to be public and/or institutional, such as schools, government facilities, social services, hospitals, libraries, utilities, etc.

R-6 (residential): The purpose of the urban residential zones (R) is to implement Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies for housing quality, diversity and affordability, and to effectively use residential land, public services and energy. These purposes are accomplished by: providing in the moderate density zones (R-5 to R-8), for a mix of predominantly single-family attached and detached dwelling units. Other development types, such as apartments, duplexes, and townhomes would be allowed so long as they contribute to Woodinville's small town atmosphere as articulated in the vision statement found in the City's Comprehensive Plan and conform to all applicable regulations.

APPENDIX D

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS
&
STREET & TRAIL DESIGN CONCEPTS

earth tech for the planet.
engineering and technology

Final Report

Little Bear Creek Corridor Redevelopment Alternatives Traffic Impact Analysis

Prepared for:
City of Woodinville, Washington

Prepared by:
Earth Tech
10800 NE 8th Street
Bellevue, WA 98004

April 22, 2002

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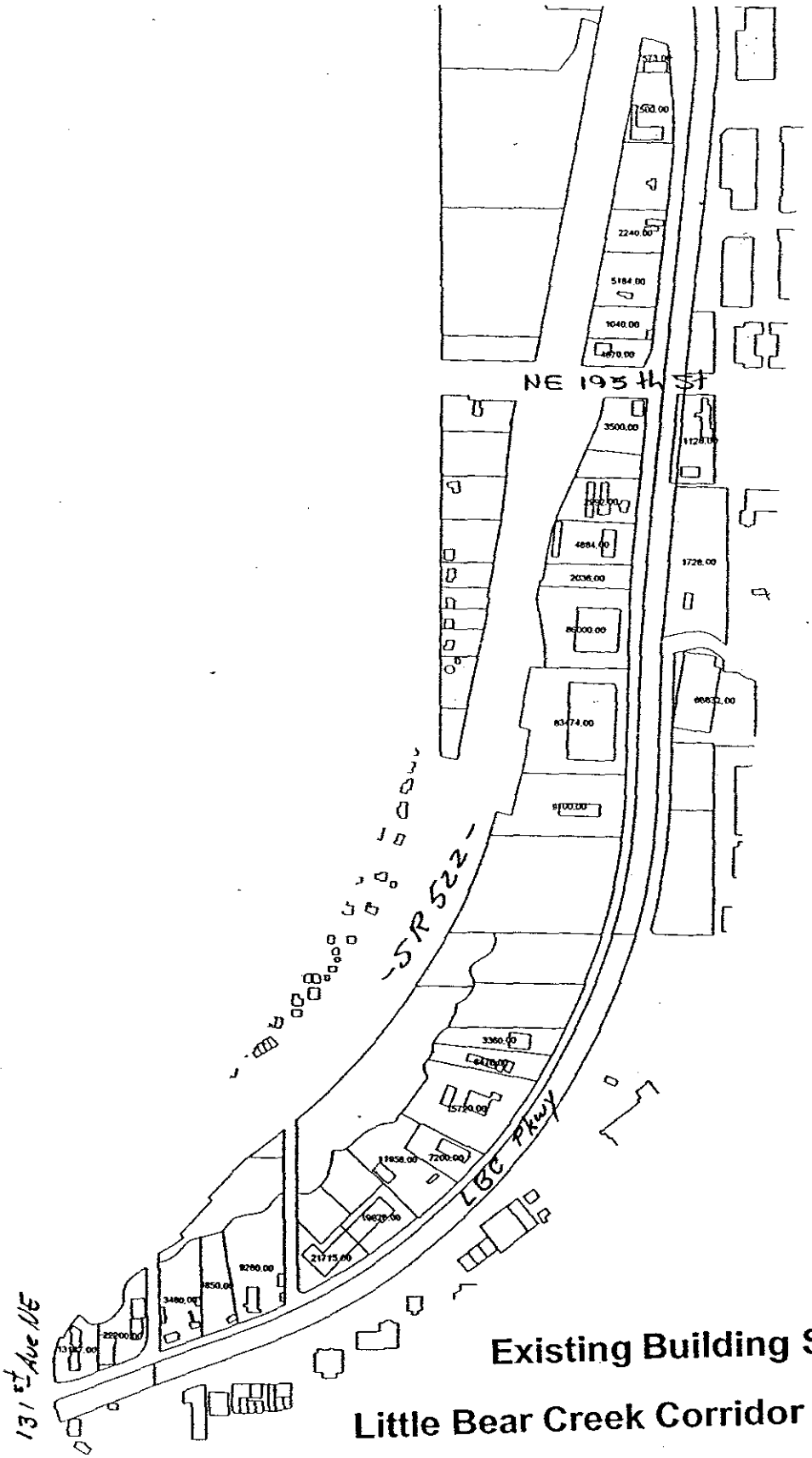
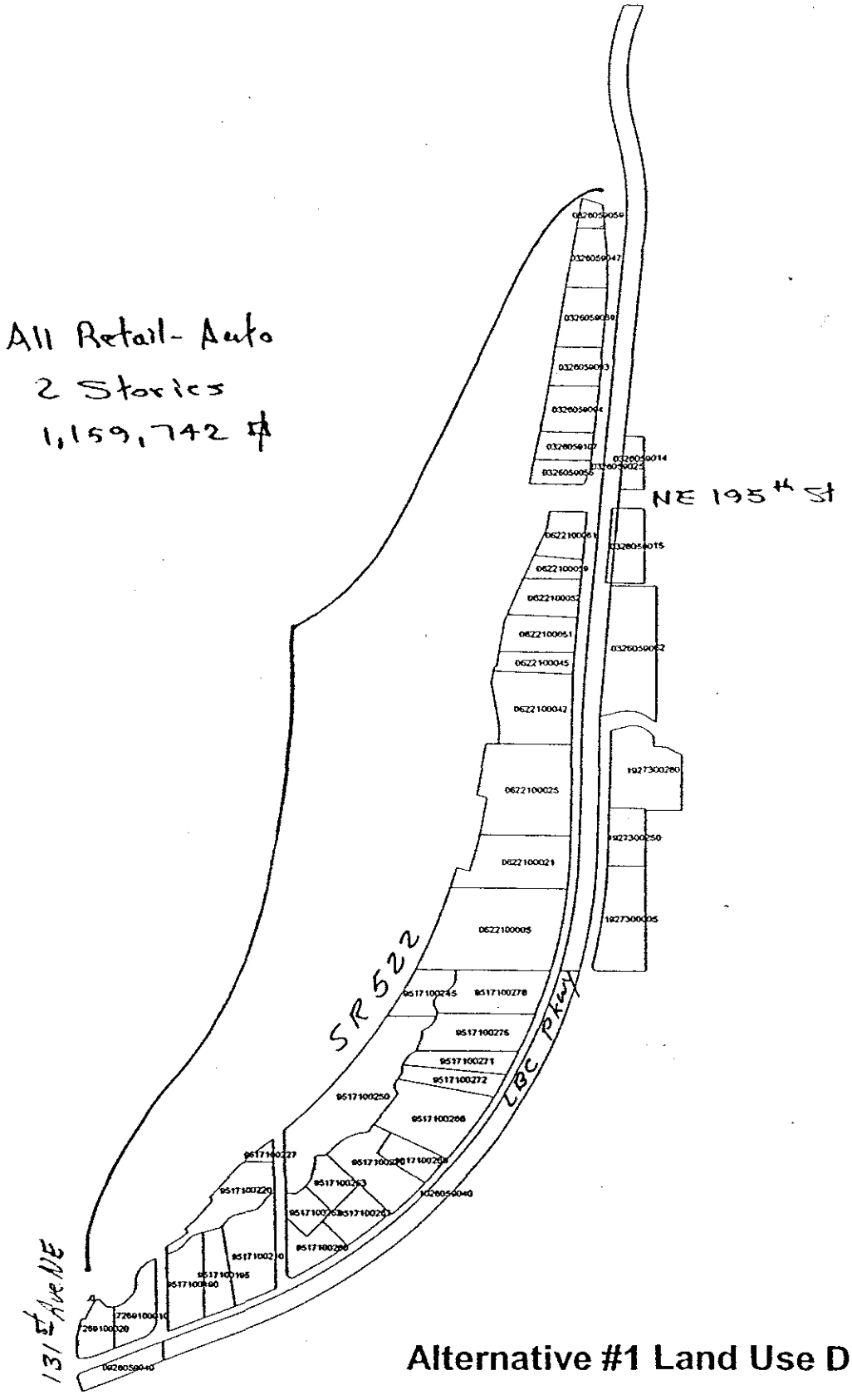
Appendices

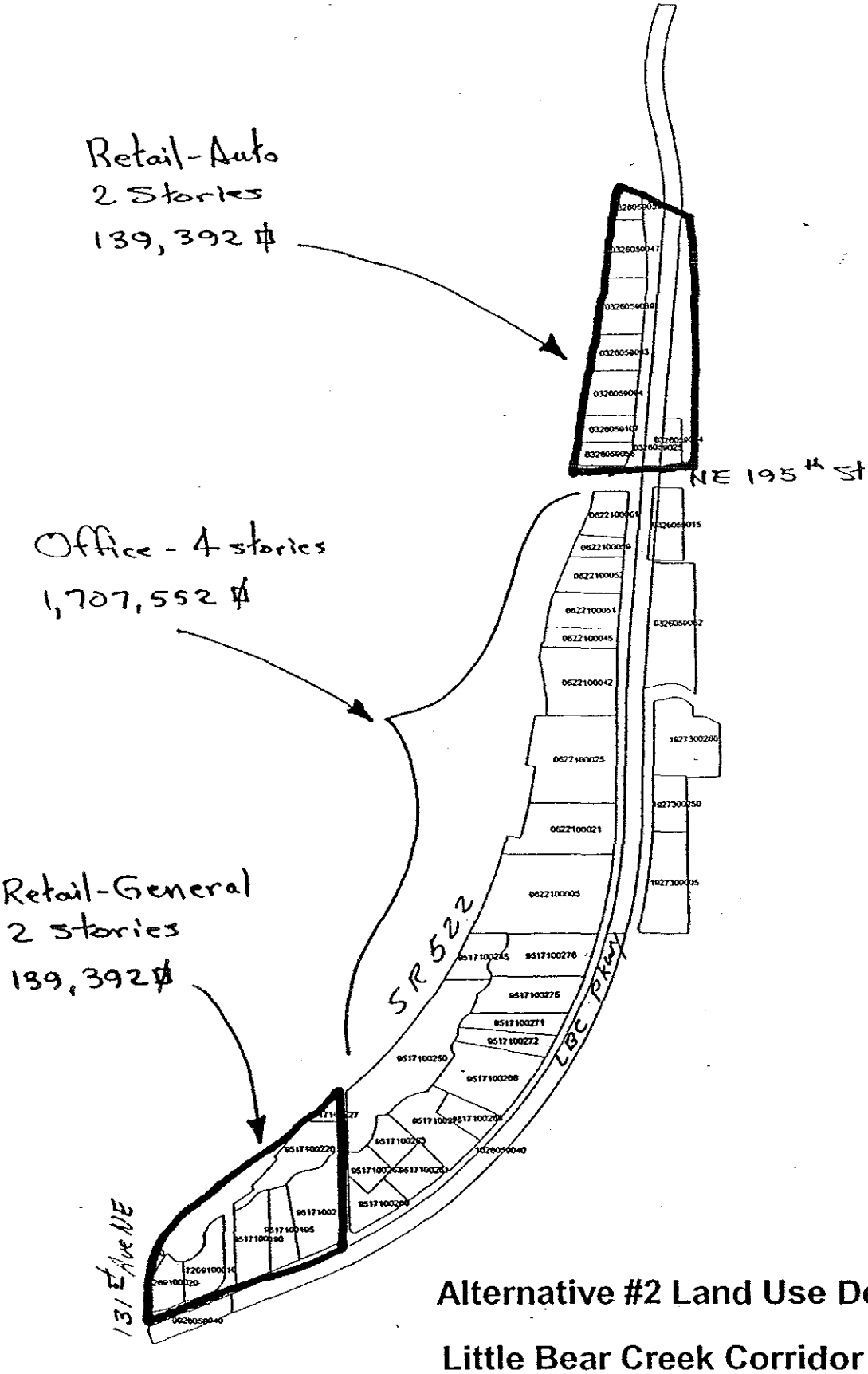


Existing Building Sizes in the Little Bear Creek Corridor Study Area



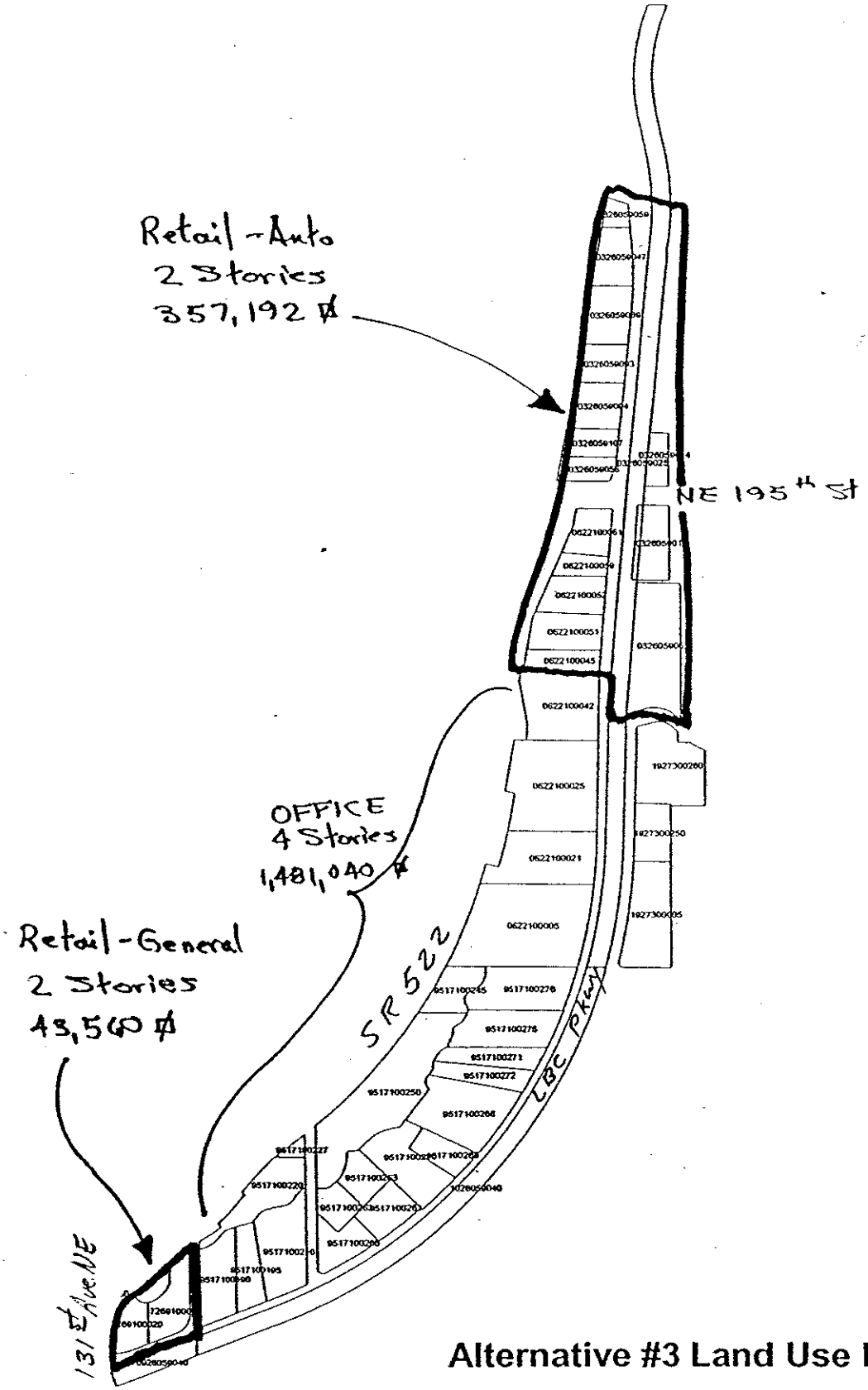
Alternative #1 Land Use Designations

Little Bear Creek Corridor Study Area



Alternative #2 Land Use Designations

Little Bear Creek Corridor Study Area



Alternative #3 Land Use Designations

Little Bear Creek Corridor Study Area

Trip Generation

Trip generation for existing and future conditions in the study area was calculated from land use data using trip rates found in Trip Generation, 6th edition (1998) published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. The afternoon peak hour was evaluated, because that time period generally has the most congested traffic conditions.

The future land uses permitted under the City's proposed zoning classifications correspond to a wide range of example land use categories documented in the ITE reference. Since the future developments are not now known, an average trip rate was calculated for each zoning classification as follows, and the average rate was used uniformly throughout the study area.

Land Use Class	PM Peak Hour Trip Rate	Outbound Directional Split
General Retail :	4.5 trips / 1,000 sq. ft.	54% outbound
Auto Retail :	3.5 trips / 1,000 sq. ft.	54% outbound
Office :	1.4 trips / 1,000 sq. ft.	84% outbound
Warehouse, Utilities, and Industrial :	0.6 trips / 1,000 sq. ft.	66% outbound

The last category was used to represent existing developments in the baseline scenario, and is not part of the forecasting scenarios for the City's land use alternatives.

A table of the various ITE trip rates used to develop these average rates is in the appendix.

The study area includes 43 land parcels, for which the existing development is known, and the proposed future land use under each alternative is estimated on the assumption that all land parcels would eventually be developed or redeveloped to the maximum density provided for each land use zoning alternative. Full conversion and redevelopment may or may not occur on some existing parcels with substantial buildings of recent construction. Therefore, this planning analysis represents a "worst case" scenario that exceeds the amount of development likely to occur in the corridor in any short-range future time period. A brief description of the trip generation for each alternative follows.

Existing Conditions (Baseline)

Solely for purposes of establishing a baseline of reference and for calibrating the traffic model, the existing as-built condition of the corridor in 2001/2002 was documented from the City of Woodinville GIS inventory, and trip generation was modeled from that data, as detailed in tables found in the appendix. A summary description follows:

Total Land Use :	444,100 sq. ft.
Total Trip Generation :	688 trips (PM Peak Hour)

Alternative 1- Auto Retail

This alternative considers most land in the study corridor to be redeveloped as auto-oriented retail activity. The average development potential per acre of this type of activity was estimated from ITE source data to be approximately 15,000 square feet of building area per acre, or 33% land coverage on average. Trip generation was modeled from those assumptions, as detailed in tables found in the appendix. A summary description follows:

Total Land Use :	1,159,000 sq. ft.
Total Trip Generation :	4,089 trips (PM Peak Hour)

Alternative 2- Office and Less Retail

This alternative classifies the majority of the land in the study corridor as office buildings, with a small amount of general retail activity at each end of the corridor. The average development potential per acre of the office land use was prescribed by the City to be approximately 27,000 square feet of building area per acre, all as two-story buildings, with 30% land coverage on average. Trip generation was modeled from those assumptions, as detailed in tables found in the appendix. A summary description follows:

Total Land Use :	1,986,000 sq. ft.
Total Trip Generation :	3,504 trips (PM Peak Hour)

Alternative 3- Office and More Retail

This alternative classifies the majority of the land in the study corridor as office buildings, with a moderate amount of general retail activity at each end of the corridor. There is less office development and more retail development, compared to Alternative 2. The average development potential per acre of the office land use was prescribed by the City to be approximately 27,000 square feet of building area per acre, all as two-story buildings, with 30% land coverage on average. Trip generation was modeled from those assumptions, as detailed in tables found in the appendix. A summary description follows:

Total Land Use :	1,882,000 sq. ft.
Total Trip Generation :	3,520 trips (PM Peak Hour)

Traffic Forecasts

The Woodinville Traffic Model consists of a road network model and a trip table derived from land use, for a base year of 1998 and a forecast year of 2020. The current version of the model uses Tmodel2 software; however, this is a translation to Tmodel2 of an earlier model created using emme2 software, which was itself based on the PSRC four-county regional traffic forecasting system. The conversion to Tmodel2 included a major simplification of the model from the regional zone structure of 1220 Traffic Analysis Zones to the current structure of 243 zones, and a corresponding simplification of the road network from 19,000 links to just 4,000 links.

The emme2 trip tables were derived from trip tables of the PSRC regional traffic model, and only indirectly account for local land use details. There is no independent capability in Woodinville at this time to recalculate trip generation and trip distribution directly from local land use. Adjusting the future 2020 trip table for the proposed study area land use changes was accomplished indirectly and awkwardly rather than straightforwardly and simply.

Traffic Network Revisions

The existing Tmodel network represents the study corridor with just three Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ's). To accurately simulate all of the 43 land parcels in the study, and account for all the variations of existing and proposed land uses, a total of nine TAZ's were created for this study. The existing and future road networks were correspondingly updated to account for those TAZ's and their access locations along Little Bear Creek Parkway (nee 177th Avenue NE).

To better match the traffic model's simulation of existing counts in the study area, revisions were made to improve the accuracy of trip loading on the road network for three TAZ's physically located outside the study area but routing considerable traffic through the study area.

First, to represent the significant flow of retail traffic through the south end of the LBC Parkway corridor between the downtown's new retail centers and the SR 202 interchange, the access points for TAZ 44 were rebalanced to emphasize that path rather than the path via 175th Street to/from SR 202. Also, the trip volumes at TAZ 41 (Target Store) were tripled to reflect current reality. It is not known how those volumes were previously estimated in the 1998 calibration effort, but a large increase was appropriate for present needs. The same TAZ's future volumes were doubled in the future scenarios for consistency. In addition, the running speed of Little Bear Creek Parkway was increased in the model while the speed of 175th Street was reduced. These changes greatly increased the accuracy of the modeled turns at the 131st / LBC Pkwy intersection, and also improved the accuracy of modeled volumes on 175th Street.

Next, the loading point of industrial park TAZ 9 was shifted fromWoodinville – Duvall Way (195th) to 200th Street / 244th Avenue NE. This greatly improved the simulation of turns to/from the north leg of the 195th / LBC Pkwy intersection.

Future Network Assumptions

The future road network includes the improvements currently planned or proposed by the City of Woodinville. This includes in particular the completion of the downtown area street grid, completion of the 195th Street Interchange as a four-legged diamond, and the addition of an overpass across SR 522 effectively extending SR 202 northward to 120th Avenue NE in Bothell across the freeway. The latter proposed overcrossing diverts a significant volume of traffic away from the congested SR 202 interchange with SR 522. It reduces future volumes on 131st Avenue NE below the existing volumes, through the intersection with LBC Parkway.

The proposed overcrossing is a very significant assumption for the analysis of future conditions for the study corridor. Similarly, the addition of the north legs of the 195th Street interchange significantly affects the routing of traffic to, from, and through the study corridor.

Trip Generation/Distribution

Due to the fact that an independent trip generation model does not exist for Woodinville, the trip distribution for each study area TAZ was estimated by analogy to the nearest TAZ with traffic patterns representing the assumed land use type. The applicable row and column of the origin-destination matrix for the "pattern" TAZ was copied to the study area TAZ, then scaled to match the expected trip generation of that TAZ. For general retail and auto retail land use alternatives, the pattern zone was a TAZ in the existing retail core area of Woodinville. For office and industrial land uses, the distribution pattern was patterned after a TAZ representing the existing industrial park area near the north end of the study corridor. A similar pattern methodology was used in the recent Traffic Impact Fee Study, to estimate the travel patterns for all development land use types in each part of the city.

Traffic Forecasts

The traffic forecasting model was run once for each of four scenarios: the existing baseline case and three future alternatives. The baseline model was run solely to determine that the representation of existing conditions was consistent with actual traffic counts. The traffic model refinements described previously were identified and executed in order to improve that consistency. Based on that calibration effort, the future model volumes were deemed suitable for analysis without further adjustment or post-processing in the study corridor. No analysis of other areas has been made.

Following pages depict the results of the traffic forecasting effort. Depicted are three types of information, in three series of plots for the four model runs. All data represents PM peak hour conditions.

- Total traffic volumes on the road network (numeric data, by direction)
- LBC Study Subarea-generated traffic volumes (numeric data, by direction)
- LBC Study Subarea-generated traffic volumes (bandwidth data, by direction)

The bandwidth data provides a good visual representation of the total impact of development in the study corridor. The width of the dark bands corresponds to the directional traffic volumes in the numeric plots. It is apparent that the major impact is that of growth in the corridor, from present to future. The differences between the three alternatives are relatively minor in comparison to the fact of growth from the present.

The numeric data is useful to identify directional flow volumes in absolute terms, and to calculate proportional shares of the total volumes at any location that are attributable to the study area.

Traffic Impacts of Land Use Alternatives

Based on the attached maps of total volumes and subarea volumes, the contributions of study area developments are directly stated below for the north and south ends of the corridor. For simplicity, only the two-way total volume on LBC Parkway is tabulated here. For a more detailed consideration of traffic impacts by direction, see the next section on Level of Service.

The existing conditions for land use and traffic modeling represent 1998, while the comparison traffic counts were from 2000. It is therefore not surprising that the "existing" traffic model volumes are lower than the "existing" counts, even after the relatively adjustments described previously. The future traffic model is nominally associated with the year 2020 for regional background growth, and assumes full development of the land parcels within the study area. For the most basic description of relative impacts between land use policy alternatives, only net changes need to be considered, based on the data below.

Volumes on LBC Parkway north of 131st Avenue NE

Land Use Alternative	Total Volumes	Study Area Trips
Actual Traffic Counts (2000):	745	unknown
Traffic Model Results:		
Existing Land Use (1998):	603	227
Future Alternative #1:	1902	1267
Future Alternative #2:	1899	1316
Future Alternative #3:	1698	1095

Volumes on LBC Parkway south of NE 195th Street

Land Use Alternative	Total Volumes	Study Area Trips
Actual Traffic Counts (2000):	1803	unknown
Traffic Model Results:		
Existing Land Use (1998):	1404	171
Future Alternative #1:	2528	974
Future Alternative #2:	2423	789
Future Alternative #3:	2440	808

Level of Service

For a more detailed analysis of the traffic impacts of the land use policy alternatives, the operating conditions of the two anchor intersections at each end of the corridor were examined, again using the traffic model outputs for data. For intersection analysis, the individual turning movements were used, which add up to the directional and two-way total volumes previously tabulated and mapped. Intersection worksheets are in the appendix.

Letter grades from "A" to "F" are used to describe level of service, by analogy to the common meaning of school grades. LOS "A" represents free flowing conditions with near-zero delay, while LOS "E" represents considerable delays, and full use of available capacity but without breakdown of traffic flow. LOS "F" is reserved for breakdown conditions where the traffic demand exceeds the available capacity, and stop-and-go operations result.

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) in its authoritative publication, A Policy on Design of Highways and Streets, 2001 ed., states that LOS "C" is the most desirable design goal. Woodinville, like many jurisdictions, regards LOS "D" as an acceptable design goal, in a compromise between traffic performance and other adverse costs to society of building larger transportation facilities to achieve a higher level of service. Some highly urbanized jurisdictions regard LOS "E" as acceptable.

Two methods of calculating intersection level of service are presented in parallel. The two methods differ in absolute ratings, but tend to show similar trends when comparing the net changes between alternatives.

The first definition of Level of Service is based on the Highway Capacity Manual ("HCM") - National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board, Special Report #209, 1998 Update. HCM bases LOS on delay, and calculates the average of all delays for all vehicles using the location at hand under the given circumstances of traffic volumes, physical lane configuration, and traffic signal operational controls.

Future delay at signalized intersections is highly sensitive to signal control settings, which are presently unknown and must be estimated. The future settings were therefore set to represent a mid-range of the cycle lengths and other control settings likely to occur if the corridor to/from SR 522 has interconnected signals and saturated flow conditions. This assumption allowed the analysis of each intersection to be completed without further reference to the remainder of each corridor. This is sufficient for the purposes of comparing the land use plan alternatives.

The second method presented is Intersection Capacity Utilization ("ICU"), which utilizes most of the same assumptions as the HCM method except that signal control details are entirely omitted. The emphasis is on the capacity provided by the available lanes, at an "average" level of signal control settings and efficiencies. The LOS scale for ICU is measured by percentage consumption of capacity. This has some appeal when evaluating growth impacts and relating impact mitigation to development size in quantitative terms.

The following LOS results are all based on the counted or modeled total volumes that use the intersections at hand. Cycle lengths of 130 seconds (131st Ave intersection) and 100 seconds (195th St intersection) match the present cycle lengths at those intersections as obtained from King County traffic operations personnel. The Synchro analysis of each case was set to optimize the phase splits within the given cycle length without changing the cycle length. Longer cycle lengths would reduce the delays in the future cases, but the difference would not be enough to change any LOS ratings, nor change the relative comparisons between the alternatives.

The future results indicate clearly that the existing intersections cannot accommodate the projected travel increases without substantial expansion for more lanes through the intersections, in all directions.

Level of Service on LBC Parkway north of 131st Avenue NE

	Existing Lanes		With Added Lanes	
Land Use Alternative	HCM	ICU	HCM	ICU
Actual Traffic Counts (2000):	C 35s	F 108%	na	na
Traffic Model Results:				
Existing Land Use (1998):	C 31s	F 100%	na	na
Future Alternative #1:	F 176s	H 177%	C 30s	E 92%
Future Alternative #2:	F 192s	H 183%	C 36s	E 98%
Future Alternative #3:	F 185s	H 172%	C 33s	E 97%

Hypothetical improvements considered for the intersection of LBC Parkway at 131st Avenue NE are the addition of one lane eastbound and two lanes westbound on the east leg (only) of LBC Parkway, and the addition of two lanes southbound on 131st Avenue NE (north leg only), to support high turn volumes in most directions.

Level of Service on LBC Parkway south of NE 195th Street

	Existing Lanes		With Added Lanes	
Land Use Alternative	HCM	ICU	HCM	ICU
Actual Traffic Counts (2000):	C 31s	D 88%	na	na
Traffic Model Results:				
Existing Land Use (1998):	D 36s	E 92%	na	na
Future Alternative #1:	F 146s	H 146%	E 56s	G 113%
Future Alternative #2:	F 149s	H 145%	E 67s	G 116%
Future Alternative #3:	F 147s	H 144%	E 62s	G 113%

Hypothetical improvements considered for the intersection of LBC Parkway at NE 195th Street are the addition of one lane eastbound and westbound on the west leg (only) of 195th Street, and the addition of one lane northbound and southbound on LBC Parkway (Woodinville-Snohomish Road), to support high turn volumes to/from the west (SR522 interchange).

Discussion of Results

The primary finding is that all three land use alternatives will produce approximately the same future level of service, with rather minor distinctions between the three cases. This outcome is true whether the assumed road conditions are only the existing built network, or the assumptions include substantial future improvements to accommodate future growth. Alternative 2 has slightly higher loadings, higher delay, and more congestion, than the other two alternatives, but the differences are not great enough to change any level of service ratings.

The analysis of future conditions with "existing lanes" represents the case of adding the forecast traffic volumes, with no improvements to the existing intersections. The result is a predictable extreme level of overloading in all future cases, indicating that the assumed level of future growth cannot be served by existing facilities.

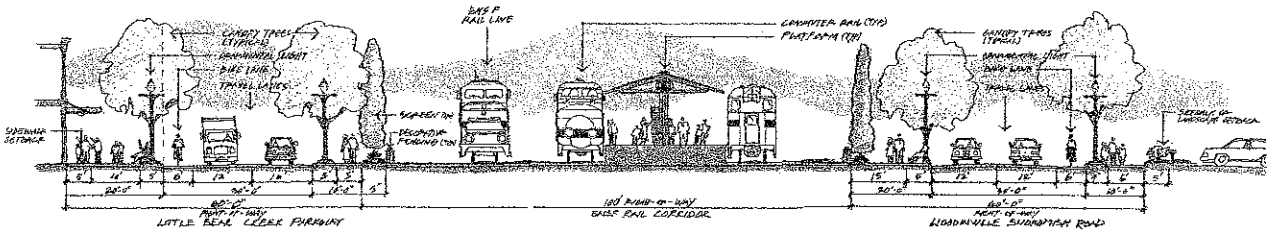
The alternative set of analyses "With Added Lanes" documents the results for a hypothetical set of improvements to each intersection to overcome the deficiencies observed with the existing lanes. The hypothetical improvements described are not the only solution available, and serve only to represent the degree of capacity improvements necessary to meet the forecast travel demand at a minimally acceptable level of service. The cases calculated with the hypothetical improvements are in some particulars still not a fully satisfactory solution, but adding still more lanes to achieve a mathematically better result does not appear to be a practical option in reality.

The relatively low future travel demand on 131st Avenue NE is dependent on the existence of the proposed overpass above SR 522 connecting SR 202 to 120th Avenue NE. Without that overpass, much more demand would occur on 131st Avenue NE, and still more lanes would be needed in that corridor.

Without the completion of the 195th Street interchange's north ramps, the volumes on 195th Street would be less, but the users of those ramps would need to be accommodated somewhere else. Volumes on LBC Parkway would be affected both positively and negatively. The situation has not been modeled that combines future travel demand with the existing half-diamond interchange.

3.3 Little Bear Creek Corridor Motorized Circulation Plan

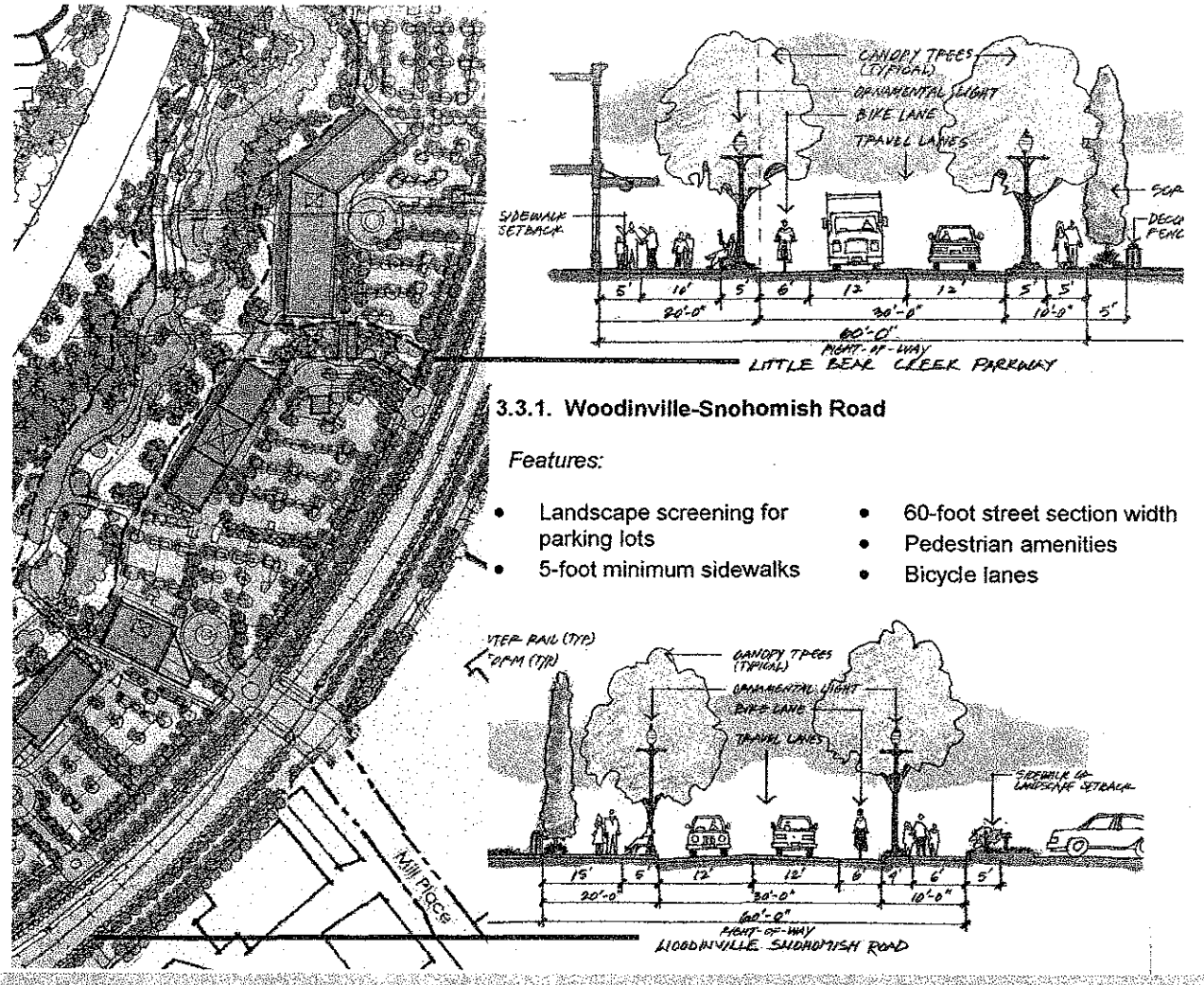
3.3.1 CORRIDOR STREET DESIGN CONCEPTS



3.3.1. Little Bear Creek Parkway

Features:

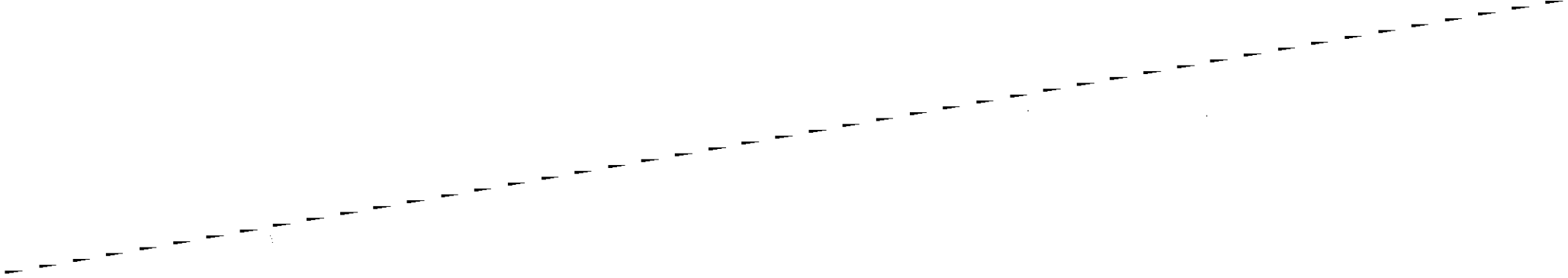
- Significant landscaping and tree canopy
- 5-foot minimum sidewalks
- 60-foot street section width
- Pedestrian amenities
- Bicycle lanes



3.3.1. Woodinville-Snohomish Road

Features:

- Landscape screening for parking lots
- 5-foot minimum sidewalks
- 60-foot street section width
- Pedestrian amenities
- Bicycle lanes



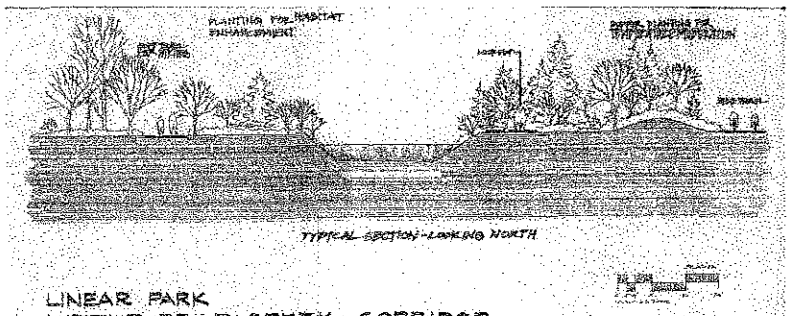
4.2 Little Bear Creek Corridor Parks, Open Space, and and Trail Plan

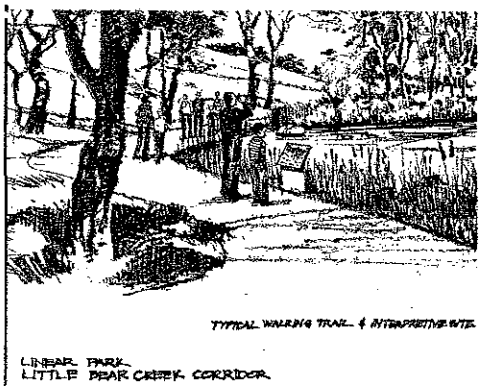
4.2.1 Linear Park

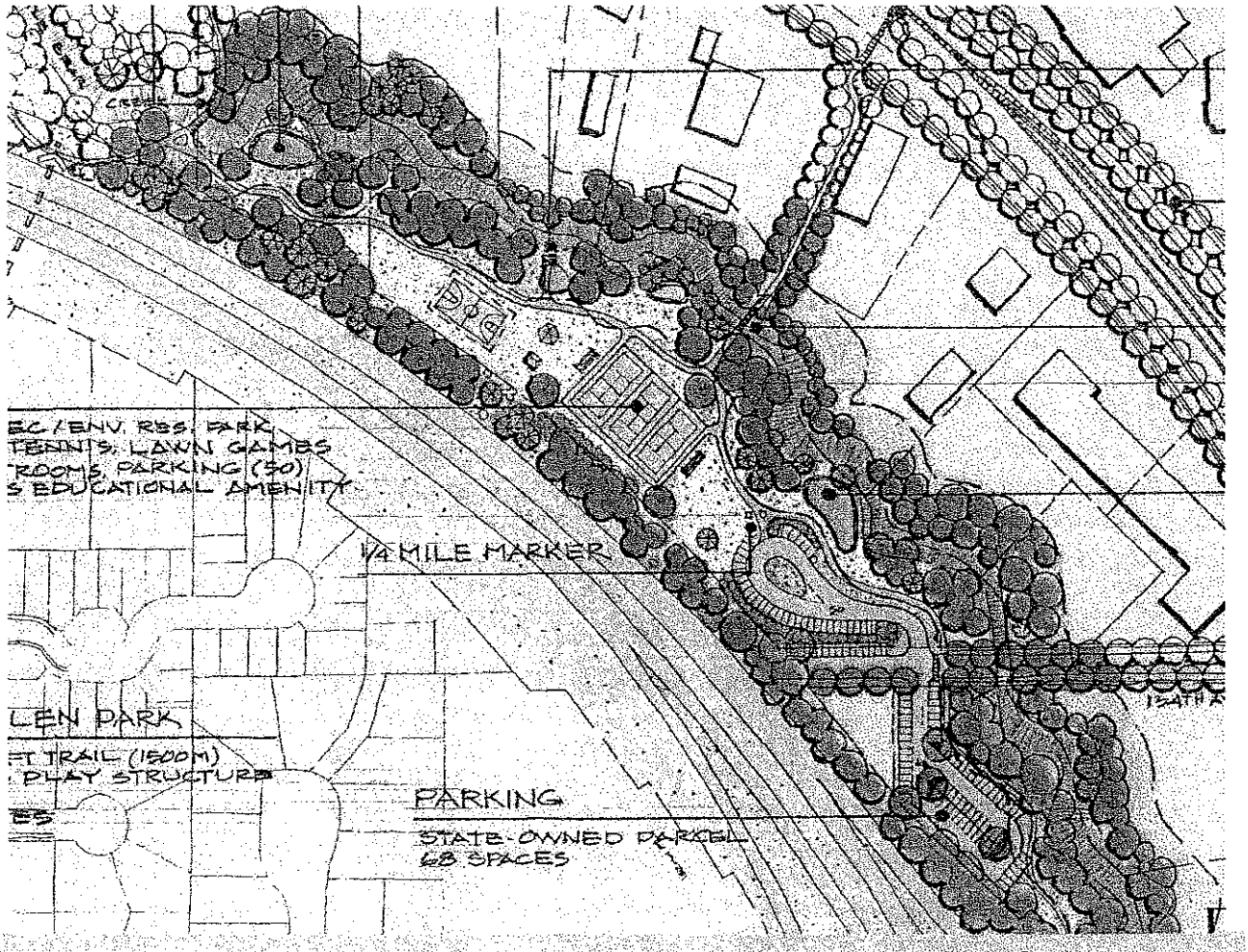
The City owns four parcels within the corridor study area. The three parcels located west of SR522 and north of NE 195th are planned under a separate master plan to be developed as a skate park and a resource conservation park. The parcel situated adjacent to the north side of 134th Ave. NE between SR 522 and Little Bear Creek will also serve as both active and passive recreation to help address the overall recreational needs of the City.

Access to the linear park will be via the lineal trail system along the creek, 134th Ave. NE, and additional points obtained over private property along Little Bear Creek Parkway.

Active recreation will be situated outside the 100-foot required stream buffer and consist of tennis courts, basketball court, area for lawn games, and picnic amenities with associated parking. Passive recreation will focus on educational opportunities including sensitive area interpretive signage and look-out points to highlight wildlife and vegetation.







APPENDIX E

RECORD OF PUBLIC MEETINGS
&
PUBLIC WORKSHOP RESULTS

Planning Process

2.1 Record of Public Meetings

April 2001	
4/18/01 Identified Corridor issues, items, and concepts to be addressed in the visioning process	⇒ Planning Commission
May 2001	
5/15/01 Public Open House Kick – off meeting for road improvements project and corridor study concept	⇒ Public ⇒ Corridor Property Owners
June 2001	
6/15/01 Identified possibility of land use changes including allowed uses and development regulations within the GB Zone. PC requested tour of corridor and building height examples.	⇒ Planning Commission
August 2001	
8/02/01 Reviewed Work Program for Park Department	⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
8/15/01 Tour of Corridor Area and building height examples	⇒ Planning Commission
September 2001	
9/05/01 Developed Draft Corridor Master Plan Goals and reviewed Master Plan Work Program	⇒ Planning Commission
9/06/01 Developed Draft Corridor Master Plan Goals and reviewed Study Area boundaries	⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
9/19/01 Reviewed revised Draft Corridor Master Plan Goals and Study Area boundaries	⇒ Planning Commission
October 2001	
10/4/01 Reviewed Corridor Natural Systems Data presented by staff	⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
10/17/01 Reviewed Corridor Natural Systems Data presented by staff	⇒ Planning Commission
November 2001	
11/01/01 Reviewed Social Systems Data presented by staff	⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
11/11/01 Joint meeting between the City Council, Planning Commission, and Parks Commission to discuss the vision for the Downtown Master Plan	⇒ Council and Commissions
11/28/01 Reviewed Social Systems Data presented by staff	⇒ Planning Commission
December 2001	
12/06/01 Reviewed presentation by University of Washington Students on corridor concepts.	⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
12/12/01 Identified specific key features to be in the Corridor Master Plan	⇒ **JOINT COMMISSION MEETING**
January 2002	
1/29/02 First Downtown Master Plan Meeting. Questions asked: What improvements would you like to see in Dwtn Woodinville? What are your top two improvements	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council
March 2002	
3/28/02 Second Downtown Master Plan Meeting. Evaluate and comment on alternative development concepts.	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council
April 2002	
4/11/02 Itemized Corridor feature priorities	⇒ **JOINT COMMISSION MEETING**
May 2002	
5/23/02 Third Downtown Master Plan Meeting (First integrated DT and LBCC mtg). Evaluate and comment on refined concepts.	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council

APPENDIX

June 2002	
6/10/02 Received update on Master Plan progress and approved integration with Downtown Master Plan	⇒ City Council
6/25/02 Presentation of land use concepts	⇒ Corridor Property Owners
6/25/02 Introduction of Plan integration with Downtown Plan and draft concepts of Corridor	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council
July 2002	
7/11/02 Fourth Downtown Master Plan Meeting (2nd ST and LBCC mtg). Evaluate and comment on refined concepts	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council
7/25/02 Final workshop to identify preferred concepts of circulation, land use, and parks/open space	⇒ Public ⇒ Commissions ⇒ City Council
August 2002	
8/01/02 Parks and Recreation Commission. Purpose: To discuss features of the plan and mailer	⇒ Staff ⇒ Parks & Recreation Commission
8/07/02 Planning Commission meeting. Purpose: To discuss features of the plan and mailer	⇒ Staff ⇒ Planning Commission
September 2002	
9/04/02 Planning Commission meeting. Purpose:	⇒ Staff ⇒ Planning Commission
9/05/02 Parks and Recreation meeting. Purpose:	⇒ Staff ⇒ Parks & Rec Commission
October 2002	
10/02/04 (proposed) Draft Plan Distribution to Planning Commission 10/03/02 (proposed) Draft Plan Distribution to Parks & Recreation Commission	⇒ Staff ⇒ Parks & Rec Commission ⇒ Planning Commission
10/18/02 (proposed) *Open House 5-7* Joint Commission Meeting – Plan Presentation	⇒ Public ⇒ Staff ⇒ Planning Commission
November 2002	
11/06/002 (proposed) Planning Commission Public Hearing	⇒ Public ⇒ Planning Commission ⇒ Staff
11/18/02 (proposed) City Council Study Session	⇒ City Council ⇒ Staff
December 2002	
12/2/02 (proposed) City Council first reading of adopting ordinance	⇒ City Council ⇒ Staff
12/9/02 (proposed) City Council second reading of adopting ordinance	⇒ City Council ⇒ Staff

2.5 Downtown/Little Bear Creek Integrated Workshop 4

Summary

Approximately 50 people interested in contributing to the design and future development of Downtown Woodinville met for Work Session #4 of the Downtown Master Plan Study. Work Session 4 took place on the evening of July 11, 2002 at City Hall. The purpose of the meeting was to present the Draft Land Use & Circulation Plan, and to evaluate and comment on project phasing, essential street designations, and building heights. In addition, a financial strategy for implementing the plan was presented. The preferences indicated by citizens on the Response Sheet 4 ballot are summarized below.

RESPONSE SHEET 4

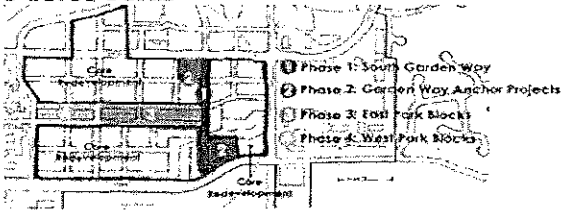
Woodinville Downtown Master Plan **July 11, 2002**

40 Response Sheets were submitted. In addition, 6 sheets responding to 1 of the 4 questions were submitted and are included in the tallies below. In some cases, respondents did not indicate a response to all 4 questions. The figure for percentage of "Yes" votes reflects the total number of respondents to that specific question.

CATALYST PROJECT PHASING PROPOSAL

Do you support the proposal?

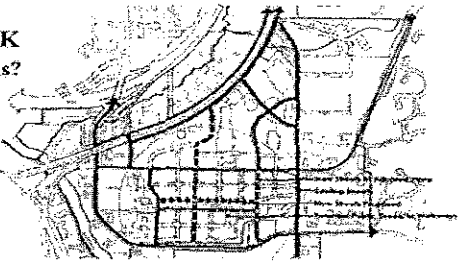
% "Yes"	Yes	No	Other
70	28	6	6



ESSENTIAL STREET FRAMEWORK

Do you support the essential street designations?

% "Yes"	Yes	No	Other
76	29	3	6

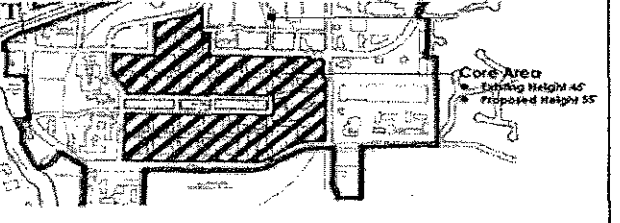


CORE AREA BUILDING HEIGHT

Do you support the 55' proposal?

% supporting height increase*	Yes	No	Other
78	25	12	8

*3 of the "No" and 7 of the "Other" votes commented that height should be greater than 55', allow for architectural projections, and/or expand to area north of 175th.

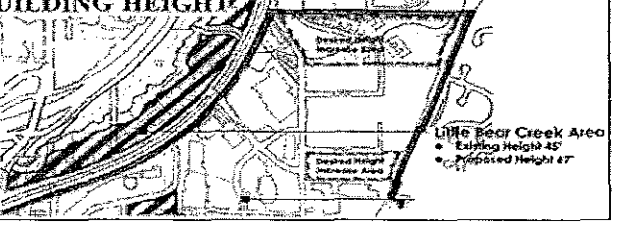


LITTLE BEAR CREEK AREA BUILDING HEIGHT

Do you support the 67' proposal?

% supporting height increase*	Yes	No	Other
68	22	6	9

*3 of the "Other" votes commented that height should be greater than 67'.



Summary

Participants worked in groups of two to six people at 8 discussion tables to determine their preferences for Plan Concepts. Their responses and observations are summarized below:

Table 1

- Yes for the soft and hard trails.
- Not yet clear about City Park.
- Concerned about security on the passage proposal.
- We support 522 crossing.
- We support land use and phasing.
- Concerned for displaced office workers.

Table 2

- The height of buildings will be exceeded over time by tall trees.
- Water table and expense are concerns for parking structure.
- When planning trail locations, think about avoiding dissection of properties.
- Trails are good for both office workers and the public.
- Property Owner - We own 12 acres in the area. We can't develop on the west side. On the east side, height may be necessary. We try to work with people and understand the facts of the circumstances. Over the time we have owned the property, the 25' setback from Little Bear Creek was expanded to 50'. Recent discussion has talked about expanding to as far as 300'.

Table 3

- Not informed enough to comment on trails.
- Not informed enough to comment regarding the passage.
- 522 crossing, yes.
- For land use, office seems OK.
- Not informed enough to comment on phasing.

Table 4

- I like the proposal.
- Prefer to direct growth.
- As a business, you have to invest. Each time I invest, it has come back.. This proposal generates an income.

Table 5

- Generally agreed with parks proposal.
- Definitely passive use for City Park, especially with salmon.
- Overpass is good and goes well with the park.
- Concerned with buildings. Water table and underground parking an issue.
- Concerned with congestion from office development – especially around the High School. Improving roads around High School is a major issue.
- Where is mitigation for new streets from new housing? This is not addressed in proposal.

Table 6

- Office development may have to precede development in downtown core.
- I live here because I like to live close to work and do not have to use the freeway.
- Parks are important in a city
- Many businesses may have to move from the core. They can go to (proposed office area?)

Table 7

- I represent perhaps the largest property owner in the Little Bear Creek Corridor area. I'm pleased with the number of people here.
- I like a lot of the plans.
- A big concern is the High School. Look at it – it's part of our city.
- Regarding the creek, we need to acknowledge legal setbacks. My property legally has not addressed this.
- There are some really good ideas here and it needs to be sold to the public who will actually do this.

Table 8

- Trails, yes.

- City Park – no concensus.
- Passage – cost concerns.
- SR-522 crossing – need input from the wedge area. Would it be used?
- Office land use, yes.
- Height – pretty adamant about 55'.
- Office use should probably extend up into GB.
- Provide a little entry park at the north.

Written Responses

The following written comments were included on the 21 Response Sheets submitted.

Respondent 4.

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" and "Active" with comments:** ***Each use.***

Respondent 5.

General Comments: ***I would like to see the plan reworked more closely to the CBD Plan and the Parks & Recreation Commission Plan for Little Bear Corridor.***

Respondent 6.

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" with comments:** ***Need to have picnic and open space but no "organized" recreation area.***
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Great idea.***
Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" and "Other" with comments:** ***Should be more mixed use – housing, office. Leave general business with 45' height.***
Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***No No No No.***
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Has to be.***

Respondent 7.

General Comments: ***Go higher in "O". Underground, 2 stories may not work. May require more open parking.***

Respondent 8.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***? Don't understand the passage proposal.***
SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***With ADA lift.***
General Comments: ***Not related question: Where is the Woodinville Senior Center that we voted on? Why not use the full 45' – what are the costs and why was it not presented? Why was the flyer not put in Woodinville Weekly. Make a tryfold, prestamped, return flyer for lot more response. Why not do underpass to cross rivers? All trails should be able to provide firm ground for***

all wheelchairs, etc.!!! Most definitely tennis courts and lots of basketball! The river does not show up very well, which is hard to follow what's what. Is there going to be extra parking in the business lots for people that want to go to the park during the day? How wide are the roads going to be that are goin in? Will all the streets have a two-way center lane? If need more parking, put it in the center of the building with offices around, so parking is hid. Why can't a parking lot be put along the edge of the west area park to ease school parking and add parking for the park. Why do the land owners have to continue to pay land taxes when the city takes the land? (Please call or write answer).

Respondent 9.

SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***Combine with a road crossing makes more sense.***

Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***But only with enough supporting road development.***

Implementation **Respondent gave no indication with comments:** ***Development of Little Bear Creek Corridor should precede any park development.***

General Comments: ***The Park Block planned for the center of Woodinville S/B located and planned for development with the future sale of Canterbury Mobile Home Park. Displacing 30+ businesses does not make sense and would be much more costly than locating the park block along the northern boundary of the mobile home park Perhaps the stream that runs along the southern boundary of the mobile home park could be relocated to the south side of the south bypass to give more land room for the future development of the mobile home park.***

Respondent 8.

Trail Options **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Why do we have to have 2 trails though. Paved trail would be fine.***

Passage Proposal **Respondent made no indication with comments:** ***Need a passage somewhere. 131st may or may not be best place.***

SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Actually, really should have an actual road overpass.***

Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Not really but guess we have to.***

General Comments: ***Agree that "Office" should extend up to "GB" area also. Want to connect this green space with trails – Burke-Gilman on up to Snohomish. Need to develop railroad right-of-way into a linear park. Need access to water somewhere in Woodinville. (We need a beach somewhere.) Also need to have street front requirements: nice sidewalks with landscaping between street and sidewalk.***

Respondent 8.

Trail Options Respondent indicated "Other" with comments: Soft trail on both

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***No City Park..***

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***In 50 years.***

General Comments: ***Needs to be extended out for a longer period of time. In***

fact, you could have soft trails directly adjacent to the buffer area without having to purchase that much land adjacent to business.

Respondent 14.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***No tunnels.***
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***See General Comments***
General Comments: 1) The north porders of Little Bear Creek Study Area should be clarified to extend up to the City Limits to keep the city design continuous and cohesive. 2) The zoning of the land in Little Bear Creek Corridor should be "O" in its entirety. The design currently shows very northern tip of the Little Bear Creek Study Area as being "GB". This should be changed to "O". 3) Little Bear Creek development should be phased first for development. A) It is largely vacant or has temporary or interim users and is ready for immediate development. B) It is Woodinville's "northern gateway" and should be improved.

Respondent 15.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***Security issue.***
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Little Bear Creek development should be done first. That way displaced office workers from downtown would have a place to go.***

Respondent 16.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Over. No tunnel. Safety issue.***
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Move ahead of some of CBD development.***

Respondent 17.

Trail Options **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Paved or groomed trail..***
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***Security issues. Only do it if you have no other option***
Implementation: **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Yes, if we are talking about phasing "within" Little Bear Creek..***

Respondent 18.

Trail Options/Park Character **Respondent gave no indication for the 3 questions with comments:** ***Park should be passive use only. Woodinville has other sites for active use recreation. A business locale is more conducive to passive recreation.***
Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***Absolutely necessary for both recreation and commercial uses.***
General Comments: To have recreation and open space at LBC, you need to do commercial must build vertically (especially at north end of town) – not enough parking even with 1.5 dpsvrd; probably additional parking should be considered with a 5-story garage. Business needs to trust government in order to implement this or any other enhanced park/business plan. Perhaps government should begin any new program by starting with business considerations first before recreation, when and where feasible. It is

imperative that the business community come on board first – the rec land will always be there. People first!!!

Respondent 19.
No Comments.

Respondent 20.
General Comments: **Continue the "O" zoning north through the "GB" zoning to the northern city limits.**

Respondent 21.
General Comments: *1) Need to understand what the cost is and how it will be funded. 2) Conditional cost crossing on NE 70 and ? seldom used as is one NE 12th in Bellevue. 3) Also retail uses; food services.. 4) Max should be 55'. 5) "GB" on land Use Framework (Draft) should be "O". Max should be 55'. 5) parcel west of letter "GB" should be "park".*

Respondent 22.
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Cost?*
City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" with comments:** *No (active)! The tennis courts on the Sammamish Trail not used now.*
SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Would like to know what people living in the 'wedge' think.*
Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Possibly should include retail uses. Also printing/deli, Starbucks, etc.*
Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *4 floors, 55' – 56'.*
General Comment: *All office and other buildings in Little Bear Creek Corridor must have 2 faces – one facing freeway and other facing Little Bear Creek Parkway and/or Woodinville-Snohomish Road. GB (Woodinville Auto Auction) and north etc. should be rezoned "O" – as rest of Little Bear Creek Area is. Note: Northeast corner of 195th (small parcel) should be acquired by Parks. Signage, passive park, landscpaed "GATEWAY".*

Respondent 23.
General Comment: *I am coming into the process late so I may have missed a lot. I would like to know what you have planned for all of the new kids that will be in the schools after all of this growth. What is going to happen to all of the people living in the downtown area. Wouldn't it be prudent to fix all of the problems created by the city and all of the developers to this point before embarking on more growth?*

Respondent 24.
General Comment: *Phasing agreement is qualified: Need to put revegetation/reforestation of parkland and riparian zone on front burner. Trail system later is fine. But need salmon habitat restoration to begin soonest. Trees, shrubs to provide shade to water temperature in creek and food web for juvenile/pairing fish need years to grow before providing benefit as intended. Salmon programs in rest of watershed depend in part on successful transit of this reach of Little Bear for trip upstream to spawn, and downstream for early life cycle rearing and lake time Needed. This must take salmon (Chinook –*

ESA endangered specie) viability/safety into account. This is the "gateway" into the rest of our salmon rearing watershen upstream for 17 square miles of stream habitat.

Respondent 25.

Trail Options/Park Character **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** ***One is enough.***

Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Some fine businessess exist in concrete tilt-ups. Leave attractive business buildings alone.***

General Comments: ***Don not consider using 132 Avenue NE for trail access. Do use 134 Avenue NE for trail access. Here's why: 132nd Avenue NE: Public benefit – 5 parking spaces. That's it! Private Benefit – None. Entirely adverse. 134the Avenue NE: Public Benefit: Unlimited parking, rest rooms, water, garbage, lights, unlimited future expansion, located in the open flat park; "a signature park entry"; "an active park" is possible using this street access; It can be made into a freeway crossing. Private benefit – no businesses are disturbed. Problems at 132 Avenue NE: Will eliminate street parking for business traffic congestion; no place to turn around 40' trucks use the street; cars often have to be moved; conflict with businesses and the public; no bathrooms; no parking; it is fenced on both sides of the street; the street ends at a 20' bank (culvert will be removed); street vacation will be sought by abutting owners.***

Respondent 26.

Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** ***With underground parking with low impact development, permeable paving.***

Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** ***Vegetation should be done at outset in buffer area.***

General Comments: ***Preserving habitat in and along Little Bear Creek is critical. Adequate shade, undisturbed stream flow, and avoidance of all pollution must be observed to protect this habitat which is key to our fish stocks.***

2.7 Downtown/Little Bear Creek Integrated Workshop 5

Summary

Approximately 40 people interested in contributing to the design and future development of the Little Bear Creek Corridor Area met for the Final Work Session. The Work Session took place on the evening of July 25, 2002 at City Hall. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate and comment on refined circulation, open space, land use and phasing concepts. The preferences indicated by citizens on the Response Sheet ballot are summarized below.

RESPONSE SHEET

Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan — July 25, 2002

21 Response Sheets were submitted. In some cases, respondents may not have indicated a response to all questions, or may have indicated 2 responses to a single question.

TRAIL OPTIONS/PARK CHARACTER

	Yes	No	Other
Do you agree with a natural "soft trail" on the west, and a groomed "paved trail" on the east sides of Little Bear Creek?	18	2	1
	Passive	**Active**	**Other**
Indicate your preference for City Park:*	15	4	3
	Yes	**No**	**Other**
Do you support the 131st Avenue Little Bear Creek trail passage proposal?	9	6	4

*Active - Tennis and basketball courts and lawn games.
Passive - Picnic, interpretive and natural areas

SR-522 CROSSING

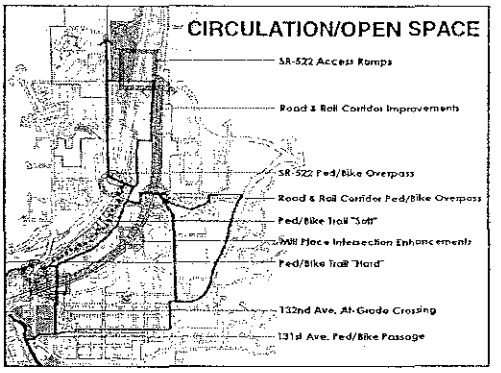
	Yes	No	Other
Do you support the pedestrian and bicycle overpass connection?	16	3	2

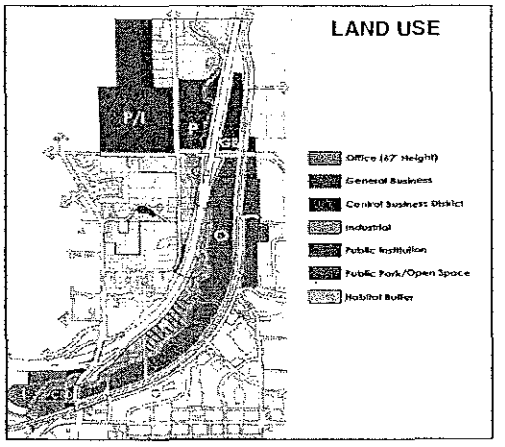
LAND USE

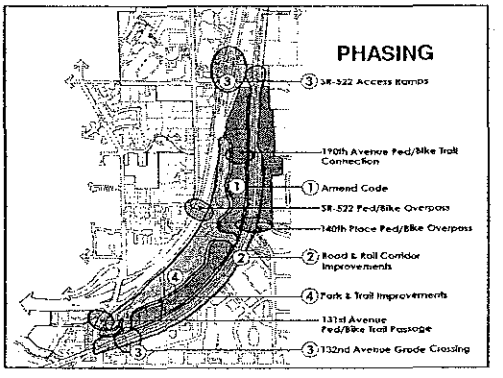
	Yes	No	Other
Do you agree with the policy of encouraging office uses (amend codes)?	17	3	2
Do you agree with increasing the allowable building height from 45' to 67' (3 floors to 5 floors) for office uses only?	13	7	1

IMPLEMENTATION

	Yes	No	Other
Do you agree with the project phasing proposal?	9	3	6







Small Group Presentations

Participants worked in groups of two to six people at 8 discussion tables to determine their preferences for Plan Concepts. Their responses and observations are summarized below:

Table 1

- Yes for the soft and hard trails.
- Not yet clear about City Park.
- Concerned about security on the passage proposal.
- We support 522 crossing.
- We support land use and phasing.
- Concerned for displaced office workers.

Table 2

- The height of buildings will be exceeded over time by tall trees.
- Water table and expense are concerns for parking structure.
- When planning trail locations, think about avoiding dissection of properties.
- Trails are good for both office workers and the public.
- Property Owner - We own 12 acres in the area. We can't develop on the west side. On the east side, height may be necessary. We try to work with people and understand the facts of the circumstances. Over the time we have owned the property, the 25' setback from Little Bear Creek was expanded to 50'. Recent discussion has talked about expanding to as far as 300'.

Table 3

- Not informed enough to comment on trails.
- Not informed enough to comment regarding the passage.
- 522 crossing, yes.
- For land use, office seems OK.
- Not informed enough to comment on phasing.

Table 4

- I like the proposal.
- Prefer to direct growth.
- As a business, you have to invest.
  Each time I invest, it has come back..
  This proposal generates an income.

Table 5

- Generally agreed with parks proposal.
- Definitely passive use for City Park, especially with salmon.
- Overpass is good and goes well with the park.
- Concerned with buildings. Water table and underground parking an issue.
- Concerned with congestion from office development – especially around the High School. Improving roads around High School is a major issue.
- Where is mitigation for new streets from new housing? This is not addressed in proposal.

Table 6

- Office development may have to precede development in downtown core.
- I live here because I like to live close to work and do not have to use the freeway.
- Parks are important in a city
- Many businesses may have to move from the core. They can go to (proposed office area?)

Table 7

- I represent perhaps the largest property owner in the Little Bear Creek Corridor area. I'm pleased with the number of people here.
- I like a lot of the plans.
- A big concern is the High School. Look at it – it's part of our city.
- Regarding the creek, we need to acknowledge legal setbacks. My property legally has not addressed this.
- There are some really good ideas here and it needs to be sold to the public who will actually do this.

Table 8

- Trails, yes.
- City Park – no concensus.

- Passage – cost concerns.
- SR-522 crossing – need input from the wedge area. Would it be used?
- Office land use, yes.
- Height – pretty adamant about 55'.
- Office use should probably extend up into GB.
- Provide a little entry park at the north.

Written Responses

The following written comments were included on the 21 Response Sheets submitted.

Respondent 10.

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" and "Active" with comments:** *Each use.*

Respondent 11.

General Comments: *I would like to see the plan reworked more closely to the CBD Plan and the Parks & Recreation Commission Plan for Little Bear Corridor.*

Respondent 12.

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" with comments:** *Need to have picnic and open space but no "organized" recreation area.*
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Great idea.*
Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" and "Other" with comments:** *Should be more mixed use – housing, office. Leave general business with 45' height.*
Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *No No No No.*
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Has to be.*

Respondent 13.

General Comments: *Go higher in "O". Underground, 2 stories may not work. May require more open parking.*

Respondent 14.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *? Don't understand the passage proposal.*
SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *With ADA lift.*
General Comments: *Not related question: Where is the Woodinville Senior Center that we voted on? Why not use the full 45' – what are the costs and why was it not presented? Why was the flyer not put in Woodinville Weekly. Make a tryfold, prestamped, return flyer for lot more response. Why not do underpass to cross rivers? All trails should be able to provide firm ground for all wheelchairs, etc.!!! Most definitely tennis courts and lots of basketball! The river does not show up very well, which is hard to follow what's what. Is there going to be extra parking in the business lots for people that want to go to the park during the day? How wide are the roads going to be that are goin in? Will all the streets have a two-way center lane? If need more parking, put it in the center of the building with offices around, so parking is hid. Why can't a parking lot be put along the edge of the west area park to ease school parking and add parking for the park. Why do the land owners have to continue to pay land taxes when the city takes the land? (Please call or write answer).*

Respondent 15.

SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *Combine with a road crossing makes more sense.*
Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *But only with enough supporting road development.*

Implementation **Respondent gave no indication with comments:** *Development of Little Bear Creek Corridor should precede any park development.*
General Comments: *The Park Block planned for the center of Woodinville S/B located and planned for development with the future sale of Canterbury Mobile Home Park. Displacing 30+ businesses does not make sense and would be much more costly than locating the park block along the northern boundary of the mobile home park Perhaps the stream that runs along the southern boundary of the mobile home park could be relocated to the south side of the south bypass to give more land room for the future development of the mobile home park.*

Respondent 9.
Trail Options **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Why do we have to have 2 trails though. Paved trail would be fine.*
Passage Proposal **Respondent made no indication with comments:** *Need a passage somewhere. 131st may or may not be best place.*
SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Actually, really should have an actual road overpass.*
Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Not really but guess we have to.*
General Comments: *Agree that "Office" should extend up to "GB" area also. Want to connect this green space with trails – Burke-Gilman on up to Snohomish. Need to develop railroad right-of-way into a linear park. Need access to water somewhere in Woodinville. (We need a beach somewhere.) Also need to have street front requirements: nice sidewalks with landscaping between street and sidewalk.*

Respondent 9.
Trail Options Respondent indicated "Other" with comments: Soft trail on both
City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *No City Park..*
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *In 50 years.*
General Comments: *Needs to be extended out for a longer period of time. In fact, you could have soft trails directly adjacent to the buffer area without having to purchase that much land adjacent to business.*

Respondent 27.
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *No tunnels.*
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *See General Comments*
General Comments: 1) The north porders of Little Bear Creek Study Area should be clarified to extend up to the City Limits to keep the city design continuous and cohesive. 2) The zoning of the land in Little Bear Creek Corridor should be "O" in its entirety. The design currently shows very northern tip of the Little Bear Creek Study Area as being "GB". This should be changed to "O". 3) Little Bear Creek development should be phased first for development. A) It is largely vacant or has temporary or interim users and is ready for immediate development. B) It is Woodinville's "northern gateway" and should be improved.

Respondent 28.
Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *Security issue.*
Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Little Bear Creek development should be done first. That way displaced office workers from downtown would have a place to go.*

Respondent 29.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Over. No tunnel. Safety issue.*

Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Move ahead of some of CBD development.*

Respondent 30.

Trail Options **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Paved or groomed trail..*

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *Security issues. Only do it if you have no other option*

Implementation: **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Yes, if we are talking about phasing "within" Little Bear Creek..*

Respondent 31.

Trail Options/Park Character **Respondent gave no indication for the 3 questions with comments:** *Park should be passive use only. Woodinville has other sites for active use recreation. A business locale is more conducive to passive recreation.*

Increasing Height for Office Use **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Absolutely necessary for both recreation and commercial uses.*

General Comments: To have recreation and open space at LBC, you need to do commercial must build vertically (especially at north end of town) – not enough parking even with 1.5 dpsvrd; probably additional parking should be considered with a 5-story garage. Business needs to trust government in order to implement this or any other enhanced park/business plan. Perhaps government should begin any new program by starting with business considerations first before recreation, when and where feasible. It is imperative that the business community come on board first – the rec land will always be there. People first!!!

Respondent 32.

No Comments.

Respondent 33.

General Comments: **Continue the "O" zoning north through the "GB" zoning to the northern city limits.**

Respondent 34.

General Comments: *1) Need to understand what the cost is and how it will be funded. 2) Conditional cost crossing on NE 70 and ? seldom used as is one NE 12th in Bellevue. 3) Also retail uses; food services.. 4) Max should be 55'. 5) "GB" on land Use Framework (Draft) should be "O". Max should be 55'. 5) parcel west of letter "GB" should be "park".*

Respondent 35.

Passage Proposal **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Cost?*

City Park Preference **Respondent indicated "Passive" with comments:** *No (active)! The tennis courts on the Sammamish Trail not used now.*

SR-522 Crossing **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Would like to know what people living in the 'wedge' think.*

Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *Possibly should include retail uses. Also printing/deli, Starbucks, etc.*

Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *4 floors, 55' – 56'.*

General Comment: *All office and other buildings in Little Bear Creek Corridor must have 2 faces – one facing freeway and other facing Little Bear Creek Parkway and/or Woodinville-Snohomish Road. GB (Woodinville Auto Auction) and north etc. should be rezoned "O" – as rest of Little Bear Creek Area is. Note: Northeast corner of 195th (small parcel) should be acquired by Parks. Signage, passive park, landscpaed "GATEWAY".*

Respondent 36.

General Comment: *I am coming into the process late so I may have missed a lot. I would like to know what you have planned for all of the new kids that will be in the schools after all of this growth. What is going to happen to all of the people living in the downtown area. Wouldn't it be prudent to fix all of the problems created by the city and all of the developers to this point before embarking on more growth?*

Respondent 37.

General Comment: *Phasing agreement is qualified: Need to put revegetation/reforestation of parkland and riparian zone on front burner. Trail system later is fine. But need salmon habitat restoration to begin soonest. Trees, shrubs to provide shade to water temperature in creek and food web for juvenile/pairing fish need years to grow before providing benefit as intended. Salmon programs in rest of watershed depend in part on successful transit of this reach of Little Bear for trip upstream to spawn, and downstream for early life cycle rearing and lake time Needed. This must take salmon (Chinook – ESA endangered specie) viability/safety into account. This is the "gateway" into the rest of our salmon rearing watershen upstream for 17 square miles of stream habitat.*

Respondent 38.

Trail Options/Park Character **Respondent indicated "No" with comments:** *One is enough.*

Encouraging Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Some fine businessess exist in concrete tilt-ups. Leave attractive business buildings alone.*

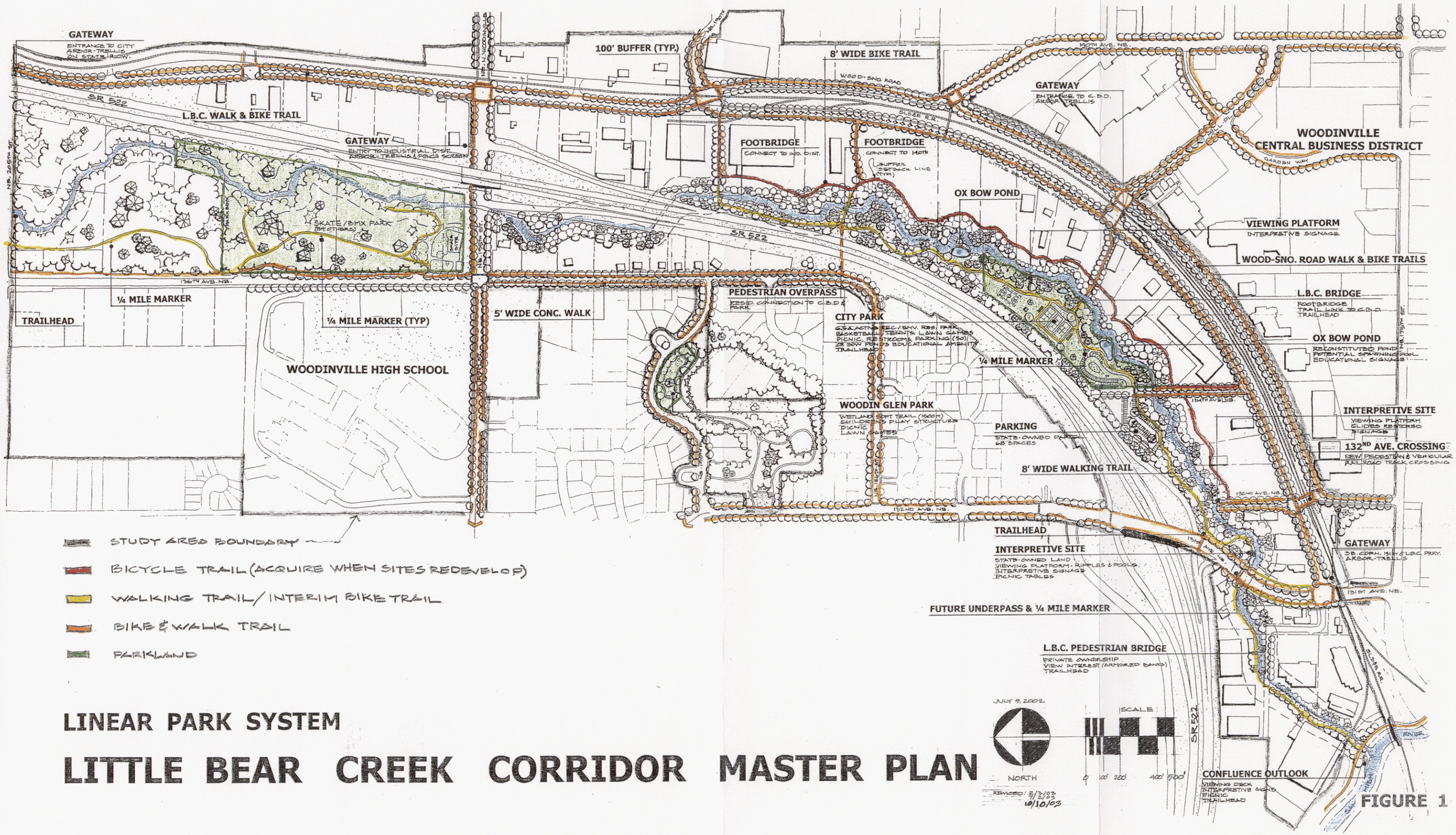
General Comments: *Don not consider using 132 Avenue NE for trail access. Do use 134 Avenue NE for trail access. Here's why: 132nd Avenue NE: Public benefit – 5 parking spaces. That's it! Private Benefit – None. Entirely adverse. 134the Avenue NE: Public Benefit: Unlimited parking, rest rooms, water, garbage, lights, unlimited future expansion, located in the open flat park; "a signature park entry"; "an active park" is possible using this street access; It can be made into a freeway crossing. Private benefit – no businesses are disturbed. Problems at 132 Avenue NE: Will eliminate street parking for business traffic congestion; no place to turn around 40' trucks use the street; cars often have to be moved; conflict with businesses and the public; no bathrooms; no parking; it is fenced on both sides of the street; the street ends at a 20' bank (culvert will be removed); street vacation will be sought by abutting owners.*

Respondent 39.

Increasing Height for Office Uses **Respondent indicated "Yes" with comments:** *With underground parking with low impact development, permeable paving.*

Implementation **Respondent indicated "Other" with comments:** *Vegetation should be done at outset in buffer area.*

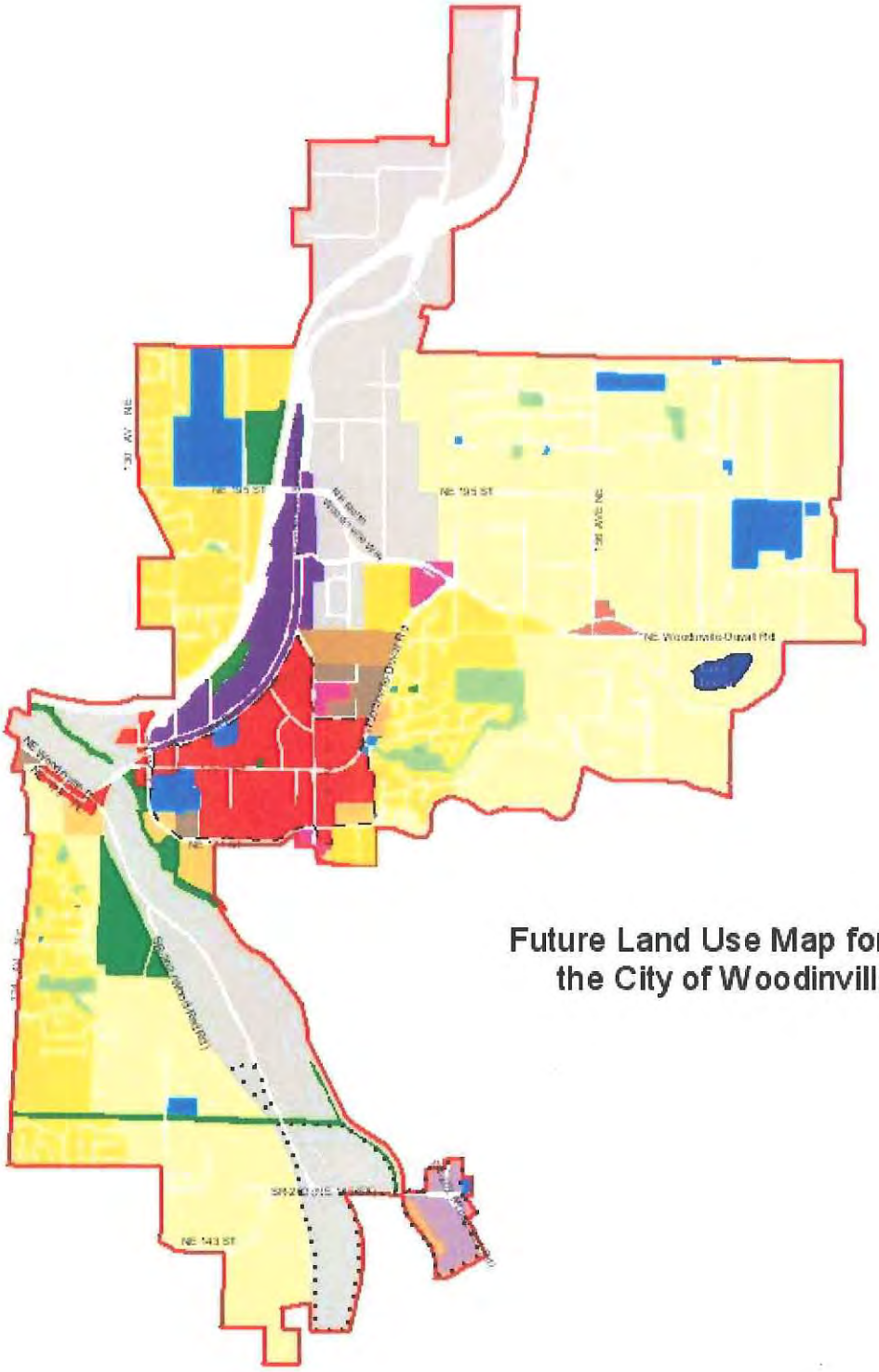
General Comments: *Preserving habitat in and along Little Bear Creek is critical. Adequate shade, undisturbed stream flow, and avoidance of all pollution must be observed to protect this habitat which is key to our fish stocks.*



LINEAR PARK SYSTEM

LITTLE BEAR CREEK CORRIDOR MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 1



Future Land Use Map for the City of Woodinville

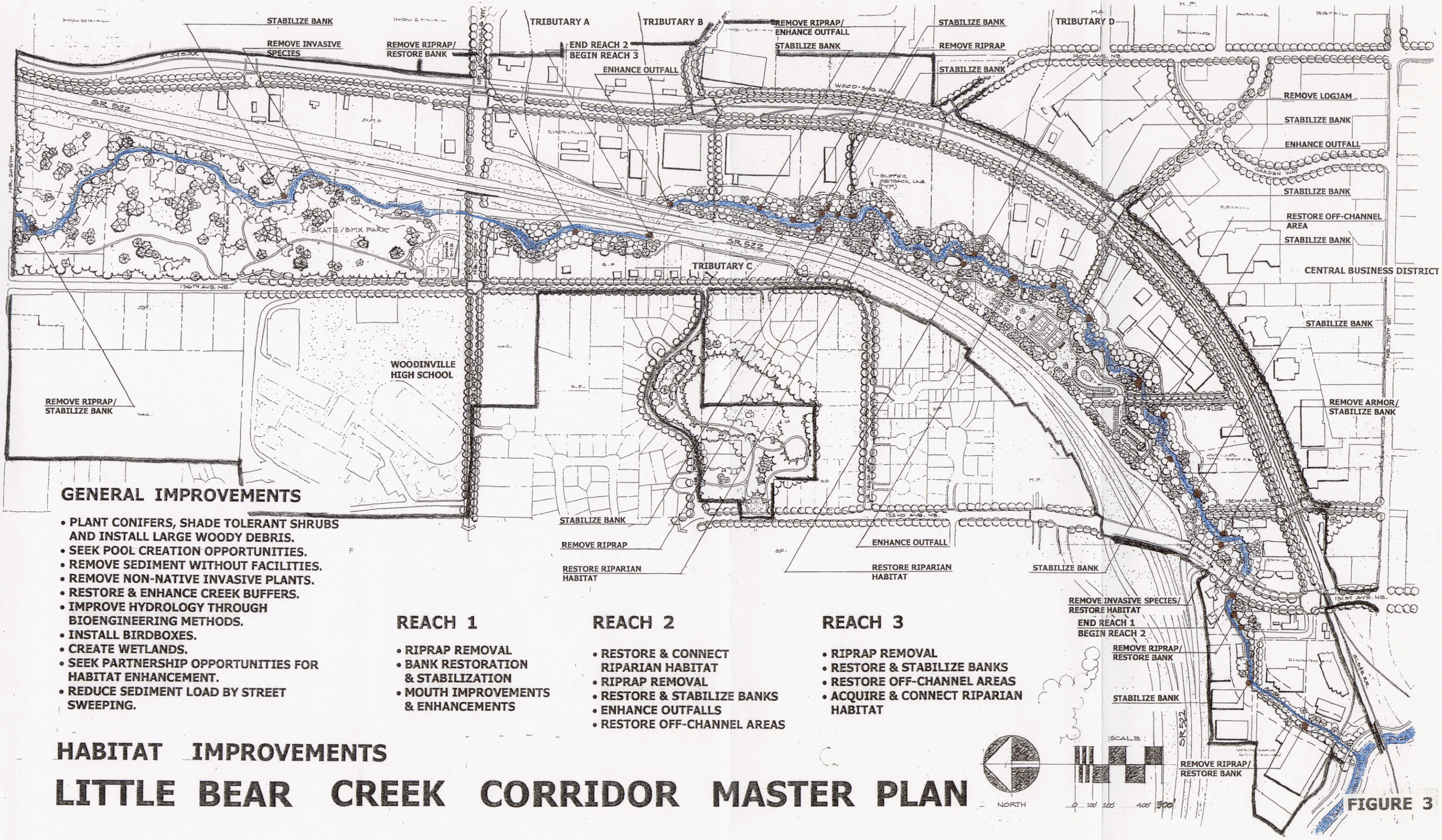
- Low Density Residential
- Moderate Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- High Density Residential/Office
- Neighborhood Business
- Tourist Business
- Office
- Central Business
- Auto/General Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/ Institutional
- Public Parks
- Openspace
- Mixed-Use Area
- Tourist District
- Urban Growth Boundary

0 0.3 0.6 0.9 Miles

N

NOTE: This comp plan map is a pictorial representation and the City does not warrant its accurate depiction. dc 7/27/04

Figure 2



GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

- PLANT CONIFERS, SHADE TOLERANT SHRUBS AND INSTALL LARGE WOODY DEBRIS.
- SEEK POOL CREATION OPPORTUNITIES.
- REMOVE SEDIMENT WITHOUT FACILITIES.
- REMOVE NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS.
- RESTORE & ENHANCE CREEK BUFFERS.
- IMPROVE HYDROLOGY THROUGH BIOENGINEERING METHODS.
- INSTALL BIRDBOXES.
- CREATE WETLANDS.
- SEEK PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR HABITAT ENHANCEMENT.
- REDUCE SEDIMENT LOAD BY STREET SWEEPING.

REACH 1

- RIPRAP REMOVAL
- BANK RESTORATION & STABILIZATION
- MOUTH IMPROVEMENTS & ENHANCEMENTS

REACH 2

- RESTORE & CONNECT RIPARIAN HABITAT
- RIPRAP REMOVAL
- RESTORE & STABILIZE BANKS
- ENHANCE OUTFALLS
- RESTORE OFF-CHANNEL AREAS

REACH 3

- RIPRAP REMOVAL
- RESTORE & STABILIZE BANKS
- RESTORE OFF-CHANNEL AREAS
- ACQUIRE & CONNECT RIPARIAN HABITAT

HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

LITTLE BEAR CREEK CORRIDOR MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 3

CITY OF WOODINVILLE
GENERAL BUSINESS ZONE
2000 LAND USE SURVEY

Parcel #	TaxpayerName	Acres	Land Value ($)	Zone	Land Use	Land Use Category	
0326059015	EGGE RICHARD C	1.4873	$ 471,798.96	GB	Construction / Auto Body	Business	
0326059059	KELLY WILLIAM RAY	0.4646	$ 953,406.71	GB	One Way Plumbing	Business	
0326059062	JARVIS TERRY J	4.2947	$ 261,205.09	GB	Steel Craft	Business	
0326059094	SUZUKI FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	1.6395	$ 559,258.49	GB	Del's Truck Rental(Multi-purpose vehicular rental)	Business	
0622100021	CONSOLIDATED FREIGHTWAYS	3.694	$ 392,286.15	GB	Consolidated Freightways	Business	
0622100025	GREENBAUM ASSOCIATES PART	5.446	$ 917,247.89	GB	Greenbaum/Sasco	Business	
0622100042	MONEY SAVER WOODINVILL ASSC	3.6675	$ 985,007.41	GB	Moneysaver Mini Storage	Business	
0622100051	HOWDY PARTNERS III LP	1.8019	$ 552,517.73	GB	BIC, Inc.	Business	
0622100061	STUART ANDERSON PROPERTIES	1.3048	$ 559,254.40	GB	Super Rents/Coast Crane (Small machinery rental)	Business	
9517100190	KALMBACH JOHN G+DONNA J+	2.0536	$ 289,692.83	GB	Anchor Fencing	Business	
9517100195	WHITESCARVER BILL P	1.4537	$ 310,115.45	GB	Coral Construction	Business	
9517100210	GONZALES DONALD W	2.9233	$ 275,507.60	GB	Boring service	Business	
9517100227	SHANNON PAUL M + JEAN	0.2465	$ 135,875.47	GB	Mac's Towing	Business	
9517100268	LAKEPOINTE INC	1.1387	$ 350,310.98	GB	Ryder Truck Rental	Business	
9517100270	DEYOUNG LOWELL	2.5867	$ 325,467.92	GB	Lowell DeYoung Co.	Business	
9517100271	BDM-LLC	1.3496	$ 249,706.22	GB	Familion	Business	
9517100272	BDM-LLC	1.2651	$ 294,199.44	GB	Familion	Business	
0326059093	SUZUKI FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	1.266	$ 577,870.33	GB	Lees Auto Rebuild (Mechanic)	General	
9517100266	SMICO DEVELOPMENTAL CO	3.6165	$ 329,375.25	GB	Checkride driving	General-Education	
7269100010	COGAN JOHN P	1.6201	$ 863,257.85	GB	The Bindery	Manufacturing	
0326059047	HIGHWAY 9 LLC	1.4587	$ 563,586.35	GB	Prime Power Sales/Service Generators	Retail	
0326059056	MERCER SCOTT+COLLEEN M	0.9212	$ 561,684.58	GB	Woodinville Public Auto Auction	Retail	
0326059089	JARVIS TERRY ET AL	1.8098	$ 563,717.08	GB	Park 'n' Sell (Auto dealer)	Retail	
0326059107	MERCER SCOTT+COLLEEN M	1.051	$ 574,873.52	GB	Woodinville Public Auto Auction	Retail	
0622100052	BURLEY JEROME	1.61	$ 567,462.89	GB	Woodinville Truss	Retail	
0622100059	ANDERSON MALCOLM D&MARY JO	0.7844	$ 568,054.37	GB	Woodinville Truss	Retail	
1927300250	CLEARWATER RONALD D	1.4437	$ 219,568.92	GB	Clearwater Spa's	Retail	
1927300280	CLEARWATER RONALD D	3.4377	$ 895,392.88	GB	Clearwater Spa's	Retail	
7269100020	ASIAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISES	1.1587	$ 942,690.47	GB	China Cottage, Silver Shears, Boiling Kitchen, US Marine Corps.	Retail	
9517100260	WOODINVILLE BUSINESS CTR 1	1.4044	$ 1,182,969.56	GB	vacant/retail/Art Works/Symmetry Elect. Woodinville Concrete Tools/National Credit Services	Retail	

Figure 4

CITY OF WOODINVILLE
GENERAL BUSINESS ZONE
2000 LAND USE SURVEY

Parcel #	TaxpayerName	Acres	Land Value ($)	Zone	Land Use	Land Use Category
9517100261	WOODINVILLE BUSINESS CTR 1	1.3674	$ 918,249.91	GB	retail/restraunt/electronics/vacant/office/Pool Tables & Games/Symetry Elect./The Patchworks/TPA/Krazan Eng./Western Tool Supply/Cabot Stairs/Jet City Pizza Office	Retail
0326059014	MACKINNON KINNON O+BRENDA K	0.7697	$ 195,525.79	GB	Vacant	Vacant
0326059126	KING COUNTY	0.0203	$ -	GB	Vacant	Vacant
0622100005	PLYWOOD SUPPLY INC	7.0026	$ 307,356.96	GB	Vacant	Vacant
0622100045	WOLF RICHARD M	1.0446	$ 546,215.14	GB	Vacant	Vacant
1927300005	BINCKLEY WILLIAM/FIRST WOOD	3.1938	$ 176,875.48	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100220	STATE OF WASHINGTON	2.2795	$ -	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100245	SWANSON RALPH L JR	1.3488	$ 31,287.74	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100250	WOODINVILLE CITY OF	6.4195	$ 37,619.53	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100262	WOODINVILLE BUSINESS CTR 1	0.9156	$ 139,148.21	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100263	WOODINVILLE BUSINESS CTR 1	1.127	$ 131,593.87	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100275	PLYWOOD SUPPLY INC	2.5627	$ 199,050.41	GB	Vacant	Vacant
9517100276	PLYWOOD SUPPLY INC	2.8715	$ 189,794.30	GB	Vacant	Vacant
TOTALS		89.3227	$ 19,166,080.15			

USE CATEGORY	ACRES	VALUE	PARCELS
Business Services	36.8175	$ 7,882,858.76	17
General Services	4.8825	$ 907,245.58	2
Retail	16.447	$ 7,558,250.53	11
Manufacturing	1.6201	$863,257.85	1
Vacant	29.5556	$ 1,954,467.44	12
	89.3227	**$ 19,166,080.16**	**43**

Little Bear Creek Study Area

Taxpayer, Business Name and Total Assessed Valuation

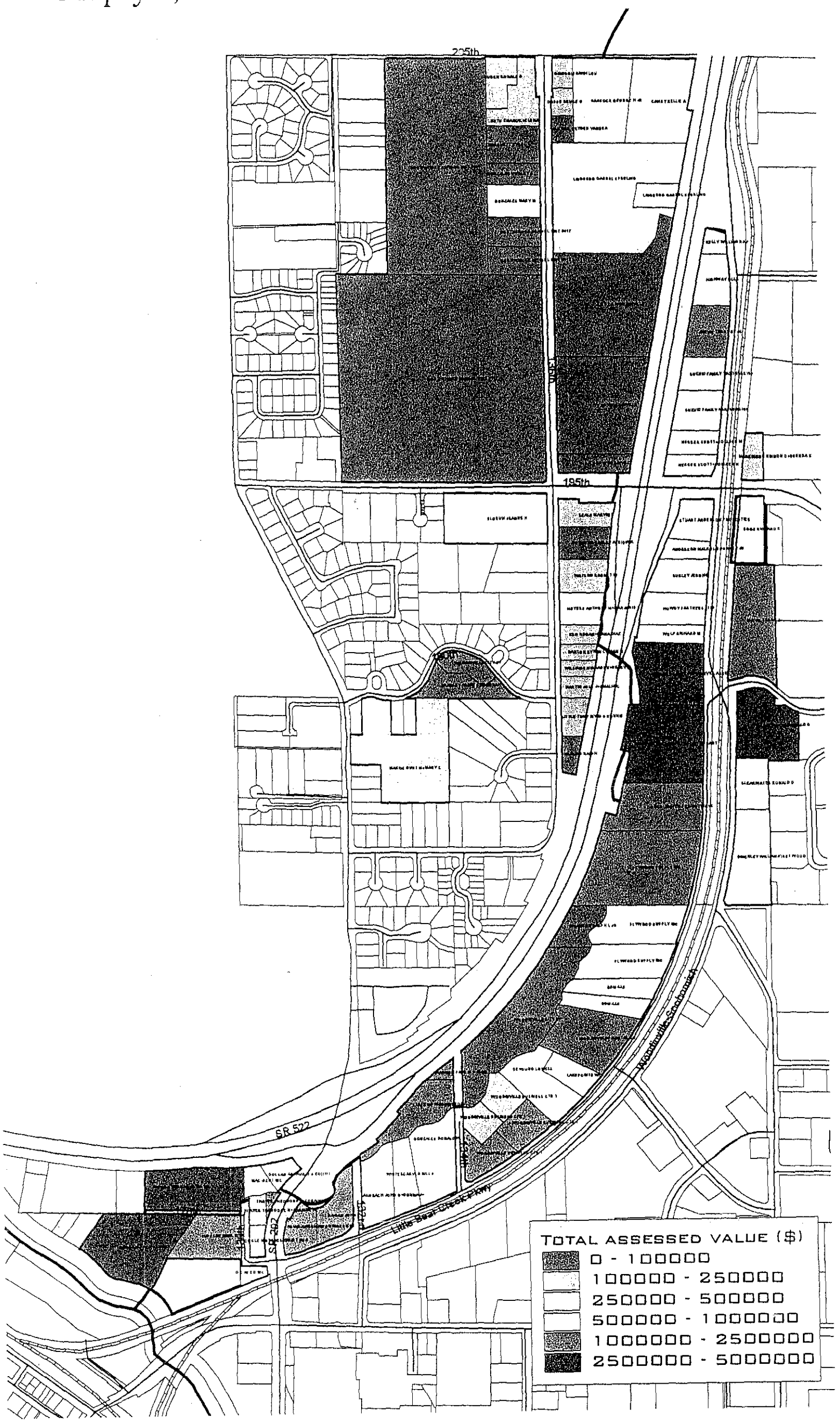


Figure 5

City of Woodinville
Downtown - Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan

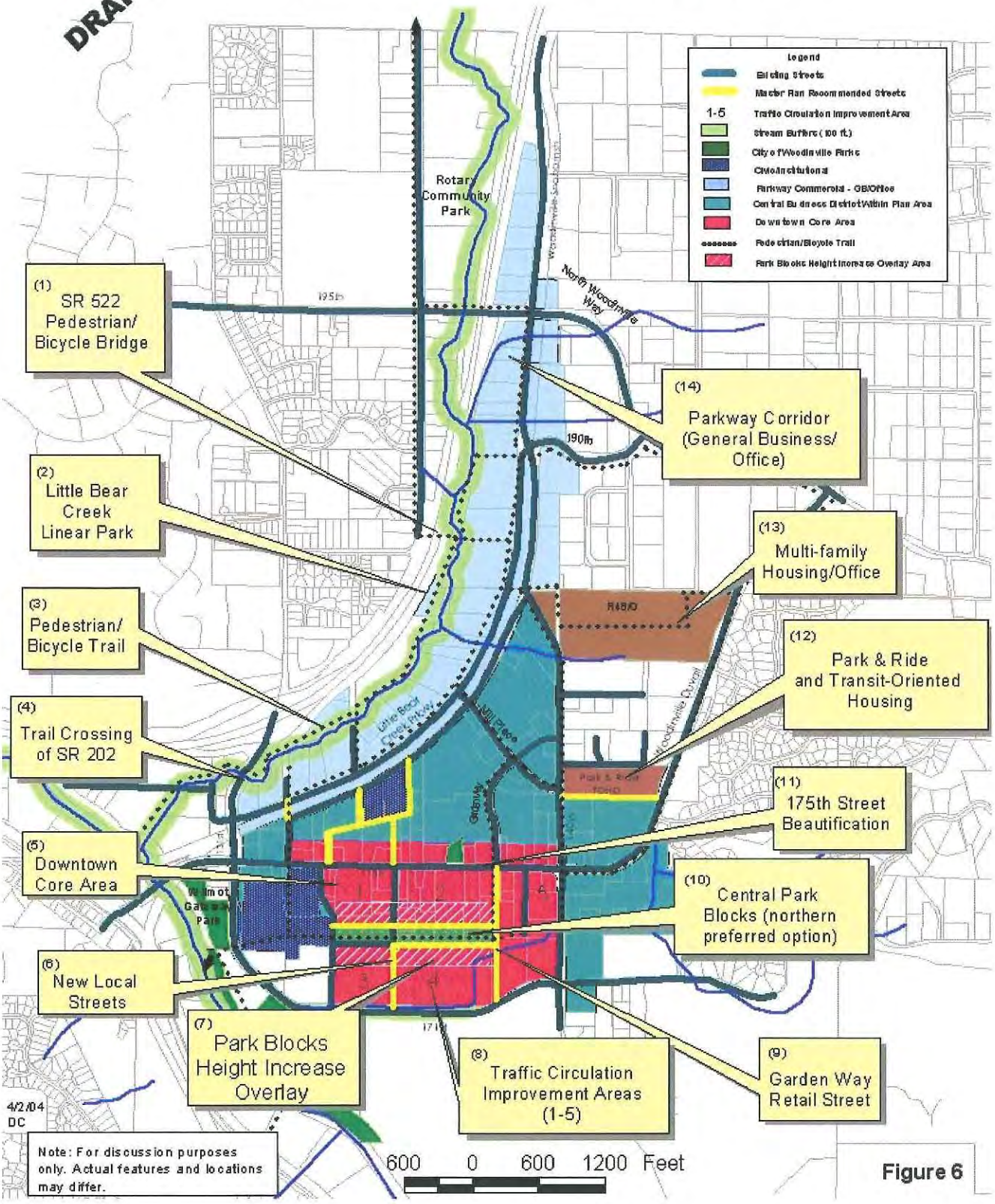
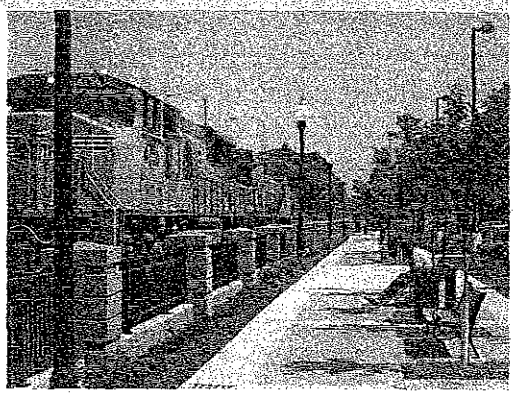


Figure 6

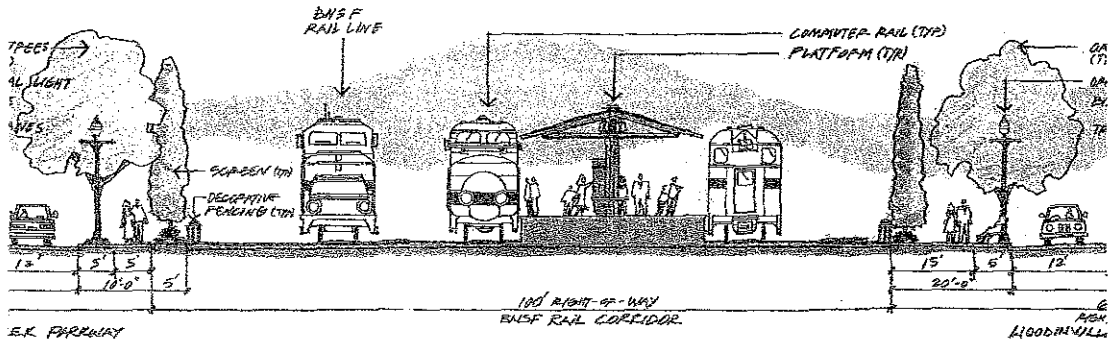
3.3 Little Bear Creek Corridor Motorized Circulation Plan



3.3.1.C Rail Line Improvements

Features:

- Decorative safety fencing
- Landscape screening
- Pedestrian amenities
- Rail line platform
- Separation of rail line and commuter rail
- Weather canopy



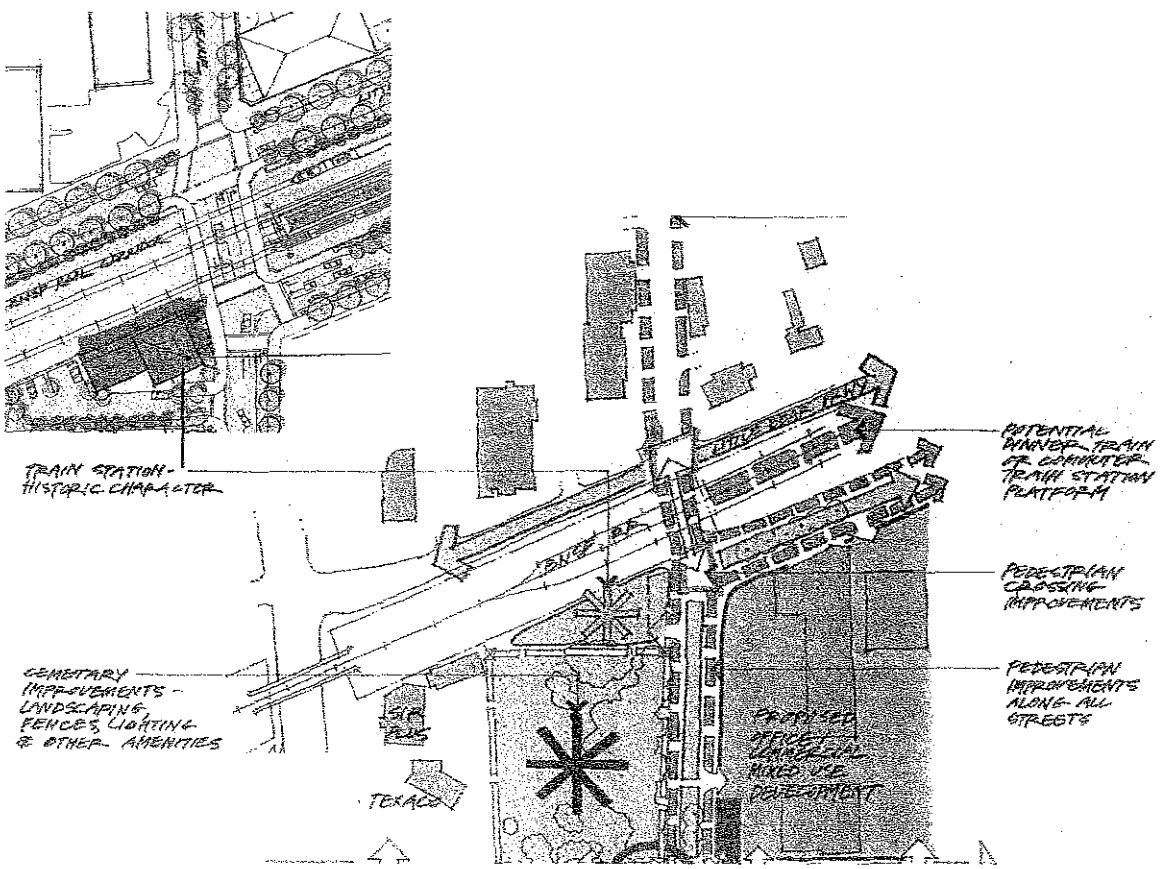
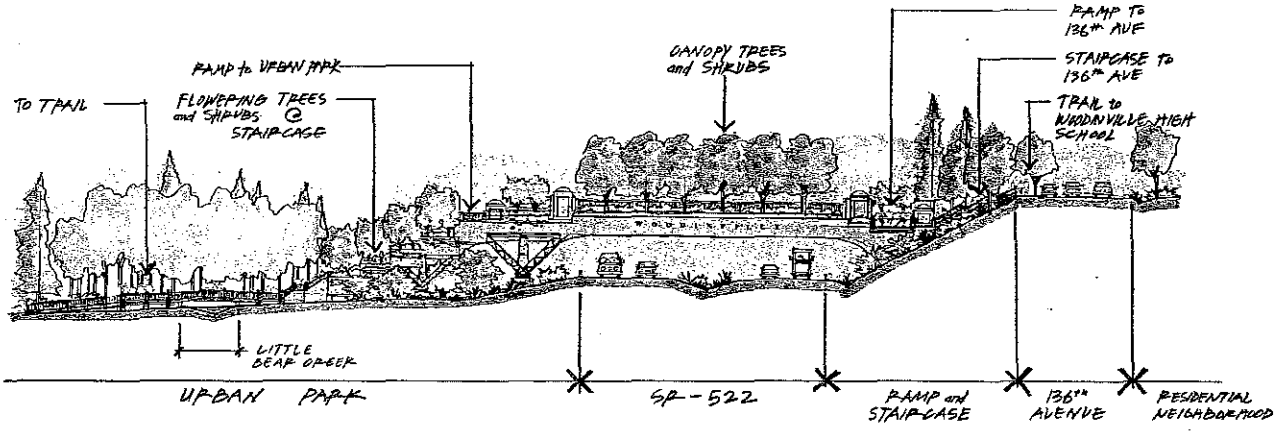


FIGURE 7

5.3 SR-522 Pedestrian/Bike Gateway Overpass

The SR-522 Pedestrian/Bicycle overpass will provide an important link in the trail system by providing an alternative route for people in the Wedge Neighborhood, regional trail system, downtown and employment centers. It will also provide a safe, non-motorized connection between downtown and other residential neighborhoods to the Rotary Community Park and Woodinville High School.

Looking South



The pedestrian/bicycle overpass will connect to the area of 186th street and 136th Avenue NE in the Wedge Neighborhood and span SR-522 to a connection on the east side of SR-522 and west side of Little Bear Creek at approximately the 141st block. From this point, users may access Little Bear Creek Linear Park and Little Bear Creek Parkway. The overpass can be designed to provide a pleasant pedestrian experience with planters, landscaping and other architectural features. From the perspective of a motorist on SR-522, this bridge can be an important "gateway" symbol of the City. The design of the bridge can take advantage of this opportunity with attractive features and signage. Conceptual views of the overpass are shown on page 54.

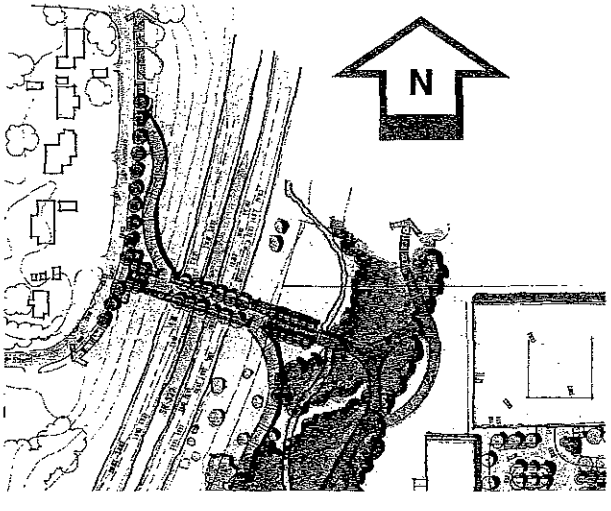


FIGURE 8

City of Woodinville

Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan

July 11, 2005

Adopted by Ordinance No. 396 July 2005
Revised by Ordinance No. 480 October 20, 2009

July 11, 2005

Dear Reader:

It is with great pride that we present the City of Woodinville's updated Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan. Our City is just twelve years old; and while the growth and changes during that period have been numerous, citizen demand for a comprehensive park system has been a constant theme in numerous public meetings, surveys, and interviews.

Much has happened to bring Woodinville citizens closer to the ambitious dream that was outlined in our 1998 Plan. The 18 acre Rotary Community Park is the envy of the region with its state of the art skatepark, climbing boulder, art wall, and playground. In the coming year almost a mile of trails will offer interpretive trails, an outdoor classroom, and salmon viewing platforms. The City has aggressively protected open space and now has almost 100 acres in preservation from development. And the Woodinville Community Center and Sports Fields are in design for major renovation and expansion.

Along the way, the City has forged important partnerships with local civic clubs, competed successfully for regional and federal grants to leverage taxpayer dollars, and generally put the business of meeting quality of life expectations of its citizens as a top priority.

We are bound by a common appreciation for the green hillsides above the valley swaying with their majestic fir and cedar trees, the Sammamish River and its streams that nurture salmon and connect us with our natural history, and the busy sound of kids as they tumble onto a soccer field. We treasure the grand expanse of the Sammamish Valley, a drift of blooming tulips, a bench that calls out for a good visit with a friend or the playground noise that reminds us that we are at our best when we take time to sit, visit, contemplate, run, play, laugh, and live.

We hope this Plan helps you view the past, appreciate the present, and get involved in the future. The benefits of parks and recreations are endless!

Woodinville Parks and Recreation Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

■ Woodinville City Council

Mayor Don Brocha
Deputy Mayor Cathy VonWald
Chuck Price
Michael Huddleston
Scott Hageman
Bob Miller
Gina Leonard
Meredith Ryan, Teen Representative

■ Parks and Recreation Commission

Kari Powers, Chair
Robert Vogt, Vice-Chair
Liz Aspen
Tiffany Bond
Michael Knotz, Sr.
Kim Nunes
Linda Sarpy
Natalie Cox, Teen Representative

■ Planning Commission

Terry DePolo, Chair
Cherry Jarvis, Vice Chair
Shirley Martin
Michael Corning
Les Rubstello
Phil Relnick
Hank Stecker
Matthew Butler, Teen Representative

■ City Staff

Pete Rose, City Manager
Lane Youngblood, Director of Parks and Recreation
Robert Wuotila, Park Planner
Brian Meyer, Parks Maintenance Supervisor
Brenda Eriksen, Senior Administrative Assistant
Blane Moore, GIS Analyst

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Executive Summary

The 2005 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan for Woodinville represents the vision for the City's park and recreation system for the next six years and beyond. It strives to meet the demand for park and recreation services of the current and future population. It was developed from an analysis of the existing system and projections of recreation needs of the future population of the City.

The 2005 PRO Plan is an update and revision of the adopted 1998 PRO Plan. It has been over six years since the adoption of the first and latest version of Woodinville's plan for parks. Many things have changed since then, including a service area adjustment from the 1998 Planning Area to today's urban growth boundary which closely resembles the city boundary, a considerable reduction in geographic area. The scope of this plan is also reduced by exclusion of recreation service providers that are not part of City responsibility. King and Snohomish Counties, local school districts, and private facility providers were included in the 1998 PRO Plan, but due to their location outside of the city, their exclusionary policies and fees, they are not considered as meeting service needs in this PRO Plan update. The PRO Plan will no longer try to meet park and recreation demands in areas beyond City boundaries. Rather, the city line and the population that resides within the City will be the target population for defining demand for parks and recreation services in Woodinville. Space and facility demand and service quality are viewed from a very different perspective. This Plan adopts new levels of service categories related to functional geographic area service provisions. Accessibility and service area radius, in this Plan, become important elements of the quality of service.

In 1998 Woodinville had 25.4 acres of park resources and 0.40 miles of linear trails. In 2005, there are 98.2 acres of park land and 1.78 miles of trails. This represents an increase of nearly 400 percent in park resource land and about 445 percent increase in trail miles. Neighborhood Parks added 2.07 acres since 1998, Community Park acreage remained the same and Resource Park land increased by 75.86, of which 39.67 acres were donated, over the same period. These improvements to the park and recreation system of Woodinville are consistent with recommendations in the 1998 PRO Plan.

The new Plan is a fresh attempt at defining the resources that the City currently has to provide its citizens with recreation opportunities; now, and in the future. It was developed as part of a process that included an **Inventory** of existing sites and facilities, **Public Involvement**, including adoption of **Goals and Objectives** derived from citizen participation, a **Demand and Needs Analysis** in terms of park area and recreation facilities, recommendations for a **Development Plan** for park system improvements, adoption of recommendations and a **Capital Program** for plan implementation including capital funding strategies for meeting future demand.

The PRO Plan recommends that a high priority be placed on acquisition and development of facilities in most of Woodinville's neighborhoods; and acquisition and development of a community scale ball field site on the City's eastern plateau. Resource conservancy and open space land acquisition has been successful during the latest plan period (1998-2004) but special use facilities such as a swimming pool and a community center still remain as high priorities.

An outline of needs and priorities, as well as recommendations for more trails, suggestions for implementation and funding strategies and alternative methods to accomplish the parks, recreation and open space vision for the future of Woodinville is included in the Plan.

The strategies and methods for meeting future park and recreation needs are based on adopted standards derived from the public involvement process. The PRO Plan implements City policies, recommends future acquisition and development of facilities and describes ways to finance improvements.

While the City of Woodinville has made substantial improvements to the park system much is left to do to satisfy the park, recreation and open space needs and demands of the future population. Gaps in geographic service areas exist and adequate facility development is not up to pace with standards or demand. Neighborhoods lack adequate and easily accessible park and recreation facilities. More space for facilities such as ball fields, tennis courts, and playgrounds needs to be acquired and developed. Major facilities such as trails that provide connections to park resources and activity nodes, a community center, and a swimming pool are also needed to meet City demand, and may, in fact, meet part of a regional demand. These gaps are defined in the Plan and recommendations are made to satisfy the needs and demands for services. Some facilities that will provide service beyond city demand such as the building of a pool will require solutions of a regional scope, and coordination and cooperation with other public or private benefactors.

The 2005 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan was produced so that the City could have a blueprint to embark on a course of action that will result in a comprehensive and fully-developed parks, recreation and open space system by 2020. Within this long range perspective, the Plan looks at the current six year period to identify and recommend improvement projects and financing strategies which need to be put into place now in order to meet long term goals. Land supply for park acquisition is rapidly diminishing and time is of the essence.

Chapter 1 - The Place

This chapter introduces you to our community; its character, geography, history and demographics. You will get a sense of how the community has developed over time and the natural resources that contribute to its park and open space system.

Woodinville, a city of about 6.6 square miles and approximately 10,153 residents in 2005, is in north-central King County, immediately east of the intersection of State Route (SR) 522 and Interstate 405. The City lies at the north end of the Sammamish River Valley – an area known for its lush scenery and river trails – at the confluence of Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River. The valley is enclosed on three sides by steep and wooded slopes where most of Woodinville's residential development is located. Commercial, industrial and agricultural activities cluster on the valley floor, although some light industry is built on the slopes and plateaus.

Figure 1 shows Woodinville's location relative to other cities in the valley and surrounding hills. The larger, more populous cities of Bothell, Kirkland, and Redmond are a short drive to the west and to the south, while more rural lands are found to the north and east.

Woodinville flourishes with retail centers, restaurants and business services. Industrial and manufacturing companies flank Woodinville's north and south corridors. The City's vision for its downtown areas includes encouraging office/retail development north of the downtown core, transit-oriented development and a Master Plan for mixed-use development in the heart of the City.

Woodinville is primarily a community of single-family dwellings, with about 37 percent multi-family developments.

At the present time, the city is considering annexing the community of Grace, located adjacent to and north of the current city limits.

The corporate city limits are generally described as the lands bounded on the north by the Snohomish/King County line; on the east by 170th Avenue NE north of NE Woodinville-Duvall Road and the Sammamish River; on the south by the Tourist District and NE 145th Street (State Route 202); and on the west by 124th Avenue NE.

The City's vision, as expressed in its Comprehensive Plan is:

> *"In the year 2015, Woodinville is a safe, friendly, family-oriented community that supports a successful balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, tourism, and business. We have preserved our Northwest woodland character, our open space, and our clean environment. We have enhanced our ability to move freely throughout the community by all modes of travel. Woodinville is a pleasant place in which to live, work, play, and visit, with a compact, inviting downtown that is attractive and functional."*

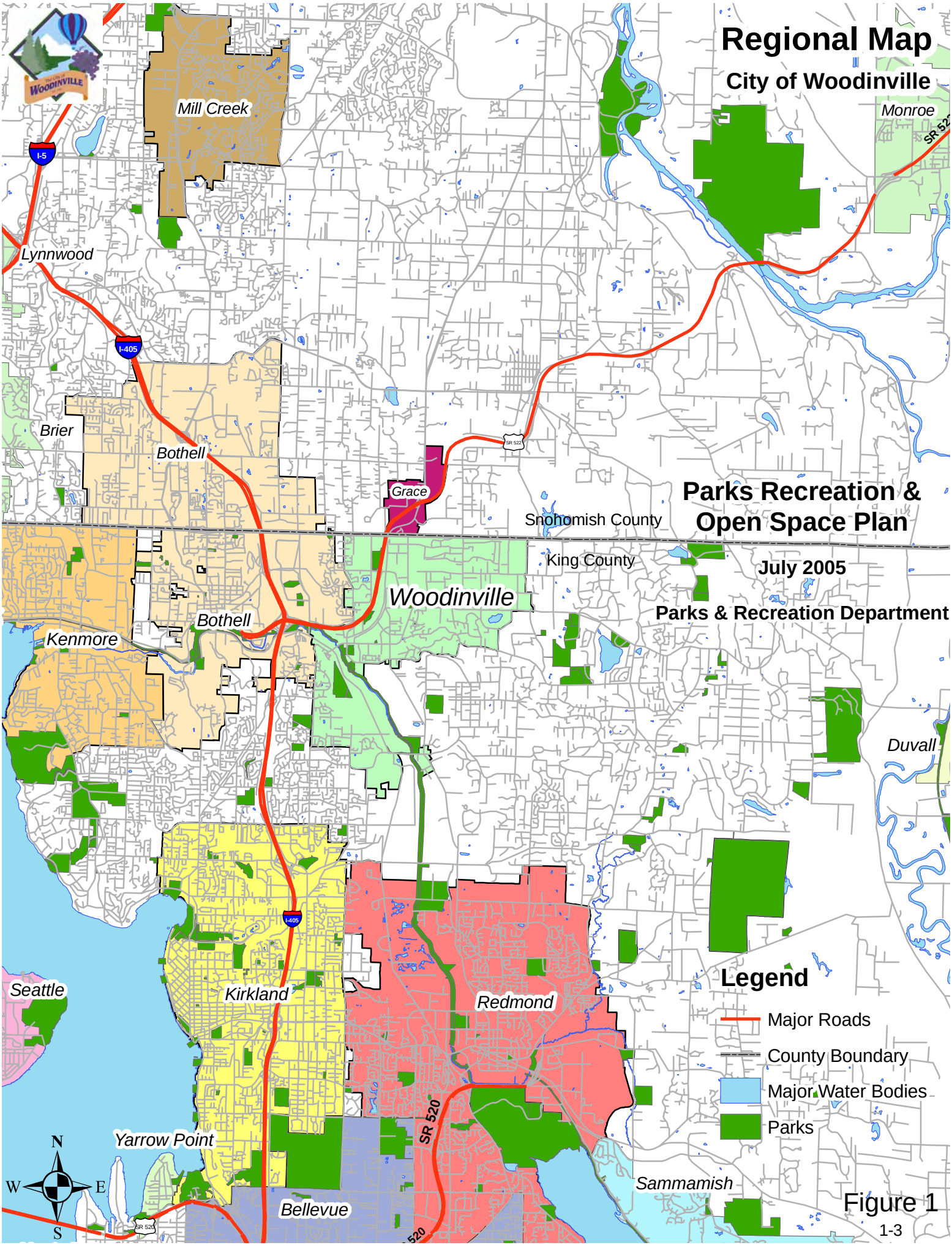

Regional Map
City of Woodinville
Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan
July 2005
Parks & Recreation Department
Mill Creek
Monroe
Lynnwood
Brier
Bothell
Grace
Snohomish County
King County
Woodinville
Kenmore
Duvall
Seattle
Kirkland
Redmond
Yarrow Point
Bellevue
Sammamish
I-5
I-405
SR 522
SR 520
Legend
Major Roads
County Boundary
Major Water Bodies
Parks
N
W
E
S

Figure 1

Woodinville Community Profile

History of the Woodinville Area

Prior to the arrival of white settlers in the Sammamish River Valley, the area was home to a number of Indian tribes of the Coast Salish groups, including the Duwamish and Snoqualmie (Snuqualmi) Indian Tribes. Large permanent winter villages flourished along the Sammamish and Snoqualmie Rivers and around Lake Washington. The tribes built substantial wooden houses, often big enough to house a number of families, clustered into small villages.

The early tribes had agriculture but no domesticated animals except the dog. The tribes lived by hunting, fishing and gathering. The people who lived in the Puget Sound lowlands depended largely on seafood, supplemented by berries and roots. Archaeologists and historians have verified tribal village sites throughout the Puget Sound lowlands, including some reported sites that date 2,000 to 8,000 years before the Christian era.

The earliest white settlers arrived in the Sammamish River Valley in 1858 from Seattle, drawn by the flat land and deep soils of the upper valley that were suitable for agriculture. In 1870, George Rutter Wilson and Columbus Greenleaf were the first settlers to stake land claims in the Woodinville area. The following year, Susan and Ira Woodin arrived from Seattle with their daughters Mary Ellen and Helen. They staked a claim at the bend on the Sammamish River within the present city site where their son Frank was born in 1878. The Woodins operated the area's first post office, school, church and store out of their homestead.

Residents selected Woodinville as the community's name to recognize the Woodins' contributions. The name appeared on the original 1887 Washington Territorial map, which has been reprinted by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

The Woodins donated a one-acre site from their family homestead for the Woodinville Recessional Memorial Mead Cemetery, which is north of present-day 175th Street. Many city pioneers are buried there, including Ira Woodin and Johann Koch, the city's first blacksmith. Koch's anvil is on the gravestone that marks his plot.

During the 1880s and 1890s, a number of embryonic railroad lines were established across Washington State. The Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern Railroad (SL&E) constructed and operated the first railroad line from Tacoma through Seattle around Lake Washington and through the Bothell-Woodinville area to the Skagit River and Mount Vernon. Burlington Northern Railroad eventually absorbed the SL&E and operated it until the railroad abandoned the line. It is now the King County Burke Gilman/Sammamish River trail.

The lumber industry arrived in the valley in the 1880s following the development of the railroads.

Numerous mills were built during this time, although fires and the economic panic of 1893 caused many to be abandoned. Logging resumed on a large scale in 1902, reaching a peak in 1908. Early town sites were platted during this time coinciding with continued development of railroads.

Farming and timber production dominated land use activities from about 1900 to mid-century. The towns that survived the earlier hard times, like Woodinville, developed into service and cultural centers for agriculture and logging. As logging activities subsided, dairy and truck farming businesses claimed the valley floors and sustained the early town's economic base.

Woodinville and the surrounding areas have numerous sites of historical importance, dating back to the days when the town was in its infancy.

The Woodinville Historical Society, established in 1975, and currently known as the Woodinville Heritage Society, acquires, preserves, and perpetuates the artifacts and history of the greater Woodinville area and educates and distributes historical information. The Society has assembled facts about the city's historical landmarks and heritage sites.

Present Development Pattern

There are approximately 4,250 acres within the Woodinville city limits, which include:

- 39 percent developed uses
- 5 percent agriculture
- 36 percent natural open land
- 20 percent forest land
- 0.2 percent water
- 0.1 percent barren land

Urban retail and business services are concentrated within Woodinville's downtown core, which extends east from the historical Sammamish River settlement to the edge of the plateau overlooking the east side of the valley, north to the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, and south to NE 171st or the South Bypass.

Downtown business activities are a mix of retail, business, commercial, office and entertainment, including regional specialty stores such as Molbak's nursery. A regional shopping center with a cinema complex and other specialty uses was recently developed on the north side of NE 175th Street, the city's main street, across from Molbak's.

Light manufacturing, warehousing, business services, office parks and a variety of auto parts and salvage businesses are located along the west side of the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, directly adjacent to the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek, from NE 145th Street, edging the downtown core and spreading north into the community of Grace. Generally, these are relatively low-intensity activities with low to moderate employment. Much of the valley floor in Woodinville is developed as commercial and industrial land use. Since incorporation in 1993, Woodinville has increased its employment population by over 4,500 new jobs.

Moderate-density residential developments are on hillsides overlooking the valley and adjacent to the south edge of downtown along the Sammamish River. The remaining developed lands are covered with low- to moderate-density single-family housing, including a number of developments with common open space buffers or recreational areas.

Tourist-oriented wineries and a brewery are in a unique district on the south edge of the city along NE 145th Street, including the facilities of Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Columbia Winery, Silver Lake Winery and Redhook Brewery. These facilities encompass historical buildings and grounds. They provide entertainment and recreational activities including wine and beer tasting, wedding and anniversary parties, performing arts and entertainment, interpretive and recreational trails and picnic facilities. In 2001 the Willows Lodge and Herb Farm Restaurant were added to the Tourist District.

King County has acquired significant portions of the east side of the Sammamish River valley for agricultural and open space preservation. The county's holdings include the large properties located directly south of the downtown core, and the lands directly north of the tourist district. Land immediately south of Woodinville's Central Business District is being developed into community gardens, a Farmers' Market, and demonstration farms in collaboration between non-profit agencies and King County.

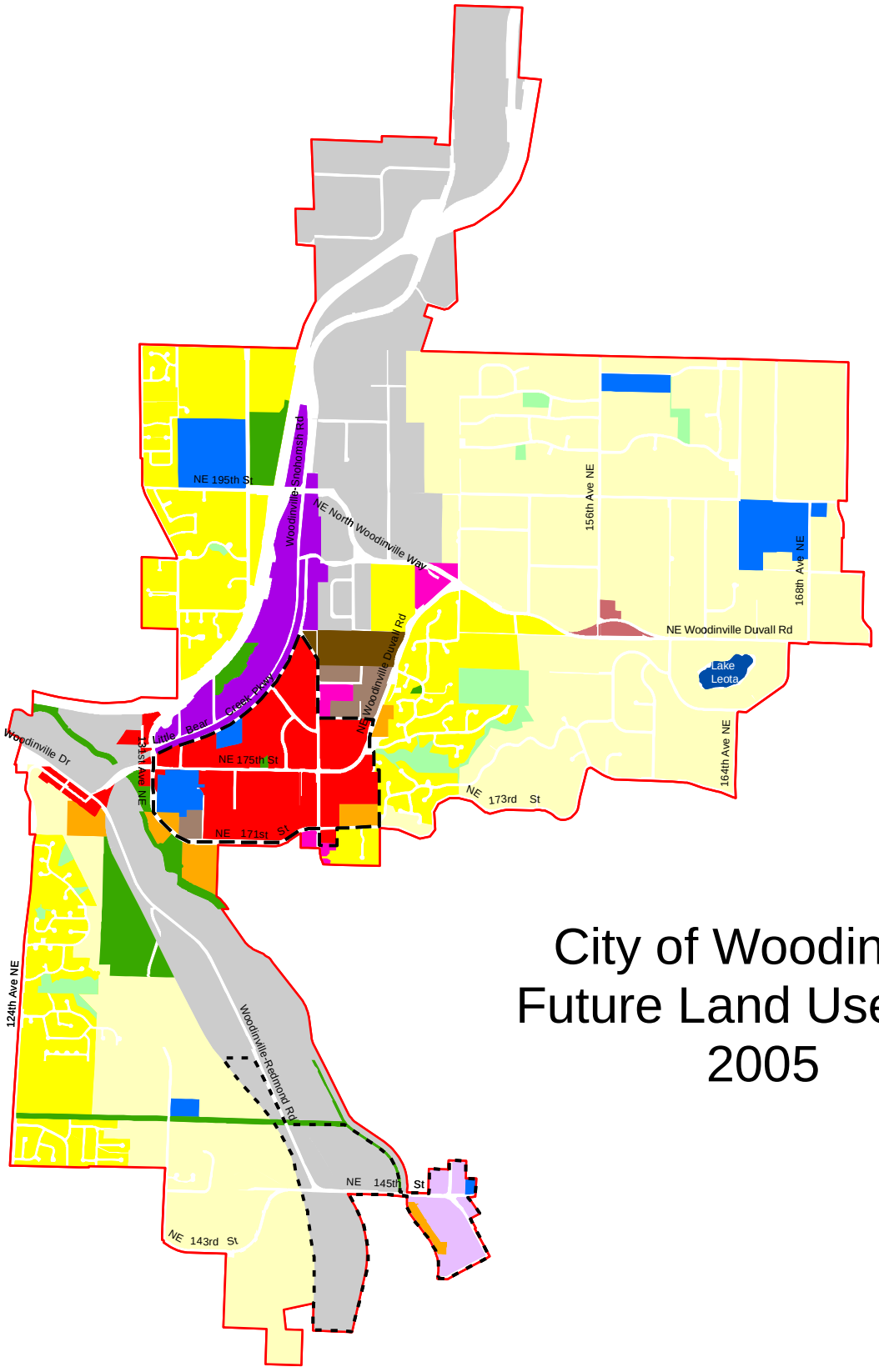
These land use relationships and the City's vision for its future land use pattern is identified on the Future Land Use Map (Figure 2).

Population and Housing

The Woodinville population was estimated to be 8,587 persons in 1990 and was 9,809 persons in 2000, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This represents an increase of 14 percent, slightly less than King County (15.2%) for the same period. The estimated population for the end of 2004 was 10,153 persons and for 2020, the projected population is 13,182, which is more than twice the rate increase from the previous decade.

The spatial distribution of this population is of special interest to the parks planning effort. The City was divided into eleven neighborhoods as shown on Figure 3 for purposes of comprehensive and parks planning. The neighborhoods, due to their age, location, density and other demographic differences offer a variety of images to the overall character of the City of Woodinville. Their names reflect their land use characteristics, physiography, or the major subdivisions located within their boundaries. Figure 3 represents the geographic description of these neighborhoods.

The City and neighborhood distribution of the population is an important aspect of parks planning. The age group profiles and dwelling unit counts will form the basis for demand analysis in Chapter 4. The 2000 census was utilized to portray the neighborhood profiles of population and housing for the City of Woodinville. This information formed the starting point for projections in the year 2005 so that a clear picture of the age distribution and location of City residents could emerge. These projections will be used as a basis for estimating demand for park and recreation services in the plan period (2005-2011).



City of Woodinville Future Land Use Map 2005

- Low Density Residential
- Moderate Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- High Density Residential/Office
- Neighborhood Business
- Tourist Business
- Office
- Central Business
- Auto/General Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Institutional
- Public Parks
- Openspace
- Mixed Use Area
- Tourist District
- Urban Growth Boundary

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

N

NOTE: This comp plan map is a pictorial representation and the City does not warrant its accurate depiction. dc 3/17/04

Figure 2

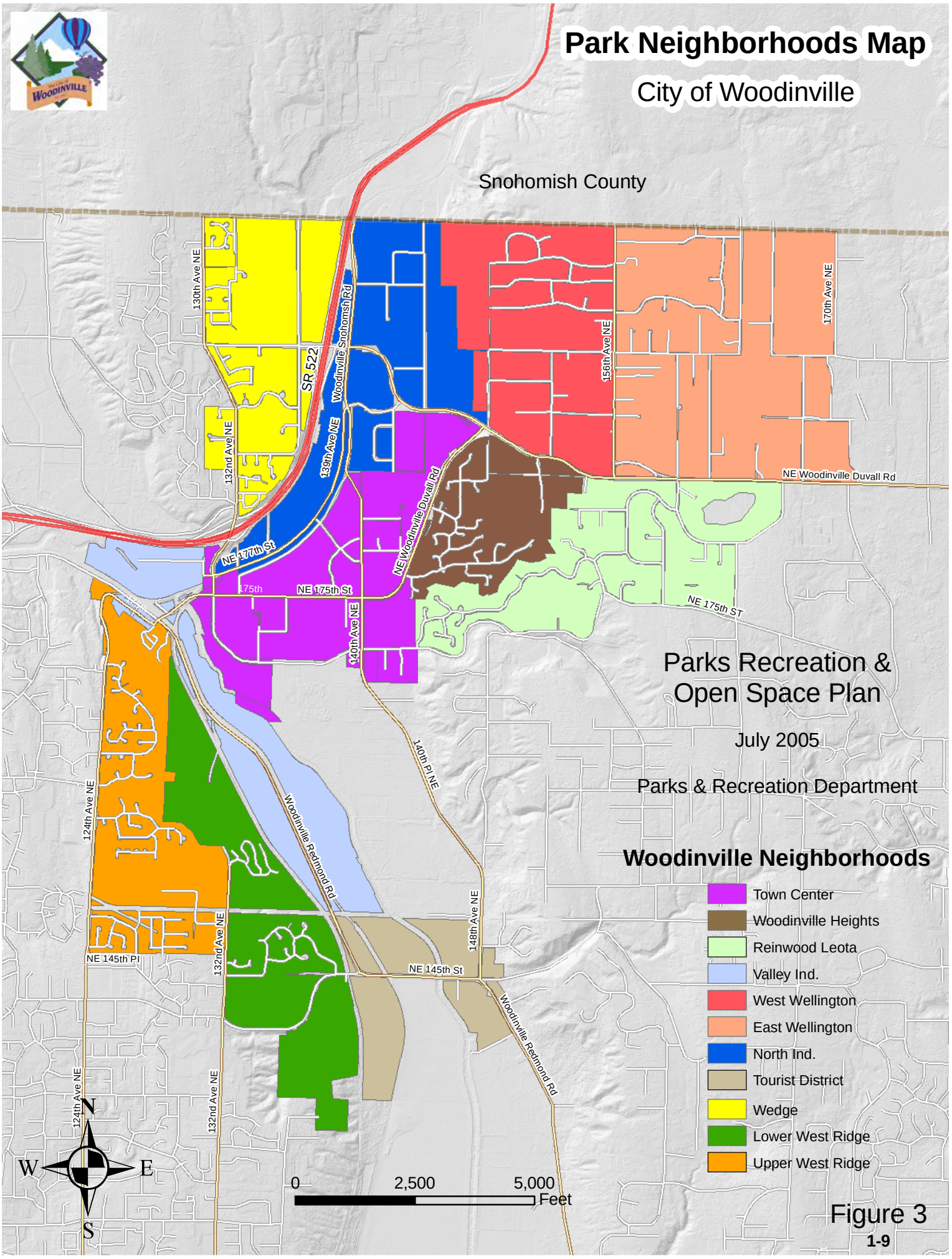

Park Neighborhoods Map
City of Woodinville
Snohomish County
130th Ave NE
SR 522
Woodinville Snohomish Rd
132nd Ave NE
139th Ave NE
156th Ave NE
170th Ave NE
NE Woodinville Duvall Rd
NE 177th St
175th
NE 175th St
140th Ave NE
NE 175th ST
Parks Recreation &
Open Space Plan
July 2005
Parks & Recreation Department
124th Ave NE
Woodinville Redmond Rd
140th Pl NE
148th Ave NE
NE 145th Pl
NE 145th St
Woodinville Neighborhoods
Town Center
Woodinville Heights
Reinwood Leota
Valley Ind.
West Wellington
East Wellington
North Ind.
Tourist District
Wedge
Lower West Ridge
Upper West Ridge
N
W
E
S
0
2,500
5,000
Feet
Figure 3
1-9

Table 1 depicts the City population by age group categories. It will be used to estimate future demand for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PRO Plan) and to acquire future parkland and develop recreation facilities that neighborhood residents will need as the City grows larger and as the population ages and changes.

Several neighborhoods have very little population due to their historical, commercial and industrial land use development, and because of their location. These are the Tourist, North Industrial and Valley Industrial Districts. The Town Center, which also contains a predominantly commercial supply of land, has the highest concentration of population with 2,091 persons followed closely by the Upper West Ridge with a population of 1,962. The Town Center also contains a considerably higher proportion of older persons and young adults compared to the other neighborhoods. This coincides with a large supply of assisted living and retirement developments, and apartments located in the downtown area.

Another notable factor associated with Table 1 is the low number of children relative to older adults in most of the predominantly residential neighborhoods.

Table 1
2000 Neighborhood Population by Age Group

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POP.	Percent of Total Population	Dwelling UNITS	Average persons per household	AGE <5	AGE 5-15	AGE 16-21	AGE 22-39	AGE 40-54	AGE 55+	TOTAL POP.
REINWOOD-LEOTA	1,010	10.3	328	3.08	53	165	108	174	328	182	1,010
WOODINVILLE HTS.	794	8.1	244	3.25	51	159	99	151	260	74	794
WEST WELLINGTON	736	7.5	239	3.08	36	114	79	101	237	169	736
EAST WELLINGTON	961	9.8	320	3.01	56	164	102	198	296	145	961
WEDGE	1,354	13.8	450	3.01	103	253	112	360	388	138	1,354
TOWN CENTER	2,091	21.3	1,096	1.90	131	194	184	742	255	585	2,091
UPPER WEST RIDGE	1,962	20.0	706	2.77	141	341	186	551	549	194	1,962
LOWER WEST RIDGE	804	8.2	324	2.48	42	88	51	252	218	153	804
TOURIST DISTRICT	88	.09	47	1.91	5	9	6	34	21	13	88
NORTH INDUSTRIAL	6	0.07	3	2.00	1	0	0	3	2	0	6
VALLEY INDUSTRIAL	3	0.03	1	3.00	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
TOTALS 2000	**9,809**	**100**	**3,845**	**2.61**	**620**	**1,487**	**927**	**2,567**	**2,554**	**1,654**	**9,809**
TOTALS 2005	**10,153**	**100**	**3,890**	**2.61**	**660**	**1,421**	**975**	**2,467**	**2,690**	**1,940**	**10,153**

Socioeconomic Characteristics

According to the U.S. Department of Census for 2000, the population within the city limits had socioeconomic characteristics that were slightly different than the averages typical of surrounding cities and counties. For example, the average size of city households was 2.61 persons compared with 2.39 for King County, 2.51 for Bothell and 2.33 for Redmond. Likewise, the median age of city residents was 35.7 years compared with 35.7 years for King County, 35.6 years for Bothell, 37.5 years for Kenmore and 36.1 years for Kirkland.

Overall, the statistics indicate a growth rate of about 14 percent between 1990 and 2000, slightly less than that of King County, 15.2 percent. Woodinville residents are likely to be slightly older and living in larger households with more income and higher educational attainment than the typical County residents.

Natural Elements of the Woodinville Area

Climate

Woodinville's climate is typical of the Puget Sound lowlands with mean temperatures varying from a high of 75 degrees in July to a low of 40 degrees in January, with extreme variations recorded at -3 to a high of 102 degrees. Average annual precipitation is about 49 inches with approximately 80 percent occurring from October through March.

Earth/Soil

Woodinville is centered on the Sammamish River and Bear Creek valleys with topography ranging from 0 to about 580 feet above Puget Sound. The plateau overlooking the Sammamish River valley floor drops off abruptly in slopes ranging from 40 to 75 percent. Woodinville is composed principally of gently to steeply sloping glacial plains, terraces and foothills that originally were heavily forested. Soils at lower levels have a high organic content, while the soils vary from porous sands and gravels to impermeable glacial till at higher elevations.

Composite Risk Soil Conditions

In 1983 the King County Division of Planning & Community Development developed criteria and mapped sensitive soil conditions that create specific severe risks for landslides, seismic activities and erosion. In 1991, King County and Woodinville further refined the original analysis, including wetlands.

Within Woodinville approximately 417 acres are classified as **class 3 landslide hazard** areas, with permeable sand, gravel or silt soils that have exposed layers of clay on slopes of 15 percent or more.

Class 3 seismic hazards exist on soils that are poorly drained and/or are impervious alluvium and organic soils on slopes of 15 percent or more. Approximately 664 acres are subject to seismic hazard within city limits.

Approximately 347 acres composed of fine sands, gravels and silts, particularly on steeper slopes within the city limits are **class 3 erosion hazards.**

Class 3 wetlands, **anadromous, fish-bearing waters and 100-year floodplains** are soils saturated by ground or surface water and/or that support vegetation typically adapted for saturated soil conditions. Approximately 100 acres of wetlands are within city limits. Approximately 433 acres are subject to flooding or are floodplains.

The current park system includes wetland areas within Woodin Glen Pond, Woodinville Heights Park, Woodin Creek Park, Rotary Community Park, Wilmot Gateway Park, and the West Slope Conservancy Park.

Little Bear Creek Basin
Little Bear Creek originates in a peat bog near Clearview in Snohomish County and flows south into the Sammamish River west of Woodinville. The creek and its tributaries drain an area of approximately 9,616 acres. Much of the basin is forest or open space with scattered urban developments.

Sammamish River Basin
The Sammamish River, part of the Watershed Resource Inventory Area 8 (WRIA8), originates at the outlet of Lake Sammamish and flows 14 miles into the north end of Lake Washington. Little Bear Creek empties into the Sammamish River at a point just north of Wilmot Gateway Park. The river and all of its tributaries drain a total area of 142,080 acres.

Wetlands

There are approximately 100 acres of wetlands within the city limits of Woodinville. They are located mainly around Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River, in Rotary Community Park and around Woodin Glen Pond in the Wedge neighborhood.

Ground Water Conditions/Aquifers

Aquifers in the Woodinville area are in a shallow zone between 0 and 400 feet from the surface and a deep zone more than 500 feet below the surface. The shallow and deep aquifers are typically separated by 100 to 400 feet of low-permeability silt and clay.

The aquifers recharge in the upland areas on both sides of the valley and discharge to the Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River valley floors in the Woodinville area. The shallow aquifer system is assumed to maintain a general equilibrium between recharge and discharge flows. Recharge is estimated to be approximately nine inches per year in the uplands and 15 inches per year in the valley areas.

Plants

The lowlands surrounding the Puget Sound Basin, including Woodinville, are within a forest zone, named the Western Hemlock vegetation zone. There are no endangered, threatened or sensitive plant species within the Woodinville park planning area.

Animals

Urban and suburban developments have substantially reduced wildlife habitat. However, valuable habitats still remain in undeveloped, large native vegetation tracts and around the wetlands and riparian forests along Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River. Woodinville and the rural areas surrounding it provide habitat for 30 non-game species, 12 game species, 11 waterfowl species and 93 species of amphibians, reptiles and birds.

Fisheries

Chinook, coho and sockeye salmon spawn and rear in Little Bear Creek, Woodin Creek, and the Sammamish River. Anadromous game fish in the area include steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River support fresh-water mussels. Cottage Lake Creek, east of the City, is noted for its rare run of naturally spawning Chinook salmon.

In 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Endangered Species Act listed Chinook salmon in danger of extinction. This affected the Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River, their drainage basins and their surrounding riparian habitat. The City has joined other jurisdictions within WRIA8 in collaboratively responding to the listing through regional policy development projects and funding.

Chapter 2 – Existing Park and Recreation Resources

This Chapter catalogs your Woodinville park and recreation system. We use state and national standards to define types of park and recreation facilities. The inventory includes site photos and recreational characteristics.

The City of Woodinville currently owns 16 park properties ranging in size from little more than one-tenth of an acre to almost forty acres. In addition the City also owns or has easements for off-road trails that range from one-tenth to almost one mile in length. This chapter identifies and discusses this inventory of existing parks and recreation resources in the City of Woodinville. It consists of 98.2 acres of parkland and 1.78 linear miles of off-road trails, owned and maintained by the City.

Parks, recreation areas, and trails are categorized in this Plan to address specific land needs in later chapters. Park resources are defined as belonging to one of five general categories: **Neighborhood Parks** including mini-parks, **Community Parks**, **Resource/Open Space Parks**, **Special Use Parks** and **Linear Trails**. Although a facility may have features from more than one category, most facilities fall into one general category based on size and service area, primary uses, or public access. Not all of these facilities are currently developed. Most local jurisdictions use these categories for several reasons. They allow the City to identify quality of service on a geographic basis better than other systems including the system used in the 1998 Woodinville PRO Plan. The National Recreation and Parks Association also uses this system as it is the best method for assigning needs in geographic service areas.

Woodinville has acquired parkland in a variety of ways. Some parks were transferred from King County to Woodinville, such as Woodin Creek Park. Some were purchased outright by the City, such as Wilmot Gateway Park and Woodinville Heights Park, and others were obtained through environmental mitigation of development projects, such as DeYoung Park, Tanglin Ridge mini-park, and Quail Ridge mini-park. Still, others were gained through donations, such as the West Slope Resource Park. A description of acquisition methods is described on the various individual park-site maps found on figures 5 through 20 of this chapter. Many park purchases were aided by donations or

grants from various State and local sources such as the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the Woodinville Rotary Club.

Several park resource sites were recently acquired by the City of Woodinville. Some remain undeveloped because of the nature of the park type such as the West Slope Resource Park, a conservancy site that may later have trails, picnic sites etc. Others are currently undeveloped due to their recent acquisition, or because of a lack of available funding sources. Undeveloped parks are noted in the description column of Table 2 in this chapter, and also in Figures 5 through 20.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. They should be developed for both active and passive recreation activities geared specifically for those living within the service area (typically ¼ to ½ mile radius), and be accessible by walking or biking. Restrooms are not usually provided. Accommodating a wide variety of age and user groups including children, adults, the elderly and special populations, is important. They are usually a combination of playground and park designed for non-organized recreation activities such as playground, picnic area, open grassy play area, outdoor sports courts, trails and practice grade multi-purpose fields. The ideal size of a neighborhood park is between 2 and 5 acres.

Some parks identified in this category are much smaller than the desirable size for a neighborhood park. These are classified as **mini-parks**, and they may contribute to satisfying a narrow set of needs such as a small lot with play equipment, or a wooded lot with picnic facility potential. Currently, all parks in the neighborhood park category in Woodinville are mini-parks.

There are **2.64 acres** of neighborhood parks in six properties in Woodinville today, three of which (Quail Ridge Park, Tanglin Ridge Park and Woodin Glen Park) are undeveloped.

Community Parks

Community parks are larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community as well as preserving significant open spaces. They provide diverse structured and organized recreation opportunities for the community. The service radius for community parks should be at least one mile. They generally require support facilities such as parking, field lighting, and restrooms. These parks have facilities that may include competitive level sports fields, outdoor courts, trails, playgrounds, open space/environmental areas and picnic facilities. Their size ranges from 5 to 30 acres.

Woodinville currently has **14.36 acres** of parkland at three sites within the classification of Community Parks.

Resource/Open Space Parks

Resource parks are natural resource lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, open space and areas for visual aesthetics and buffering. These lands are typically characterized by steep slopes, significant natural vegetation, wildlife habitats, drainage ways and ravines, surface water management areas, wetlands, lakes, streams, other environmentally sensitive areas and utility easements. The location and frequency of resource areas will depend on the natural conditions intrinsic to the place of study.

Resource and open space lands are defined by areas of natural quality for passive use or nature-oriented outdoor recreation. They should encompass lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, topography and other diverse or unique natural resources. Recreational use, such as an interpretative trail, viewpoint, exhibit signs, picnic areas or other features, may be secondary, non-intrusive uses of the property.

The current park inventory includes four properties totaling **75.86 acres** of land within the city limits that are considered resource or open space. These lands include stream corridors, wetlands and floodplains, steep slopes and woodland areas, unique ecological and wildlife habitats and other fragile environments.

Special Use Parks

Special use facilities are single purpose recreational activities like arboreta display gardens, nature centers, golf courses, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun and archery ranges, skate parks and swimming pools.

Special use facilities may include areas that preserve, maintain and interpret buildings, sites, and other objects of historical and cultural significance. Special use areas may also include public plazas in or near commercial centers, public buildings or other urban developed areas.

Three sites, including the Woodinville Community Center, currently make up the **5.26 acres** of Special Use Parks within the City.

Recreation Programs

The City of Woodinville provides recreation opportunities for a variety of age groups from early adolescence to the elderly in the form of structured play, classroom instruction, fitness, arts and crafts, sports camps, dance, and learning-improvement programs. These programs are generally offered at the Woodinville Community Center but other public spaces and facilities are utilized within the community as space and activity type require. Fees are usually associated with each class or activity and depend on program size and staffing requirements. Parks and Recreation Department staff monitors activity demand and program changes are performed on a seasonal basis.

Public Arts Program

Woodinville supports the arts through the activities of the Public Arts Advisory Committee. Their mission is to "enrich the City by integrating arts and culture into community life. The committee will also raise awareness of the roles art and culture plays in our community and encourages residents to participate in creative and educational opportunities in all forms of art". The Committee advises the Parks and Recreation Commission on issues related to the public art program, which includes the rotating art program, fund raising for the public arts fund and art donations located within the City.

Linear Trails

Linear trails are built on natural corridors, such as abandoned railroad lines and active utility rights of way or natural areas defined by drainage features, topographic changes, wooded areas or vegetation patterns. These facilities can link neighborhoods, public facilities, parks and open spaces, commercial areas, or otherwise allow bicycle and pedestrian access and recreation. Linear trails may also include active play areas or trailheads.

Trail systems should be anchored by public facilities like a school or park, which may serve as a destination or trailhead, and extend into the surrounding residential areas using natural features or established roads, sidewalks or other safe travel corridors.

The City of Woodinville has ownership or easements of **1.78 miles** of trails, in over five locations, which are part of this classification. There are also trail opportunities such as the Puget Sound Power and Light/Olympic Pipeline (PSP&L) easements in the Upper and Lower Ridge neighborhoods, the Sammamish River trail and the Tolt River Pipeline trail that lie partially within city limits but are not controlled by the City. These trails are not part of this inventory but are considered in Chapter 5 of this document, as linkages to other trails in Woodinville. The *Woodinville Non-Motorized Transportation Plan* (2005) identifies **1.91 linear miles** of existing, on-road bicycle trails.

Summary of Park and Recreation Resources

Recreation facilities owned, operated and maintained by the Northshore, Lake Washington and Monroe school districts, King County and some private operators in and around Woodinville are not included in this inventory because the City cannot affect their service quality, accessibility or maintenance. They may not be open or accessible most

of the time to City residents and/or there are fees or memberships associated with them.

Table 2 is a summary of the City of Woodinville's park resources and Figure 4, on the following page, illustrates the geographic location of these resources. Aerial photos and park facilities data are provided on Figures 5 through 20 to augment this inventory.

Table 2
2005 Inventory - City Park Resources

Neighborhood Parks	**Acres**	**Location**	**Description/Current Use**
Greenbrier Mini-park	0.50	Town Center	Open grass play area
Quail Ridge Mini-park	0.35	Upper West Ridge	*Undeveloped* play tract
Stonehill Meadows Mini-park	0.12	Wedge	Play structure/playground
Tanglin Ridge Mini-park	0.15	Woodinville Heights	*Undeveloped* play tract
Woodin Glen Mini-park	0.95	Wedge	*Undeveloped* picnic/play area with wetland
Woodinville Heights Mini-park	0.57	Woodinville Heights	Play structure, picnic area, natural area
Total Neighborhood Parks	**2.64**		

Community Parks	**Acres**	**Location**	**Description/Current Use**
City Sports Fields	6.56	Town Center	3 baseball fields, 1 soccer
Wilmot Gateway Park	3.70	Town Center	Open grass play area, playground, picnic, restrooms, parking
Woodin Creek Park	4.10	Town Center	Open grass play, 1 tennis, ½ basketball, picnic, parking, wetland area
Total Community Parks	**14.36**		

Resource/Open Space Parks	**Acres**	**Location**	**Description/Current Use**
Greenbrier N.G.P. Site	12.32	Town Center	Wetland NGPE, soft 8' wide trail
Little Bear Creek Park	6.48	Town Center	*Undeveloped*, wetlands, open area with active rec. potential, future trails
Rotary Community Park	17.39	Wedge	Wetlands, trail, interpretive sites, picnic areas
West Slope Resource Park	39.67	Upper West Ridge	Critical areas, slopes, springs, forest, trail potential
Total Res./Open Space Parks	**75.86**		

Special Use Parks	**Acres**	**Location**	**Description/Current Use**
Woodinville Community Center	3.74	Town Center	Rec. program rooms, basketball, parking, restrooms
DeYoung Park	0.62	Town Center	Special events venue, picnic, parking
Skate/BMX Facility at Rotary Community Park	0.90	Wedge	Outdoor concrete skate/BMX, playgrounds, restroom
Total Special Use Parks	**5.26**		

Linear Trails	**Miles**	**Location**	**Description/Current Use**
Georgian Heights Wetland Trail	0.25	Wedge	Improved 12' wide bike/walk easement
Greenbrier Wetland Trail	0.11	Town Center	8' wide wood chip trail
Quail Ridge Trail	0.12	Upper West Ridge	25' wide *unimproved* easement
Rotary Community Park Trail	0.90	Wedge	8' wide hiking trail through wetland area
Woodinville Valley Trail	0.40	Tourist District	25' wide multi-mode trail crosses Sammamish River
Total Linear Trail	**1.78**		

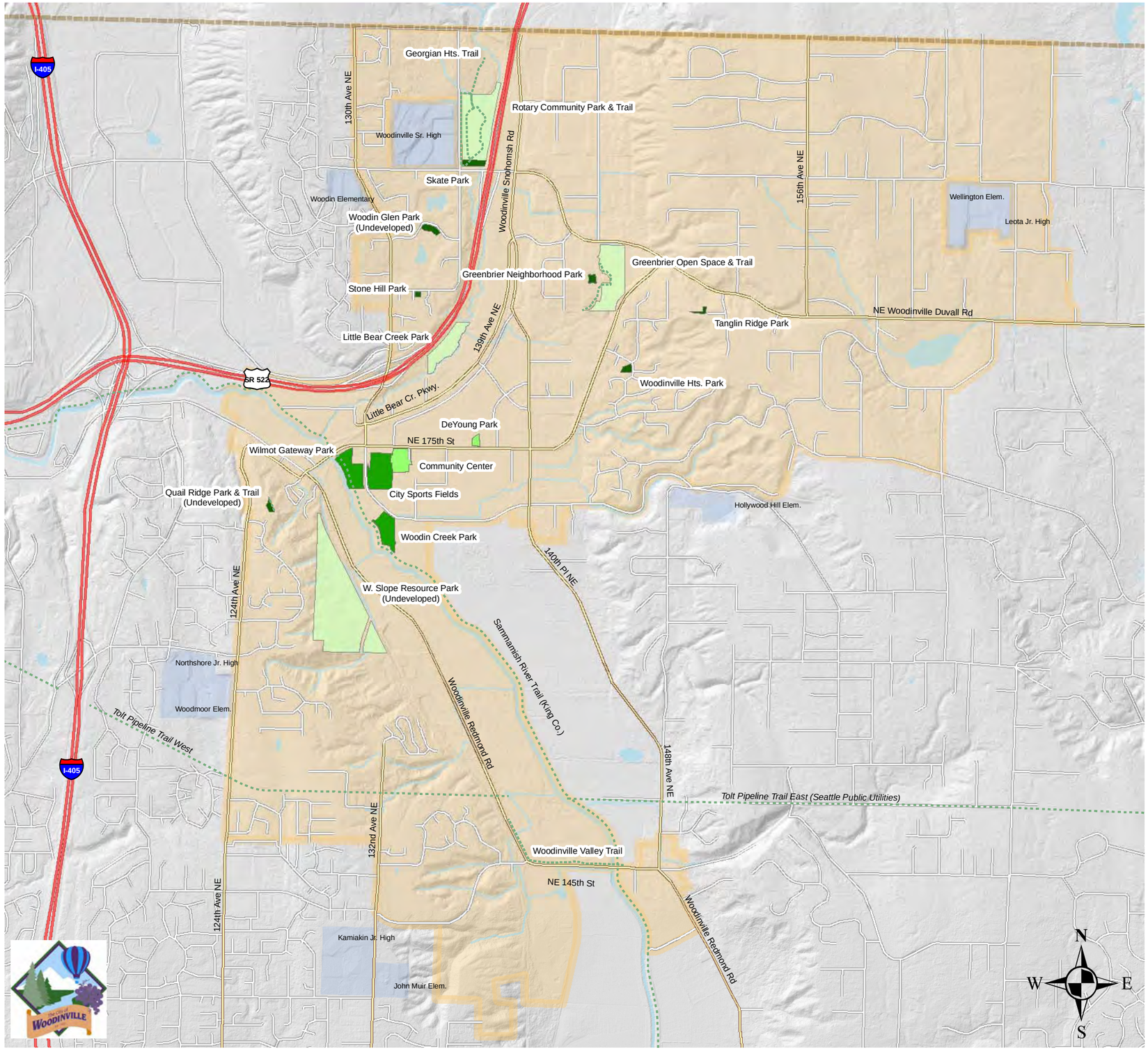
Existing Park Inventory Map

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

July 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.



Legend

- Woodinville Trails
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Special Use Parks
- Resource Parks
- Public School Properties
- City of Woodinville

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 4

Figure 5

CITY SPORTS FIELDS

ADDRESS: 131st Avenue NE/
NE 172nd Street

SIZE/ AREA: 6.56 Acres

FUNDING:

- $3,000,000.00

PARK HISTORY:

- Purchased from the Northshore School District in December 1999.
- Used for Little League baseball and softball, youth soccer league, recreation programs and camps, and drop-in use.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Community Park

FEATURES:

- Multi-purpose fields
- Bleachers

Figure 6

DEYOUNG PARK

ADDRESS: 13680 NE 175th Street

SIZE/ AREA: .62 Acre

FUNDING:

- Developer Set-Aside

PARK HISTORY:

- Donated to the City as part of the TRF Shopping Center Project.
- Opened: June 1998
- Site of afternoon concerts during summer months.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Special Use

PARK FEATURES:

- Picnic Shelter
- Tables and Benches
- Public Art/ Heritage Display

Figure 7

GEORGIAN HEIGHTS WETLAND TRAIL

ADDRESS: 136th Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: .25 Mile

FUNDING:

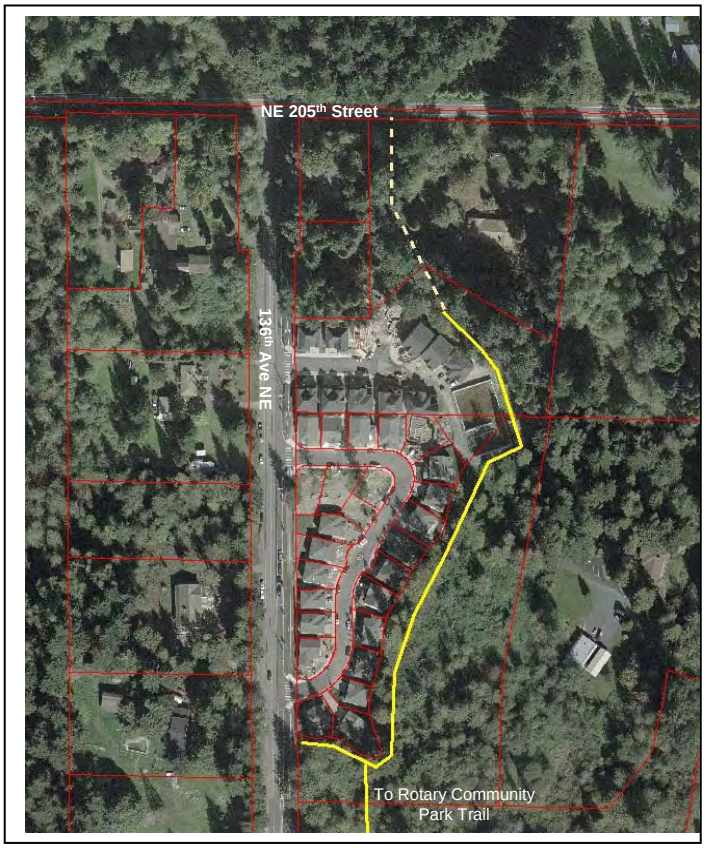
- $14,400

PARK HISTORY:

- Public access easement purchase during subdivision development, 2004

CLASSIFICATION:

- Walking/Hiking Trail



FEATURES:

- Crushed rock trail through wetland buffer of Little Bear Creek
- Located in the Little Bear Creek Corridor

Figure 8

GREENBRIER NATIVE GROWTH PROTECTION AREA & TRAIL

ADDRESS: North Woodinville Way/ Woodinville-Duvall Road

SIZE/ AREA: 12.32 Acres

FUNDING:

- Developer set aside for environmental mitigation

PARK HISTORY:

- Dedicated to City in 2003

CLASSIFICATION:

- Resource Conservancy

FEATURES:

- Native Forest
- Wood Chip Trail

Figure 9

GREENBRIER PARK

ADDRESS: 188XX 144TH AVENUE NE

SIZE/ AREA: 0.5 Acre

FUNDING:

- $70,000 Acquisition

PARK HISTORY:

- Opening: September 2003
- Developed as a component of the Greenbrier Affordable Housing Project.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Open Turf Area

Figure 10

LITTLE BEAR CREEK PARK

ADDRESS: 17704 134th Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 6.48 Acres

FUNDING:

- $400,000 Acquisition

PARK HISTORY:

- Purchased in 1999
- Currently undeveloped

CLASSIFICATION:

- Resource Conservancy
- Future Community or Neighborhood Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Adjacent to Little Bear Creek
- Wetlands
- Site of Future Little Bear Creek Linear Park

Figure 11

QUAIL RIDGE PARK & TRAIL

ADDRESS: NE 171st Place / 125th Place NE

SIZE/ AREA: 0.35 Acres

FUNDING:

- Developer Set-Aside

PARK HISTORY:

- Donated to City by Developer in 2003

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Future lookout and trail head

UNDEVELOPED

Figure 12

ROTARY COMMUNITY PARK & TRAIL

ADDRESS: NE 195th Street / 136th Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 18.29 Acres

FUNDING:

- $1.3 million Development (Phase 1)
- $613,000 Acquisition
- $475,000 Grants

PARK HISTORY:

- Purchased in 2001

CLASSIFICATION:

- Resource Conservancy
- Special Use (Skate Park)
- Walking/Hiking (0.9 mile)

PARK FEATURES:

- Skate/BMX Facility
- Picnic Shelters/tables
- Restrooms
- Art Wall
- Climbing Rock
- Playground
- Nature Trails
- Lookouts to Little Bear Creek

Figure 13

STONEHILL MEADOWS PARK

ADDRESS: 132nd Place NE

SIZE/ AREA: 0.12 acre

FUNDING:

- Developer Set Aside

PARK HISTORY:

- Donated to the City in 2001 as park of the Stonehill Meadows Development

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Play Structure
- Bench

Figure 14

TANGLIN RIDGE PARK

ADDRESS: NE 185th Street / 151st Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 0.15 Acre

FUNDING:

- Developer Set-Aside

PARK HISTORY:

- Project completion expected – September 2005

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Play Structure
- Bench

Figure 15

WEST SLOPE RESOURCE PARK

ADDRESS: Woodinville – Redmond Road NE

SIZE/ AREA: 39.67 Acres

FUNDING:

- Donation by Lakeside Industries
- $25,000 City Funding

PARK HISTORY:

- Donated by Lakeside Industries - 2003
- Largest parcel of open space in City's inventory.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Resource Conservancy (Undeveloped)

PARK FEATURES:

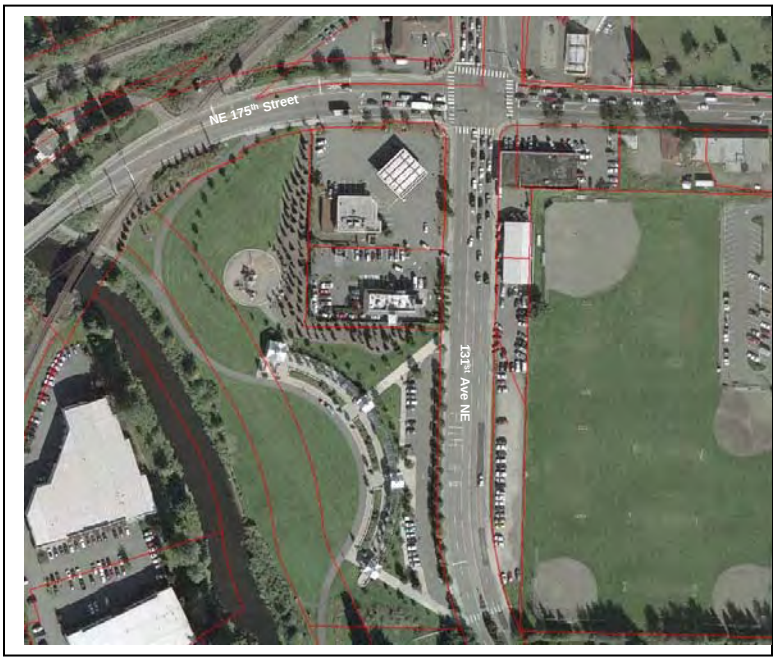
- Native Forest
- Critical area features

Figure 16

WILMOT GATEWAY PARK

ADDRESS: 17301 131st Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 3.7 Acres



FUNDING:

- $1.3 million Development costs
- $1.6 million Acquisition costs
- $300,000 IAC Grant
- $800,000 King County grants
- $500,000 ALEA Grant

PARK HISTORY:

- Purchased in 1994
- First downtown city park
- The park's namesake, Jerry Wilmot, was a former manager at Molbak's Nursery and a prominent civic leader until his passing.
- Ground Breaking: March 28, 1998
- Grand Opening: May 22, 1999

CLASSIFICATION:

- Community Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Playground and Open Play Area
- Picnic tables and shelter
- Restrooms
- Public Art
- Non-motorized boat launch

Figure 17

WOODIN CREEK PARK

ADDRESS: 13301 NE 171st Street

SIZE/ AREA: 4.1 Acres

FUNDING:

- Transferred from King County – February 1997

PARK HISTORY:

- Formally known as Waterford Park.
- Transferred from King County in February 1997.
- Opening: June 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION:

- Community Park

PARK FEATURES:

- Picnic Shelter
- Tennis Court
- Basketball ½ Court
- Benches and Tables
- Public Art
- Open Play Area

Figure 18

WOODIN GLEN PARK

ADDRESS: NE 190th Place

SIZE/ AREA: 0.95 Acre

FUNDING:

- Donation

PARK HISTORY:

- Donated in 2001 by the Conner Family

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park (Undeveloped)

PARK FEATURES:

- Large coniferous and deciduous trees.
- Close proximity to regional wetland area.
- Undeveloped

Figure 19

WOODINVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER

ADDRESS: 17401 133rd Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 3.74 Acres

FUNDING:

- $3.1 million

PARK HISTORY:

- Purchased from Northshore School District.
- Building houses Recreation Division offices, Chamber of Commerce, and Northshore Senior Center program room.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Special Use

FEATURES:

- Program Rooms
- Teen Room
- Gym/ Basketball
- Courtyard

Figure 20

WOODINVILLE HEIGHTS PARK

ADDRESS: 18100 146th Avenue NE

SIZE/ AREA: 0.57 Acre

FUNDING:

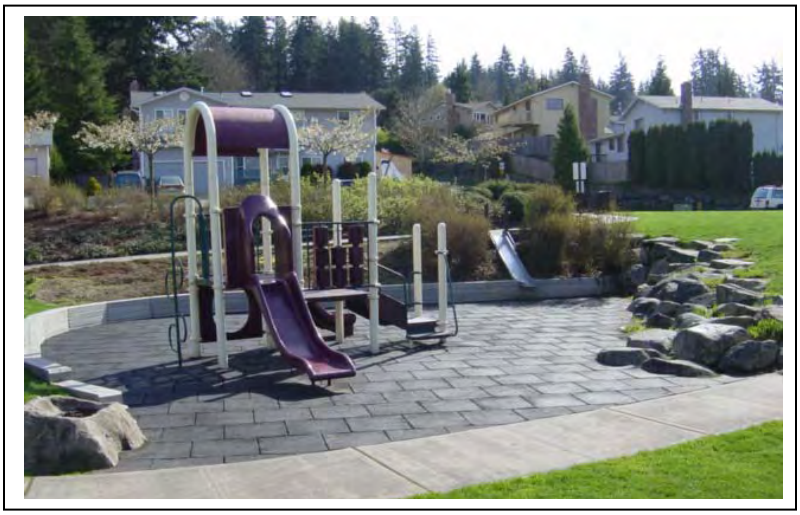
- 6,800 Acquisition
- $9,000 King County Recycling Grant
- $87,000 Design and Development Costs

PARK HISTORY:

- Ground Breaking: Fall 1995
- City's first neighborhood park
- Many park amenities are made of recycled materials.
- Opening: June 15, 1996

CLASSIFICATION:

- Neighborhood Mini-Park

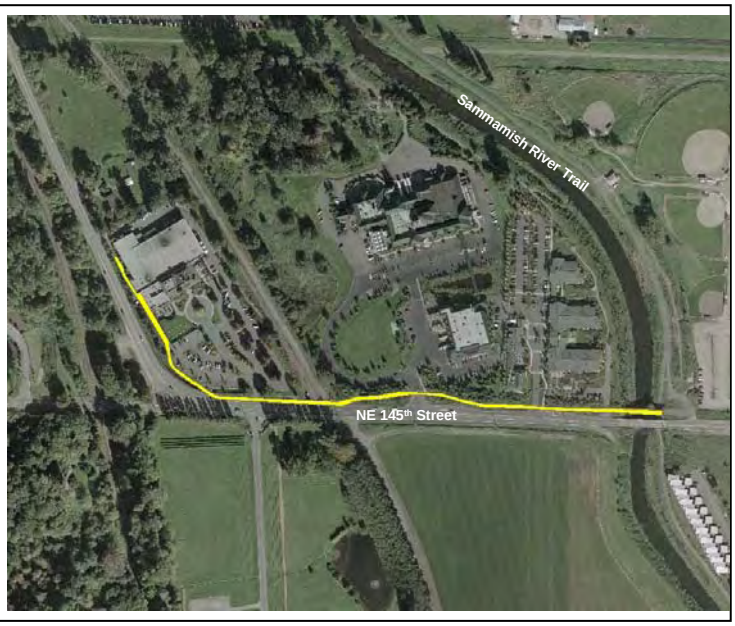


PARK FEATURES:

- Play Structure
- Natural Area
- Picnic Table

Figure 21

WOODINVILLE VALLEY TRAIL



ADDRESS: NE 145th Street / SR202

SIZE/ AREA: 0.4 mile

FUNDING:

- $563,754 Construction Costs
- $270,000 City Funding
- $240,000 King County Grant
- $200,000 WSDOT/ ISTEA Grant

PARK HISTORY:

- Opening: May 1998

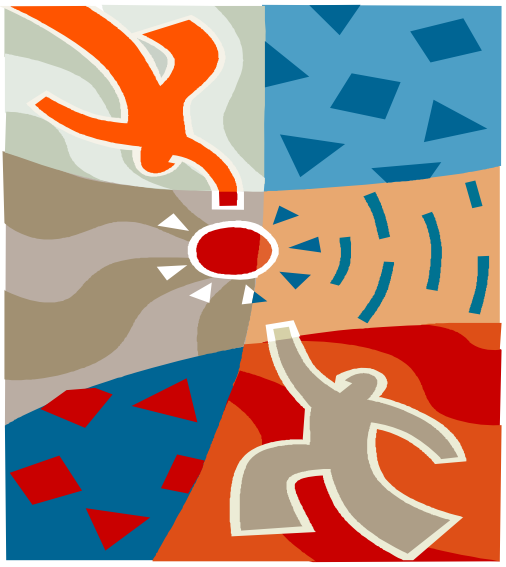
CLASSIFICATION:

- Trail (Multi-modal)

FEATURES:

- Bridge connecting Tourist District to the Sammamish River Trail
- 12’ Asphalt Trail

Chapter 3 – Goals and Objectives



This Chapter describes how the needs and desires of the community – through citizen volunteer boards and commissions, public hearings, and surveys – were translated into comprehensive planning goals.

Development of goals and objectives through the public involvement process in planning the City's park and open space system has included formal meetings, open houses, surveys, and public comments garnered from specific planning processes and projects. All of these contacts with the public have helped to inform and shape the type of information collected and the resulting recommendations found in this plan.

Roles and Responsibilities

Woodinville Parks and Recreation Commission

The primary mode of public involvement that forms the basis for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is through the Parks and Recreation Commission. This group of volunteers is responsible for advising the City Council on parks and recreation matters. They represent Woodinville citizens in a wide variety of matters, such as land acquisition, planning, park property development, maintenance standards, operational goals, recreation programs, special events, fees and facility rentals. The diversity of views held by members helps to ensure that the diversity of the community is well represented in Council deliberations and in policy direction. All meetings of the Parks and Recreation Commission are open to the public and include public comment periods. This critical method of gathering public comment and encouraging public participation is the primary vehicle for making recommendations to the City Council for updating and amending the PRO Plan.

Woodinville Parks and Recreation Department

It is the mission of the Woodinville Parks and Recreation Department to enrich the quality of life for the citizens of Woodinville by promoting healthy living, civic responsibility, community involvement and stewardship of natural resources. The Department plays a key role in assisting the Parks and Recreation Commission and Council in collecting and analyzing data, probing public opinion, and developing options for development and operation of the parks and recreation system. The Department receives comments from park users and program participants, monitors community demographics and keeps abreast of recreation trends and local needs.

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining a network of facilities and programs serving current users and accommodating future growth as defined by the PRO Plan. In addition, the staff works to develop community partnerships, education, leadership, training, and volunteer programs in an effort to provide citizens with the greatest possible range of parks and recreation benefits. Each staff member contributes toward the body of information necessary to formulate and update the PRO Plan.

Public Involvement

Citizen Surveys

In addition to providing on-going opportunities to comment on the PRO Plan and on park and recreation matters, the City has also formulated citizen surveys that have been instrumental in shaping this Plan. Park and recreation surveys, as well as broad based surveys on citizen satisfaction, have helped to define the park system enjoyed by citizens today and to plan for future needs. These include the following:

Review of 1998 PRO Plan Public Opinion Surveys

The surveys performed for the 1998 PRO Plan were studied for application to this plan. They are six years old, a period over which attitudes and recreation habits and needs are not likely to experience much change and therefore are useful for this new Plan. Three surveys were borrowed from 1998; Newsletter Survey, Teen Survey and Telephone Survey. These surveys focused on facility needs and program needs, as well as addressing other issues.

Newsletter Survey Summary

The survey response was low and not a representative sample of the population.

Facility Needs of the highest priority were considered to be children's playgrounds, open spaces, teen center, downtown sidewalk improvements, off-road walking and hiking trails and wildlife habitat areas.

Program Needs of the highest priority were for after school programs, recreation leagues, teen events and recreation shuttle for teens.

Teen Survey Summary
This was a mail-back survey to school children and also was not a representative sample of school children at large.

Facility Need priorities were listed as athletic fields, indoor gyms, on-road sidewalks and walkways, off-road walking and hiking trails, teen center and on-road bicycle lanes.

Program Need priorities were teen recreation leagues, teen field trips, teen shuttle, performing arts and kayaking/canoe rentals and classes.

Telephone Survey Summary
This survey was a representative sample of registered voter households concerning city resident's opinions and preferences regarding facilities and programs.

Facility Need priorities in general were for children's playgrounds and play areas, open spaces, off-road walking and hiking trails, on-road bicycle lanes, soccer, baseball and softball fields and teen center facilities.

Program Need priorities were for teen programs, athletic leagues and sports programs, before and after school child care programs and senior programs.

2000 Parks and Recreation Mailed Questionnaire Survey
This survey was a randomly mailed citywide questionnaire that went out to approximately 20 percent of Woodinville households. Everyone over ten years of age was asked to respond and the return rate was over fifty three percent which resulted in a confidence level of greater than ninety five percent.

The results of the survey indicate that a significant majority of City residents are willing to support bond funding for a recreation center and for acquiring additional parkland and trails.

Recreation program priorities were for organizational sports first and after school activities second

Facilities preferences, in order of priority, were indicated to be for acquisition and development of athletic fields, a swim pool that would have regional, not just local attendance, court games such as tennis, volleyball and basketball and a recreation center containing a gym and cultural and craft types of activity space.

2004 Community Opinion Survey
This survey was conducted by phone in May of 2004 by a consultant, "Sound Communication" and resulted in a valid representative sample of Woodinville residents. Not all of the questions in this survey were park and recreation related but many were and the results are reported here. Generally, Woodinville residents desire recreation services that will focus primarily on youth and teens. Four of the top five recommendations for

important needs in the City were directed at youth. A swimming pool is a much-needed recommendation. Residents also want additional and improved parking at Wilmot Gateway Park as well as other downtown areas where programs are regularly held. In addition there was a request for more neighborhood parks. There is also a reluctance of City residents to increase their funding support for city projects, which will be a concern for park acquisition and development in the future.

Result Summary of Facility Needs
Respondents in the Reinwood/Leota, West Ridge and Wellington neighborhoods expressed a need for more neighborhood parks. The highest priority facility needs were, in order: swimming pool, court sports with tennis being mentioned the most, sports fields, additional parks and open space, and trails.

Result Summary of Program Needs
The highest priority program needs were, in order: after-school programs for youth, teen events and programs, special events (e.g. Concerts, 4th of July), sports for youth during the school year. Summer camps for teens and youths and adult sports leagues were also commonly selected.

The priority array of needs from the 2004 Survey resembles quite closely the survey results from the 1998 PRO Plan.

Goals and Objectives

The PRO Plan goals and objectives are based on an analysis of existing park, recreation, and open space conditions, the results of workshop planning sessions, all of the surveys mentioned above and the goals and policies developed in the city's Comprehensive Plan.

In 1998, the first PRO Plan for the City of Woodinville was guided by a set of goals and objectives similar to those in this Plan. In 2003, the 1998 PRO Plan goals were reviewed and revised as part of the Comprehensive Plan revision for the City of Woodinville. In addition, during the spring of 2004, the Parks and Recreation Commission participated in a further review and update of those goals for inclusion in this Plan. The current version of the parks, recreation and open space Goals and Objectives for this Plan are outlined below.

Wildlife Resources

Incorporate unique ecological features and resources into the park and open space system to protect threatened species, preserve habitat, and retain migration corridors that are unique and important to local wildlife.

Wildlife habitat
1: Identify and conserve wildlife habitat including nesting sites and foraging areas within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and developed urban areas - such as the wetlands and woodlands surrounding Little Bear Creek, Woodin and Nelson Creeks, the Sammamish River, Woodin Glen Pond, and Lake Leota.

2: Acquire and preserve wildlife migration corridors that link nesting sites and foraging areas - such as the riparian corridors along Little Bear, Nelson, Woodin, Gold, and Daniel's creeks, and the Sammamish River.

3: Work with the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife to institute a "Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary" program in which private landowners and other volunteers set aside portions of their properties for native habitat and wildlife protection. The program should focus in areas adjacent to migration corridors along Little Bear and Woodin creeks and other greenway areas within the city.

Natural areas

4: Preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect Woodinville's natural heritage - such as the woodland stands located along the plateaus overlooking the Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River valleys.

5: Acquire and provide public access to environmentally sensitive areas and sites that are especially unique to the Woodinville area - such as Woodin Glen Pond, Little Bear Creek, and Lake Leota.

Open Spaces and Preserves

Develop a high quality, diversified park and open space system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and features.

Open spaces

1: Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses especially at the city's gateways at Woodinville-Snohomish Road, Woodinville Drive and NE 175th Street, and NE 171st Street and 140th Avenue NE.

2: Increase natural area and open space linkages within the developed areas - including along Little Bear and Woodin creeks.

3: Acquire and/or preserve environmentally sensitive areas as natural area linkages and urban separators - particularly along the steep hillsides that define the sides of all creek corridors, and the edge of the Sammamish River valley.

Urban growth preserves and set-asides

4: Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set-aside land and resources necessary to provide high quality, convenient park and recreational facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development - such as the wooded, undeveloped, and sensitive lands adjacent to Little Bear Creek, Woodin Glen Pond, Winchester Hills, John Muir Ravine, the Nelson Homestead, and Wellington Hills Golf Course.

5: Preserve unique environmental features or areas in future land developments and increase public use and access. Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set aside unique features or areas as publicly accessible resources.

Historical Resources

Develop a high quality, diversified park and open space system that preserves significant historical opportunity areas and features.

Historical features and interests

1: Identify, enhance, and provide appropriate interpretation of Woodinville's cultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, views, and monuments - such as the Johann Koch Blacksmith site, Memorial Mead Cemetery, and the lands between the cemetery and the original alignment of the SL & E Railroad.

2: Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience - such as the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse and the Historical Society's salvage and relocation of the old mill structure.

3: Work with King and Snohomish Counties and Woodinville Heritage Society and other cultural groups to incorporate community activities into park and recreational programs.

Manmade environments and features

4: Incorporate interesting manmade environments, structures, activities, and areas into the park and open system to preserve these features and provide a balanced park and recreation experience - such as the SL&E Railroad alignment through the downtown and the old wooden trestle across the Sammamish River.

5: Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.

Trail and Corridor Access Systems

Develop a high quality system of park trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities, and developed local neighborhoods and business districts.

Trail systems

1: Create a water access system to freshwater bodies of interest to kayakers, canoers, paddle boaters, and other non-motorized water craft users - especially along the Sammamish River and on Lake Leota.

2: Create an off-road walking trail system that provides access to environmental corridors, natural areas, historic sites, scenic vistas, parks, public facilities, and local business districts for local resident hikers, particularly along the SL&E Railroad, Little Bear Creek, Woodin Creek, Sammamish River, and the Tolt River Pipeline Trail.

3: Create an on-road bicycle route system providing access to historic areas, scenic vistas, parks, public facilities, and business districts for local resident commuter and recreational biking enthusiasts - especially along 124th Avenue on Norway Hill, 148th Avenue on Hollywood Hill, and NE 145th Street across the Sammamish River valley. Link local on-road bicycle routes with regional routes to provide opportunities for extended touring opportunities for local and regional enthusiasts alike, particularly along Woodinville-Snohomish, Woodinville-Duvall, and Woodinville-Redmond Roads.

4: Create an off-road multipurpose hike and bike trail system providing access to major parks, schools, public facilities, business districts, and other trail corridors - especially along the SL&E Railroad, Sammamish River, Tolt River Pipeline, and under the Puget Sound Power and Light/Olympic Pipeline (PSP&L) Easement.

Trail furnishings and improvements

5: Create trailhead improvements that furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting services including interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.

6: Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements, such as Wellington Hills Golf Course, Woodinville High School, Hollywood Schoolhouse, and Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, among others.

7: Install telephones, emergency call boxes, or other means at major trailheads or other appropriate locations by which trail users can summon fire, emergency aid, police, and other safety and security personnel should the need arise.

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

Recreational Facilities

Develop a high quality, diversified recreation system that provides for all age and interest groups, and enhances neighborhood resources and facilities equitably across the city.

Waterfront access and facilities

1: Cooperate with King and Snohomish Counties, the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife, and other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, and other related recreational activities and pursuits, particularly into Little Bear Creek, the Sammamish River, and Lake Leota.

2: Develop watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-motorized boating activities, especially into the Sammamish River.

Athletic facilities

3: Develop athletic facilities that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.

4: Concentrate on field and court activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, tennis, and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participants.

5: Assist, where appropriate, with the development of a select number of facilities that provide the highest competitive playing standard, possibly in conjunction with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, Northshore School District, and other public and private agencies - possibly using portions of Wellington Hills Golf Course.

Indoor facilities

6: Support the continued development and diversification by the Northshore School District of special meeting, assembly, health, and other community facilities that provide general support after hours to school age populations and the community-at-large at primary, intermediate, junior, and senior high schools within the city.

7: In partnership with the Northshore School District maintain and expand multiple use indoor recreational centers that provide aquatic, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and community interests after hours on a year-round basis, especially at Leota Junior High, Northshore Junior High, and Woodinville Senior High schools.

8: Assist the Woodinville Heritage Society with the development of a creative use for the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse on a year-round basis.

9: Develop and operate special indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities in city and school facilities that enhance and expand music, dance, drama, and other audience and participatory opportunities for the community-at-large.

Special Purpose Facilities

Develop high quality facilities that meet the interests of all segments of the community.

Special enterprises

1: Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), assist the Woodinville Heritage Society, the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse Task Force and others to develop and operate specialized recreational facilities of interest to the general population, such as a special wedding, anniversary, and other party occasions facility at appropriate recreation locations; and a museum and interpretive facility at the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

2: Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine and provide for special activities on an area-wide basis, like environmental interpretive centers at Woodin Glen Pond, Little Bear Creek and Rotary Community Park.

Recreational Programs

Develop high quality recreational programs and services that meet all community group needs.

Recreational programs

1: Provide arts and crafts, classroom instruction in music and dance, physical conditioning and health care, meeting facilities, daycare, latch key, and other program activities for all cultural, age, physical and mental capability, and income groups in the community, using the Woodinville Community Center and other facility resources.

2: Provide soccer, baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income groups in the community - using city, county, and school facility resources.

3: Assist historical and cultural societies with the development and display of artifacts, reports, and exhibits; and the conduct of lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of Woodinville's heritage.

Cultural Arts Programs and Resources

Develop high quality, diversified cultural arts including music and theatrical facilities and programs that increase community awareness, attendance, and participation opportunities.

Programs

1: Support successful collaborations between the King and Snohomish Counties and Woodinville Heritage Society, Chamber of Commerce, business community, service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.
2: Develop strategies that support and assist local artists and art organizations. Where appropriate, develop and support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within the Woodinville community.

Artworks

3: Acquire and install public artworks including paintings, sculptures, exhibits, and other media for indoor and outdoor display in support of the Public Arts Advisory Committee mission to expand resident access and appropriately furnish public places, particularly within the downtown core and along the Sammamish River Trail.

Design and Access Standards

Design and develop facilities that are accessible, safe, easy to maintain, with life-cycle features that account for long term costs and benefits.

Accessibility

1: Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests, especially at sites with significant interpretive opportunities.

2: Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.

Maintenance

3: Develop low maintenance and high capacity design standards and capabilities to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.

4: Where appropriate, institute standards for low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.

Security and safety

5: Implement the provisions and requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA) and other design and development standards to improve park facility safety and security features for park users, city staff, and the public-at-large.

6: Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that provide proper training and awareness for city staff.

7: Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that protect user groups, city staff, and the public-at-large.

8: Where appropriate, develop adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

Financial Resources and Coordination

Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Finance

1: Implement innovative available methods, such as growth impact fees, land set-a-side or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances, and inter-local agreements to finance facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.

2: Enter into joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as the Park Safety Net Program Fund, King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore, Lake Washington and Monroe School Districts, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires where feasible and desirable.

Public and private resource coordination

3: Create a comprehensive, balanced park and recreational system that integrates Woodinville facilities and services with resources available from King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore School District, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that best serves and provides for local resident interests.

4: Cooperate with King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore, Lake Washington and Monroe School Districts, and other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent local resident interests through joint planning and development efforts.

Cost/benefit assessment

5: Define existing and proposed land and facility levels-of-service that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts versus improved facility standards, neighborhood versus community nexus of benefit, and other provider agency efforts in order to effectively plan and program park and recreation needs within existing city boundaries.

6: Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests, including the application of adopted growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards.

7: Develop and operate lifetime recreational programs that serve the broadest needs of the population recovering program and operating costs with a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.

8: Where appropriate, provide recreational programs for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts or other means and methods.

Human Resources

Develop, staff, train, and support a professional parks and recreation staff that effectively serves the community in the realization of the above listed goals and objectives.

Personnel

1: Employ a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and citywide goals.

2: Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.

3: Where appropriate, provide staff with education, training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency, and pride.

4: Establish and coordinate the activities of an active volunteer corps to assist staff and other city officials with park and recreation programs and facility maintenance and development requirements.

Chapter 4 – Demand Analysis

This Chapter uses several different measurements to identify the strengths and weaknesses of our park inventory based on current and future needs.

Demand for parks and recreation facilities is an important part of the parks planning process. User needs and facility demand are affected by many different variables including the age and geographic distribution of the population, and local attitudes and recreation participation patterns.

This chapter of the PRO Plan focuses on quantifying and assessing recreation needs in terms of park categories and park facilities. The demand analysis in this chapter builds on the needs and preferences that were generated through development of goals and objectives and surveys of attitudes, found in Chapter 3 (Goals and Objectives). In addition, the analysis of needs in this chapter also utilized guidelines formulated by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), as shown in Table 4 of this chapter, activity participation models developed by the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC), as found in "An Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State," October, 2002 and "Estimates of Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation in Washington State," March, 2003 and related analysis performed as part of the 1998 PRO Plan.

Specific City standards for park types and for park activities were developed for this Plan through the public involvement process. They are the basis for developing Woodinville's park system.

Park Standards

There are several methods used for describing park and recreation demand in park planning as discussed earlier. This plan will combine information derived in the Chapter on Public Involvement with Ratio Standards and Service Area Radius to determine levels of service (LOS).

Level of service standards analysis is the traditional method of measuring progress toward meeting park needs and objectives. It is a useful way to inventory park and recreation facilities and to understand the distribution and types of services. Standards are guidelines that communities can use to quantify in terms of number of acres, miles of trails and numbers of facilities perceived to be needed to satisfy the demand for parks and recreation in an area.

Ratio Standards
This method of measuring level of service is an expression of park land needed per person and is usually defined in terms of acres per one thousand persons. As the ratio increases, it is assumed that the quality of service also increases.

There are two levels of service associated with park plans. One measures the existing level of service (ELOS), and the other, the proposed or planned level of service (PLOS). The existing level is an indicator of today's ratio of acres per one thousand persons in the population, while the planned level of service represents the ratio that the community would like to achieve.

Service Area Radius
Park plans are more often using the service area radius as a means for determining the level of service because generally the local example tries to compare itself to a national standard or other place that has dissimilar characteristics. The radius method measures the accessibility of park resources to the population, a good indicator of user incentives. This is usually expressed in terms of park location and distribution in terms of miles apart and the population size of the service area.

These methods are included in this Plan as a way of documenting the existing inventory of park resources and its physical distribution, and to indicate if there are gaps in service.

Population Projections

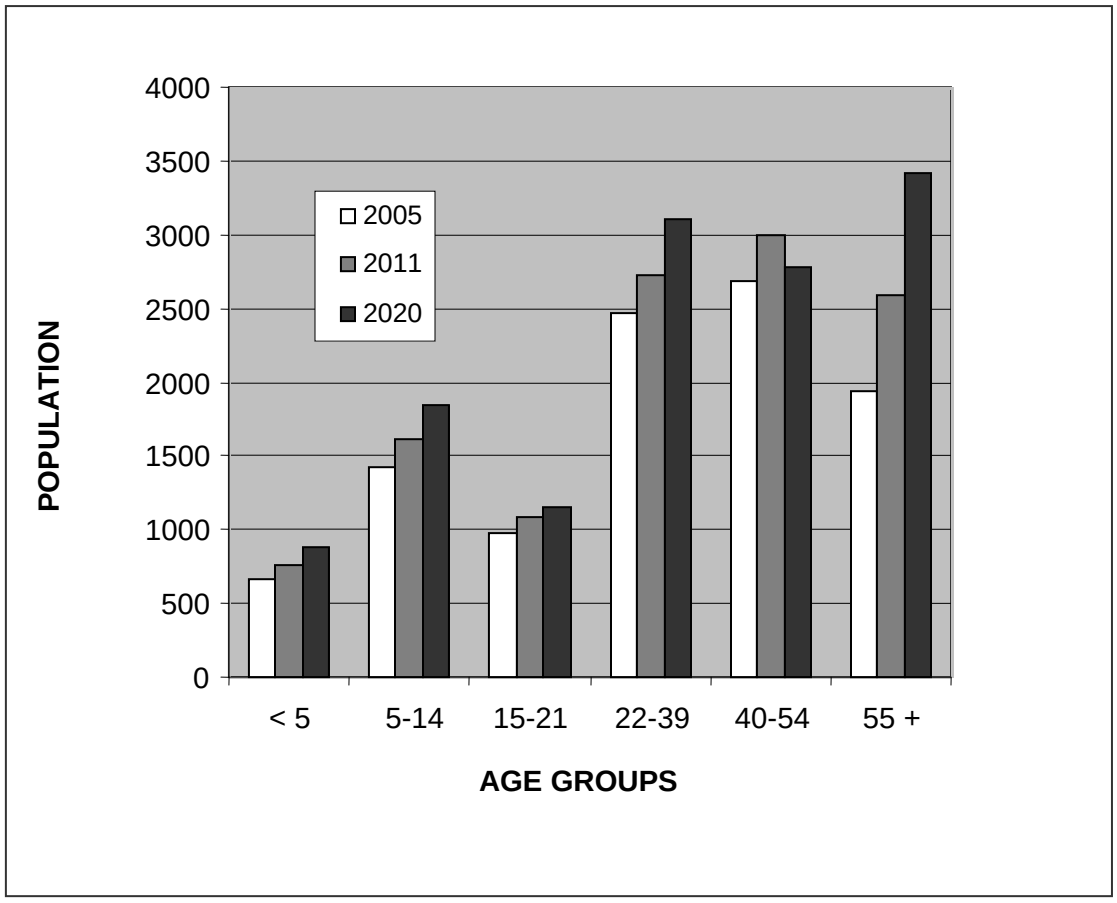
Understanding the demographic characteristics of the City is an important factor in projecting needs. Populations are not static entities and their evolution over time has changing implications for recreation demand. Park activity needs vary for different population age groups and the park plan will be most effective if it understands the changing needs of the aging population in each area of the community.

Population projections are presented below in Table 3. Predictions regarding neighborhood and community park needs will be made by studying these projections, in

the context of the neighborhood distribution by age group, as shown on Table 1 in Chapter 1.

Table 3 shows that over the next six to fifteen years Woodinville will have an increasingly older population aged 55 and older, a slightly decreasing middle aged population, while pre-school kids, youths and teens remain fairly static in their growth patterns. This pattern can be viewed in terms of neighborhoods if taken in the context of the neighborhood distribution of population. While it is risky business to make projections by neighborhoods, over time periods like this, it is possible to be confident about the projections for the City as a whole. As shown on the table below, the City is expected to grow 16 percent to 11,772 persons over the next six years (2010), and then will slow down to a rate of 12 percent with 13,182 persons over the ten year period after that (2020).

Table 3
Population Projections by Age Group, 2005-2020



Levels of Service Projections – Park Types

The existing population, combined with adopted standards for park type and recreation activity, provides us with an ELOS, the measure of service in Woodinville today. The PLOS standard multiplied by the population projected (11,772) for a certain year, such as 2011, explains the level of service for each park category that will be required at that time, as shown in Table 4.

ELOS – Existing Level of Service

Table 4 shows that the ELOS for all the City park categories in 2005 falls below applicable NRPA or IAC standards, except for resource/open space parks. The total parkland ELOS for all park categories is 9.66 acres per one thousand persons. The surplus shown as resource/open space lands distorts the overall existing level of service in a category that is entirely passive recreation. In 1998, the NRPA suggested that a park and recreation system should provide about 34.45 acres of all types of parkland per every 1,000 persons in the population. This recently changed in favor of the radius method discussed previously in this chapter.

PLOS – Planned Level of Service

The 2011 PLOS for Woodinville is the result of a review of various standards from sources such as the NRPA, IAC, and public input, especially from the Parks and Recreation Commission. Table 4 shows these standards in terms of ratio and service area radius. It also indicates a need for 30.08 acres of total parkland and 3.5 additional off-road trail miles for walking and biking by 2010.

Table 4
2005-2011 Park Level of Service & Needs Assessment

PARK TYPES	Existing Acres	2005 Existing Level of Service [1]	NRPA STD.	2011 Planned Level of Service	2011 UNIT NEEDS [2]
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	2.64	0.26 AC./1000 POP.	1 AC./1000 ¼ - ½ MI.	1.0 AC./1000 POP. ¼ - ½ MI. RADIUS	9.13 AC.
COMMUNITY PARKS	14.36	1.41 AC./1000 POP.	5 AC./1000 1 – 3 MI.	3.0 AC./1000 POP. 2 MI. RADIUS	20.95 AC.
RESOURCE PARKS/ OPEN SPACE	75.86	7.47 AC./1000 POP.	NONE	5.0 AC./1000 POP. AS NEEDED	17.0 AC. SURPLUS
SPECIAL USE PARKS	5.26	.052 AC./1000 POP.	NONE	N/A	N/A
TRAILS (OFF ROAD)	1.78	0.18 MI./1000 POP.	0.45 MI./1000	0.45 MI./1000 POP.	3.5 MI.
TOTAL PARKS	98.2 AC.	9.66AC./1000 POP.	N/A	9.0 AC./1000 POP.	30.08 AC.

[1] Based on 2005 population of 10,153
[2] Based on 2011 projected population of 11,772
(Use PLOS x Population (POP.) = existing facilities needs)

Park and Recreation Facility Projections

As in park type, recreation facilities have standards associated with them that are derived from the same sources, NRPA, IAC participation models, local surveys and other public involvement. Because Woodinville is not a large city, certain recreation activities are not considered in these projections. For example, an activity such as an ice skating rink, has an NRPA standard of 0.01 rinks per 1,000 persons in the population. According to Woodinville's population projection of 11,772 persons in 2010, the City would need a little more than one tenth of that facility. The rink would be a regional facility serving about 100,000 people, too much for Woodinville to take on. Therefore, those types of facilities are not included in the facility projections for this PRO Plan. The projections in Table 5, 2010 Park Activity Needs, are for recreation activities commensurate with demand from residents within the boundaries of Woodinville. Their priority of importance should be measured against public opinion surveys from the 1998 PRO Plan, open house public input, and the 2004 Public Opinion Survey for Woodinville.

Table 5
2011 Park Activity Needs

ACTIVITY	EXISTING FACILITY LOCATIONS	2005 UNIT TOTAL	2005 LOS	2011 CITY STD.	2011 TOTAL PLOS NEEDS	2011* UNIT NEEDS	PLANNED SERVICE AREA	RECREATION ACTIVITY NEEDS by NEIGHBORHOOD**
Playgrounds	Rotary Community Park, Stonehill Meadows, Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodinville Heights	4	0.40	0.60	7.08	3 +	¼ - ½ mi	WW, EW, U, L, TC, R, W
Outdoor Basketball	Woodin Creek Park (1/2) Community Center (1.0)	1.5	0.15	0.20	2.36	2	1.0 mi	U, R, WH, W, TC
Outdoor Volleyball	None	0	0.00	0.20	2.36	2 +	1.0 mi	U, R, WH, W, TC
Tennis Courts	Woodin Creek Park	1	0.10	0.50	5.90	5	½ mi	L, U, TC, W, R, EW, WW, WH
Soccer/ Football	City Sports Fields	1	0.10	0.32	3.78	3	1.0 mi	WW, EW, R, W, U, L
Baseball (250')	City Sports Fields	1	0.10	0.28	3.30	2	2.0 mi	WW, WE, R
Softball (200')	City Sports Fields (3)	3	0.30	0.25	2.95	0	1.0 mi	WW, WE, W, U, L, R
Picnic Tables	Wilmot Gateway, Rotary Community, Woodin Creek, Woodinville Heights	27	2.65	1.77	20.89	0	¼ mi	L, U, T, TC, W, R, EW, WW, WH
Swimming Pools	None	0	0	540.82*	6,372*	1	3.0 mi	City
Walking Trails	Greenbrier, Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, Rotary Park, 136th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	2.19	0.14	0.15 mi./ 1,000 pop.	2.94	0.75	N/A	All Neighborhoods
Bike Trails	Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, 136th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	1.18	0.06	0.30 mi./ 1,000 pop.	3.58 mi	2.34	N/A	All Neighborhoods
Biking On Roads	NE 175th Street, Mill Place, Garden Way	1.91	0.19	0.25	2.94 mi	1.03	N/A	All Neighborhoods

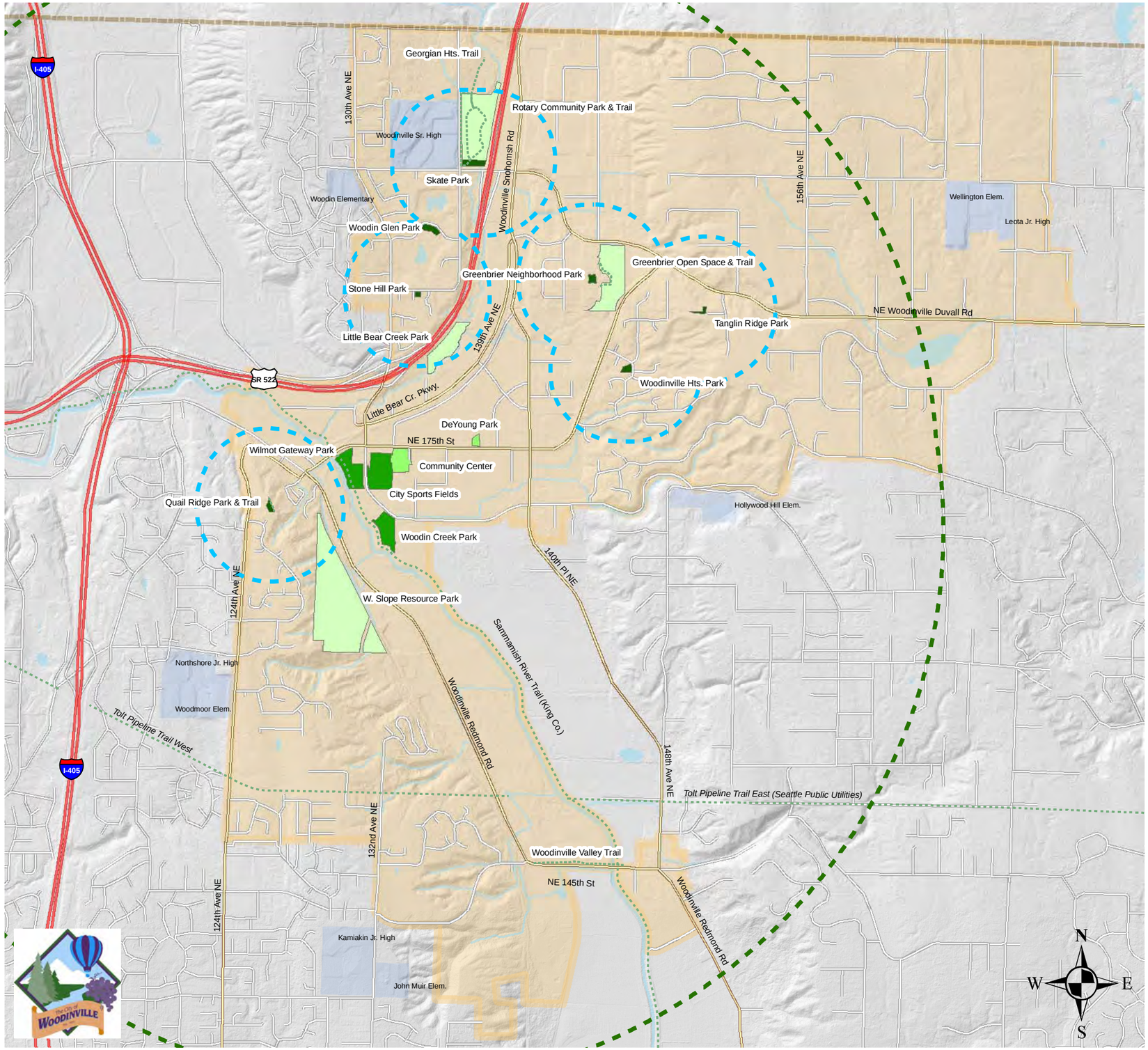
*****Based on LOS/1000 not radius method
2005 Population – 10,153 / 2011 Projection – 11,772

******L – Lower West Ridge, U – Upper West Ridge, T – Tourist District, V – Valley Industrial, TC – Town Center, N – North Industrial, W – Wedge, R – Reinwood/Leota, EW – East Wellington, WW – West Wellington, WH – Woodinville Heights

Conclusions

Generally, activity projections in Table 5 say that all residential neighborhoods in Woodinville require playgrounds and development of sport court games in close proximity to the neighborhood population. There are ratio standard needs for these types of activities but more importantly, geography and accessibility are major issues. Athletic field needs for the next six years are mainly confined to the eastern plateau in the East and West Wellington neighborhoods and in Reinwood/Leota due, in part, to their distance from the City Sports Fields in the Town Center. Off-road walking and hiking trails and bicycle trails are needed in all neighborhoods and linkage from neighborhoods to park resources and to downtown is a major citywide issue.

Figure 26, Park Service Areas map, viewed in conjunction with park activities needs illustrates the inadequate physical distribution service gaps of park resources. Areas not encompassed within the standard ½ mile neighborhood park radius or the 2 mile average community park radius are poorly served by recreation facilities and require site acquisition and development for park resources.



Existing Park Service Areas

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

July 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.

Legend

- Woodinville Trails
- Neighborhood Parks
- Neigh. Park 1/4 Mile Service Area
- Community Parks
- Community Park 2 Mile Service Area
- Special Use Parks
- Resource Parks
- Public School Properties
- City of Woodinville

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 22

Chapter 5 – Development Plan

This Chapter lists proposed projects that help to reach our City's goals and objectives for a comprehensive park and open space system.

The vision for the future of parks and recreation in Woodinville is encompassed in this chapter, the Development Plan, and is conceptualized on the Future Park Resources Plan and Facilities Map (Figure 27) and the Trail Resources Plan Map (Figure 28) both located at the end of this chapter. The Development Plan is based on desires derived from public involvement as goals and objectives, and as needs and demand analysis. Field analysis and environmental inventories are also factors that played a part in planning for future parks and recreation system improvement projects. This chapter of the Plan is organized into proposals by park categories defined in Chapter 2 and by activity demand as outlined in Chapter 4. The development proposals in this chapter supplement the existing park resources identified in Chapter 2.

Development Plan Elements

Project proposals in this chapter are organized according to the type of park resource attributed to a particular site(s). Any particular park may include one or all of the features outlined in this chapter.

Opportunities to develop facilities that meet the goals and the objectives of this plan are numerous. Some facilities may be designed to incorporate features that meet more than

one objective. Opportunities may arise that are not included in this list and some projects listed here may not be feasible in the current six-year capital improvement program or in the future, or may differ from the vision described here. This list of projects is intended to show how proposed projects may be developed in working toward the vision. Flexibility and resourcefulness will dictate that this chapter be updated to match the needs of an evolving community. While the city's Capital Improvement Plan and yearly budget process will identify obligated funds, this document sets forth the vision for achieving the goals and objectives in this plan.

The descriptions provided in this section describe the improvements that are proposed under each major type of development plan element - see each element for a composite description for any particular site.

Existing park resources are not included in this chapter, unless they are proposed to be modified in any manner during the plan period or later.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks should be developed on a local basis to provide playgrounds and grassy field facilities for pickup games, youth sports, and leagues of interest to neighborhood children and families. These local park improvements will be combined with picnic shelters and tables, trail systems, natural areas, local schools, and other facilities to create an accessible neighborhood service system.

Neighborhood parks may be sited as independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, multi-use indoor centers or other public facilities. Where feasible and appropriate, these facilities may also be sited on lands that are owned and operated for other public purposes.

Generally, these facilities could be located at sites serviced by trails and local bicycling streets that are convenient to younger age neighborhood youth and families. They are not usually improved with restrooms or parking if they are ideally distributed in the community.

Neighborhood parks should be developed to provide flexible play capabilities - ideally providing one or two, small to full-sized fields at one location. Some sites may be designed to provide high capacity, flexible configurations on large grass or dirt areas with portable goal and backstop stanchions to allow for varied age groups and activities. They also usually contain court games such as tennis and volleyball and other recreation activities.

Vision

As described, the neighborhood parks vision will: a) provide flexible, informal playgrounds, court games, and play areas, and b) be suited to younger age and local neighborhood game activities, and c) be located on sites convenient to neighborhood youth and families, and d) be at sites that co-locate with elementary schools and facilities.

Proposed Neighborhood Park Projects

- **Little Bear Creek Park** – North Industrial neighborhood. The project is located at the street end of 14th Avenue NE, between SR 522 and Little Bear Creek. It will conserve a portion of the 6.48

acre site for areas for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Trails, viewpoints, fishing access, picnic facilities, parking areas, and other resource activity improvements will be developed at accessible locations within the acquired properties. Open field and play areas and court games may be developed here. See the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan* (2003) for more information. Part of the site is also included in the Resource/ Open Space section.

- **Quail Ridge Mini Park –** Upper West Ridge neighborhood. This 0.35 acre lot in the Quail Ridge subdivision sits adjacent to the PSP&L power line easement.

The undeveloped site could be developed with a playground for the subdivision.

- **Tanglin Ridge Mini Park –** Woodinville Heights neighborhood. This 0.15 acre lot located at 151st Avenue NE and NE 185th Street in the Tanglin Ridge subdivision.

The lot is currently undeveloped and is a potential playground site.

- **Wellington/202nd Street Homeowner's Association (HOA)** – West Wellington neighborhood. This 3.4 acre HOA woodland property is located on the corner of NE 202nd Street and 153rd Place NE.

The site is covered with mature deciduous trees and ground cover vegetation. A small portion of the site has been occasionally cleared by neighborhood residents for local play and picnic activities.

The small clearing could be developed to allow picnic, playground, and other local neighborhood play activities. The balance of the site, however, should be retained as a natural area.

- **Woodin Glen Pond** – Wedge neighborhood. This 1.3 acre wetland is located on a tributary stream of Little Bear Creek on NE 192nd Place - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The undeveloped site includes a surface pond, surrounding wetlands, and wooded buffer area. A storm water access road/pathway has been developed along the eastside of the pond to allow for city maintenance vehicles.

Viewpoints, picnic tables, a small lawn play area, playground, and wildlife viewing blinds could be developed adjacent to NE 192nd Place around the periphery of the natural area.

- **Woodinville Water District Tanks** – East Wellington neighborhood. This 9.0 acre woodland property is located on the corner of 156th Avenue NE and NE 203rd Street.

Water storage tanks are located in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to the street intersection. The balance of the site, however,

is covered with mostly mature evergreen trees and ground cover vegetation.

Access trails, picnic tables, and possibly a local neighborhood park containing court games and a playground could be developed on the site.

- **Undetermined Park Sites –** According to the Demand Analysis in Chapter 4 of this Plan, every neighborhood, except the Tourist District and the Industrial neighborhoods require neighborhood park facilities because their housing density is low and good access would be unavailable to centrally located facilities. Ratio-standards level of service is also an issue to a lesser extent.

Some neighborhoods, such as the West Ridge neighborhoods or the Wellington neighborhoods, may be able to develop centrally located and larger parks and not duplicate facilities. This will require real estate creativity and must occur very soon as sites are scarce throughout the City.

These parks will require improvements such as field and court games, and playgrounds.

Community Parks

Community park facilities should be developed to provide athletic fields for older youth and young, adult-league tournaments, and other peak competition day, events, and schedules - thereby freeing fields located at elementary schools, middle schools, neighborhood parks, and other local sites for younger age league participant games, practices, and neighborhood resident pickup play.

Parks of this scale may be located at sites served by and adjacent to arterial roads that are convenient to older age youths and adult league organizations. They are usually developed with restrooms, concession buildings and a parking lot to accommodate peak events or schedules. They are also improved with tennis, basketball, volleyball courts, picnic and other recreational facilities.

Community parks typically provide sustained, high capacity play capabilities - providing at least three to five full-size competition fields at one location. In some cases competitive athletic facilities may be combined with middle or high schools. Most sites will be designed to provide high capacity, fixed field configurations including grass or dirt fields with permanent goals and backstops, perimeter fencing, spectator seating, and night-lighting systems.

Vision

The Community Parks vision will: a) provide the highest quality competitive play athletic facilities, b) be of the highest capacity playing improvement designs, c) be within convenient proximity to organized adult and older age recreational league playing populations, d) be at sites that do not disrupt adjacent land uses, and e) be at sites that co-locate with schools and/or utilize other major public facilities. The strategy will alleviate overcrowding on smaller, more local park and elementary school fields so these sites can be used for younger age league participant games, practice sessions, and neighborhood resident pickup games.

Proposed Community Park Projects

- **Nelson Homestead** - Reinwood/Leota neighborhood. This property is located at the east end of 151st Way NE.

  The site has potential for conservation of open space. A portion of the site may develop to provide access to Woodin Creek walking trail. The west and east boundaries could be conserved in tree stands to continue transition with the wooded ravines and corridors adjacent to the site. Part of the site may be improved to provide community park or neighborhood park facilities such as a sports field, court games, play areas, picnic places and other special event activities.

- **Wellington Hills Country Club** - West Wellington neighborhood. This project may acquire and develop a portion of the 80.6 acre site located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County for a competitive athletic park as a joint venture with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, and possibly area athletic leagues.

- **Woodin Creek Park** - Town Center neighborhood. This 4.1 acre partly developed park property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue NE (South Bypass) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will augment current development with outdoor field and court games and gardens for neighborhood and community residents.

- **Undetermined Athletic Field Sites** - The upland plateau area east of the Woodinville central business district and out to the eastern city limits will require a competitive athletic field site for soccer and baseball and other organized field games.

Resource/Open Space Parks

Resource lands that retain wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species throughout the city and urban growth area should be protected. Generally, open space lands may conserve, restore, and provide access to wetlands, woodlands, foraging and nesting areas, migration corridors, and other unique ecological areas - especially along the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Woodin Creek, Derby Creek that drains off Hollywood Hill and drainage ways from Kingsgate, and the wooded hillsides and ravines abutting the Sammamish River Valley.

Lands should also be acquired that conserve viable wildlife habitat or migration corridors between and within the city's developed areas including occasional wetlands, bogs, woods, ravines, and other features in the downtown, industrial districts, and residential neighborhoods.

To the extent possible and practical, resource lands should link preserved open spaces in adjacent municipal jurisdictions (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) to create wildlife migration corridors, greenways, and open space networks that visually define and separate urban areas from each other in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA).

To the extent practical, some resource lands could provide riparian enhancement, structural hydrologic improvements, nature and interpretive trails, exhibits, and interpretive facilities to increase public awareness and appreciation for significant and visually interesting wildlife features. Some supporting services may also be developed including limited wildlife viewing blinds, trailheads, parking lots, and restrooms.

Resource activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource activities, trail corridors, or other public facilities. Open space land may also be developed on other public-owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including storm water management, groundwater recharge, and wastewater treatment. And, open space land may also involve backyard sanctuaries created and maintained by the efforts of private landowners and volunteers.

Vision

As described herein, resource and open space parks will be realized through: a) acquisition of title and/or development rights of habitat lands that would otherwise be developed for other land uses, b) provisions for public access and interpretive use on private ownership land, and c) conservation for wildlife migration corridors through developing urban areas and neighborhoods.

Proposed Resource/Open Space Park Projects

- **John Muir Ravine** – Lower West Ridge neighborhood. This project should conserve or acquire the drainage stream and ravine within the city limits that drains east from John Muir Elementary School to the Sammamish River valley.

  The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A portion of the ravine may be developed for a local access, walking trail. The trail may be developed in association with Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery to link with the winery trail system, drainage areas, and retention pond.

- **Little Bear Creek Linear Park** – North Industrial, Wedge and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. Where possible and practical, this project should conserve or acquire additional riparian habitat, wetland areas, and woodlands located along the Little Bear Creek corridor on the east and west sides of SR522, including the remaining undeveloped and underdeveloped parcels located north and south of NE 195th Street, and parcels adjacent to the proposed SL&E Railroad Rail/Trail.

  The project will conserve these areas for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Trails, viewpoints, picnic facilities, and active and passive recreation activities may be developed. The park site, adjacent to 134th Avenue NE, is a major candidate for these types of improvements. Other minimal improvements may be developed at accessible sites along the corridor. Parking areas may be located at central access points along the route, and trails, bridges and landscaping may link the downtown area with the Little Bear Creek Linear Park and

adjacent residential areas. The site is also included under neighborhood parks as it may be suitable for neighborhood park components. See the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan (2003)* for more detail.

- **Miller's Ridge Native Growth Protection Easement (NGPE) –** Upper W. Ridge neighborhood. This project should conserve the 7.3 acre wooded ravine located at 128th Avenue NE, and NE 156th Street, and acquire trail easements therein to connect the Norway Hill Trail with the Woodinville Valley Trail in the southern part of West Ridge.

Woodin Creek Corridor – Town Center neighborhood. This project will conserve or acquire the Woodin Creek corridor through the downtown district adjacent to NE 171st Street including a segment located between the developments on the northwest corner of 140th Avenue NE and NE 175th Street.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Occasional portions of the ravine or roadway may be developed for a Woodin Creek walking trail. A portion of the site between Kentucky Fried Chicken and the ravine may be developed for a Woodin Creek walking trailhead. Picnic facilities and other local access improvements may be developed at the edges of the conservation area in conjunction with adjacent property owners.

- **Woodinville Valley Trail** – Tourist District and Valley Industrial neighborhood. This project should conserve or acquire the stream corridor that parallels the Woodinville Valley Trail along NE 145th Street east from the Hollywood Schoolhouse to 155th Avenue NE and adjoining the Tolt River Pipeline right of way.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Occasional portions of the ravine or roadway may be enhanced by a local access, walking trail.

Native Growth Protection Easements (NGPE) and Homeowners' Associations (HOA) – Proposed resource/open space projects

Reinwood/Woodview Crest NGPE – Woodinville Heights and Reinwood/Leota neighborhoods. These 18.4 acre native growth protection easements are located within the wooded ravines that traverse the residential developments on the east hillsides between NE 184th and 181st Place, and NE 178th Street and NE 179th Drive.

The dedications conserve woodland cover, wildlife migration routes, and steep hillsides between the lands that have been developed for detached single family dwelling units. The smaller northern segment adjoins the Nelson property on the east

boundary. The larger southern segment extends from the south boundary of the Nelson property west down the hillside to the stormwater retention ponds located on NE Woodinville-Duvall Road. A tributary stream flows through this segment and into Woodin Creek.

Walking trails, viewpoints, picnic tables, and other passive improvements could be developed along the open space corridors and the stormwater retention ponds.

- **Queensgate HOA** – East Wellington. This 3.5 acre homeowner association (HOA) property is located between NE 203rd Street and NE 198th Street.

An extended portion of the site abuts the Woodinville Water District tank property on NE 203rd Street. The property conserves a wetland area that eventually drains south towards Lake Leota, and surrounding wooded riparian areas.

An access trail could be developed through the site to link with trails on the Woodinville Water District tank property.

- **Winchester Hills NGPE –** Upper West Ridge neighborhood. This 7.5 acre property is located in the heavily wooded, steeply sloping ravine at the eastern end of NE 160th Place**,** overlooking the Sammamish valley.

The northern and eastern portion of the site lies next to the West Slope Resource property owned by the City. The tract has potential for trail connections to the valley floor.

Conservancy Actions – part of proposed resource/open space projects

- **Critical area ordinances** – Special environmental, shoreline, and steep slope protections have been incorporated into the city's zoning ordinance and environmental policy codes. The codes identify the probable location of properties determined to be environmentally sensitive lands or critical areas not capable or suitable of being developed for urban uses in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA).

Many properties will remain in private ownership. The critical environmental features will be appropriately conserved through performance designations in the shoreline, steep slope, and environmental area provisions. In addition, the Endangered Species Act has influenced setback and surface water runoff regulations to protect water quality. The codes identify uses that do not endanger the land or adjacent properties or other land uses within the city.

Zoning and site development standards should be used to further identify land use or density, cluster site development concepts or other performance tradeoffs whereby adjacent property could be developed in exchange for the conservation and possible dedication of these lands within the natural state for open space and wildlife habitat conservancies.

These actions will conserve the critical environmental wetlands, wooded riparian corridors, and steep hillsides that extend along the edge of the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Hollywood Hills, and Kingsgate areas.

Special Use Parks and Facilities

Facilities may be acquired, utilized or developed to provide special activities for the general population on a limited or special event occasion and/or for special interest populations at appropriate sites throughout the city. Special use facilities may include a community center, historical, cultural or nature interpretive centers, marinas and boating activities, and similar special interest services.

Special use facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other public facilities.

Special use facilities may be sited on other public-owned lands or under lease agreements with private land owners or organizations or on purchased properties.

Vision

As described, the special use facilities vision will: a) provide specialized facilities for the general population for a special event or activity, b) accommodate specialized user group interests that are able and willing to pay user fees and charges or donate labor, operation, and other services, c) be in a manner that is cost effective, and d) be equitable in regards to those activities that accommodate the general population.

Proposed Special Use Facilities

- **Woodinville Community Center (WCC) –** Town Center neighborhood. The City has a *Civic Center Master Plan (2004)* for the 3.74 acre Community Center site adjacent to City Hall at NE 175th Street and 133rd Avenue NE, and is in the process of designing interim improvements to the Community Center. Future improvements will replace the existing Community Center located in the old Sorenson School building at the same location.

  The Community Center will be developed to provide indoor activities on a year-round basis throughout, and centrally accessible to city residents for day and evening use. The facilities will be developed within a market oriented service concept that protects the specialized investments that have already been made in these facilities by the city, school district, county, and private organizations.

Indoor community or recreation facilities will provide space for gymnasiums and court games, physical conditioning, arts and crafts, class and instruction rooms, meeting facilities, kitchens and dining, daycare and latch key, teen and senior areas, and special population resource activities.

When practical, the Center will be utilized for after school programs that provide indoor court recreation space, class and instruction space, meeting facilities, kitchen and dining as rental space.

A courtyard and/or outdoor assembly area, picnic tables, parking facilities, and a variety of other supporting features may be installed in terraces extending from the building's lower and rear floor levels.

- **Aquatic Facilities**

Due to the expense of construction, operation, and maintenance of aquatic facilities, municipalities are more and more likely to seek regional solutions or pursue private/public partnerships to meet the aquatic needs of citizens.

Woodinville inherited a pool when it took possession of the Sorenson School property from the Northshore School District. This surplus property contained the Sorenson Pool, which was closed in January of 2003 due to system failures and the high cost of estimated repairs.

To offset the loss of the pool, Woodinville joined a consortium of Northshore cities in contributing to the subsidy necessary to keep the Northshore Pool in Bothell in operation when King County abandoned it along with other aging Forward Thrust Pools. As a member of the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (PRSA), a junior taxing entity with a geographic area roughly equivalent to the Northshore School District, the City also helped to pay for an aquatic needs assessment to determine the future facilities needed in the area.

The remaining publicly owned pools in the area, Northshore Pool in Bothell and Saint Edwards Pool in Kenmore are now operated by Northwest Center, a nonprofit agency, with a subsidy funded by a consortium of cities and other agencies.

The study recommended that the cities of Kenmore, Bothell, and Woodinville collaborate on the construction of a single new facility. The project concept includes an indoor 25-meter x 25-yard competitive pool with a diving board, a 6,000-square-foot indoor leisure pool, a warm-water therapy pool with necessary support facilities and future expansion potential. The ideal site for this facility would be centrally located within the PRSA, near an arterial for convenient access and high visibility. Ultimately,

support for a facility may be dependent on its location and will most likely require voter approved bonds.

Woodinville continues to participate in finding a regional solution to the potential closure of pools and may look outside the PRSA for partnerships or solutions that bring high quality aquatic facilities and programs to residents as part of a comprehensive system of recreation opportunities.

Tourist Developments

Woodinville should encourage leisure time activities provided at any of the following properties:

- **Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery** – Tourist District. This privately owned, existing commercial winery and tasting facility is located on NE 145th Street within city limits. The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The complex also includes a separate catered party building, the restored and historic chateau, and an outdoor stage and summer concert performance area.

  The site represents a significant resource that can be enjoyed throughout the year by the general public.

- **Columbia Winery** – Tourist District. This commercial winery and tasting facility is located on NE 145th Street within city limits across the street from the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery. The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The grounds have been improved with gardens, rental space for special events and an outdoor picnic area.

  The site is a popular destination for the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train that operates on Burlington Northern Railroad track from the old depot located in downtown Renton.

- **Woodinville Community Gardens** – This site is adjacent to the Town Center District. The site is located on the south side of NE 171st Street at about 136th Avenue NE extended. This site will become the permanent home for the Woodinville Farmers' Market, and feature demonstration farms, interpretive and historic exhibits, and sustainable farm education.

- **Hollywood Schoolhouse** – Tourist District. This property is located on 148th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street within existing city limits and the designated tourist district - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The original wooden one-room Derby Schoolhouse was built on the site in 1892. The Derby Schoolhouse was subsequently replaced with this classic, 2 story, brick building in 1912. The School District Number 83 building was subsequently sold to private owners who refurbished the

structure for ground floor retail stores and a top floor wedding and meeting facility.

- **JB Instant Lawn** - Adjacent to the Tourist District. This commercial sod growing enterprise and retail nursery at NE 145th Street between the Chateau St. Michelle and the Sammamish River is the location of the City's 4th of July celebration every year.

- **Redhook Brewery** – Tourist District. This commercial microbrewery is located on NE 145th Street within city limits directly adjacent to the Columbia Winery. The building complex contains the brewery's local production and storage facilities along with dining/pub facility, retail store, touring facilities, rental space for meetings and special events, and an outdoor beer garden. The grounds have been improved with wetland and wildlife interpretive sites and exhibits, ornamental gardens, outdoor picnic patio and beer garden. The brewery also has developed an outdoor amphitheater adjacent to the city's Sammamish River Trail. A 1.3 acre area in the northeast portion of the site has been developed by a private party for a ropes challenge course, a team–building survivor-type apparatus that teaches team skills to groups.

- **Silver Lake Winery** – Tourist District. This commercial winery was developed on the historic Carlberg-Anderson farm property located on Woodinville-Redmond Road within existing city limits. The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, touring facilities, and an historic museum. The grounds are proposed to be improved with gardens and an outdoor picnic area.

- **Willows Lodge** – Tourist District. The lodge is located on NE 145th Street adjacent to the Sammamish River on five acres of landscaped grounds. There are 88 guest rooms and a spa at the facility and two restaurants and meeting facilities. A public trail connects the grounds with a public canoe/kayak launch on the Sammamish River and with the Woodinville Valley Trail at NE 145th Street.

Linear Trails

Linear Trails generally refer to off-road, natural corridor paths used for a variety of transportation modes. This section of the Development Plan is organized by modal type. There are six modal types of trails identified in this Plan: Water trails, Horse trails, Walking and Hiking trails, Off-Road Mountain bike trails, On-road bicycle touring routes, and Multipurpose trails. Table 6 at the end of this section is a Summary Matrix of the trail proposals in this chapter of the PRO Plan, and Figure 29 contains illustrations of trail standards, dimensions and other details associated with the proposed trails.

Water Trails

A water access system should be developed for dory, sport yak, canoes, kayaks, and other car top boating activities. The water trails will provide access to the Sammamish River that is not readily accessible or suitable for power boats or other larger water craft.

Where possible, water trailheads should be located to coincide with and use other trail corridors, resource conservancies, and other park and recreational facility services including parking lots, restrooms, and utilities. When provided on separate sites, water trailheads may be improved with launch ramps or landings, picnic tables, parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

The water trail proposed in this plan along the Sammamish River has been identified by paddle boating enthusiasts working in conjunction with state, federal, and other boating interest groups including the Washington Water Trails Association and Puget Sound Marine Trail Organization. Water trail development projects may use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to formally designate and improve routes and trailheads and/or to develop new launching sites, landings, rest stops, camping areas, and other water trail services throughout the region.

Vision

As described, the water trail vision will increase and promote: a) public access to the area's significant fresh water resources - particularly for car-top boating enthusiasts, and b) scenic natural areas and features of interest that can not be accessed from other trail systems for boating enthusiasts of all skill levels and for extended boating durations and trips.

Proposed Water Trails

- **Sammamish River Water Trail** – Valley Industrial, Tourist District, and Town Center neighborhoods. This is a fresh water trail developed by the Washington Water Trails Association with the assistance of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, King County, and the City of Woodinville.

  The Sammamish River Water Trail extends from the south end of Lake Sammamish in Issaquah on the Sammamish River through Redmond, Woodinville, Bothell and Kenmore to Lake Washington, then through the Montlake Cut in Seattle to Lake Union, and potentially through the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks to Puget Sound. The upper reaches of the trail follow portions of the historic steamer boat routes that serviced early pioneer developments.

  The complete trail can be navigated by a variety of non-motorized craft including kayak, canoe, paddle boat for day trips - potentially, the full length of the trail. The trail provides a paddling experience through shorelines, woodlands, and farmlands in the river valley linking the Issaquah, Redmond, Woodinville, Bothell, and Lake Washington urban areas.

Hand-carry craft launch sites are designated and/or can be made from Lake Sammamish State Park in Issaquah, Marymoor, Lagoon, and 60 Acres Parks in Redmond, Bothell Landing and Blyth Park in Bothell, Log Boom Park in Kenmore, the Canoe House at the University of Washington, and Gas Works and Commodore Parks in Seattle, among others.

In Woodinville, a hand-carry launch site with picnic tables, parking, and restroom services has been developed at Wilmot Gateway Park, and the Willows Lodge currently has a hand-carry launch on the Sammamish River. An informal, unimproved access site also, is presently provided at the Northshore Athletic Fields on NE 145th Street.

Additional hand-carry launch sites should be developed at other sites along the river, especially those sites that can link the Tourist District to the Central Business District.

Horse Trails

A system of regional horse trails should be developed to link major environmental assets, parks, and recreational facilities throughout the area.

Within developed areas, horse trails may coincide with other multipurpose trail corridors or within separate routes using powerline, pipeline, and other alignments. In some instances, horse trails may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular corridors.

Some of the horse trails designated within this plan have already been developed on an informal basis by horse riding organizations working in conjunction with public and private landowners.

Vision

As described, the horse trails vision is: a) to provide or formally designate equestrian access to scenic areas and other features of interest, b) for riders of all capability levels, c) for extended duration, and d) to the extent possible, within close proximity to horse riding populations.

Proposed Horse Trails

- **Powerline Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge neighborhoods. This proposal will bridge the Sammamish River to connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Horse Trail using powerline right-of-way. The bridge will connect the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the attractions along the Sammamish River Trail in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

- **Sammamish River Horse Trail** – Town Center (presently), Valley Industrial neighborhood (proposed). This regional horse trail presently provides horseback riding opportunities from the north end of Lake Sammamish to the upper reaches of Lake Washington using portions of river-control dike located within the Sammamish River Park and Trail on the east side of the river. The trail provides a riding experience through shoreline, woodlands, and farmlands in the river valley linking the Redmond and Woodinville urban areas. The trail currently travels through 0.6 miles of land within the Woodinville city limits.

Due to increased bike and hike user volumes along the trail, however, it is no longer practical to share the route with equestrian riders. Consequently, King County is presently developing a separate horse trail along the west bank of the Sammamish River from Marymoor Park in Redmond to the end of the Burlington Northern Railroad spur line into Bothell on Woodinville Drive. Woodinville supports King County in acquiring land to complete the in-city segment of this west-bank trail. While the trail will be dedicated primarily to equestrian users, it may also be accessed by hikers, joggers, and others who desire a soft trail surface.

An existing horse trailhead with signage, trailer parking, and restroom services is located in Marymoor Park in Redmond at the southern most terminus of the trail. Another horse trailhead is being developed at the northern most terminus of the trail on Woodinville Drive just west of existing city limits.

- **Tolt River Pipeline Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge and Valley Industrial neighborhoods, and Tourist District. This regional horse trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Equestrian riders, hikers, mountain bikers, and joggers use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface.

The trail segments provide a riding experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail within City-limits extends from Woodinville-Redmond Road, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas and is, therefore, lightly used by equestrian riders.

If the City of Woodinville wants to facilitate improvements across the Woodinville portion of the pipeline right of way, easements will need to be acquired from the Seattle Water Department.

The trail may be accessed from a trailhead at East Norway Hill Park or from the few remaining horse ranches located in the area.

- **Woodinville-Snohomish (SL&E) Rail Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, and North Industrial neighborhoods. This proposal will develop a 1.5 mile equestrian trail within existing road and railroad right-of-way between downtown Woodinville and the Snohomish County line. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Sammamish River Horse Trail into Redmond and the Centennial Multipurpose Trail from downtown Snohomish north to Skagit County.

  The trail will conserve and connect the historic Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern Railroad (SL&E) line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites. The trail will begin at the King County horse trailhead on Woodinville Drive and continue through Woodinville into Snohomish County on railroad right of way.

  Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at the King County horse trailhead.

Walking and Hiking Trails

Walking and hiking trails should be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features throughout the city. Generally, walking and hiking trails will be developed as dirt, gravel, or bark surfaced routes on interior alignments through environmental features. Portions of the system within the more densely developed areas, however, may be developed as sidewalks or boardwalks with urban streetscape furnishings and amenities.

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

Generally, walking and hiking trails may be developed to class 2-5 walking trail standards providing 2-way travel on a crushed rock, bark or compacted dirt base varying between 2 and 5 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:12 unless provided with stairs or other erosion controls. Class 2-3 trail segments will be handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

Within the most urban alignments, walking and hiking trails may be developed to class 1 walking trail standards providing 2-way travel on an asphalt or concrete surface between 4 and 6 feet in width. Such sidewalk or boardwalk trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50. Class 1 trail segments will be handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

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

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

Vision

As described, the walking and hiking trails vision will be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities within the city that: a) access natural features that may not be available otherwise, b) link open spaces, downtown, Little Bear Creek, King County's Sammamish River Trail and conservation areas into a greenway system, c) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, d) establish high visibility and volume pedestrian routes through the most developed urban areas, including the Downtown central business district (CBD), e) expand the park system to connect with public properties, and f) expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities in concert with the City's *Non-Motorized Transportation Plan (2005)*.

Proposed Walking and Hiking Trails

- **Little Bear Creek Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, North Industrial, and Wedge neighborhoods. This class 2-3 trail will extend from the Sammamish River Park to the northern limits of Little Bear Creek. The trail will create a hiking opportunity connecting the woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas bordering the downtown and industrial areas with residential neighborhoods. See the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan (2003)* for details.

  The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Park frontage overlooking Little Bear Creek's outfall into the Sammamish River, and then continue northeast along the west bank of the creek to SR202. A direct connection is needed at SR202/131st Avenue NE to provide uninterrupted creek-side trail passage along Little Bear Creek between reaches one and two. This could be accomplished via an underpass or constructed at-grade as part of proposed roadway improvements to the intersection of SR202 and SR522.

  From 131st Avenue NE, the trail will continue east along the north bank of the creek across 134th Avenue NE, where at 134th the trail becomes split. The trail will continue north on the west bank where it connects with a future SR 522 overpass pedestrian bridge, then crosses the creek to the east bank where it connects with the Woodinville Snohomish Road trail and/or north to NE 190th Street crossing. The western segment will cross SR522 via a future pedestrian bridge over the freeway (see Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan, Section 5.3 *SR 522 Pedestrian/bike Gateway Overpass* Both trails join the street system at NE 195th Street and passes under SR522.

  From NE 195th Street, the trail will continue west under SR522 to the west side of Little Bear Creek, then north along the creek,

connecting with the existing trail segment in Rotary Community Park and through the Georgian Heights wetland buffer to NE 205th Street.

From NE 205th Street, the trail will extend north into Snohomish County and integrate with the proposed Brightwater Treatment Facility landscape areas.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Little Bear Creek Park, Rotary Community Park, and the Brightwater plant.

It is important to note that the construction of the overpass pedestrian bridge, mentioned above, will require significant funding from state and/or federal resources. This need will likely result in the overpass not being constructed in the near future. It is therefore essential that the existing pedestrian/bicycle corridors (132nd Avenue NE and NE 195th Street) connecting the Wedge Neighborhood and downtown be improved and maintained.

- **North Creek/Woodway Trail** – Wedge and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. This class 1-3 trail will create a walking and hiking route around the scenic bluff overlooks of the North and Little Bear creeks in the northwest portion of the city. The trail will link wetlands, woodlands, schools, parks, employment centers, and the downtown with local neighborhood areas.

From 132nd Avenue NE, the trail will continue east on NE 195th Street past Woodinville High School to 136th Avenue NE and an intersection of the Little Bear Creek Linear Trail.

From Woodinville High School, the trail will continue south along Little Bear Creek and/or 136th Avenue NE to NE 186th Street and an overlook of the downtown and Sammamish River Valley.

From the overlook, the trail may cross SR522 to downtown Woodinville on a proposed future overpass (see the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan*). It also will continue south along the edge of SR522 right of way if possible, or on NE 186th Street to 132nd Avenue NE and then south to the point of beginning at the intersection with SR522.

Trail spurs may extend north under powerline right of way from NE 180th Street to Hollyhills Drive, and west from 136th Avenue NE to Woodin Glen Pond.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services may be designated at Woodinville High School, and Woodin Glen Pond among other places.

- **Norway Hill Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge neighborhood. This class 3-4 hiking trail will connect the Sammamish River Horse Trail with the Tolt River Pipeline Trail. The trail will create a hiking loop through the Norway Hill

residential plateau linking schools, parks, and natural features with Sammamish River Valley attractions.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Horse Trail trailhead on Woodinville Drive, then continue south up the hillside within the wooded ravine and drainage corridor and/or parallel to the alignment of 124th Avenue NE to NE 169th Street.

From NE 169th Street, the trail will continue south along the west side of 124th Avenue NE. past Woodmoor Elementary School, East Norway Hill Park, to the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail.
Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at the Sammamish River Horse Trail, Woodmoor Elementary, and East Norway Hill Park.

- **Powerline Trail** – Upper and Lower W. Ridge neighborhoods. This class 3-4 hiking trail will connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Horse Trail using powerline right-of-way. The trail will create a hiking loop along the western valley bluff linking attractions in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

The trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline Trail intersection at Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue west on the pipeline corridor to the powerline.

From the powerline intersection, the trail will continue north along the powerline corridor crossing Woodinville Drive to link with the Sammamish River Horse Trail with a spur trail through the ravine to the Sammamish River Horse Trail midway along the alignment.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be shared with the Sammamish River Horse Trail on Woodinville Drive and the Woodinville-Redmond Trail at Northshore Athletic Fields.

- **Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail** – Town Center. This multi-purpose trail provides walking and biking opportunities on the asphalt surfaced segment along the east dike of the river, and hiking and horseback riding opportunities on a dirt surfaced segment being developed on the west dike of the river.

The Woodinville trail segment is part of the larger King County Sammamish River Regional Park & (Burke-Gilman) Trail system. Woodinville has no plans for the trail as it is owned by King County. No change in ownership status is expected in the future as this is a regional resource and managed best by King County. The trail extends from Redmond through Woodinville, Bothell, and

Kenmore to the University of Washington and to the Hiram M. Chittenden locks in Seattle.

The trail is included here as a reference to connectivity issues for trail planning purposes within the City.

Trailheads are provided at Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Creek Park, and at Wilmot Gateway Park in Woodinville.

- **Tolt River Pipeline Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge and Valley Industrial neighborhoods, and the Tourist District. This class 3 walking and hiking trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Hikers, joggers, mountain bikers, and horseback riders use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface. This proposal will bridge the Sammamish River to link both segments into a continuous trail system using Tolt River Pipeline right-of-way.

Woodinville should acquire legal easements over the valley and the west ridge segments of the trail. The eastern segment of the trail lies outside of the city boundary.

The linked trail segments provide a hiking experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail extends from Woodinville-Redmond Road, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas. The trail may be accessed from a trailhead at East Norway Hill Park or from the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The eastern segment of the trail extends up into Hollywood Hills plateau and on out to the City of Duvall.

- **Winchester Hills Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. This class 3-4 hiking trail will extend down the hillside through the Rolling Meadows housing development to link the Norway Hill Trail with the Sammamish River Trail. The trail will create a spur route linking the valley floor with the wooded hillsides along Norway Hill. It will also include a link to trails internal to the West Slope Resource Park.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Trail at Woodin Creek Park, then across the river on a pedestrian bridge and through a public access easement between commercial buildings. From there it will cross Woodinville-Redmond Road.

From Woodinville-Redmond Road, the trail will continue up the hillside traversing the City's West Slope Resource Park and through the series of Winchester Hills native growth protection easements (NGPE) or common property dedications to the Norway Hill Trail on 124th Avenue NE.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Southgate Park, Rolling Meadows, and Woodmoor Elementary.

- **Woodin Creek/Wellington Loop Trail** – Town Center, Woodinville Heights, Reinwood/Leota, and East and West Wellington neighborhoods. This class 2-3 walking trail will connect Woodin Creek Park on the Sammamish River with Wellington Hills Golf Course on the hillside overlooking Little Bear Creek. The trail will create a hiking loop linking the downtown and northeast neighborhoods. It will provide an extended hike through farmlands, ravines, woodlands, wetlands, parks, schools, and area neighborhoods.

The trail will begin at Woodin Creek Park on the Sammamish River, and then continue east along the diverted banks of Woodin Creek on north right-of-way of NE 171st Street to the natural area between the commercial areas at 140th Avenue NE.

The trail will continue east across 140th Avenue NE at the signalized intersection with NE 171st Street, then east along the creek or along NE 171st Street to 143rd Place NE, and north to the southern end of the Woodin-Nelson Creek NGPE (Native Growth Protection Easement).

From 143rd Place NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside in the Woodin-Nelson Creek NGPE through the historic Nelson homestead on the top of plateau to 151st Avenue NE.

From the Nelson property, the trail will continue north on 151st Avenue NE to the right-of-way of NE 185th Street, then east on the right-of-way through the signalized intersection of Woodinville-Duvall Road and 156th Avenue NE past Leota Lake to 168th Avenue NE.

From 168th Avenue NE, the trail will continue west across the north edge of the Leota/Wellington school property.

From Wellington Elementary, the trail will continue north on 164th Avenue NE, and continue west on NE 202nd Street until it reaches the Woodinville Water District tank property.

From the Woodinville Water District tank property, the trail will continue north on 156th Avenue to 240th Street SE in Snohomish

County, then west to Wellington Hills Golf Course and a connection to the Woodinville-Snohomish Rail Trail.

From the Woodinville Water District tank property, the West Wellington segment of the trail will continue south down 156th Avenue NE, then west on NE 202nd Street, south on NE 148th Avenue to the intersection of NE N. Woodinville Way and Woodinville-Duvall Road. From there it will enter the Greenbrier Wetland Trail and continue downward through the Sirkin property to 140th Avenue NE.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Woodin Creek Park, the historic Nelson homestead, Leota Junior High School, the Woodinville Water District tanks, Wellington Hills Golf Course, and Greenbrier Wetland. Trail easements and/or fee-simple purchases will be required to execute this improvement.

- **Woodinville-Snohomish (SL&E) Rail/Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, and North Industrial neighborhoods. This 15.0 mile, class 3 hiking trail will develop a multipurpose trail alignment within existing road and railroad right-of-way between downtown Woodinville and Snohomish. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Burke-Gilman trail into Seattle, the Sammamish River Trail into Redmond, and the Centennial Trail from downtown Snohomish north to Skagit County.

The trail will conserve and connect the historic SL&E Railroad line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites.

A joint rail/trail opportunity - may be realized if the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train excursion were extended north from Woodinville on this alignment to connect with the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in historic downtown Snohomish. An historic depot facsimile may be developed in Woodinville to provide access, possibly another terminus for train excursions.

When the spur trail is discontinued into Bothell - the trail will begin at the old granary site on Woodinville Drive, then across the Sammamish River on the old wooden railroad trestle to the signalized intersection with 132nd Avenue NE/SR202 at NE 177th Place, then east to Woodinville Memorial Cemetery.

From Woodinville Memorial Cemetery, the trail will continue east in the shared right-of-way between the railroad and Woodinville-Snohomish Road to NE 190th Street.

From NE 190th Street, the trail will continue north in the shared railroad and road right-of-way or along the eastern edge of the railroad right-of-way to Wellington Hills Golf Course.

From Wellington Hills Golf Course, the trail will continue north into Snohomish County.

- **Woodinville Valley Trail** – Tourist District and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. This class 1-2 walking and hiking trail will be extended to connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail.

The trail will create a cross-valley hiking opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended hiking opportunities available along the Sammamish River Regional Park and River Pipeline Trails.

The western terminus of the trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline crossing of Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue south adjacent to the roadway past Mabel's Tavern to 137th Place NE and the Columbia Winery.

From the Columbia Winery, the trail is currently improved to the east, adjacent to Woodinville-Redmond Road/NE 145th Street, past Redhook Brewery and onto the roadway bridge across the Sammamish River to Northshore Athletic Fields and a connection with the Sammamish River Trail.

From the roadway bridge crossing on NE 145th Street, the trail will continue north on the east bank of the Sammamish River Park & Trail to the intersection with the Tolt River Pipeline, then west on the pipeline corridor to 148th Avenue NE.

From 148th Avenue NE, although it is not within the city limits, the trail should be improved to continue east up the hillside to connect with the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail on the east side of the exposed pipeline crossing at 155th Avenue NE.

A trailhead with signage, parking, and restroom services could be designated within part of the parking area serving the Northshore Athletic Fields.

Off-road Mountain Bike Trails

A system of off-road mountain bike trails should be developed to link major environmental assets and park resources in the City. To the extent practical and possible, off-road mountain bike trails will link local neighborhoods to provide convenient, safe access. Mountain bike trails will also be developed within major parks and/or on public or utility rights-of-way that are safe and practical for younger, less experienced riders.

To the extent possible or practical, mountain bike trails should be developed as single mode trails to USDA Forest Service mountain bike trail standards (see Trail Construction Notebook, USDA, (1997). Shared trail corridors, however, may be simply designated for joint equestrian, hiking, and mountain bike trail use.

Within developed areas, mountain bike trails may coincide with other trail corridors. In some instances, mountain bike trails may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors, particularly where these segments may provide trail access to parks or riding areas that would not be accessible otherwise.

Mountain bike trails will be constructed of compacted dirt or crushed rock base at least 1-2 feet in width with an additional 3-4 feet of vegetation understory clearance on either side of the trail.

Mountain bike trails will share trailhead services with other trail users when located within a multipurpose trail corridor. When mountain bike trails are provided in separate locations, trailheads may be provided with parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

Vision

As described, the mountain bike trails vision will: a) increase off-road mountain bike trail access for experienced riders to scenic areas and features for extended ride durations, b) increase trail access for local residents to parks, open space corridors, and other areas of interest within the urban areas, c) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and d) expand trail corridors to provide for a mixture of recreational uses.

Proposed Off-road Mountain Bike Trails

- **Little Bear Creek Linear Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, N. Industrial and Wedge neighborhoods. This multipurpose trail is described in the *Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan*, in the Walking and Hiking trail section and the Multipurpose trail section of this Chapter. It will connect the Sammamish River Trail with downtown Woodinville, Rotary Park and Snohomish County.

- **Powerline Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge neighborhoods. This off-road mountain bike trail will connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Park & Trail using powerline right-of-way. The trail will create a riding loop along the western valley bluff linking attractions in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

  The location and trail experience has been described in the Walking and Hiking trail section of this Chapter.

- **Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail** – Town Center and Tourist District. This is a multipurpose trail that provides walking and hiking as well as biking opportunities on a regional scale. The route is defined and explained in the Walking and Hiking trail section and the Multipurpose trail section of this Chapter.

- **Tolt River Pipeline Trail** – Tourist District, Valley Industrial, Upper and Lower West Ridge neighborhoods. This horse, bike, and hike trail has been developed on the Seattle Water

Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Mountain bikers, hikers, joggers, and equestrian riders use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface. This proposal will bridge across the Sammamish River in pipeline right-of-way to link the existing trail segments on each side of the valley.

The trail experience and its location aspects have been described in the previous section on Walking and Hiking Trails

- **Woodinville Valley Trail** – Tourist District and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. This mountain bike trail will connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Horse Trail using road right-of-way alignments. The trail will create a cross-valley riding opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended riding opportunities available along the Sammamish River Park & Trail.

Location factors and a description of the trail experience can be found in the preceding section on Walking and Hiking Trails.

On-road Bicycle Touring Routes

Cross-city bicycle touring and commuter routes should be developed to access park resources, historical features, scenic corridors and vistas, and other features of interest to experienced bicycle touring enthusiasts. Most of these routes can be found in Woodinville's *Non-Motorized Transportation Plan (2005)* and will not be duplicated in this section of the Development Plan.

Where appropriate and to the extent practical and safe, bicycle touring routes should be extended into local neighborhoods to create an integrated on-road bicycling system.

To the extent possible, bicycling touring routes should be developed to class 1-3 of the AASHTO Standards (2003) (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials) with expanded, designated or marked road shoulders and lanes. In the less congested areas, bicycle touring routes may be simply designated for joint vehicular/bicycle use of a class 4 AASHTO standard.

Vision

As described, the bicycle touring route vision will: a) increase on-road bicycle touring access for experienced riders to scenic areas and features, b) increase bicycle trail access for local residents, including commuters, to community facilities, schools, employment, and transit transfer centers, c) service persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and d) expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter uses.

Proposed On-road Bicycle Touring Route Projects

- **124th Avenue NE** – Upper West Ridge neighborhood. This on-road class 2-3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of 124th Avenue NE from downtown Woodinville up

Norway Hill to 124th Avenue NE, then south to NE 140th Street in cooperation of King County, then east to 132nd Avenue NE, then south to NE 124th Street.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods on Norway Hill with neighborhood parks, schools, and downtown Woodinville.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services may be developed at Woodinville Civic Campus, Woodmoor Elementary School, East Norway Hill Park, Kamiakin Junior High School, John Muir Elementary, and 132nd Square Park in conjunction with King County and the City of Kirkland.

- **140th Avenue NE** – Town Center. This on-road class 3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of 140th Avenue NE from Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR9 through downtown Woodinville to NE 145th Street.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through downtown Woodinville and the recreation, and agricultural districts of the Sammamish River Valley to downtown Redmond.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed on the downtown commercial area.

- **156th Avenue NE** – East and West Wellington neighborhoods. This on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of NE 156th Street from Woodinville-Duvall Road north to the City line and into Snohomish County, and Maltby.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local resident commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods with schools, parks, and backcountry roads into the Snohomish and Snoqualmie River Valleys.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Woodinville Water District tower, Wellington Hills Country Club, and with Snohomish County cooperation, Hidden River Middle School, and Old Maltby Schoolhouse and/or park-n-ride facility.

- **Lake Leota/NE 145th Street** – Reinwood/Leota neighborhood and Tourist District. This on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of NE 145th Street. It can begin or end at Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, travel through the tourist district and with cooperation from King County, up Hollywood Hill to 168th Avenue NE, then north to NE160th Street, then west to164th Avenue NE, then north around the east side of Leota Lake to Woodinville-Duvall Road.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through the urban fringe and horse estates on Hollywood Hill between the tourist district in the Sammamish River Valley and Leota Lake.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Chateau Ste. Michelle, Hollywood Schoolhouse, and Leota Lake.

- **Woodinville-Duvall Road** – Town Center, Woodinville Heights, W. and E. Wellington, and Reinwood/Leota neighborhoods. This on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Duvall Road from downtown Woodinville east on NE 175th Street/Woodinville-Duvall Road to the eastern city limits of Woodinville and ultimately to downtown Duvall with the cooperation of King County.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods with backcountry roads and into the Snohomish and Snoqualmie River Valleys.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Memorial Mead Cemetery.

- **Woodinville-Redmond Road/SR202** – Valley Industrial and Tourist district. This on-road class 3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Redmond Road/SR202 from Woodinville Drive south to Woodinville-Redmond Road, continue south through the tourist district to NE 145th Street, east across the Sammamish Valley, then south into Redmond.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through the residential, industrial, recreational, and agricultural districts of the Sammamish River Valley from downtown Woodinville to downtown Redmond.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Sammamish River Horse Trailhead, Silver Lake, Chateau Ste. Michelle and Columbia wineries, Redhook Brewery, Northshore Athletic Fields, and Hollywood Schoolhouse and/or park-n-ride facility.

- **Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR9** – Town Center and North Industrial neighborhoods. This on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR9 from the Woodinville Civic Campus at NE 175th Street in downtown Woodinville, north through Grace and past Maltby to Snohomish.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through industrial and urban fringe developments, farm lands, and the

Snohomish River Valley between downtown Woodinville and downtown Snohomish.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Woodinville Civic Campus.

Multipurpose Trails

Multipurpose trails should be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features. Generally, multipurpose trails will be developed to provide for one or more modes of recreational and commuter travel, including hiking and biking where appropriate.

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

Typically, multipurpose trails may be developed to class 1 walking trail and class 1 AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials) bicycle trail standards. The trails will provide 2-way travel on concrete, asphalt or very fine crushed rock base between 8 and 12 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50, handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

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

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

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

Vision

As described, the multipurpose trails vision will be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities within the urban area that: a) conserve natural features, b) define neighborhood identities, c) link community facilities, d) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and e) promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods.

Proposed Multipurpose Trails

Trail descriptions can also be found in the separate sections of this Chapter for each trail type.

- **Little Bear Creek Trail** – Valley Industrial, Town Center, North Industrial, and Wedge neighborhoods. This class 2-3 trail will extend from the Sammamish River Park to the northern limits of Little Bear Creek following the creek alignment. The trail will create a hiking and biking opportunity connecting the woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas bordering the downtown and industrial areas with residential neighborhoods. See the Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan for details.

  The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Park & Trail's frontage overlooking Little Bear Creek's outfall into the Sammamish River, then continue upstream, cross SR202 via either detour to a signalized crossing, underpass or other means and continue on to Little Bear Creek Park.

  From 134th Avenue NE, the trail will continue east along the north bank of the creek until it reaches a pedestrian bridge over SR522. At the west end of the bridge the trail will turn north following 136th Avenue NE and join trail segments at Rotary Community Park north to the City limits at NE 205th Street. From NE 205th Street, the trail will extend north into Snohomish County and onto the King County Brightwater Treatment Facility site.

  Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Little Bear Creek Park, Rotary Community Park, and the King County Brightwater Treatment Facility.

- **Powerline Trail** – Upper and Lower West Ridge neighborhoods. This off-road mountain bike/horse/hiking trail will connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Park & Trail using powerline right-of-way. The trail will create a loop along the western valley bluff linking attractions in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

  The trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline Trail intersection at Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue west on the pipeline corridor to the powerline.

  From the powerline intersection, the trail will continue north-westerly along the powerline corridor as far as possible, potentially crossing Woodinville-Redmond Road or Woodinville Drive to link with the Sammamish River Horse Trail.

  Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services could be shared with the Sammamish River Horse Trail on Woodinville Drive and the Woodinville-Redmond Trail at Northshore Athletic Fields.

- **Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail** – Town Center neighborhood. This multipurpose trail provides walking and biking opportunities on the asphalt surfaced segment along the east dike of the river, and hiking and horseback riding opportunities on a soft surfaced segment being developed on the west dike of the river.

The Woodinville trail segment is part of the larger King County Sammamish River Regional Park & (Burke-Gilman) Trail system that extends from Redmond through Woodinville, Bothell, and Kenmore to the University of Washington and the Hiram M. Crittenden Locks - see the chapter on existing facilities.

The multipurpose asphalt trail located on the east bank is one of the most popular trails in the United States. This segment is one of the most popular sections and is heavily used by walkers, joggers, skaters, and bicyclists throughout the year.

Trailheads are provided at Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Creek Park, and Wilmot Gateway Park in Woodinville.

A soft surface trail may be developed on the west bank for use by hikers, joggers, and horseback riders. A horse trailhead will be developed at the end of the existing Burlington Northern Railroad spur track on the west bank of the river accessible from NE Woodinville Drive in cooperation with King County.

- **Tolt River Pipeline Trail** – Tourist District, Valley Industrial, Lower and Upper West Ridge neighborhoods. This horse/bike, and hike trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Mountain bikers, hikers, joggers, and equestrian riders use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface. This proposal will bridge across the Sammamish River in pipeline right-of-way to link the existing trail segments on each side of the valley.

The trail segments provide a riding experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail extends from SR202, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, and then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas providing neighborhood access.

The trail may be accessed from a trailhead at East Norway Hill Park or from the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

The eastern segment of the trail extends east from 148th Avenue N.E. to 155th Avenue NE where the exposed pipeline crosses the

roadway, east across 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Snoqualmie River Valley at Duvall. This segment also extends south into the Redmond Watershed on power and gas pipeline easements.

The trail may be accessed from roadside turnouts on 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road - or from the residential areas bordering the alignment.

- **Woodinville-Snohomish (SL&E) Rail Trail** – Tourist District, Town Center and North Industrial neighborhoods. This 2.5 mile class 3 hiking, biking, and horse trail will develop a multipurpose trail alignment within existing road and railroad right-of-way between NE 145th Street and the Snohomish County border. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Sammamish River Trail and the Centennial Trail. The overall corridor is 41 miles and extends from Renton to Snohomish.

The trail will conserve and connect the historic Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern Railroad (SL&E) line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites.

If the BNSF Railroad chooses to abandon the rail corridor within Woodinville, using the Federal Rails to Trails Act passed in 1976 and expanded in 1983, it may sell, lease or donate the right-of-ways on routes no longer needed for rail purposes to private organizations or local governments for interim use as trails. In doing so, the railroad may be eligible for payments or sizable tax breaks. This potential "rail-banking" guarantees that a trail can later be reactivated as a railway if needed.

The abandonment of this rail line is being studied multi-jurisdictionally under the auspices of the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) and King County has entered into negotiations with BNSF to explore the possibility of such an abandonment and sale. Woodinville supports this investigation and has participated financially in this ongoing study in order to seek partners in retaining the rail corridor for public benefit.

A joint rail/trail opportunity may be realized if the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train or similar excursion type rail uses were extended north from Woodinville on this alignment to connect with the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in historic downtown Snohomish. An historic depot facsimile may be developed in Woodinville to provide access, possibly another terminus for train excursions.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated in the Tourist District, Woodinville Civic Campus and sites within Snohomish County.

The downtown segment of the trail may be located between or within portions of the right-of-way of NE 177th Place and the railroad track from Grace to Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery. Within this segment, the trail design features may be enhanced to match the streetscape improvements proposed within downtown Woodinville.

Little Bear Creek Linear Trail loop will parallel and connect to the SL&E Rail/Trail to provide a series of hiking trail loops between the Little Bear Creek Linear Trail and other multipurpose trails.

- **Woodinville Valley Trail** – Tourist District and Valley Industrial neighborhoods. This class 1-2 walking and hiking trail/mountain bike trail will be extended to connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail.

The trail will create a cross-valley hiking opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended hiking opportunities available along the Sammamish River Regional Park and Tolt River Pipeline Trails.

The western terminus of the trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline crossing of Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue south adjacent to the roadway past Mabel's Tavern to 137th Place NE and the Columbia Winery.

From Columbia Winery, the trail will continue east adjacent to Woodinville-Redmond Road/NE 145th Street past Redhook Brewery and onto the pedestrian bridge across the Sammamish River to Northshore Athletic Fields and a connection with the Sammamish River Trail.

From the bridge crossing on NE 145th Street, the trail will continue north on the east bank of the Sammamish River Park and Trail to the intersection with the Tolt River Pipeline, then west on the pipeline corridor to 148th Avenue NE.

From 148th Avenue NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside to connect with the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail.

A trailhead with signage, parking, and restroom services could be designated within part of the parking area serving the Northshore Athletic Fields.

Table 6
Summary Matrix of Proposed Trails

	WATER TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	WALKING AND HIKING TRAILS	OFF ROAD MTN BIKE TRAILS	ON ROAD BICYCLE TOURING TRAILS	MULTI-PURPOSE TRAILS	DEVELOPED STATUS*	
TRAIL NAME								**NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION****
124th Avenue NE					X		U	U
140th Avenue NE					X		U	TC
156th Avenue NE					X		U	EW, WW
Lake Leota/NE 145th Street					X		U	R, T
Little Bear Creek Linear Trail			X	X		X	P	V, TC, N, W
North Creek/ Woodway			X				U	W, V
Norway Hills			X				U	L, U
Powerline		X	X	X		X	U	L, U
Sammamish River (King County)	X	X	X			X	D	T, TC, V
Tolt River Pipeline		X	X	X		X	P	L, U, V, T
Winchester Hills NGPE			X				U	L, U
Woodin Creek / Wellington			X				P	TC, WH, R, EW
Woodinville/ Duval Road					X		U	TC, WH, EW, WW, R
Woodinville-Redmond Road/SR 202					X		U	T, V
Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR 9					X		U	T, V
Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SL&E		X	X		X	X	U	TC, V, N
Woodinville Valley			X	X		X	P	T, V

*D- Developed, U – Undeveloped, P – Partially Developed

**L – Lower West Ridge, U – Upper West Ridge, T – Tourist District, V – Valley Industrial, TC – Town Center, N – North Industrial, W – Wedge, R – Reinwood/Leota, EW – East Wellington, WW – West Wellington, WH – Woodinville Heights

Streetscapes

Streetscape improvements, which are a more urban form of multipurpose trail, should be developed to link neighborhoods with community facilities, public buildings, commercial business districts, and other major activity centers. Generally, streetscapes will provide for one or more modes of recreational and commuter travel use, including hiking, and biking, where appropriate - linked with public transit and other vehicular conveyance systems.

To the extent possible, streetscape improvements should be coordinated with the Woodinville Tree Board and developed within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors. Where appropriate or necessary, however, the right-of-way or the streetscape improvement may be aligned off the roadway to incorporate gateways, parks, storefront boardwalks or plazas, and other pedestrian spaces.

Typically, the bikeway portion of streetscape corridors may be developed to class 1 walking trail and class 1 AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials) bicycle trail standards. The trails will provide 2-way travel on a concrete, brick pavers or asphalt base between 8 and 12 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50, handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

Streetscape corridors should be improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, and transit connections. Where the streetscape is located in association with another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the corridor may be improved with active picnic, playgrounds, and play areas, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the streetscape is incorporated into adjacent retail spaces or plazas, the corridor may be improved with artworks and sculptures, water fountains, outdoor dining areas, amphitheaters and performing areas, and other activities of interest.

Streetscape corridors may be contained within or extensions of the public road right-of-way or include portions of other public sites acquired to define gateways or other linear park definitions. Streetscape improvements may also be developed and maintained on privately-owned lands subject to public use agreements or public access easements.

Vision

As described, the streetscape vision will be realized by providing recreational and commuter trail opportunities within the most urban developed areas that: a) conserve natural features, b) define gateway and commercial and/or institutional identities, c) link public facilities and commercial business centers, d) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, e) promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods, and f) create pedestrian-friendly access zones and activity areas that support the community's core areas.

Proposed streetscape projects

The following streetscapes should be developed as part of the multipurpose trail system of facilities, although supporting trailheads and services may be located within other park, school, or public facility sites:

Streetscapes

- **NE 175th Street Streetscape** - This urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the NE 175th Street right-of-way from Woodinville Drive on the west to 140th Avenue NE on the east of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement

will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

Where the streetscape incorporates adjacent retail store facades, the building improvements may provide overhead canopies and awnings, outdoor eating and sitting areas, vendors and concessions, and other pedestrian oriented activities.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at the Old Woodin town site on NE Woodinville Drive, Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, DeYoung Park, and the Linden Tree at Molbak's.

- **Woodinville-Snohomish Road (SL&E Rail Trail) Streetscape** - This urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the Woodinville-Snohomish Road right-of-way from Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery at 132nd Avenue on the west to 140th Avenue NE on the northeast end of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent commercial and industrial activities with the multipurpose trail along the Seattle Lakeshore & Eastern Railroad (SL&E) Rail Trail, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, The Rainier Fund (TRF) shopping center, and the north end of 140th Avenue NE at Little Bear Creek.

- **171st Street NE Streetscape** - This urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the NE 171st Street right-of-way from Wilmot Gateway Park on the north to 140th Avenue NE on the east of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodin Creek Park, and the Woodinville Community Gardens.

- **140th Avenue NE Streetscape** - This urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the 140th Avenue NE right-of-way from 171st Street NE on the south to Woodinville-Snohomish Road on the north of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and

hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings within the area.

- **NE 173rd Streetscape/Downtown Park** – This urban streetscape improvement will acquire as much as one acre of public land for a downtown park serving residential and commercial development and provide a multipurpose trail along the right-of-way in a location between 133rd Avenue and 137th Avenue NE on NE 173rd Street in conjunction with private development. A 12-foot multi-purpose pathway with landscaping, public art, seating, and lighting will provide a large public promenade for purposes of supporting pedestrian activity and connectivity between the Woodinville Civic Campus and Sammamish River Trail and the commercial district as proposed in the Downtown Plan for Woodinville.

Gateways

A series of gateway improvements and parks should be acquired and developed to define entry into the city, the downtown industrial district, downtown proper, and the tourist district at each edge of the city.

The gateway improvements may include welcome signs or structures with city logos, artworks, or other enhancements. Downtown gateway sites may also incorporate special plaza or rest areas, possibly combined with transit stops. Possible gateway improvements will be sited at:

- **Grace** - Along the Woodinville Cut-off/67th Avenue SE at the north edge of the historic Grace town district for a city gateway and accent park.

- **NE 195th Street** - Along the Woodinville Cut-off/67th Avenue SE at the north edge of the downtown industrial district at NE 195th Street for an industrial district gateway and accent park.

- **140th Avenue NE/Woodinville-Snohomish Road** - The southwest corner property located at the intersection of 140th Avenue NE and Woodinville-Snohomish Road for a downtown gateway and accent park.

- **132nd Avenue NE** - At the intersection with NE 175th Street to accent the downtown edge at Wilmot Gateway Park and the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

- **132nd Avenue NE** - At the intersection with NE 143rd Street to welcome visitors to Woodinville coming from the southwest and Redmond, and to direct visitors to the Tourist District.

- **Woodinville Drive** - At the intersection with Woodinville Drive/Woodinville-Redmond Road for an historic district gateway.

- **140th Avenue NE** - At the intersections with NE 175th and 171st Streets for downtown gateway and accent parks.

- **Woodinville-Redmond Road** - At the intersection with NE 145th Street at Chateau Ste. Michelle and Hollywood Schoolhouse for tourist district gateway and accent parks.

Conclusions

The preceding list of future planned parks, recreation and open space projects is representative of goals and objectives of the citizens of Woodinville and when implemented will be an achievement that realizes the vision of the City. It is an ambitious plan that responds to the needs of the residents, is sensitive to Woodinville's unique environment and leaves no gaps in accessibility. When realized the plan will add park resources and facilities according to service needs identified on the Future Park Resources Plan and Facilities Map (Figure 27) and the Trail Resources Plan Map (Figure 28). At every level of service this PRO Plan provides recreation facility attributes for the residents of the City to truly enjoy a great quality of life.

Neighborhood Parks
The Plan proposes that land for parks be acquired and developed in the neighborhoods for better accessibility and to respond to activity needs of the population. Neighborhood Parks are needed in and throughout the City, and in the Wellington neighborhoods, the West Ridge neighborhoods, Town Center and the Reinwood/Leota neighborhood. These are proposed to be PLOS standard-size parks with all of the associated activities, having a service radius of ½ mile.

Community Parks
The City Hall area complex of parks is the only facility that currently meets the definition of a community park available to residents of Woodinville. However, the residents in the Wellington neighborhoods have poor access to it. Therefore, another community park, consistent with the community park definition should be considered for that area to fill in the gap for athletic fields needs determined for the City. Woodinville should search for available properties, some of which are mentioned in this Plan to develop for such uses. That park type for the population in the eastern plateau need not be of the size mentioned in the Plan's definition for community parks. This could be a large scaled neighborhood park with an adequate sized athletic field.

Resource/Open Space Parks
There is a seventeen acre PLOS surplus of resource park lands in the City. But resource lands are required as much as there are acres of properties with critical, sensitive, and environmentally important attributes. The City should strive to protect these valuable resources for their environmental quality characteristics and for their beauty and contribution to sense of place.

Special Use Facilities

The Woodinville Community Center is the highest priority for meeting special use needs in the City. This project should be kept on track and if required, creative funding should be pursued to make it happen.

A community swimming pool is also a needed special use resource, but needs to be a shared responsibility of multiple jurisdictions, organizations or enterprises due to service area scales and costs.

Linear Trails

Settlement in the City of Woodinville began in the valleys and continued to expand out into the adjacent plateaus to the west north and east. There are many ravines and slopes that drain the uplands that have remained natural since early settlement times. The Development Plan proposes to have these areas facilitate transportation connections from the plateaus to the valley and vice-versa. Other natural attributes, such as the water ways are also proposed to be non-motorized means of connectivity from the neighborhoods to the vibrant valley and city center areas. Finally, major road connections to neighborhoods are seen as commuter connections across the City and beyond. Other road and trail connections not listed in the PRO Plan can be found in the City's Non-Motorized Transportation Plan (2005).

The Future of the Plan

The Plan is intended to be a vision for the future for recreation and health enthusiast who value a high quality of life and want to see the City of Woodinville be the best that it can be now and in the years to come. The Pro Plan is a part of the City Comprehensive Plan and is reviewed for consistency with the attitudes and desires of the people every six years.

Strategically important sites identified in this Plan that have physical and socially valuable park, recreational and open space characteristics, are owned or controlled by city, county, state, school, utility, private homeowner associations or private commercial operators.

Lands that may not be suitable for urban uses or even some kinds of developed recreation facilities are also considered to be resources, as they may provide unique habitat or open space. These combined social and physical attributes of the land provide a balanced dimension to the park and recreation experience.

A quality park and recreation system does not have to be implemented strictly by public monies or purchase. But, it should be developed using creative interplay of public and private market resources and a variety of techniques, including leases, easements, tax incentives, design and development innovations, incentives and enlightened private property interests.

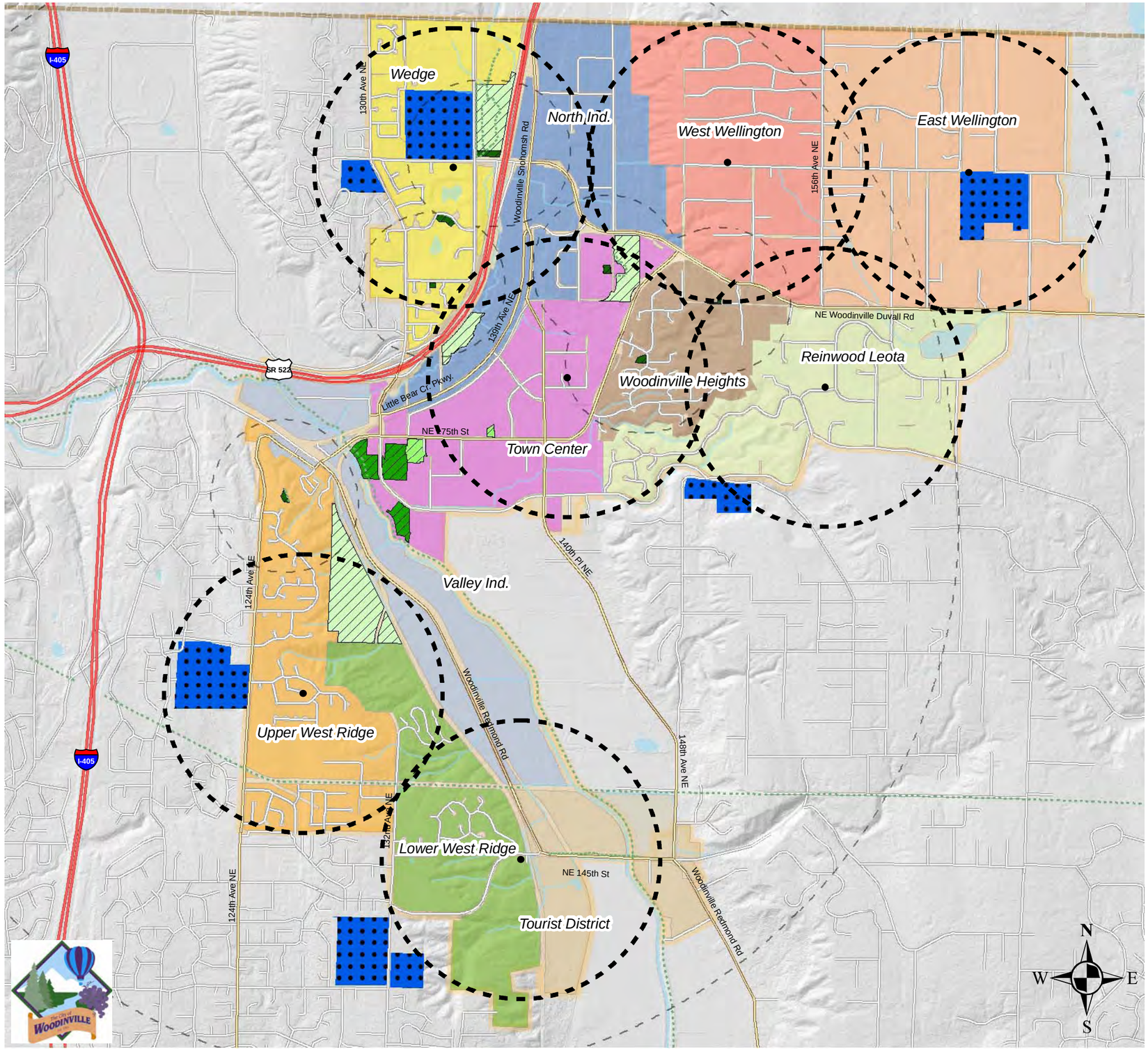
Future
Park Resources & Facilities Map

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

July 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.



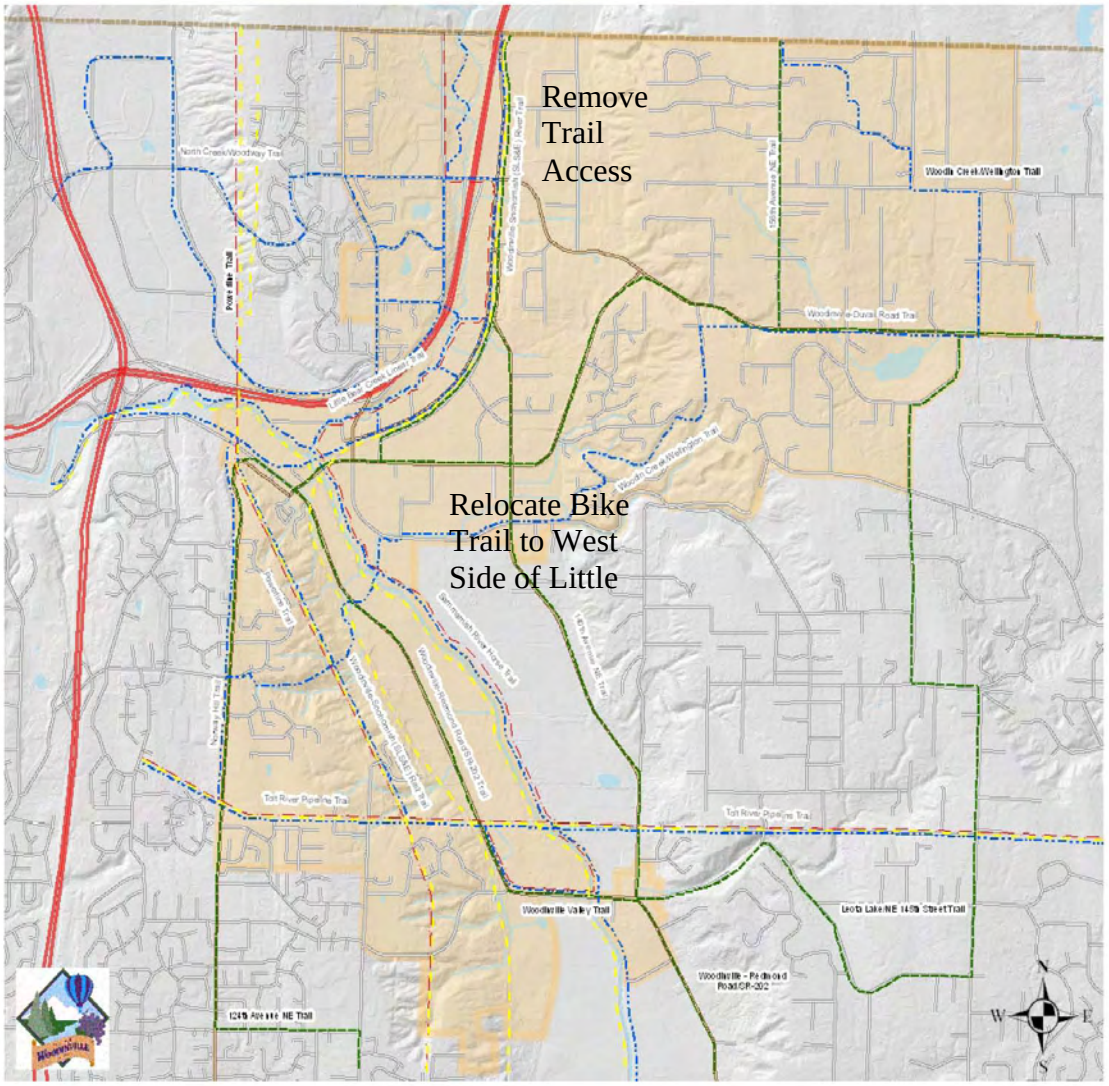
Legend

- Conceptual Neigh. Park Service Area
- Woodinville Trails
- Neighborhood Parks
- Neigh. Park 1/4 Mile Service Area
- Community Parks
- Community Park 2 mile Service Area
- Special Use Parks
- Resource Parks
- Public School Property
- City of Woodinville

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 23

Ordinance No. 480 Attachment D – Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan Map



Trail Resources Plan Map

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

February 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.

(See also Woodinville Non-Motorized Plan 2005)

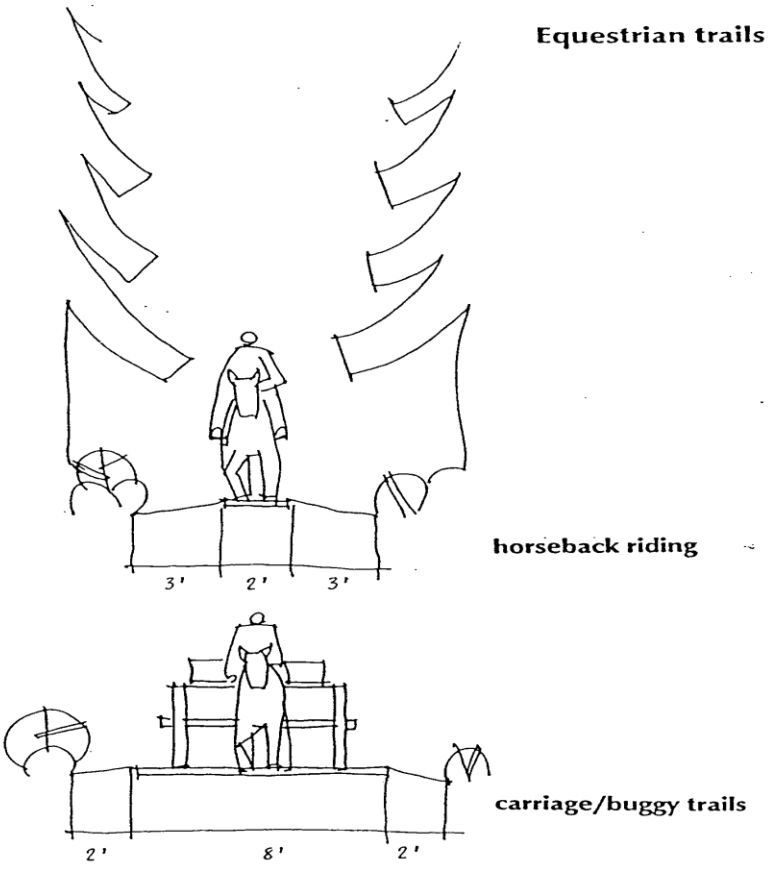
Legend

- Horse Trail
- Off-Road Mtn. Bike Trail
- On Road Bicycle Touring Route
- Walking/Hiking Trail
- City of Woodinville

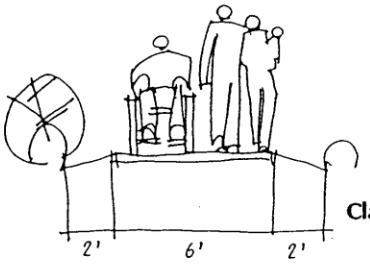
0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 28

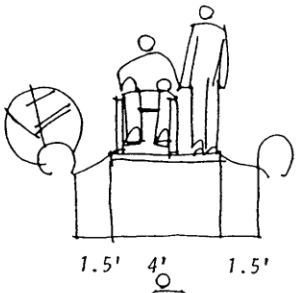
Figure 25
Trail Standards



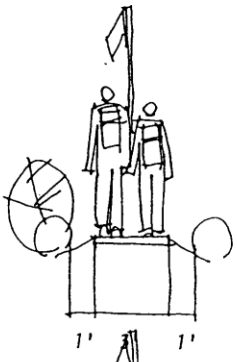
Walking and hiking trails



Class 1



Class 2



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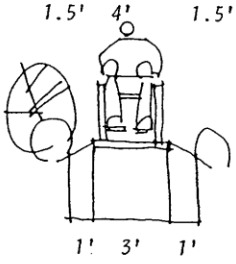
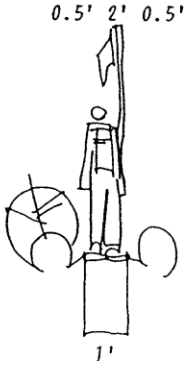
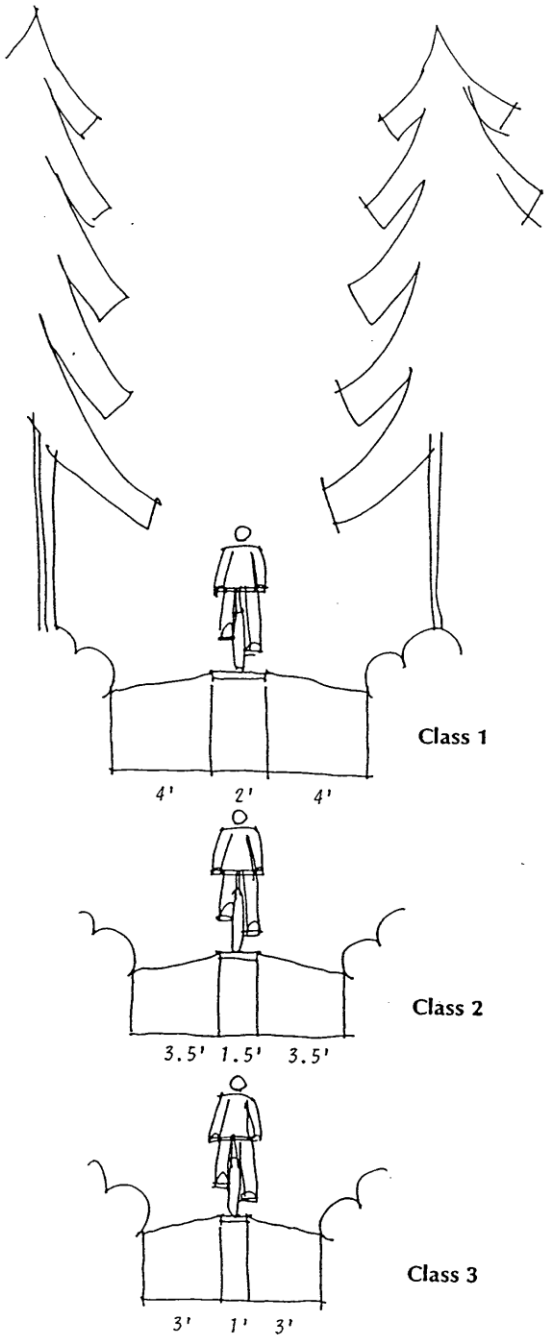


Class 4

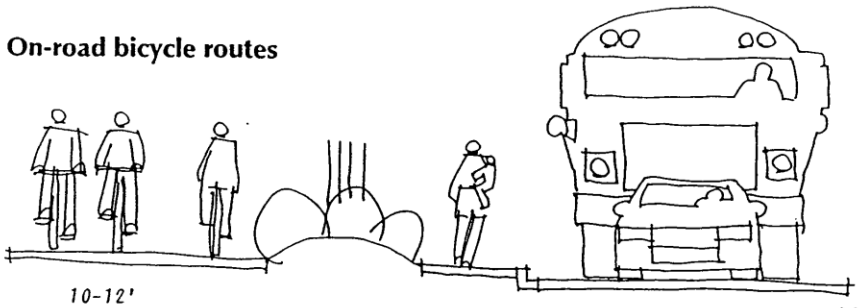


Class 5

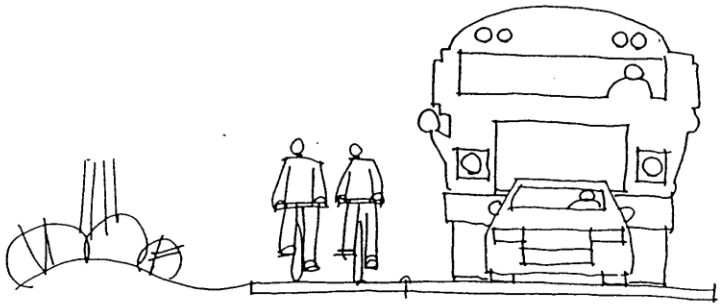
Off-road mountain biking



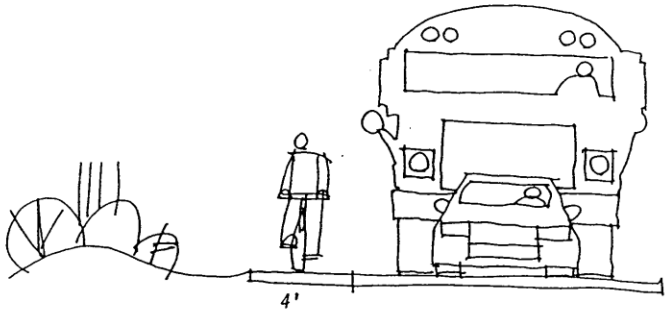
On-road bicycle routes



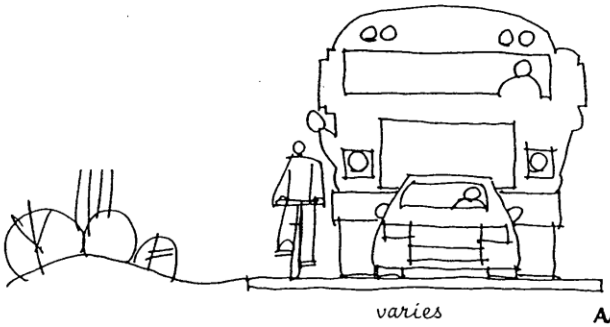
AASHTO Class 1



AASHTO Class 2

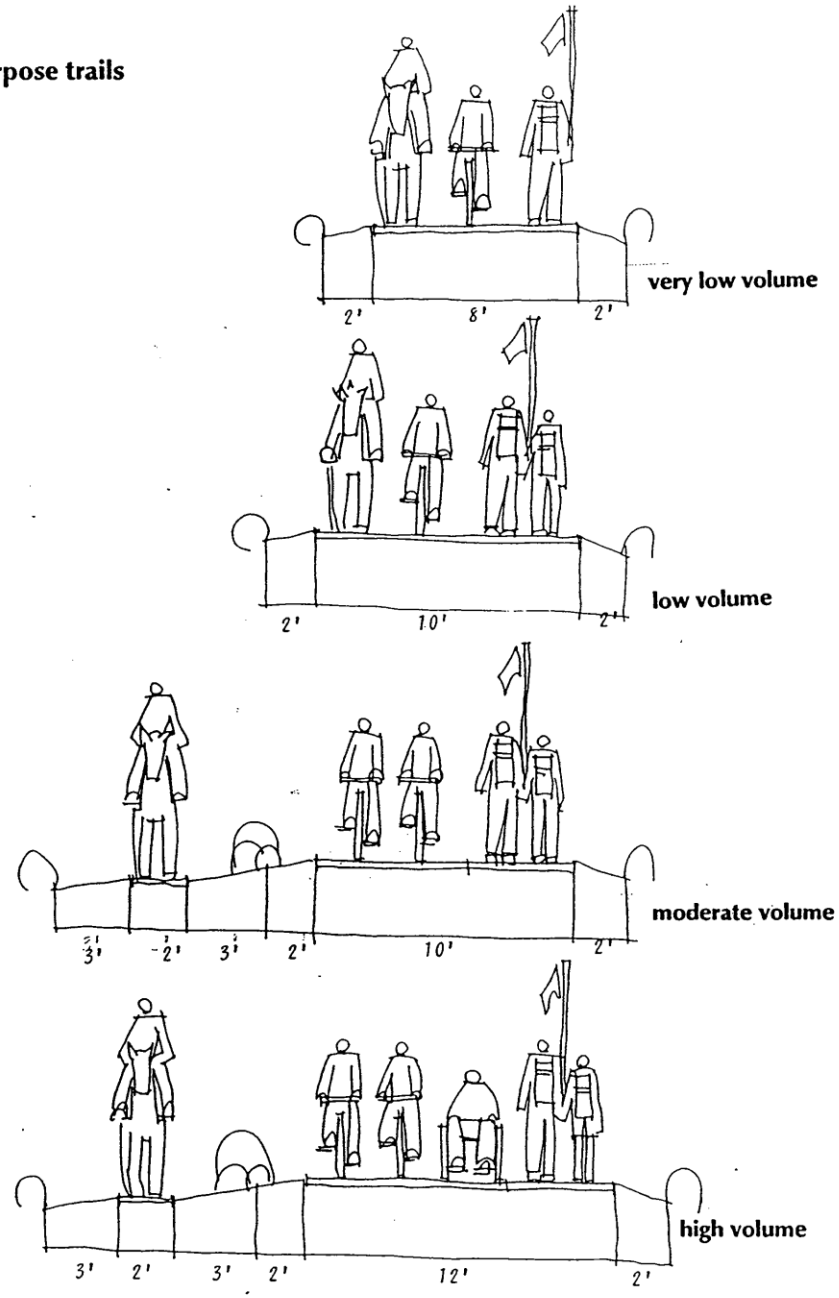


AASHTO Class 3



AASHTO Class 4

Multipurpose trails



Chapter 6 – Implementation

This Chapter has creative ideas for accomplishing the parks and recreation objectives of the residents of Woodinville.

The Implementation Plan is organized into three sections: Strategies for satisfying the parks and recreation needs and goals of the residents of Woodinville; Financing options to pay for the plans and programs that are recommended in the Parks Development Plan; and Strategic Recommendations, including a capital improvement program to make the Plan a reality.

Strategies

There are several strategies that the City of Woodinville could use to satisfy park and recreation needs during the next six years and beyond. A brief accounting of them is outlined below.

Service Roles

Woodinville could provide park, recreation and open space facilities and services under one of the following policy alternatives:

- **Alternative 1 - Comprehensive Role**

Woodinville could provide a public facility and program for every type of park, recreation and open space activity of interest to city residents.

- **Alternative 2 - Specialized Role**

Woodinville could pursue a limited, focused approach to park, recreation, and open space services, such as providing developments with specific types of facilities (picnicking, playgrounds, and play areas) for residents on a neighborhood basis as opposed to providing sites for residents at a community-wide scale.

- **Alternative 3 - Strategic Role**

Woodinville could perform a strategic role by: 1) providing park, recreation and open space facilities and programs that no other agency can or is willing to provide; 2) acting as a coordinator of local interests where facilities are provided by many other agencies; and 3) performing as a facilitator where unique acquisition or development opportunities may occur which could be implemented or operated by other agencies.

A strategic approach to services will require the following:

Involvement - Woodinville must coordinate planning and development efforts with other agencies such as King County, the Northshore School District, state, federal and other public and private agencies to be aware of and have impact on these and other agency local programs and efforts.

Planning - To recognize and be prepared to act on opportunities, Woodinville must continually analyze long-range needs and conditions for residents within city limits, as well as for surrounding area residents who may use local facilities.

Priorities - Woodinville must decide policies and outline actions to be undertaken should opportunities allow strategic developments.

Commitment - Woodinville must provide appropriate staff expertise and budgets with which to implement strategic planning programs and projects when no other agency can or is able within a strategic time schedule.

Role Responsibility by Activity

By activity, this plan recommends Woodinville assume the following responsibilities:

- **Environmental Conservation** - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for the planning, coordination and preservation of unique wildlife habitat, ecological, wetland, environmental and open space areas such as the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek corridors, Woodin Creek and Derby Creek.

Woodinville should work with all other public and private agencies, particularly King County, the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) and the city's environmental park volunteers to create an effective approach to these local conservation issues and proposals.

- **Outdoor Facilities** - Woodinville should assume major responsibility for planning, acquisition, development and operation of a variety of outdoor facilities including playgrounds, tennis and volleyball courts, informal athletic fields, picnicking areas and park and bicycle trails that are of most interest to local residents.

- **Special Facilities** - Woodinville may assume some responsibility, including enterprise operations and/or joint efforts where appropriate, for the development and operation of facilities that have special or unique interests, impacts or relevance to residents of Woodinville, such as the creation and operation of natural and historical interpretive centers, or regional aquatic facilities that may not be provided by another public or private agency.

- **Indoor Facilities** - Woodinville should continue with the design, development, and operation of the Woodinville Community and Civic Center, in conformance with the Civic Center Master Plan (2004), providing exercise and conditioning, gymnasiums, courts, arts and crafts, classrooms and small meeting rooms for special populations, youths and teens seniors and the general population.

Woodinville should also help coordinate and assist other public and private agencies to develop and make publicly available specialized indoor athletic facilities including aquatic facilities, gymnasiums, auditoriums, performing arts centers, libraries, and large meeting facilities that service particular age groups within the community.

- **Recreation Programs** - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for planning, development and operation of programs for athletic leagues and sports, teen and senior groups, and special populations. These facilities directly serve the local area and are of major interest to city residents of all ages.

Role Recommendations by Function

This plan recommends Woodinville pursue a modified strategic approach to services where Woodinville assumes responsibility for those functions no other agency or organization can provide, and helps coordinate or support those functions and activities which have other viable sponsors. Woodinville would be the coordinator or planner of first resort, and the provider of last resort. For example:

- **Coordinating Activities** - Woodinville should provide central information and coordinate services for park, recreation and open space activities since the city alone has the local authority and resources to operate as a central facilitator. This role should include maintenance and forecasting population growth, inventories of existing and proposed developments, identification of local facility needs and proposals of city and area-wide facility solutions.

- **Planning and Development Assistance** - Woodinville should provide more detailed planning and development assistance to achieve established park and recreation goals if the activity involves location controversies or environmental consequences within the city that may not be equitably resolved otherwise; or if a proposed development could potentially be annexed into Woodinville city limits and subject to city authority.

- **Development, Operation, and Maintenance** - Woodinville should not develop operate or maintain park, recreation or open space facilities and activities unless one or more of the following conditions exist:

    a. The facility will have the broadest possible benefits for a large proportion of the local population and will be financed using resident approved methods.

    b. A portion of facility development and operating costs will be recaptured from direct charges of the populations who use the facility.

    c. Facility development and operating costs will be compensated in some manner through inter-local agreements with other agencies, area or benefited user groups, particularly where the demands will originate from a regional service requirement.

    d. The site or facility has intrinsic value apart from traditional operation and maintenance needs, such as a passive natural area or wetland preservation.

    e. The new facility will have a business plan with revenue and expense forecasts prepared by professionally experienced consultants and approved by the City Council prior to construction authorization of the proposed facility.

Finance

Expenditures - General Government

Annual general governmental expenditures include each department's current operating expenses and major interdepartmental costs consisting of debt service, capital improvement programs, general services and debt service.

These expenditure patterns reflect federal and state program mandates and local Council priorities on infrastructure, public safety and other services. These factors will continue to impact the allocation of general government resources.

Capital Facilities Programming Revenue - General Fund

General Fund revenues are obtained from a combination of taxes, license and permit fees, intergovernmental state and federal grants, user service charges, fines and forfeits and other miscellaneous interest earnings and sales. Following is a brief list of each revenue source based on trends shown for 2004:

a. Property Tax
b. Sales Tax
c. Limited Tax General Obligation (Councilmanic) Bonds
d. Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds
e. General Levy Rate Referendum

Capital Facilities Programming Revenue Prospects – Other Funding Sources

The following options could be used to deal with future capital improvement project needs:

a. Admission Taxes and Impact Fees
b. Special Legislation
c. Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)
d. Utility Taxes
e. Unlimited General Obligation Bonds

Revenue Sources - Parks and Recreation

Besides general fund accounts, Woodinville also can receive revenue for park, recreation, and open space purposes from general obligation bonds, non-departmental capital improvement allocations, impact fees and specialized federal and state grants. Following is a brief description of each source of revenue.

Federal Sources– Federal monies are available for the construction of outdoor park facilities from the National Park Service's (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The grants are administered by the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).

Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) – The 1991 federal congress authorized a series of federal grants to enhance major traffic highways and corridors. The U.S. Department of Transportation Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) program fund grants may be used to finance on and off-road non-motorized trail enhancements along major and minor arterial collector roads or, sometimes, within separate trail corridors.

Park Impact Fees - Woodinville has adopted park, recreation and open space impact fees in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). A park impact is applied to all proposed residential developments within the Woodinville corporate limits by the city as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation and open space levels-of-service (ELOS). The ordinance specifies the financial impact each development project would have on park, recreation and open space facilities within the project's local service zone and makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset the project's local or neighborhood and community or regional impacts. As the park system grows and provides more facilities and services appropriate to adults and employees, a commercial impact fee should be considered.

State Grants –Washington State has created a number of programs for park, recreation and open space development purposes using special state revenue programs. These include the 1985 Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA) using revenues obtained by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from the lease of state-owned tidal lands, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and others that target specialized facilities.

Referendum 39/Centennial Clean Water Fund (CCWF) – The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) administers a water quality program that provides state grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction and improvement of Water Pollution Control Facilities and related activities to meet state and federal water pollution control requirements and protect water quality.

King County Conservation Futures – Under provisions provided in state legislation, counties can elect to levy up to $0.065 per $1,000 of assessed valuation of all county properties to acquire shoreline and other open space lands. The monies can be used to acquire, but not develop or maintain, open space conservation lands.

Funding Implications – Woodinville has inherited and developed a park, recreation and open space inventory that was acquired using some land donations, grants and project development mitigations.

However, these sources will not yield sufficient funds with which to initiate major facility development and/or with which to accomplish major cyclical maintenance requirements.

In addition, in light of the statutory limits recently placed on local property tax and discretionary funding in general, Woodinville can not depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects.

Woodinville must devise new financial strategies with which to develop facilities to meet residents' park, recreation and open space interests.

Park, Recreation, and Open Space Revenue Prospects

The following options could be used to finance future program and project needs:

- **User Fees and Charges**

Woodinville may charge user fees and use the proceeds to purchase land, develop, operate and maintain facilities where all costs are reimbursed by the revenue obtained. User fees could be used to provide facilities for park, recreation and open space activities whose profit margins are too low to sustain commercial operations or whose benefiting user group may extend beyond city boundaries. Essentially, Woodinville could become a facility developer/operator providing whatever facilities or services the market will support from user revenue.

However, user fee administration, management and collection costs can be significant and consume from 25 to 75 percent of the gross proceeds for facilities that have low user volumes, turnover or fee charges, such as group picnic facilities. Conversely, user fees may be relatively easy and efficient to collect on facilities that have very high user volumes, turnover or fees, or that are relatively easy to administer.

User fees and charges should be tracked to determine costs and benefits from facility users who most directly benefit and who may be most willing to pay for an activity, facility and program.

Woodinville should continue to charge fees for admission into all recreational programs, such as youth athletic leagues, or the use of recreational facilities, such as athletic fields, indoor facilities at Woodinville Community Center, City Sports Fields or the meeting rooms at the Woodinville Community Center and City Hall subject to Council policies.

- **Special Use Agreements**

Special property agreements often can be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

Woodinville could expand the use agreement concept to include complete development, operation or maintenance responsibilities, where appropriate.

Sometimes package lease agreements covering use and maintenance aspects may be the only way of resolving an equitable agreement with the private ownership.

- **Public/Private Service Contracts -** Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation.

Service contracts may be flexible and can include agreements with school districts, local user groups or commercial operators who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity or loss-leader basis in exchange for the facility.

- **Public/Private Concessions -** Woodinville could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs in exchange for a profit. Woodinville's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development costs at the same or similar facility developments.

Concessions could save Woodinville monies where the activities are specialized, seasonal, experimental or unproven. Concessions can be easily initiated, provide direct user benefit/cost reimbursements and relieve Woodinville of a capital risk should market or user interest fail to materialize to at least break-even levels.

Examples include concessionaire operated bicycle and rollerblade rentals or food concessions at Wilmot Gateway Park or the Woodinville Community Center.

- **Public/Private Joint Development Ventures -** Woodinville can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period of time to allow the development, operation and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts.

The developer assumes development, operation and maintenance responsibilities, costs and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity providing a profitable return that may not otherwise be available. Woodinville realizes the development of a facility that may not be realized otherwise in exchange for a minimal capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Joint development agreements represent an ultimate benefit/cost resolution that also may provide public revenue that Woodinville could use for other development opportunities. Examples include the possible joint development and/or operation at the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

- **Self-help Land Leases -** There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or a park planning area is so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using general public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways that account for equitable public cost reimbursements. Examples include the use of land leases where Woodinville may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for development, operation and maintenance of the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives.

Land lease agreements could accommodate organized athletics like soccer, baseball, football and softball; or very specialized facilities like skateboard parks, among others.

- **Self-help Contract Agreements -** Woodinville can purchase land, develop, operate and maintain a specialized facility under a negotiated contract agreement where a special interest group agrees to defray all costs in addition to or in lieu of a user fee as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives. The agreements can be quite flexible and Woodinville could contract the user group, another public agency or a private operator to be developer/operator.

Contract agreements could accommodate a range of more expensive special purpose developments including high-quality athletic competition facilities for league organizations or schools; and specialized facilities when and where the user organization can provide financial commitments.

- **Inter-local Agreements -** Woodinville should work with the Northshore and Monroe School Districts to determine to what extent the agency can cooperatively finance shared or common park, recreation and open space facility improvements, possibly using co-located school and park sites, commonly improved and scheduled fields and facilities and the sharing of park and school growth impact fees, among other options.

Financial Strategies 2005-2011

Based on the land and facility PLOS demands projected in Chapter 4 of this Plan, a Woodinville financial strategy for the next 6 year period (2005-2011) must generate approximately $13,424,000 to provide for 30.08 acres of park acquisition and development of the projected land requirements (Table 4, Chapter 4) and activity requirements (Table 5, Chapter 4), not including redevelopment at the Woodinville Community Center (WCC).

Revenue Sources

The City's expense for renovation and PLOS requirements can be generated from the following sources:

- **General Fund Allocations** - Park, recreation and open space capital facility requirements from real estate excise tax (REET), cinema admission and hotel/motel taxes; King and Snohomish Counties inter-local contributions, state and federal grant revenues, donations and trusts, park impact fees and SEPA mitigations over the next 6-year programming period (2005-2011).

- **Park, Recreation, and Open Space Bond** - Approved to finance improvements at a rate of $0.005103 per $1.00 valuation.

- **Residential Park Impact Fees** - Determined from an assessment at 95 percent of the cost of maintaining the City's ELOS standards through additional population increases (equal to the total value of parkland and park improvements (**TV**) divided by the total number of dwelling units within the City of Woodinville (**DU**) multiplied by a percentage that represents the actual investment (**AI**) in TV made by existing Woodinville residents once grant funding and other external sources of capital funding for park facilities have been subtracted. So, **Residential Impact Fee = TV / DU x AI.**

- **Options** - If the amount of money provided from general funds capital facilities program revenue is increased above the trends shown for 2005-2011, then the amounts that must be generated from a city bond may be lower than shown in the recommended strategy.

Conversely, if the amount of money provided from general funds capital facility program revenue is decreased from the trends shown and/or if the growth impact fee and/or the city bond amount is lower than shown in the recommended strategy, then some of the PLOS requirements will have to be reduced or extended beyond the next 6-year programming period.

Cost Reduction Options

Potential park, recreation and open space revenues can be enhanced and/or acquisition and development project costs can be reduced over that described in the above sections by the following actions:

1. **Capital Facility Program Projects** - Coordinate or consolidate with other city projects, particularly road improvements, to realize common development standards, reduce construction costs and mitigate construction impacts.

2. **Park Sites** - Acquire land for park sites from property owners or developers utilizing use easements, SEPA mitigations, donations, charitable retirement trusts and other innovative techniques in lieu of fee purchase agreements and costs.

Funds Management

Funding sources will be matched to specific program and project objectives to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific capabilities. For example:

Land Acquisitions - Finance from added acreage from park impact fees since these funds are generated by and directly related to the pace of development. General fund capital facility program resources, particularly REET monies, may be used to supplement impact fees to procure strategic properties or match grants to acquire sites threatened by urban development.

Facility Developments - Finance new facilities with councilmanic or general obligation bonds that match growing demands for facility services with community financial priorities and preferences. Capital facility program resources, particularly matching grant monies, may be used to develop strategic projects of citywide interest or to match joint venture developments with the counties, nearby cities, school districts or other nonprofit or private partnerships.

Maintenance and Repair Costs - Finance maintenance from general fund capital facility program resources since these funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet changing maintenance needs and budget capabilities.

Program Services - Programs will be financed with user fees and charges to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost benefit equities and efficiencies.

Recommendations for Implementation

The future park and trail resources for the City of Woodinville as proposed in the Development Plan under the PLOS demand analysis is expected to have a total capital cost of $20,089,280. This represents $11,343,080 for the land acquisition costs and $8,746,200 in development costs for all of the projects listed in the long range Development Plan for Woodinville. These long range projects are outlined with their values in Table 7.

Capital costs are also evaluated under the PLOS demand analysis for the six-year capital improvement period. These figures are shown in Table 8. This table outlines only those projects that are required to meet the needs of the existing population, and of an additional 1,619 persons and 622 new dwellings by the year 2010. This table is derived from the population projections and the land and facilities demand analysis found on tables 3, 4, and 5.

Table 7
Park Resource Plan and Capital Costs

LAND ACQUISITION COSTS
(2005 Dollars)

Resource Category	Project	Costs*
Neighborhood Parks	Town Center	$315,000
	Upper West Ridge	1,000,000
	Wedge	420,000
	Reinwood / Leota	450,000
	East Wellington	275,000
	Lower West Ridge	500,000
	West Wellington	275,000
	Unassigned Parkland	639,000
Community Parks	Unassigned	5,761,000
Resource / Open Space	John Muir Ravine (12' easement)	36,000
	Little Bear Creek Linear Park (100')	300,000
	Miller's Ridge NGPE	43,200
	Queensgate HOA	6,000
	Reinwood / Woodinview Crest NGPE	39,600
	Winchester Hills NGPE	45,600
	Woodin Creek Corridor Easement	24,000
	Woodinville Valley Trail	20,400
	Undetermined Critical Areas	360,000
Linear Trails	Power Line Trail - King County	122,880
	Sammamish River Horse and Water Trail - King County	
	Tolt River Pipeline R.O.W. - King County Easement	
	Woodinville / Snohomish Rail Trail	110,400
	Little Bear Creek Trail - See Resource/Open Space	
	Woodin Creek / Wellington Trail - See Resource/Open Space	
Gateways	8 Gateways	600,000
TOTAL LAND COSTS		**$11,343,080**

*Costs based on current real estate values derived from Woodinville real estate brokers.

Table 7
Park Resource Plan and Capital Costs (Cont.)

DEVELOPMENT COSTS
(2005) Dollars

Activity Type	Project	Costs
Playgrounds	Town Center (2)	$130,000
	Upper West Ridge	65,000
	Lower West Ridge	65,000
	Reinwood / Leota	65,000
	East Wellington	65,000
	West Wellington	65,000
	Wedge (lawn play)	40,000
Outdoor Basketball	Upper West Ridge	70,000
	Reinwood / Leota	70,000
	Woodinville Heights	70,000
	Wedge	70,000
	Town Center	70,000
Outdoor Volleyball	Upper West Ridge	10,000
	Reinwood / Leota	10,000
	Woodinville Heights	10,000
	Wedge	10,000
	Town Center	10,000
Tennis Courts	Upper West Ridge	55,000
	Lower West Ridge	55,000
	Town Center	110,000
	Wedge	55,000
	Reinwood / Leota	55,000
	East Wellington	55,000
	West Wellington	55,000
	Woodinville Heights	55,000
Soccer / Football Fields	West Ridge Vicinity	375,000
	Wellington Vicinity (2)	750,000
Baseball (250')	Wellington Vicinity	415,000
Softball (200')	West Ridge Vicinity	275,000.00
	Wellington Vicinity	275,000.00
Picnic Tables	All Neighborhood Parks	36,000

Table 7
Park Resource Plan and Capital Costs (Cont.)

Walking/Hiking Trail - soft/dirt	Powerline Trail	307,200
	Woodinville/Snohomish (SL&E) Trail	276,000
	Little Bear Creek Lineal Trail	165,000
	Winchester Hills Trail	114,000
	John Muir Ravine	90,000
	Miller's Ridge NGPE	108,000
	Reinwood / Woodinview Crest NGPE	102,000
	Queensgate NGPE	15,000
Walking/Hiking Trail - asphalt/hard	Little Bear Creek Park Trail (part)	80,000
	North Creek/Woodway Trail	170,000
	Norway Hill Trail	130,000
	Woodin Creek Corridor	80,000
	Wellington Trail	1,700,000
	Woodinville Valley Trail	51,000
Bicycle Trails - soft/dirt	Included in walking/hiking trails	
Bicycle Trails - asphalt/hard	124th Avenue NE	360,000
	140th Avenue NE	260,000
	156th Avenue NE	196,000
	Lake Leota / NE 145th	128,000
	Woodinville-Duvall Road	460,000
	Woodinville-Redmond Road (SR202)	166,000
	Woodinville-Snohomish Road (SR9)	272,000
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS		**$8,746,200**

TOTAL LAND & DEVELOPMENT COSTS **$20,089,280**

Strategic Tasks for Implementation

The following principal tasks and participants are necessary to begin to implement the strategic and development plans outlined in this document:

1. **Retain and Refine Park Impact Fees**

   Woodinville should regularly recalculate the park impact fee and process to be instituted for the maintenance of the existing level-of-service (ELOS) within Woodinville. The City should further consider instituting a commercial impact fee when the Woodinville Community Center facility and operations begin to serve the adult, business, and employee population to a significant degree.

   The Park Impact Fee Ordinance currently gives developers the option to provide recreation and park amenities in lieu of fees. The Ordinance and corollary Zoning Code provisions should be reviewed to consider set-aside requirements and/or incentives.

2. **Resolve Joint Use Agreements with Northshore and Lake Washington School Districts**

   Woodinville should enter into inter-local agreements with the school districts to make available, schedule, and potentially jointly improve and operate city facilities on an after-hours basis for local community park and recreation use.

3. **Resolve Access to Native Growth Protection Easements (NGPE), Common Properties, and Other Open Space Lands With Homeowner Associations (HOA)**

   Woodinville should enter into inter-local agreements with Homeowner Associations (HOA) or other property owners for public access to and potentially park improvements on private properties with trail, picnic, playground, and other opportunities of interest to the homeowner associations, adjacent neighborhood residents, and city-at-large citizens.

4. **Implement the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan and Develop Integrated Road/Trail Capital Facilities**

   Woodinville Planning, Parks, and Public Works departments should jointly coordinate or consolidate city projects, particularly road improvements, to realize common development standards, reduce construction costs and mitigate construction impacts, particularly concerning the development of on-road bicycle lanes, sidewalks and trail corridors, stormwater facilities, and other project components which benefit multiple objectives.

5. **SL&E Rail Trail**

   In cooperation with King and Snohomish County, Woodinville should pursue the retainage of this rail corridor for public benefit. If appropriate, the City should cooperate with King County in the development of an extension of the regional multipurpose trail corridor from downtown Woodinville to City limits and eventually north to Snohomish and south to Redmond.

6. **Continue an Aggressive Policy Of Pursuing Competitive Grants**

   In cooperation with King and Snohomish County, Woodinville should apply for a Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) grant to complete acquisition of the corridor along the potential salmon-bearing Little Bear Creek from the Sammamish River to the headwaters in Snohomish County.

7. **Develop/Submit Parks GO Bond for PLOS Enhancements**

   Woodinville should develop and test the feasibility for a general obligation bond or councilmanic bond to finance the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) enhancements, especially neighborhood parks, outlined in this plan.

   The Council may further define and design specific PLOS enhancement projects and develop potential project and cost particulars to be evaluated with city residents before being placed on a referendum.

8. **Design and Build the Woodinville Community Center**

   Woodinville should seek funding from all available sources, including exploring the possibility of using councilmanic bonds to complete the design and construction of the planed Community Center.

9. **Seek Regional Solutions to Aquatic Needs**

   Woodinville should participate with neighboring jurisdictions in the planning and implementation of a regional aquatic facility to meet multiple local and regional needs.

10. **Continue the Land Banking Strategy**

    Woodinville should continue to look for opportunities to locate and secure key park and trail properties. Development pressures will continue to reduce available options or increase costs above what they are today. The vision for the future cannot be realized without capturing properties while they are still available.

Table 8
Six-Year PLOS Capital Costs
(Capital Program)

Acquisition Projects	Program Units	Required Expenditure
Neighborhood Parks	9.13 Units	$3,874,000
Community Parks	20.95 AC. or 1 per 2 mi. radius	5,761,000
Resource Parks / Open Space	Acres	PLOS Surplus
Special Use Parks	Acres	No Land Required
Trails	18,400' x 12' wide	220,800
Recommended Six-Year CIP - Acquisition Costs		**$9,855,800**

Development Projects	Number of Facilities	Required Expenditure
Playgrounds	3	$195,000
Outdoor Basketball	2	$140,000
Outdoor Volleyball	2	$20,000
Tennis Courts	5	$275,000
Athletic Fields	3	1,125,000
Baseball Fields	1	415,000
Softball Fields	0	---
Swimming Pool	1 Shared	800,000
Walking Trails	3,960 Lineal Feet	118,800
Bike Trails	12,355 Lineal Feet	370,650
On Road Biking Trails	5,438 Lineal Feet	108,768
Recommended Six-Year CIP - Development Costs		**$3,568,218**

Acronyms

ELOS – Existing Level of Service

GMA – Growth Management Act

HOA – Homeowner's Association

IAC – Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation

LOS – Level of Service

NGPE – Native Growth Protection Easement

NRPA – National Recreation and Parks Association

PLOS – Planned or Proposed Level of Service

PRSA – Northshore Parks & Recreation Service Area

PSP&L – Puget Sound Power & Light

PSRC – Puget Sound Regional Council

SL&E – Seattle, Lakeshore and Eastern Railroad

Glossary

Anadromous – migrating up rivers from the sea to breed in fresh water.

Aquifers – an underground bed or layer of earth, gravel or porous stone that yields water.

Class 3 Erosion Hazard – see WMC 21.24.290

Class 3 Landslide Hazard – see WMC 21.24.290

Class 3 Seismic Hazard –see WMC 21.24.290

Class 3 Wetlands – see WMC 21.24.320

Mini-Park – neighborhood park less than 2 acres