

ORDINANCE NO. 588

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING FINDINGS AND AMENDING THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO. 157 AND AMENDED BY ORDINANCE NOS. 185, 209, 237, 268, 290, 322, 339, 365, 423, 470, 508, 551, 573 AND 582, BY AMENDING THE 2013-2018 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND THE CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT AND AMENDING THE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT; AMENDING THE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN; AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY, THE SENDING OF A COPY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; AND PROVIDING FOR SUMMARY PUBLICATION AND ESTABLISHING 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 adopted Ordinance No. 157, adopting the City's Comprehensive Plan on June 24, 1996; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has amended the Comprehensive Plan several times since initial adoption; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has determined that certain amendments to text and tables of the Plan 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 amendment contained in Attachment A and finds that it meets the required criteria in WMC 21.01.170, as follows:

- a. The proposed amendment is consistent with the Growth Management Act and other applicable state laws; and
- b. The proposed amendment is consistent with the applicable Countywide Planning Policies; and
- c. The proposed amendment is consistent with the Goals and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan; and
- d. The proposed amendment is beneficial to the City as a whole, and to the health, safety, and welfare of its residents; and
- e. The proposed amendment is necessary to refine and better reflect the City's transportation goals current conditions, and to better accommodate the needs of the City's citizens; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held by the City of Woodinville Planning Commission on July 16, 2014 and a recommendation made by the Planning Commission to the City Council as required by WMC 21.01.160; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has reviewed the Planning Commission's recommendation and received additional public comment regarding the recommended changes at a public hearing on September 9, 2014, September 23, 2014, and October 7, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment has been reviewed as required under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) RCW 43; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this ordinance will promote the public health, safety, and general welfare within the City of Woodinville;

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

Section 1. Adoption of Findings. The above recitals are adopted as findings of the City Council in support of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment to and Incorporation of the Amended 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program into the Capital and Chapter 10, Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The six-year Capital Facilities Plan found in Section 10.3.3 of the Capital and Public Facilities Element of the City of Woodinville Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is incorporated by this reference as if set forth in full.

Section 3. Amendment to Chapter 7 subsection 7.2 and subsection 7.7.2 of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~); all other provisions of this chapter shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

7.2 Goals and Policies

...
PRO-1.7 Support King and Snohomish Counties in fulfilling their defined role of providing regional facilities, programs, parks, and open space, at appropriate locations and facilities that avoid unmitigated impacts and are consistent with the counties land use plans.

7.7 Implementation Strategies

7.7.2 Goals and Objectives

Athletic Facilities

...
28. 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, at appropriate locations and facilities that avoid unmitigated impacts and are consistent with the jurisdictions' land use plans. ~~possibly in the areas of Wellington Hills Golf Course.~~

...
Section 4. Amendment to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~); all other provisions of these section shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Chapter 3. Goals and Objectives

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, at appropriate locations and facilities that avoid unmitigated impacts and are consistent with the jurisdictions' land use plans. ~~—possibly in the areas of Wellington Hills Golf Course~~

Section 5. 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.

Section 6. Copy to the Department of Commerce. 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.

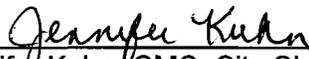
Section 7. Effective Date. The adoption of this Ordinance, which is a power specifically delegated to the City legislative body, is not subject to referendum. This Ordinance or a summary thereof as set forth in the ordinance title shall be published in the official newspaper of the City, and shall take 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 21st DAY OF OCTOBER 2014.**

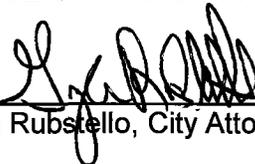


Bernard W. Talmas, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

By: _____
Jennifer Kuhn, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

By: _____
Greg Rubstello, City Attorney

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: 10-21-2014
PUBLISHED: 10-27-2014
EFFECTIVE DATE: 11-03-2014
ORDINANCE NO. 588

10.3.3 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

This section presents capital improvements projects of the City of Woodinville, and the financing plan to pay for those projects. The City Council has prioritized proposed capital improvement projects and balanced project costs with revenues pursuant to Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.070(3)(e). If probable funding falls short of the costs of needed projects, the City must reassess the Land Use Element and ensure consistency and coordination among the Capital Facilities Plan, the Capital and Public Facilities Element, and the Land Use Element.

The capital improvements will eliminate existing deficiencies, make available adequate facilities for future growth, and repair or replace obsolete or worn out facilities within the adopted 6-year time frame. Each capital improvement project contains the name of the project and its construction and/or acquisition costs over the 2013-2018 funding period. The total cost of the 2013 – 2018 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) projects is approximately \$112 million. Approximately \$36 million is available in identifiable City revenues to pay for the projects. The remaining \$76 million needed to fund the remaining projects will be identified as sources become available, such as through grants or developer contributions. A complete matrix of projected costs and revenues is contained within the adopted 6-year CIP.

10.3.3.1 Revenue Options and Forecasts (2013 – 2018)

The Council updates and adopts a new CIP on a biennial basis, identifies revenues, and appropriates funds for each project as part of its biennial budget. The following is a description of each revenue option along with assumptions used in the forecasts. Costs and revenues are shown in thousands of dollars (x \$1,000). All cost data is in current dollars; no inflation factor has been applied as costs will be revised as part of the biennial budget process. Detailed capital improvement projects data is published in the 2013-2018 CIP.

Real Estate Excise Tax

The Capital Project and Special Capital Project funds will each receive revenue from a 1/4% real estate excise tax (REET). The Revised Code of Washington 82.46 authorizes a real estate excise tax levy of 1/4%. The Growth Management Act authorizes another 1/4% real estate excise tax to be used primarily for financing capital facilities specified in the City's capital facilities plan. Revenues from this tax must be used for financing capital facilities specified in the City's capital facilities plan.

Woodinville has levied two 1/4% real estate excise taxes. The revenue is allocated to the Capital Projects Fund and the Special Capital Projects Fund.

Capital Project Fund

REET1 (first 1/4% real estate excise tax revenue) funds may be used for the following:

- 1) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems,

- 2) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreation facilities, and
- 3) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of: law enforcement facilities, fire protection facilities, trails, libraries, and administrative and judicial facilities.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$1,306	\$384	\$193	\$117	\$66	\$31	\$3
Revenue (+)	\$201	\$206	\$165	\$169	\$175	\$182	\$0
Total Revenue	\$1,507	\$590	\$358	\$286	\$241	\$213	\$3
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects	\$973	\$195	\$241	\$220	\$210	\$210	
Park Projects	\$150	\$75					
Stormwater Projects							
Facilities Projects		\$127					
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$1,123	\$397	\$241	\$220	\$210	\$210	\$0
Ending Balance	\$384	\$193	\$117	\$66	\$31	\$3	\$3

Special Capital Project Fund

REET 2 (second 1/4% real estate excise tax revenue) funds may be used for the following:

- 1) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems, and
- 2) The planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreation facilities.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$3,245	\$3,316	\$2,022	\$657	\$356	\$293	\$0
Revenue (+)	\$201	\$206	\$165	\$169	\$175	\$182	\$0
Total Revenue	\$3,446	\$3,522	\$2,187	\$826	\$531	\$475	\$0
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects	\$130	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$470	\$238	\$448	
Park Projects							
Stormwater Projects							
Facilities Projects							
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$130	\$1,500	\$1,530	\$470	\$238	\$448	\$0
Ending Balance	\$3,316	\$2,022	\$657	\$356	\$293	\$27	\$0

Capital Reserve Funds

Capital Reserves Funds do not have a dedicated funding source and require transfers from other sources for new revenues.

Surface Water Capital Reserve

The Surface Water Reserve Fund was established with surplus monies from the Surface Water Management Fund for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of surface water or stormwater facilities.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$253	\$2	\$27	\$114	\$202	\$12	\$104
Revenue (+)	\$48	\$95	\$87	\$88	\$90	\$92	\$0
Total Revenue	\$301	\$97	\$114	\$202	\$292	\$104	\$104
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects							
Park Projects							
Stormwater Projects	\$299	\$70			\$280		
Facilities Projects							
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$299	\$70	\$0	\$0	\$280	\$0	\$0
Ending Balance	\$2	\$27	\$114	\$202	\$12	\$104	\$104

Traffic Impact Fees

The Traffic Impact Fee collects fees from developers for system wide transportation improvements. First adopted in 2005, the Transportation Impact Fee was most recently modified in September 2012 (Ordinance no. 527). Beginning in 2013, the fee will be phased in over a period of five years, with the fee per average daily car trip increasing to \$440 at the end of the five year phase-in period.

The estimated revenues for this fund are based on the developments the City believes will occur over the next several years. If the developments do not occur, the City will need to identify other funding sources for the projects, or delay the projects until necessitated by commensurate growth. Since the Traffic Impact Fee is one of the most restricted revenue sources for the Capital Improvement projects, the City will use the funds on eligible projects as funds are available from this source. This will release less restricted funds for other projects.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$165	\$189	\$99	\$377	\$1,707	\$2,372	\$165
Revenue (+)	\$24	\$10	\$347	\$1,330	\$665	\$665	\$0
Total Revenue	\$189	\$199	\$446	\$1,707	\$2,372	\$3,037	\$165
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects		\$100	\$69			\$2,872	
Park Projects							
Stormwater Projects							
Facilities Projects							
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$0	\$100	\$69	\$0	\$0	\$2,872	\$0
Ending Balance	\$189	\$99	\$377	\$1,707	\$2,372	\$165	\$165

Park Impact Fees

The Park Impact Fee was established in 2001 to set aside money for park facility planning, land acquisition, site improvements, construction, and engineering costs. The fee was increased to \$3,175 per residential and multi-family dwelling unit in October 2005.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$31	\$37	\$355	\$899	\$932	\$1,443	\$1,222
Revenue (+)	\$6	\$318	\$794	\$953	\$1,111	\$318	\$0
Total Revenue	\$37	\$355	\$1,149	\$1,852	\$2,043	\$1,761	\$1,222
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects							
Park Projects			\$250	\$920	\$600	\$539	\$915
Stormwater Projects							
Facilities Projects							
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$920	\$600	\$539	\$915
Ending Balance	\$37	\$355	\$899	\$932	\$1,443	\$1,222	\$307

Taxes

Utility Tax

The Utility Tax was established in 1998 to set aside money for improvements at the intersection of SR202 and NE 177th PI, and Little Bear Creek Parkway. In 2005, the City Council expanded the use of the utility tax to fund any transportation project identified in the CIP.

Woodinville's utility tax rates are at 2% for electricity and natural gas and 4% for solid waste and telephone. The utility tax generates approximately \$1 million per year.

In 2012, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 549 to allow up to 60% of utility tax revenue to be used for any legal governmental purpose to improve the City's ability to maintain a more predictable level of operating revenue. Council further approved shifting a like amount of Sales Tax Mitigation funds from General Fund operations to transportation improvement projects to backfill the shift in Utility Tax revenues in the 2013-2014 Biennial Budget.

Amount x \$1,000							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$1,635	\$1,499	\$522	\$685	\$707	\$760	\$143
Revenue (+)	\$969	\$988	\$1,018	\$1,049	\$1,080	\$1,112	
Total Revenue	\$2,604	\$2,487	\$1,540	\$1,734	\$1,787	\$1,872	\$143
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects	\$605	\$1,965	\$855	\$1,027	\$1,027	\$1,729	
Park Projects							
Stormwater Projects	\$500						
Facilities Projects							
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$1,105	\$1,965	\$855	\$1,027	\$1,027	\$1,729	\$0
Ending Balance	\$1,499	\$522	\$685	\$707	\$760	\$143	\$143

Miscellaneous Funds (Park Levy, Mitigation, Tree Fund, Contingency)

On August 21, 2007 King County voters approved Proposition 2 which provides funds to support trail development, open space acquisition and recreation enhancements throughout King County. It is a six-year 5-cent levy that will expire in 2016. A portion of the levy proceeds are shared and distributed back to the City, which will produce approximately \$24,000 per year until 2016 for trail projects, open space acquisition and recreation enhancements in the City of Woodinville.

Also included in miscellaneous funding are project-related mitigation monies, capital funds from the City's tree mitigation fund, admission tax, and hotel-motel tax funds.

Amount x \$1,000							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Beginning Balance	\$1,074	\$2,524	\$1,936	\$1,063	\$1,602	\$1,965	\$812
Revenue (+)	\$1,615	\$122	\$539	\$539	\$515	\$98	\$98
Total Revenue	\$2,689	\$2,646	\$2,475	\$1,602	\$2,117	\$2,063	\$910
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects	\$50	\$37	\$1,412				
Park Projects	\$52	\$125			\$152	\$1,251	\$678
Stormwater Projects	\$8						
Facilities Projects	\$55	\$548					
Property Acquisition Projects							
Total Expenses	\$165	\$710	\$1,412	\$0	\$152	\$1,251	\$678
Ending Balance	\$2,524	\$1,936	\$1,063	\$1,602	\$1,965	\$812	\$232

Grants

Each year the City applies for funding from available grants. Since several of the Projects are unfunded at this time, the City will seek to identify new grants that may be applied for in order to complete the projects listed. The City has secured grants for the Sammamish River Bridge Project, Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening Project, and several surface/stormwater improvements.

Other possible grants include:

Department of Ecology Grants: The Washington State Department of Ecology offers grants on an annual basis for projects that improve and protect water quality, including stormwater facilities and activities. Grants are awarded based on funding availability. The 2013-2018 CIP includes one project, the 180th Street/Lake Leota Stormwater Quality Project, which is partially funded through a Department of Ecology grant.

STP (Surface Transportation Program): One of several federal funding sources created by Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to finance transportation projects. STP funds are the most "flexible" funding source since they may be used on transit projects, bicycle and pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring and management, planning, and the development of management systems, as well as more traditional road or bridge projects. A local match of 13.5 percent is required. For pedestrian and bike facilities a 20 percent local match is required.

Other Federal Grants: In the past, the City has received funding from SAFETEA-LU and other federal grant sources and appropriations. Future grant funding is highly volatile and dependent upon actions taken by Congress.

TIA (Transportation Improvement Account): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages TIA grants. The purpose of the TIA is to fund transportation projects throughout the state for counties and cities. Projects must give consideration to rapid mass transit and rail. Projects must be necessitated by existing or foreseeable congestion due to economic development or growth.

UATA (Urban Arterial Trust Account Program): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages UATA grants. The purpose of the UATA Program is to provide financial assistance to local agencies to improve the state's arterial street system by increasing capacity, reducing accident rates, correcting structural deficiencies, and providing adequate widths. The UATA receives eight percent of the gas tax revenue. Funded projects must be listed in the City's six-year Capital Improvement Plan.

RCO (Recreation and Conservation Office): The State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) manages a number of different grants for recreation projects, such as the Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP), Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF).

Watershed Forums: The King Conservation District (KCD) manages a non-competitive grant program through King County that distributes the three-dollar portion of its fee to the five regional Watershed Forums. The Watershed Forum is a coalition of governments working cooperatively on water quality and fish habitat needs throughout the Lake Washington watershed. Projects and programs funded by the KCD grants are consistent with the WRIA8 Salmon Conservation Plan.

Amount x \$1,000							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Sammamish Bridge Replacement	-	\$3,010	-	-	-	-	-
Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening		\$5,048					
Arterial Street Overlay	\$500						
NE 180th St/Lake Leota Stormwater Quality	\$866						
Total Expenses	\$1,366	\$8,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Unidentified Funding

Although not all of the projects contained on the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan have identified funding sources, projects were included in the list in order to allow the City to be eligible for unforeseen funding opportunities, such as grants.

Amount x \$1,000							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Beyond
Expenses (-)							
Street Projects			\$3,784	\$11,584	\$7,194	\$8,901	\$10,888
Park Projects			\$100		\$900	\$347	\$166
Stormwater Projects			\$2,038	\$6,907	\$1,315	\$1,315	\$6,552
Facilities Projects			\$139			\$3,250	\$3,288
Property Acquisition Projects	\$2,000		\$2,000		\$2,000		\$2,678
Total Expenses	\$2,000	\$0	\$8,061	\$18,491	\$11,409	\$13,813	\$23,572

10.3.3.2 Summary of Funds

Table 10-11 contains a summary of funds that are available for funding the Capital Improvement Plan.

Revenue Source	Table 10-11: 2013-2018 CIP - Forecasted Annual Revenues							
	2013 Est. Beg Balance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	6-Year Total
Real Estate Excise Tax								
REET I	\$ 1,306,000	\$201,000	\$206,000	\$165,000	\$169,000	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$ 2,404,000
REET II	\$ 3,245,000	\$201,000	\$206,000	\$165,000	\$169,000	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$ 4,343,000
Reserve Funds								
Capital Street	\$ 444,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 444,000
Surface Water Capital	\$ 253,000	\$48,000	\$95,000	\$87,000	\$88,000	\$90,000	\$92,000	\$ 753,000
Other Taxes and Fees								
Utility Tax	\$ 1,635,000	\$ 969,000	\$ 988,000	\$ 1,018,000	\$ 1,049,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,112,000	\$ 7,851,000
SST								
Construction ST								
Admissions Tax	\$ 43,000	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 628,000
Transportation Impact Fee	\$ 165,000	\$24,000	\$10,000	\$347,000	\$1,330,000	\$665,000	\$665,000	\$ 3,206,000
Park Impact Fee	\$ 31,000	\$6,350	\$317,500	\$793,750	\$952,500	\$1,112,400	\$317,500	\$ 3,531,000
Mitigation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 7,122,000	\$ 1,546,850	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 2,673,250	\$ 3,855,000	\$ 3,394,900	\$ 2,648,000	\$ 23,160,000
Grants								
Grants Awarded to date	\$ -	\$ 866,000	\$ 8,263,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,129,000
Grant Anticipated	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Grants	\$ -	\$ 866,000	\$ 8,263,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,129,000
Other Funding								
Park/Trail Levy Fund	\$ 140,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 236,000
Flood Control Levy	\$ -	\$ 28,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 169,000
Mitigation	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$417,000	\$417,000	\$417,000	\$0	\$ 1,251,000
Tree Fund	\$ 37,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,000
State Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Misc. Other Funding	\$ 410,000	\$ 1,293,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,703,000
Transfers in General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Other Funding	\$ 587,000	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 469,000	\$ 469,000	\$ 446,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 3,396,000
Total Available Funding	\$ 7,709,000	\$ 3,757,850	\$10,234,000	\$ 3,142,250	\$ 4,324,000	\$ 3,840,900	\$ 2,677,000	\$ 35,685,000

2013-2018
Capital Improvement Plan
Revised by Ordinance No. 588

City of Woodinville, Washington



Woodinville City Council

Bernie Talmas, Mayor
James Evans, Deputy Mayor
Councilmember Liz Aspen
Councilmember Susan Boundy-Sanders
Councilmember Les Rubstello
Councilmember Hank Stecker
Councilmember Paula Waters

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PURPOSE

The Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is intended to provide the City Council and the community with a comprehensive picture of various capital improvements needed in the City of Woodinville. The CIP serves a number of important functions. The basic functions of the CIP are to:

- Provide the City with an orderly process for planning and budgeting capital needs; and
- Provide a mechanism for evaluating projects based on goals established through the community planning process;
- Prioritize current and future needs to fit within the City's anticipated level of financial resources.

Projects are categorized by type: Street, Parks, Surface/Storm Water, Facilities, and Property Acquisition.

2011-2016 Capital Improvement Program Accomplishments

Several important projects from the 2011-2016 CIP were completed, including:

- Residential street overlays in the Reinwood, Wellington, and Laurel Hills Neighborhoods
- Intersection improvements and road widening at 195th Ave NE/Woodinville-Snohomish Road
- Pedestrian Improvements and overlay on NE 145th Street
- Installation of pedestrian walkways for the School Safety Zone projects near Woodin Elementary and Leota Junior High/Wellington Elementary
- Removal of a culvert on Little Bear Creek at 132nd Ave, in partnership with Adopt-A-Stream, to improve fish passage and habitat
- Replaced and increased capacity of the 140th Ave NE/NE 175th Street storm drain
- Replaced and upsized a culvert at NE 178th Street
- Installed channel erosion control measures in the 14994 block of SR-202
- Installed water quality enhancements at the Sammamish River Outfall just north of Wilmot Gateway Park
- Began design and construction of the Greenbrier Trail
- Purchased and began upgrading a Public Works Maintenance Facility
- Constructed various minor park improvements, such as installing pads and landscaping for two donated public art pieces

Additionally, substantial design and acquisition work was completed on major transportation projects, such as the Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening Project and Sammamish River Bridge Project, that will go to construction during the 2013-2018 CIP period.

CAPITAL PROJECT FINANCING

Revenues

The Capital Improvement Plan anticipates that the City will have approximately \$35.6 million of funding available for Capital Improvement Projects: \$7.7 million in beginning fund balance, \$16 million in annual revenues, \$9.1 million in grant funding, and \$2.8 million in other mitigation and county levy funds.

As required by the Comprehensive Plan, the City has identified the following sources of revenue to fund future capital improvement projects.

- General Fund
- Real Estate Excise Taxes
- Street and Surface Water Capital Funds
- Utility Taxes
- Admissions Taxes
- Hotel/Motel Taxes
- Transportation and Park Impact Fees
- Miscellaneous mitigation fees
- Intergovernmental grants
- Miscellaneous countywide levy funds

Taxes

Real Estate Excise Tax I: The Real Estate Excise Tax I is a quarter cent (\$.0025) tax on all real estate sales in the City of Woodinville, and may only fund capital improvement projects. The first quarter cent REET tax, funds the Capital Project Fund, and is authorized by the Revised Code of Washington 82.46. This revenue source is one of the least restricted revenue sources for Capital Improvement Projects since it can fund many of the capital facilities specified in the City's capital facilities plan.

Real Estate Excise Tax II: The Real Estate Excise Tax II is also a quarter cent tax on all real estate sales in the City of Woodinville. REET II is authorized by the Growth Management Act and revenues from this tax are collected in the Special Capital Project Fund. Revenues generated from REET II are more restrictive and may only be used for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, sidewalks,

street and road lighting systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems, and the planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreation facilities.

Utility Tax: The Utility Tax was established in 1998 to set aside money for improvements at the intersection of SR202 and NE 177th Pl, and Little Bear Creek Parkway. In 2005, the City Council expanded the use of the utility tax to fund any transportation project identified in the CIP.

Woodinville's utility tax rates are 2% for electricity and natural gas and 4% for solid waste and telephone. Utility taxes are collected from both residents and businesses and it is one of the most reliable sources of revenue in the City. The utility tax generates approximately \$1 million per year.

In 2012, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 549 to allow up to 60% of utility tax revenue to be used for any legal governmental purpose to improve the City's ability to maintain a more predictable level of operating revenue. Council further approved shifting a like amount of Sales Tax Mitigation funds from General Fund operations to transportation improvement projects to backfill the shift in Utility Tax revenues in the 2013-2014 Biennial Budget.

Admissions Tax: The City charges a 5% tax on activities where an admission charge is made to enter the facility, such as theaters. The City allocates these revenues towards park maintenance and park capital improvements. The 2013-2018 CIP allocates \$628,000 towards replacement of the Woodinville Sports Field artificial turf.

Hotel/Motel Tax: The Hotel/Motel Tax Fund was established to promote tourism within the City. Revenues are generated from a 1% tax on lodging charges within the City. These revenues may be used for tourism promotion activities. The 2013-2018 CIP allocates \$50,000 in hotel/motel taxes towards wayfinding signs.

Impact Fees

Under the Growth Management Act, cities are authorized to impose impact fees on development activity in order to finance certain public facility improvements that are addressed by the comprehensive land use plan. The City of Woodinville collects impact fees for traffic improvements and park improvements.

Traffic Impact Fees: The Traffic Impact Fee collects fees from developers for system wide transportation improvements. First adopted in 2005, the Transportation Impact Fee was most recently modified in September 2012 (Ordinance no. 527). Beginning in 2013, the fee will be phased in over a period of five years, with the fee per average daily car trip increasing to \$440 at the end of the five year phase-in period. The estimated revenues for this fund are based on the

developments the City believes will occur over the next several years. If the developments do not occur, the City will need to identify other funding sources for the projects, or delay the projects until necessitated by commensurate growth. Since the Traffic Impact Fee is one of the most restricted revenue sources for the Capital Improvement projects, the City will use the funds on eligible projects as funds are available from this source.

Park Impact Fees: The Park Impact Fee was established in 2001 to set aside money for park facility planning, land acquisition, site improvements, construction, and engineering costs. The fee was increased to \$3,175 per residential and multi-family dwelling unit in October 2005. The City only collects this fee for new residential development in the City, which makes this one of the more volatile revenue sources for Capital Improvements. The revenues for this fund are based on the developments the City believes will occur over the next several years.

Countywide Levies

Several countywide levies apply to all property owners within King County, incorporated and unincorporated. The City receives revenues from two Countywide levies based on its portion of the total assessed valuation of those levies.

Parks Expansion Levy: On August 21, 2007 King County voters approved Proposition 2 which provides funds to support trail development, open space acquisition and recreation enhancements throughout King County. It is a six-year 5-cent levy that will expire at the end of 2013. A portion of the levy proceeds are shared and distributed back to the City, which will produce approximately \$24,000 per year until 2013 for trail projects, open space acquisition and recreation enhancements in the City of Woodinville. Funds provided through this levy need to be expended by the end of 2014.

King County Flood Control District Levy: The King County Flood Control District earmarks 10 percent of its annual levy proceeds for a Sub-Regional Opportunity Fund that is made available to jurisdictions throughout the District on a proportional basis, based on assessed valuation. Eligible activities include flood control and stormwater improvements, as well as watershed management activities such as habitat conservation.

Reserve Funds

Capital Street Reserves does not have a dedicated funding source and requires transfers from other sources for new revenues.

Capital Street Reserve Fund: The Capital Street Reserve Fund was established with surplus monies from the General Fund for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, sidewalks, and lighting systems.

Surface Water Capital Reserve: The Surface Water Reserve Fund was established with surplus monies from the Surface Water Management Fund for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of surface water or stormwater facilities.

Grants

Each year the City applies for funding from available grants. Since several of the Projects are unfunded at this time, the City will seek to identify new grants that may be applied for in order to complete the projects listed. The City has secured grants for the Sammamish River Bridge Project, Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening Project, and several surface/stormwater improvements.

Other possible grants include:

Department of Ecology Grants: The Washington State Department of Ecology offers grants on an annual basis for projects that improve and protect water quality, including stormwater facilities and activities. Grants are awarded based on funding availability. The 2013-18 includes

STP (Surface Transportation Program): One of several federal funding sources created by the Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to finance transportation projects. STP funds are the most "flexible" funding source since they may be used on transit projects, bicycle and pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring and management, planning, and the development of management systems, as well as more traditional road or bridge projects. A local match of 13.5 percent is required. For pedestrian and bike facilities a 20 percent local match is required.

Other Federal Grants: In the past, the City has received funding from SAFETEA-LU and other federal grant sources and appropriations. Future grant funding is highly volatile and dependent upon actions taken by Congress.

TIA (Transportation Improvement Account): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages TIA grants. The purpose of the TIA is to fund transportation projects throughout the state for counties and cities. Projects must give consideration to rapid mass transit and rail. Projects must be necessitated by existing or foreseeable congestion due to economic development or growth.

UATA (Urban Arterial Trust Account Program): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages UATA grants. The purpose of the UATA Program is to provide financial assistance to local agencies to improve the state's arterial street system by increasing capacity, reducing accident rates, correcting structural deficiencies, and providing adequate widths. The UATA receives eight percent of the gas tax revenue. Funded projects must be listed in the City's six-year Capital Improvement Plan.

RCO (Recreation and Conservation Office): The State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) manages a number of different grants for recreation projects, such as the Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP), Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF).

Watershed Forums: The King Conservation District (KCD) manages a non-competitive grant program through King County that distributes the three-dollar portion of its fee to the five regional Watershed Forums. The Watershed Forum is a coalition of governments working cooperatively on water quality and fish habitat needs throughout the Lake Washington watershed. Projects and programs funded by the KCD grants are consistent with the Water Resource Inventory Area 8 (WRIA 8) Salmon Conservation Plan for the Sammamish River watershed area.

Other Funding Methods

General obligation (GO) bonds: GO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Woodinville. In essence, the City pledges all assets and income sources toward their repayment.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO): LTGO are also called councilmanic bonds, are not voted on, and are paid from existing revenue sources. The City's debt policies allow the City to issue up to 2.5% of assessed valuation for general purposes debt, 2.5% for utility debt, 2.5% for parks and open spaces, and 1.5% of assessed valuation for councilmanic (non-voted) debt.

Developer funds: Developers that construct a project within the city are required to make frontage improvements to their facilities. Several of the projects in the Capital Improvement Plan can be funded through developer contributions due to frontage improvements or system enhancements.

Miscellaneous general fund monies: The 2013-2018 allocates some general fund monies, such as rental proceeds from the Public Works Maintenance Shop, for capital projects. General fund monies in the 2013-2018 are used for Public Works Maintenance Shop renovations and for LED streetlight replacement.

Table 1 shows anticipated fund balances and revenues for the 2013-2018 CIP.

Expenditures

The majority of the projects included in the CIP are based on formal long-range plans that have been adopted by the City Council. This ensures the City's Capital Improvement Program is responsive to the officially stated direction of the City Council as contained in the Comprehensive Plan and supporting documents such as the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), and Parks Recreation Open Space Plan (PRO-Plan).

Additionally, this year, the City solicited comments from the public, commissions and City Council beginning in May 2012, to provide further direction on the projects that should be included in the CIP. Projects are recommended based on the Comprehensive Plan, 2011-2016 CIP, Transportation Master Plan, City Council priorities, citizen and commission comments, and the Surface Water Master Plan. Several property acquisition projects were added in late 2013 and 2014 based on City Council direction.

The projects are sorted into four categories: Street Projects, Park Projects, Surface Water Improvements, and Facilities projects. Project description pages for each project are presented in the following document. Table 2 summarizes each of the projects by category, cost, and expected construction date. Table 3 shows the allocation of anticipated revenues towards these projects, including unfunded project costs.

Public Comments

The City encourages members of the Woodinville community to review and comment on the Preliminary CIP. This year, public outreach efforts included articles in local print and online news outlets, online submission opportunities, and comments gathered from the City's Commissions. A Public Hearing was held at the Planning Commission on September 12, 2012. Several projects were nominated through this process, all of which have been noted in the preliminary CIP list.

Subsequent public hearings for various amendments throughout the 2013-2014 biennium were held as projects have been added to the 2013-2018 CIP through Ordinances 573, 582, and 588.

Revenue Source	Table 1: 2013-2018 CIP - Forecasted Annual Revenues							
	2013 Est. Beg Balance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	6-Year Total
Real Estate Excise Tax								
REET I	\$ 1,290,000	\$201,000	\$206,000	\$165,000	\$169,000	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$ 2,388,000
REET II	\$ 3,245,000	\$201,000	\$206,000	\$165,000	\$169,000	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$ 4,343,000
Reserve Funds								
Capital Street	\$ 444,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 444,000
Surface Water Capital	\$ 253,000	\$48,000	\$95,000	\$87,000	\$88,000	\$90,000	\$92,000	\$ 753,000
Other Taxes and Fees								
Utility Tax	\$ 1,635,000	\$ 969,000	\$ 988,000	\$ 1,018,000	\$ 1,049,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,112,000	\$ 7,851,000
SST								
Construction ST								
Admissions Tax	\$ 43,000	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500	\$ 628,000
Transportation Impact Fee	\$ 165,000	\$24,000	\$10,000	\$347,000	\$1,330,000	\$665,000	\$665,000	\$ 3,206,000
Park Impact Fee	\$ 31,000	\$6,350	\$317,500	\$793,750	\$952,500	\$1,112,400	\$317,500	\$ 3,531,000
Mitigation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 7,106,000	\$ 1,546,850	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 2,673,250	\$ 3,855,000	\$ 3,394,900	\$ 2,648,000	\$ 23,144,000
Grants								
Grants Awarded to date	\$ -	\$ 866,000	\$ 8,263,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,129,000
Grant Anticipated	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Grants	\$ -	\$ 866,000	\$ 8,263,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,129,000
Other Funding								
Park/Trail Levy Fund	\$ 140,000	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164,000
Flood Control Levy	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 174,000
Mitigation	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$417,000	\$417,000	\$417,000	\$0	\$ 1,251,000
Tree Fund	\$ 37,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,000
State Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Misc. Other Funding	\$ 410,000	\$ 1,293,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,703,000
Transfers in General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Other Funding	\$ 587,000	\$ 1,347,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 445,000	\$ 445,000	\$ 446,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 3,329,000
Total Available Funding	\$ 7,693,000	\$ 3,759,850	\$10,213,000	\$ 3,118,250	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 3,840,900	\$ 2,677,000	\$ 35,602,000

Table 2: Summary of 2013-2018 CIP Projects

Project Type	CIP No.	Project Name	Description of Work	Total Project Cost (x \$1,000)	2013-2014	2015 - 2018	Beyond
Street Projects							
S	1	Arterial Street Overlay Program	Locations to be selected on an annual basis	\$3,485	\$785	\$2,700	
S	2	Residential Neighborhood Street Overlay Program	Locations to be selected on an annual basis	\$3,470	\$1,187	\$2,283	
S	3	Industrial/Commercial Overlay Program	Locations to be selected on an annual basis	\$780		\$780	
S	4	Sammamish Bridge Replacement	Construct a new 2 lane bridge to accommodate eastbound traffic over the Sammamish River at 175th Street	\$6,550	\$6,550		
S	5	Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening	Add a continuous center turn lane, curb-gutter, sidewalks, bike lanes, street lighting, landscape improvements, and traffic signal improvements, from 156th to east City Limit	\$8,819	\$8,819		
S	7	LED Streetlight Replacement	Replace PSE-owned streetlights with LED to realize maintenance and energy cost savings	\$250	\$250		
S	8	City Gateway Improvements and Wayfinding Signs	Landscape improvements and gateway structure/signage installation at major City	\$258	\$258		
S	9	Trestle Replacement on SR 202 Corridor	Widen existing roadway, including bridge sections, remove and replace trestle and other improvements	\$8,030		\$500	\$7,530
S	10	Northwest Gateway Study	Conduct study to determine redevelopment feasibility and revise access into northwest gateway to City and improve visibility	\$400	\$400		
S	11	Mid-Block Crosswalk on Garden Way	Install flashing pedestrian crossing lights at existing crosswalk on on Garden Way between Mill Place and 175th St	\$75		\$75	
S	12	Mid-Block Crosswalk on Mill Place	Install flashing pedestrian crossing lights at existing crosswalk on on Mill Place between Garden Way and Woodinville-Snohomish Rd	\$75		\$75	
S	13	Grid Road-135th Avenue NE	Construct new 2-3 lane grid road to connect NE 171 St to NE 175th St if grid road system is warranted	\$3,290		\$3,290	
S	14	Grid Road - 138th Ave NE (Garden Way)	Construct the NE 138th grid road, 2 to 3 lanes wide from NE 171st to NE 175th, including curb, gutter, sidewalk, illumination, landscaping, traffic signals, bridge over Woodin Creek	\$3,620		\$3,620	
S	15	Grid Road - 173rd Ave NE	Construct new 2-3 lane grid road with pedestrian and bike improvements if grid road system is warranted	\$2,280		\$2,280	
S	16	NE 171st Street Road Diet	Reduce the existing 5 lane road to a 2-lane road with roundabouts, center median, and bicycle/pedestrian-dedicated path, constructed in conjunction with development of adjacent properties and raising the roadway above Woodin Creek	\$2,290		\$2,290	
S	17	NE 171st St/133rd Ave NE Intersection	New signal or roundabout with pedestrian improvements, constructed with grid road system if warranted	\$1,160		\$1,160	
S	18	NE 175th St/133rd Ave NE Intersection	Upgrade existing pedestrian signal to a full signalized intersection, constructed with grid road system if warranted.	\$1,160		\$1,160	
S	19	NE 173rd Ped Bike Project Southern Border	Construct bike/ped facilities, enclose drainage	\$2,500			\$2,500

Table 2: Summary of 2013-2018 CIP Projects

Project Type	CIP No.	Project Name	Description of Work	Total Project Cost (x \$1,000)	2013-2014	2015 - 2018	Beyond
S	20	Grid Road - NE 178th St	Construct the 178th Ave NE grid road from 140th Ave NE/Ne Mill Pl.	\$6,600			\$6,600
S	21	NE 195th Street from 130th Ave NE to SR 522	Construct turn improvements, pedestrian and bike improvements	\$1,700		\$1,700	
S	22	124th Ave NE Signal Projects	New traffic signals, pedestrian crossings	\$750			\$750
S	23	Sidewalks/Walkways East side of 156th	Install sidewalks/walkways on 156th Ave NE from Woodinville-Duvall Road to the northern city limits	\$1,500			\$1,500
S	24	Pedestrian Trail from Tanglin Ridge (Wood-Duvall Rd) to 148th Ave NE	Provide pedestrian connection between Tanglin Ridge and Woodinville Heights neighborhoods	\$120		\$120	
S	25	140th Ave/181st Street Crosswalk	Install flashing pedestrian crossing lights at existing crosswalk on 140th Ave, north of 181st Street	\$80		\$80	
S	26	Sidewalk from West Ridge to downtown	Construct sidewalks to connect neighborhood west of Sammamish River to downtown	\$1,200			\$1,200
S	27	Sidewalk improvements at 133rd Ave/173rd St NE	Construct sidewalks for safer pedestrian access to the eastern entrance to the Civic Center complex	\$230		\$230	
S	28	Frontage road improvements on Woodinville Dr	Citizen-recommended project to provide curb, sidewalk and angled parking on the east side of Woodinville Drive, from NE 175th to City limits	\$2,660			\$2,660
S	29	Wellington/Leota School Trail	Enhance non-motorized connection to schools through construction of non-motorized path	\$1,640			\$1,640
S	30	SR 522/NE 195th St/Wood-Sno Intersection	Improve traffic circulation at the intersection through installation of a roundabout, lane channelization; landscaping/gateway improvements.	\$4,050		\$4,050	
SUBTOTAL STREET PROJECTS				\$69,022	\$18,249	\$26,393	\$24,380

Park Improvement Projects

P	1	Eastside Rail Corridor Improvements Study	Preliminary concept study for trail and rail use of the Eastside Rail Corridor (Renton to Snohomish), including the spur between Woodinville and Redmond	\$150	\$150		
P	2	Wilmot Gateway Park Improvements	Install additional power connections, improve restroom facilities, enhance lawn area for special event staging, and install information kiosk	\$200	\$200		
P	3	Woodin Creek Park Trailhead	Construct trailhead for Sammamish River Trail to include 30-50 parking spaces and other amenities	\$670		\$670	
P	4	DeYoung Park Rehabilitation	Replace shelter roof, replace gravel areas with pervious hard surface, light public art, install irrigation, and install permanent fixed performance seating	\$530		\$530	

Table 2: Summary of 2013-2018 CIP Projects

Project Type	CIP No.	Project Name	Description of Work	Total Project Cost (x \$1,000)	2013-2014	2015 - 2018	Beyond
P	5	Woodin Creek Trail	Construct a soft trail through the Woodin Creek corridor in conjunction with development of adjacent properties along the creek; may connect with other trails, CBD bike-ped loop in Downtown	\$500		\$500	
P	6	CBD Bike-Ped Loop	Provide seamless non-motorized transportation loop around and to Central Business District from adjoining neighborhoods and within the District	\$2,000		\$2,000	
P	7	Woodinville Sports Field Tot Lot	Construct children's playground adjacent to Woodinville Fields	\$70		\$70	
P	8	Parkland Development	Acquire and construct new 1-3 acre park for community use; citizen-suggested project to construct park use on Woodinville Water District property at 156th Ave NE/NE 203rd St	\$2,000		\$1,000	\$1,000
P	9	Boat Launch	Study/construct non-motorized boat launch to Sammamish River.	\$100			\$100
P	10	Sports Field Turf Replacement	Replace turf field	\$1,000			\$1,000
SUBTOTAL PARKS PROJECTS				\$7,220	\$350	\$4,770	\$2,100
Stormwater Improvements Projects							
SW	9	NE 180th Street/Lake Leota	Add curb to keep water on road and off private property; include paving of adjacent roadways	\$1,655	\$1,655		
SW	1	171st Storm Drain	Install approximately 3,000 linear feet of piped drainage system in combination with 171st Street Road Diet	\$2,630			\$2,630
SW	16	LBC/134th Culvert Removal	Replace existing concrete culverts with the construction of a single lane bridge	\$1,815	\$13	\$1,802	
SW	18	144th Ave NE Catch Basins	Replace catchbasins and add curb inlets	\$130	\$130		
SW	23	136th Ave/205th St Storm Drain	Add catchbasin and pipe	\$350		\$350	
SW	25	LBC/195th Culvert Enhancement	Increase the capacity of the existing culvert by constructing a parallel culvert or single span bridge	\$1,300		\$1,230	
SW	28	126th Place NE/Railroad	Add storm pipe as needed to reroute drainage off of railroad ROW	\$1,500			\$1,500
SW	29	139th Ave NE/NE 181st Pl	Upsize existing pipe and complete associated stream improvement	\$1,600			\$1,600
SW	30	14200 NE North Woodinville Way French Drains	Install french drench to address water coming out of hillside	\$350			\$350
SW	31	12403 NE 146th Place	Add stormwater pipe and collection system to prevent street flooding	\$250			\$250
SW	79	NE 205th St/134th Ave NE Retention Pond	Cover or convert existing retention pond to underground retention	\$1,500			\$1,500
SW	90	Downtown Regional Detention System	Conduct study and construct regional detention system for Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor area to facilitate stormwater management for development	\$7,070	\$70,000	\$7,000,000	
SUBTOTAL STORMWATER PROJECTS				\$20,150	\$71,798	\$7,003,382	\$7,830

Table 2: Summary of 2013-2018 CIP Projects

Project Type	CIP No.	Project Name	Description of Work	Total Project Cost (x \$1,000)	2013-2014	2015 - 2018	Beyond
Facility Improvement Project							
F	1	Public Works Maintenance Shop	Renovation of Public Works Facility, including site work, stormwater quality improvements, and interior electrical and plumbing work	\$330	\$330		
F	2	Emergency Generator	Move the existing undercapacity generator currently serving City Hall to the Public Works Maintenance Facility and install a new generator at City Hall to operate all of the building during a power outage.	\$400	\$400		
F	3	Old Woodinville Schoolhouse Reuse	Construct improvements selected after evaluation of feasibility study	\$5,000		\$5,000	
F	4	Revised Civic Center Master Plan	Revise Civic Center Master Plan to integrate existing and future uses of the Civic Center complex, including City Hall, Carol Edwards Center, and Woodinville Fields	\$50		\$50	
F	5	Civic Center Improvements	Construct additional parking for Civic Center	\$1,500		\$1,500	
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES PROJECTS				\$7,280	\$730	\$6,550	\$0
Property Acquisition							
PA	1	Property Acquisition (Land Banking)	Parks, critical areas, buffer zones	\$1,050			\$1,050
PA	2	Creekside Wetlands	Acquire wetlands for mitigation purposes	\$50			\$50
PA	3	Rail Corridor Acquisition	Acquire portions of the former BNSF rail corridor for future dual rail-trail use	\$2,000	\$2,000		
PA	4	Wood Trails Properties	Acquire 6 parcels for future recreational/open space use	\$2,000		\$2,000	
PA	5	17700 134th Ave NE/Little Bear Creek	Acquire property adjacent to Little Bear Creek for surface water management/open space/recreational use.	\$110		\$110	
PA	6	NE 171st St/140th Ave NE R/W	Acquire property for possible right-of-way for future road improvements	\$225		\$225	
PA	7	Draughn Property	Acquire property for future recreational/open space use.	\$833		\$833	
PA	8	Little Bear Creek Buffer	Acquire 150 feet of buffer along Little Bear Creek from approximately 134th Ave NE to NE 195th St.	\$2,000		\$2,000	
PA	9	Wedge Neighborhood Park Property Augmentation	Acquire parcel adjacent to two existing City-owned open space properties for future recreational/open space use	\$10		\$10	
PA	10	Halsey Property	Acquire 11-acre parcel for future recreational/open space use				\$400
SUBTOTAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION				\$8,278	\$2,000	\$5,178	\$1,100
CARRYOVER FROM 2011-2012 CIP				\$172	\$172		
TOTAL ALL PROJECTS				\$112,122	\$93,299	\$7,046,273	\$35,410

**Ordinance No. 588 Amended 2013 - 2018 Capital Improvement Plan
Sources and Uses (in \$1,000)**

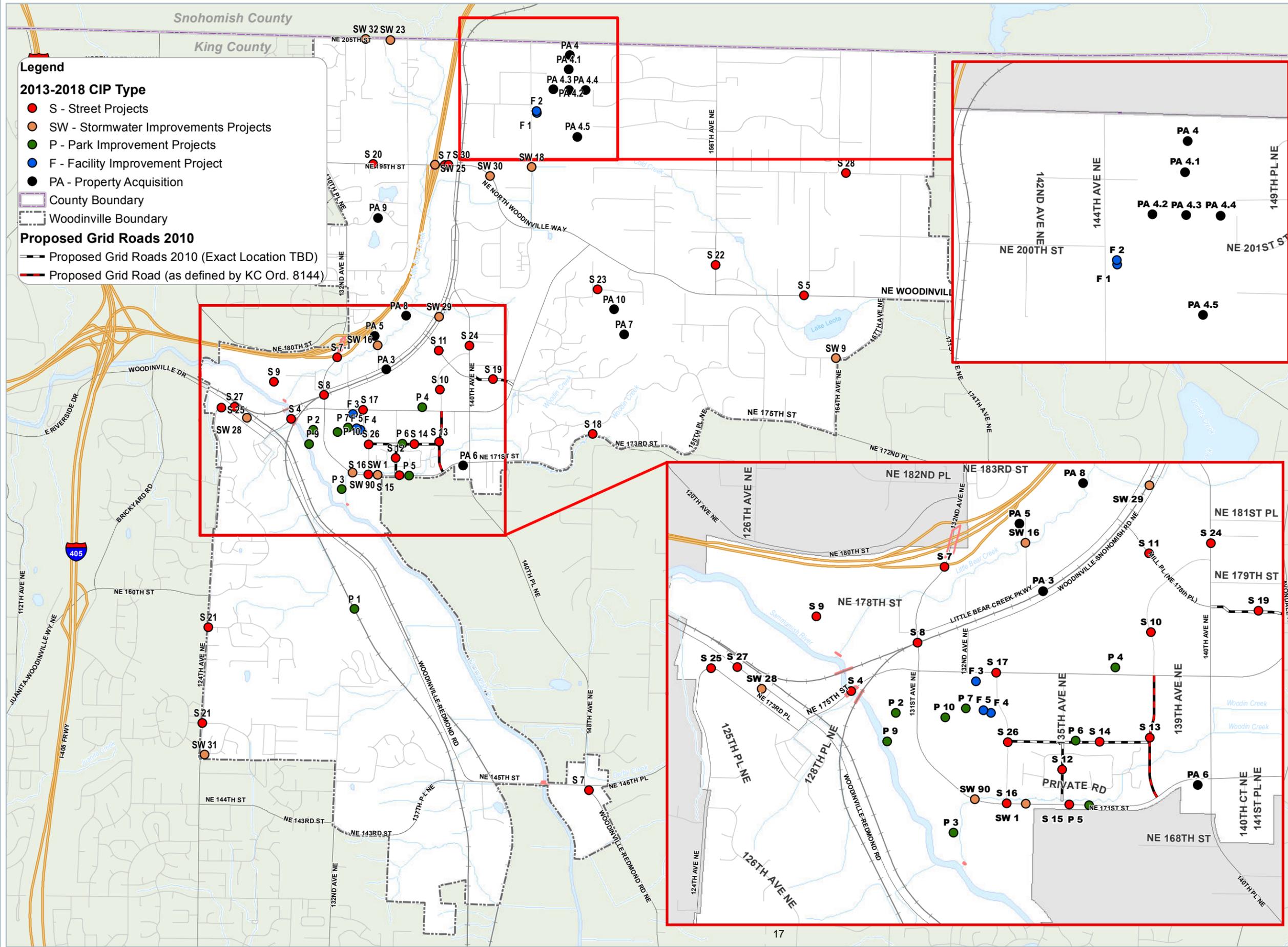
Ordinance No. 588: Amended 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan																		
Sources and Uses (in \$1,000)																		
Project ID/Source*	Project Name	General Fund	REET 1	REET 2	Street Reserve	SWM Reserve	Mitigation	Utility Tax/SST	Ad Tax	Park Impact Fees	Traffic Impact Fees	Grants	Park Levy	Flood Control Levy	Muni. Facilities	Other Funding	Unidentified Funding	Total
CIP SOURCES																		
	2013 Est. Beginning Balance†		\$1,390	\$3,318	\$509	\$52	\$0	\$2,010	\$256	\$31	\$155	\$0	\$193	\$0	\$330	\$0		\$8,244
	Revenues		\$1,098	\$1,098	\$0	\$0	\$1,251	\$6,216	\$585	\$3,500	\$3,041	\$9,129	\$24	\$169	\$0	\$1,293		\$27,404
	Transfers In/(Out)	\$525			\$37	\$500							(\$37)					\$500
	Total CIP Sources	\$525	\$2,488	\$4,416	\$546	\$552	\$1,251	\$8,226	\$841	\$3,531	\$3,196	\$9,129	\$180	\$169	\$330	\$1,293		\$36,148
CIP USES																		
2011-2012 Projects																		
	2012 Overlay Program (2011-2012 CIP)			\$40														\$40
	SR 522/195th Int Improvements (2011-2012 CIP)			\$42														\$42
	School Safety Zones (2011-2012 CIP)							\$20										\$20
	Greenbrier Trail (2011-2012 CIP)												\$52					\$52
	Sammamish River Outfall Water Quality (2011-2012 CIP)					\$10												\$10
	Chateau Reach (2011-2012 CIP)													\$8				\$8
	<i>2011-2012 CIP Projects Carryover</i>	\$0	\$0	\$82	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$172
Street Improvements																		
S1	Arterial Street Overlay Program							\$2,985				\$500						\$3,485
S2	Residential Neighborhood Street Overlay Program		\$981	\$448				\$1,183										\$858
S3	Industrial/Commercial Overlay Program							\$780										\$780
S4	Sammamish Bridge Replacement		\$327	\$2,099	\$444			\$965				\$2,715						\$6,550
S5	Woodinville-Duvall Rd Widening			\$1,338	\$37			\$1,275			\$180	\$5,048				\$941		\$8,819
S7	City Gateway Improvements and Wayfinding Signs		\$123	\$85												\$50		\$258
S8	Trestle Replacement on SR 202 Corridor			\$200							\$2,910						\$4,920	\$8,030
S9	Northwest Gateway Study		\$400															\$400
S10	LED Streetlight Replacement	\$250																\$250
S11	Mid-Block Crosswalk on Garden Way																	\$75
S12	Mid-Block Crosswalk on Mill Place																	\$75
S13	Grid Road-135th Avenue NE																	\$3,290
S14	Grid Road - 138th Ave NE (Garden Way)																	\$3,620
S15	Grid Road - 173rd Ave NE																	\$2,280
S16	NE 171st Street Road Diet																	\$2,290
S17	NE 171st St/133rd Ave NE Intersection Improvements																	\$1,160
S18	NE 175th St/133rd Ave NE Intersection Improvements																	\$1,160
S19	NE 173rd Ped Bike Project Southern Border																	\$2,500
S20	Grid Road - NE 178th St																	\$6,600
S21	NE 195th Street from 130th Ave NE to Wood-Sno																	\$1,700
S22	124th Ave NE Signal Projects																	\$750
S23	Sidewalks/Walkways East side of 156th																	\$1,500
S24	Tanglin Ridge Pedestrian Trail																	\$120
S25	140th Ave/181st Place Crosswalk																	\$80
S26	Sidewalk from West Ridge to downtown																	\$1,200
S27	Sidewalk improvements at 133rd Ave/175th St NE																	\$230
S28	Frontage road improvements on Woodinville Dr																	\$2,660
S29	Wellington/Leota School Trail																	\$1,640
S30	SR 522/NE 195th St/Wood-Sno Interchange																	\$4,050
	<i>Street Improvements</i>	\$250	\$1,831	\$4,170	\$481	\$0	\$0	\$7,188	\$0	\$0	\$3,090	\$8,263	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$991	\$42,758	\$69,022
Park Improvements																		
P1	Eastside Rail Corridor Study		\$150															\$150
P8	Wilmot Gateway Park Improvements		\$88	\$62									\$50					\$200
P7	Woodin Creek Park Trailhead									\$592			\$78					\$670
P6	DeYoung Park Rehabilitation									\$530								\$530
P7	Woodin Creek Trail									\$500								\$500
P4	CBD Bike-Ped Loop									\$539							\$1,461	\$2,000
P9	Woodinville Sports Field Tot Lot									\$70								\$70
P5	Parkland Development						\$1,251										\$749	\$2,000

Ordinance No. 588 Amended 2013 - 2018 Capital Improvement Plan

Sources and Uses (in \$1,000)

Project ID/Source*	Project Name	General Fund	REET 1	REET 2	Street Reserve	SWM Reserve	Mitigation	Utility Tax/SST	Ad Tax	Park Impact Fees	Traffic Impact Fees	Grants	Park Levy	Flood Control Levy	Muni. Facilities	Other Funding	Unidentified Funding	Total
CIP SOURCES																		
	2013 Est. Beginning Balance†		\$1,390	\$3,318	\$509	\$52	\$0	\$2,010	\$256	\$31	\$155	\$0	\$193	\$0	\$330	\$0		\$8,244
	Revenues		\$1,098	\$1,098	\$0	\$0	\$1,251	\$6,216	\$585	\$3,500	\$3,041	\$9,129	\$24	\$169	\$0	\$1,293		\$27,404
	Transfers In/(Out)	\$525			\$37	\$500							(\$37)					\$500
	Total CIP Sources	\$525	\$2,488	\$4,416	\$546	\$552	\$1,251	\$8,226	\$841	\$3,531	\$3,196	\$9,129	\$180	\$169	\$330	\$1,293		\$36,148
P3	Boat Launch																	\$100
P10	Woodinville Sports Field Turf Replacement								\$628									\$372
	<i>Park Improvements</i>	\$0	\$238	\$62	\$0	\$0	\$1,251	\$0	\$628	\$2,231	\$0	\$0	\$128	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,682
	Surface Water Improvements																	
SW9	NE 180th St/Lake Leota					\$289		\$500				\$866						\$1,655
SW1	171st Storm Drain																	\$2,630
SW16	LBC/134th Culvert Removal																	\$1,815
SW18	144th Ave NE Catch Basins													\$130				\$130
SW23	136th Ave/205th St Storm Drain			97		\$253												\$350
SW25	LBC/195th Culvert Enhancement																	\$1,300
SW28	126th Place NE/Railroad																	\$1,500
SW29	139th Ave NE/NE 181st Pl																	\$1,600
SW30	14200 NE North Woodinville Way French Drains																	\$350
SW31	NE 146th Place																	\$250
SW79	NE 205th St & 134th Ave NE Retention Pond																	\$1,500
SW90	Downtown Regional Detention System																	\$7,070
	<i>Surface Water Improvements</i>	\$0	\$0	\$97	\$0	\$542	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$866	\$0	\$130	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,015
	Facility Improvements																	
F1	Public Works Maintenance Shop	275														\$55		\$330
F2	Emergency Generator		\$127												\$273			\$400
F3	Old Woodinville Schoolhouse Reuse																	\$5,000
F4	Revised Civic Center Master Plan																	\$50
F5	Civic Center Improvements																	\$1,500
	<i>Facility Improvements</i>	\$275	\$127	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328	\$0	\$0	\$6,550
	Property Acquisition																	
PA1	Property Acquisition (Landbanking)									\$915								\$135
PA2	Creekside Wetlands																	\$50
PA3	Rail Corridor Acquisition																	\$2,000
PA4	Wood Trails Properties																	\$2,000
PA5	17700 134th Ave NE/Little Bear Creek																	\$110
PA6	NE 171st St/140th Ave NE R/W																	\$225
PA7	Draughn Property																	\$833
PA8	Little Bear Creek Buffer																	\$2,000
PA9	Wedge Neighborhood Park Property Augmentation																	\$10
PA10	Halsey Property																	\$400
																		\$7,763
																		\$8,678
	TOTAL CIP USES	\$525	\$2,196	\$4,411	\$481	\$552	\$1,251	\$7,708	\$628	\$2,231	\$3,090	\$9,129	\$180	\$138	\$328	\$991	\$77,768	\$112,522
	Fund Balance	\$0	\$292	\$5	\$65	\$0	\$0	\$518	\$213	\$1,300	\$106	\$0	\$0	\$31	\$2	\$302	-\$77,768	-\$76,374
	REET 1 = Real Estate Excise Tax, Part 1																	
	REET 2 = Real Estate Excise Tax, Part 2																	
	SWM Reserve = Surface Water Management Reserve																	
	*Surface Water ID numbers correlate with Ranking in 2010 Surface Water Master Plan																	
	†2013 Beginning Balances revised to reflect actual 2013 beginning balances as of January 28, 2014																	

City of Woodinville



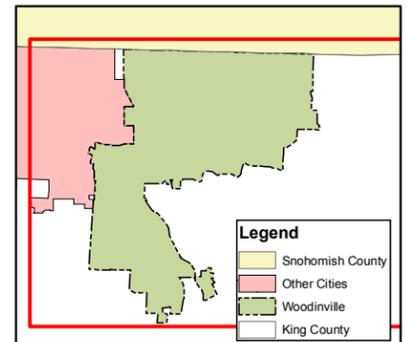
2013-2018 CIP



1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

File Name: CIPv3.mxd



NO	DESIGN/REVISION	DATE	BY
1	Version 1	08/13/2013	AU
2	Version 2	12/27/2013	AU
3	Version 3	10/13/2014	BGS
4			
5			

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Introductory Comments: Street Projects

Projects included in the Streets section of the CIP include a variety of street improvements to address capacity, access, and safety for various modes of transportation. Capacity projects are needed to relieve the traffic congestion especially in the downtown area of the City or meet adopted roadway level of service standards. Projects improvements include: improving intersection, synchronizing signals, widening roads, and additions of turn lanes and signals. Projects also include pedestrian and bicycle facility improvements associated with street projects, such as pedestrian connections throughout Woodinville's neighborhoods, providing non-motorized connections to the City's Downtown Core, and accommodating new development in Downtown Woodinville, especially around Woodin Creek.

Several large projects have been carried forward from the 2011-2016 CIP, including the construction of additional lanes over the Sammamish River, widening of Woodinville-Duvall Road, road widening and replacement of the trestle on State Route 202, and several new grid roads to accommodate future development. New projects include a redevelopment feasibility study of the Northwest Gateway Area, pedestrian and bicycle facilities along 131st Ave NE/171st Ave NE, and a major road "diet" along that same street to provide a more livable and walkable corridor to accompany planned development on adjacent properties. In October 2014, a project to study and construct intersection improvements at the SR 522 eastbound offramp to NE 195th Street and Woodinville-Snohomish Road was added.

The 2011-2016 CIP, 2009 Transportation Master Plan, and 2012 Transportation Improvement Plan served as sources for 2013-2018 CIP projects.

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2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-1

PROJECT NAME: Arterial Street Overlay Program

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various locations citywide

STATUS: Design and construction work completed annually

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Annual arterial street repaving project with 2" asphalt concrete overlay and construction when necessary. Locations selected on an annual basis. The 2009 Transportation Master Plan identifies paving as a project that increases roadway function, safety and capacity in such a way that it benefits the transportation system as a whole.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION Previous CIP paving projects were listed under one project; the 2013-2018 CIP distinguishes between arterial, residential, and commercial street overlay projects.

PROJECT BUDGET:	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 290,000
Construction	\$ 2,300,000
Construction Management	\$ 155,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 740,000
Total	\$ 3,485,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-2

PROJECT NAME: Residential Neighborhood Street Overlay Program

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various locations citywide

STATUS: Design and construction work completed annually

START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Annual residential neighborhood street repaving project with 2" asphalt concrete overlay and construction when necessary. Locations selected on an annual basis. The 2009 Transportation Master Plan identifies paving as a project that increases roadway function, safety and capacity in such a way that it benefits the transportation system as a whole.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: Previous CIP paving projects were listed under one project; the 2013-2018 CIP distinguishes between arterial, residential, and commercial street overlay projects.

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE: N/A

PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 3,470,000

CAPITAL COST

	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 347,000
Construction	\$ 2,186,100
Construction Management	\$ 242,900
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 694,000
Total	\$ 3,470,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-3

PROJECT NAME: Industrial/Commercial Overlay Program

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various locations citywide

STATUS: Design and construction work completed periodically

START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Industrial/commercial street repaving project with 2" asphalt concrete overlay and construction when necessary. Locations selected as needed. The 2009 Transportation Master Plan identifies paving as a project that increases roadway function, safety and capacity in such a way that it benefits the transportation system as a whole.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: Previous CIP paving projects were listed under one project; the 2013-2018 CIP distinguishes between arterial, residential, and commercial street overlay projects.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	80,000
Construction		610,000
Construction Management		55,000
ROW Acquisition		-
Contingency		35,000
Total	\$	780,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-4

PROJECT NAME: Sammamish Bridge Replacement

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: SR 202 from NE 127th PI -131st Ave NE

STATUS: In design

START DATE: 2010

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

DESCRIPTION: Widen existing two-lane road and bridge section to provide additional lanes, curb-gutter, sidewalks, and bike lanes for travel and queue storage. Right of Way and easements are required. Other improvements include street lighting, landscape improvements, pedestrian connectivity, and traffic signal improvements. Gateway landscaping improvements will be considered.

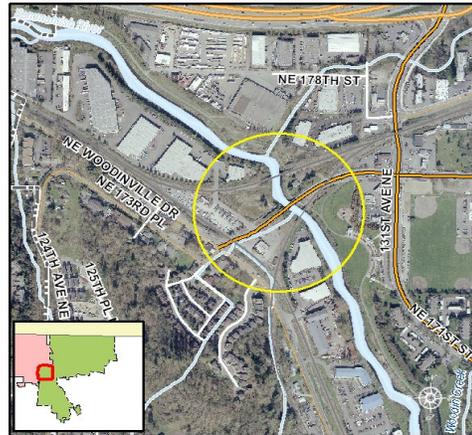
PROJECT JUSTIFICATION/BENEFITS: Heavy congestion and traffic backups occur during peak hours due to a lack of capacity and queue storage. This project will provide additional queue storage and capacity. Additional capacity is also necessary to complement benefits of improvements on SR 522 and NE 175th.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE: To be Determined

PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 7,157,400

CAPITAL COST	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 1,119,000
Construction	\$ 5,348,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ 495,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 395,000
<i>Less Previously Spent</i>	<i>\$ 808,000</i>
Total	\$ 6,549,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-5

PROJECT NAME: Woodinville-Duvall Road Widening

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Widen Woodinville Duvall Road from NE 156th to Eastern City Limits

STATUS: In design

START DATE: 2010

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: NE 156th to Eastern City Limits- High traffic volumes along this major corridor cause congestion, delays, traffic backups, and safety concerns during peak hours. The project will widen the existing three-lane and two-lane road sections to provide additional lanes, center turn lane, curb-gutter, sidewalks, and bike lanes. Other improvements include street lighting, landscape improvements, and traffic signal improvement.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 1,167,600
Construction	\$ 7,918,400
Construction Management	\$ 521,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 612,000
<i>Less Previously Spent</i>	<i>\$ 1,400,000</i>
Total	\$ 8,819,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-6

PROJECT NAME: LED Streetlight Replacement

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Citywide

STATUS: Project Not started.

START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Replace PSE-owned high pressure sodium streetlights with LED lights to achieve maintenance and energy cost savings.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ -
Construction	\$ -
Construction	\$ 250,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ -
Total	\$ 250,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-7

PROJECT NAME: City Gateway Improvements and Wayfinding Signs

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various locations at City limit entryways

STATUS: Not started

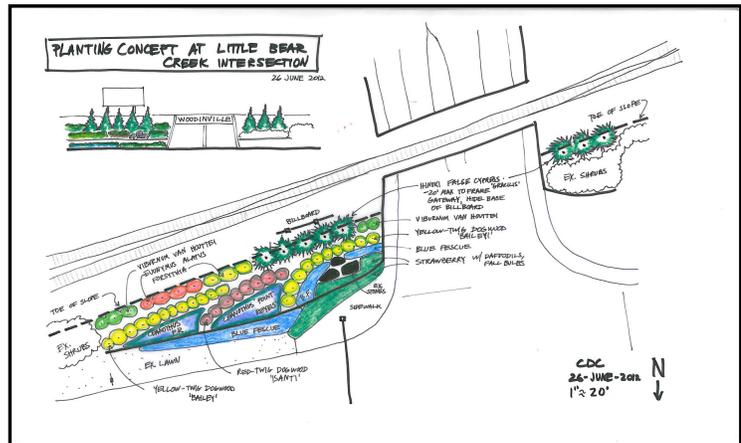
START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Installation of landscape improvements and monument signage at major City entryways; also wayfinding signs throughout the City.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project; project is listed as separate projects (one for gateway signage and one for wayfinding signage) in the 2013-2014 CIP Budget.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 10,000
Construction	\$ 200,000
Construction	\$ -
Management/Engineering	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 48,000
Total	\$ 258,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-8

PROJECT NAME: Trestle Replacement SR 202 Corridor

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: SR 202 from NE 175th Street to NE 182nd Street, 5 Lane principal, .1 Miles in length.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

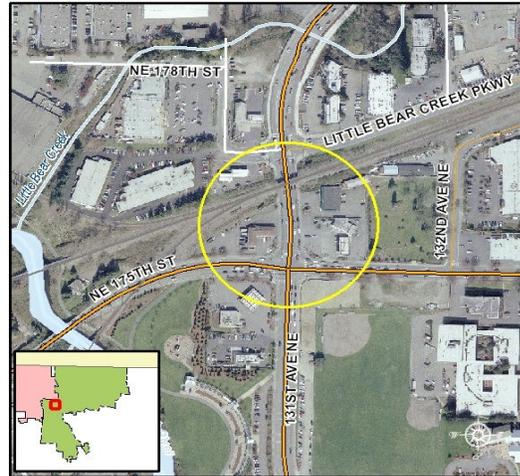
PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: This is the one of the highest congestion points for the City and has the greatest impact to travel in the Central Business District area and for daily commuter traffic traveling north/south direction. Traffic regularly backs up at the intersections of SR 202 and Little Bear Creek and SR 202 and NE 175th Street. The project will widen the existing roadway, including bridge sections, remove and replace trestle, re-channelization, additional lanes, non motorized, signal and operational studies as needed to improve travel time and level of service.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE:

PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 8,030,000

CAPITAL COST	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 1,204,500
Construction	4,657,400
Construction	562,100
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	1,606,000
Total	\$ 8,030,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-9

PROJECT NAME: Access and Feasibility Study for Northwest Gateway Area

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Area south of SR-522, west of 131st Ave NE, north of NE 175th Street, east of the Sammamish River

STATUS: Project Not started.

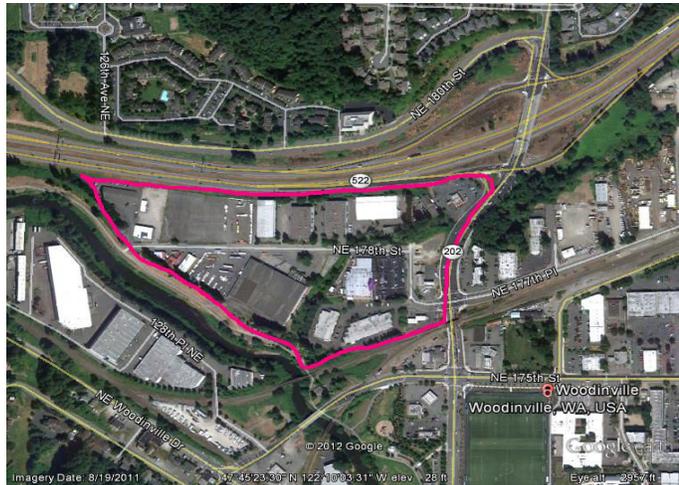
START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2013

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Study will determine feasibility and options for improved access and development feasibility of this area to be used as a future retail/commercial "gateway" to the City.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 400,000
Construction	-
Construction	-
Management/Engineering	-
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 400,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-10

PROJECT NAME: Mid-Block Crosswalk on Garden Way

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Garden Way between Mill Place and 175th St NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Identified in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan to enhance pedestrian connections. The project will convert the existing crosswalk on Garden Way in the TRF development to a flashing pedestrian crosswalk.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:	Total Costs
Design/Engineering	\$ 20,000
Construction	50,000
Construction Management/Engineering	5,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 75,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-11

PROJECT NAME: Mid-Block Crosswalk on Mill Place

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Mill Place between Garden Way and Woodinville-Snohomish Road

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2017

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Identified in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan to enhance pedestrian connections. The project will convert the existing crosswalk on Mill Place in the TRF development to a flashing pedestrian crosswalk.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	20,000
Construction		50,000
Construction Management/Engineering		5,000
ROW Acquisition		-
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total	\$	75,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-12

PROJECT NAME: Grid Road-135th Avenue NE

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Construct 135th Ave NE from NE 175th St to NE 171st Street, Collector Street, .2 miles in length.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2016

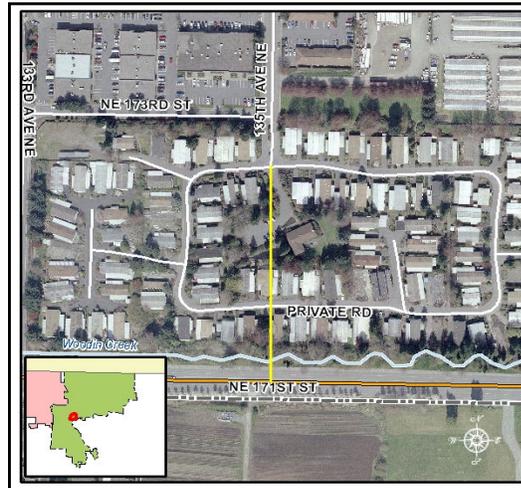
COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Few alternatives exist for motorists to avoid congestion on NE 175th Street because there are few North/South streets in the Downtown that connect NE 171st St to either NE 175th St or Woodinville-Snohomish road. This creates congestion problems at intersections as no alternative route exist to avoid high volume intersections. Additionally, future development may warrant construction of grid road system to encourage better traffic circulation. The project will construct a new 2-3 lane grid road to connect NE 171 St to NE 175 St, and will include pedestrian improvements and bike lanes.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 490,000
Construction	1,910,000
Construction	230,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	660,000
Total	\$ 3,290,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-13

PROJECT NAME: Grid Road - 138th Ave NE (Garden Way)

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Between NE 171st St and NE 175th St.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2016

COMPLETION DATE: 2016

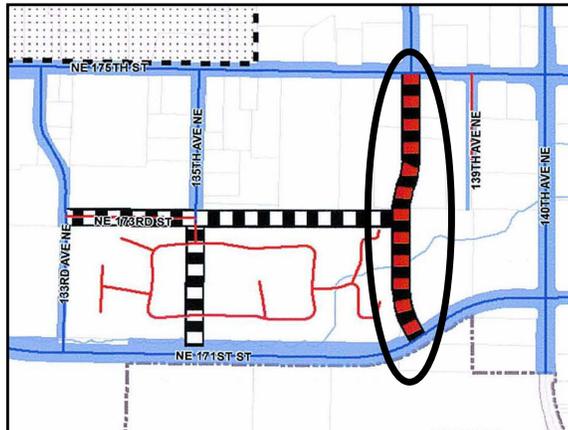
PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The project will construct the 138th Ave NE (Garden Way) grid road from NE 171st St to NE 175th St; identified as a project in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan. Dependent on development of adjacent parcels.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No change.

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE: To be determined.

PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 3,630,000

CAPITAL COST	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 540,000
Construction	2,110,000
Construction	250,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>720,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,620,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-14

PROJECT NAME: Grid Road - 173rd Avenue NE

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 138th Ave. NE - 135th Ave NE, Collector Street, .6 miles in length.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2016

COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Few alternatives exist for motorists to avoid congestions on NE 175th Street and Downtown has “super” blocks which create congestion problems at intersections as no alternative route exist to avoid high volume intersections. The project will construct a new 2-3 lane grid road with pedestrian improvements and bike lanes. Dependent on development of adjacent properties.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:	Total
Design/Engineering	340,000
Construction	1,330,000
Construction	160,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	450,000
Total	\$ 2,280,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-15

PROJECT NAME: NE 171st St Road Diet

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 171st St from 131st Ave NE to 140th Ave NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The project will reduce the existing 5 lane road to a 2-lane road with roundabouts, center median, and bicycle/pedestrian-dedicated path. Project will be constructed in conjunction with development of adjacent properties and raising the roadway above Woodin Creek, which presently floods the road during heavy rainstorms. Project will include a pedestrian-bicycle pathway and creekside parkways along Woodin Creek in conjunction with adjacent property development.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	340,000
Construction	1,330,000
Construction	160,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>460,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,290,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-16

PROJECT NAME: NE 171st Street/133rd Avenue NE Intersection Improvements

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 171st Street / 133rd Avenue NE.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: New signal or roundabout with pedestrian improvements, constructed with grid road system and NE 171st Street road diet, if warranted.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 180,000
Construction	670,000
Construction Management/Engin	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>230,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,160,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-17

PROJECT NAME: NE 175th Street/133rd Avenue NE Signal

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 175th Street / 133rd Avenue NE.

STATUS: Project not started.

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Upgrade existing pedestrian signal to a full signalized intersection, constructed with grid road system if warranted.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 170,000
Construction	680,000
Construction Management/Engin	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>230,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,160,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-18

PROJECT NAME: NE 173rd Pedestrian/Bicycle Project Southern Border

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 171st St/NE 173rd St from 140th Ave NE to City limits

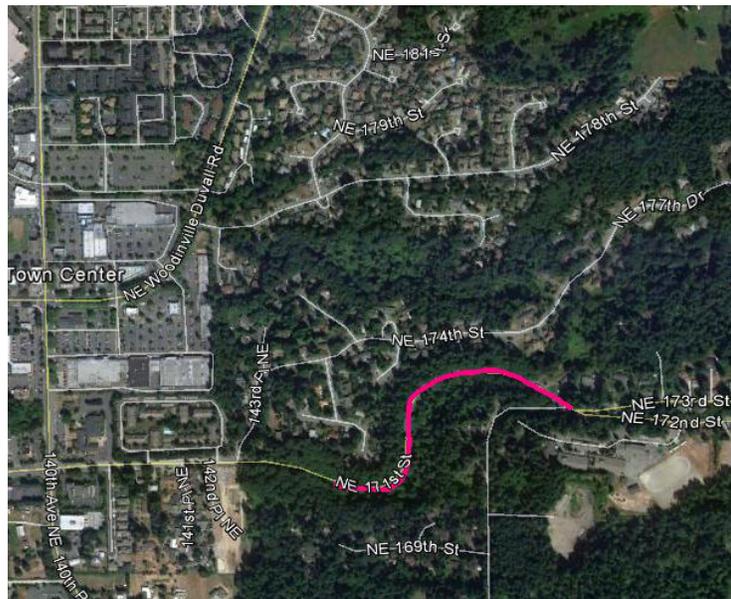
STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Enclose drainage ditch and construct bike/pedestrian shoulder on south side of road to enhance safety.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:	Total
Design/Engineering	\$ 375,000
Construction	1,450,000
Construction	175,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>500,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,500,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-19

PROJECT NAME: Grid Road - NE 178th Street

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Between 140th Avenue and NE Mill Place to NE Woodinville-Duvall Road.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2018
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Construct the 178th Street NE grid road from 140th Ave NE to NE Mill Place; identified as a 2009 Transportation Master Plan project. Dependent on development of adjacent properties.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

CAPITAL COST

Design/Engineering	\$ 1,100,000
Construction	4,200,000
Construction	500,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	500,000
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>300,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,600,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-20

PROJECT NAME: NE 195th Street

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 195th Street from 130th Avenue NE to Woodinville-Snohomish Road

STATUS: Not started.

START DATE: 2017

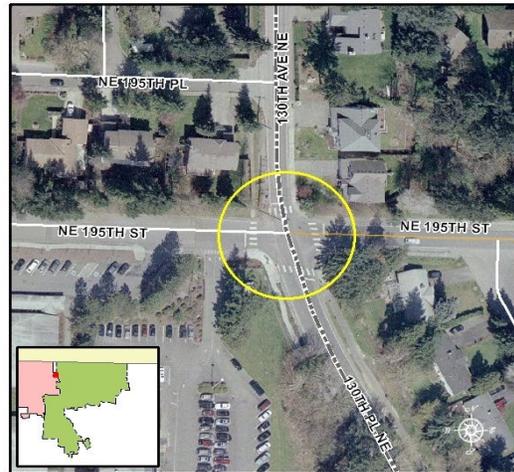
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: NE 195th street improvements from 130th Ave NE to Woodinville-Snohomish Road. Project includes turn improvement, pedestrian improvements, bike lanes.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 250,000
Construction	990,000
Construction	120,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	<u>340,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,700,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-21

PROJECT NAME: 124th Ave NE Signal Projects

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 124th Ave and 149th Ave

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: 2009 Transportation Master Plan Capacity project that will install a traffic signal and left turn channelization at this intersection along with curb, gutter, sidewalk, illumination, bike lanes, and landscaping.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 120,000
Construction	430,000
Construction	50,000
Management/Engineering	
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	150,000
Total	\$ 750,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-22

PROJECT NAME: Sidewalks/Walkways Eastside of 156th Avenue NE

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 156th Avenue NE from Woodinville-Duvall Road to north City limits

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install sidewalks on the east side of 156th Avenue NE to improve non-motorized connectivity; identified in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE: To be determined

PROJECT BUDGET: \$ 1,500,000

CAPITAL COST (City Share)	Total Costs
Design/Engineering	\$ 225,000
Construction	870,000
Construction Management/Engineering	105,000
Land Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	300,000
Total	\$ 1,500,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-23

PROJECT NAME: Tanglin Ridge Pedestrian Trail

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 185th Street NE to 148th Avenue NE

STATUS: Not started

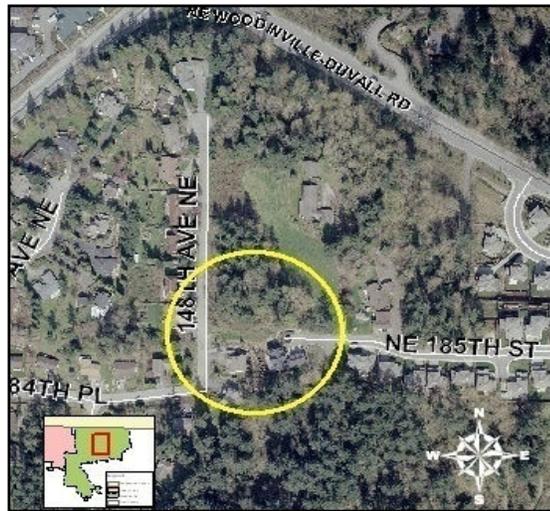
START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2017

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Pedestrian trail connection between the Tanglin Ridge neighborhood and downtown; citizen-suggested project as part of the 2011-2016 capital improvement plan process

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	25,000
Construction		70,000
Construction Management/Engineering		5,000
ROW Acquisition		20,000
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total	\$	120,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-24

PROJECT NAME: 140th Avenue/181st Street Crosswalk

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 140th Avenue NE at 181st Street

STATUS: Not started

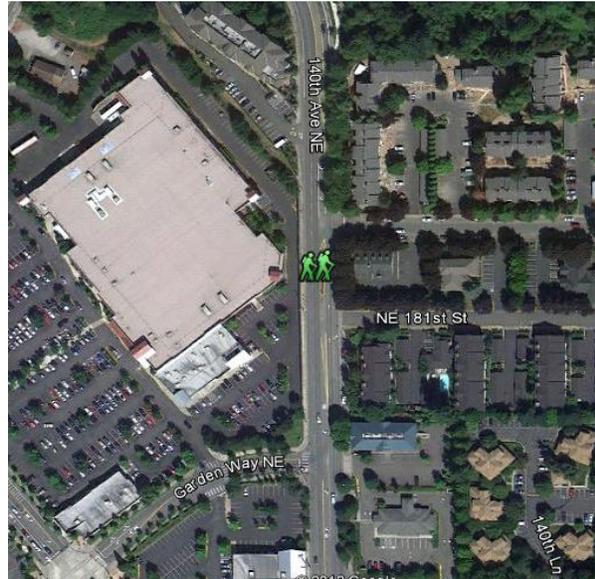
START DATE: 2015
COMPLETION DATE: 2017

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Convert existing crosswalk at 140th Ave NE and 181st Street to a flashing pedestrian crosswalk; citizen-suggested project as part of the 2011-16 capital improvement plan process. Also identified in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	10,000
Construction		60,000
Construction Management/Engineering		10,000
ROW Acquisition		-
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total	\$	<u>80,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-25

PROJECT NAME: Sidewalk from West Ridge to Downtown

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 124th Ave NE to N Woodinville Drive

STATUS: Not started

START DATE:
COMPLETION DATE:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install pedestrian connection from 124th Ave NE to downtown via NE 173rd Place, 127th Place across the Sammamish River to 175th St; citizen-identified project as part of the 2011-2016 capital improvement plan process. Also identified in the 2009 Transportation Master Plan.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	180,000
Construction		696,000
Construction Management/Engineering		84,000
ROW Acquisition		-
Other Costs		-
Contingency		<u>240,000</u>
Total	\$	<u>1,200,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-26

PROJECT NAME: Sidewalk Improvements at 133rd Avenue/173rd Street NE

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 133rd Avenue between 173rd St and 175th St

DEPT/PROGRAM: Public Works

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install sidewalks at intersection of 173rd Street and 133rd Avenue near Civic Center complex; citizen-identified project as part of the 2011-2016 capital improvement process

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	40,000
Construction		153,000
Construction Management/Engineering		7,000
ROW Acquisition		30,000
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total	\$	230,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Other						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-27

PROJECT NAME: Frontage road improvements on N Woodinville Drive

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Woodinville Drive between 175th St and city limits

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2016
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install curb, sidewalk and angled parking on the east side of N Woodinville Drive; citizen-identified project as part of the 2011-2016 capital improvement plan process to benefit the public by connecting Old Town Woodinville and neighboring areas to downtown.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 280,000
Construction	1,830,000
Construction Management/Engineering	180,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	370,000
Total	\$ 2,660,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Street Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S-28

PROJECT NAME: Wellington/Leota School Trail

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 195 Avenue NE from 156th Avenue NE to 164th Avenue NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2018

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

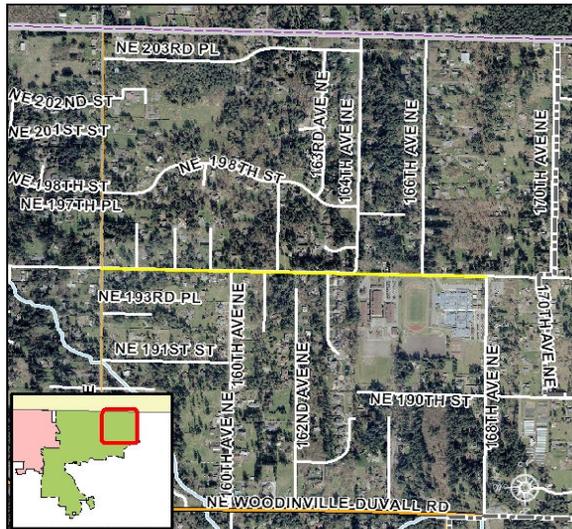
PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: There is no currently no formal continuous non-motorized pathway in this area. Improving this area would enhance and encourage non-motorized access to two of the three school located in Woodinville. In addition to the school access, this route would enhance neighborhood circulation via bike and pedestrian walkways and could help to reduce traffic in the area. Identified in the 2005 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan as needed for future growth projections.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Planning/Design/Engineering	\$ 80,000
Construction	1,280,000
Construction Management/Engineering	200,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	80,000
Total	\$ 1,640,000

See project detail
New Maintenance/Operations



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Streets

CIP PLAN NUMBER: S30

PROJECT NAME: SR 522/NE 195th St/Wood-Sno Intersection Improvements

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Eastbound offramp of SR 522 at NE 195th Street and Woodinville-Snohomish Road.

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Improve traffic circulation at intersection; include landscaping improvements, possible construction of a roundabout, and lane channelization improvements.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 405,000
Construction	\$ 2,300,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ 200,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ 335,000
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	<u>\$ 810,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,050,000</u>

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



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Introductory Comments: Parks Projects

Projects included in the Parks section of the CIP include rehabilitation and upgrades of several parks throughout the City to increase functionality, a major study of the Eastside Rail Corridor Rails-Trails concept, a conceptual pedestrian facility to provide interconnection within the Downtown Core, and other miscellaneous parkland improvement and development opportunities.

The 2011-2016 Capital Improvement Plan, the Parks, Recreation and Open Space plan, and staff assessment of needs, and public comment served as the sources for the list of parks projects that are included in the 2013-2018 CIP.

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2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-1

PROJECT NAME: Eastside Rail Corridor Study

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 145th Street to N. City limits along former BNSF RR line.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: This project provides money to begin planning for a potential future partnership between the City, King County, and/or the Port of Seattle regarding the use of the BNSF rail line for non-motorized uses. The presumption is that the City would be a partner in any planning of the segment within Woodinville and between Woodinville and its neighbors to the north and south along the line. If completed, it could link portions of the Interurban trail in Snohomish County with the Samammish River Trail, and consequently urban and rural areas throughout the area, providing a regional and tourist benefit.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: Removed construction of the trail, which was included in the 2011-16 CIP; project construction will depend on the results of the study and on the various governmental partners involved.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 150,000
Construction	\$ -
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ -
Total	\$ 150,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-2

PROJECT NAME: Wilmot Gateway Park Improvements

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 17301 131st Ave NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The project provides permanent infrastructure to take advantage of the park's ideal setting for concerts and other events by providing permanent electrical power, a flat surface area to accommodate staging for concerts and special events; includes installing an information kiosk or other wayfinding signage as a gateway to the City from the Sammamish River Trail.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 10,000
Construction	\$ 145,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 45,000
Total	\$ 200,000



Photo Courtesy of TruePax, 2012.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-3

PROJECT NAME: Woodin Creek Park Trailhead

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 13201 NE 171st Street

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2016
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Make the park more useful to users of the Sammamish River Trail by installing additional parking, wayfinding signage, trailhead, and other improvements to be determined.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: None

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 60,000
Construction	\$ 500,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ 10,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ 20,000
Contingency	<u>\$ 80,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 670,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-4

PROJECT NAME: DeYoung Park Rehabilitation

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 13680 NE 175th Street

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2017

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: DeYoung Park, located in downtown Woodinville, is currently underutilized because of its configuration and lack of amenities to park users. This project will redesign/reconfigure the park to make it more open and useful, and will include various improvements and modifications to be determined.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 70,000
Construction	\$ 330,000
Construction Management	\$ 20,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ 20,000
Contingency	<u>\$ 90,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 530,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-5

PROJECT NAME: Woodin Creek Trail

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 171st Street along Woodin Creek

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015
COMPLETION DATE: 2017

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Construct a soft trail through the Woodin Creek corridor in conjunction with development of adjacent properties along the creek; may connect with other trails, CBD bike-ped loop in Downtown.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ -
Construction	\$ 500,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 500,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-6

PROJECT NAME: CBD Bike-Ped Loop

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Downtown Business District

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: TBD

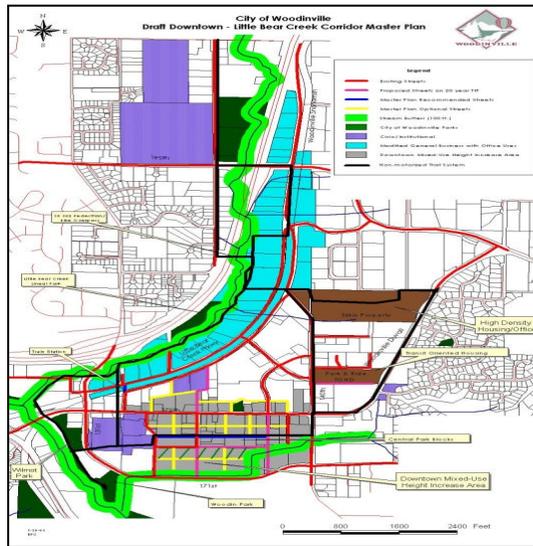
COMPLETION DATE: TBD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: This project will provide the planning and construction of a future seamless bicycle-pedestrian loop, as described in the Downtown Little Bear Creek Master Plan, that will connect the Central Business District from adjoining neighborhoods and areas within the District.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 300,000
Construction	\$ 1,160,000
Construction Management	\$ 140,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 400,000
Total	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-7

PROJECT NAME: Woodinville Sports Field Tot Lot

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 17401 133rd St NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Construct a small childrens' playground adjacent to the Woodinville Sports Fields as an amenity to families participating in games or practices at the Sports Fields.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 5,000
Construction	\$ 65,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ -
Total	\$ 70,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisiton						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-8

PROJECT NAME: Parkland Development

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various locations citywide.

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire and Construct new parklands for community use; may include joint opportunities with other government agencies to take advantage of public land, such as the Woodinville Water District property at 156th Ave NE/NE 203rd Lane, as referenced in the 2005 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ -
Construction	\$ 2,000,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	<u>\$ -</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-9

PROJECT NAME: Boat Launch

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Wilmot Gateway Park, 17301 131st Ave NE

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: This project provides the City with an opportunity for a joint private public partnership to promote boat and bicycle concessions along the Sammamish Trail between the CBD and the Tourist District. It provides for the planning, design, and construction of facilities that support these uses. Existing businesses in Woodinville would be consulted and might be tapped as service providers. The construction costs would be related to permitting and installation of low-impact, seasonal facilities such as bike racks, canoe racks, non-motorized boat launches, signage, etc.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 20,000
Construction	\$ 50,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ 30,000
Contingency	\$ -
Total	\$ 100,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Park Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: P-10

PROJECT NAME: Sports Field Turf Replacement

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 17401 133rd Ave Ne

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2018 or beyond

COMPLETION DATE:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The Woodinville Sports Field artificial turf playing surface has a useful life of 8 - 10 years. This project will replace the playing surface when the need arises. Project to be funded through admissions tax revenues.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION None

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	
Construction	\$ 1,000,000
Construction Management	\$ -
ROW Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,000,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisiton						
Construction						

Introductory Comments: Surface Water Projects

Projects included in the Surface Water section of the CIP include a variety of culvert improvements that are needed to increase the capacity of the City's surface water drainage system, improve water quality flowing into area creeks and streams, and reduce the potential for urban flooding. Projects in the 2013-2018 CIP include various neighborhood stormwater system improvements, a major water quality enhancement in the Lake Leota area, and removal of a fish-blocking culvert on Little Bear Creek.

In 2010, the City adopted a Surface Water Master Plan that assesses deficiencies and plans for capital improvements to the City's surface and stormwater system. Funding for these improvements is based on the City's stormwater utility fee; in the future, adjustments to the fee structure may need to occur in order to address issues identified in the Surface Water Master Plan.

In October 2014, a project to study and eventually construct a district-wide Downtown Detention System for the downtown area was added to the CIP as part of the 2014 Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

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2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-9

PROJECT NAME: NE 180th Street/Lake Leota

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Environs of the Lake Leota watershed

STATUS: Not started.

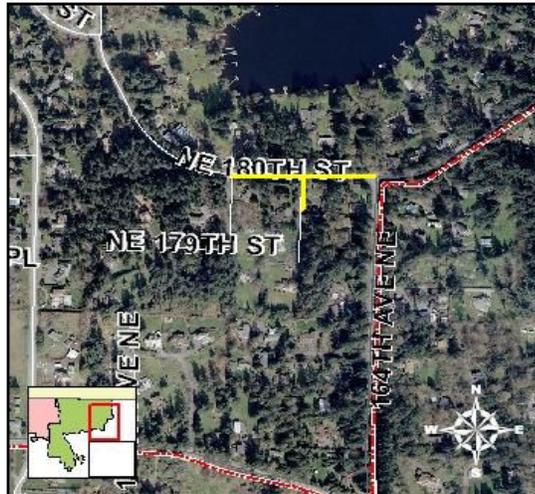
START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Add curb to keep water on road and off private property. Improvements include a water quality vault with media filters to provide enhanced treatment and five LID Bioretention/Rain Gardens, a public retrofit guidance for basin residents and treatment facility performance evaluation, and paving of adjacent roadways. Identified in the 2010 Surface Water Master

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 140,000
Construction	1,190,000
Construction Management/Engineering	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	245,000
Contingency	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,655,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-1

PROJECT NAME: 171st Storm Drain

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Conveyance system along NE 171st Street

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

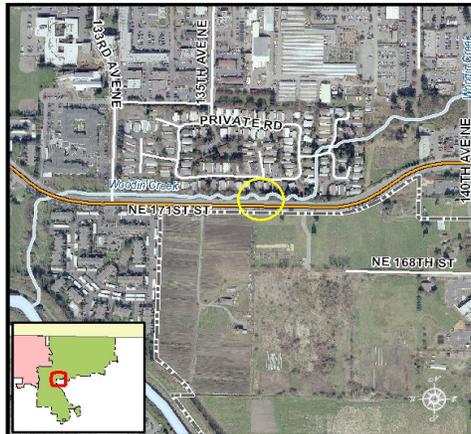
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install approximately 3,000 linear feet of piped drainage system and raise roadway. Regional conveyance system will collect runoff from NE 171st Street and southern downtown area, taking untreated runoff away from Woodin Creek. Providing capacity for future development. Flows will be conveyed to a water quality facility for treatment prior to discharge. System will serve as Woodin Creek high flow bypass. This project is correlated with the NE 171st Street Road Diet project.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 300,000
Construction	1,680,000
Construction Management/Engineering	120,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	30,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	\$ 2,630,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-16

PROJECT NAME: Little Bear Creek/134th Avenue Culvert Removal

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: On Little Bear Creek at 134th Ave NE, south of SR-522

STATUS: In design

START DATE: 2015

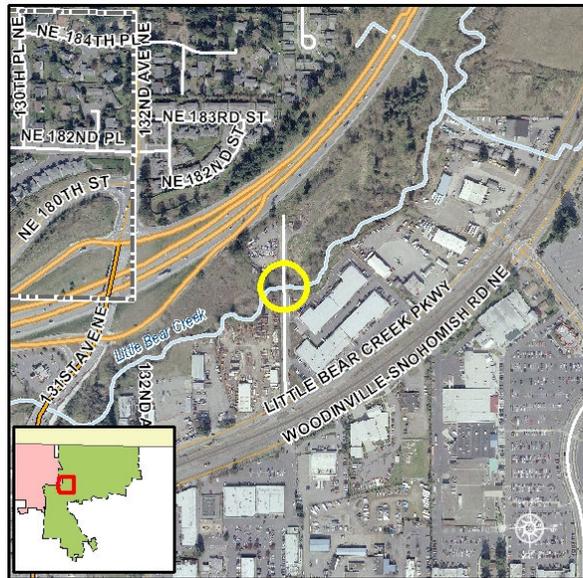
COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Three 48-inch culverts located at the 134th Avenue NE crossing of Little Bear Creek has been identified as a fish passage barrier due to the condition of the culverts and high velocities. The project will include the replacement of the existing concrete culverts with a one-lane bridge, providing pedestrian and recreational access to the creek and City-owned property for possible parkland development.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	365,000
Construction	1,360,000
Construction Management/Engineering	90,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 1,815,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-18

PROJECT NAME: 144th Ave NE Catch Basins

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS:

STATUS: Not started

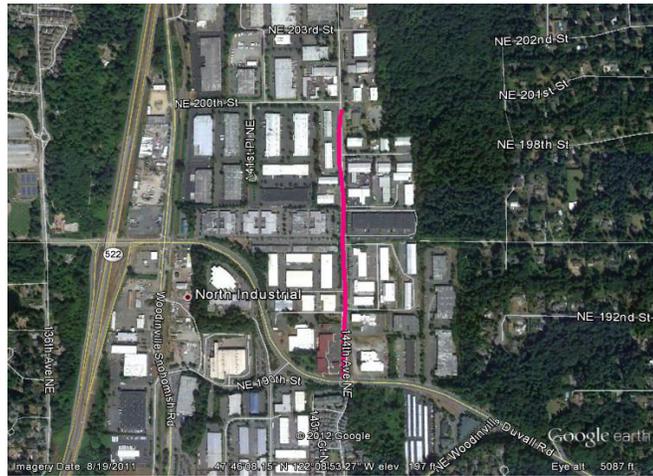
START DATE: 2016
COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Replace catchbasins and add curb inlets to fill current gaps and undersized piping.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	10,000
Construction	\$	85,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	5,000
ROW Acquisition	\$	-
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	30,000
Total	\$	130,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-25

PROJECT NAME: LBC/195th Culvert Enhancement

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 195th Street west of SR-522 overpass

STATUS: Not started.

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The project will include an upgrade to the current culvert's capacity by building a parallel culvert or replace culverts with single span bridge. This will increase capacity, reduce the risk of flooding from Little Bear Creek, and improve fish passage.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	140,000
Construction	1,070,000
Construction Management/Engineering	90,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,300,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-28

PROJECT NAME: 126th Place/Railroad

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Drainage of 126th Place onto railroad right-of-way

STATUS: Not started.

START DATE: 2017

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Add storm pipe as needed to reroute drainage off of railroad right-of-way

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	300,000
Construction	1,120,000
Construction Management/Engineering	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 1,500,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-29

PROJECT NAME: 139th Ave NE/NE 181st Pl

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: West of Little Bear Creek Parkway/rail corridor and NE 178th Place

STATUS: Not started.

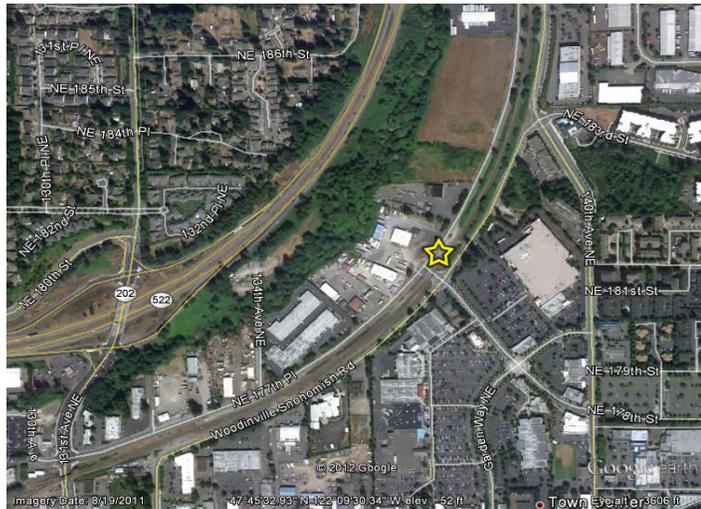
START DATE: 2018
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Upsize existing pipe and complete associated stream improvement; identified in 2010 Surface Water Master Plan as needed for capacity.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	320,000
Construction	1,200,000
Construction Management/Engineering	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 1,600,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-30

PROJECT NAME: 14200 NE North Woodinville Way

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Near the intersection of 14200 NE North Woodinville Way and 144th Ave NE

STATUS: Not started.

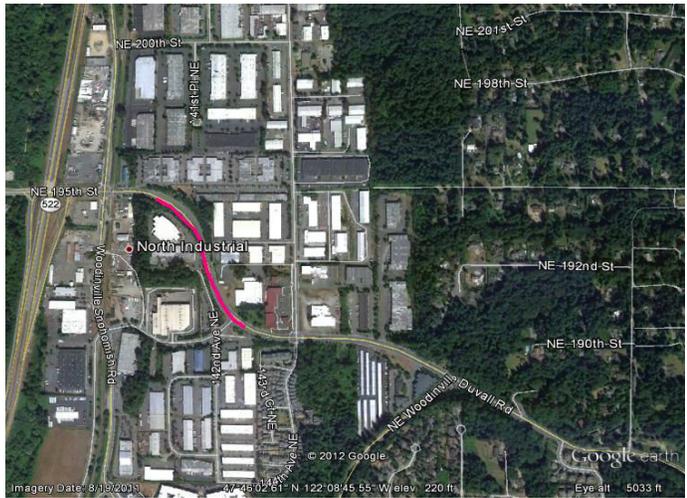
START DATE: 2015
COMPLETION DATE: 2015

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Install french drains to address water coming out of hillside; identified in 2010 Surface Water Master Plan

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	70,000
Construction	260,000
Construction Management/Engineering	20,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 350,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-31

PROJECT NAME: 12403 NE 146th PI

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Near the intersection of NE 146th Place and 124th Ave NE

STATUS: Not started.

START DATE: 2015

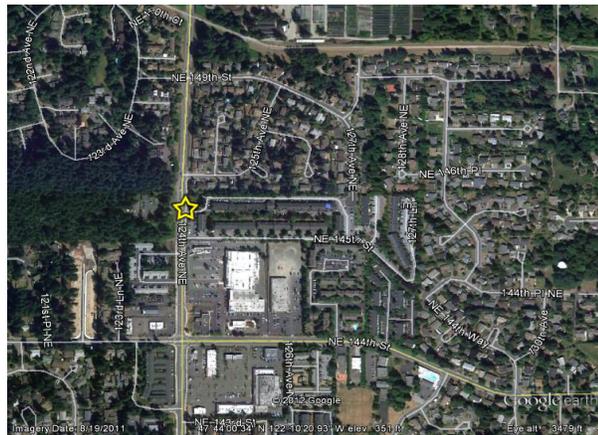
COMPLETION DATE: 2015

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Add stormwater pipe and collection system to prevent street flooding

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	50,000
Construction	190,000
Construction Management/Engineering	10,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	\$ 250,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW-79

PROJECT NAME: 134th Avenue NE/NE 205th Street Retention Pond

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS:

DEPT/PROGRAM: Public Works

STATUS: Not started.

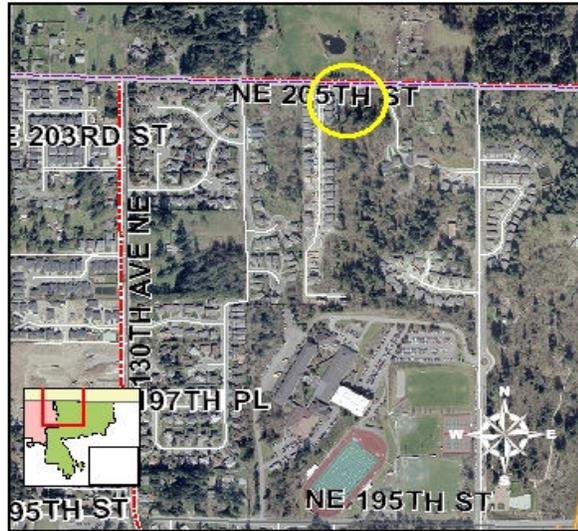
START DATE: 2017
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Cover or convert existing surface retention pond to underground retention; citizen-identified as part of the 2011-2016 capital improvement plan process.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	300,000
Construction	1,120,000
Construction Management/Engineering	80,000
ROW Acquisition	-
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Surface Water

CIP PLAN NUMBER: SW90

PROJECT NAME: Downtown Regional Detention System

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Conduct a study and construct a regional detention system for the Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor area to facilitate stormwater management for development.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$ 500,000
Construction	\$ 4,500,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ 200,000
ROW Acquisition	\$ 1,000,000
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	<u>\$ 870,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,070,000</u>

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

Introductory Comments: Facilities Projects

Projects included in the Facilities section of the CIP address the City's building facilities and associated needs. Projects include updates to the City's Public Works Maintenance Facility, installation of a new, larger generator at City Hall to mitigate risks due to power outages and enable more efficient operations of an Emergency Operations Center, and potential rehabilitation of the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, dependent upon Council decision to be made during the 6-year CIP concerning this matter.

Facility projects from the 2011-2016 CIP, identified needs from existing master plans, and Council, Commission, and Citizen feedback served as the sources of projects for the CIP.

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2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Facilities Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: F-1

PROJECT NAME: Public Works Facility Improvements

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 19900 144th Ave NE

STATUS: Project carried over from 2011-12 Capital Budget

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: Completion of remodeling work of Public Works Maintenance Facility purchased in 2010; carried over from 2011-2012 CIP and amended to include additional projects, such as exterior painting.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project; previously allocated towards installing an emergency generator at the Carol Edwards Center, which is no longer suitable for an emergency shelter.

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	355,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
Land Acquisition	\$	-
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
<i>Less Previously Spent</i>		<i>\$ 25,000</i>
Total	\$	330,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Facilities Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: F-2

PROJECT NAME: Emergency Shelter Generator

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: City Hall/Public Works Maintenance Facility

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: Move the existing undercapacity generator currently serving City Hall to the Public Works Maintenance Facility and install a new generator at City Hall to operate all of the building during a power outage. City Hall's current generator only serves select applications in City Hall and is inadequate to supply power needs in an emergency. City Hall serves as the primary EOC; the Public Works Maintenance Facility serves as a secondary EOC.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project; previously allocated towards installing an emergency generator at the Carol Edwards Center, which is no longer suitable for an emergency shelter.

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ 20,000
Construction	335,000
Construction Management/Engineering	-
Land Acquisition	-
Other Costs	5,000
Contingency	<u>40,000</u>
Total	\$ <u>400,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Facilities Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: F-3

PROJECT NAME: Old Woodinville Schoolhouse Reuse

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 175th Street

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2013

COMPLETION DATE: TBD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Constructed in stages over a period of 40 years, the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse was the first location of the Woodinville City Hall. Since 2001, the building has been vacant. A process to rehabilitate the building began in 2008 with an architectural study completed in 2011. In 2012, the City began exploring options for rehabilitating the building through various public and private options. The future of the Schoolhouse will be dependent upon the outcomes of a possible Request for Proposal process or other Council-directed process.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No Changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction		-
Construction Management/Engineering		5,000,000
Land Acquisition		-
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total		<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Facilities Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: F-4

PROJECT NAME: Revised Civic Center Master Plan

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 175th Street

STATUS: Not started

START DATE: 2015

COMPLETION DATE: 2016

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The City completed a Civic Center Master Plan in 2001, followed by a feasibility study associated with the remodel of the Carol Edwards Center in 2004. The addition of the Sports Fields and increasing usage of the Civic Center for various recreational activities necessitates the need to comprehensively review the Civic Center site and assess parking and other needs to maintain the downtown area and City "gateway" as a vibrant and connected center in the heart of Woodinville.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	50,000
Construction		-
Construction Management/Engineering		-
Land Acquisition		-
Other Costs		-
Contingency		-
Total		\$ 50,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Facilities Projects

CIP PLAN NUMBER: F-5

PROJECT NAME: Civic Center Improvements

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 175th Street and 133rd Ave NE

STATUS: Not Started

START DATE: 2017

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: The City completed a feasibility study of the Carol Edwards Center in 2004 at the time of its original remodeling for use as a recreational and event facility. Increased usage of the Sports Field and nearby parks and trails has highlighted the need for additional parking and reconfiguration of the existing site. Future uses at City Hall and the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse may warrant additional improvements. Dependent upon the outcome of a revised Civic Center Master Plan the project could include constructing improvements to the Civic Center campus to enhance parking for current and future use, dependent on a future use study.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET

Design/Engineering	\$ -
Construction	\$ 1,380,000
Construction Management/Engineering	\$ 20,000
Land Acquisition	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -
Contingency	\$ 100,000
Total	\$ 1,500,000



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

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Introductory Comments: Property Acquisition

Land banking and property acquisition provide resources that the City can use to protect critical habitats and resources or to develop at a later date for park or other civic functions. Two of the eight projects listed were carried over from the 2013-2018 CIP and remain as "placeholders" to allow the City to take advantage of opportunities for property acquisition as they occur. The third project, acquisition of the former BNSF rail corridor, was added in 2013 with planned acquisition of the property for future dual rail-trail use. Six projects were noted by the City Council and staff in December 2013 as potential property acquisition projects that would provide future open space and recreational uses, as well as to acquire environmentally-sensitive and hazard-prone land. The Halsey property acquisition was added in October 2014 as part of the 2014 Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

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2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-1

PROJECT NAME: Land Banking

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various

STATUS: None

START DATE:

COMPLETION DATE:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Landbanking provides resources that can be developed at a later date. The presumption is that land will be more expensive and less available in the future. May include professional services associated with land acquisition as well as purchase of land. Land may be banked to protect resources and improve water quality as well as meet recreation purposes. Identified in the 2005 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan for various parks and open space purposes.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No change

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	-
Construction	-
Construction Management/Engineering	-
ROW Acquisition	1,050,000
Other Costs	-
Contingency	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,050,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-2

PROJECT NAME: Creekside Wetlands Banking

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Various

STATUS: None

START DATE:

COMPLETION DATE:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Maintain function of a watershed by consolidating mitigation into a single large wetland rather than smaller individual wetlands, potential enhanced protection and preservation of highest value and highest functioning wetlands; provide compensatory mitigation in an efficient, economically and environmentally responsible manner.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: No changes

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	50,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	<u>50,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-3

PROJECT NAME: Rail Corridor Acquisition

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: TBD

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2013
COMPLETION DATE: 2014

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Purchase portion of former BNSF rail corridor for future dual rail-trail use.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
Acquisition	\$	2,000,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	<u>2,000,000</u>



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						

2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-4

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - Wood Trails Properties

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 148th Ave NE in West Wellington Neighborhood, Parcel #0326059045, 0326059032, 0326059038, 0326059044, 0326059042, 0326059111

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire 6 parcels comprising approximately 50 acres for future open space and recreation uses.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project added per Council recommendation on December 3, 2013

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	2,000,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	<u>2,000,000</u>

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-5

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - 17700 134th Ave NE/Little Bear Creek

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 17700 134th Ave NE, Downtown/Little Bear Creek, Parcel #9517100227

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014

COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire approximately .25 acres adjacent to Little Bear Creek for future open space, stream buffer, and recreation uses.

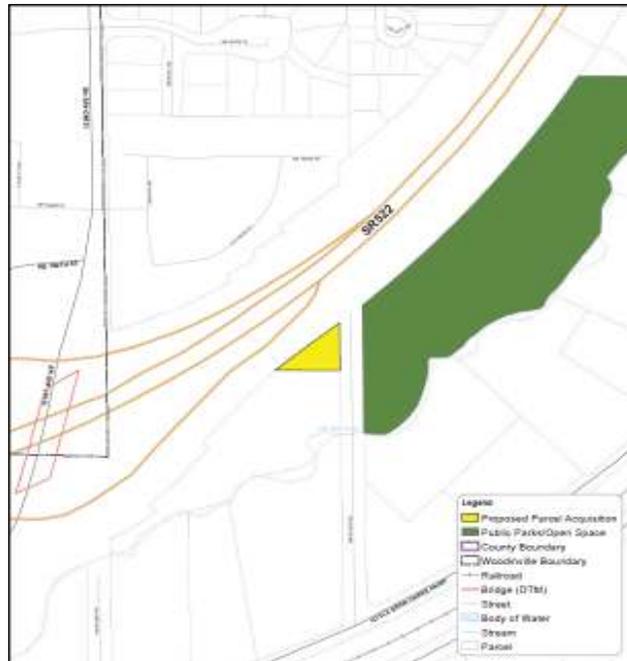
CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project added per Council recommendation on December 3, 2013

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	110,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	110,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-6

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - NE 171st St and 140th Ave NE

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Southwest corner of NE 171st St and 140th Ave NE, Parcel #1026059174

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire 1.3 acre parcel for future right-of-way for traffic improvement.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project added per Council recommendation on December 3, 2013

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	225,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	225,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-7

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - Draughn Property, Parcel #1126059008

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 18155 151st Ave NE

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire 19.8 acre property for future open space/recreation use.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project added per Council recommendation on December 3, 2013

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	833,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	833,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-8

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - Little Bear Creek Buffer

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: 150-foot buffer along Little Bear Creek from approximately 134th Ave NE to NE 195th St

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire approximately 75 acres adjacent to Little Bear Creek for future open space, stream buffer, and recreation use.

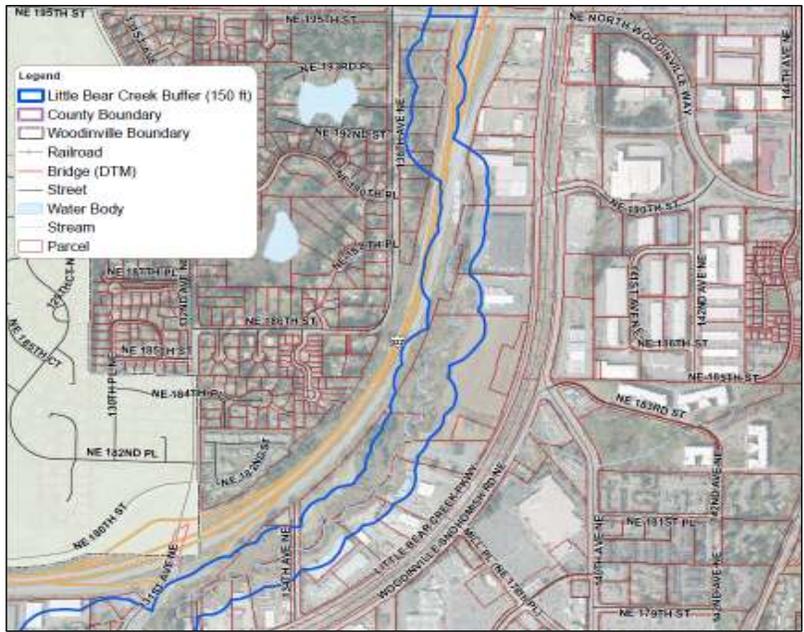
CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	2,000,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	2,000,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-9

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - Wedge Neighborhood Park Property Augmentation

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: NE 190th Place, adjacent to two open space properties currently owned by the City, including Woodin Glen Park, Parcel #9516500310

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire approximately 1.5 acre property for future open space/recreation use.

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	10,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	10,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						



2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: Property Acquisition

CIP PLAN NUMBER: PA-10

PROJECT NAME: Acquisition - Halsey Property

PROJECT LOCATION LIMITS: Vicinity of NE 185th Street and 151st Ave NE above Tanglin Ridge Development; Parcel #8564700320

STATUS: None

START DATE: 2014
COMPLETION DATE: 2018

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFITS: Acquire approximately 11 acre property for future open space/recreation use.

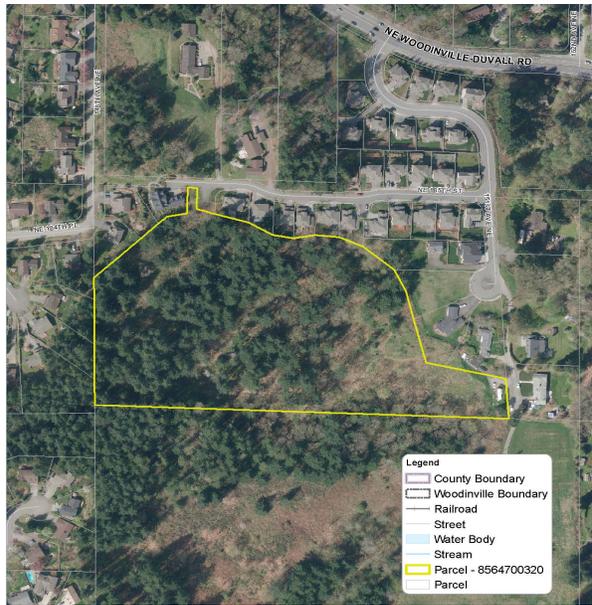
CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DESCRIPTION: New project

PROJECT BUDGET:

Design/Engineering	\$	-
Construction	\$	-
Construction Management/Engineering	\$	-
ROW Acquisition	\$	400,000
Other Costs	\$	-
Contingency	\$	-
Total	\$	400,000

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: Not Applicable

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Study						
Design						
Acquisition						
Construction						





STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000
www.commerce.wa.gov

November 4, 2014

Jennifer Kuhn
City Clerk
City of Woodinville
17301 - 133rd Avenue Northeast
Woodinville, Washington 98072

Dear Ms. Kuhn:

Thank you for sending the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) the following materials as required under RCW 36.70A.106. Please keep this letter as documentation that you have met this procedural requirement.

City of Woodinville - Adopted Ordinance No. 588 Adopting findings and amending the comprehensive plan as adopted by Ordinance No. 157 and amended by Ordinance Nos. 185, 209, 237, 268, 290, 322, 339, 365, 423, 470, 508, 551, 573 and 582, by amending the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan and the Capital Facilities Element and amending the Parks, Recreation And Open Space Element; and amending the Parks, Recreation And Open Space Plan. These materials were received on November 04, 2014 and processed with the Material ID # 20787.

We have forwarded a copy of this notice to other state agencies.

If this submitted material is an adopted amendment, then please keep this letter as documentation that you have met the procedural requirement under RCW 36.70A.106.

If you have submitted this material as a draft amendment, then final adoption may occur no earlier than sixty days following the date of receipt by Commerce. Please remember to submit the final adopted amendment to Commerce within ten days of adoption.

If you have any questions, please contact Growth Management Services at reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov, or call Dave Andersen (509) 434-4491 or Paul Johnson (360) 725-3048.

Sincerely,

Review Team
Growth Management Services

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
Revised by Ordinance No. 588 October 21, 2014



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

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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.

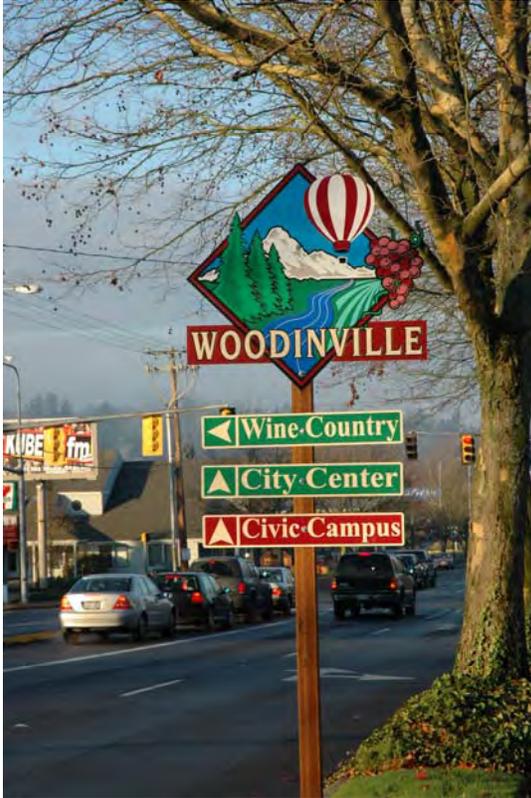
An outline of needs and priorities, as well as recommendations for more trails, suggestions for implementation and funding strategies and alternative methods to accomplish the parks, recreation and open space vision for the future of Woodinville is included in the Plan.

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.

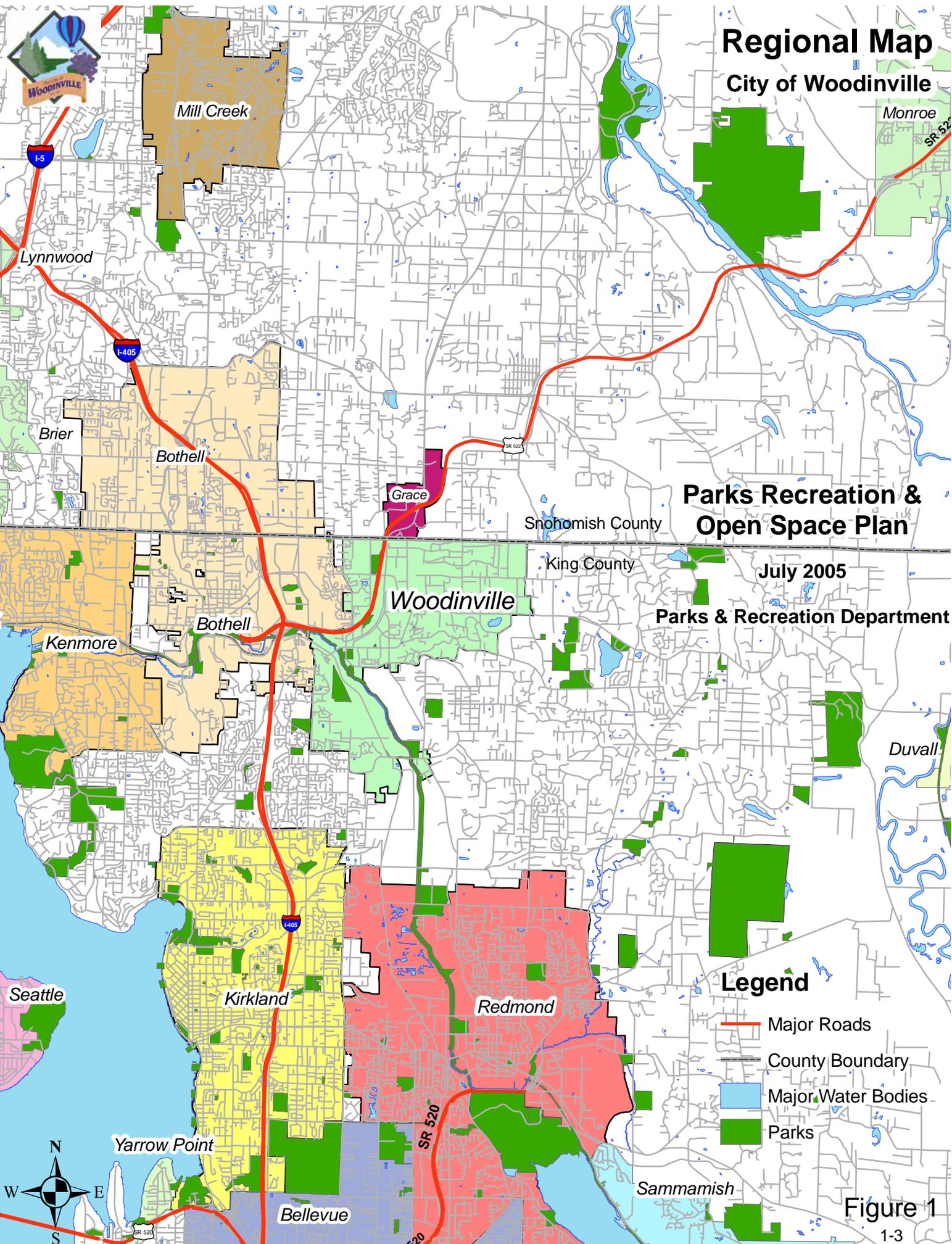
Woodinville is primarily a community of single-family dwellings, with about 37 percent multi-family developments.

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

Legend

-  Major Roads
-  County Boundary
-  Major Water Bodies
-  Parks

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.



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.

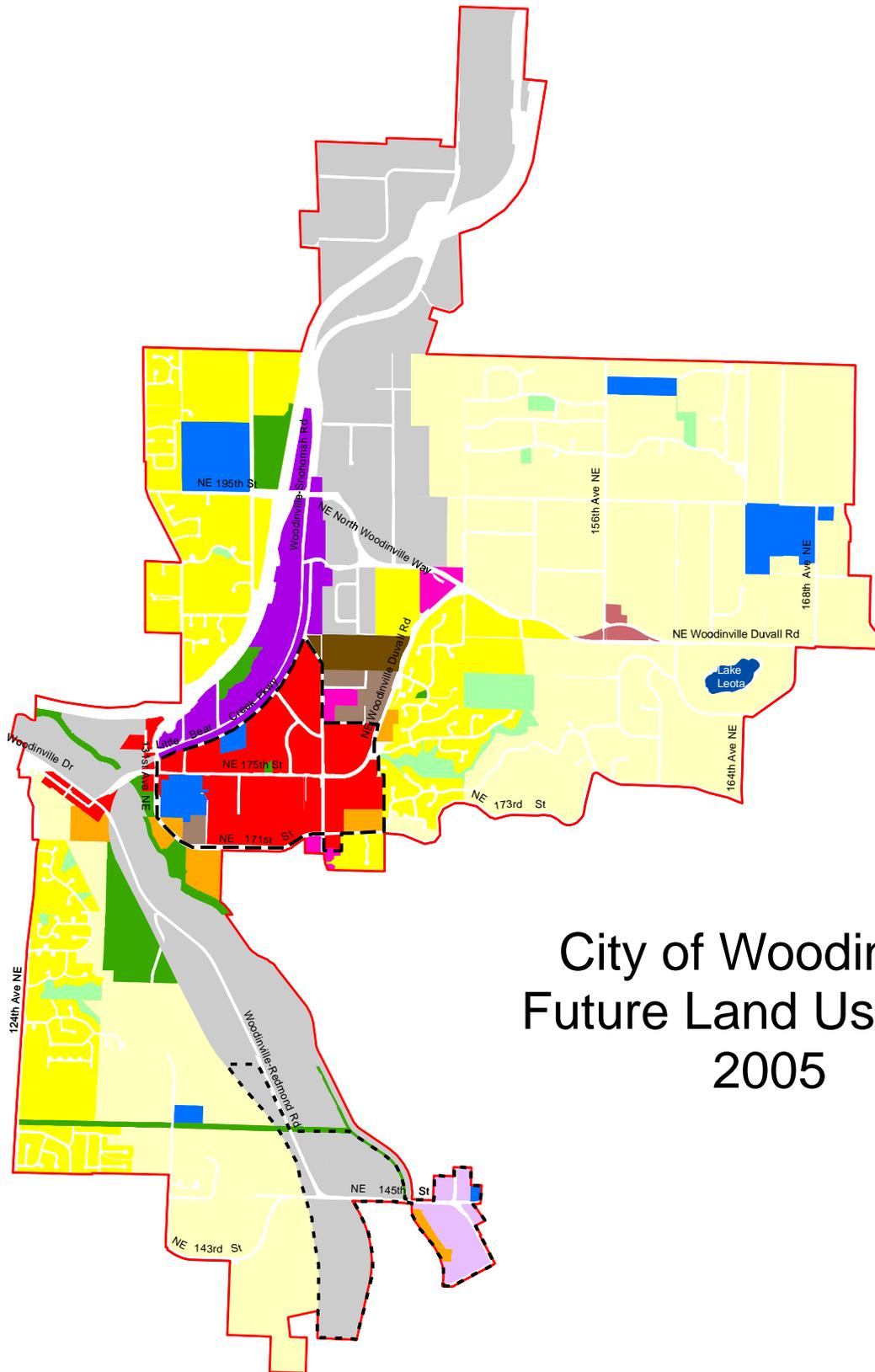
These land use relationships and the City's vision for its future land use pattern is identified on the Future Land Use Map (Figure 2).

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



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

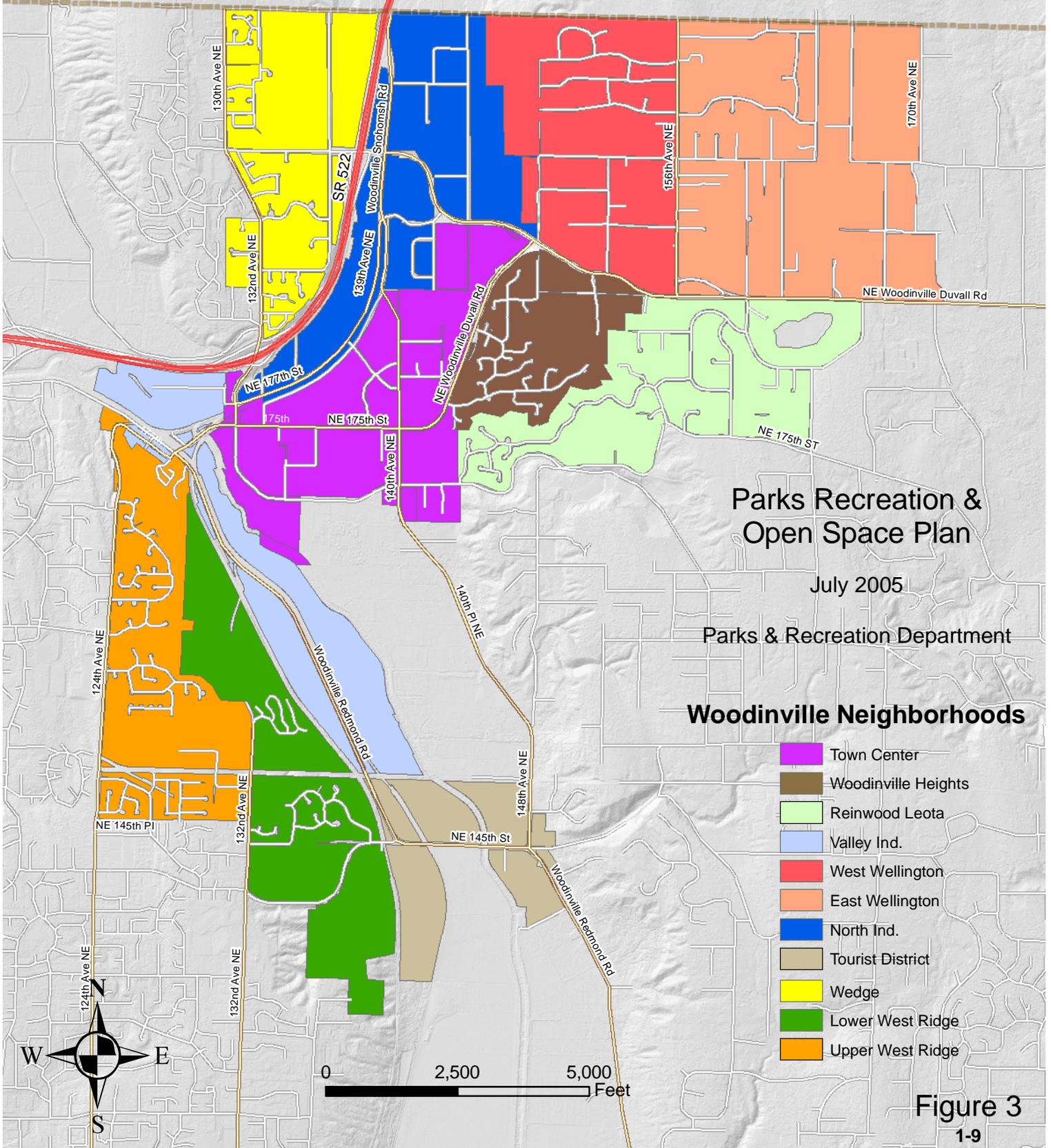


Figure 3

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	<i>Undeveloped</i> play tract
Stonehill Meadows Mini-park	0.12	Wedge	Play structure/playground
Tanglin Ridge Mini-park	0.15	Woodinville Heights	<i>Undeveloped</i> play tract
Woodin Glen Mini-park	0.95	Wedge	<i>Undeveloped</i> 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	<i>Undeveloped</i> , 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 <i>unimproved</i> 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		

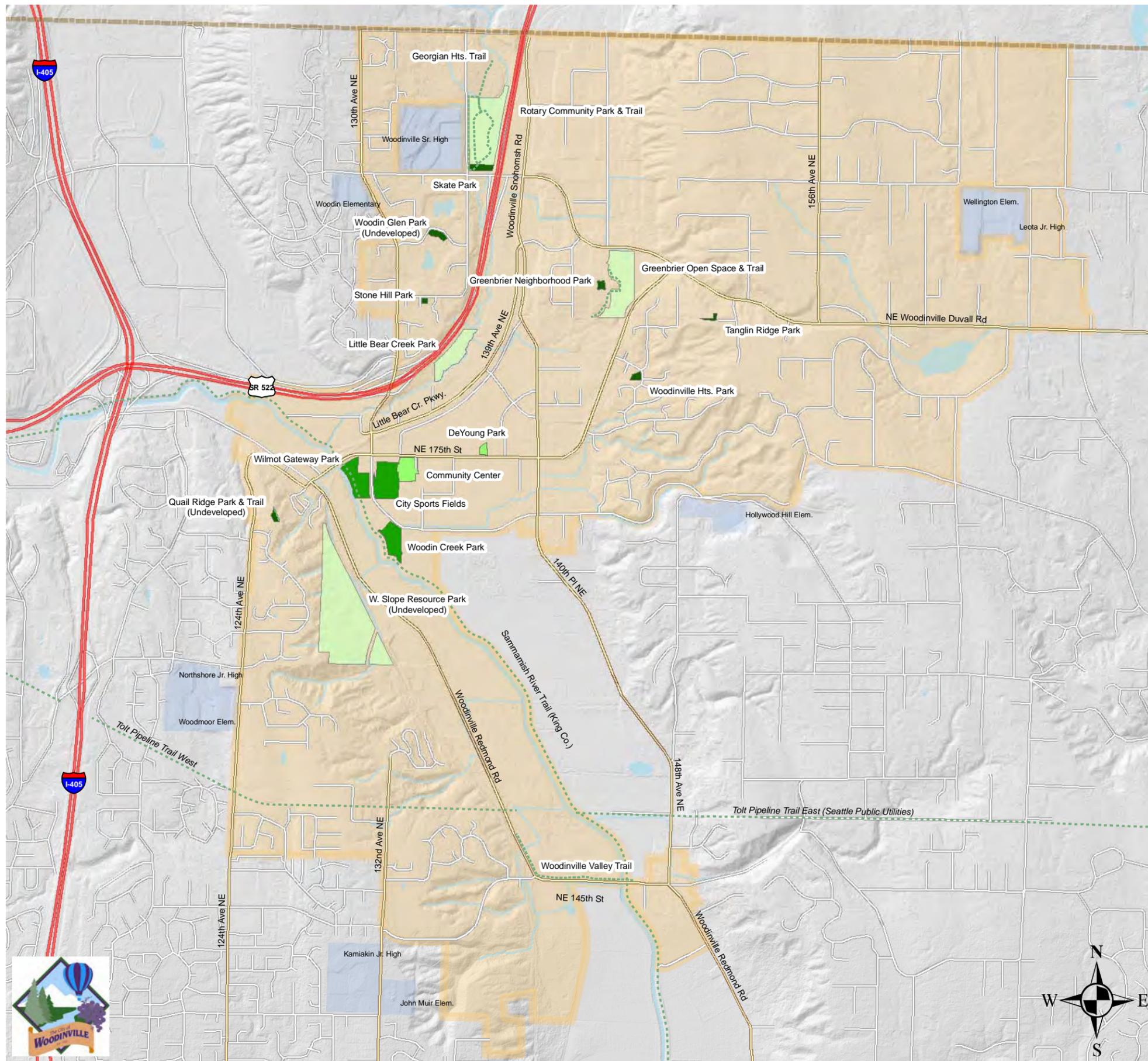
Existing Park Inventory Map

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

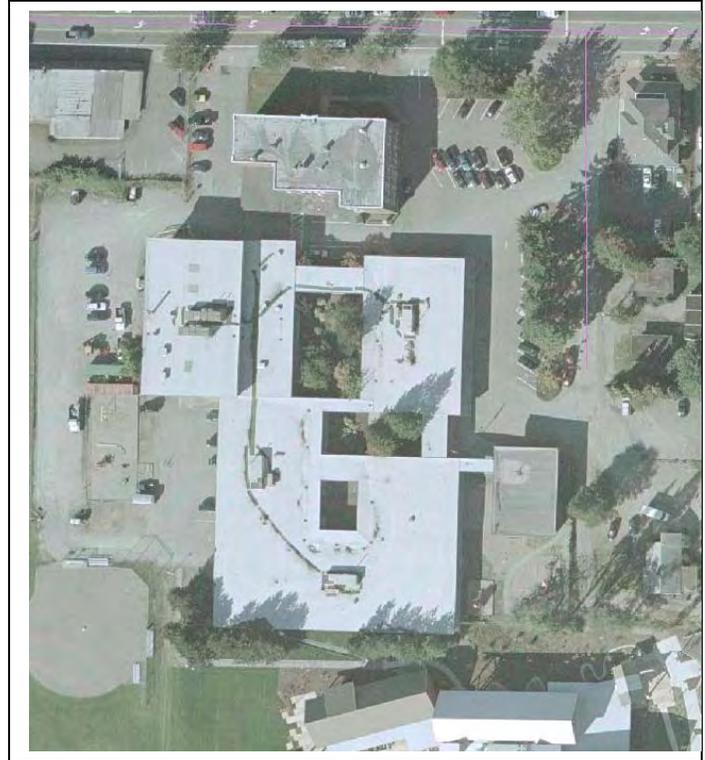
SIZE/ AREA: 3.74 Acres

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 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 with the development of a select number of facilities, possibly in conjunction with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, Northshore School District, and other public and private agencies, at appropriate locations and facilities that avoid unmitigated impacts and are consistent with the jurisdictions' land use plans.

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

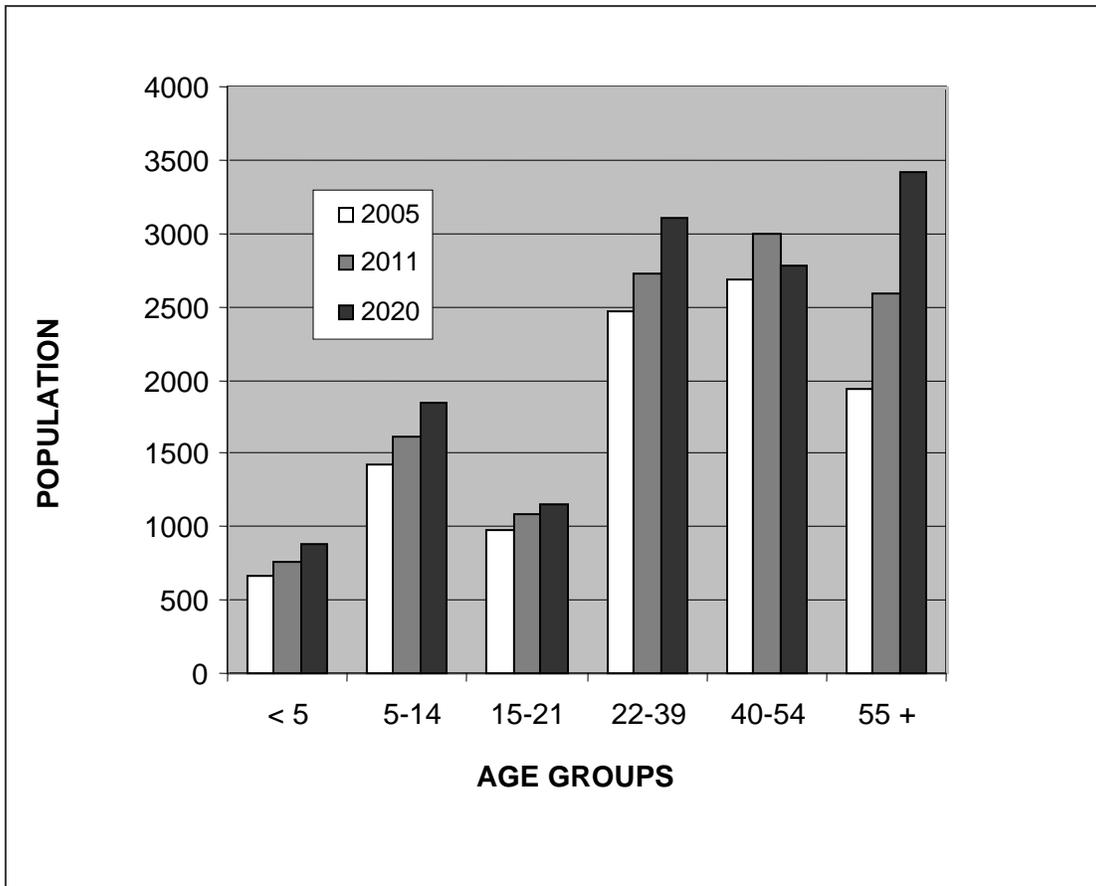
Understanding the demographic characteristics of the City is an important factor in projecting needs. Populations are not static entities and their evolution over time has changing implications for recreation demand. Park activity needs vary for different population age groups and the park plan will 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, 136 th 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, 136 th 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 175 th 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.



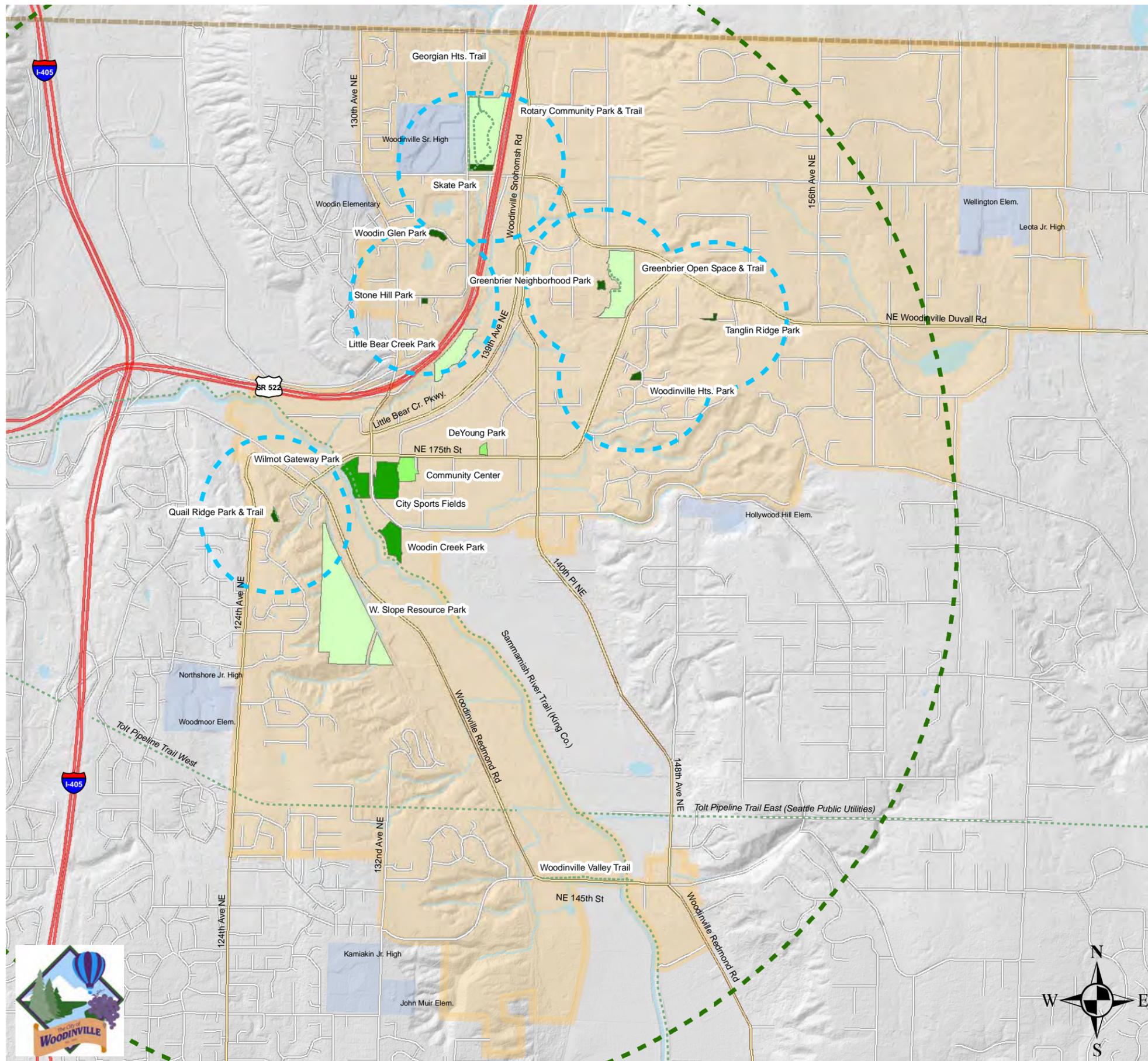
Existing Park Service Areas

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

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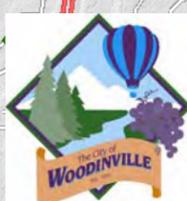


Figure 22

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 to 164th 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*	NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION**
TRAIL NAME								
124 th Avenue NE					X		U	U
140 th Avenue NE					X		U	TC
156 th Avenue NE					X		U	EW, WW
Lake Leota/NE 145 th 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.

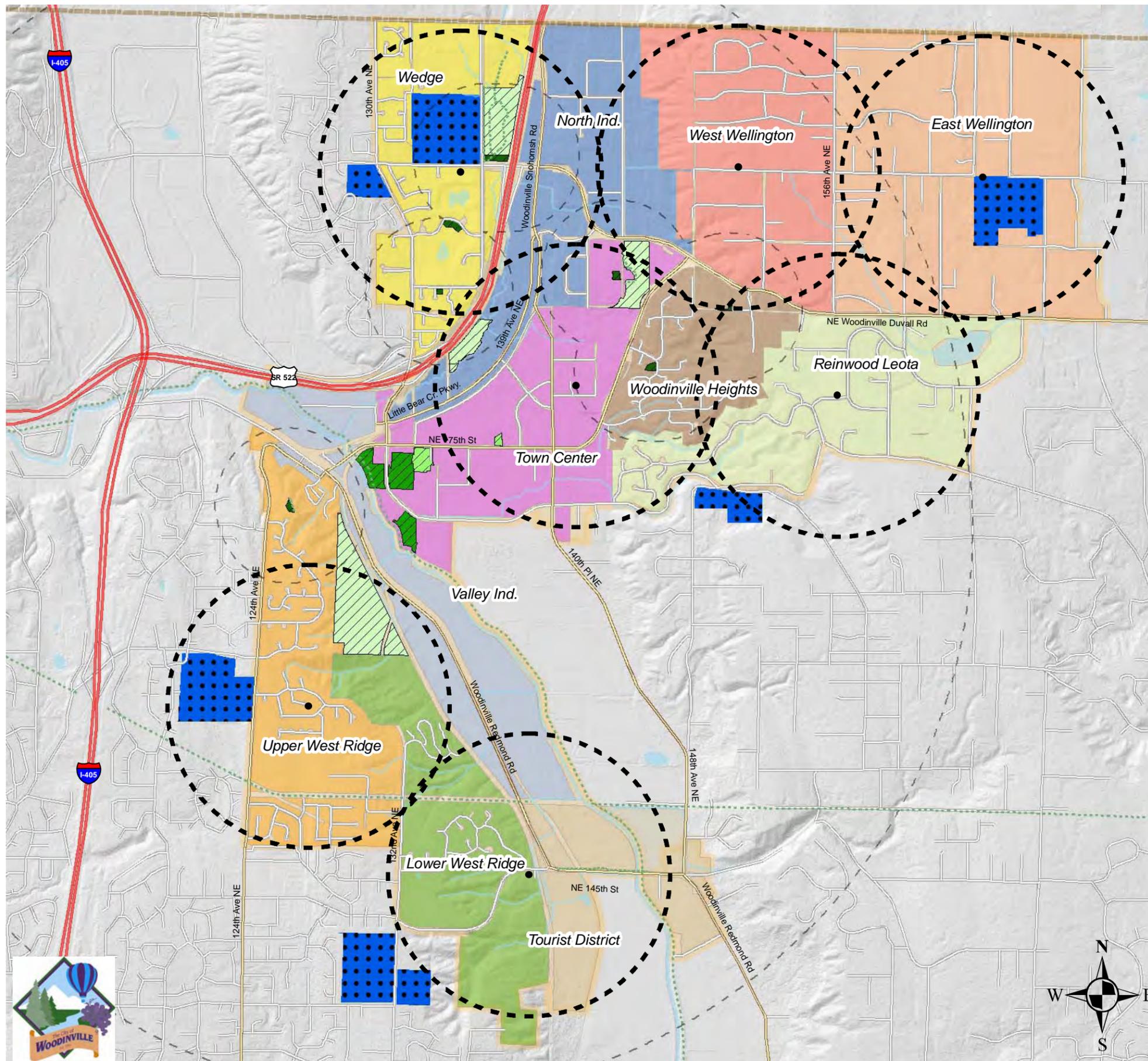
Future Park Resources & Facilities Map

City of Woodinville

Parks Recreation & Open Space Plan

July 2005

Parks & Recreation Dept.

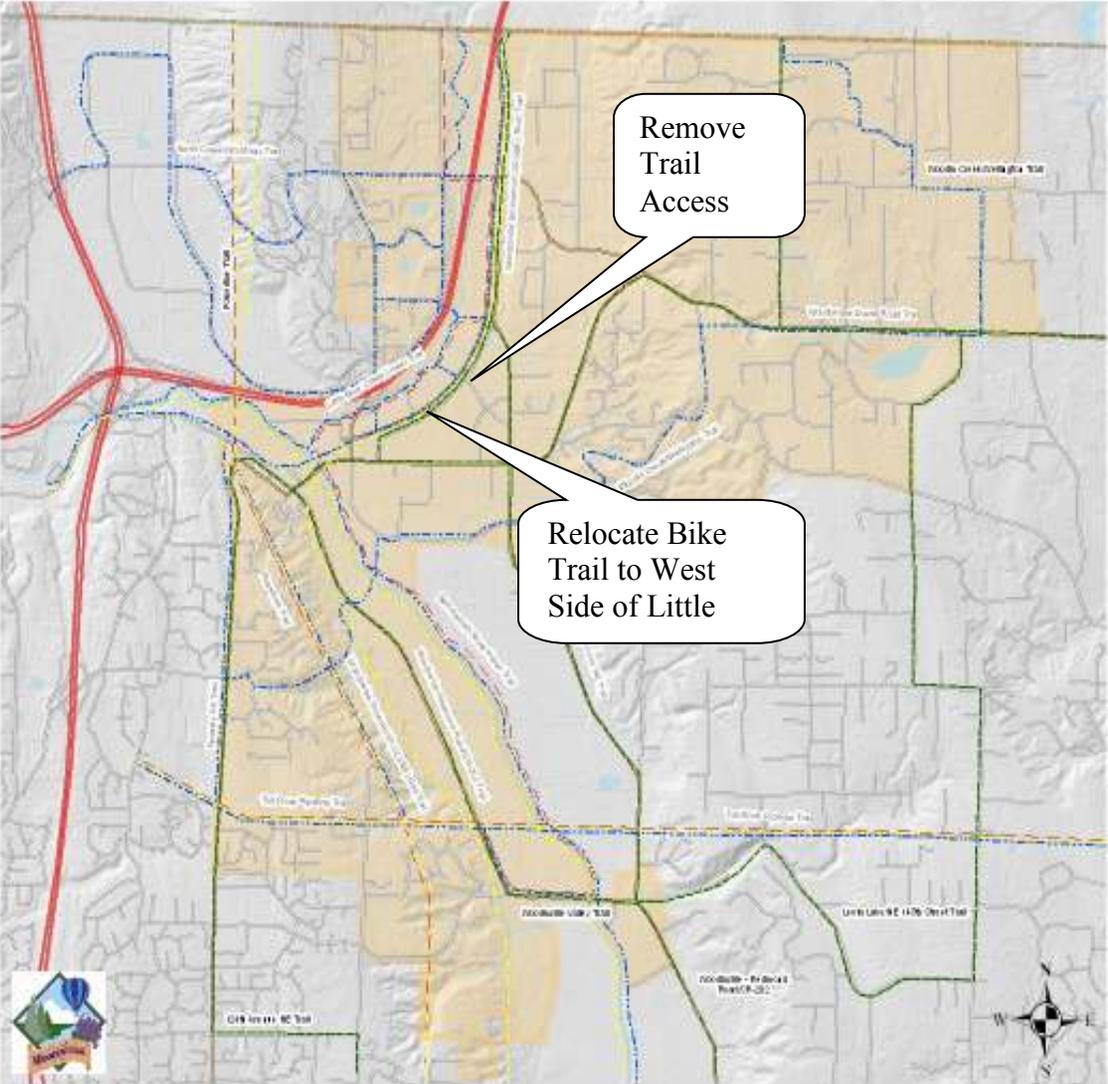


Legend

- 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



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

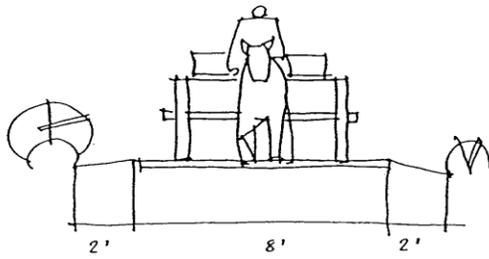
Figure 28

Figure 25
Trail Standards

Equestrian trails

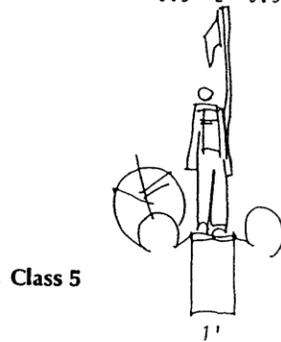
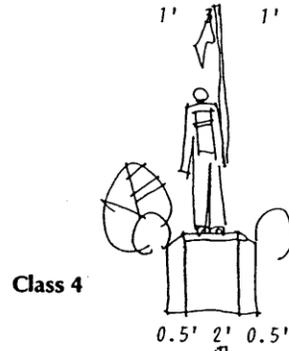
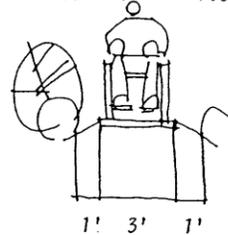
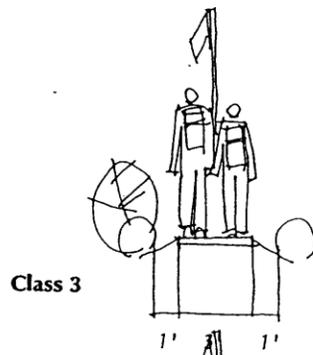
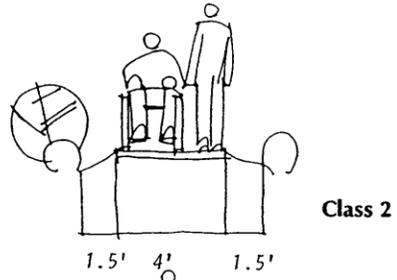
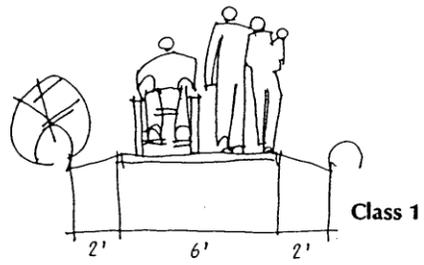


horseback riding

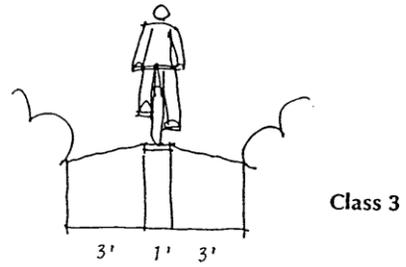
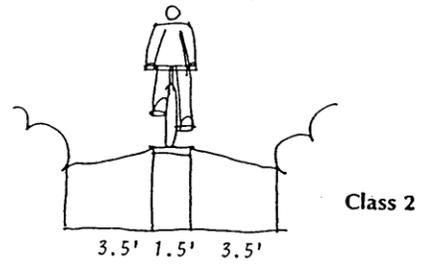
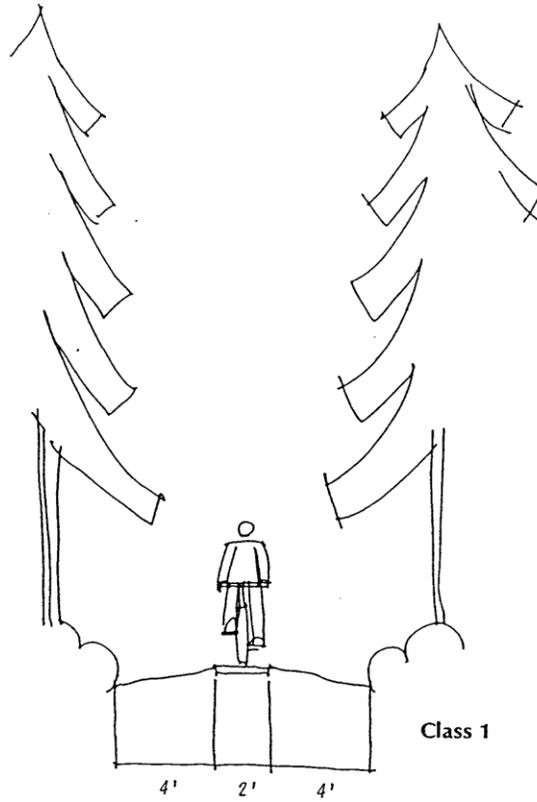


carriage/buggy trails

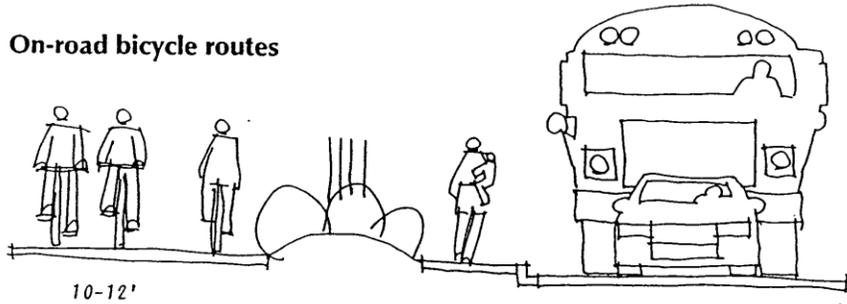
Walking and hiking trails



Off-road mountain biking

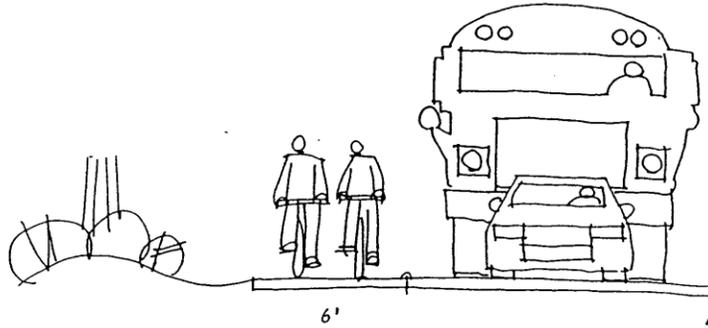


On-road bicycle routes



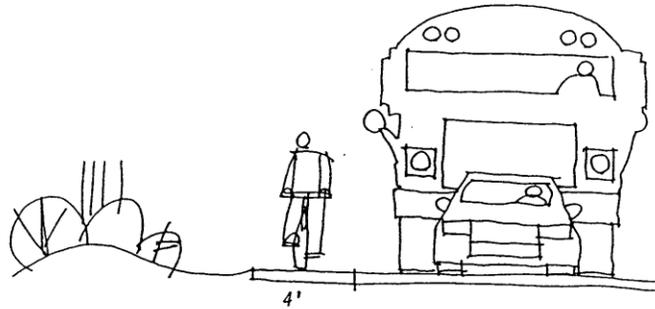
10-12'

AASHTO Class 1



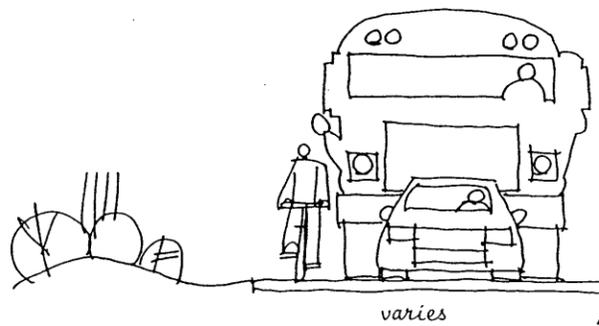
6'

AASHTO Class 2



4'

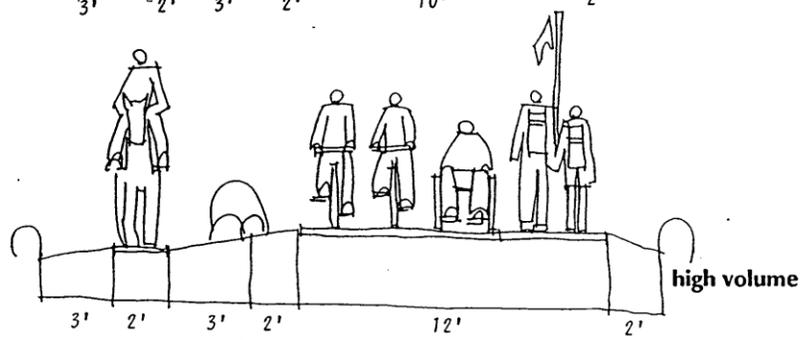
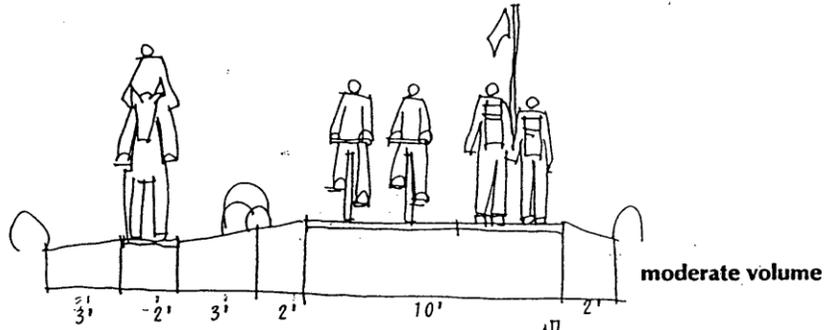
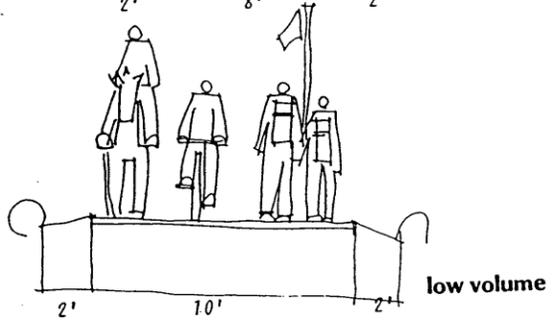
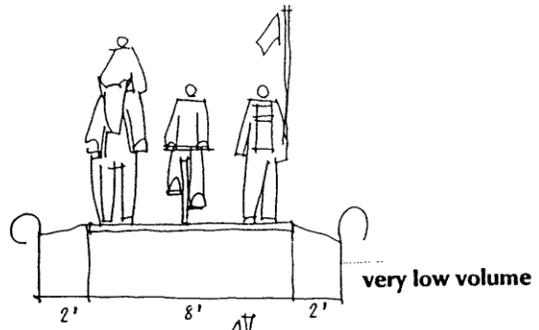
AASHTO Class 3



varies

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