ORDINANCE NO. 591

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON TO ENSURE THE CITY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT BY ADOPTING FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS; ADOPTING AN UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND FOR SUMMARY PUBLICATION BY ORDINANCE TITLE ONLY.

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act and RCW 36.70A.130(5)(a) requires that Woodinville, along with King County and the other cities within King County take action on or before June 30, 2015 to review, and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of Chapter 36.70A RCW; and

WHEREAS, the City of Woodinville's first Comprehensive Plan was adopted by Ordinance No. 157 on June 24, 1996, amended by Ordinance Numbers 185, 209, 237, 268, 290, 322, 339, 365, 423, 470, 508, 551, 573, 582, and most recently by Ordinance No. 588 approved on October 21, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the City of Woodinville has adopted and disseminated an extensive public participation process consistent with WMC Chapter 21.01 and with RCW 36.70A.035 and RCW 36.70A.140 to develop and review this Update of the Comprehensive Plan and 2015 Annual Amendments as documented in Exhibit A hereto, which exhibit is incorporated by this reference herein as if specifically set forth; and

WHEREAS, on March 18, 2015 the Planning Commission after the public participation process documented in Exhibit A and their review and deliberation unanimously recommended approval of the Update of the Comprehensive Plan, setting forth a condensed version of the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, as amended by Ordinance No. 588; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held the following public hearings on April 14, 2015, May 5, 2015, May 12, 2015, May 19, 2015, June 2, 2015, June 9, 2015, June 16, 2015, July 7, 2015, July 14, 2015, July 21, 2015, September 1, 2015, September 8, 2015, September 15, 2015, October 6, 2015, October 13, 2015, October 20, 2015, November 3, 2015, November 10, 2015, November 17, 2015 ,December 1, 2015 and December 8, 2015, and it's review and deliberation concurs with the Findings and Recommendation of the Planning Commission documented in Exhibit B, which exhibit is incorporated by this reference herein as if specifically set forth, with those revisions to those recommendations as set forth in this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Plan Update were submitted to the State Department of Commerce for comment on November 18, 2014 and its comments have been received and considered; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this ordinance complies with the adoption requirements of the Growth Management Act, Chapter 36.70A RCW;

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

Section 1. Findings. The City Council hereby adopts as findings the recitals, including the incorporation by reference of Exhibit A and Exhibit B expressed above.

Section 2. Adoption of Updated Comprehensive Plan and PRO-Plan. The 2015 Comprehensive Plan attached as Exhibit C hereto, which exhibit is incorporated by this reference herein as if specifically set forth, is hereby adopted as the official Comprehensive Plan for the City of Woodinville; and the Comprehensive Plan last amended by Ordinance No. 588 is hereby repealed in its entirety. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan referenced in Section 5 of the Comprehensive Plan, approved by the Woodinville Parks and Recreation Commission on February 5, 2015 and attached hereto as Exhibit D, and incorporated by this reference herein as if specifically set forth, is hereby approved by the Woodinville City Council and the prior plan as amended is repealed in its entirety.

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

Section 4. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be 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 5. Effective Date and Summary Publication. This ordinance shall become effective five days after passage and publication. The City Clerk is directed to publish a summary of this ordinance at the earliest possible publication date by publication of the ordinance title.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND SIGNED IN AUTHENTICATION OF ITS PASSAGE THIS 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2015.

Bernard W. Talmas

Bernard W. Talmas, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Jennifer L. Kuhn

Jennifer L. Kuhn, CMC
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

Greg A. Rubstello
City Attorney

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: 12-15-2015
PUBLISHED: 12-21-2015
EFFECTIVE DATE: 12-28-2015
ORDINANCE NO. 591

EXHIBIT A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The City of Woodinville issued a public participation plan in September 2013. It was made available at the project website: http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp. The text of the website indicated:

How can you participate?

The City encourages all residents, business owners, government agencies, and interest groups to get involved in the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update. See the Public Participation Plan for more information on planned outreach events. See Public Participation Plan for more details. Please check this website for more up to date information as the project progresses.

The public participation plan dated September 17, 2013 is incorporated into this Exhibit A following this page.

SCHEDULE

The City of Woodinville made available a schedule in its public participation plan in September 2013, and updated the schedule periodically. The schedule, as updated, was made available at the project website: http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp (with text similar to that identified below).

What is the Schedule for the Project?

Periodically, the City must review and update its Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. Per the GMA, the City's Plan and Code Update is due June 30, 2015.

In order to reach out to the Woodinville community and to conduct land use and environmental analysis needed to update the Plan and Code, the City is phasing its efforts between Summer 2013 and Spring 2015. The general project calendar is shown here.

The schedule for the project as posted in September 2014 is also incorporated into this Exhibit A following this page.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

City of Woodinville Comprehensive Plan & Municipal Code Update

INTRODUCTION

The City of Woodinville is conducting an update of its Growth Management Act (GMA) Comprehensive Plan (RCW 36.70A). The City also wishes to update its implementing development regulations in tandem with the Comprehensive Plan. Topics will range widely and include land use and zoning, housing, economic development, transportation, utilities, parks, critical areas, and more. The deadline for completion is currently June 30, 2015 (RCW 36.70A.130(5)).

GMA requires early and continuous public participation in the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update in RCW 36.70A.140:

> *Each county and city that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall establish and broadly disseminate to the public a public participation program identifying procedures providing for early and continuous public participation in the development and amendment of comprehensive land use plans and development regulations implementing such plans. The procedures shall provide for broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings after effective notice, provision for open discussion, communication programs, information services, and consideration of and response to public comments...*

The purpose of this document is to identify the City of Woodinville's public participation objectives, audiences, and opportunities for public participation. This document may be updated over time to reflect the needs of the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update project and experiences in early outreach to ensure public participation is effective.

OBJECTIVES

The Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update Public Participation Objectives include:

- Meet the public participation goals of the Growth Management Act (GMA);
- Offer engaging opportunities to the Woodinville community to provide public comment on the future of Woodinville;
- Ask new questions of the community in order to gain new insights about Woodinville and choices about the Comprehensive Plan polices, regulations, and implementation strategies;
- Identify GMA requirements, policy trade-offs, and opportunities to voice unique conditions about Woodinville;
- Provide multiple means of public comment in traditional and non-traditional ways, such as meetings, questionnaires, interviews, and web-based education and interaction; and
- Demonstrate how public input was considered in the development of the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code update.

AUDIENCES

There are several audiences – individuals and agencies – that will participate in the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update, and each will become engaged in the process in different ways:

- **General Public:** Woodinville residents, property owners, and business owners.
- **Elected and Appointed Officials:** City Councilmembers, Planning Commissioners, Parks Board Members.
- **Non-City Service Providers:** Special districts such as Water and Sewer District, Fire District, etc.
- **Non-governmental Organizations:** Greater Woodinville Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club of Woodinville and other Service Clubs, Woodinville Heritage Society, Futurewise, Forterra, etc.
- **State, Regional, and Other Local Governments:** Puget Sound Regional Council, King County, Snohomish County, Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8, and the cities of Bothell, Redmond, Kirkland.

PROJECT PHASES

The project is made up of five phases, shown in the table below. Each phase will have different yet integrated outreach opportunities. For example the Environmental Analysis outreach will provide a comment period on all draft Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) products. See Attachment A for a schedule identifying concurrent and consecutive tasks and outreach events.

Phase 1 Evaluation & Objectives	
Task 1. Kickoff, Study Area & Objectives Task 2. Comp Plan Consistency Review Task 3. Fiscal Situation Assessment Task 4. Economic Position & Capacity	Public Participation Activities: • Public Involvement Plan • Joint City Council/Planning Commission Objectives Workshop
Phase 2 Vision & Plan	
Task 5. Vision & Land Use Scenarios Task 6. Comp Plan	Public Participation Activities: • Stakeholder Interviews or Focus Group • Vision Workshop • Draft Plan and Code Workshop • Planning Commission & City Council Meetings (also coordinated with Phases 3 and 4)
Phase 3 Regulations	
Task 7. Develop. Regulations Task 8. BAS/CAO	Public Participation Activities: • Joint City Council/Planning Commission Code Concepts Workshop • Draft Plan & Code Workshop
Phase 4 Environmental Analysis	
Task 9. SEPA	Public Participation Activities: • Scoping Period • Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Period
Phase 5 Outreach & Coordination (ongoing)	
Task 10. Team Coordination, Public Outreach & Legislative Review	Public Participation Activities In addition to above: • Hearings and deliberations with the Planning Commission and City Council

OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Meetings

There are several workshops and meetings associated with the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update. The meetings will cover both the Comprehensive Plan update and Municipal Code; they will allow for broader public input as well as support standing bodies such as the Planning Commission and City Council. The two workshops that are intended for wide advertisement and broad public engagement include a Visioning Workshop and a Draft Plan/Code and Draft EIS Workshop.

- Joint City Council/Planning Commission Objectives/Study Area Meeting (Task 1)
- Visioning Meeting (Task 5) – *Broad public engagement*
- Joint City Council/Planning Commission Code Concepts Workshop (Task 7)
- Draft Plan/Code and Draft EIS Workshop (Tasks 6, 7, 8, and 9) – *Broad public engagement*
- Hearing and deliberations with the Planning Commission (all tasks, particularly Tasks 6 and 7). Planning Commission regularly meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m.
- Hearing and deliberations with the City Council (all tasks, particularly Tasks 6 and 7). The City Council regularly meets the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m.

Interviews

As part of the Visioning efforts in Task 5, the project includes stakeholder interviews with City staff, selected elected and appointed officials, and citizen leaders. In addition to addressing visions and community goals, these interviews can also uncover particular concerns with existing Comprehensive Plan policies and code implementation. To allow for a more interactive conversation, a focus group may be held rather than individual interviews.

Education and Web-based Activities

A project page will be established at the City's website dedicated to the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update. At the time of the initial kick-off and at each major phase or milestone, website content will be updated to provide a location for information and public comments. The project webpage can serve as a means to advertise events, gather input (e.g. comment form, or questionnaire on Survey Monkey), or provide education. While participants will be self-selected, every effort will be made to advertise the survey to a wide variety of interested parties to obtain broad-based participation. Questions will include those that ask participants for their nearest cross streets or some other means of identifying who lives in the city limits. The City Development Services Department will lead the webpage development and implementation with support by others.

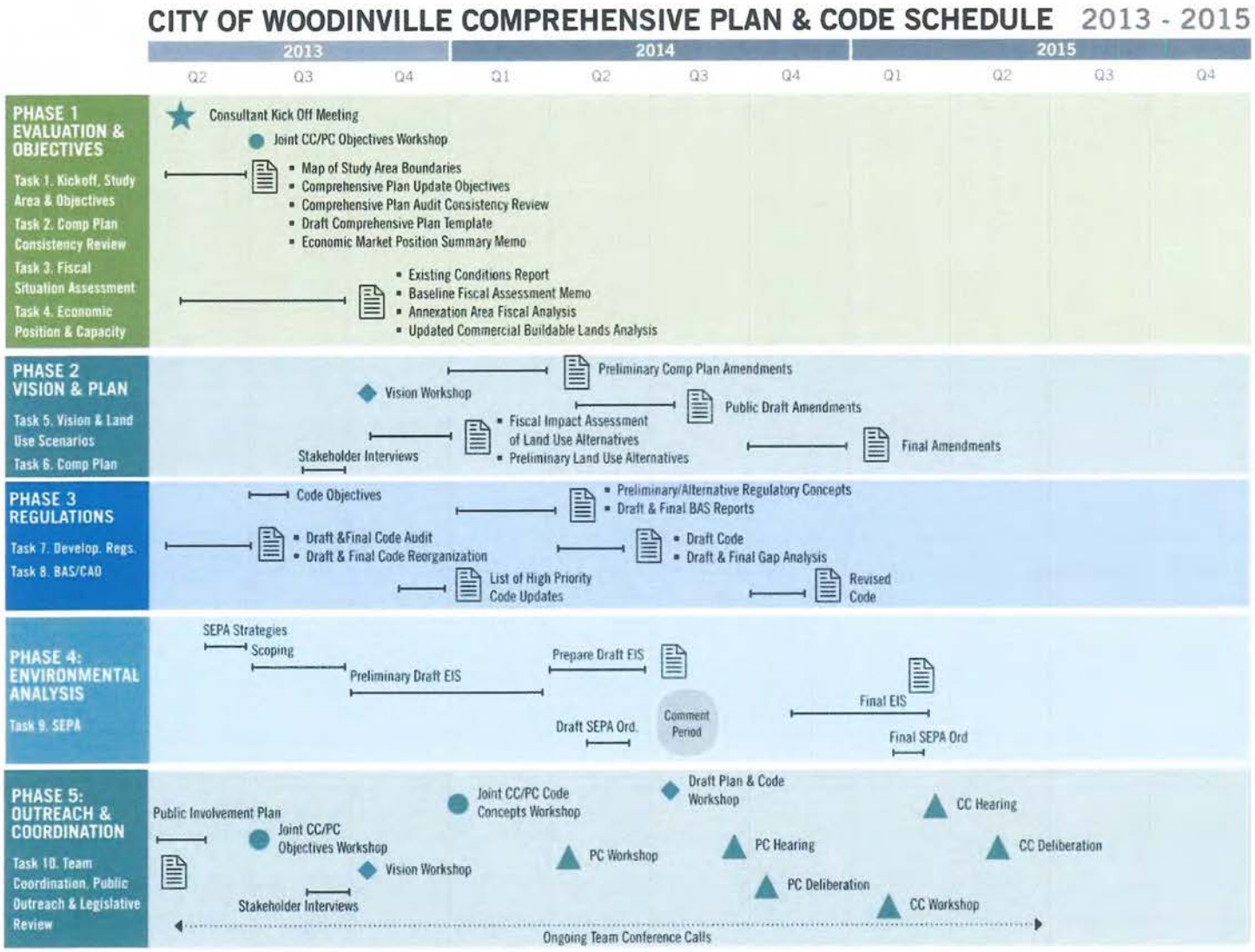
Outreach Materials and Notices

At the time of major meetings and events the City will provide notification. Notification can take the form of an email flier to a listserv, postcards to an interested parties list, newspaper display ad, or in the case of hearings a legal notice. Regular opportunities for education and notification include:

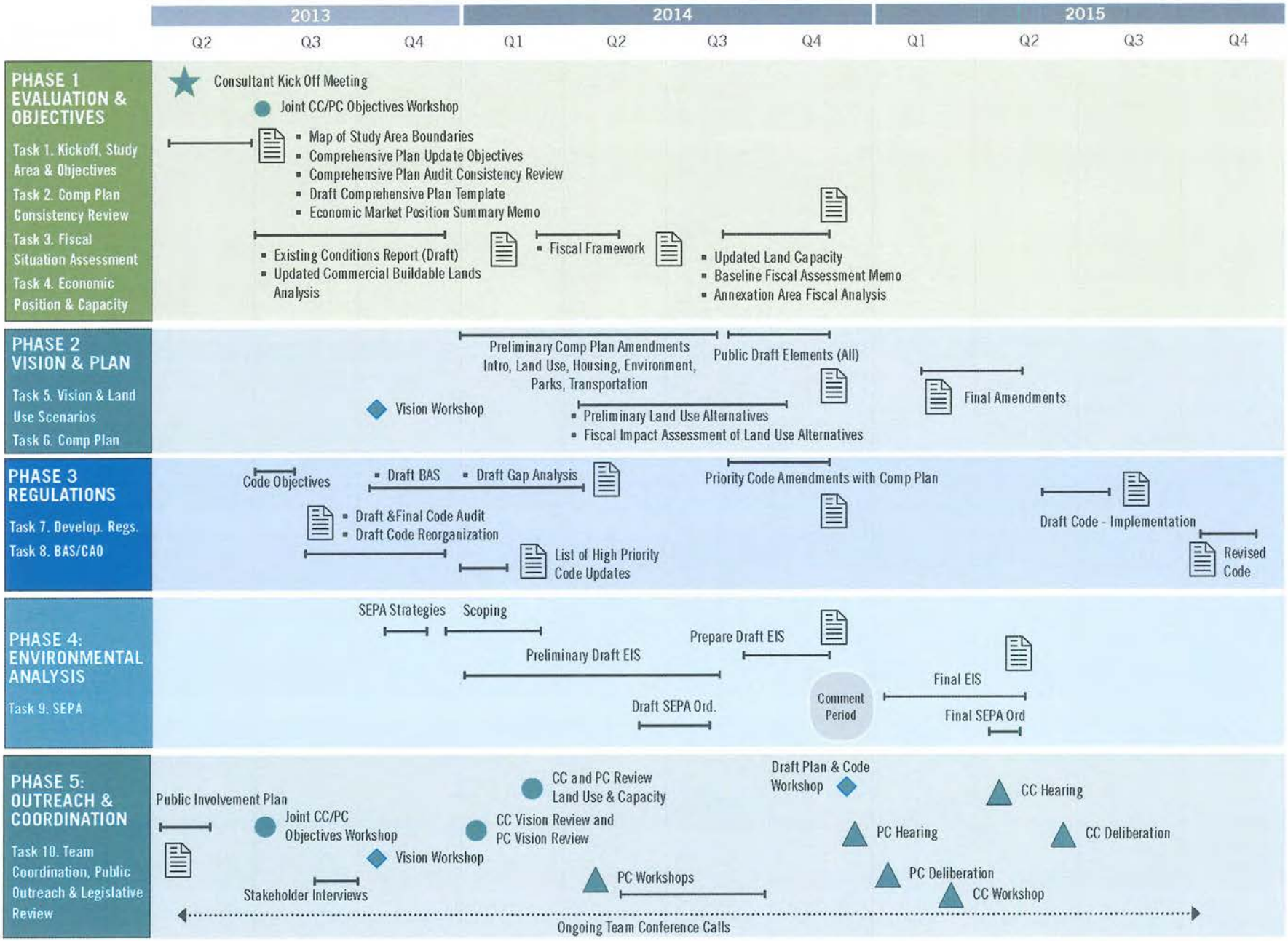
- Woodinville Weekly: Publishes weekly on Mondays.
- Woodinville Farmers Market: Held on Saturdays from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. in the spring, summer, and fall. City staff, Planning Commissioners, or others could occasionally meet citizens at the market. Materials advertising events could be provided at appropriate junctures (e.g. to advertise the Visioning workshop or to gather input through questionnaires there).

- City email list servs: The City maintains a list of email addresses for those who sign into public meetings or notify the City that they are interested in being contact about planning issues.

Attachment: Schedule



CITY OF WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN & CODE SCHEDULE 2013 - 2015



Schedule Prepared: September 2014

Exhibit B: Planning Commission Findings and REcommendations

Findings

The following findings are based on Ordinance 591 recitals, Planning Commission Exhibits for the 2015 Comprehensive Plan and Code Amendments Update collected between November 17, 2014 and April 1, 2015, and Planning Commission meeting agendas and notices:

1. The Growth Management Act and RCW 36.70A.130(5)(a) requires that Woodinville, along with King County and the other cities within King County take action on or before June 30,2015 to review, and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of Ch. 36.70A RCW.

2. The City of Woodinville's first Comprehensive Plan was adopted by Ordinance No. 157 on June 24, 1996, amended by Ordinances No.s 185, 209, 237, 268, 290, 322, 339, 365, 423, 470, 508, 551, 573, 582, and most recently by Ordinance No. 588 approved on October 21, 2014.

3. The City of Woodinville established a project website for the project at: http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp. This website was a central point of information about the purpose of the project and schedule for public meetings. Documents were posted and available for public review.

4. The City of Woodinville issued a public participation plan in September 2013 identifying project phases and methods of communication and engagement. See Exhibit A of Ordinance 591.

5. The Planning Commission (PC) held a number of public meetings throughout the Comprehensive Plan Update process to review materials and to solicit public and agency comments. These meetings are listed and described in the table below.

Date of Meeting / Public Hearing	Type of Meeting / Public Hearing	Agenda Description	Type of Notice Advertised in Woodinville Weekly and Date Advertised
6/5/2013	PC Study Session	2015 Comprehensive Plan/Development Regulations Update	
7/9/2013	PC Special Meeting	Comprehensive Plan Update Discussion	Notice of Planning Commission Special Meeting to meet with City Council during the City Council's regular meeting to review and discuss the City of Woodinville Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - 07/01/2013

Date of Meeting / Public Hearing	Type of Meeting / Public Hearing	Agenda Description	Type of Notice Advertised in Woodinville Weekly and Date Advertised
11/13/2013	Public Meeting / PC Special Meeting	Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update Vision 2035 Public Meeting	Notice of Public Hearing - A quorum of the Woodinville City Council and a quorum of the Planning Commission may be present at the City of Woodinville public meeting to receive information regarding the purpose and scope of the City of Woodinville 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update - 11/04/2013
2/5/2014	PC Study Session	Comprehensive Plan Update Discussion	
3/5/2014	PC Study Session	Comprehensive Plan Housing Element (ARCH) and Comprehensive Plan Review and Zoning Code Update - Housing and Employment Research	
6/4/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comp Plan and Zoning Code Update (Natural Environment, Best Available Science, and Housing)	
6/18/2014	PC Discussion only under Director's report	2015 Comp Plan and Zoning Code Update	
7/16/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comp Plan and Zoning Code Update (Natural Environment, Housing and Planned Action)	
8/20/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comprehensive Plan Update (Land Use and Community Design Element)	
9/17/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comprehensive Plan Update (Land Use and Community Design Element)	
11/19/2014	PC Special Meeting / Open House	Presentation - Draft Plan, Code & EIS	Notice of Special Planning Commission Meeting (Public Open House & Meeting to discuss and review COW Draft 2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update and Environmental Impact Statement) - 11/10/2014

Date of Meeting / Public Hearing	Type of Meeting / Public Hearing	Agenda Description	Type of Notice Advertised in Woodinville Weekly and Date Advertised
12/3/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update	
12/17/2014	PC Study Session	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update	
1/7/2015	PC Public Hearing	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	Notice of Public Hearing - Draft Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update 2015, Draft Municipal Code Update, Draft Code Amendments associated with a Best Available Science Review, and Draft Planned Action and Infill Exemption Ordinances for the Central Business District. 12/22/2014
1/21/2015	PC Continued Public Hearing	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	
2/4/2015	PC Continued Public Hearing	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	
2/18/2015	PC Continued Public Hearing	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	
2/18/2015	PC Study Session	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan Update	
3/4/2015	PC Continued Public Hearing	2015 Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	
3/11/2015	City of Woodinville Community Meeting	Pursuant to RCW 43.21C.440 (3)(b), the City of Woodinville hosted a Community Meeting on the draft Central Business District Planned Action Ordinance.	City of Woodinville Notice of Community Meeting 03/02/2015
3/18/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance No. 591, 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update - File #'s CPA14006, ZCA14010 and SEP14026	Notice of Continued Amended Public Hearing (Ordinance 591, 605, and 606) - 03/09/2015

Date of Meeting / Public Hearing	Type of Meeting / Public Hearing	Agenda Description	Type of Notice Advertised in Woodinville Weekly and Date Advertised
3/18/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance 606 Planned Action for the Central Business District	Notice of Continued Amended Public Hearing (Ordinance 591, 605, and 606) - 03/09/2015
3/18/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance 605 Critical Areas Ordinance	Notice of Continued Amended Public Hearing (Ordinance 591, 605, and 606) - 03/09/2015
3/25/2015	PC Special Meeting - Information/Study Session	Information/Study Session to review and discuss the Draft Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update 2015 (Ordinance 591) and Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (Ordinance 591) that were approved by the Planning Commission on March 18, 2015, and to verify the Draft Ordinance 591 as submitted by city staff, accurately contains the Planning Commission's recommendations to the City Council.	Notice of Special Planning Commission Meeting - 03/23/2015
3/25/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance 606 Planned Action for the Central Business District	
3/25/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance 605 Critical Areas Ordinance	
4/1/2015	PC Continued, Amended Public Hearing -	Ordinance 605 Critical Areas Ordinance	

6. The City of Woodinville issued a Draft Comprehensive Plan, Draft Best Available Science Review and Municipal Code Amendments, Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and Revised Draft Existing Conditions Report on November 17, 2014.

7. The City of Woodinville submitted the documents in Finding 6 to the State Department of Commerce for review and comment on November 17, 2014 and received an acknowledgement letter on November 18, 2014.

8. The City of Woodinville conducted a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process regarding the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update.

a. The City issued a Determination of Significance and Scoping Notice on January 6, 2014. In addition to a public meeting before the City Council on January 14, 2014, a second public meeting before the Planning Commission was held during the scoping period on February 5, 2014. One scoping comment letter was received on February 6, 2014.

b. The City of Woodinville issued a Draft EIS on November 17, 2014, and held a comment period through January 9, 2015. During the comment period approximately seven written public comment letters, emails or comment cards were received. In addition the Planning Commission held a public hearing on January 7, 2015 at which verbal comments were solicited.

c. Consistent with WMC 14.04.080, the Draft EIS was provided to the Planning Commission on November 17, 2014.

d. The Planning Commission received responses to comments in Exhibits, including but not limited to, Exhibits 24 and 26, to help guide their recommendations.

e. The comments and responses will be compiled in a Final EIS to be presented to the City Council prior to action on the Comprehensive Plan Update and associated code amendments.

9. After considering public comment through the public hearing process and SEPA review process from November 17, 2014 to March 18, 2015, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the Comprehensive Plan on March 18, 2015 through Ordinance 591.

10. The Planning Commission considered a Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan from November 17, 2014 to March 18, 2015 per Finding 9. The Planning Commission received briefings regarding the supporting Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan Update, including but not limited to, a meeting on February 18, 2015. The Planning Commission scheduled a hearing on the PRO Plan as part of Ordinance 591 on March 18, 2015, and recommended approval as amended on March 18, 2015.

11. The City Council will consider Planning Commission recommendations at its hearings scheduled to begin April 14, 2015.

Recommendations

The Planning Commission voted to recommend the approval of Ordinance 591 as amended at its meeting on March 18, 2015. Ordinance 591 would adopt the Comprehensive Plan under the Growth Management Act. Ordinance 591 would also replace the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (also summarized as an element in the Comprehensive Plan. This documents lists the amendments in summary form per Exhibit 77. Exhibit 78 illustrates track changes incorporating the Planning Commission Recommendations.

Comprehensive Plan Recommendations

Exhibit 77 lists the Planning Commission Recommendations and is described below:

1. Selection of Alternative 2, Option 1, presented in Exhibit 2.

   - *Revision to reduce Regional Retail Overlay to cover only the area north of 200th.*

2. Recommend Draft Comprehensive Plan, November 2014, with the following revisions:

   - ***Land Use Element***

- *Exhibit 6, policy addition on view corridors from SR-202 to the Sammamish River every 500 feet.*
- *In response to public comment in Exhibit 26, revision to Goal LU-7, replace the word "cohesive" with "well-designed"*

- ***Transportation, Utilities, and Natural Environment Elements***
- *Transportation: Clarifications to text and policies in Exhibit 6A, replacing Chapter 6.*
- *Transportation, Utilities and Natural Environment: In response to public comments in Exhibit 24, Addressing fish passage barriers and river enhancement programs.*

- ***Multiple Elements***
- *Element Comparisons: Based on the current plan and draft plan comparisons, clarifications and additions identified in Exhibits 40 and 43.*
- *Changes in response to PSRC comments – Exhibit 57*
- *Staff errata to correct Parks inventory:*
- *Add open space property (0.75 acres).*
- *Does not significantly affect our LOS analysis.*

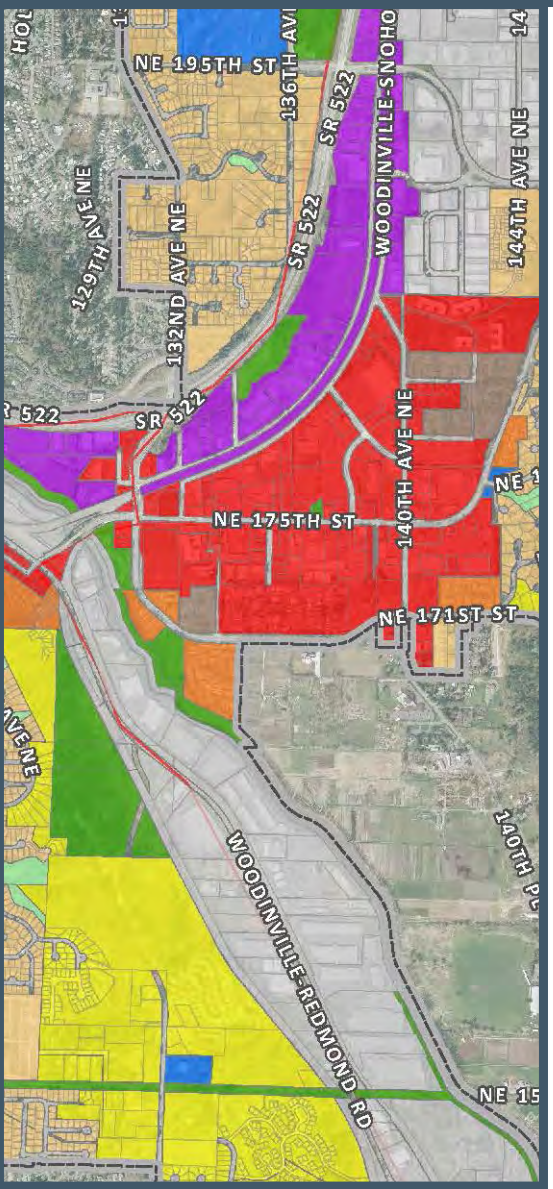
- ***Capital Facilities Element – Sewer Policies***
- *Remove this policy (November 2014 Draft Number 6.1): Encourage conversion from on-site wastewater disposal systems as sewer lines become available.*

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Recommendations

- Adopt Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (fall 2014at links below), with similar edits as for Parks Element in Comprehensive Plan above. These changes include, but are not limited to:
  - Amending Figure 2 showing the future land use plan by replacing it with Alternative 2 Option 1 per Comprehensive Plan changes above.
  - Amending Appendix C and corresponding text with edits to correct the open space inventory and add Alternative 2 information as appropriate per Comprehensive Plan changes above.

Draft 2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, Ordinance No. 591

Draft 2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, Ordinance No. 591
Appendix A: Existing Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Inventory
Appendix B: 2012 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Survey
Appendix C: 2014-2024 Park Level of Service & Needs Assessment
Appendix D: 2014-2024 Parks Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Projects
Appendix E: Bicycle/Pedestrian Planning Framework
Designated Recreational Bicycle/Pedestrian Routes



City of Woodinville

2015 Comprehensive Plan

City Council Authorized

December 2015

Prepared by:
BERK Consulting
MAKERS Architecture
The Watershed Company
Transportation Engineering Northwest
Golder Associates

Prepared for:
City of Woodinville

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & VISION

The Woodinville Community

Woodinville is named after Susan and Ira Woodin, who settled in 1871 at the bend in the Sammamish River where Woodinville is currently located. Through the 1950s, farming and timber-related industries were the dominant economic activities in Woodinville and the surrounding communities. As the automobile became a more common form of transportation, more and more people began moving to Woodinville. Retail and light industrial uses followed. In March of 1993, as a result of a voter-approved initiative, Woodinville was incorporated as a city.

Purpose of Comprehensive Plan

The City of Woodinville prepared its first Comprehensive Plan in 1996. The plan underwent major revisions in 2002 and 2009 in addition to less extensive annual revisions. In between updates, the Plan has been the subject of annual amendments. This Comprehensive Plan Update responds to the Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements to update the City's plan as of June 30, 2015.

A comprehensive plan guides and shapes a community's physical development over the long term, addresses the entire community and all its values, activities, or functions and provides a statement of policy guiding how the community's desires for growth and character are to be achieved.

A comprehensive plan in Washington State under GMA is a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the city. Required elements include: land use (addressing residential, employment, civic and other uses and the environment), housing, capital facilities, utilities, rural (counties only), transportation, economic development, and parks and recreation. Optional elements include subarea plans or other element topics. The comprehensive plan addresses a 20-year planning period, and must demonstrate an ability to accommodate its allocated share of future growth.

Woodinville 2035: Vision

A vison represents a community's best desired future and guides all elements of the plan. Woodinville's vision draws from community engagement efforts between 1996 and 2015:

> **In the year 2035, Woodinville is a safe, welcoming, family-friendly, and diverse community that supports a successful balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, businesses, and tourism. We have preserved our Northwest woodland character, our open space, and our clean environment. Woodinville is a vibrant community in which to live, work, play, and visit. We have cultivated a compact, inviting downtown in which locally owned businesses can successfully establish and thrive. We have enhanced our ability to move about the community by all modes of travel. We have strengthened the agricultural and wine industries in Woodinville, the Sammamish Valley, and throughout the state by transforming locally sourced food, libations, and hospitality into an internationally renowned tourism experience.**

Eleven Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles are an extension of Woodinville's vision further describing the key concepts of its vision statement to provide definition and meaning to the vision and to serve as a foundation for the goals and policies contained in Comprehensive Plan Elements.

Northwest Woodland Character: Woodinville protects and reinforces its Northwest Woodland Character by preserving its wooded hillsides and open spaces, and by protecting and celebrating trees throughout the city.

Live, Work, Play, and Visit: Woodinville is a complete community providing residential neighborhoods with a variety of detached and attached housing choices; retail, office and industrial centers; parks, trails, lakes, the Sammamish River, wineries, and tourist-based businesses.

Safe and Friendly Community: Woodinville is a safe, friendly and cohesive community due to combination of several attributes: Pedestrian-friendly and human-scaled community design, excellent schools, strong neighborhood leadership, organization, and involvement; frequent and popular neighborhood and civic events; low crime rate; and a robust community ethic of volunteerism.

Diverse & Family Oriented: Woodinville features an increasingly diverse population in terms of age, household composition, and ethnicity. The City's land uses and public facilities accommodate its diverse population while continuing to provide families with safe neighborhoods, great schools, and abundant park and recreational opportunities.

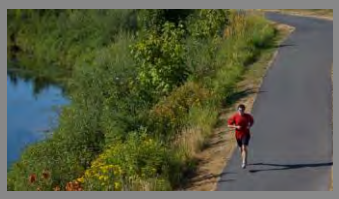
Balance of Neighborhoods: Woodinville features a healthy variety of residential neighborhoods, including its iconic heavily wooded low-density residential neighborhoods, moderate density single-family neighborhoods, and multifamily housing.

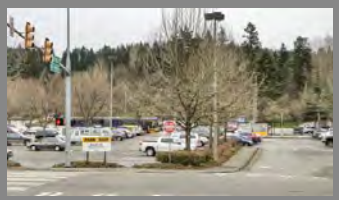
Tourism & Business: Woodinville features a unique blend of tourism-based businesses; professional office, warehouse and light industrial businesses; community-based retail commercial businesses; and unique regional-based commercial businesses that contribute to the economic health, character, and livability of the City.

Compact, Inviting Downtown and Tourist Business Districts: Woodinville features two distinct and increasingly vibrant retail districts that are compact, inviting, and pedestrian-friendly. Downtown is the focal point of the community and features the greatest mix and concentration of commercial businesses, while retaining a human sense of scale in newer development. The Tourist Business District is a premier destination for local, regional, and out-of-state visitors attracted to the wineries, distilleries, breweries, restaurants, and lodging in verdant agricultural setting with views of Mount Rainier.

Design Vernacular of the Built Environment: Woodinville protects and reinforces its unique sense of place by adopting a strong design code for the built environment in its retail, institutional, office, and industrial districts. Woodinville defines, adopts, and enforces standards for architectural exteriors and landscaping that emphasize traditional Northwest woodland exterior finishes, forms that express wood framing, articulated facades, and finishes that evoke the agricultural and timber industries that were the basis of Woodinville's early economy.

Healthy and Connected Community: Woodinville features an attractive network of non-motorized pathways (sidewalks, bike lanes and paths, and trails), a diversity of active and passive open spaces that





effectively serves the community, and recreational programs and activities that promote active living and a strong sense of community.

Environmental Stewardship: Woodinville maintains and strengthens its robust environmental stewardship by protecting and restoring sensitive natural areas, emphasizing sustainable design in new developments and public improvements, encouraging retrofits to existing development and infrastructure to reduce environmental impact, emphasizing a strong environmental ethic via civic actions and community activities, and making wise land use decisions about proper locations and strategies to accommodate growth.

Increased Multimodal Mobility: Woodinville continues to enhance multimodal mobility within the community, particularly in its downtown and moderate-density residential neighborhoods. Key features include attractive and multi-modal streetscape design, strategic street and highway improvements, new roadway connections in its downtown, new multi-use pathway connections, transit facility enhancements, and compact development in transit-accessible locations.

Summary of Community Values

In earlier Comprehensive Planning efforts, citizens who commented during the visioning process represented a diverse population with a wide range of opinions about the Woodinville community past and future. Each visioning meeting was facilitated and attended by City Council and Planning Commission members, in addition to city staff. While discussions of many issues occurred, the facilitators focused citizens' comments on three questions:

- What do you value most about our community?
- What would you change about our community?
- What is your vision for the future of our community?

In general, people expressed a belief that:

1. Woodinville's unique Northwest woodland character should be preserved,
2. The City should retain a viable, vital commercial downtown,
3. The small, locally owned stores are important to keep,
4. The downtown should be pedestrian friendly,
5. The existing retail nursery in downtown is a good example of desirable streetscape and commercial development for the future,
6. New commercial development should reflect the City's historical architecture, exemplified by the old school houses, and
7. The City should develop recreational opportunities of all types, including parks, trail systems, and activities for youths.

In 2013, 2014, and 2015, public engagement activities at a vision workshop and survey, draft plan workshop, and legislative hearings, respectively, produced additional insights that help guide planning for future growth. The special workshops and survey results are included in the Appendix.

- Vision Statement: Support for the Vision Statement, and suggestion to address diversity as well as family-oriented nature, growing tourism, and protecting the community's Northwest woodland character and the Sammamish River valley that frames the community.

- Character: Need to update main street in Woodinville - 175th. Work with Washington State Department of Transportation and City of Bothell to improve transportation connections. Review how downtown design standards for building amenities, open space and pedestrian features are working.
- Housing and Jobs: Homes available in a variety of price ranges, within walking distance to services, and clustered to avoid natural areas are important. Tourism, service, education, and retail opportunities are important to encourage. Promoting compact, pedestrian friendly redevelopment in downtown, the tourist district, and other commercial areas is important and a challenge for the future. Protect incubator businesses in the north, and consider mixed uses in the south industrial area.
- Parks and Recreation: Important priorities were identified as trails both local and regional, as well as being ready for strategic acquisitions.
- Transportation: Need for regional and local transit connections, providing street improvements and sidewalks, and reducing congestion. Make community more walking and biking friendly.
- Natural Environment: Beautiful natural surroundings draw people to live in Woodinville. Concern for critical areas and steep slopes (e.g. southwest Woodinville).

Public Engagement Activities

The City has endeavored to reach out to Woodinville community members and businesses during the original Comprehensive Plan preparation and its subsequent updates and amendments. Community meetings, questionnaires, and other activities have been designed to elicit feedback and to allow the Planning Commission and City Council to integrate public input into the Comprehensive Plan land use plan and each element's goals and policies. A summary of public engagement efforts is provided in Exhibit 1-1 below.

Exhibit 1-1. Summary of Public Engagement

Activities	1996 Plan Adoption	2002 Update	2015 Update
Citizen Panel: Citizens Advisory Panel (CAP) or Planning Commission	Planning Commission	CAP and Planning Commission	Planning Commission
Community Workshops	Neighborhood and Communitywide	Communitywide	Communitywide
Questionnaires	Vision Questions		Vision Questionnaire Services Questionnaire Postcard Questionnaire
Education and Information	Woodinville Weekly and City Newsletters	Woodinville Weekly and City Newsletters	Woodinville Weekly and City Newsletters, Postcards and Website

The Appendix contains a summary of public engagement efforts during 2013-2015. Examples of key questions and outreach materials are shown in Exhibit 1-2.

Exhibit 1-2. Key Engagement Questions 2015 Plan Update

WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015 UPDATE

Key Concepts in Vision Statement 2015

- Vibrant, friendly, diverse, and family-oriented community
- Balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, tourism, and business
- Continue to preserve Northwest woodland character, open space, and sustainable environment
- Pleasant place in which to live, work, play, and visit, with compact, inviting downtown, riverfront, and tourist districts

Woodinville 2035

What place in Woodinville do you like most? What should we strive to preserve? What would you change?

Are you interested in the future of Woodinville?

Join the conversation.

http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015 UPDATE

Housing

62% of Woodinville households in 2010 were singles living alone or married couples without children.

Smaller households may prefer different housing styles and sizes over time.

Woodinville 2035

How should we plan for housing to accommodate a variety of households?

Are you interested in the future of Woodinville?

Join the conversation.

http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015 UPDATE

Jobs

- Woodinville has historically been a regional center for industrial and retail development.
- The City will need to accommodate more jobs beyond current employment capacity in the next 20 years, particularly commercial jobs.

Woodinville 2035

Where should new jobs be located? What kinds of new jobs should be encouraged?

Are you interested in the future of Woodinville?

Join the conversation.

http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015 UPDATE

People

10,938
2010 total

18,000 +
2035 (projected)

Woodinville is projected to gain over 7,000 people by 2035.

The senior population will also continue to increase as those in their 50s begin to retire over the next 10-15 years.

Woodinville 2035

What services and public amenities should we provide to meet our community's future needs?

Are you interested in the future of Woodinville?

Join the conversation.

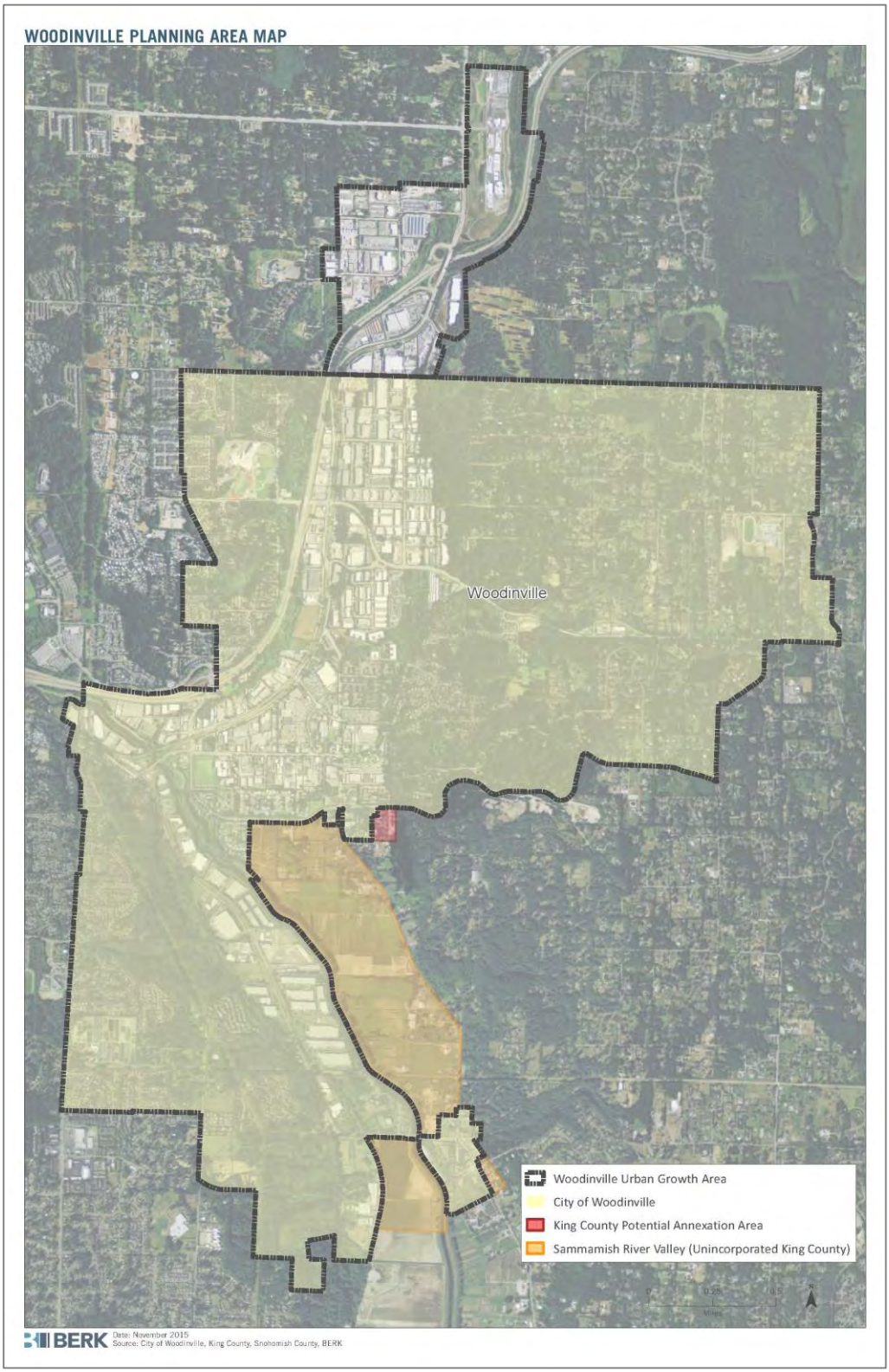
http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

Woodinville and Neighboring Planning Areas

This Comprehensive Plan applies inside the Woodinville city limits. However, the City recognizes that planning decisions for areas surrounding the City affect Woodinville. The areas described below are depicted on Exhibit 1-3 and include:

- City of Woodinville - the current incorporated City boundaries enclosing 6.13 square miles in 2014 (Washington State Office of Financial Management 2015);
- The City's assigned King County Potential Annexation Area (PAA) – a small residential subdivision (approximately 6.6 acres) located adjacent to the city's southeastern boundary;
- The City's locally adopted Urban Growth Area (UGA) – This area consists of the City's locally adopted UGA adjacent to its northern boundary, known as Grace or as part of the Maltby annexation area. This area is not formally assigned to Woodinville by Snohomish County as of 2015;
- The Sammamish River Valley in unincorporated King County – Agricultural- and Rural-zoned land in the Sammamish River Valley outside Woodinville's city limits. These lands are particularly critical to Woodinville's character, wine industry, and tourism economy. Woodinville supports preserving zoning, particularly of Agricultural zoning consistent with the GMA's "agricultural conservation imperative" (King County v. Hearings Board, 142 Wn.2d 543, 2000). Woodinville also supports careful stewardship of permitted uses on Agricultural- and Rural-zoned land.

Exhibit 1-3. Planning Area Map



Source: City of Woodinville, King and Snohomish Counties 2014; BERK 2015

Regional Plan Coordination

Our City's comprehensive plan advances a sustainable approach to growth and future development by advancing the community's Northwest Woodland character and a Land Use Plan and Natural Environment Element that addresses protection of the natural environment. The plan commits to maintaining and restoring ecosystems, improving water quality, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Plan includes provisions that ensure that a healthy environment remains available for future generations in our city.

The City's Plan accommodates growth consistent with Countywide Planning Policies, and Multicounty Planning Policies by accommodating 20-year growth targets in a pattern suited to the City's vision for a mixed-use downtown, strong industrial, retail, office, and tourist employment centers, and varied housing types compatible with the character of current or planned residential neighborhoods.

The Plan supports a multimodal transportation system and a linked parks and open space network that advance the community's mobility and healthy lifestyles.

The Comprehensive Plan includes action plans to be implemented by the City and through regional cooperation in order to create opportunities for housing and economic growth, supported by wise capital investments and environmental stewardship.

How to Navigate this Plan

This Comprehensive Plan contains the following Elements, or Chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Land Use & Community Design
3. Housing
4. Economic Development
5. Parks and Recreation
6. Transportation Element
7. Capital Facilities Element
8. Utilities Element
9. Environmental Element

Each element contains abbreviated background information and analysis such as conditions and trends, and constraints and opportunities. Detailed information is instead available in the *City of Woodinville Existing Conditions Report* (Revised May 2015) and an Environmental Impact Statement (Final June 2015).

The focus of each element is a statement of goals and policies and measurable objectives, defined as:

- Goal: A broad, general statement of the desired long-term future state or outcome towards which the Plan aims. Goals indicate what ought to exist in a community or what is desired to be achieved in the future.
- Policy: A principle, protocol, or proposal for action that implements a related goal. Decision-oriented statements which guide the legislative or administrative body while evaluating a new project or proposed change in ordinance.
- Objective: More measurable aim of the Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan's land use plan, goals, policies, and objectives are intended to guide both short-term decisions (e.g. land use permits) and long-term decisions (e.g. where to place capital investments). The plan must also include a guide to implementation to ensure it is a living plan.

A Living Document

Each Element contains an Action Plan designed to indicate what key actions the City intends to pursue itself or in partnership with other agencies before the next Comprehensive Plan Update is due in order to implement Plan goals and policies and achieve Plan objectives. It is recommended the City periodically review each Element's action plan, for example, as part of its budget development process.

The Comprehensive Plan is due for regular review, and update as appropriate, every eight years according to GMA. The City may also consider updates, proposed amendments, or revisions no more frequently than once every year. However, the City may amend its plan more frequently under the following circumstances:

- The initial adoption of a subarea plan that clarify, supplement, or implement jurisdiction-wide comprehensive plan policies, and upon review of cumulative impacts under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA);
- The adoption or amendment of a shoreline master program under the Shoreline Management Act;
- The amendment of the capital facilities element that occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the City's budget; or
- The adoption of comprehensive plan amendments necessary to enact a planned action under SEPA with appropriate public participation under GMA.

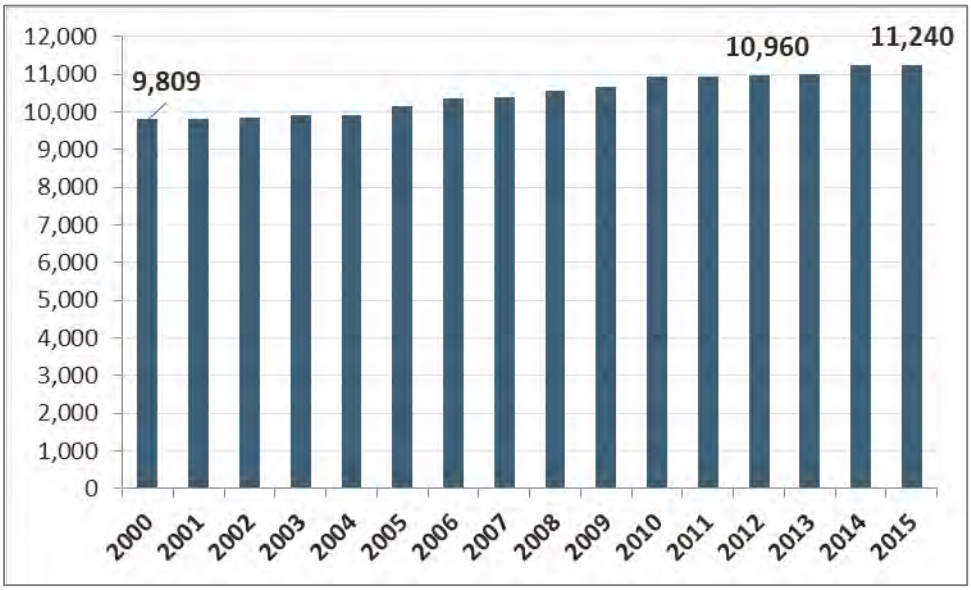
GMA intends that the annual proposals be considered by the City concurrently so the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained. There are exceptions to the annual amendment limitation and cumulative review for emergencies or to resolve appeals under GMA.

Demographic Profile of Woodinville and its Neighbors

Population

The City of Woodinville grew from 9,809 persons in 2000 to 11,240 persons in 2015 and has a compound annual growth rate of less than 1%. See Exhibit 1-4.

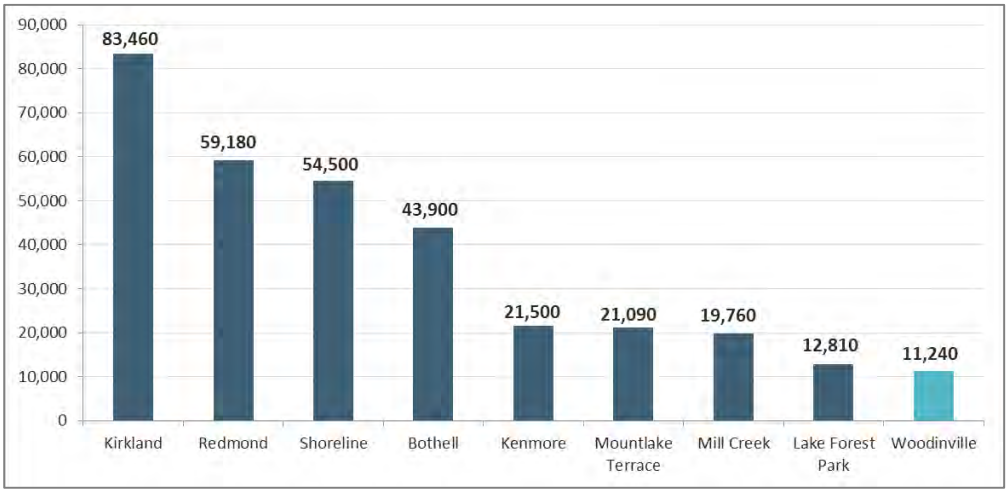
Exhibit 1-4. Woodinville Population: 2000-2015



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, June 2015; BERK Consulting 2015

Woodinville is among the smallest of its neighboring communities of Kirkland and Bothell, as well as other Northshore and Eastside King County communities and others nearby in Snohomish County. See Exhibit 1-5.

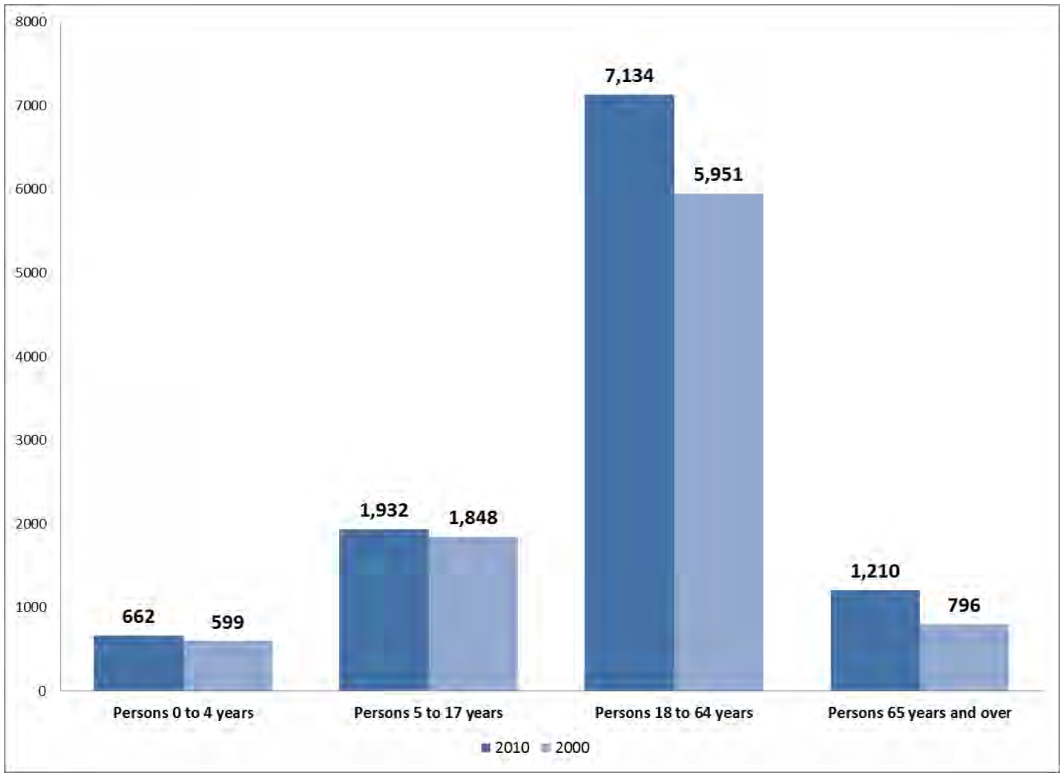
Exhibit 1-5. Woodinville and Other Communities Total Population, 2015



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, June 2015; BERK Consulting 2015

Woodinville's population is primarily made up of adults from 18-64 years old, but the City's share of senior citizens has been increasing from about 8.7% to 11.1% between 2000 and 2010. See Exhibit 1-6.

Exhibit 1-6. Woodinville Age Distribution: 2000 and 2010

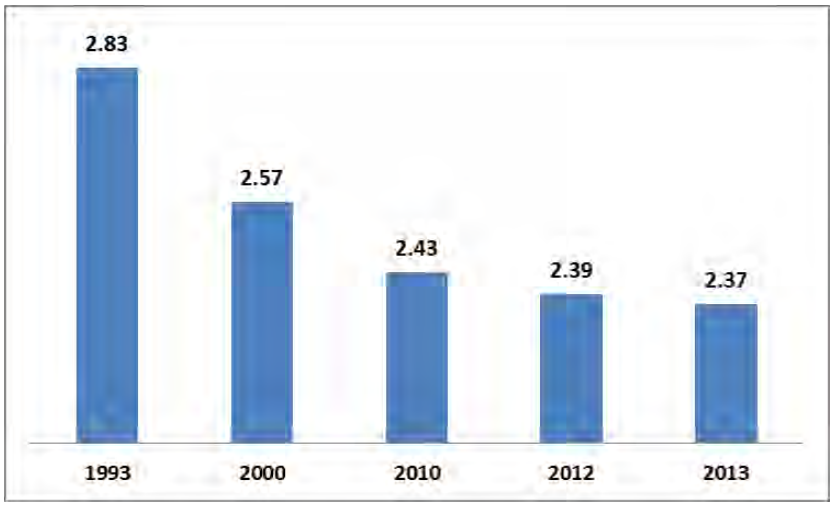


Source: US Census 2000 and 2010; BERK Consulting 2015

Household Size

Woodinville's household size has been decreasing over time, from 2.83 in 1993 to 2.37 in 2013. See Exhibit 1-7.

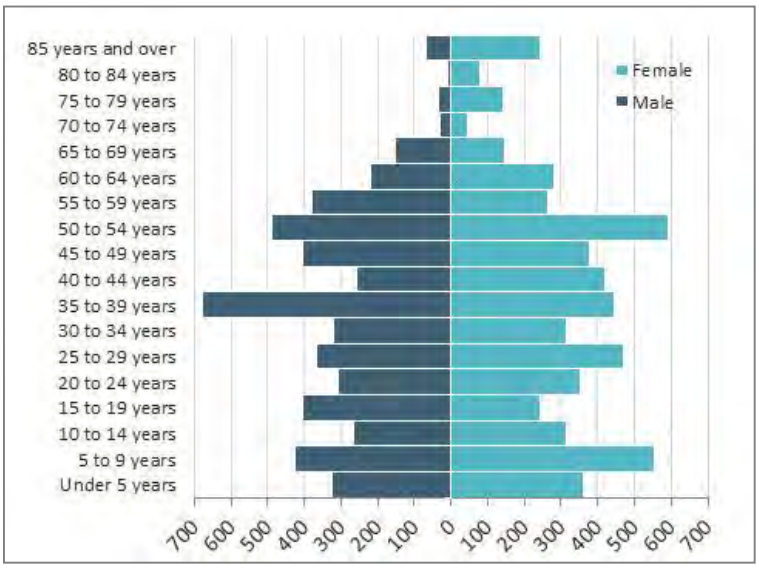
Exhibit 1-7. Woodinville Household Size: 1993-2013



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management 1993; US Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000, 2010; American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-Year Estimates and 2009-2013 5-Year Estimates; BERK Consulting 2015

Exhibit 1-8 shows Woodinville's population distribution by age group by gender. Most of the City's population is fairly evenly distributed by age group for those age groups under 60 years old.

Exhibit 1-8. Age Distribution by Sex, 2007-2011 5-Year Average

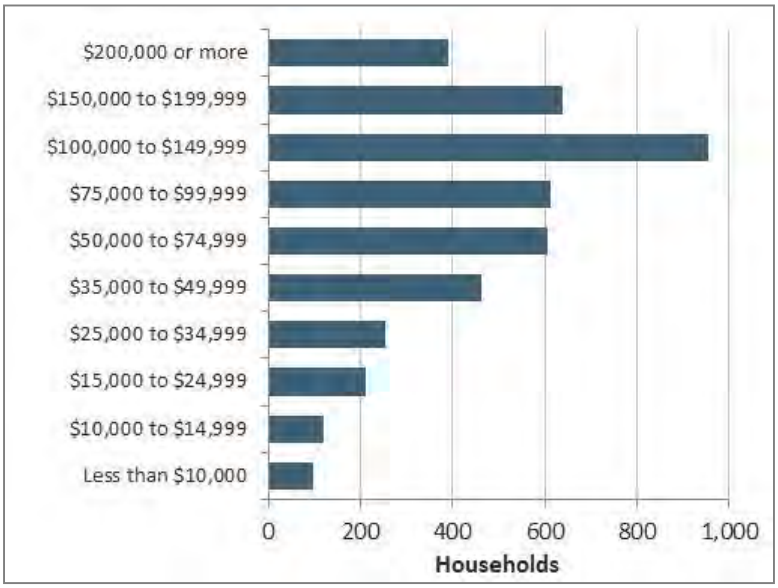


Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Average; BERK, 2013

Economic Well-Being

Woodinville has a large percentage of higher income households. The median household income for the City is $91,049 compared to $68,775 for King County. The largest share of households earn $100,000 to $149,999, which can be seen in Exhibit 1-9. 60% of households earn $75,000 or more.

Exhibit 1-9. Household Income, 2007-2011 5-Year Average



Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Average; BERK, 2013

Educational Attainment

Woodinville has a relatively educated population. Almost 96% of those 25 or older have a high school diploma and close to half have a college degree. In comparison, in King County 92% have a high school diploma and 45% have a college degree.

Exhibit 1-10. Woodinville Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years Old and Over, 2007-2011 5-year Average

Educational Attainment	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	7,240	100.0%
High School Diploma	6,943	95.9%
Bachelor's Degree	3,359	46.4%
Graduate Degree	956	13.2%

Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Average; BERK, 2013

2.0 LAND USE AND COMMUNITY DESIGN

Woodinville's Land Use & Community Design Plan & Vision

Land Use and Community Design is a central focus of the Woodinville Vision Statement, to:

- Be a diverse, welcoming and family-friendly community;
- Provide a balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, tourism, and business;
- Continue to preserve Northwest woodland character, open space, and clean environment;
- Be a pleasant place in which to live, work, play, and visit, with compact, inviting downtown and tourist districts,
- A place with a renowned tourism experience.

Aerial view of Woodinville (Google Earth)

Introduction

The Land Use and Community Design Element is central to all other elements by providing for the distribution of land use meeting Woodinville's needs for residential, employment, recreation, public facilities and other land uses. This element also demonstrates how Woodinville will accommodate its share of growth allocated to it by King County through the Countywide Planning Policies.

The community's quality of life is greatly affected by the successful balance of housing, employment, civic and open space uses across Woodinville, mobility on streets, transit, and non-motorized systems that serve Woodinville neighborhoods, and the environmental sustainability and stewardship of Woodinville's urban forests, shorelines, and critical areas. Therefore, this element also addresses how land use and supporting infrastructure and facilities are accomplished on the landscape, particularly the image and character of Downtown and Woodinville's neighborhoods, the quality of its buildings, streets, and public spaces, and honoring of Woodinville's history.

Conditions & Trends

This section presents Woodinville's community character and land use conditions and trends, including growth targets and land capacity. More detail is addressed in the *City of Woodinville Existing Conditions Report* (Revised May 2015).

Woodinville's Community Character and Land Use Pattern

Physical Character

Woodinville is a small city at the northern end of the Sammamish River Valley. Woodinville's physical character provides a unique sense of place based on a combination of factors. Primarily, these include wooded hillsides, agricultural lands in the Sammamish River Valley, abundant mature trees in residential neighborhoods, and the architectural vernacular and landscaping of commercial buildings. Woodinville's parks and open space holdings, critical areas ordinances, tree code, and commercial standards for architectural design and landscaping reinforce this character. In Woodinville's Vision statement, the city's environmental character is referred to as "Northwest woodland character." Major attributes of Woodinville's physical character include:

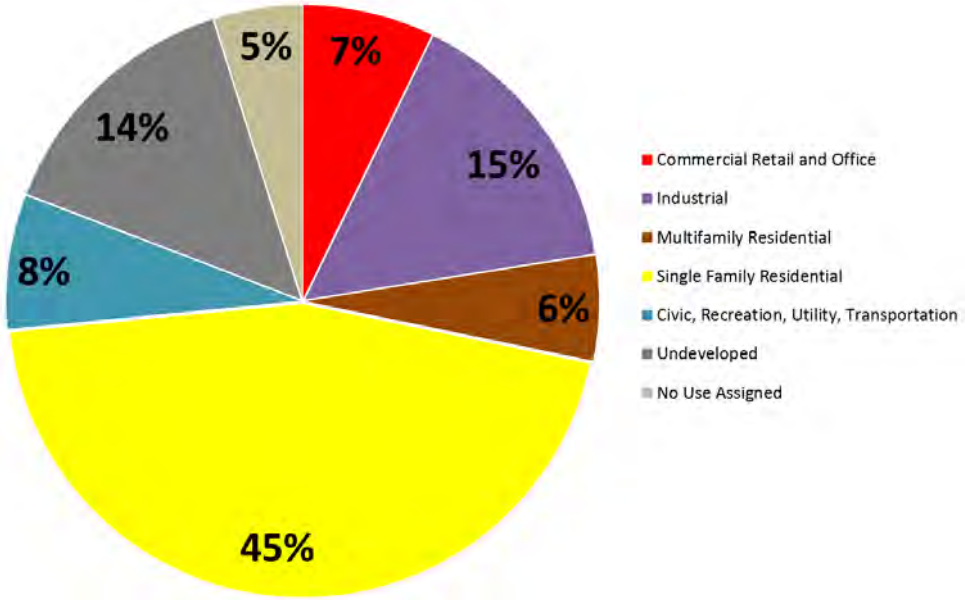
- **Forested hillsides.** Undeveloped forested hillsides, especially the large tracts of native trees on the walls of the Sammamish River Valley, create a powerful first impression of Woodinville as a quintessential Northwest community. Preservation of trees on hillsides has the added benefits of providing slope stability, erosion control, wildlife habitat, and protection of water and air quality.

- **Sammamish Valley agricultural lands.** Agricultural lands in the Sammamish River Valley between downtown Woodinville and the Hollywood District, and south of the Hollywood District, are outside the city limits in unincorporated King County. They are the foundation for Woodinville Wine Country because, in addition to their appeal in their own right, they create a verdant foreground for views of Mount Rainier, the forested valley walls, landmarks such as the Hollywood Schoolhouse and Chateau Ste. Michelle, and the Sammamish River Trail. As such, the Sammamish Valley agricultural lands are essential not only to the local agricultural and wine industries, but also to the broader tourism economy of Woodinville and surrounding areas.
- **Citywide tree canopy and open space.** The residential neighborhoods in the eastern portion of the city feature a heavy tree canopy and large residential lots that are increasingly rare in Seattle suburbs. Woodinville's tree code also applies to the rest of the city and provides a framework for protecting and enhancing Woodinville's tree canopy.
- **Architectural design standards.** Woodinville's architectural design standards create a built environment in harmony with the natural environment. Civic, commercial, and multifamily buildings employ visible sturdy framing, clean lines, extensive use of wood and other natural materials, visible craftsmanship, traditional Northwest exterior finishes and colors, and human-scaled elements in all visible building facades.
- **Compact downtown.** Woodinville's downtown is relatively compact in terms of size, distance between uses, and distinct edges (Sammamish River, SR-522, agricultural lands, and wooded hillsides). Streetscape improvements and the pedestrian-oriented character of newer development have helped to reinforce this attribute.
- **Winery districts.** Wineries are a key part of Woodinville's character and identity. The tremendous growth in winery development in the Hollywood, West Valley, and Warehouse Districts has helped to spur complementary dining, breweries, distilleries and other tourist friendly destinations that have made Woodinville much more than a regional destination.

Land Use Pattern

City Limits: Land uses within Woodinville are predominantly residential; approximately half of the city's land area is occupied by either single-family or multifamily residential uses. Industrial uses and undeveloped land make up the two next largest use categories. Commercial uses occupy a relatively small amount of land; however, it is anticipated that most of the City's future residential growth will occur in commercial areas in the form of multi-story mixed-use development. Planned land uses and zoning described below largely mirror the current land use pattern on the ground where residential uses and industrial uses predominate illustrated in Exhibit 2-1.

Exhibit 2-1. 2013 Citywide Land Use Pattern



Source: King County Assessor 2013, BERK Consulting 2014

King County Potential Annexation Area: The King County Potential Annexation Area is very small in comparison to the city as a whole, covering only 6.6 acres. Land uses in the PAA consist entirely of single-family residences. This area is not likely to change in the future (see Exhibit 2-11).

Unincorporated Sammamish River Valley: Nearly 52% of the land in the Unincorporated Sammamish River Valley is in agricultural cultivation, followed by recreation (27.4%), which represents the presence of the Gold Creek Tennis Club, and single-family residential at 14.62% of the area. The rural character in this area "frames" the Woodinville community and is important for its tourist industry (see Exhibit 2-11).

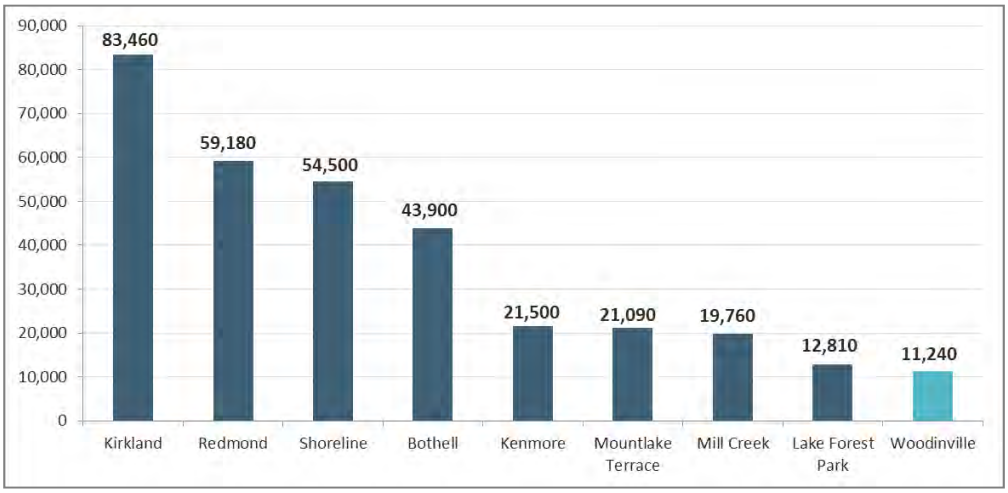
Woodinville Urban Growth Area (UGA) – Snohomish County: The Woodinville Urban Growth Area, also known as Maltby, contains a diverse array of uses, including commercial, industrial, recreational, residential, and open space. Single-family residential is the largest land use category, but commercial and industrial uses account for almost as much of the land area in the UGA. Also noteworthy is the presence of the Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant. Commercial and industrial uses are generally grouped along SR 522. Though located in another county, the Maltby area, is related to Woodinville in its proximity and character of retail, industrial, and single family residential uses (see Exhibit 2-11).

Woodinville's Growth Trends

Population Trends

As of 2015, the City of Woodinville has a population of 11,240 according to estimates from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM). The City of Woodinville's population grew by 1,431people from 2000 to 2015. During this period its population increased at an average annual rate of 0.9%. Woodinville is the smallest of neighboring cities in northern King and southern Snohomish Counties based on 2015 population levels. See Exhibit 2-2.

Exhibit 2-2. Woodinville and Other Communities Total Population, 2015

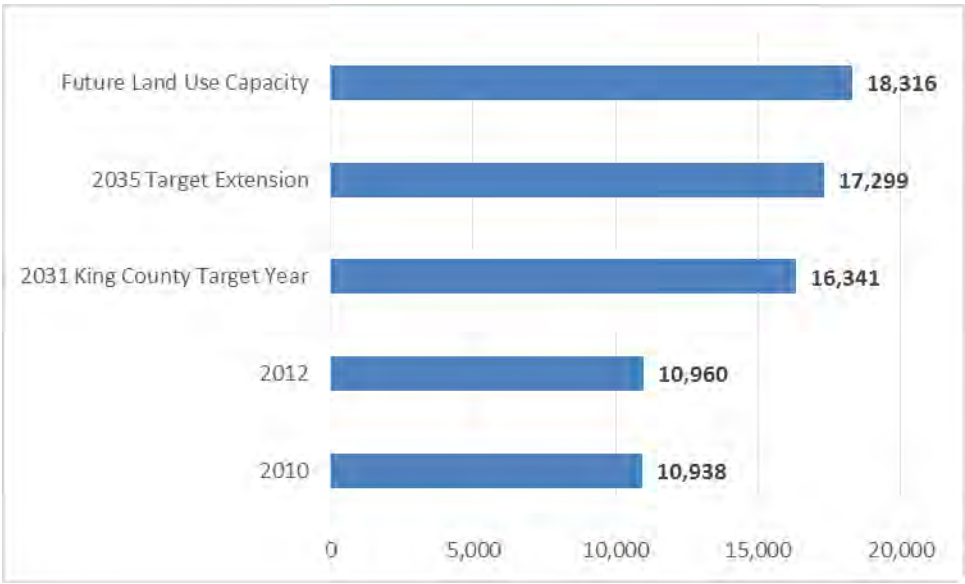


Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, June 2015; BERK Consulting 2015

If the City were to add population similar to the 20-year planning estimates (described below), the City's population would grow by nearly 6,361 persons from 2010 to 2035 (or 6,309 from 2013 to 2035) to a total population of 17,299 based on 2035 planning estimates growing housing targets.

The Future Land Use Alternative would result in a population of 18,316. See Exhibit 2-3.

Exhibit 2-3. Population Growth, City Limits, 2010-2035



Sources: OFM 2014, PSRC 2013, BERK Consulting, 2015

If the Potential Annexation Area were added, nearly 58 additional persons would be added.

Employment Trends

Woodinville had a covered employment total of 12,322 in 2013. The City has 1,608 fewer jobs in 2013 than it did in 2001 due to the 2008 Recession. With the economic recovery, and strategic actions, the City

could again attract commercial and industrial employment, as described further in the Economic Development Element.

Meeting Regional Growth Targets and Capacity

The City of Woodinville has been allocated housing and employment growth targets in the King County Countywide Planning Policies. Currently, the growth targets extend to the year 2031. See Exhibit 2-4.

Exhibit 2-4. Current Growth Targets 2006-2031

Time Period	Housing Target	Jobs Target
	Net New Dwelling Units	Net New Jobs
Growth Target 2006-2031	3,000	5,000

Source: King County Countywide Planning Policies 2012

While the growth targets extend to the year 2031, the new 20-year planning horizon for the Comprehensive Plan Update is 2035, consistent with the Growth Management Act. In order to derive a 20 year growth number a straight line projection has been developed as a planning estimate for the Comprehensive Plan. Further land capacity has been estimated for the current adopted Comprehensive Plan (2014). See Exhibit 2-5.

Exhibit 2-5. Growth Targets 2031, Planning Estimates 2035, and Comprehensive Plan Land Capacity (2012 Base Year)

	Housing		Employment	
	2031	**2035**	**2031**	**2035**
2006-2031 Target	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
2031-2035 Growth Est.	-	480	-	800
2006-2035 Planning Est.	-	3,480	-	5,800
Permits Issued 2006-2012	(573)	(573)	(359)	(359)
Pending Development	(225)	(225)	(413)	(413)
Growth Target Remaining	2,202	2,682	4,229	5,028
Buildable Land Capacity: Future Land Use Plan	3,308	3,308	4,476	5,226
Net Surplus/Deficit	1,106	626	247	197

Source: BERK Consulting 2015

As shown in the analysis, there is sufficient residential capacity for residential dwellings to the year 2035. There is sufficient job capacity in the year 2035 achieved through redevelopment consistent with the City's Downtown plans and using a floor area ratio-based approach. Opportunities to address housing and job capacity to the year 2035 include a potential for commercial office, retail, and higher density light manufacturing in the Northwest Gateway and Downtown, and higher density light manufacturing in the northern and southern Industrial areas.

Among communities considered "Larger" in the VISION 2040 regional growth strategy and King County Countywide Planning Policies, Woodinville's housing growth target for the period 2012-2031 is substantial as a percentage of the City's base dwelling units as of 2011. See Exhibit 2-6.

Exhibit 2-6. Larger Cities 2012-2031 Housing Targets as a Percentage of 2011 Dwellings

Regional Geography	Jurisdiction	2011 Housing Units	Net Housing Target 2012-31	Added Growth 2031-2035	Target as Percentage of 2011 Units
Larger	Des Moines	12,590	2,920	480	27%
Larger	Issaquah	14,018	3,916	920	34%
Larger	Kenmore	8,689	2,980	560	41%
Larger	Maple Valley	8,105	932	288	15%
Larger	Mercer Island	9,933	1,302	320	16%
Larger	Sammamish	16,148	3,379	640	25%
Larger	Shoreline	22,920	3,858	800	20%
Larger	Woodinville	4,997	2,427	480	58%

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council 2013; BERK Consulting 2015

The City's jobs target as a percentage of its 2011 jobs is large, and appears to be the case for many of the Larger cities. See Exhibit 2-7.

Exhibit 2-7. Larger Cities 2012-2031 Jobs Targets as a Percentage of 2011 Jobs

Regional Geography	Jurisdiction	2011 Jobs (Covered Employment)	Net Job Target 2012-31	Added Growth 2031-2035	Target as Percentage of 2011 Jobs
Larger	Des Moines	5,703	5,159	800	104%
Larger	Issaquah	19,912	17,517	3,200	104%
Larger	Kenmore	3,637	3,897	480	120%
Larger	Maple Valley	3,192	2,044	320	74%
Larger	Mercer Island	6,344	1,228	160	22%
Larger	Sammamish	4,589	1,684	288	43%
Larger	Shoreline	16,039	5,329	800	38%
Larger	Woodinville	11,387	7,021	800	69%

Source: Employment Security Department 2013; Puget Sound Regional Council 2013; BERK Consulting 2015

The Washington State Office of Financial Management is required to prepare growth projections every five years at a county level. Each county prepares growth allocations in conjunction with the cities. The next opportunity for the City of Woodinville to participate in growth allocation setting is approximately 2017, the next time the Washington State Office of Financial Management will produce its estimates.

Land Use & Community Design Plan

Land Use Plan

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map on the following pages displays the preferred land use pattern for the City of Woodinville. The different areas of the map are referred to as designations. Each designation includes a purpose statement and a general list of allowed uses, which provide guidance for

Exhibit 2-8. Distribution of Future Land Use Designations

Future Land Use Des.	Acres	% of Total
CBD	231.41	7.3%
GC	117.48	3.7%
HDR	27.10	0.9%
I	528.28	16.6%
LDR	376.83	11.9%
MeDR	40.43	1.3%
MoDR	499.50	15.7%
NB	7.76	0.2%
O	8.56	0.3%
Op	36.68	1.2%
P	102.52	3.2%
PI	90.35	2.8%
TB	32.59	1.0%
WR	1,074.32	33.8%
Total	3,173.83	100.0%

use and development provisions within the Woodinville Municipal Code. The acres for the Land Use Plan illustrate different extents of land use in Woodinville in Exhibit 2-8. The zoning acres are shown in Exhibit 2-9. The Land Use Plan is shown in Exhibit 2-10.

Woodland Residential (WR)

Purpose: This designation provides for the established low density residential neighborhoods in the northeastern portion of the city that are inappropriate for more intensive urban development due to significant environmentally critical areas, high cost and difficulty in extending public facilities, and presence of natural features that Woodinville seeks to retain.

Allowed uses & density: Single-family detached dwellings are the predominant dwelling type. Other dwelling types will be allowed under certain circumstances, such as accessory (i.e., mother-in-law) dwellings and small detached dwellings. The permitted density is up to 1 dwelling unit per acre. The implementing zone is R-1.

Low Density Residential (LDR)

Purpose: This designation provides for established low density residential neighborhoods that are inappropriate for more intensive urban development due to significant environmentally critical areas, high cost and difficulty in extending public facilities, and/or presence of natural features that Woodinville seeks to retain.

Allowed uses & density: Single-family detached dwellings are the predominant dwelling type. Other dwelling types will be allowed under certain circumstances, such as accessory (i.e., mother-in-law) dwellings, small detached dwellings, duplexes, or townhomes. The permitted density is 4 dwelling units per acre. The implementing zone is R-4.

Moderate Density Residential (MoDR)

Purpose: This designation provides for moderate density residential neighborhoods on lands that are suitable for urban development.

Allowed uses & density: Single-family detached dwellings are the predominant dwelling type. Other dwelling types will be allowed under certain circumstances, such as accessory (i.e., mother-in-law) dwellings, small detached dwellings, duplexes, townhomes, apartments, and senior citizen assisted housing. The permitted density is 5-8 dwelling units per acre. The implementing zones are R-6 and R-8.

Medium Density Residential (MeDR)

Purpose: This designation provides for urbanized areas with low density multi-family dwelling units that are within walking distance of public transit. This designation can be used as a transition between existing commercial areas and adjoining, lower density residential areas.

Allowed uses & density: A mixture of dwelling types, including duplexes, townhomes, apartments, compact single-family detached dwellings, accessory (i.e., mother-in-law) dwellings, small detached dwellings, and senior citizen assisted housing. The permitted density is between 9-18 dwelling units per acre. The implementing zones are R-12, R-18, or other similar zones.

High Density Residential (HDR)

Purpose: This designation provides for urbanized areas with a mixture of multi-family dwelling units and office uses that are within walking distance of public transit. The intent is to locate this designation within walking distance of public transit facilities, near commercial and employment areas, and near community facilities such as parks, and community centers. This designation creates a transition from high intensity uses, such as commercial or industrial development, to lower intensity residential areas.

Allowed uses & density: Multi-family dwelling units, including duplexes, townhomes, apartments, and senior citizen assisted housing, and office uses. The permitted density is 19 dwelling units per acre or greater. The implementing zones are R-24, R-48, or other similar zones.

Goal LU-8: Integrate Housing Diversity

Woodinville seeks to integrate a greater mix of housing types to serve its increasingly diverse population. Each of the residential-based land use designations and their implementing zones allow for a mixture of housing types that can be integrated while maintaining compatibility with the existing or intended character of the area. Example housing types include (1) accessory dwelling units, (2) small detached dwellings, (3) townhouses, and (4) multifamily buildings. Density and dimensional standards and design guidelines help to ensure that they are designed consistent with the city's character and compatibility goals.

Neighborhood Business (NB)

Purpose: This designation provides for convenient daily retail and personal services (including offices) for a limited service area while minimizing impacts of commercial activities on nearby residential properties.

Allowed uses & density: Neighborhood-scaled retail/service uses are the primary use. Small-scale multifamily uses may be permitted as a secondary use provided designs minimize impacts on surrounding uses. The implementing zone is Neighborhood Business (NB).

Tourist Business (TB)

Purpose: This designation provides for wineries, restaurants, lodging, and other complementary uses that encourage tourism.

Allowed uses & density: Wineries, restaurants, lodging, and other complementary uses that encourage tourism plus a mixture of convenient daily retail and personal service uses for a limited service area. Residential uses

Exhibit 2-9. Distribution of Zoning Designations

Zoning	Acres	% of Total
CBD	212.74	6.8%
GB	110.11	3.5%
I	518.38	16.5%
NB	7.42	0.2%
O	8.54	0.3%
P	103.82	3.3%
P/I	109.75	3.5%
R-1	1,083.36	34.5%
R-12	7.77	0.2%
R-18	32.60	1.0%
R-24	22.45	0.7%
R-4	376.80	12.0%
R-48	4.81	0.2%
R-6	474.76	15.1%
R-8	32.94	1.0%
TB	32.61	1.0%
Total	3,138.86	100.0%

are permitted only as a secondary use when integrated into a pedestrian-oriented mixed-use development concept. This designation excludes most regional facility uses. The implementing zone is Tourist Business (TB).

Central Business District (CBD)

Purpose: This designation has been applied to the existing downtown commercial district in downtown Woodinville.

Allowed uses & density: A broad mix of comparison retail, moderate to high density residential, professional, services, and recreation/cultural uses that serve the regional market. The new uses feature transit supportive densities. The implementing zone is Central Business District (CBD).

General Commercial (GC)

Purpose: This designation provides for a wide variety of general service commercial uses, regional-oriented retail uses, and special opportunities for mixed-use development in key areas.

Allowed uses & density: A wide variety of general commercial service and retail uses. The implementing zone is General Business (GB).

Office

Purpose: This designation provides for pedestrian and transit-oriented developments that provide space for professional services and related employment activities.
Allowed uses & density: High-density employment uses together with limited complementary retail and higher density residential development. The implementing zone is Office (O).

Industrial

Purpose: This designation provides for industrial and business park activities.

Allowed uses & density: Industrial and business park activities plus winery/brewery/distillery and other complementary uses that require large footprint warehouse type space and do not impact the integrity of continued industrial and business park activity. The implementing zone is Industrial (I).

Public/Institutional

Purpose: This designation is applied to existing government/public facilities except within the CBD designation.

Allowed uses & density: Public services, facilities, and institutions by the city, special districts and other agencies.

Public Parks

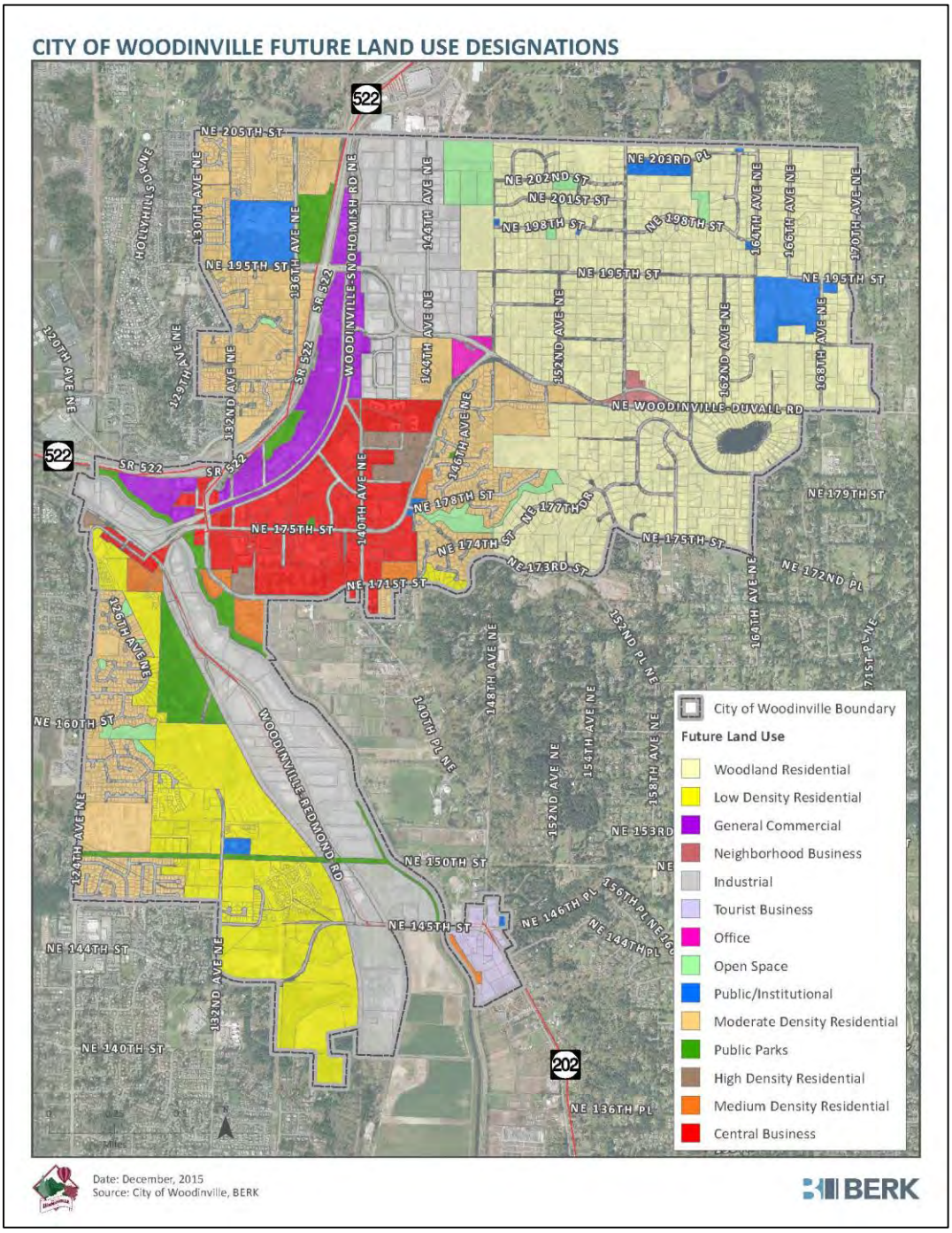
Purpose: This designation is applied to all existing and planned publicly owned parks.

Allowed uses & density: Public parks.

Open Space

Purpose and Allowed Uses: This designation has been applied to all “open space tracts” within the city limits that have been retained as open space areas. Many of these areas were set aside as part of development agreements and are publicly owned. They are often located in sensitive environmental areas. Open Space areas may be suitable for passive and/or active recreation development such as neighborhood parks.

Exhibit 2-10. Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map & Designations



Source: City of Woodinville, BERK 2015

Subarea Plans, Annexation Areas & Special Study Areas

Adopted Plans

The following Subarea Plans have been adopted as a component of the Comprehensive Plan. Where there is a conflict between goals and policies of these plans with the Comprehensive Plan, the goals and policies of the plan with the most recent adoption date shall apply (see Exhibit 2-11).

- Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan
- Grace Neighborhood Plan
- Tourist District Master Plan

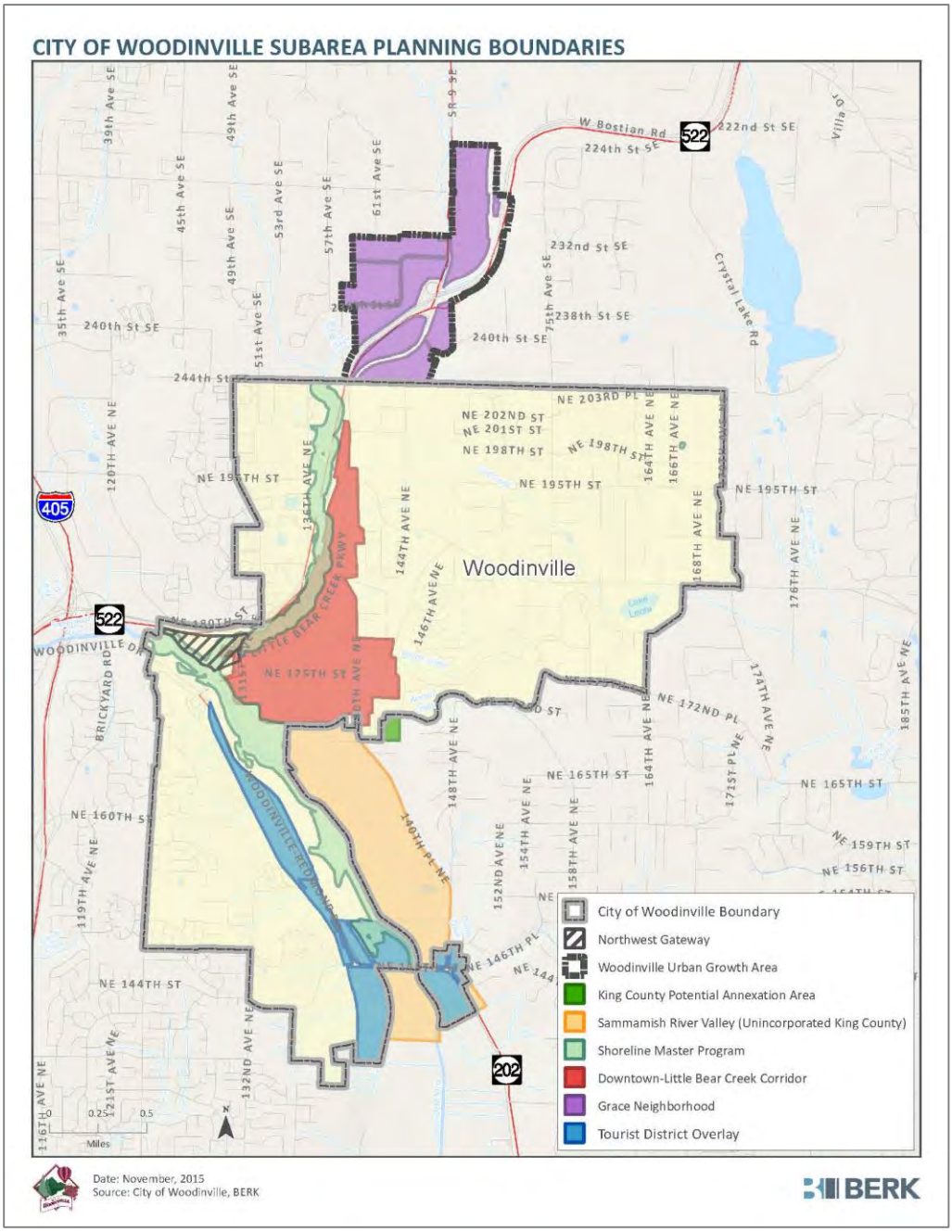
Potential Annexation Areas

The City has identified potential annexation areas to study surrounding the city limits due to effects these lands may have on Woodinville and to examine such areas for potential future growth (see Exhibit 2-11).

Unincorporated Sammamish River Valley

Agricultural and rural lands in the Sammamish River Valley adjacent to Woodinville hold special value to the character and identity of the Tourist District and the City as a whole. The City hopes to maintain its cooperative relationship with King County in exercising stewardship to preserve and enhance the agricultural and wine industries in the valley (see Exhibit 2-11).

Exhibit 2-11. Subarea Plans, Annexation Areas & Special Study Areas



Community Design Principles

Balanced diversity of neighborhoods and districts

Woodinville features a healthy diversity of neighborhoods and districts that provide for:

- A wide range of housing types to serve Woodinville's increasingly diverse population;
- A variety of places of employment;
- Commercial and community services;
- Recreational amenities;
- Healthy natural environment; and
- A distinct sense of place.

Compact & inviting mixed-use centers

Woodinville's growth is concentrated in compact and inviting mixed-use centers, including:

- Downtown, as the heart of the City and greatest concentration of housing, retail, and employment uses.
- Tourist District, which serves as the region's wine tourism focal point and is evolving into a dynamic pedestrian-oriented mixed-use village.

Healthy & connected community design

Woodinville's community design promotes healthy living via the following attributes:

- Compact mix of uses in a pedestrian-friendly setting.
- Attractive network of non-motorized paths that connect uses and amenities.
- A wealth of accessible recreational amenities.
- A great emphasis on access to healthy foods.

Attractive multimodal street network

Woodinville places a great importance on a connected network of multi-modal streets that are safe, efficient, and contribute to the City's visual character. Key features:

- Expanded street grid Downtown.
- Transit-supportive community/project design.
- Downtown and mixed-use center transit linkages.

Sustainable community design

Robust environmental stewardship is one of the city's highest priorities:

- Protected natural areas.
- Environmental restoration.
- Sustainable infrastructure design.
- Sustainable construction practices.
- Smart growth.
- Low-impact development practices.

Inviting & distinctive public space

- Vibrant urban spaces.
- Fun and inclusive parks.

Northwest woodland character

- Wooded hillsides, especially the walls of the Sammamish River Valley.
- Tree retention incentives throughout the city, but especially in the Woodland Residential designation.

Woodinville design standards

- Simplicity of form, with clean lines and exposed structure.
- Prominent use of Northwest native woods and traditional finishes on building exteriors.
- Harmony with the natural environment.
- Design that evokes Woodinville's history as an agricultural and timber community.
- Human-scale built environment.

What is human scale?

The term "human scale" is frequently used to describe building dimensions based on the size of the human body. ~Whole Building Design Guide, National Institute of Building Sciences

Elements that add visual interest and break up facades, such as windows or awnings, or techniques to reduce building mass such as breaking up rooflines or stepping back upper floors can create a more human scale, comfortable for pedestrians.

Outcomes and Objectives

Exhibit 2-12 below describes desired land use and community design outcomes together with indicators for achieving success and an example of the types of implementation tools that will be used to achieve the objectives.

Exhibit 2-12. Land Use and Community Design Outcomes and Objectives

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
A growing and diverse economy and vital neighborhoods that provide housing choices	Land capacity to meet growth targets to 2031 and planning estimates to 2035	Land Use Plan and Zoning
A strong employment base with a diversity of jobs and high percentage of living wage jobs.	Employment growth that meets or exceeds targets to 2031 and planning estimates to 2035.	Land Use Plan and Zoning Economic Development Strategic Plan and economic development activities
A diversity of housing choices for Woodinville residents.	Increased number of smaller units and senior units.	Mixed-use and multifamily provisions Accessory Dwelling Units Small detached dwellings
New development reinforces and strengthens Woodinville's design standards.	New development features site and building design consistent with Woodinville's design standards.	Design Standards
Enhanced opportunities for healthy living.	An increase in the number and distribution of local fresh food markets and community gardens.	Land Use Plan and Zoning Design Guidelines
Increased residential density in mixed-use districts.	Most new developments in mixed-use districts integrate residential uses within mixed-use buildings or in single purpose multifamily structures.	Land Use Plan and Zoning
Enhanced street design	Streets are built or improved in conjunction with new development or as part of a publicly initiated project.	Streetscape Design Standards Land Use Plan and Zoning Transportation Master Plan
Enhanced network of public open space within the City.	Increased amount and quality of public open space within the City.	Land Use Plan and Zoning Park and Recreation Plans Design Standards Capital Facilities Plan Capital Improvement Plan

Goals and Policies

Northwest Woodland Character

Also see the Natural Environment Element for related goals and policies.

Goal LU-1. Protect and reinforce Woodinville's Northwest Woodland Character.

Policy LU-1.1. Maintain and enhance development regulations that preserve Woodinville's wooded hillsides, open spaces, and the character of established residential neighborhoods.

Policy LU-1.2. Maintain and enhance site and building design provisions for commercial, public, and multifamily development that reflects the Northwest Woodland character.

A. Promote architecture that emphasizes traditional three-dimensional forms, traditional Northwest woodland exterior finishes, forms that express wood framing, an emphasis on human-scaled design, and finishes that reflect the early 1900s domestic agrarian vernacular of materials.

B. Encourage the integration of gardens and other site landscaping associated with public, commercial, and multifamily development to improve site aesthetics, enhance the pedestrian experience, and reinforce the City's Northwest Woodland character.

Policy LU-1.3. Develop identifiable gateways at major portals to the City.

Growth Management & Regional Cooperation

Goal LU-2. Provide land area and densities necessary to meet Woodinville's projected needs for housing, employment, and public facilities.

Policy LU-2.1. Focus growth in compact and inviting mixed-use centers that have the capacity to absorb development (i.e., areas with vacant or underdeveloped land and available utility, street, park, and school capacity, or where such facilities can be effectively provided) and where environmental impacts can be minimized.

Policy LU-2.2. Provide an adequate supply of land zoned for employment to support 20-year employment allocations as required by the King County County-Wide Planning Policies.

Policy LU-2.3. Adopt user-friendly and coordinated development regulations that facilitate Woodinville's preferred land use pattern (i.e., allowed density, uses, and site provisions).

A. Refine the land use code on an ongoing basis to make it easier to use by employing simple language, easy to read charts, and illustrative graphics.

B. Monitor and refine the land use code as needed to ensure that it is facilitating the preferred land use pattern and development character.

C. Integrate an appropriate balance of predictability and flexibility when updating development regulations that allow ease of administration and interpretation and offer optional ways of meeting requirements when possible.

Policy LU-2.4. Allow new development only where adequate public services can be provided.

Policy LU-2.5. Develop and support regional policies, strategies and investments that reflect the vision and policies of the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan. Achieve local goals and values by participating fully in implementation of the Growth Management Act, VISION 2040, and the King County Countywide Planning Policies.

Policy LU-2.6. Work with other jurisdictions and agencies, educational and other organizations, and the business community to develop and carry out a coordinated, regional approach for meeting the various needs of Eastside communities, including housing, human services, economic vitality, parks and recreation, transportation, and environmental protection.

Policy LU-2.7. Work cooperatively with residents and property owners to annex the designated Potential Annexation Area. Consider community desires and prepare a fiscal and service delivery evaluation.

Policy LU-2.8. Seek a logical urban growth boundary to the north in conjunction with Snohomish County and the community.

Policy LU-2.9. Collaborate with King County in developing joint recommendations for promoting the wine and agricultural industries in Woodinville.

Policy LU-2.10. Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to ensure compatible land uses in areas along contiguous boundaries.

Healthy & Connected Community Design

Goal LU-3. Promote land use and community design that encourage healthy living and good connectivity between compatible uses.

Policy LU-3.1. Adopt development regulations that facilitate a complementary mix of uses within mixed-use centers that encourage more walking and bicycling between uses.

Policy LU-3.2. Adopt design provisions that provide for safe and attractive non-motorized connectivity between uses and amenities, such that the frequency of connections are commensurate with the envisioned intensity of land uses (i.e., housing, employment, community services, and amenities).

Policy LU-3.3. Adopt development regulations that encourage the integration of recreational space with multifamily and office development.

Policy LU-3.4. Integrate public recreational amenities accessible to all Woodinville residents, workers, and visitors, with highest priority on locations, facilities, and activities that best serve the community.

Policy LU-3.5. Increase access to healthy foods by encouraging the location of fresh food markets and community food gardens in close proximity to multifamily uses and transit facilities through zoning and business regulations.

Active Multi-Modal Street Network

Also see the Transportation Element for related goals and policies.

Goal LU-4. Provide a safe, efficient, and attractive circulation network that continues to enhance multi-modal capabilities.

Policy LU-4.1. Implement Downtown's planned street network of primary and secondary streets to accommodate the needs of retail, office, and residential development.

Policy LU-4.2. Require non-motorized transportation facilities in all commercial, multifamily, and mixed-use areas to promote pedestrian activity and ease of access between uses and amenities.

Policy LU-4.3. Encourage large commercial and multifamily developments to include transit stops and amenities when appropriate.

Policy LU-4.4. Encourage the development of a transit system linking Downtown and the Tourist District.

Policy LU-4.5. Incorporate the Eastside Rail Corridor as a major intra-community non-motorized connection.

Resource Protection & Sustainable Design

Also see the Natural Environment Element for related goals and policies.

Goal LU-5. Maintain and enhance Woodinville's robust environmental stewardship.

Policy LU-5.1. Maintain and strengthen regulations to protect sensitive natural areas and pursue strategies/actions to restore degraded natural areas.

Policy LU-5.2. Update development regulations to emphasize sustainable design in new developments.

Policy LU-5.3. Encourage retrofits to existing development and infrastructure to reduce environmental impact.

A. Explore providing incentives to residents and businesses that improve building energy performance and/or incorporate onsite renewable energy.

Policy LU-5.4. Emphasize sustainable design/practice in public improvements and in the design/use of public facilities and events.

A. Update public works standards, as necessary, to emphasize best practice sustainable design/practice.

B. Incorporate consideration of physical health and well-being into the location and design of public facilities.

Policy LU-5.5. Monitor the City's progress in meeting resource protection and sustainability goals to track success and refine the implementation strategy as needed to help meet goals.

Policy LU-5.6. Use the City's Tree Fund to plant urban replacement forests on publicly-owned property.

Policy LU-5.7. Identify and protect archaeological resources through the site development review process.

Inviting & Distinctive Public Space

Also see the Parks & Recreation Element for related goals and policies.

Goal LU-6. Integrate inviting and distinctive public space throughout the City with greatest emphasis in Downtown, mixed-use areas, and within multifamily districts.

Policy LU-6.1. Implement public open space policies set forth in the Downtown Little Bear Creek and Woodinville Village Master Plans.

Policy LU-6.2. Maintain and enhance streetscape design standards that enable safe access for all users and enhance character and identity of the City.

Policy LU-6.3. Pursue strategic public/private partnerships with large developments to leverage high quality public space integrated with new development.

Policy LU-6.4. Continue to encourage public participation in the design of public spaces throughout the City.

Residential Uses

Also see the Housing Element for related goals and policies.

Goal LU-7. Provide for attractive, safe, diverse, and well-designed residential neighborhoods.

Policy LU-7.1. Maintain and enhance public improvement standards that emphasize safe, attractive, and compatible street design and employ low impact development techniques to the extent feasible.

Policy LU-7.2. Provide design provisions for mixed-use and multifamily districts that emphasize a pedestrian-friendly character along block frontages, ensure compatibility with the existing or envisioned character of the area, and integrate usable open space for residents.

Policy LU-7.3. Review and update infill development regulations that promote quality development that complements the existing neighborhoods.

Policy LU-7.4. Maintain and enhance provisions to preserve the wooded character of Woodinville's established residential neighborhoods.

Policy LU-7.5. Employ extensive outreach to residential neighborhoods for public improvements and land use actions that have the ability to affect the character of existing residential neighborhoods.

Policy LU-7.6. Allow clustering of residential units to preserve open space and reduce surface runoff.

Goal LU-8. Integrate a diversity of housing choices while maintaining compatibility with the established or envisioned character of the area.

Policy LU-8.1. Provide for a diversity of housing types and levels of affordability in mixed-use and multifamily districts to meet the needs of the community (including those with special needs related to age, health, or disability).

Policy LU-8.2. Allow for attached and detached accessory dwelling units in all single family residential districts provided size, design, and owner occupancy provisions are included to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses.

Policy LU-8.3. Allow for small detached dwelling developments in all single family residential districts provided special design provisions are included to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses.

Policy LU-8.4. Encourage a mixture of housing types integrated with large site development.

Commercial & Mixed-Uses

Goal LU-9. Establish a land use pattern that provides a broad range of commercial services and employment opportunities that serve the needs of residential neighborhoods, workplaces, and the greater Woodinville community.

Policy LU-9.1. Maintain and enhance Downtown as an inviting place to work, shop, live, and socialize.

A. Encourage a mixture of commercial, office, and residential uses within Downtown to support day and evening activities for all ages.

B. Maintain and enhance development regulations that emphasize the desired form and character of development.

C. Encourage multi-story construction with underground or structured parking that facilitates transit-friendly densities and vibrant pedestrian-oriented streetscapes.

D. Encourage the integration of inviting publicly accessible open spaces that enhance the character and livability of Downtown.

E. Integrate pathways and trails that improve linkages between Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.

F. Develop the City Hall/Community Center campus consistent with the City's adopted Civic Center Master Plan, or as may be amended from time to time.

Policy LU-9.2. Maintain and enhance the Hollywood District as a premier regional tourist destination for wineries, breweries, distilleries and complementary uses.

A. Encourage the implementation of the Woodinville Village Master Plan, or as may be amended from time to time.

B. Review and update development regulations to protect wineries, breweries, distilleries, restaurants, and complementary uses to accommodate growing tourism.

C. Continue to allow for small scale retail and personal service uses that serve surrounding residential neighborhoods.

D. Maintain and enhance design provisions that reinforce the vision of the Hollywood District as a vibrant, compact, and authentic, pedestrian-friendly village.

Policy LU-9.3. Provide an active and diverse industrial area that promotes economic growth.

A. Limit non-industrial uses to those that are complementary to industrial activities in terms of access and circulation, public safety, hours of operation, and other land use activities.

B. Protect industrial lands from encroachment by other land uses, which would reduce the economic viability of industrial lands.

C. Develop industrial lands to minimize impacts on surrounding land uses, especially residential land uses.

D. Establish new or additional industrial development that complies with the following criteria:

1. Sewer, water, and communications services should be available or planned for the industrial site area, and

2. New sites designated for industrial use should have convenient access to existing or planned freeways or major arterials.

Policy LU-9.4. Provide for Neighborhood Commercial centers in strategic locations to serve surrounding neighborhoods, while minimizing impacts to the surrounding residential uses.

A. Maintain and enhance development regulations (i.e., building uses, height, and form, land use intensity, site layout, landscaping, and site edge design) to ensure that neighborhood commercial development is compatible with surrounding residential uses

Action Plan

The Land Use and Community Design Element is implemented by related plans and programs, including:

- Woodinville's Zoning Code that provides permitted uses, density and dimensional standards, and design guidelines for new development.
- Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Housing Element that provides strategies for integrating a diversity of housing types and more affordable housing.
- Woodinville's membership and participation with A Regional Coalition for Housing, including the Regional Housing Trust Fund.
- Woodinville's Parks and Recreation Plan that guides parks and recreation acquisition and improvements.
- Transportation Plan that provides motorized and non-motorized plans and promotes coordination of transit with regional providers to serve local residents, workers, and visitors.

This Element also includes policies promoting new initiatives during the regular eight-year Growth Management Action Comprehensive Plan review cycle. See Exhibit 2-13.

Exhibit 2-13. Land Use and Community Design Action Plan: New Initiatives

Topic	Action	Lead & Partners
Expanded Downtown Street Network	Collaborate with Downtown property owners in conjunction with development projects; Consider strategic public investment to enhance connectivity and enhance public realm and the development setting Downtown.	City of Woodinville lead and property owners/developers as partners
Downtown public space	Consider strategic public investment to enhance connectivity and enhance public realm and the development setting Downtown.	City of Woodinville lead and property owners/developers as partners

3.0 HOUSING

Housing, Human Services & Woodinville's Vision

Woodinville's vision statement calls for respecting different neighborhood characters, and promoting compact mixed-use districts:

- a successful balance of neighborhoods
- a compact, inviting downtown that is attractive and functional and vibrant tourist districts

Introduction

The housing element is directed towards ensuring the vitality and character of Woodinville's established residential neighborhoods, meeting present and future community housing and human service needs, promoting the preservation and development of a variety of housing types, and providing housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community. This element describes conditions and trends for Woodinville's households and housing stock, and illustrates Woodinville's housing needs and associated services. Following a review of conditions and trends, this element describes the City's housing plans, goals and policies, and actions.

Conditions & Trends

There are several key trends influencing housing in Woodinville:

- Housing stock that is becoming more diverse and aging,
- Changing household composition with most households being one and two person in size,
- A slowly aging population,
- A gradually diversifying population with more households of different ethnicities and races,
- Decreasing housing affordability, and
- A jobs-housing ratio where the demand for housing by those working locally exceeds the supply, affecting the City's ability to attract employers and reduce traffic congestion.

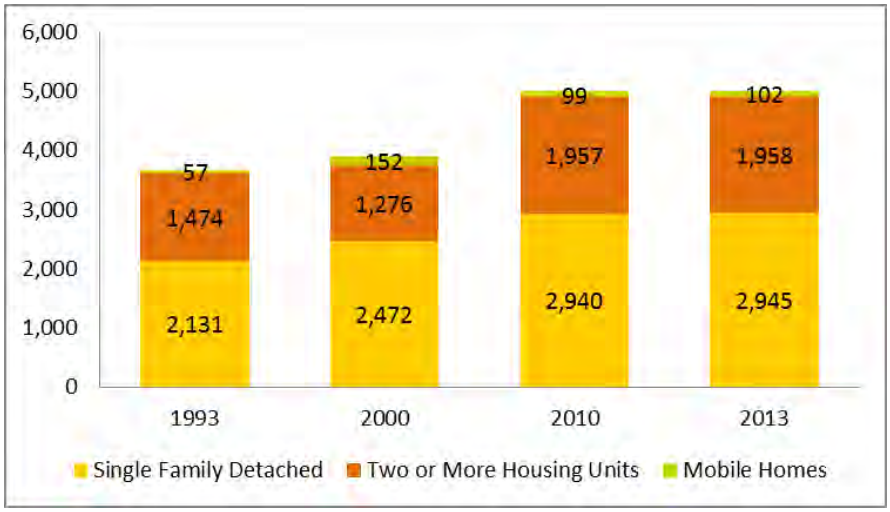
Each trend is addressed below. Other topics are also addressed further in the *City of Woodinville Existing Conditions Report,* such as housing stock mix, housing sales and rent prices, homelessness, poverty, and others.

Diversifying and Aging Housing Stock

Most of the City's land is zoned and used for single family residential uses, and the City's housing stock is predominantly single family. However, the share of multifamily dwellings is increasing. See Exhibit 3-1. This diversification is anticipated to continue as most of the City's housing capacity is in mixed-use areas, a reflection of how the City has increased development capacity in its Central Business District. (See the Land Use Element for additional discussion.)

Most of the City's housing stock was developed in the late 20th Century, between 1980 and 1999 (60%). About 22% was developed in 1979 or earlier, and about 18% has been developed since the year 2000. (ARCH 2013)

Exhibit 3-1. Housing Stock: 1993-2013

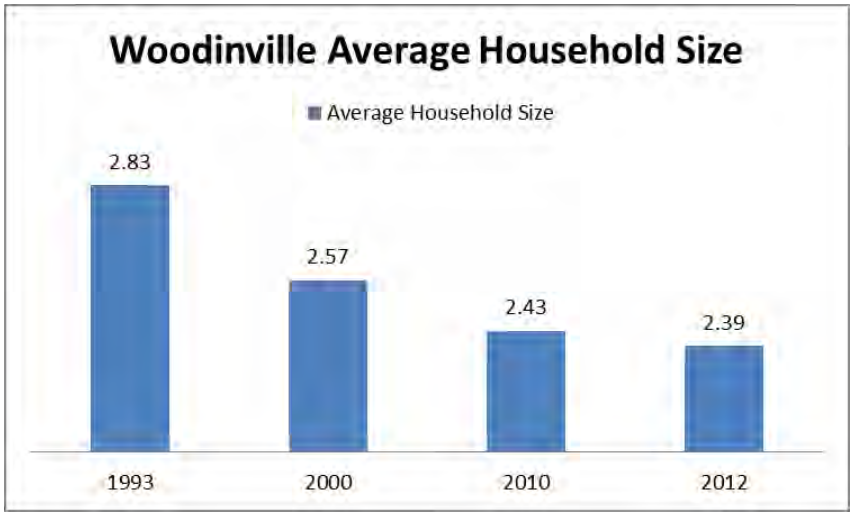


Source: State of Washington Office of Financial Management; BERK 2013

Changing Household Composition

Woodinville's average household size has continued to decline as shown in Exhibit 3-2.

Exhibit 3-2. Average Household Size

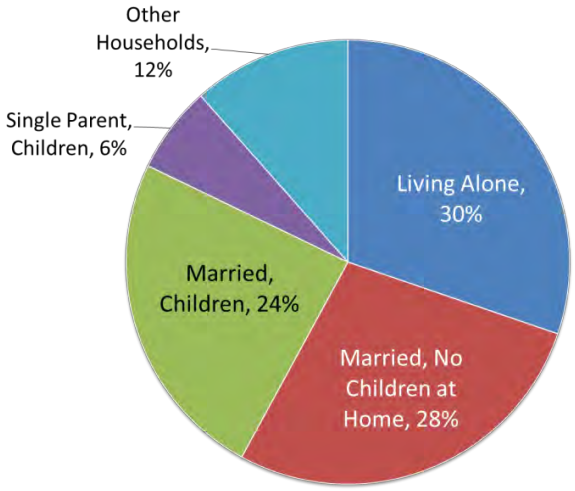


Source: Puget Sound Regional Council, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Singles living alone, married couples without children, and two person households, are a growing segment of Woodinville's population. Today, these groups account for almost two thirds of the households in Woodinville (62%). See Exhibit 3-3. Smaller households may prefer different housing styles and sizes over time. Examples of housing forms that may appeal to such households include: Accessory dwelling units,

multiplexes and small detached dwellings, townhomes, and mixed-use and other housing forms especially near transit.

Exhibit 3-3. Woodinville Household Composition, 2010

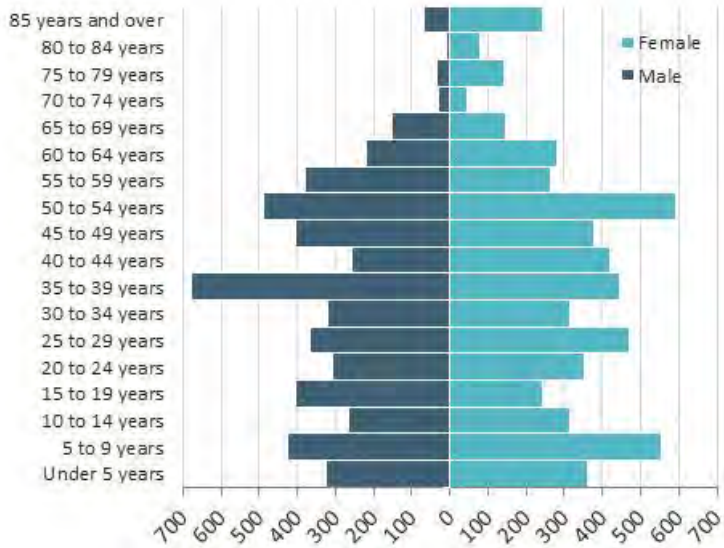


Source: US Census 2010, A Regional Coalition for Housing, 2014

Slowly Aging Population

Seniors accounted for 9% of the population in 2000 and 11% of the population in 2010. The senior population will continue to increase over the 2015-2035 planning period as those in the 50-60 age bracket begin to retire over the next 10-15 years. See Exhibit 3-4. Seniors who rent tend to be cost-burdened. Some seniors—especially over age 75, half of the senior population—have specialized housing needs.

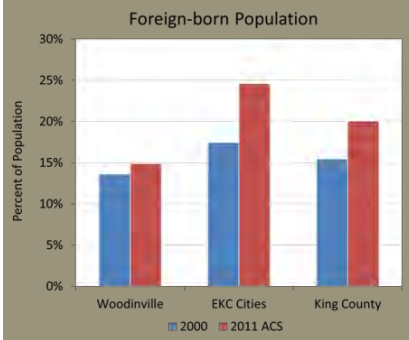
Exhibit 3-4. Age Distribution by Sex, 2007-2011 5-Year Average



Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Average; BERK, 2013

Gradually Diversifying Population

Woodinville is becoming more diverse, though less rapidly than the rest of King County's Eastside cities. Housing programs will need to be sensitive to diversity, especially for households with limited English proficiency. Such households may also create a demand for different forms of housing (e.g. accommodating extended families). It will be important to ensure that local regulations allow flexibility for market to respond to changing needs.



Decreasing Housing Affordability

Nearly one third of Woodinville's households have low and moderate incomes similar to other King County Eastside cities, but lower than the rest of King County. See Exhibit 3-5. Ensuring the City can cooperate regionally and provide opportunities locally for housing at all income levels, particularly very low incomes, will be important to meet the needs of households such as housing affordable to local employees. Reducing development costs while maintaining quality standards and offering a variety of housing types and densities to meet the needs of the community will also be increasingly important.

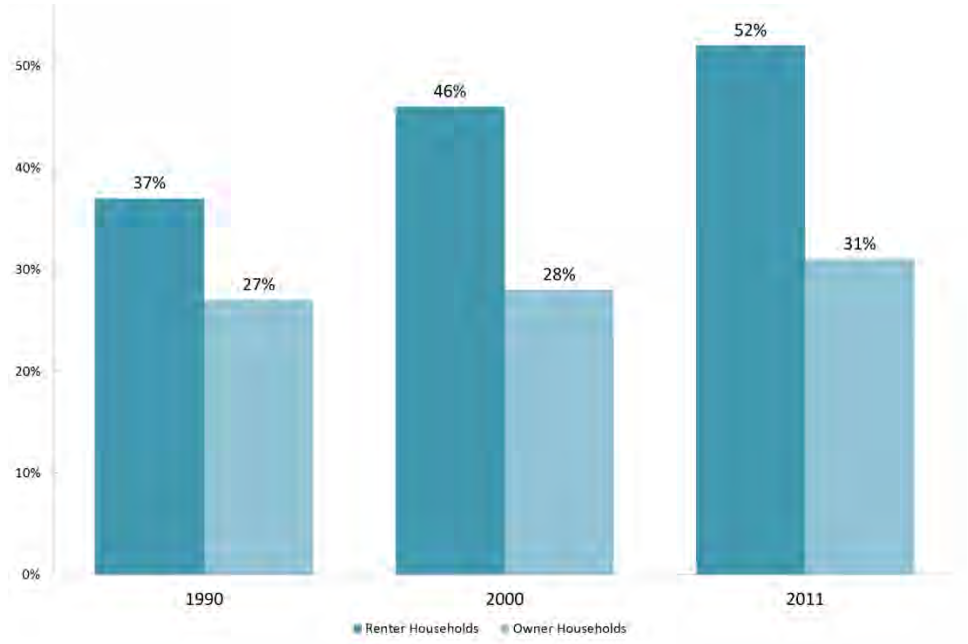
Exhibit 3-5. Households by Income Levels

Location	Total Households	Less than $21,200	$21,200 to $35,299	$35,300 to $56,499	$56,500 to $70,599	$70,600 to $84,699	$84,700 +	
	% of area median household income:	*Very Low Income <30%*	*Low Income 30-50%*	*Moderate Income 50-80%*	*80-100%*	*100-120%*	*Over 120%*	*Median*
Woodinville	4,350	7%	9%	15%	8%	8%	54%	$91,049
EKC cities	179,691	8%	8%	13%	8%	8%	54%	n/a
King County	790,070	13%	11%	16%	10%	8%	42%	$70,567
Washington	2,602,568	17%	16%	13%	15%	11%	28%	$58,890

Source: 2011 ACS 5-Year Estimates, A Regional Coalition for Housing 2013

The proportion of Woodinville households paying more than 30% of their income for housing costs has risen each decade since 1990. A greater percentage of renters are cost burdened than homeowners. The proportion of cost-burdened renters is growing more rapidly than cost-burdened owners. See Exhibit 3-6.

Exhibit 3-6. Decreasing Housing Affordability: Cost Burdened Homeowner and Renter Households



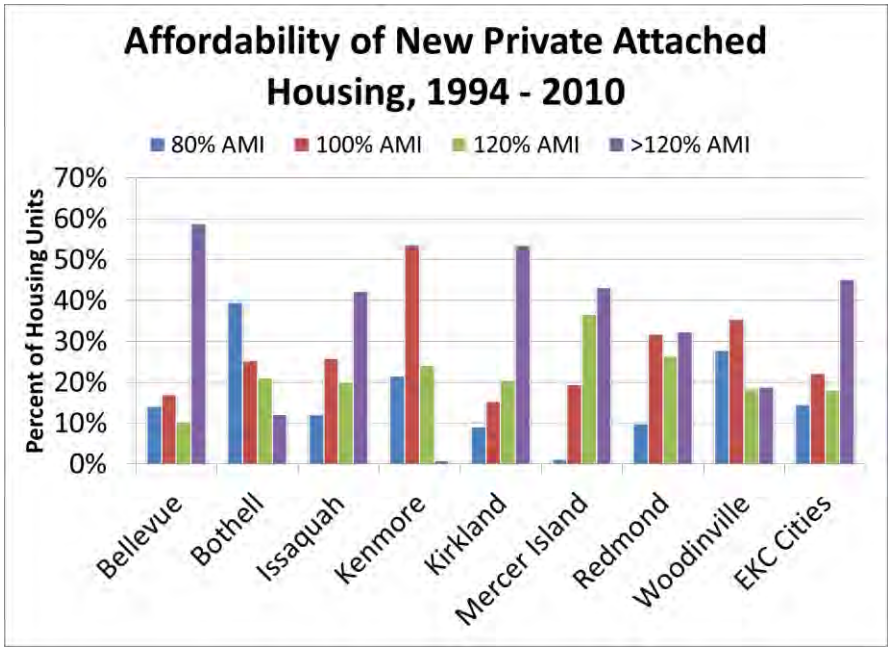
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, A Regional Coalition for Housing, 2013

Progress on Affordable Housing

Eastside King County cities are meeting about 85% of the combined moderate-income housing goal, using variety of approaches. Woodinville is meeting 62% of its moderate income goal largely through the private sector; a high proportion of private-sector, moderate-income units are smaller, rental units. Eastside King County is meeting about 25% of the combined low-income goal, and essentially all low income housing proposals have needed direct assistance. Woodinville is meeting 15% of its low-income housing goal. (A Regional Coalition for Housing 2014)

Woodinville's home sale prices have increased between the year 2000 and 2010, though declined recently between 2010 and 2013 as described further in the *City of Woodinville Existing Conditions Report* (Revised March 2015). Much of Woodinville's new *attached* housing stock built since 1994 is affordable to moderate, middle, and upper income levels, and less so to low and very low incomes. See Exhibit 3-7.

Exhibit 3-7. Affordability of New Privately Owned Attached Housing



Source: ARCH 2013

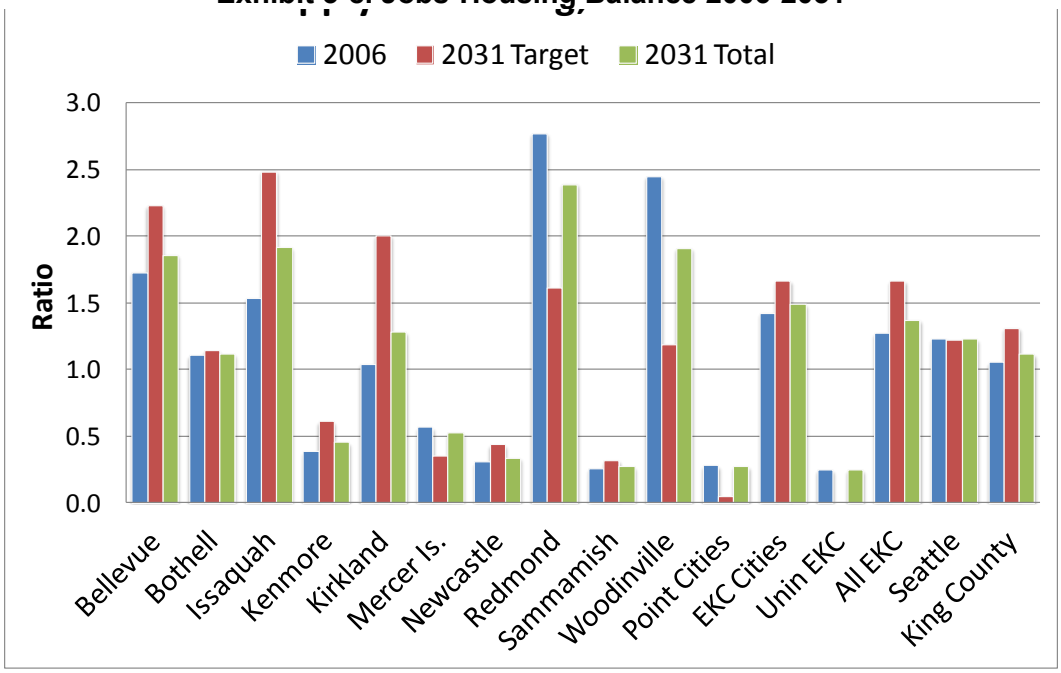
Jobs-Housing Imbalance

A jobs-housing "imbalance" means there is excess demand for housing from the local workforce relative to local supply. Also, Woodinville's local workforce includes many moderate- and lower-paying jobs. These factors contribute to the need for a greater quantity of housing, including a variety of housing types with a range of prices. The City could also promote its economic development goals and attract additional family wage jobs. Job locations and wages may contribute to the high proportion of the Eastside King County workforce that lives outside of East King County (52%) (A Regional Coalition for Housing 2014).

Woodinville has a 2006 jobs-housing balance that shows that there is a greater demand for housing by the local workforce than is available. Woodinville's ratio is second highest in Eastside King County at nearly 2.5. See Exhibit 3-8.

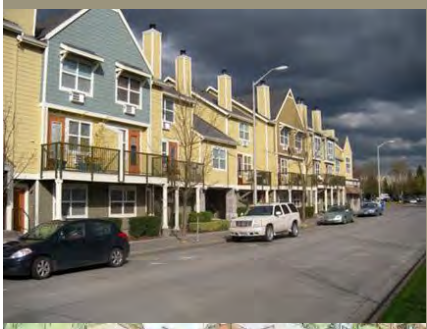
It is important to achieve a greater balance between jobs and housing to attract employers to Woodinville and to reduce congestion due to commuting. If growth expected through 2031 occurs in Woodinville, the jobs-housing balance would improve though it would still be relatively high.

Exhibit 3-8. Jobs-Housing Balance 2006-2031



Note: "Jobs-housing balance" indicates the ratio of housing demand from local workforce to the local supply of housing. A ratio of 1.0 means there is an amount of housing equal to the demand for housing from the local workforce. A ratio greater than 1.0 means that local employment generates a demand for housing greater than the number of housing units. Housing demand is estimated by 1.4 jobs per household.

Challenges and Opportunities



Woodinville is a desirable place providing an attractive but expensive housing market similar to other Eastside King County communities. Woodinville's community is changing similar to other Eastside King County communities as it increases its share of smaller households and becomes more diverse in age and ethnicity. Woodinville's employment base is producing a demand for added housing though the income produced is not always sufficient to rent or buy a home in the community and reinforces traffic congestion affecting Woodinville's quality of life. Increasing housing variety and affordability will be important to meet the City's present and future needs.

Woodinville has a large share of land that is presently used and would continue to be used for single family purposes; this provides an opportunity for housing types that are compatible and yet affordable such as accessory dwelling units. Only one accessory dwelling unit permit was reported between 1994 and 2010 (ARCH 2013). Some of the lack of implementation of such units may be related to infrastructure and transportation requirements and fees.

The community has a vision and market interest in providing mixed-use housing opportunities in its Central Business District. Woodin Creek Village in the Central Business District will provide 800+ market rate units. Other areas in the Central Business District may take advantage of density bonuses for public amenities such as affordable housing. As noted in the Land Use Element, Woodinville has sufficient capacity for future housing growth to meet 2031 growth targets and requires greater capacity offered by Alternative 2 Land Use Plan to meet 2035 growth estimates. With the City's planned land use, most residential capacity is in mixed-use zones and in particular the Central Business District. The capacity of the CBD to increase the share of multifamily housing is important to the community's ability to serve smaller household sizes and potentially affordable housing needs. Thus evaluating and updating incentives offered in the CBD to make the affordable housing benefit more attractive is important.

Housing Objectives

Based on the above challenges and opportunities, the City has developed housing objectives and tools addressing housing diversity and supply, affordable housing incentives, direct support to create affordable housing, and programs to serve special needs. See Exhibit 3-9.

Exhibit 3-9. Housing Objectives and Tools

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
Promote housing ownership	Maintain or increase home-ownership rates	Single Family Dwellings including small lots Accessory Dwelling Units Small Detached Dwellings, Townhomes
Improve jobs-housing balance and meet housing demand	Land capacity to meet or exceed housing target	Land Use Plan and Zoning
Allow for a variety of housing types to meet size and age trends	Increased numbers of small units and senior units	Single Family Dwellings including small lots Accessory Dwelling Units Multiplexes, Small Detached Dwellings, Townhomes Mixed Use Zoning
Increase opportunities for housing to very low and low income households	Increased numbers of rental and ownership dwellings, especially with long term affordability commitment	Accessory Dwelling Units Voluntary bonuses (e.g. height, density) with affordability Multi-family Property Tax Exemption Permit and Impact Fee Waivers Regional Housing Trust Fund
Improved opportunities for special needs housing and services	Increased housing in Eastside King County serving special needs, such as emergency shelter and group homes for disabled.	Regional Housing Trust Fund Human Services contributions in City budget

Tools the City can employ to promote quality housing opportunities vary by location. In established single family neighborhoods, accessory dwelling units are an opportunity. Downtown and commercial areas present locations for mixed-use housing and affordable housing incentives.

Goals & Policies

Goal H-1. Provide a diversity of housing types.

Policy H-1. Allow for a variety of housing types and lot sizes, including: mixed use development, small and large lot single family development, accessory dwelling units, townhomes, duplexes, multiplexes, and apartments, and manufactured housing.

A. Encourage mixed use (commercial/residential) developments in the downtown, and tourist business areas.

B. Provide for moderately priced housing ownership through flexible lot sizes, small detached dwellings, townhomes, and condominium housing.

C. Allow the development of accessory dwelling units on single-family lots. Regulatory guidelines should minimize procedural requirements, while addressing neighborhood compatibility through development, design, and occupancy standards.

D. Allow manufactured homes in single family zones when they are consistent with city codes, look similar to site-built housing, and are placed on a permanent foundation.

Policy H-2. Promote infill development designed to be compatible with existing neighborhoods while creating new housing opportunities.

Policy H-3. Provide a land use plan that accommodates Woodinville's regionally determined housing growth target and supports regional objectives for housing diversity, affordability, innovative and flexible techniques, and a jobs-housing balance.

Goal H-2. Create opportunities for all Woodinville households at all income levels to secure quality housing.

Policy H-4. Encourage home ownership by allowing a variety of housing types suitable for ownership and promoting down payment assistance programs and other programs.

Policy H-5. Work in partnership with King County and other cities to promote providing a proportionate amount of the countywide need for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Policy H-6. Focus efforts towards housing affordable to very low-income households (30% AMI), where the greatest need exists, and where funding and collaborative actions individually by Woodinville and collectively with other agencies are necessary.

Policy H-7. Continue to support the Regional Housing Trust Fund.

Policy H-8. Recognize the combination of housing and transportation costs on cost-burdened households by promoting new public and private affordable housing investments in neighborhoods with greater opportunities for transit and jobs.

Policy H-9. Provide affordable housing through incentives and standards, including:

A. Offering voluntary development bonuses (e.g. height, density) for the provision of affordable housing in downtown and other commercial districts; affordable housing bonuses should be competitively set in relation to other public benefit incentives,

B. Encourage/support first-time homebuyers program that makes it possible for low- or moderate-income buyers to enter home ownership, and

C. Consider evaluating permit and impact fee waivers for affordable units.

Policy H-10. Require affordability covenants, which include provisions for units to remain affordable for the longest possible term, when affordable units are constructed through density bonuses or other means.

Goal H-3. To provide housing opportunities in Woodinville and support for human services for people with special needs.

Policy H-11. Promote equal and fair access to housing through application of federal and state fair housing laws.

Policy H-12. Encourage and support the development of housing for seniors of all incomes. Allow for senior housing and assisted living facilities and support services such as day health.

Policy H-13. Support housing options, programs, and services that allow seniors and people with disabilities to stay in their homes or neighborhood as their housing needs change, such as encouraging universal design or retrofitting homes for lifetime use.

Policy H-14. Accommodate the development of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing and services for the homeless in the Eastside King County region and in Woodinville.

Policy H-15. Enable individuals to meet their basic physical, economic, and social needs by promoting an effective human services delivery system.

Goal H-4. To foster livable neighborhoods with a desirable quality of life, environmental sustainability, and healthy active living.

Policy H-16. Encourage preservation, maintenance, and improvements to existing residential structures. Seek and promote resources that provide financial and other assistance to citizens for maintaining or repairing health and safety features of their homes.

Policy H-17. Promote sustainable development practices and healthy housing options.

A. Support active living through residential development design standards and connected streets with nonmotorized improvements and trails.

B. Promote housing developments exhibiting universal design principles to ensure housing is designed for all persons and abilities.

C. Promote safe, energy efficient, and healthy housing attainable to all households.

D. Encourage development clustering and low-impact stormwater management methods to improve environmental quality.

Policy H-18. Ensure that new development and redevelopment are compatible with existing and planned neighborhood character such as through design and landscape standards.

Goal H-5. To work with other jurisdictions to develop a coordinated, regional approach to meeting the housing needs of King County, Eastside, and South Snohomish County communities.

Policy H-19. Coordinate City housing goals, policies, and strategies with regional growth, housing, transit, and employment policies.

Policy H-20. Support and encourage housing legislation at the county, state, and federal levels which would promote the City's housing goals and policies.

Policy H-21. Continue membership in interjurisdictional agencies to assist in the provision of affordable housing on the Eastside.

Action Plan

The Housing Element is implemented by related plans and programs, including:

- Woodinville's Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Code that provides capacity and variety in housing,
- Woodinville's membership and participation with A Regional Coalition for Housing, including the Regional Housing Trust Fund,
- Woodinville's Parks and Recreation Plan and Transportation Plan that provides non-motorized pedestrian, bicycle, trail, parks and recreation improvements to promote healthy communities, and
- Woodinville's regular budgeting process that includes contributions to human service agencies selected by the City's Finance Committee.

This Element also includes policies promoting new initiatives for housing designed to create housing opportunities that meet Woodinville residents' needs. See Exhibit 3-10. These initiatives will be documented, monitored and, as needed, updated through the Housing Strategy Plan.

Exhibit 3-10. Housing Action Plan: New Initiatives

Topic	Action	Lead & Partners
Housing Quality, Variety, Affordability, & Interjurisdictional Partnerships	Adopt and periodically update, a Housing Strategy Plan and Work Program with specific housing strategies to be considered in addressing the City's housing needs and goals.	Lead: City of Woodinville Partners: A Regional Coalition for Housing
Housing Variety, Affordability, and Ownership	Evaluate inclusion of small detached dwellings in medium density residential areas or neighborhood commercial nodes	Lead: City of Woodinville
Housing Variety, Affordability, and Ownership	Evaluate accessory dwelling unit regulations, fees and procedures and remove barriers to implementation	Lead: City of Woodinville Partners: A Regional Coalition for Housing

Topic	Action	Lead & Partners
Housing Variety, Affordability, and Ownership	Allow additional opportunities for a variety of ownership housing at different prices, such as townhomes in additional commercial districts.	Lead: City of Woodinville
Housing Quality	Evaluate and update codes to promote universal design and low impact development standards	Lead: City of Woodinville

4.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development and City Vision

This Economic Development Element supports the citywide Vision for a:

- a successful balance of neighborhoods, parks, and recreation, tourism, and business.
- a pleasant place in which to live, work, play, and visit,
- a compact and inviting downtown in which locally owned businesses can successfully establish and thrive.
- strong agricultural and wine industries in Woodinville, the Sammamish Valley, and throughout the state with locally sourced food, libations, and hospitality creating an internationally renowned tourism experience.

Introduction

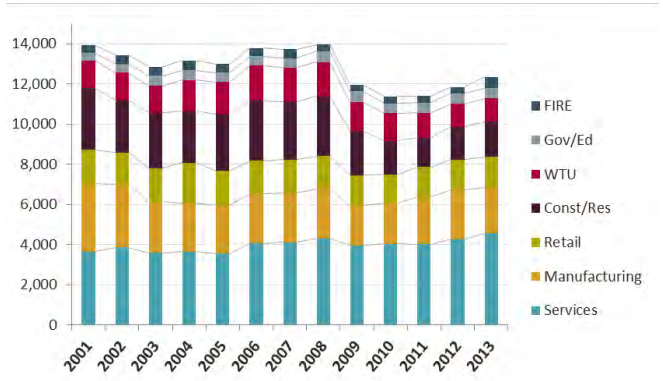
This Economic Development Element provides goals and policies to guide the City's economic growth and vitality. Following summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the local economy, this element provides policies, program, and projects to support economic growth.

Conditions & Trends

Jobs

Woodinville had a covered employment total of 12,339 in 2013. Covered employment within the City has declined since 2008 with the onset of the recession. The City has 1,591 fewer jobs in 2013 than it did in 2001. See Exhibit 4-1.

Exhibit 4-1. Woodinville Covered Employment by Sector, 2001-2013



Sector	2013	Change 2001-2013
Services	4,552	963
Manufacturing	2,302	-1,095
Retail	1,512	-162
Const/Res	1,750	-1,330
WTU	1,168	-216
Gov/Ed	508	139
FIRE	547	157
Total	**12,339**	**-1,591**

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council, 2013, Revised; BERK, 2014

Note: Const/Resource = Construction and Resources; WTU = Warehousing, Transportation, and Utilities; Gov/Ed = Government and Education; FIRE = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Services is the largest sector in the city and added 963 net jobs from 2001 to 2013. Much of this growth was from the health care services subsector, which added 546 jobs over the same period. Manufacturing, which is Woodinville's second largest sector, lost -1,095 jobs since 2001. Construction/resources lost 1,330 jobs over the same period.

A more detailed breakdown of sectors is available from Puget Sound Regional Council (who obtains the data from the Employment Security Department) but the data is partially suppressed. See Exhibit 4-2.

Exhibit 4-2. Jobs by Detailed Sector: 2013

Job Sectors by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2 Digit Code	Jobs
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	*
21 - Mining	-
22 - Utilities	-
23 - Construction	*
31-33 - Manufacturing (data for 32 is suppressed)	1,854
42 - Wholesale Trade	*
44-45 - Retail Trade	*
48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing (48 suppressed, 49 none)	*
51 - Information	132
52 - Finance and Insurance	*
53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	*
54 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	748
55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises	95
56 - Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	728
61 - Educational Services	208
62 - Health Care and Social Assistance	854
71 - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	115
72 - Accommodation and Food Services	1,142
81 - Other Services (except Public Administration)	531
Government	158
Education	350
Total	12,338

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council 2013, Revised: BERK Consulting 2015

Notes: The Puget Sound Regional Council protects confidential employer information through data suppression, as stipulated by ESD. Data from individual employers is not shared; where aggregate employment values represent fewer than three reporting firms, or when a single employer accounts for more than 80 percent of jobs, the value is withheld (in these tables, replaced with an asterisk).

Major sector categories combine NAICS categories as follows:
Construction and Resources (Const/Res): 11, 21, 23
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE): 52, 53
Manufacturing: 31-33
Retail: 44, 45
Services: 51, 54-56, 61 (private-sector portion), 62, 71, 72, 81
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (WTU): 22, 42, 48, 49
Government: Public-sector employment, excluding education
Education: 61(public-sector portion)

Retail Uses

Over the last 20 years, Woodinville has increasingly become a retail center for the local region as the City's and surrounding area's population has grown. Most of this development has occurred in Downtown Woodinville in relatively larger scale developments. Smaller scale retail development, especially businesses associated with the wine industry and visitors, has also occurred in the Tourist Business zone in south Woodinville.

Office Uses

Woodinville is not an office center and does not have much traditional office development. Woodinville is unique in that the majority of the office space (64%) in Woodinville is in industrial zones; other offices support service uses such as information/high technology, finance, insurance and real estate, professional services, health care, and others (see sectors in Exhibit 4-2), . Much of the office space in Woodinville is supportive of and accessory to industrial uses, and is related to industrial demand. Most other office uses within Woodinville would likely fall under the personal service office category.

Industrial Uses

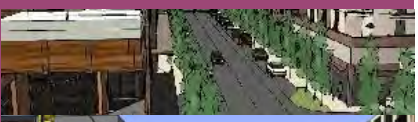
Woodinville is a sizable industrial center in the area, and has the highest percentage of industrial and warehouse space of comparable Eastside communities.

Employment Capacity

The City has sufficient employment capacity to meet the City's 2031 and 2035 employment targets, Job growth is guided by Woodinville's Downtown subarea plans, Tourist Business District Plan, and Economic Development Strategic Plan. Woodinville also benefits from a Retail and Hotel Market Demand Study conducted in 2013.

Challenges and Opportunities

The City can expect growth in retail, office, and industrial uses, though the type and mix of businesses may change over the 20-year planning period:



Retail: Overall, additional retail development is likely in Woodinville based on continued growth through housing, jobs, and visitors in the City and surrounding area. However, the form of the retail development may not be the same pattern of large-format retail buildings the City has experienced in the past. As Downtown Woodinville develops more multifamily housing, demand for more services and small-format retail typical in denser urban areas will grow. As the city and region grows, there will also be increasing pressure to redevelop and/or improve existing retail spaces. Growth in the food and beverage production cluster in Woodinville could be a significant driver of new retail space in Woodinville.

The Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan and Tourist District Master Plan will guide ongoing transformation of retail areas into mixed use areas. Incentives for mixed use commercial residential and mixed use retail office are also promoted by Downtown plans and codes and the Economic Development Strategic Plan. Updates to incentives are studied in the Land Use Element Alternative 2.

Office: The demand for personal services, and the associated office space, is expected to grow at roughly the same rate as population. The market for new core office development within Woodinville (and the north King County and south Snohomish County region) is limited in the near term due to abundant office space in Bothell. However, Woodinville is seeing steady growth in high tech fields such as software, information technology, advanced engineering for the aviation industry, and professional services, where

business owners and employees are interested in a high quality of life with nearby parks and recreation amenities, multiple transportation modes, and quality and varied housing opportunities.

See the discussion of mixed retail and office areas. It is also anticipated that office will continue to support industrial uses as well.

Industrial: Industrial users are often looking for less expensive spaces, with large floor areas, and good transportation access. The overall outlook for industrial uses likely depends on who increasingly uses these spaces in Woodinville. Existing industrial or warehouse buildings may see conversion to other higher value industrial and/or commercial uses, such as wineries. This trend is already underway in Woodinville and likely to continue as the clustering of food and beverage businesses in the City increases. Increased demand from these types of industrial users may displace more traditional industrial users in Woodinville. Given the levels of rent industrial or warehouse buildings typically get, new traditional industrial and warehouse development will likely seek vacant parcels, which are less costly to develop.

Woodinville may consider limited expansions of permitted uses, based on emerging trends of industrial tenants.

Economic Development Objectives

Exhibit 4-3. Economic Development Objectives

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
1. Attract and retain businesses to Woodinville	Increase in jobs in target sectors	Economic Development Strategic Plan Tourist District Master Plan Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Transportation Master Plan Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Zoning Code& Permit Process
2. Increase intensity and diversity of jobs in Downtown	Increase in office space Addition of retail in mixed use residential format	Same as above, plus: Development incentives in CBD and GC zones tested in Alternative 2 of Land Use Element
3. Strengthen the City's Tourism Sector	Additional wineries, food oriented businesses, and lodging	Sam as Outcome 1
4. Promote light industrial uses and commercial uses	Achieve a mix of light industrial uses, incubator business space and large format retail in northern industrial area	Sam as Outcome 1

Grow the City's Diverse and Vital Mix of Businesses: In addition to proactive recruitment of businesses in identified target sectors, the City's greatest influence can be in creating an environment which is attractive to these desired businesses and industries.

Important elements of this environment include City investments in basic infrastructure and amenities including the City's parks, open space and trail system and transportation into and within the City. Another important element is the business climate itself: how the City facilitates and supports development and business creation and success.
~Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2008

Ensure Future Development Advances the City's Vision: Land use policy and regulation are crucial foundations for the future economic well-being and quality of life for Woodinville. Guiding the physical development of the City in a manner that reflects the City's Vision will enhance the community and economy by encouraging development patterns that are attractive and functional for citizens, businesses, workers and visitors.

The development of a vibrant, walkable, attractive Downtown is crucial to the future vitality of the City as an attractive place for businesses, families and tourists.

~Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2008

Goals & Policies

Goal ED-1. Grow the City's Diverse and Vital Mix of Businesses

Policy ED-1.1. Focus business attraction and retention efforts on target sectors.

Targeted sectors include:

A. Businesses that support wine-making and agritourism.

B. Professional services firms e.g. information and hightechnology, finance and insurance, and medical and biotechnology sectors as well as management companies and corporate headquarters.

C. Firms that play supporting roles to the region's industry leaders including high-tech and biotech.

D. Small and Mid-sized, locally-owned firms.

E. Firms that will contribute to the City's image as an attractive, entrepreneurial market.

F. Anchor tenants for multi-tenant commercial development.

Policy ED-1.2. Participate in regional planning efforts to develop strategies that promote economic diversification.

Policy ED-1.3. Invest in basic infrastructure and quality of life enhancements appropriate to targeted sectors.

A. Support the City's CIP process to prioritize improving traffic access into and within the City.

(1) Support heavier industrial and distribution businesses by managing traffic impacts and access for commercial vehicles.

(2) Identify and evaluate funding alternatives for road improvements.

B. Treat the City's parks and open space system as a strategic economic asset.

(1) Include analysis of economic benefits when planning future park and open space development.

(2) Utilize the City's parks and open spaces system to enhance the City's attractiveness and create physical connections that encourage walking over driving.

C. Encourage additional infrastructure to meet technological needs that provides state of the art quality of service and meets current trends in business technology needs.

D. Cooperate with other jurisdictions to identify and plan common infrastructure needed for economic development.

Policy ED-1.4. Continue to improve the City's business climate.

A. Provide an efficient and economical permitting process as a means of enhancing the City's goal for quality customer service.

B. Offer a menu of incentives for businesses to develop or expand in a manner consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

C. Provide flexible standards which allow businesses to expand, grow, diversify and redevelop by promoting infill at appropriate sites.

D. Support our economic development goals and policies through public/private projects.

E. Connect businesses and developers with vacancies. Maintain a current inventory of available land for non-residential redevelopment and new based on future employment needs consistent with the community vision and character.

Policy ED-1.5. Expand Woodinville's unique retail position.

A. Improve access to retailers through traffic circulation improvements and parking strategies.

B. Support existing retailers through traffic management, parking policies and other City services (street cleaning, infrastructure maintenance, others).

C. Support existing retail and encourage new quality retail in the Downtown core.

D. Coordinate retail strategies with Tourist District activities for market synergy.

Policy ED-1.6. Support small businesses, professional businesses, and businesses that serve minority populations.

A. Preserve lower cost incubator space through zoning and incentives.

B. Partner with the Chamber and local educational institutions to provide business support programs.

C. Conduct regular business outreach to understand how the City can ease the challenges of local small businesses including, codes, fees, and access to City services.

Policy ED-1.7. Support workforce development activities.

Goal ED-2. Ensure Future Development Advances the City's Vision

Policy ED-2.1. Encourage Downtown development that promotes the established Vision: higher density, high quality, well-designed mixed-use development with upscale retail and pedestrian-oriented streetscapes.

Policy ED-2.2. Practice "proactive zoning": reevaluate and modify land use zoning to meet City fiscal goals and vision.

Goal ED-3. Enhance Woodinville's Livability for a Range of Residents

Policy ED-3.1. Increase housing options for residents and workers for a mix of income levels supporting the quality and quantity of businesses and Woodinville's job base.

Policy ED-3.2. Ensure that City policies are family-friendly.

Policy ED-3.3. Enhance the City's parks, trails and "green canopy."

Policy ED-3.4. Engage local businesses as strategic partners in making Woodinville a better place to live and work.

Enhance Woodinville's Livability for a Range of Residents: The future well-being of Woodinville's community and economy are interdependent. Local businesses will benefit if the community can offer their employees Woodinville solutions to their needs for affordable housing, transportation options, excellent schools, parks and recreation opportunities, the arts, a clean and healthy natural environment, as well as the goods and services for daily life. ~*Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2008*

Grow and Benefit from the City's Tourism Sector: Woodinville is already an attractive tourist destination with many complementary strengths. By focusing on these strengths, including wine, agritourism, food and active recreation – and by creating complementary and well-connected environments in the Tourism District and Downtown – Woodinville can continue to benefit from visits by Puget Sound residents and individuals from more distant regions. ~*Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2008*

Promote the City's Image and Identity: Woodinville's image and identity can successfully be promoted through branding and marketing. Utilizing a Woodinville brand to enhance the city character and sense of place can provide a coordinated and complementary message to attract tourists and desired businesses while knitting the community together through a consortium of our strengths and special qualities. Marketing the Woodinville brand will help place Woodinville in a distinct regional advantage, building on the iconic themes of the City including family living, agritourism, wine country tourism, festivals, arts, music, recreation and dining. Successfully promoting Woodinville to potential residents, visitors and businesses will benefit the City's fiscal position, allowing for further investments to secure the City's goals.
~Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2008

Policy ED-3.5. Build community and promote neighborhood cohesiveness.

Goal ED-4. Grow and Benefit from the City's Tourism Sector

Policy ED-4.1. Focus on a range of tourism draws including wine, agritourism, food, and active recreation.

Policy ED-4.2. Connect wine tourism, agritourism and active recreation uses to Downtown.

Policy ED-4.3. Encourage complementary tourism and retail uses in the Tourist District and Downtown respectively.

Policy ED-4.4. Enhance the City's attractiveness as an extended destination. Actively recruit the development of independently owned mid-level lodging and a variety of food related industry (cooking schools, catering, etc.) options

Goal ED-5. Promote the City's Image and Identity

Policy ED-5.1. Adopt and implement a compelling and cohesive Woodinville brand, emphasizing the special qualities that residents, businesses and visitors find attractive.

Policy ED-5.2. Launch a marketing campaign building on the City's brand.

Action Plan

The City's master plans and strategic plans outline action plans for the City and contain more detail than this Economic Development Element:

- Economic Development Strategic Plan
- Tourist District Master Plan
- Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan
- Transportation Master Plan
- Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Also important to economic development is the implementation of the Housing Element.

5.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Relationship to Vision

- The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element explains the important role that parks, recreation, and open space have in making Woodinville a pleasant place to live, work, play, and visit.

Introduction

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element is a condensed version of the 2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan. The Plan is intended to be a vision for the future for recreation and health enthusiasts 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. As part of the Comprehensive Plan, the PRO Plan will be reviewed periodically for consistency with the attitudes and desires of the people and for compatibility with existing and future land uses.

Conditions & Trends

The City owns and operates 37 acres of parks, 97 acres of open space area, and 51,700 square feet of facilities; additionally, a number of parks and facilities operated by non-City organizations are also available to Woodinville residents. The *City of Woodinville Existing Conditions Report* (Revised May 2015) and the PRO Plan provide in-depth descriptions of the City's existing resources and of the non-City resources available in Woodinville. In summary, the City is well served by parks when considering the availability of City parks and facilities, parks operated by other municipalities, and facilities and programs operated individually by public schools, non-profit agencies, and private businesses located in Woodinville or just beyond the City's limits. In a 2012 survey, citizens expressed satisfaction with the City's parks system and felt strongly that maintaining existing parks, rather than developing new parks, was a priority.

While the City's existing park facilities are fairly adequate for the current population, future growth in the more densely-populated downtown core will require creative solutions to provide more open space, improved access to existing open space, and improvements in non-motorized connectivity within downtown and between different geographical areas of the City. When considering future planning for parks and recreation facilities, a number of trends should be considered:

- An aging population and decreasing household size and type;
- A shift in demand from programmatic, team-based sports towards individualized recreation; and
- Increased interest in using parks for public gathering, entertainment, and tourism.

Each trend is addressed below.

Population and Household Demographics

Understanding the demographic characteristics of the City is important in projecting needs, as changing population characteristics generate varying demands for recreation. Park activity needs vary for different population age groups, and the park plan will be most effective if it reflects the changing needs of the population in each area of the community. Closely linked to population are housing, education, and income; these demographics also affect demand for parks and recreation services.

Trends explained elsewhere throughout the Comprehensive Plan and in the 2014 PRO Plan foresee a shift towards a more even age distribution, trending towards an older demographic. The average household size is projected to be 2.34 persons per household, and there is anticipated to be a greater share of childless households. These trends seem to imply that demand for amenities geared towards younger children, such as playgrounds and sports fields, may decrease, and demand for more active, individually focused recreation amenities, such as open space, trails, or other passive areas, may increase. While demands for activities geared towards children will not subside, those needs can be met in a variety of ways through joint use agreements with other municipalities or schools, and through the provision of private park resources that serve specific residential developments.

Demand for Various Recreation Activities

In addition to demographic trends, it is important to consider changing trends and preferences related to the types of recreation activities in demand within the community. For example, the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) suggests that individualized sports, such as walking, running, hiking, and biking are eclipsing team sports in popularity (NRPA Proragis Report, 2013). Other studies indicate that, as the overall population changes, less intensive recreational activities, such as bird/nature observation and walking, will become more popular (National Park Service IRIS report, 2008).

In 2012, the City conducted an online survey, the results of which supported these nationwide trends. When asked about which type of recreation opportunities are lacking in Woodinville, respondents' top five answers, in order of magnitude, were:

- Concerts, festivals, and arts/cultural events;
- Dog walking/dog parks;
- Swimming;
- Trail use; and
- Rowing/canoeing/kayaking.

Detailed results of the report are provided in the 2014 PRO Plan.

Parks as Gathering Space

A strong theme in both local and national recreation trends is that people desire spaces for public gathering, civic events, entertainment, and tourism. Anecdotally, the high attendance at the summertime evening concerts at Wilmot Gateway Park has been proof that this is a strong demand within the greater Woodinville area. With increasing density in the downtown area will come a desire for residents to have spaces in which to interact as a community and to act as a "destination point" for out-of-town visitors.

Coupled with increasing demand for public spaces is a decreasing demand for City-owned and operated neighborhood-focused parks, often called "pocket parks." These very small parks, which were often built by single family home builders and dedicated to the City as park properties, require a level of City services disproportionate to the amount of use they receive. Citizens seem to express a desire to shift focus away from neighborhood-centric parks to those that provide a larger variety of activities or provide greater access than a neighborhood park can. In the 2012 survey, citizens expressed a willingness to drive 15 minutes or more to take advantage of park amenities, indicating that proximity to a park is less important than the quality and accessibility of park facilities.

Resource and Open Space Lands

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.

Challenges, Opportunities, and Objectives

Certainly, much of the demand for different types of recreation activities can be met by private or non-profit organizations, or within specific residential neighborhoods or multi-family developments. For those amenities suitably provided by the City, such as open space recreation areas and publicly accessible trails, the City uses standards based on public input and national standards to determine acceptable levels of park land and resources. Exhibit 5-1below provides a simplified version of the proposed Level of Service Standards, which follow the National Recreation and Park Association standards. The LOS Standards assume a population of 14,600 in 2024, and a population of 18,316 by 2035. The total park acres needed would increase to 60.8 acres (see Final Environmental Impact Statement June 2015). Also notable, the 2024 Planned LOS does not have a standard for neighborhood parks, with the goal of shifting focus in park development away from neighborhood parks to communitywide park development.

Exhibit 5-1. Level of Service Standards

	Existing City-Provided Park Acres	2013 Existing LOS	2024 Planned LOS	2024 Additional Unit Needs	2035 Additional Unit Needs
Neighborhood Parks	1.34 AC	0.12 AC/1,000 Pop.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Parks	25.81 AC	2.35 AC/1,000 Pop.	5 AC/1,000 Pop.	47.19 AC	65.81 AC
Resource Parks/Open Space	67.47AC	6.14 AC/1,000 Pop.	5 AC/1,000 Pop.	5.53 AC	24.15 AC
Special Use Parks/Schools	10.3 AC	0.94 AC/1,000 Pop.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trails (Off Road)	1.35 MI	0.12 MI/1,000 Pop.	0.45 MI/1,000 Pop.	5.22 MI	6.9 MI
TOTAL PARKS	**104.92 AC**	**9.55 AC/1,000 Pop.**	**9 AC/1,000 Pop.**	**26.48 AC**	**89.97 AC**

Source: 2014 PRO Plan

The 2014 PRO Plan contains a more detailed discussion of the determined level of service standards.

In order to meet the level of service requirements, the City will need to find creative ways to deal with increasingly limited resources.

Citizens' desire for more park resources, particularly larger parks that offer open space and a variety of activities, seems to increase, while the amount of available land for this type of use decreases. The population will densify in the City's downtown core, and park amenities will need to be made available to those residents. Opportunities for incorporating more public open space, including event areas, gathering spaces, and public plazas, can be accommodated within the Civic Center campus and along the regional Sammamish River Trail. Additionally, development of the Eastside Rail Corridor into a dual purpose rail/trail facility can handily meet the needs of a population that desires more opportunities for walking, jogging, and bicycling and for opening up access to the City's different neighborhoods and commercial districts.

When development of new parks no longer becomes an option, the City may look to partner with other municipalities to jointly develop parks, while appropriately mitigating for any negative impacts such parks may create and ensuring that parks are developed in suitable places for the type of uses the park generates.

The City currently meets a demand for recreational programming through its partnership with the Northshore YMCA, which offers recreational classes at the City's Carol Edwards Center. Since it is difficult financially and logistically for the City to maintain an ongoing recreation program while various other resources are available to the public, including nonprofit programs, school-based activities, and private facilities. The City can ensure that the recreational needs of its citizens are met by seeking partnership opportunities where appropriate and encouraging non-City entities to develop these resources. A list of capital projects are included in the Capital Facilities Element.

Goals & Policies

Goal PROS-1. To provide quality parks for Woodinville's citizens and visitors.

Policy PROS-1.1. Develop community-scale, publicly accessible passive parks that have a variety of amenities that serve multiple park users' activity interests.

Policy PROS-1.2. Provide parks within and adjacent to the City's Central Business District to serve as focal points for downtown Woodinville.

Policy PROS-1.3. 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.

Policy PROS-1.4. Encourage the acquisition, development, and maintenance of park and recreation amenities that serve a specific neighborhood or development by the property owners/developers of those neighborhoods.

Policy PROS-1.5. Plan bike paths, trails, and non-motorized transportation routes to improve access to parks, recreational facilities, open space, residential neighborhoods, employment centers, downtown, and other local and regional non-motorized systems.

Policy PROS-1.6. Integrate planning for park facilities with other capital facility projects in order to achieve economies of scale in grant funding, design, and construction costs.

Policy PROS-1.7. Integrate 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 and avoids unmitigated impacts.

Policy PROS-1.8. Integrate public participation regarding park and recreation planning with other aspects of community development.

Goal PROS-2. To ensure adequate and enriching recreational activities for the citizens of Woodinville.

Policy PROS-2.1. Allow and encourage compatible recreational uses in and near downtown, within the Tourist District, and waterfront opportunities to accommodate market demand for such opportunities.

Policy PROS-2.2. Work with and encourage private businesses and non-profit organizations to provide diverse recreational programming and facility use to the community based on market demand.

Policy PROS-2.3. Seek opportunities to provide access to facilities that meet requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests, concentrating on those activities that provide for the largest number of participants.

Policy PROS-2.4. 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.

Goal PROS-3. To create and preserve open space to maintain and enhance the quality of life.

Policy PROS-3.1. 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, giving precedence to those acquisitions, developments, and open space opportunities which have the greatest potential to preserve diversity and protect valuable fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy PROS-3.2. Consider incentives to preserve valuable open space in new development and utilize a variety of public and private tools in the preservation of open space.

Policy PROS-3.3. Identify, conserve, and provide public access to unique open spaces, sensitive areas, wildlife habitats, and other significant environmental features that support wildlife and reflect Woodinville's natural character.

Policy PROS-3.4. Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses.

Policy PROS-3.5. Acquire property in various City neighborhoods as available to hold for future park development, in the knowledge that over time the City's population will increase and the supply of suitable land for parks will dwindle.

Goal PROS-4. To create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that are accessible, safe, and maintainable, and that account for long term costs and benefits.

Policy PROS-4.1. Develop low maintenance and high capacity design standards and capabilities to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs for both new and existing facilities.

Policy PROS-4.2. Use a variety of available methods and strategies to finance capital development and acquisition, maintenance, and operating needs.

Policy PROS-4.3. Cooperate with 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.

Policy PROS-4.4. Establish opportunities for private concessions or leasing agreements that provide a benefit to parks and facility users.

Policy PROS-4.5. Consider total cost of ownership (i.e. maintenance, depreciation, direct and indirect labor costs) when planning for new park development.

Policy PROS-4.6. Work with appropriate local/county/regional agencies to jointly finance parks and recreation facilities within the City and the region.

Goal PROS-5. To support and encourage public, private, and non-profit development of high quality, diversified cultural arts and historical features that meet community and market demand.

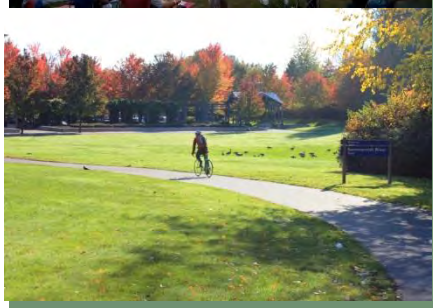
Policy PROS-5.1. Support private and community-sponsored events that appropriately use City parks facilities through special event permitting, right-of-way use authorization, and capital improvements that lower the cost of ongoing event operations.

Policy PROS-5.2. Incorporate the use of artwork and landscaping in public areas, including the downtown core, parks, and along pedestrian/bicycling trails.

Policy PROS-5.3. Work with community groups and private property and facility owners to identify, enhance, and provide appropriate interpretation of Woodinville's cultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, views, and monuments.

Implementation

The Parks and Recreation Element is ultimately implemented through a capital improvement program that is integrated into the Capital Facilities Element. Projects in the program include those needed to meet demand in the next twenty years; the plan also includes a 6-year financing plan that is updated on a biennial basis.



Some of the key projects in the program include:

- Constructing additional parking and a plaza within the Civic Center campus to serve downtown development,
- Constructing a rail-with-trail corridor along the City-owned portion of the Eastside Rail Corridor to meet increasing demand for places to walk, jog, and bicycle; and to improve non-motorized connectivity within the central business district between different districts,
- Reconfiguring two existing parks to provide more parking and regional trail access (Woodin Creek Park) and reconfiguring for better access, visibility, and functionality (DeYoung Park),

- Acquiring property for habitat protection, woodland and hillside preservation, construction of trails and natural interpretive sights, and
- Developing trails and passive uses within existing City-owned open space properties.

6.0 TRANSPORTATION

Transportation and the City Vision

Woodinville's Transportation Element is essential to fulfilling the Vision Statement's concept of moving about the community by all modes of travel and supporting compact mixed use districts.

Introduction

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to ensure that the City's transportation infrastructure is managed to provide safe, efficient, and economical local transportation and access to regional transportation facilities and services. The Transportation Element reflects the goals and policies of the City's Transportation Master Plan, which establishes a framework for transportation planning and identifies transportation facility improvements needed to accommodate future population and employment growth in Woodinville. The Transportation Element presents a condensed version of the background and inventory information contained in the City's 2009 Transportation Master Plan, as well an updated list of goals and policies.

The Transportation Master Plan (TMP) is incorporated by reference and will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect evolving conditions and future needs.

Street Classifications

For street design and operation purposes, engineers classify streets into categories. Each category groups streets according to whether they primarily provide access to properties or are purely for mobility. The differences in function result in different street widths, number of curb cuts/driveways allowed, speed limit, traffic controls, and other similar design and operation features.

Conditions and Trends

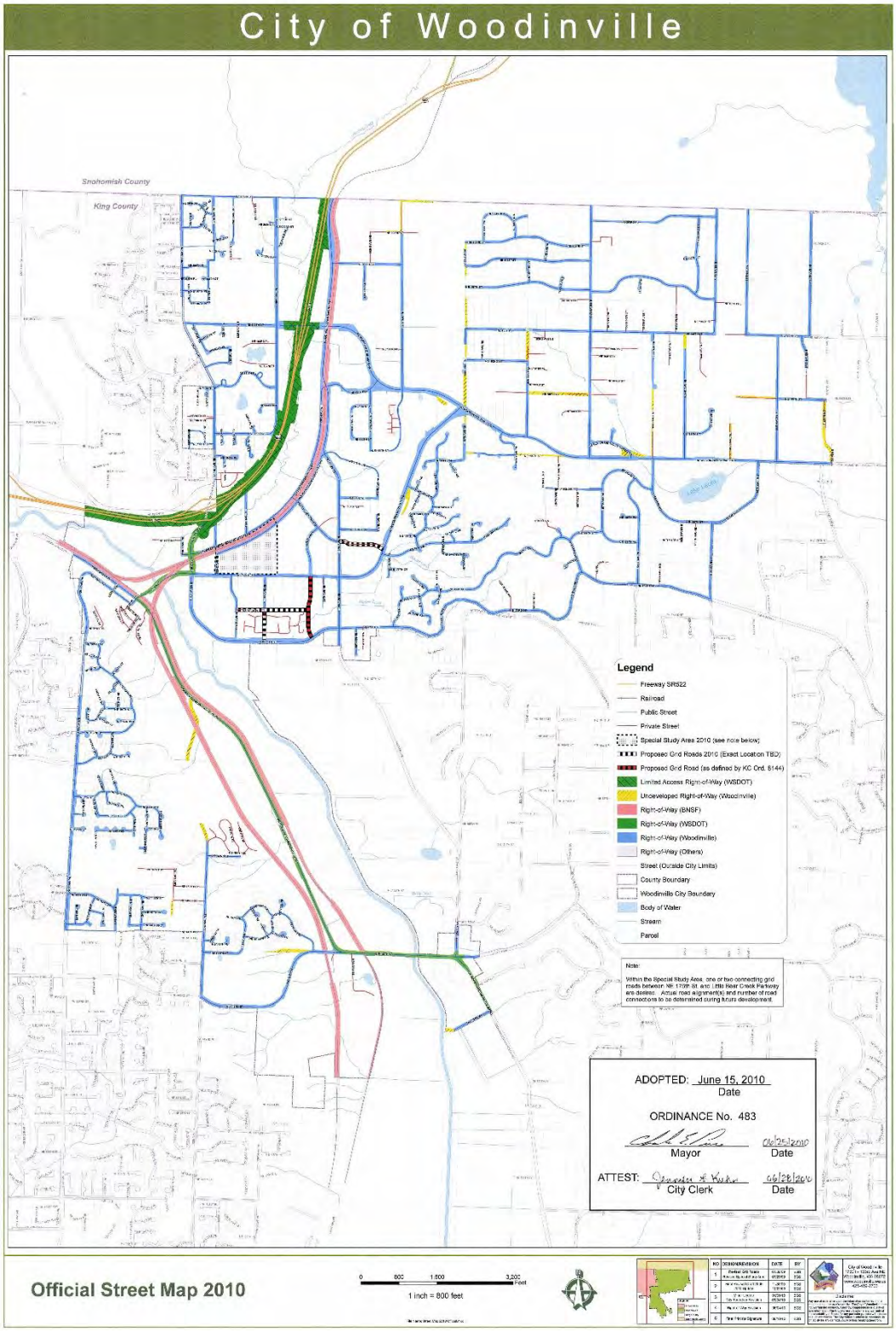
Road Network and Functional Classifications

Woodinville contains approximately 48 miles of public roads, approximately 9.8 miles of private roads, and roughly 4.7 miles of State highways. For roads other than State highways, which are completely or partially controlled by WSDOT, the City classifies streets into four categories:

- **Principal Arterials** serve major activity centers in the city and are the principal connections with the road network outside Woodinville.
- **Minor Arterials** provide for travel within the city, serving trips of moderate length and providing direct property access. Minor arterials connect collector arterials to principal arterials and generally do not enter neighborhood areas directly.
- **Collector Arterials** provide property access and circulation within the community, including providing connections between neighborhoods and smaller community centers. Collectors also serve as a link between local streets and the larger street network. Collector arterials are generally designed to prioritize property access over traffic movement.
- **Local Roads** serve individual neighborhoods and provide direct property access. Through traffic is discouraged on local roads, and design controls may be in place to prevent this.

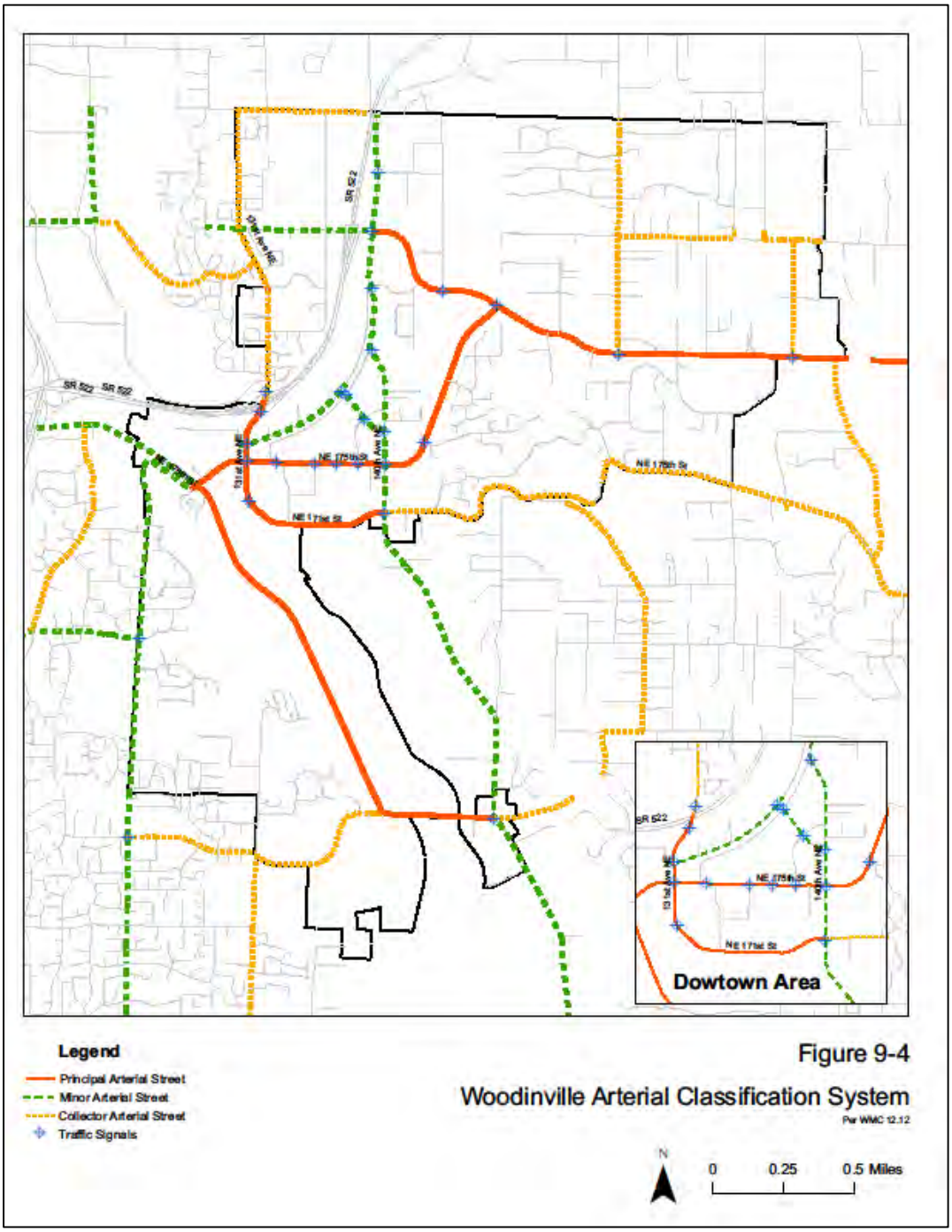
Exhibit 6-1 shows the existing street system in Woodinville. Exhibit 6-2 shows the 2009 functional classifications; the City will periodically review and update the map in the future and the most current adopted map will guide the City's implementation of its functional classifications. A complete inventory of transportation facilities is contained in the TMP.

Exhibit 6-1. Official Street Map 2010



Source: City of Woodinville, 2010.

Exhibit 6-2. Street Classification



Source: City of Woodinville, 2009.

Note: The City Council has passed motions to change the designation of NE 195 Street east of 156th and 168th Ave NE north of Woodinville-Duvall Road to "local street/road". To enact this change, an ordinance needs to be developed to amend the Woodinville Municipal Code. This ordinance will be developed as an implementation action of the Comprehensive Plan and this map replaced accordingly.

Transit and Non-Motorized Transportation

Metro Transit and Sound Transit currently serve the City of Woodinville. Most of Metro's routes serve commuters traveling to either downtown Bellevue or downtown Seattle, and go to and from the Woodinville Park and Ride. In the Downtown area, NE 171st Street, NE 175th Street, and 140th Avenue NE are served by transit; NE Woodinville-Duvall Road is also served by transit. Sound Transit has one express route in Woodinville, serving Bothell, Lake City, and Seattle. There is no bus service along SR 202 or in the Tourist District. To get to a destination in Snohomish County, a transfer to Community Transit is necessary.

Woodinville has a system of non-motorized facilities that serve bicyclists, in-line skaters, pedestrians, and other non-motorized transportation. The system is made up of sidewalks, paved shoulders, and paved and unpaved trails that provide connections between the downtown, the Tourist District, and the neighboring cities of Bothell and Redmond. The most heavily traveled non-motorized facility within the City is the Sammamish River Trail, which parallels the Sammamish River from the city limits on the south to the city limits on the west, connecting to the Burke-Gilman Trail system.

Freight

The efficient delivery of freight goods is important to the vitality of Woodinville's retail and manufacturing businesses. Truck and rail freight are also important to the regional economy. The cost of moving freight is directly related to roadway congestion and the delay incurred by it. If the cost to deliver freight increases in Woodinville relative to its neighbors, business will be impacted. The Washington State Freight Mobility Plan (2014), hereby incorporated by reference, identifies the several key freight classifications in Woodinville, including but not limited to:

- T-1: SR 202 (Woodinville) to King/Snohomish County line
- T-2: NE Woodinville-Duvall Road
- T-3: NE 175th Street to 148th Avenue NE/NE 146th Place

The ratings are based on the amount of freight carried per year with T-1 at more than 10 million tons per year, and T-2 freight corridors at 4 to 10 million tons per year.

Woodinville is traversed by railroad tracks owned by the City of Woodinville. The Port of Seattle acquired the Eastside Railroad Corridor from BNSF on December 21, 2009. The future development of this rail corridor through Woodinville may include freight, an excursion train, commuter rail, and a non-motorized trail. The City is purchasing some of the right of way, and King County has purchased both rail corridors, to Redmond and to Bellevue/Kirkland, south of the "Y".

Downtown Street Planning

Woodinville's downtown area is the commercial backbone of the City. In addition to being the primary area of commercial activity, it is also the most urbanized part of the City with the most traffic congestion. The Downtown Little Bear Creek Master Plan's land use planning and transportation planning have been completed in coordination to assure that the downtown transportation system, motorized and non-motorized, supports the land use planning goals for downtown. The City's Official Street Map in Exhibit 6-1 shows alignments, locations, and needs for future grid roads necessary to provide the required transportation links for the adopted zoning in the Downtown core. The City also adopted new road standards in 2013, as well as a 2013 Downtown Streetscape Plan. The grid roads are being built in conjunction with private development and redevelopment.

Operations and Maintenance

The City monitors the transportation system for wear and damage to protect public investment and to respond to citizen concerns and requests. Travel within and through Woodinville is heavily dependent on the automobile. It is important to recognize that travel volumes and transportation to, in, and through Woodinville are also conditioned by its regional location, especially for automobile and transit travel. Specific challenges are posed by:

- Routes that traverse or pass near the downtown –SR 202, NE 175th Street – Woodinville-Duvall Road, 140th Place NE,148th Avenue NE, and arterial NE 190th – 195th Streets, Woodinville-Snohomish Road – accommodate nearly all of the arterial traffic. Several two-lane arterial segments carry average weekday traffic volumes of 15,000 to 25,000 vehicles.
- Woodinville's unique geographic location and its arterial network reflect the high percentage of cut-through traffic on all of the principal routes serving and traversing Woodinville: I-405, SR 522, SR 202, SR 9, the Woodinville-Duvall Road, and the 140th Avenue NE – 148th Avenue NE corridor.
- Woodinville-Duvall Road (with NE 175th Street) is the primary rural arterial that connects the City of Woodinville and Eastside urban area to northeast King County and the Town of Duvall, and therefore serves regional pass-through traffic.
- Gaps in much of the downtown street network necessitate excessive use of the major routes for local circulation, with the attendant adverse impacts on LOS, traffic friction and delay, safety, and inconvenience.
- Transit service is mainly oriented to peak-hour connections to the I-405 and SR 522 corridors south and west toward Bellevue and Seattle. Large portions of Woodinville's residential and employment areas lack local transit service.
- Portions of Woodinville lack adequate pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Portions of the low-density residential areas lack paved shoulders for non-motorized travel. The hilly terrain, railroad tracks, and the Sammamish River serve to restrict safe and convenient non-motorized access to downtown and the Sammamish River Trail.
- Regional air service in the Puget Sound area is provided by Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

Impact Fees

To help recover the costs incurred by providing public infrastructure to support new development, State law allows cities to charge impact fees. Impact fees charged must be proportionate to a development's share of the cost of the new public facilities that benefit it, and impact fees may not be used to correct existing infrastructure deficiencies.

Under GMA, impact fees may only be collected for the following types of public facilities:

- Public streets
- Public parks, open space, and recreation facilities
- Schools
- Fire protection facilities

Level of Service (LOS) Standards

Level of Service (LOS) is a method used to evaluated and quantify roadway and street operating conditions and traffic congestion. It describes in general terms such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, and convenience. Six LOS levels are defined, A through F, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F the worst. Each LOS represents a range of operating conditions and driver's perception of those conditions. Safety is not included in the measures that establish service levels.

In keeping with guidance from Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), the City of Woodinville should consider a multimodal LOS standard that incorporates the needs of vehicular traffic, transit, and non-motorized modes of travel. A description of the standard for each category is presented below.

Roadway LOS

The City's adopted minimum Level of Service (LOS) for all streets, per WMC 21.28.070, is LOS E, though LOS D or better is considered desirable, except for local roads in certain residential zones. The TMP also recommends LOS C for local roads and intersections, contained within the R-1, R-4, and R-6 zones; this does not apply to designated arterial roads or intersections with an arterial road. A detailed description of the criteria for each LOS category is contained in the TMP.

SR 202 is considered a highway of regional significance. SR 522 is considered a highway of statewide significance. WSDOT has identified LOS D for state highways. However, per state law, highways of statewide significance (SR 522) are exempt from concurrency. The Puget Sound Regional Council has indicated that regionally significant state highways must be addressed in local comprehensive plans and have LOS standards set regionally, but the law is silent in terms of including or exempting them from local concurrency rules. Options for local jurisdictions include amending the existing concurrency program to reflect the newly established regional LOS standard, modifying the local concurrency program to make it more flexible with regard to regionally significant state highways, or removing the state highway from the local concurrency program. The City's LOS standards in the Municipal Code apply to State routes that are not freeway. The City's stated desired LOS of D matches the State standard for SR 202, and its adequate LOS E is lower. However, the City has indicated in its code that no improvements to State roads shall be required unless the State requests such improvements and there is an agreement between the State, City and applicant.

Pedestrian LOS

- Establish the Central Business District Woodinville as a "pedestrian priority district."
- Within the pedestrian priority district, prioritize sidewalk and trail projects, as listed in the latest six-year Transportation Improvement Plan.
- Implement TMP connections from neighborhoods to Downtown.

Bicycle LOS

- Provide bicycle facility linkages throughout Woodinville in accordance with the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, including consideration of roadway restriping to accommodate bicycle lanes.
- Prioritize bicycle safety features, such as arterial crossings, especially at locations where major bicycle routes (Sammamish Trail, etc.) cross arterial roadways.

Transit LOS

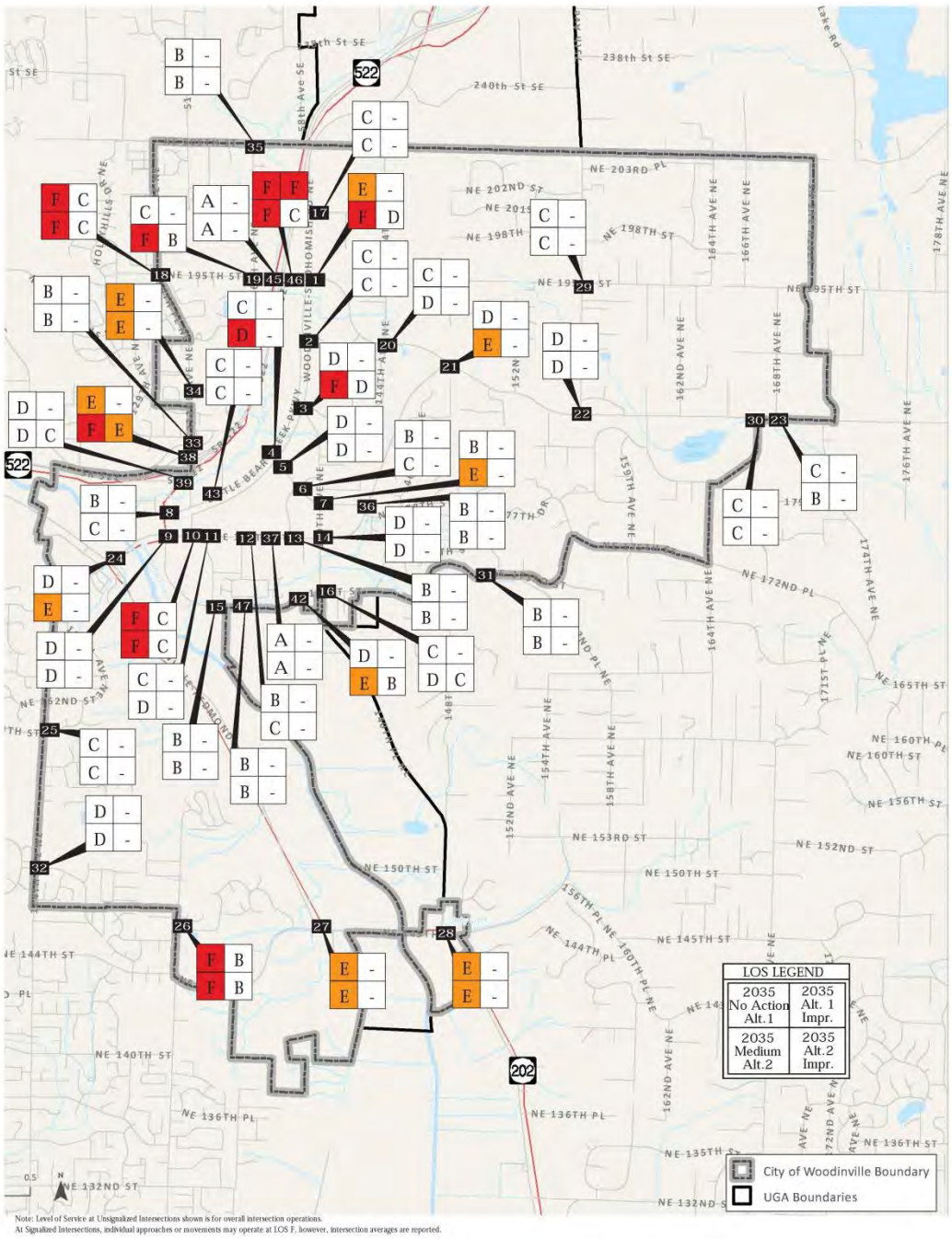
- Define hubs within Woodinville where transit use will be most efficient and useful (Downtown, Tourist District, etc.).
- Pursue the following actions for transit hubs:
    - Work cooperatively with local transit providers (King County Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit) to increase transit service to Woodinville, with a focus on these hubs.
    - Work with local transit providers to increase amenities at transit stops.
    - Encourage new development in transit hubs to provide convenient pedestrian connections to transit stops.

Traffic Volumes and Future Projections

Land use and transportation are fundamentally linked. Development generates trips that place demands on local and regional transportation systems, and the ability of the transportation system to provide a range of mobility alternatives is likewise reliant on these land use patterns. To ensure that transportation infrastructure is adequate to accommodate future growth, Woodinville's transportation planning efforts are based on the same land use and population growth assumptions that underpin the Land Use, Economic Development, and Housing Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Exhibit 6-3 illustrates the effect of growth in terms of Levels of Service on the planning area transportation system with and without planned improvements.

Exhibit 6-3. Level of Service: Land Use Plan*



Source: TENW 2014

Note: *The City studied growth alternatives in the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS June 2015). Planned growth in Chapter 2 is similar in numbers to Alternative 2; the Chapter 2 Future Land Use Plan pattern blends elements of Alternatives 1 and 2.

Transportation Project Funding

The City of Woodinville endeavors to fund the development and construction of transportation projects to provide continued mobility and maintain adopted LOS. The City utilizes grant programs at the state and federal level, as well as public/private partnerships that are available to supplement City-generated revenue. In addition to public funding, the City collects impact and/or mitigation fees to offset LOS reduction and land use needs. Requirements for transportation impact fees are established in Chapter 3.39 of the Woodinville Municipal Code.

The proposed improvements associated with planned growth are found in the TMP as well as the Comprehensive Plan EIS. Improvements scheduled in the next 6 and 20 years and funding sources are addressed in the Capital Facilities Element.

State and Regional Planning Requirements

Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires all Comprehensive Plans to include a Transportation Element that provides goals and policies to guide the development of the City's transportation system. Transportation elements are required to provide an inventory of facilities, including transit services and State-owned facilities. Transportation elements must also provide Level of Service (LOS) standards for all arterials and transit routes consistent with regional standards, describe transportation demand management strategies, and provide an inventory of non-motorized transportation infrastructure.

A key provision addressed in the Element is a land use reassessment requirement: If probable funding falls short of meeting identified needs, a policy is needed on how additional funding will be raised or how land use assumptions will be reassessed, to ensure that level of service standards will be met.

Transportation Concurrency

GMA requires the timely provision of necessary public facilities and service relative to demand, a concept known as concurrency. GMA defines "concurrent with development" to mean that any necessary improvements are in place at the time of development or that a funding commitment is in place to construct the necessary improvements within six years. With regard to transportation infrastructure, this means that any development that would cause the LOS of any street intersection to fall below LOS E through the generation of additional traffic will not be approved until the necessary improvements are made, or if they will be made within the six-year concurrency timeframe. The City addresses concurrency for transportation in WMC Chapter 21.28.

Transportation Demand Management

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a way to relieve traffic congestion that does not require capital improvements. TDM can be used to help reduce the number of vehicle trips and the time at which trips are made. Reducing trips requires that persons travel via an alternative mode (for example, carpool, transit, and non-motorized travel) or decide not to make the trip at all. Promoting TDM is a requirement of the Growth Management Act (GMA) and since 1991 has been a requirement for all employers within urban areas that employ over 100 persons at a single worksite. The City of Woodinville has five affected worksites as of 2009 that currently participate in the City's Commute Trip Reduction program, which is a TDM program. Several agencies support TDM activities, including the State Department of Transportation and King County Metro Transit.

PSRC VISION 2040

In addition to the Growth Management Act, the City's Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, as supported by the TMP, must meet the requirements of the Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC) Vision 2040 and Transportation 2040 plans. Vision 2040 establishes a regional strategy for accommodating future growth and overarching regional goals regarding the environment, development patterns, housing, the economy, transportation, and public services. Transportation 2040 identifies regional transportation investments to support future growth and establishes goals and policies for reducing the environmental impacts of transportation systems. PSRC reviews the transportation elements of updated comprehensive plans for consistency with established regional planning guidelines and principles and provides certification for those that comply. This certification is required before a local jurisdiction can apply for PSRC funding.

King County Countywide Planning Policies

King County's Countywide Planning Policies are a series of policies that address growth management in King County. The Countywide Planning Policies provide a countywide vision and create a framework each jurisdiction can use when developing its own comprehensive plan. The Countywide policies for transportation encourage cooperation between the County and cities, as well as between neighboring jurisdictions. The policies also encourage cities to create policies that encourage greater uses of transit, non-motorized transportation, and other transportation modes that reduce single-occupant vehicle trips, as well as promoting environmentally conscious and context-sensitive design of transportation infrastructure.

Outcomes and Objectives

Below are desired outcomes and indicators for the Transportation Element.

Exhibit 6-4. Transportation Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
A transportation system that is safe and efficient.	Maintain or improve Level of Service (LOS) performance and reduce peak-hour congestion.	Commute Trip Reduction Program Concurrency Policies and Ordinance Construct Capacity Increasing Projects
A diverse and flexible transportation system that provides the ability to travel by a variety of modes.	Continue improvements to non-motorized transportation system. Increase transit usage.	Non-Motorized Transportation Plan Multimodal Level of Service Standard Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
An environmentally sound transportation system that promotes and enhances livability in Woodinville.	Incorporate natural stormwater treatment and native vegetation plantings into transportation infrastructure where appropriate.	Critical Areas Regulations Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program Capital Facilities Plan Surface Water Management Runoff Regulations
A transportation system that supports local quality of life enhances economic viability.	Reduce reliance on major routes for local circulation. Improve pedestrian and bicycle connections, both locally and to larger regional systems.	Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Non-Motorized Transportation Plan

Goals and Policies

The following goals and policies are adapted from the 2009 TMP and reflect updates to ensure compliance with State regulatory requirements.

Goal T-1. To establish and maintain a transportation system that supports the land use plan and incorporates transportation/land use linkages.

Policy T-1.1. Work with neighboring cities of Bothell, Kirkland, and Redmond; the Washington State Department of Transportation; the Regional Transit Authority; Puget Sound Regional Council; Sound Transit; King County; Snohomish County; special service districts; citizens; and private developers in defining, planning, and implementing transportation improvements that accommodate planned land use and densities witi8n Woodinville and adjoining jurisdictions.

Policy T-1.2. Coordinate the planning of new facilities and management of the transportation system with current and future needs of the adjacent King County and Northshore planning areas (for the Regional Arterial Network corridors, Snohomish County, and neighboring cities.

Policy T-1.3. Encourage State improvements to the regional highway system, especially to SR 522 and SR 202 within the corporate limits of the City.

Policy T-1.4. Cooperate with these and other jurisdictions on regional transportation solutions addressing the significant pass-through traffic originating outside the City of Woodinville. Require improvements and mitigation by adjacent jurisdictions to offset the impacts of the additional motorized or non-motorized traffic that is caused by their land use changes, current zoning regulations, and Land Use/Transportation policies.

Policy T-1.5. Develop transportation systems that support the quality of life for the residents of Woodinville while enhancing the economic viability of the City of Woodinville.

Policy T-1.6. Prepare solutions in cooperation with neighboring cities, transit agencies, and Washington State Department of Transportation for areas where movement of employees, goods, and services are impeded by traffic congestion during peak and mid-day periods.

Goal T-2. To ensure development is consistent with the transportation goals and policies.

Policy T-2.1. Ensure development in the City of Woodinville pays its fair share toward transportation improvements to help mitigate impacts as identified through adopted road adequacy standards, an impact fee program, State Environmental Policy Act, Growth Management Act and the development review process.

Policy T-2.2. Monitor and modify as necessary access and circulation standards to maintain the safety and integrity of the arterial roadway system and safety, convenience, and amenity of on-site circulation.

Policy T-2.3. Encourage parking facilities to be designed to facilitate pedestrian access.

Policy T-2.4. Require pedestrian amenities as part of all new public and private development in the City of Woodinville.

Policy T-2.5. Provide for a complete system of sidewalks in the downtown area that connects the retail areas to transit, the regional trail system, parking, parks and public facilities.

Policy T-2.6. Develop a transportation network that supports the City's Land Use goals.

Goal T-3. To establish a transportation system planning, development, and management process.

Policy T-3.1. Improve the City of Woodinville's local transportation system by:

A. Emphasizing the improvement of existing corridors to improve traffic circulation within those areas that are already experiencing circulation or congestion problems;

B. Providing new transportation corridors to provide alternate routes and means to meet current or future demands;

C. Identifying the acquisition of right-of-way at the earliest possible time when new corridors are deemed necessary;

D. Providing measures for the protection of natural systems and adequate buffering of existing and anticipated land uses during the establishment and acquisition of additional rights-of-way.

E. Designing transportation infrastructure in a manner that is compatible with the natural environment by incorporating features based on science and low-impact development approaches.

F. Promoting regional solutions to regional transportation system congestion that affects Woodinville.

G. In the design of transportation improvements, avoid the creation of new fish passage barriers and promote improvements that remove fish passage barriers where possible.

Policy T-3.2. Update the Capital Facilities Plan, as required, to identify in detail needed transportation improvements and their funding for the current six-year planning period and a conceptual plan for the long-term 20-year planning period.

Policy T-3.3. Allocate resources in the City's transportation capital investment program to:

A. Ensure public health and safety concerns, including emergency response, disaster planning, and exposure to vehicle emissions;

B. Ensure adequate maintenance of existing facilities throughout the City;

C. Relieve circulation and congestion problems;

D. Provide other growth-supporting improvements serving Downtown;

E. Support community development improvements not within the downtown that contribute to the City's economic vitality.

Policy T-3.4. Integrate and achieve consistency between the short-range and long-range transportation plans and improvement programs of the City.

Policy T-3.5. Coordinate transportation plans so they are consistent with the Capital Facilities Plan, and all Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy T-3.6. Establish funding strategies for transportation infrastructure that, consistent with the Capital Facilities Plan, address potential funding shortfalls. Include contingencies for amending level of service standards or land use plans as necessary if sufficient funding is not available to planned levels of growth.

Policy T-3.7. Continue membership in the Emergency Services Coordinating Agency (ESCA), or other coordinating agency, and ensure that future transportation planning efforts are consistent with regional hazard mitigation plans.

Goal T-4. To establish LOS standards to ensure development meets Growth Management Act transportation concurrency requirements.

Policy T-4.1. The City of Woodinville should only approve development that would be consistent with the LOS standards established in the WMC 21.28.070 or its successor code.

A. Minimum Level of Service (LOS) for all streets, per WMC 21.28.070, is LOS E, except for local roads in certain residential zones.

B. Establish the Central Business District Woodinville as a "pedestrian priority district." Within the pedestrian priority district, prioritize sidewalk and trail projects, as listed in the latest six-year Transportation Improvement Plan. Implement TMP connections from neighborhoods to Downtown.

C. Provide bicycle facility linkages throughout Woodinville in accordance with the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, including consideration of roadway restriping to accommodate bicycle lanes. Prioritize bicycle safety features, such as arterial crossings, especially at locations where major bicycle routes (Sammamish Trail, etc.) cross arterial roadways.

D. Define hubs within Woodinville where transit use will be most efficient and useful (Downtown, Tourist District, etc.). Pursue the following actions for transit hubs: i) Work

cooperatively with local transit providers (King County Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit) to increase transit service to Woodinville, with a focus on these hubs. ii) Work with local transit providers to increase amenities at transit stops. iii) Encourage new development in transit hubs to provide convenient pedestrian connections to transit stops.

Policy T-4.2. Establish LOS "C" for local roads and intersections contained within the R-1, R-4, and R-6 zones, as shown on the currently approved Zoning Map, subject to the following conditions:

A. This applies to local roads and intersections (residential) only.

B. This does not apply to designated arterial roads within or adjacent to these zones.

C. This does not apply to an intersection of a local street and an arterial street. This intersection would be considered part of the arterial street network.

Policy T-4.3. Cooperate with the neighboring cities and counties, transit operators, and Washington State Department of Transportation to comply with Growth Management Act concurrency and LOS requirements.

Policy T-4.4. Consider other modes of transportation, in addition to single occupancy vehicles, in making concurrency determinations.

Policy T-4.5. Coordinate data collection and processing using professionally accepted measures and methods in determining transportation LOS and other transportation information related to travel demand and system operations with adjacent local jurisdictions and transit agencies.

Policy T-4.6. Consider developing interlocal agreements with neighboring jurisdictions that require development within Woodinville and the neighboring jurisdictions to mitigate impacts that are generated on Woodinville's and neighboring jurisdiction's transportation system in violation of that jurisdiction's concurrency service standard. Prior to entering into such an agreement, the City shall verify that the concurrency service standards of the neighboring jurisdiction are consistent with the City's policies under Goal T-4.

Policy T-4.7. Evaluate and ensure the adequacy of the transportation system by establishing and monitoring transportation service standards. Service standards shall:

A. Give priority to overall transportation system performance over individual locations.

B. Reflect development patterns and objectives for different land uses.

C. Account for the availability of alternative means of transportation.

D. Reflect community goals in other areas such as land use, environmental protection, congestion management, and economic development.

Policy T-4.8. Continue to consider King County Metro, Sound Transit, and Community Transit's LOS guidelines for transit when making transportation decisions.

Goal T-5. To improve and increase use of public transit, paratransit, and ridesharing in cooperation with transit providers, adjacent jurisdictions, and the private sector.

Policy T-5.1. Cooperate with transit providers, adjacent jurisdictions, and private development to:

A. Encourage commuters to use car/vanpool programs, public transit, and non-motorized transportation as alternatives to the single-occupancy vehicle.

B. Encourage transit providers, paratransit operators, and private purveyors to provide mobility for elderly, disabled, low income, youth, and other mobility-disadvantaged residents in the City of Woodinville and the surrounding community.

Policy T-5.2. Work with transit agencies to achieve increased service from more developed portions of Woodinville by extending existing transit routes or creating new routes while encouraging Woodinville residents to take advantage of them.

Policy T-5.3. Work with King County Metro, Sound Transit and Community Transit, in coordination with local and regional transportation and planning efforts, to establish one or more transit centers and/or consolidate transit centers in the Woodinville area to facilitate transit options for local and regional travel, increase service frequency and to shift dependence away from single-occupancy vehicle automobile travel.

Policy T-5.4. Actively participate in the regional transportation forums to implement high capacity transit recommendations.

Policy T-5.5. Coordinate with transit agencies to plan and construct transit friendly road treatments along primary corridors and selected transit routes.

Policy T-5.6. Coordinate with transit agencies to plan for public transportation modes that are time-coordinated and interconnected (signal interconnect) to increase LOS and ridership.

Policy T-5.7. Locate and design transportation centers and terminals to permit use by multiple modes of travel (e.g., bus, automobile, bicycle, pedestrian/disabled, and high-capacity transit).

Policy T-5.8. Encourage and support cooperation among neighboring cities, transit agencies, and King and Snohomish Counties to establish compatible schedules and terminal locations.

Policy T-5.9. Coordinate with transit agencies to promote service throughout the City and connections between the Tourist District and downtown.

Goal T-6. To promote non-motorized travel and ensure its safety, convenience, and comfort.

Policy T-6.1. Allow for the use of bicycle and pedestrian transportation as viable alternatives to motorized transportation.

Policy T-6.2. Develop a community-wide trail system as priorities and funding allow for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized transportation. Where feasible, this trail system will connect regional trails with local trails and walkways and provide improved access and linkages between the City of Woodinville's commercial/industrial areas, the

Sammamish River Trail, Trail on rail corridor, and other trails, residential neighborhoods, and community amenities.

Policy T-6.3. Cooperate with adjacent jurisdictions and public agencies to seek and develop appropriate trail links between elements of the open space system including, but not limited to, completing the connection between existing and proposed trail systems.

Policy T-6.4. Enhance access to the trail system through the provision of increased parking at key access points.

Policy T-6.5. Require that development addresses non-motorized transportation in its site planning.

Policy T-6.6. Plan for a continuous non-motorized transportation system that provides Woodinville's citizens and visitors safe and direct access to the City's schools, employment, housing, shopping and recreation areas.

Goal T-7. To develop and implement Transportation Demand Management programs and policies.

Policy T-7.1. Utilize Transportation Demand Management techniques to:

A. Help increase the person-carrying capacity of the transportation system.

B. Reduce peak period traffic congestion.

C. Encourage the use of high-occupancy vehicles.

D. Increase use of public transportation.

Policy T-7.2. Implement the requirements of the Commute Trip Reduction Act and meet mandated deadlines.

Policy T-7.3. Encourage smaller employers not mandated to meet the Commute Trip Reduction Act requirements to offer trip reduction programs for employees.

Policy T-7.4. Encourage the development of coordinated traffic demand management in areas where employers are clustered within the same vicinity.

Policy T-7.5. Encourage development to provide physical features supportive of convenience, comfort, and safety in the use of alternative modes of travel.

Policy T-7.6. Pursue with neighboring jurisdictions, the development community, and Woodinville businesses an active public education on the benefits of carpooling. Assisting public transit providers and employers in providing information on the carpool/vanpool ride match services.

Policy T-7.7. Promote Transportation Demand Management and Commute Trip Reduction programs and activities.

Goal T-8. To provide safe, convenient, and comfortable neighborhood access and circulation properly integrated with the citywide transportation system.

Policy T-8.1. Based on identified impacts, new development projects should participate in providing transportation circulation solutions.

Policy T-8.2. Where there is an identified need, require new local access streets or missing sections of existing ones to be provided on-site as part of the permit for development. Encourage circulation improvements to include non-motorized mobility, where appropriate.

Policy T-8.3. Design residential neighborhoods to discourage cut through traffic movements.

Policy T-8.4. Encourage traffic calming (speed reduction) features in residential neighborhoods; however, the City discourages the use of barriers across access points for subdivisions.

Policy T-8.5. Site residential driveways off of neighborhood collectors and onto internal access roads whenever feasible.

Policy T-8.6. Design the arterial street system to accommodate regional trips and minimize the potential for external traffic to use residential streets for through access.

Policy T-8.7. Encourage public involvement when considering improvements to residential streets.

Policy T-8.8. Design new residential streets to avoid creating roadways that are conducive to high speeds.

Goal T-9. To provide transportation facilities and services that enhance the health, safety, welfare, and mobility of all citizens regardless of age, disability, or income.

Policy T-9.1. Use generally accepted state, national, and other applicable standards and guidelines for design and operation of new and improved transportation facilities.

Policy T-9.2. Develop programs in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation, transit operations, and neighboring cities to identify and mitigate any roadway hazards that may result in accident and threats to public safety. Seek the input of local bicycle and trail/walking clubs, school transportation officials, and other interested groups and individuals in this endeavor.

Action Plan

This Element is implemented through a series of plans and codes, including, but not limited to:

- Transportation Master Plan (TMP) 2009
- Capital Facilities Element
- Capital Improvement Program/Transportation Improvement Program
- City street standards and guidelines

Optimal implementation of the Transportation Element and TMP will help the City achieve its broader Vision, Land Use, Housing, and Economic Development Goals.

7.0 CAPITAL AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Relationship to City Vision:

Capital facilities support Woodinville's desired land use, community character, and economic development goals. Consistent with the vision, parks, transportation, civic facilities, public safety, and water, sewer, stormwater facilities will help make Woodinville:

- A safe community
- A community with a successful balance of neighborhoods, parks, and recreation, tourism, and business
- Mobile, to move about the community by all modes of travel
- Vibrant, with mixed use districts that are inviting and functional

Introduction

The GMA requires all Comprehensive Plans to include a capital facilities element which analyzes the need for future capital improvements to support the development goals stated in the Land Use Element, as well as the funding mechanisms available for implementation.

Conditions and Trends

Woodinville's public facility needs are served not only by City facilities, personnel, and resources, but also by regional agencies such as the Washington State Department of Transportation, Sound Transit, and King County; and by special purpose districts, such as the Northshore School District, Woodinville Fire and Rescue District, King County Library System, Woodinville Water District, Northshore Utility District, and Puget Sound Energy (see the Utilities Element). In addition to maintaining adequate levels of service for City-provided facilities, the City of Woodinville coordinates with these other providers on Woodinville's growth and land use planning.

Capital facilities included in this chapter include municipal buildings, police and fire protection facilities, water systems, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater facilities, and schools. Transportation and parks and recreation capital lists and funding are included in this element to consolidate future facility needs, costs, and funding; see those respective elements for inventories, levels of service, and projected demand for those services. Additional analysis of service demand is found in the Existing Conditions Report (Revised May 2015) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (June 2015).

This element summarizes services, facilities, and levels of service and future capital projects in the city limits. For analysis of services in the City's planned Urban Growth Area (UGA) in Snohomish County, assigned King County Potential Annexation Area, and the Sammamish River Valley in unincorporated King County are addressed in the Existing Conditions Report (Revised May 2015).

Municipal Buildings and Facilities

Civic Center Campus

The Woodinville City Hall, located in the downtown core, serves as the anchor to the 13.5-acre civic center campus that includes the Carol Edwards Center, Woodinville Sports Fields, and Old Woodinville Schoolhouse. The campus includes 285 parking stalls and shares parking and access with the Brittany Park Retirement facility.

City Hall

Woodinville City Hall was constructed in 2001. The 24,000 square-foot, two story building provides office spaces for approximately 30 City staff members, and includes an access-limited police station for the City's contracted police services. It was designed to provide maximum build-out space for 77 employees. The police station also serves as the King County Sheriff Precinct 2 substation, which services a large portion

of unincorporated northeastern King County. The City Council chambers are used nearly exclusively for City Council and Commission meetings, with a total capacity of 134. The City has the ability to video broadcast all of its public meetings through a small video production studio located in the Council Chambers.

Carol Edwards Center

Formerly known as the Sorenson School, this facility was purchased from the Northshore School District in 2005. Until 2011, the City used the 35,000 square-foot facility for City-operated and staffed recreational programming. Today, the City leases a portion of the building to the Northshore YMCA, which offers a variety of recreational programs, special event rental space, and subleasing to the Woodinville Chamber of Commerce.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse

The Schoolhouse was originally built around 1911 and underwent expansions in both 1933 and 1948. The building served as City Hall from 1993 to 2001, and also provided offices for the Woodinville Chamber of Commerce. The two-story brick building is registered as a King County Historic Landmark. Since construction and occupation of the present City Hall in 2001, the Schoolhouse has remained unoccupied. While the City minimally maintains the building, there are no municipal uses planned for the building in the foreseeable future.

Levels of Service

The 2009 Comprehensive Plan identifies a Level of Service of 1,150 square feet of public service and/or administrative office space per 1,000 population. With a 25,000 square foot City hall and a 2013 population of 10,990, the current ratio is about 2,275 square feet per 1,000 persons.

As with Public Works facilities, levels of service for municipal buildings are more a function of the types of services that the city provides. With a relatively small staff (and approximately 800 square feet of building space per employee and capacity to double the number of employees within the current space), City municipal buildings are more than adequate for current and future staffing needs. While an increase in population could require changes to be made to the interior configuration of City Hall, such as in Police services, there is no need in the foreseeable future to increase the overall size or footprint of the City's municipal buildings.

Planned Improvements

As the City Hall ages and staffing needs change, improvements will need to be made to keep the building functional. Upgrades to the Civic Center campus and City Hall could include increased parking for visitors to the campus, better utilization and configuration for City staff, and increased security for police services.

Opportunities

The excess capacity at the civic center campus for municipal functions has the potential to meet deficiencies for other types of community uses, such parks and recreation services, cultural and arts activities, and historic preservation. Future possibilities for the site could include rehabilitation of the Schoolhouse for community or retail use, construction of a plaza for gathering and event space, and additional parking to accommodate increased recreational use of nearby facilities, such as the Woodinville Sports Fields, Wilmot Gateway Park, and the Sammamish River Trail.

Public Works Shop & Equipment

The City's Public Works Operations staff and equipment are housed in the northern industrial area of the City. The City purchased an existing building in 2010; a portion of the building is leased to a private business and generates rental income for the City. The remainder of the building contains 12,256 square feet of office space and 4,080 square feet of shop/garage space. Seven full-time employees and approximately two seasonal full-time equivalent employees work out of this facility.

Remodeling of the building was completed in 2013; improvements included installation of storm water treatment facilities, water line modifications, yard lighting, installation of a decant facility, tree removal, interior cabinetry work, and plumbing and mechanical improvements.

The City owns several types of equipment operated by City staff, including a backhoe, snowplowing and sanding vehicle attachments, landscape maintenance equipment, and a street sweeper.

Current Level of Service

The City provides a variety of public works services to the community, including street sweeping, minor road and right-of-way repair, parks and landscape maintenance, stormwater maintenance, and municipal facility maintenance. Generally, the size of public works facilities will be dictated by the level of service to be provided for different operations and the staff needed to complete those operations. The current building provides adequate space for future build-out and increases in City services. Considering the size of the City and the concentration of future build-out in the downtown area, it is not anticipated that there will be a greater demand for public works maintenance shop square footage. To address the Public Works' service demands more directly, a new level of service has been established in this element that relates staffing to miles of road to maintain, acres of parks to maintain, and extent of stormwater system.

Planned Improvements

The 2015-2020 CIP includes exterior lot and interior facility modifications to the Public Works shop to improve functionality, including stormwater treatment facilities, yard lighting, interior cabinetry, electrical work, washer and dryer hookups, and installation of an exhaust system in the garage.

Opportunities

The City will explore and employ a variety of methods to meet current and future public works maintenance needs including using City staff and City-owned equipment, using regional government services, or contracting for services. Currently, the City uses a variety of private contract services for janitorial services, supplemental snow plow services, and miscellaneous specialty services. The City uses Snohomish County Public Works for streetlight and traffic signal maintenance. The need for future capital facilities to house these services will depend upon the type of service provider used.

Police Protection

The City contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. In 2013-2014, the City budgeted for 12 patrol officers, one sergeant, and a police chief. The Police Department provides a variety of core services including service call response, proactive patrol, special operations, traffic enforcement, and investigation. Additionally, the Department provides community services at a City-staffed counter, including reporting, fingerprinting, passport processing, and concealed pistol permits, and the secure medicine return program. The Police Department responds to calls 24 hours per day, seven days per week through the KCSO dispatch center in Renton.

The Police Department is housed in 2,664 square feet of space within City Hall. Access to the space is restricted from both within and outside of the building. Additionally, the space serves as a substation for the King County Sheriff Precinct 2, which includes as many as 15 Sheriff's office staff in a given 24-hour period. The area contains several private offices, workstations, a Blood Alcohol Content testing machine, Livescan fingerprinting machine, and two temporary detention rooms.

The police fleet consists of 12 patrol vehicles, all of which are owned and maintained by the King County Sheriff's Office.

Current Level of Service

The City received 2,925 calls for service in 2012, a 10% increase in the number of calls from 2011. The City's average annual call volume from 2006 – 2013 was .27 dispatched calls per capita, with an average of 262 calls per officer during that same time period. The City's calls per officer standard is approximately 253.

The City currently has 1.09 officers per 1,000 residents.

To maintain consistency with the City's calls per officer standard, the City will need 19 commissioned officers to accommodate an estimated 18,000 population in 2035.

Opportunities

The City will continue to look for ways to decrease the City's crime rate, including taking proactive measures and enlisting innovative practices for crime investigations, such as the use of targeted video surveillance cameras. As the population of Woodinville increases, particularly in the densely-developed areas of the downtown core, the City will likely need to address increased calls for service with additional staff. The level of staff is determined in conjunction with the biennial budget process.

Fire Protection

The Woodinville Fire and Rescue District serves the incorporated City limits of Woodinville. A portion of Woodinville's UGA is located in Snohomish County Fire District #7.

Woodinville Fire and Rescue (King County)

The Woodinville Fire and Rescue District (formerly King County Fire District #36 and Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District) serves the City of Woodinville and unincorporated areas of northeastern King County including the Sammamish River Valley in unincorporated King County. The District serves a population of approximately 40,000 in a 36 square mile area.

In 2013, the District entered into an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Bothell for administrative services and operational oversight for a two-year period. The two departments work operationally as one department, maintaining separate budgets, labor contracts, policies and procedures.

The District's inventory of equipment and vehicles includes fire engines and a ladder truck, as well as several aid vehicles, utility vehicles, heavy rescue vehicles, salvage vehicles, and administrative support vehicles. The fire district operates out of three staffed fire stations, with an average of 18 firefighters per station; the District's primary headquarters station is located within City limits.

Current Level of Service

In 2005, the State legislature enacted regulations that require fire protection districts to set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of substantially career fire departments and to specify

performance measures applicable to response time objectives. These reporting requirements include turnout time, response time for the arrival at a fire suppression incident, response time at an emergency medical incident, and response time for arrival of advanced life support. Every fire protection district is to establish a performance objective of not less than ninety percent for the achievement of each response time objective established under the legislation.

The City adopts the level of service standards established by the Woodinville Fire & Rescue District established in its most recent Annual Report (2013).

Planned Improvements

The District currently has no planned improvements for its facilities.

Opportunities

Various special fire and life safety districts within the northern King County area are exploring opportunities and ramifications for regional consolidation in the future. While the City is not directly involved in providing these types of services to residents, the City will remain apprised of developments for the immediate service area and will coordinate as necessary with these various special service entities.

Schools

Woodinville is serviced by two school districts: the Northshore School District and the Lake Washington School District.

Northshore School District

The Northshore School District serves students residing in the City of Woodinville as well as unincorporated King and Snohomish Counties and the Cities Bothell, Kenmore, and Kirkland. The Northshore School District serves the Woodinville UGA and most of the Sammamish River Valley. The District encompasses a 60 square mile area, with two-thirds of the district residing within King County and the remaining one-third residing in Snohomish County. As of 2015, the District has six junior high schools, three high schools, one alternative secondary school, and one early childhood center. Three schools, Wellington Elementary, Leota Junior High, and Woodinville High, are located within the Woodinville City limits. The District is split by the King County UGA; future population and enrollment growth is expected to occur primarily within the UGA. The District maintains 10 – 15% of its total classroom capacity in portable buildings.

Students who reside within the City limits of Woodinville attend Hollywood Hill Elementary, Wellington Elementary, Woodin Elementary, Woodmoor Elementary, Leota Junior High, Timbercrest Junior High, Northshore Junior High, Woodinville High, and Inglemoor High School.

The District projects that a substantial amount of its growth over the next several years will occur in the northwestern portion of the district within the King County UGA, while enrollment within the southeastern portion of the District outside of the King County UGA will decline. The District is planning a grade reconfiguration starting in 2017 that would shift 6th graders to junior high school and shift 9th graders to high school; the results of that change would result in a balanced capacity at each school, with only one elementary school servicing Woodinville residents, Hollywood Hill Elementary, with enrollment at 66% or less of design capacity.

The City of Woodinville adopts the standards established in the District's Annual Capital Facilities Plan.

Planned improvements that would serve Woodinville include Phase III modernization of Woodinville High School from 2014 – 2016, and unspecified building projects that may affect schools in Woodinville.

For more information, refer to the Northshore School District 2015 Capital Facilities Plan.

Lake Washington School District

The Lake Washington School District (LWSD) serves students residing in the Cities of Kirkland, Redmond, and Sammamish, and unincorporated King County. A small, low-density area of Woodinville is served by the Lake Washington School District south of roughly NE 145th Street.

The City currently does not have an adopted level of service for the LWSD as there were no noted growth needs in the area of Woodinville served by LWSD.

Water Service

Woodinville Water District

The Woodinville Water District serves the City of Woodinville, as well as portions of unincorporated King County. The District's service area covers approximately 18,930 acres (29.5 square miles) and provides 13,780 connections with domestic water and fire protection service, serving a population of approximately 51,800. Although approximately 92% of the District's customers are residents in single family homes, these customers comprise only 74% of the total demand. Other uses, including multi-family residential and commercial/industrial connections, comprise the remaining 26% of the District's total consumption. Average daily water demand from 2004-2006 was 262 gallons per day per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU), with an annual average of 1,100 mg. The area within the City of Woodinville constitutes approximately 19% (3,620 acres) of the District's total service area.

The District currently purchases its entire water supply from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) Tolt River Supply and has seven emergency intertie connections with adjacent water districts (interties refer to interconnections per RCW 90.03.383). The District has eight metered connections to the SPU Tolt River Supply into the District's transmission system consisting of approximately 250 miles of water main ranging in size from 4 to 19 inches in diameter, 45 pressure reducing valve (PRV) stations, four booster pump stations, and stores water in eight above ground storage reservoirs that have a combined capacity of approximately 14.9 million gallons.

The topography of the district necessitates a complex water system including 12 separate pressure zones established by 12 hydraulic grade lines (HGL) serving elevations ranging from 30 feet to 620 feet above sea level. The District's overall service area is divided into three primary service areas. The West service area includes the portion of the City of Woodinville that lies west of the Sammamish River and downtown Woodinville, up to approximately the intersection of Woodinville-Duvall Road and NE 178th Street. The majority of Woodinville's less dense single family neighborhoods lie within the District's Central service area.

The District's West and Central service areas analysis projects a deficit of 200 gpm of source availability for the West service area in 2027. An additional storage capacity deficit of over 900,000 gallons also exists in the West area. An undeveloped tap from the SPU supply is available for future growth in that area. The District lists replacement and upsizing of storage capacity in the West area (specifically the Kingsgate Reservoir) in its Six-Year CIP. Other projects in the District's CIP list include installation of an additional booster pump station in the northern portion of the Central 650 Zone, construction of an emergency booster pump station to serve Woodinville High School and supplement fire flows in the 420 Central Northwest

Zone, as well as miscellaneous projects to replace distribution and transmission mains, and improve pressure and storage facilities throughout the district.

More information can be found in the Woodinville Water District's 2008 Comprehensive Water Plan.

The City has adopted a level of service standard for water service as follows: 274 residential gallons per family per day and 98 residential gallons per person per day. This standard is not reflected in the latest District plans.

Sanitary Sewer

Woodinville Water District

In addition to water service, the Woodinville Water District also provides sanitary sewer service within the Corporate Boundaries of the City of Woodinville. It is relatively small as a sewer district with approximately 2,500 sewer customers. Nearly all of those customers are located within the more densely-population areas of western Woodinville; most of the residential properties in eastern Woodinville are served by onsite sewage systems. Of those 2,500 sewer customers, there are approximately 2,100 residential accounts and 400 accounts designated as commercial, industrial or municipal. Sanitary sewage flows are collected and conveyed through District-owned sewer facilities and discharged into trunks and interceptors owned by King County. In 2011, King County completed and began operation of the Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant, which was built to provide capacity to the growing areas of northeastern King County, including Woodinville.

The Woodinville Water District's most current General Sewer Plan uses the City's 2002 Comprehensive Plan population projections to determine its future service needs. The Sewer Plan assumes an average buildout density of 3 dwelling units per acre, with a projected population of 14,425 by 2022. The District projected that 350 additional acres would need sewer service in 2012, with a standard of 1,700 gallons per day (GPD) required per acre. Planned capital improvements for the years 2005-2011 were included in the Plan; no capacity projects were included. The City Woodinville has adopted a Sewer level of service standard of 80 gallons per capita per day (where sanitary sewer is available). This standard is not reflected in the latest District plans.

More information can be found in the Woodinville Water District's 2007 General Sewer Plan and in the King County Regional Wastewater Services Plan.

Northshore Utility District

A small portion of the City's residential population on the western slope of the Sammamish Valley is served by the Northshore Utility District through a contract with the Woodinville Water District. NUD also conveys its sewage to King County's wastewater system. The District has no current plans for improvements in the area served in Woodinville. For more information, refer to the District's most current Sewer Plan.

Stormwater

The City of Woodinville lies within the Lake Washington watershed, with the majority of its storm water runoff discharging to the Sammamish River. A small portion of the southwest area of the City discharges to Juanita Creek, and the northeast area of the City discharges to Bear Creek. Overall, the City contains fourteen drainage basins.

The City has developed a Stormwater Management (SWM) Program whose major activities include developing capital improvements, maintaining the existing stormwater system, Phase II Permit

compliance, compliance with other local, regional and state regulatory compliance, water quality monitoring, and education. The SWM Program is funded primarily through stormwater utility fees. To date, utility fees, along with periodic grants and a small amount of investment income, have been used to cover the annual costs of the various SWM Program activities and capital programs.

The City's stormwater facilities include the following:

- 3,260 catch basins/manholes
- 20 ponds/tanks
- 37.6 miles of open ditches/swales
- 60 miles of streets
- 1,958 outfalls/major culverts
- 12 public vaults
- 53.1 miles of pipes

A citywide hydraulic analysis conducted as part of the City's 2010 Stormwater Master Plan shows that approximately 75% of the analyzed pipes have sufficient capacity for a 24-hour, 25-year rainfall event (3.1 inches) and 63% of the City's pipes have enough capacity for a 24-hour, 100-year rainfall event (3.7 inches). There are areas of insufficient capacity located throughout the City. Some of the more significant problem areas are within the Woodin Creek basin and in areas upstream of Lake Leota. Recent major capital improvement projects have included installation of a filtered outfall that conveys runoff from downtown Woodinville to the Sammamish River and installation of a water filtration system upstream of Lake Leota.

Ongoing management of the City's stormwater system is largely governed by State and federal agencies, such as the Department of Ecology and the NPDES permit. The City follows these standards where applicable. The City has adopted and uses the 2009 King County Surface Water Design Manual as a level-of-service tool.

More detailed information about the City's stormwater infrastructure can be found in the 2010 Stormwater Master Plan. Over the next several years, the City will study the potential benefits of establishing a district detention system to manage drainage from the developing downtown core into the Sammamish River.

Capital Facility Objectives

Exhibit 7-1. Capital Facility Objectives

Outcome	Objective	Tools
Adequate public services and facilities	Meet level of service standards	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Woodinville Municipal Code Development Standards – Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services
Availability of appropriate public services and facilities concurrently with growth	Meet anticipated level of service standards by neither over- or underestimating services needed	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans
Safety risks are minimized	Reduced overall level of vehicular accidents, crime, and other manmade hazards	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Biennial Budget
Quality of life is maintained or improved	Citizens and businesses are satisfied with the level of services and quality of life in Woodinville, as measured by customer feedback and public opinion polling; comparative housing values and commercial rental rates	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Biennial Budget
Costs of public services and facilities are fairly allocated to the users of those services	Impact fees for various services, such as transportation, parks, stormwater, schools, etc. are calculated and imposed fairly and transparently	Capital Improvement Plan Woodinville Municipal Code Development Standards – Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services Woodinville Municipal Code – Revenue and Finance and Development Impact Biennial Budget
The City provides the best possible service in the most cost and resource-efficient manner	Utilize various methods and means for providing our sourcing services for Woodinville residents and businesses, including shared services and contracting	Biennial Budget

Capital Facilities Plan

The Capital Facilities Plan guides the development of infrastructure necessary to meet the needs of the City as it develops without causing levels of service to decrease below adopted standards. The Land Use Element dictates future zoning and potential land uses for the City, including residential and commercial uses. As more housing units are constructed, more residents come into the City that need roads, schools,

utilities, and parks. As more businesses relocate to Woodinville, the need for commercial property increases, and more workers travel to, from, and within Woodinville. These workers and accompanying services for industry, such as shipping and logistics, need adequate roads and utilities to function properly. The Capital Facilities Plan attempts to forecast future needs based on the Land Use Element and lays out a plan for planning, financing, and building public infrastructure.

In conjunction with its biennial budget, the City revises the Capital Facilities Element to add new projects needed to accommodate changing development circumstances, remove projects that have been built, and to reevaluate projects remaining in the inventory. The City uses a six-year planning model to assign forecasted capital revenues available to projects expected to be constructed within that six-year time frame. When anticipated revenues fall short of expenses that is also noted in the biennial CIP revision. The list also notes which projects will likely be constructed beyond the 6-year financing horizon.

The 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Plan, and subsequent 6-Year CIPs, are incorporated by reference in this document.

Additional plans, such as the 2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan, and the planning documents of the various special agencies that serve Woodinville are also incorporated by reference into this document:

These documents include the following:

1. City of Woodinville Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan, 2015-2020
2. City of Woodinville Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan, Resolution No. 445, and Transportation Master Plan, 2009
3. City of Woodinville Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan, 2014
4. City of Woodinville Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, 2005
5. City of Woodinville Stormwater Management Plan, 2010
6. Woodinville Water District Comprehensive Water Plan, 2008
7. Woodinville Water District General Sewer Plan, 2007
8. Northshore School District #417 Capital Facilities Plan, 2015
9. Woodinville Fire & Life Safety Services Study, 1992, and
10. Northshore Utility District Capital Facilities Plan, 2000-2006, and Annual Capital Improvement Program.

Goals and Policies

Goal CFP-1. To enhance the quality of life in Woodinville through the planned provision of public and private capital facilities, either directly by the City or via coordination with other public and private entities.

Policy CFP-1.1. When planning, developing, and administering the City's capital investment program, give primary consideration to the following:

A. Protect public health and safety,

B. Provide infrastructure to support the vision of Woodinville's future as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan,

C. Support the provision of City services consistent with the expectations of the community, as expressed in the City's adopted level of service standards,

D. Maintain, rehabilitate, or replace the City's facilities and infrastructure as necessary to extend the useful life of existing facilities and ensure continued efficiency and conservation of energy and resources, and

E. Develop and operate capital investments in a way that is fiscally responsible.

Policy CFP-1.2. Coordinate planning for water utilities, sewer utilities, regional wastewater treatment facilities and other essential public facilities with those special-purpose districts for which the City collects fees, and prepare a Capital Facilities Plan that includes:

A. A long-range plan for capital improvements and construction needed to support the level and distribution of the adopted 20-year population and employment growth target,

B. A demonstration of how facility and service needs are determined,

C. At least a six-year finance plan, which is to be updated concurrently with the biennial budget, demonstrating how needs are to be funded,

D. Population and employment projections consistent with those used in developing the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan, and

E. A strategy for achieving consistency between the land use and the capital facility plan beyond the six-year capital improvement program, including identified potential funding sources.

Policy CFP-1.3. Locate, inventory and monitor the capacity of existing capital facilities owned by public entities.

Policy CFP-1.4. To ensure concurrency, plan for needed public and private capital facilities based on adopted level-of-service standards and forecasted growth in accordance with the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CFP-1.5. Identify deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development based on adopted level-of-service standards and the means and timing by which those deficiencies will be corrected.

Policy CFP-1.6. Encourage joint siting and shared use of facilities for schools, community centers, health facilities, cultural and entertainment facilities, public safety/public works, libraries, swimming pools, and other social and recreational facilities.

Policy CFP-1.7. Maintain a process to regulate the siting of essential public facilities pursuant to RCW 36.70A.200:

A. Define Essential Public Facilities, consistent with the Growth Management Act.

B. Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions and with King and Snohomish counties by participating in interjurisdictional processes to develop coordinated approaches to siting of essential public facilities and to address impacts.

C. Condition proposals to be consistent with the City's Vision Statement, Comprehensive Plan, Functional Plans, and development regulations.

D. Promote the execution of interlocal agreements regarding the siting, operation and/or expansion of such facilities within the Woodinville community. Agreements are encouraged to the extent they would result in locally beneficial siting decisions, facilitate the sponsor's voluntary provision of enhanced mitigation measures exceeding those required by applicable regulatory standards, and/or provide for mitigation of any disproportionate financial burden on the City created by the proposed facility.

E. To the extent legally permissible, it is the policy of the City of Woodinville that no essential public facility be located within a residential zoning district unless no reasonable alternative sites in other zoning districts are or practicably can be made available.

F. The City's regulations for essential public facilities shall provide a public process that includes, at a minimum, noticing as required by WMC Title 17 and provides for at least one public hearing to be heard by the City's Hearing Examiner.

Goal CFP-2. Plan for new public facilities (other than transportation) that maintain and enhance public health and safety based on locally adopted level of service standards and guidelines, which are in accordance with state law.

Policy CFP-2.1. Plan for Capital Facilities that demonstrate "plan-level" concurrency. "Plan-level" concurrency shall mean the demonstrated financial capacity to provide adequate capital facilities in support of the adopted Land Use Plan, 20-year growth targets, and adopted facility service standards. Eliminate concurrency determinations at the project level, where feasible, in instances where the City's Capital Facilities Plan demonstrates "plan level" concurrency, including assured financing.

Policy CFP-2.2. Request the applicable service providers adopt a capital improvement program to remedy the deficiency when an area-wide service deficiency is identified.

Policy CFP-2.3. Evaluate the adequacy of school facilities when reviewing new residential development.

Policy CFP-2.4. Review City requirements to ensure consistency between service providers, the City's annual Capital Improvement Plan, and locally adopted level-of-service standards.

Policy CFP-2.5. Utilize level-of-service standards, consistent with Exhibit 7-2, that correspond with the Land Use Element, provide a realistic assessment of City resources, and consider opportunities for alternative service delivery.

Exhibit 7-2. Level of Service Standards

Service or Facility	Level of Service Standard
City Administrative Services	Measured by customer service satisfaction surveys on an ongoing basis.
Streets, Parks, Stormwater Maintenance Services	Respond to maintenance requests within 24 hours. Park facilities cleaned daily, playgrounds inspected monthly. Streets swept

Service or Facility	Level of Service Standard
	regularly depending on the season and street type. Stormwater maintained according to King County Surface Water Manual.
Police Protection	253 calls per officer; average 0.27 calls per capita.
Fire Protection	Response times consistent with the level of service standards established by the Woodinville Fire & Rescue District established in its most recent Annual Report (2013).
Schools	Class size average consistent with 6-year School CIPs as adopted by Woodinville for NSD. None to date for LWSD.
Water Service	274 residential gallons per family per day and 98 residential gallons per person per day
Sanitary Sewer	80 gallons per capita per day (where sanitary sewer is available)
Stormwater	See 2009 King county Surface Water Design Manual

Policy CFP-2.6. Provide adequate capital facilities and ensure consistency between the Capital Facilities Plan, Land Use Element, and other elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Reassess land use plans as necessary if sufficient funding is not available to planned levels of growth.

Policy CFP-2.7. Conduct regular public opinion surveys to assess the City's provision of services and to determine if changes need to be made.

Policy CFP-2.8. Explore options for alternative services delivery through shared services with other public agencies or contracting for services with private companies.

Goal CFP-3. To achieve consistency in capital facilities level-of-service standards between Woodinville and surrounding jurisdictions.

Policy CFP-3.1. Coordinate with other public entities which provide public services and capital facilities within Woodinville's urban growth area.

Policy CFP-3.2. Plan for infrastructure and funding strategies in cooperation with other governmental jurisdictions and private agencies. This planning should take into account economic development goals and consider the costs to, and benefits for, the jurisdictions and the region.

Goal CFP-4. To ensure that development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve such growth and development.

Policy CFP-4.1. Utilize guidelines established by State law for any imposition of impact fees on new development by the City of Woodinville.

Policy CFP-4.2. Seek opportunities for joint development of facilities through tools such as development agreements, in-lieu payments, and mitigation fees.

Goal CFP-5. Review new projects requiring land use or construction permit approval for the availability of an adequate water supply.

Policy CFP-5.1. Require connection to the municipal water system for all new development permitted by the City.

Policy CFP-5.2. Encourage the hookup to the municipal water system for those properties on existing private well systems.

Goal CFP-6. Connect to the wastewater system where necessary and in accordance with Health Department requirements.

Policy CFP-6.1. Allow conversion from on-site wastewater disposal systems if the on-site system is failing and cannot be fixed, relocated, and re-permitted, when need to meet Health Department requirements. Ensure the City's code is consistent with the City's vision and Health Department requirements.

Policy CFP-6.2. Limit the use of on-site wastewater disposal systems to areas designated Woodland Residential and only if soil conditions are suitable and groundwater would not be negatively impacted. On-site wastewater disposal can continue in other portion of Woodinville until such time as connection is appropriate to support the density of development allowed by the zoning code, as well as City and Health Department standards. Through King County Health Department and City permit review, require on-site wastewater disposal treatment systems that meet environmental and water quality standards equivalent to sewer system standards, and where a long-term maintenance plan is in place.

Policy CFP-6.3. If on-site waste water disposal system failures occur in Woodland Residential designated areas, septic tank management and/or alternative methods of sewage disposal should first be considered, consistent with Health Department standards. If these alternatives are not feasible and a sewer must be placed through the Woodland Residential district, sewer service should be extended to only the specific problem area that has experienced failures and may be sized to serve future areas where failure might occur. Excess sewer capacity shall not be a reason to allow growth out of sequence with the land use plan.

Goal CFP-7. Emphasize prevention of water quality degradation through education programs and implementation of Best Management Practices to reduce pollution entering surface waters.

Policy CFP-7.1. Continue to use and officially adopt the King County Surface Water Design Manual, as amended, or other manual consistent with the State Department of Ecology's Stormwater Technical Manual.

Policy CFP-7.2. Implement a stormwater management program that meets the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit. Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), meet all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (AKART) requirements, and protect water quality.

Action Plan

The Capital Facilities Element is largely implemented by the biennially updated 6-year CIP. Some of the higher-priority projects that the City will need to consider in the near future are shown in Exhibit 7-3.

Exhibit 7-3. Priority Capital Projects, 2015-2020

Project	Description	Estimated Cost	Possible Funding Sources
Sammamish River Bridge Replacement	Construct a new 2-lane bridge to accommodate eastbound traffic over the Sammamish River at NE 175th Street	$7,097,000	Real Estate Excise Tax (REET), Utility Taxes, Special Sales Taxes, Grants
Trestle Replacement on SR 202 Corridor	Widen existing roadway, including bridge sections, remove and replace trestle and other improvements	$8,500,000	REET, Special Sales Taxes, Grants, Traffic Impact Fees
NE 171st Street Urban Parkway Improvements	Reduce existing 5-lane road to a 2-lane road with roundabouts, safety improvements, and pedestrian/bicycle amenities in conjunction with Woodin Creek Village development	$6,000,000	Traffic Impact Fees, Grants, Utility Taxes, REET
Land acquisition	Property acquisition: land banking and other acquisitions for parks, recreation, critical areas, buffers, open space, surface water management, right of way for future road improvement	$4,129,000	Grants, Unidentified/ Unallocated Funding
Eastside Rail Corridor Improvements	Study and construct trail/rail use on railroad corridor	$1,020,000	Contributions from other agencies; tree mitigation fees
Civic Center Campus Parking and Plaza	Construct additional parking and public gathering space at Civic Center to accommodate sports field and trail use; possible reuse of Old Woodinville Schoolhouse	$4,000,000	General Fund; developer contributions; Park Impact Fees
Downtown Regional Stormwater Detention System	Study/construct regional stormwater detention system for Downtown-Little Bear Creek Corridor area	$7,000,000	Developer contributions

Source: 2015-2020 CIP

8.0 UTILITIES

Relationship to Vision

The Utilities Element is designed to support the City's land use vision and provide service to residential and employment uses in a manner that respects the environment and supports conservation.

Introduction

GMA requires all Comprehensive Plans to include a Utilities Element that provides goals and policies to guide provision of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services in the City. Utilities elements are required to provide an inventory of utility facilities, as well as a discussion of capacity of proposed locations.

Conditions and Trends

Electricity, natural gas, solid waste, telecommunications services are generally available in the City, the Potential Annexation Area and the UGA, and the Sammamish River valley. Sewer service is available in the western and southern portions of the City and is not available in eastern Woodinville or the Sammamish River valley, where septic systems are used. The City itself does not provide any utilities directly to customers.

Electricity

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) owns and maintains the existing power grid within the city limits and Sammamish River valley; Snohomish County PUD #1 provides service to the Maltby area. Overhead power lines may be relocated underground for aesthetic reasons as development progresses. Underground conduits generally supply secondary power to existing structures in study area.

Power supplies to customers in the Northshore Subarea in which Woodinville is located are delivered from distant generating stations to 16 existing distribution substations.

In 2010, PSE purchased an easement along the Eastside Rail Corridor to protect its existing easements within the corridor and to preserve it for future utility infrastructure development. As of November 2015, PSE has no stated long term plans for development of high capacity electrical transmission lines along the section of the corridor in Woodinville.

Natural Gas

PSE provides natural gas service to Woodinville and the surrounding areas. The location, capacity and timing of system improvements depend greatly on opportunities for expansion and on how quickly the planning area and surrounding areas grow.

Natural gas is supplied to the City of Woodinville via the Williams Pipeline, which runs to the east of Woodinville in unincorporated King County. District regulators are also located outside of City limits and deliver gas at a pressure of 43 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) to Woodinville customers. Beginning in 2015, PSE plans to install approximately four miles of new 16-inch high pressure pipeline and constructing a new gate station along the Seattle public Utilities Tolt utility corridor, east of Woodinville in unincorporated King County to increase capacity to northeast King County residents. Beyond 2025, PSE plans to build a 16-inch natural gas line along the Tolt corridor within the incorporated limits of Woodinville and along 132nd Ave NE.

The Olympic Pipeline, a 400-mile interstate pipeline system that includes 12, 14, 16, and 20-inch pipelines, runs along the western ridge of Woodinville, east of and parallel to 124th Ave NE. The pipeline transports 315,000 barrels per day (bpd) of gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel from Blaine, Washington to Portland, Oregon.

Solid Waste

Solid waste for residential customers is provided by Waste Management Northwest, Inc., which operates under a franchise through the State Utilities and Transportation Commission. Commercial enterprises are responsible for contracting for their own services. Solid waste transfer stations are provided by King County; the nearest station serving Woodinville is located in the Houghton neighborhood of Kirkland. A major recycling transfer station operated by Waste Management, the Cascade Recycling Center, is located on NE 190th Street in Woodinville. The Center receives recyclable materials for a large part of Western Washington.

Telecommunications

Telephone exchange boundary maps from the Utilities and Transportation Commission indicate the telephone provider in Woodinville is Frontier Communication Northwest, Inc. Telephone and internet services are also provided by Frontier, Comcast and CenturyLink. Some businesses may also opt to go wireless and use companies such as Clearwire to satisfy telecommunication needs.

Currently, it is estimated that Comcast's utilities are fully built-out in the City, as well as Frontier's telephone services. Fiber for internet, provided by Frontier, is limited to only certain residential areas within the City. Several telecommunications companies have installed fiber infrastructure in Woodinville to provide internet and telephone services to business customers.

Utility Objectives

The following Utility Element Objectives are established for the Comprehensive Plan in Exhibit 8-1.

Exhibit 8-1. Utility Element Objectives

Outcome	Measurable Objective	Tools
Adequate utility provision	Adequate utility supply available for development, including those that are attractive for developing and relocating businesses	Building Code Zoning Code Economic Development Strategic Action Plan
Aesthetic utility infrastructure	Residents and businesses are pleased with the appearance of utility facilities	Building Code Zoning Code Tree Standards
Safe and reliable utilities	Limited number of outages, contamination, or hazards due to manmade errors; efficient response to utility incidents	City of Woodinville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Utility Provider Operations Plans

Outcome	Measurable Objective	Tools
		Public Works Construction Standards

Goals & Policies

Goal U-1. Coordinate utility, land use, and transportation planning so that utilities are available or can be provided to serve in a manner which is fiscally and environmentally responsible, aesthetically acceptable to the community, and safe for nearby inhabitants.

Policy U-1.1. Coordinate with power and telecommunication service providers to ensure facility plans reflect and support Woodinville's land use plan.

A. Work with utility providers to ensure that resources are available to support the land uses, including consideration of alternatives to new facilities and alternative locations for the new facilities.

B. Obtain from service providers the general location of existing and proposed major components of utility systems serving the community.

Policy U-1.2. Allow utility facilities as a permitted use where appropriate to ensure that land is available for the siting of such facilities.

Policy U-1.3. Base the extension and sizing of public facilities upon the Land Use Plan. In those cases where engineering standards are in excess of available capacity for the requirements for the immediate development, the excess capacity shall not be a reason to allow growth out of sequence with the land use plan.

Policy U-1.4. Coordinate with other jurisdictions when transmission facility additions or improvements cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Policy U-1.5. Regulate construction of utilities within sensitive areas in accordance with the Critical Areas Regulations.

Policy U-1.6. Encourage the joint use of utility corridors consistent with non-motorized and recreational uses.

Policy U-1.7. Coordinate public road construction and maintenance projects with utility construction and maintenance.

Policy U-1.8. Require utility providers to design, locate, and construct facilities within City-owned properties and rights-of-way to reasonably minimize significant, individual, and cumulative adverse impacts to the environment and to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

A. Locate utility corridors in existing cleared areas, when possible,

B. Locate utility facilities and corridors outside of wetlands, when possible,

C. Minimize crossings of fish-bearing watercourses, when possible,

D. Use bio-stabilization, riprap, or other innovative engineering techniques to prevent erosion where lines may need to follow steep slopes,

E. Minimize corridor width, and

F. Avoid utility improvements that would increase fish passage barriers and promote utility improvements that are designed to remove barriers where possible.

Policy U-1.9. Recognize electric utilities have state-regulated public service obligations.

Goal U-2. Encourage reduced energy consumption, conservation, the use of renewable technologies, and energy responsible land use decisions.

Policy U-2.1. Consider cost-effective energy conservation technologies and promote practices that do not compromise human health, reduce the need for future additional utility distribution facilities, and leave options for increasing conservation technologies in the future.

Policy U-2.2. Coordinate with the current electrical provider when considering land use designations or new development in the vicinity of proposed utility facility to ensure compatibility.

Policy U-2.3. Support the availability of telecommunications systems and telecommuting as a means to mitigate the transportation impact of development and growth.

Policy U-2.4. Require the underground installation of new power and telecommunication lines where reasonably feasible and not a health or safety concern, and encourage underground placement of existing distribution lines as streets are widened and/or areas are redeveloped through such tools as local improvement districts, consistent with Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission tariffs.

Policy U-2.5. Devote resources to encourage and enforce the Washington State Energy Code during the building permit process.

Policy U-2.6. Ensure that utility purveyors limit disturbance to vegetation within major utility transmission corridors as necessary for safety and maintenance of transmission lines.

A. Encourage pruning of trees to direct growth away from utility lines,

B. Encourage phased replacement of vegetation located improperly in the right-of-way,

C. Encourage pruning of trees according to professional arboricultural specifications and standards, and

D. Encourage the selection of tree species recommended by the City's Tree Board that can withstand wind and are compatible with utility lines.

Goal U-3. Reduce the waste stream

Policy U-3.1. Encourage participation in recycling and support creative solutions in the reduction of waste and conservation of resources.

Action Plan

While the City is not a direct provider of utilities, it can work with existing public and private utility providers to ensure build-out consistency and concurrency. The Utilities Element is implemented by:

- Woodinville's Zoning, Development, and Building Codes
- Planning documents of utility providers
- Regional solid waste management plans.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL

Environment in Woodinville Vision

Woodinville's vision statement has a strong linkage between community character and the natural environment:

- We have preserved our Northwest woodland character, our open space, and our clean environment.

Woodin Creek in Woodin Park, TWC 2013

Introduction

This element addresses community goals for maintaining and enhancing Woodinville's urban forest, critical areas, shorelines, and other open spaces that contribute to Woodinville's Northwest woodland character and a clean environment. This element provides a summary overview of current environmental conditions and trends in Woodinville, as well as local and cooperative objectives, goals and policies, and actions designed to:

- Retain, protect, and enhance our wooded hillsides, wetlands, open spaces, and fish and wildlife habitat, and
- Protect the environment, including air and water quality, and
- Protect health, safety, and property through management of activities in frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas, and
- Promote preferred uses, public access, and ecological function of shorelines,
- Encourage energy conservation and low impact design, and
- Promote dense urban development in our downtown core to reduce carbon emissions.

Conditions and Trends

Critical Areas

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and implementing rules require cities and counties to "include the 'best available science' [BAS] when developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas and must give 'special consideration' to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries." (WAC 365-195-900) Critical areas include fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (addresses waters of the state such as streams and lakes as well as habitat for endangered and/or threatened fish and wildlife and species of local importance), wetlands, frequently flooded areas, critical aquifer recharge areas used for potable water, and geologically hazardous areas (RCW 36.70A.030(5)). The City has commissioned an Existing Conditions Report (Revised May 2015), BAS Report (Draft, December 2013) and a Critical Areas Ordinance Gap Analysis (Draft, November 2014), and Geologic Hazard Mapping Review (Draft, November 2014). This section presents summary information from those evaluations, which are available under separate cover. Maps are presented in the cited studies as references but are not intended to identify precise locations of critical areas or environmental features; rather, at the time of development, best available information including site specific analysis will determine presence or absence of such features.

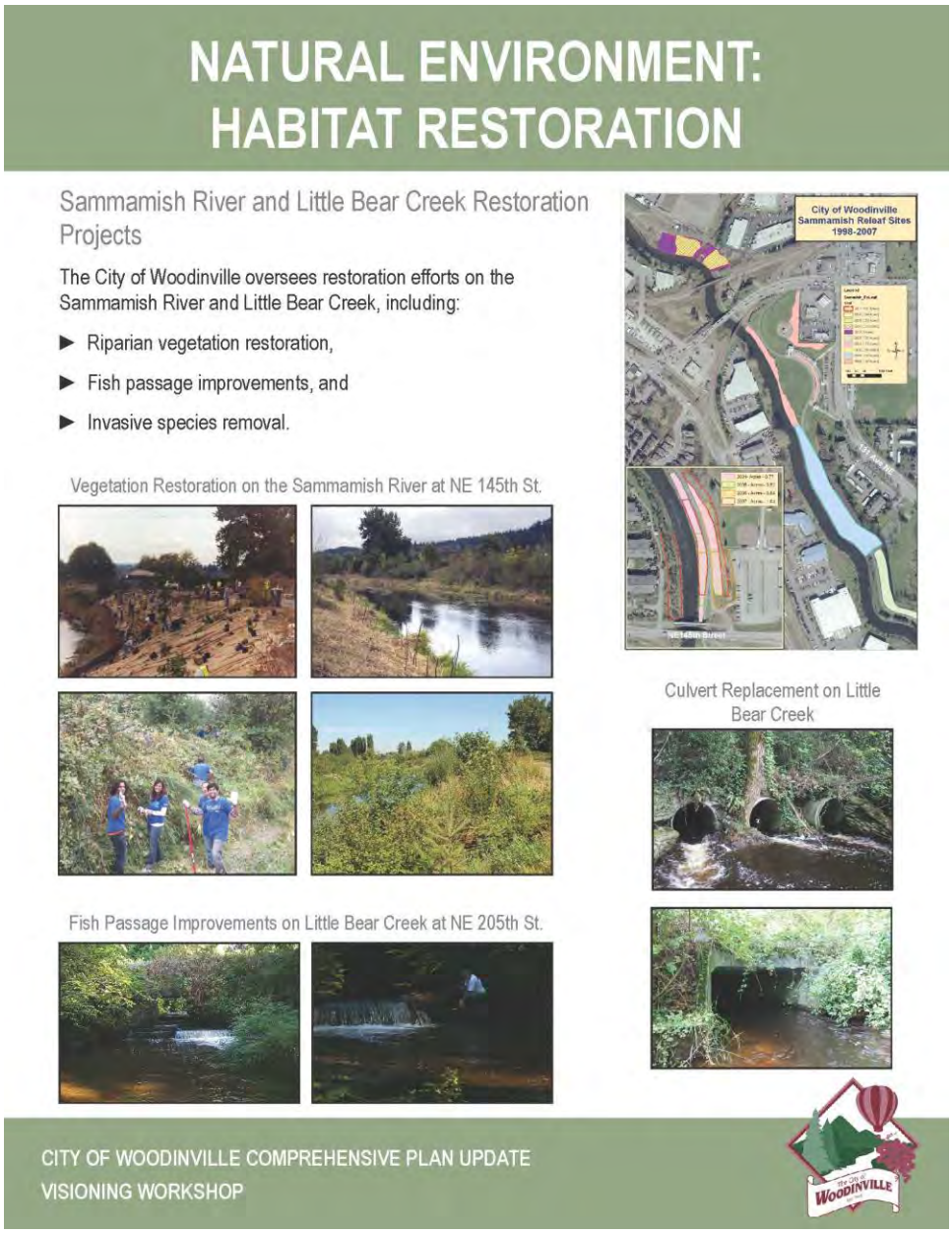
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas

According to State rules (WAC 365-190), fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas [FWHCAs] are "…areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities,

and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative population density or species richness."

Known FWHCAs in the City of Woodinville include the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Lake Leota, and various native growth protection areas / native growth protection easements (NGPA/NGPE). The City of Woodinville's rivers, streams, and lakes provide habitat for fish species of regional, State, and Federal significance. The value of riparian zones as terrestrial habitat is particularly high in fragmented urban habitats because they facilitate travel among habitat patches for wildlife. The City has undertaken river and creek restoration activities to help improve environmental conditions and will continue to do so. See Exhibit 9-1.

Exhibit 9-1. Restoration Examples



Wildlife corridors have also been mapped in the City in the R-1 zoned areas; see the Sustainable Development Study (Jones & Stokes and City of Woodinville Development Services Department, 2007).

A program called Sammamish ReLeaf has worked to bring about stabilization and habitat restoration projects along the Sammamish River in Bothell, Woodinville, and Redmond since the 1990s. The Sammamish River Stewards was established in 1999 and includes volunteer environmental leaders who remove invasive weeds, plant trees and shrubs, and train other volunteers in the techniques needed for successful restoration. Furthermore, they are volunteer leaders and educators for the City's large yearly events such as Earth Day and Sammamish ReLeaf. Each month the Stewards work the restoration sites in addition to the larger annual events (Woodinville, January 14, 2015).

Lake Leota, King County 2009

Little Bear Creek, TWC 2013

Wetlands

The commonly used wetland definition as issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Shoreline Management Act (SMA), and Growth Management Act (GMA) and recorded in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 173-22-030(10)) is:

> *"Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands."*

Wetland scientists generally acknowledge that wetlands perform the following eight functions: 1) flood/storm water control, 2) base stream flow/groundwater support, 3) erosion/shoreline protection, 4) water quality improvement, 5) natural biological support, 6) general habitat support, 7) specific habitat support, and 8) protection of cultural and socioeconomic values (Cooke Scientific Services 2000).

Major wetlands within the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update Study Area include Lake Leota and associated fringe wetlands, wetlands along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek, and wetland pockets across the landscape.

Frequently Flooded Areas

Frequently flooded areas (FFA) are regulated to manage potential risks to public safety. Such areas also provide valuable instream habitat benefits, such as recruitment of large woody debris. The City of Woodinville defines flood hazards as: "Flood hazard areas: those areas in City of Woodinville subject to inundation by the base flood including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, wetlands and closed depressions" (WMC 21.06.245). FFAs are mapped along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek.

The City of Woodinville adopted a Comprehensive Stormwater Management (CSWM) Plan in December 2010. This document is designed to manage stormwater in compliance with Ecology requirements and regional goals, including the Puget Sound Action Agenda. The CSWM plan contains a process for evaluating drainage capacities, ranking flood problem areas, and initiating capital improvement projects.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs)

An aquifer is a geologic formation that readily transmits water to wells or springs. Where the surficial geology (surface sediments) consists of glacial deposits, aquifers are typically the sand and gravel-dominated deposits where there is ample pore space for infiltrated water to be stored and discharged. The functions and values of CARAs are to provide clean drinking water and to contribute clean cool water to streams and wetlands that support wildlife.

The City of Woodinville defines CARAs as *"…areas designated by WAC 365-190-080(2) that are determined to have a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water as defined by WAC 365-190-030(2)"* (WMC 21.06.135). The Woodinville Water District does have several wells in the aquifer, but the District obtains all municipal water supplies from Seattle Public Utilities. The Cross Valley Water District, which serves the proposed Urban Growth Area (UGA) in Snohomish County, does depend on a sole source aquifer for municipal water. Regional aquifers release cold water to Bear Creek and the Sammamish River; these are highly productive salmonid-bearing stream systems, dependent on clean cold water.

Sammamish River, TWC 2013

Geologically Hazardous Areas

According to RCW 36.70A.030, Geologically Hazardous Areas are "those areas that are susceptible to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events and are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health and safety concerns." In contrast to most other GMA-mandated critical areas, where the goal is to protect a valued resource, the purpose of regulating activities in geologically hazardous areas is not to protect the area, but to protect the public from the hazard represented by the area. The geology and topography within the Woodinville study area combine to create several of the types of geologically hazardous areas including landslide, erosion, and seismic hazard areas. The City is conducting additional analysis of geologic hazards that will be presented at a future date.

Mixed Forest near Woodin Creek TWC 2013

Shorelines

The City of Woodinville Shoreline Master Program (SMP), adopted in 2008 and amended in 2009, regulates development activities along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek in compliance with the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. Development activities proposed within the shoreline jurisdiction must comply with the policies and development regulations established in the SMP. Goals and policies of the SMP are considered a part of this Comprehensive Plan (RCW 36.70A.480).

Tree Canopy

The City of Woodinville is known for its residential neighborhoods developed in an urban forest setting. The tree canopy is particularly prevalent in eastern Woodinville and in our wooded hillsides throughout the city. Tree planting and stewardship can provide opportunities for energy conservation, habitat, and air and water quality benefits.

> *Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30 percent and can save 20–50 percent in energy used for heating.*
> *If you plant a tree today on the west side of your home, in 5 years your energy bills should be 3% less. In 15 years the savings will be nearly 12%.*
> *One acre of forest absorbs six tons of carbon dioxide and puts out four tons of oxygen. This is enough to meet the annual needs of 18 people.*

The planting of trees means improved water quality, resulting in less runoff and erosion. This allows more recharging of the ground water supply. Wooded areas help prevent the transport of sediment and chemicals into streams.
~ USDA Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Center for Urban Forest Research at Arborday.org, 2015

The City has established a Tree Board and Community Urban Forestry Plan.

Climate Change

Regional agencies and institutions have identified climate change effects on the Puget Sound region:

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the National Academies, the University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group and other scientific bodies, recent warming of the climate system is "unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global mean sea level."

There is broad scientific consensus that human activities are the most significant factor in the increase in concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. These gases are having an acute impact on Earth's climate because they trap infrared radiation that would otherwise escape to space. On a global scale, impacts include rising temperatures and sea levels, melting ice caps, diminished coral reefs and fisheries, the spread of vector-borne diseases, and more severe and frequent droughts and floods.

King County faces its own set of challenges related to climate change. Locally, climate change affects snowpack in the Cascade Mountains, stream flows, water supplies and sea level – which in turn affect agriculture, stormwater, wastewater, wildfire risk, forest health, infrastructure and property, hydropower production, human health, salmon and biodiversity, and possibly other sectors that we may not yet foresee. Climate change could have dire effects on the region's economy and quality of life.[1]

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency has identified particular sources of emissions that could be managed to reduce effects: "The bulk of our greenhouse gas pollution comes from transportation and electricity generation. Reducing emissions from these sectors – such as by driving less, choosing cleaner cars and fuels, or increasing the energy efficiency of our homes and offices - can make a big difference."[2]

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Puget Sound Regional Council, and King County Growth Management Planning Council have developed regional policies regarding reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.

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[1] County Executive Dow Constantine climate change webpage, http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/climate/climate-change-resources/impacts-of-climate-change.aspx

[2] Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. 2014. Climate Protection. Accessed: May 29, 2014. Available: http://www.pscleanair.org/programs/climate/.

Challenges and Opportunities

The primary challenge for Woodinville as an incorporated community with responsibilities for its fair share of growth over the next 20 years is balancing such growth with Woodinville's environmental features in a way that preserves environmental values and the community's quality of life.

The City's approach is

- to manage its shoreline for a balance of uses with incentives for restoration
- to identify critical areas and protect them through regulations
- to protect significant trees and promote urban forestry
- to promote low impact development patterns through its stormwater manual
- to provide streamlined permitting of sustainable building methods and technologies that address the impacts of climate change, such as solar energy, graywater irrigation, and other alternatives as their effectiveness and safety are demonstrated
- to model sustainability through energy conservation and mixed-use development promoting transit and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and
- to establish an extensive parks, recreation, and open space network that connects to the regional network.

Environmental Objectives

Striving for balance and sustainability, the City has developed several measurable objectives and tools. See Exhibit 9-2.

Exhibit 9-2. Environmental Objectives and Tools

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
Preserve Woodinville's Northwest woodland character.	Maintain or increase the City's overall tree canopy.	Heritage Tree Program Tree Tribute Program Community Urban Forestry Plan Tree Retention and Protection Regulations
Protect and maintain ecological systems, and restore them where feasible.	Provide for no net loss of wetland and riparian areas, fish and wildlife habitat, and shoreline ecological functions.	Critical Areas Regulations Shoreline Master Program River and Creek Restoration
Protect the community's health and safety from natural hazards.	Households and businesses educated regarding preparedness for natural hazards. New infrastructure designed for adaptation to potential hazards.	Critical Areas Regulations Shoreline Master Program FEMA Biological Opinion Implementation Zoning and Building Codes
Promote conservation and sustainability practices.	Increased participation in energy conservation practices. Reduction in vehicle miles travelled. Increased implementation of low impact development practices.	Energy Code Stormwater Management Plan Zoning / Mixed Use Development Commute Trip Reduction Ordinance Transportation Plan Sustainable Development Study Little Bear Creek Study Woodin Creek Study Streamlined permitting: of sustainable building methods and technologies, such as solar energy, use of greywater, and other alternatives as their effectiveness and safety are demonstrated

Goals and Policies

Goal E-1. To preserve and enhance aquatic and wildlife habitat.

Policy E-1.1. Identify and ensure the protection of fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

Policy E-1.2. Protect the functions and values of critical areas, including wetlands, streams, and lakes.

Policy E-1.3. Support water-based salmon recovery efforts and compliance with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Policy E-1.4. Encourage conservation of sites that protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through incentives or acquisition.

Policy E-1.5. Encourage the restoration of ecological functions and the natural environment in environmentally damaged areas through incentives.

Policy E-1.6. Participate in efforts to minimize drawdowns and warming of the Sammamish River.

Policy E-1.7. Encourage preservation of the urban forest, and promote the use of native plants in residential and commercial landscapes.

Policy E-1.8. Encourage public access where appropriate to critical areas, shorelines, and natural lands that are unique to Woodinville.

Policy E-1.9. Update fish and wildlife habitat conservation, wetlands, and critical aquifer recharge areas mapping and regulations in accordance with best available science and local conditions.

Policy E-1.10. Implement Woodinville's Shoreline Master Program to promote no-net-loss of shoreline ecological function, preferred uses, and public access. The Shoreline Master Program is part of this Comprehensive Plan and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Policy E-1.11. Encourage the replacement of existing fish passage barriers to provide passage.

Policy E-1.12. Maintain connectivity between sensitive areas, including the Sammamish River and related streams, to provide safe travel routes for wildlife and fish and improve the biological integrity of sensitive habitat areas.

Goal E-2. To protect the public from natural hazards resulting from the disturbance of the environment.

Policy E-2.1. Protect public safety in potential frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas such as seismic and landslide hazard areas.

Policy E-2.2. Minimize the adverse effects of development on topographic, geologic, and hydrologic features, and native vegetation.

Policy E-2.3. Manage the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff.

Policy E-2.4. Maintain and periodically update critical area mapping and regulations addressing natural hazards based on the best available science and regional planning efforts.

Goal E-3. To protect and improve water quality and management of water quantity.

Policy E-3.1. Protect the quality and quantity of water in waterways, wetlands, floodplains, and watersheds from degradation.

Policy E-3.2. Promote the enhancement or restoration of shorelines and waterways as adjacent development activities occur.

Policy E-3.3. Protect aquifer-recharge areas and associated stream base flow and temperatures.

Policy E-3.4. Promote Low Impact Development techniques as an alternative to standard development practices such as, using natural systems to maintain and enhance environmental quality by having them perform such functions as cleaning air and water, and controlling storm water runoff.

Policy E-3.5. Reduce effective impervious surface areas by minimizing impervious areas, such as through narrowing residential streets and encouraging the use of shared driveways, cul-de-sac planters, rain gardens, and porous pavement.

Goal E-4. To promote the preservation of Woodinville's Northwest woodland character.

Policy E-4.1. Protect and conserve open space, including transition buffers between urban and rural areas.

Policy E-4.2. Preserve and protect public views of mountains and valley corridors.

Policy E-4.3. Practice land cover management, which includes forest and topsoil preservation, native growth protection easements, dense vegetative zones, and preservation of tree canopy zones.

Policy E-4.4. Protect significant trees, promote tree replanting, and encourage the use of native plants.

Policy E-4.5. Minimize artificial light pollution.

Goal E-5. To protect air quality, and proactively address climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Policy E-5.1. Promote regional air quality standards in coordination with the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and the Puget Sound Regional Council.

Policy E-5.2. Encourage the reduction of greenhouse gases through energy conservation and reduction in vehicle emissions.

Policy E-5.3. Formulate and implement climate change adaptation strategies that address the impacts of climate change to public health and safety, the economy, public and private infrastructure, water resources, and habitat.

Goal E-6. To promote environmental sustainability and conservation in Woodinville and the Puget Sound Region.

Policy E-6.1. Coordinate approaches and standards for defining and protecting critical areas especially where such areas and impacts to them cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Policy E-6.2. Coordinate land use and transportation plans and actions for the benefit of Puget Sound and its watersheds.

Policy E-6.3. Address environmental equity when implementing public actions that could affect low-income or minority populations.

Policy E-6.4. Consistent with state and federal laws, require clean-up of contaminated sites for redevelopment.

Policy E-6.5. Encourage and support conservation strategies aimed at reducing average annual and peak day[3] water use.

Action Plan

The Natural Environment Element is implemented by:

- Woodinville's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, which provides for: 1) more intense development in areas where environmental sensitivity is lower or can be more effectively protected and are incentivized for enhancement, and 2) less intense development at lower densities where environmental quality and the urban forest canopy is prioritized.
- Woodinville's Zoning Code, which addresses critical areas and tree protection.
- Woodinville's Shoreline Master Program, which promotes no-net- loss of shoreline ecological functions, preferred shoreline uses, and public access along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek.
- Woodinville's Parks and Recreation Plan, which guides parks and recreation acquisition and improvements helping facilitate space conservation.
- Woodinville's Transportation Plan, which provides non-motorized pedestrian, bicycle, trail plans and promotes coordination of transit with regional providers to reduce vehicle miles travelled and air quality emissions.
- Woodinville's Stormwater Management Plan, which addresses water quantity and quality.

This Element also includes policies promoting new initiatives during the regular eight-year Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan review cycle.

[3] Refers to the highest water use day.

Exhibit 9-3. Natural Environment Action Plan: New Initiatives

Topic	Action	Lead & Partners
Critical area protection	Update mapping and regulations in accordance with best available science.	City of Woodinville – Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Wetlands, Aquifers King County and City of Woodinville – Natural Hazards
Stormwater Management	Update manual per Ecology requirements.	City of Woodinville
Formulate climate adaptation strategies	Consider developing a climate action plan consistent with community needs and values and regional plans such as VISION 2040 and Countywide Planning Policies	City of Woodinville

10.0 ACRONYMS AND REFERENCES

Acronyms

Below is an evolving list of acronyms. It will be updated as the Draft Plan is reviewed and edited.

CB	Central Business
CBD	Central Business District
GB	General Business
GC	General Commercial
GMA	Growth Management Act
HDR	High Density Residential
I	Industrial
LDR	Low Density Residential
LOS	Level of Service
MeDR	Medium Density Residential
MoDR	Moderate Density Residential
NB	Neighborhood Business
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
P	Public Parks
P/OS	Public Parks/Open Space
R-1	Residential - 1 Unit Per Acre
R-12	Residential - 12 Units Per Acre
R-18	Residential - 18 Units Per Acre
R-24	Residential - 24 Units Per Acre
R-4	Residential - 4 Units Per Acre
R-48	Residential - 48 Units Per Acre

R-6	Residential - 6 Units Per Acre
R-8	Residential - 8 Units Per Acre
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
TB	Tourist Business
WR	Woodland Residential

References

Below is a list of references used in the Comprehensive Plan Existing Conditions Report (Revised May 2015) and Environmental Impact Statement (June 2015) which provide a basis for the Element summaries and conditions in this Plan. Also included are references cited in the Plan beyond those in the source documents.

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APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT 2013-2014

Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update
Vision 2035 Questionnaire

Summary of Results

OVERVIEW

The City of Woodinville issued an on-line questionnaire via Survey Monkey in November 2013 to obtain public input on the City's vision, challenges, values, and importance of housing, employment, and transportation characteristics and investments. Notice of the questionnaire was placed in City View, a newspaper insert in the Woodinville Weekly issued November 4, 2013. The insert is delivered to every address in Woodinville. A button link to the survey was placed on the City of Woodinville home page (www.ci.woodinville.wa.us), and a web link was also available at the Comprehensive Plan web page (http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp). Between November 1 and December 15, 2013 45 persons responded to the questionnaire with 26 completed and 19 partially completed.

Following is a summary of responses to the vision questionnaire:

- Most respondents lived in Woodinville and supported the current vision, though several provided suggestions on areas to emphasize or clarify regarding residential density/zoning, transportation, natural environment, schools, and businesses, particularly tourism and wineries.
- Most came or stay in Woodinville for its beautiful natural surroundings, good school district, safety, and community character and atmosphere.
- Most important challenges facing Woodinville include maintaining and enhancing quality municipal services, quality schools, traffic congestion, quality development design and construction, and promoting a compact pedestrian friendly redevelopment in downtown, tourist district, and other commercial uses.
- Housing characteristics desired were not particularly significant to respondents, but those housing characteristics found to be very important, important, or somewhat important, include homes available for purchase in your price range (detached single family, townhomes, cottages, and condominiums), housing located within walking distance of work, shopping, or bus service, or housing that is clustered together to preserve natural areas.
- Tourism, professional services, and education were the top types of employment respondents felt Woodinville should encourage.
- Street improvements, sidewalks, and improved wait times at traffic signals, are the top desired transportation improvements.

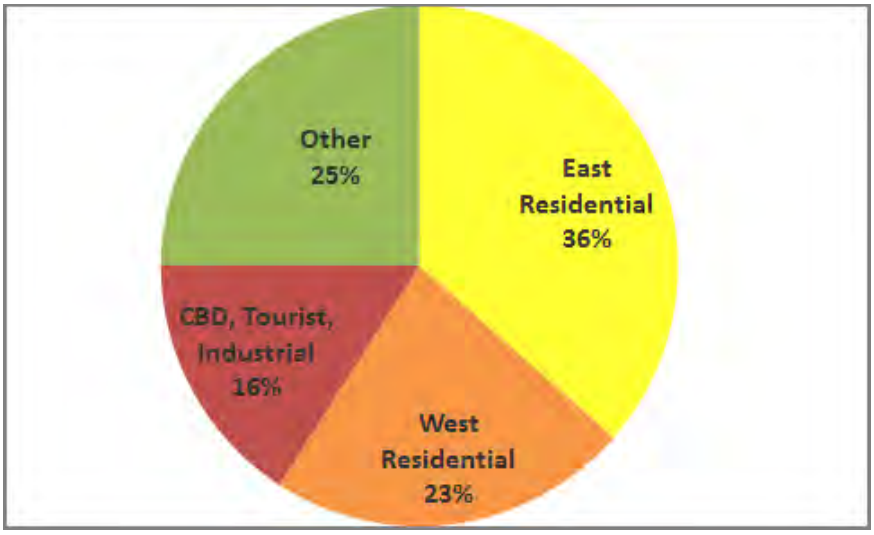
RESPONDENT LOCATIONS

Question 1: Where do you live or own a business?

A map of neighborhoods in Woodinville and a list of neighborhood names was provided to help respondents identify their home or business location generally (see following pages).

All respondents answered question 1, and most lived in Woodinville city limits, particularly in the east residential neighborhoods. Many of those living outside of Woodinville in the unincorporated areas did not continue responding to the survey.

Figure 1. Summary of Respondent Home or Business Locations



Source: BERK 2013

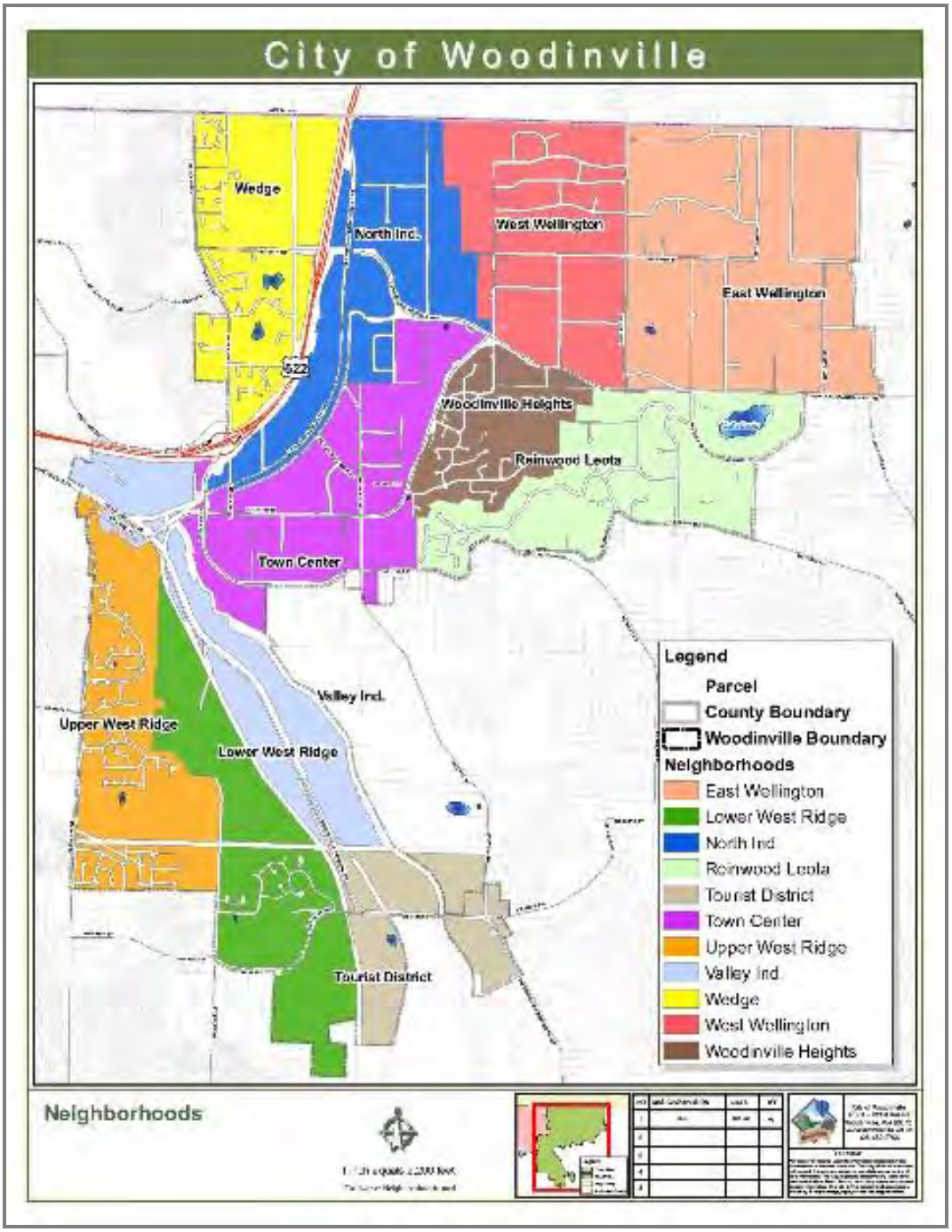
Question 1: Where do you live or own a business? (See the map)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
East Wellington	8.9%	4
Lower West Ridge	4.4%	2
North Industrial	4.4%	2
Reinwood Leota	6.7%	3
Tourist District	0.0%	0
Town Center	11.1%	5
Upper West Ridge	4.4%	2
Valley Industrial	0.0%	0
Wedge	13.3%	6
West Wellington	8.9%	4
Woodinville Heights	11.1%	5
Maltby (Snohomish County)	0.0%	0
Sammamish River Valley (King County)	2.2%	1
Other (please specify)	24.4%	11
answered question		45
skipped question		0

"Other" Responses:

- None
- Cottage Lake area
- Hollywood Hill
- Unincorporated Woodinville- by Safeway
- Hollywood Hill resident since 1973
- Cottage Lake area
- Hollywood Hills
- Unincorporated Woodinville
- Cottage Lake
- Woodinville boundaries
- kkkkkkkk

Figure 2. Neighborhood Map



Source: City of Woodinville

VISION STATEMENT

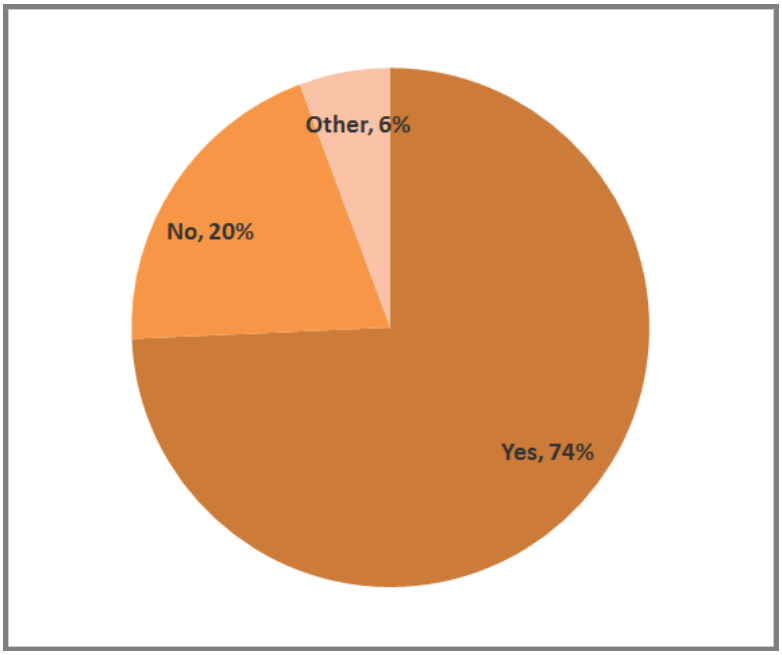
Question 2: Thinking ahead now to 2035, would this vision statement still be correct?

This question asked respondents to review the current Woodinville Comprehensive Plan vision statement and indicate if they thought that the vision statement is still correct for the new year 2035.

> *On this page we ask you to review the current Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Vision and ask you to consider Woodinville's future in 2035.*
>
> *"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." [Note: *2015 is the current date in the plan.]*

Most respondents believe that the current vision statement is still correct at about 74%.

Figure 3. Thinking ahead now to 2035, would this vision statement still be correct?



answered question 35 skipped question 10

Those that answered "other" said:

- Need better public transportation
- Would it? How would I know the answer to this. There is no clear information given by the city.

Question 3: If you were to change anything in the vision statement, what would you change?

A follow up question asked if respondents were to change anything in the vision statement what would they change. Thirty five persons responded to the question. While some indicated no changes were needed, a number of responses offered suggestions on alternative language or particular topics such as zoning, transportation, natural environment, schools, and businesses, particularly tourism and wineries.

- hhhh
- The last sentence is not very exciting. Woodinville is 'pleasant', 'attractive', 'functional'. Great if you are encouraging seniors to move here but not for young families and singles. The language sounds dated
- "Roads are very narrow. We have very few highways. We have worst roads in the country.
- At lease make 4 lane roads."
- I would add something specific about preserving equestrian areas/lifestyles.
- Get rid of the entire city council. Hire outside non-biased no-drama group who have a strong background in city planning.
- Ongoing effort to upgrade and improve the town of Woodinville. We pride ourselves in creating and extending a safe haven for all our citizens, especially our growing youth population.
- nothing
- none
- Vision statement is good, but we have not attained certain parts of it. Roads are not safe due to lack of shoulders and lighting (think of 156th Ave NE). We do not have a balance of neighborhoods, it's either multifamily, R8 or R1. Woodinville is a very pleasant place to work, but with a daytime population change of over 70%, obviously not a pleasant place to live (at least close to where you work).
- Roads are very narrow. better to have 4 lane roads
- Woodinville will never re-zone our R1 areas into mashed together homes on R6 zoned land with a stamp as a yard.
- Rethink R-1 Zoning. Selected areas should be rezoned to R-4 to provide attractive affordable housing to young professional families.
- Nothing
- """Among eastside communities, we take a leadership role in preserving the natural environment.""
- Specific examples of this leadership might include: planting native trees and plants in parks and in public Rights-of-Way to help support native wildlife; preserving some undeveloped green spaces as natural areas; and acquiring select properties in the city -- particularly alongside streams -- to preserve as natural areas."
- More emphasis on our business being tourism, or calling out wine tourism, and agro tourism in the Sammamish River valley.
- improve traffic flow
- I would build another road to ease congestion. The getting on the freeway is horrible.
- health conscious food options
- Close-in rural atmosphere

- Nothing
- Define what "woodland character" and "open space" means. To me it means keeping the Sammamish Valley exactly how it is (yes, I know, currently Woodinville doesn't have any jurisdiction over that area, but you get my point).
- Ability to move freely throughout the community is not accurate living on the west ridge
- elementary education
- nothing
- NA
- I would not change anything
- N/A
- "Balance of neighborhoods, parks and recreation, tourism, and business" -- something about retaining / increasing businesses that are interesting for locals, rather than just functional businesses for needed items.
- N/A
- Focus more on tourism, specifically highlighting that Woodinville is Western Washington's premier destination for showcasing boutique wineries, micro-breweries and craft-distilleries.
- I would see more mixed use neighborhoods instead of segregated chunks.
- Protection of R1 zoning.
- Grow downtown a bit
- Downtown. It's not inviting, nor will it ever be.
- The vision statement is good. We need to keep an emphasis on maintaining r1 zoning however.

VALUES, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Question 4: What qualities brought you to Woodinville / What qualities have kept you in Woodinville? (check all that apply)

Question 4 asked respondents what qualities have brought or kept you in Woodinville. 30 persons answered the question. Of particular importance to respondents were:

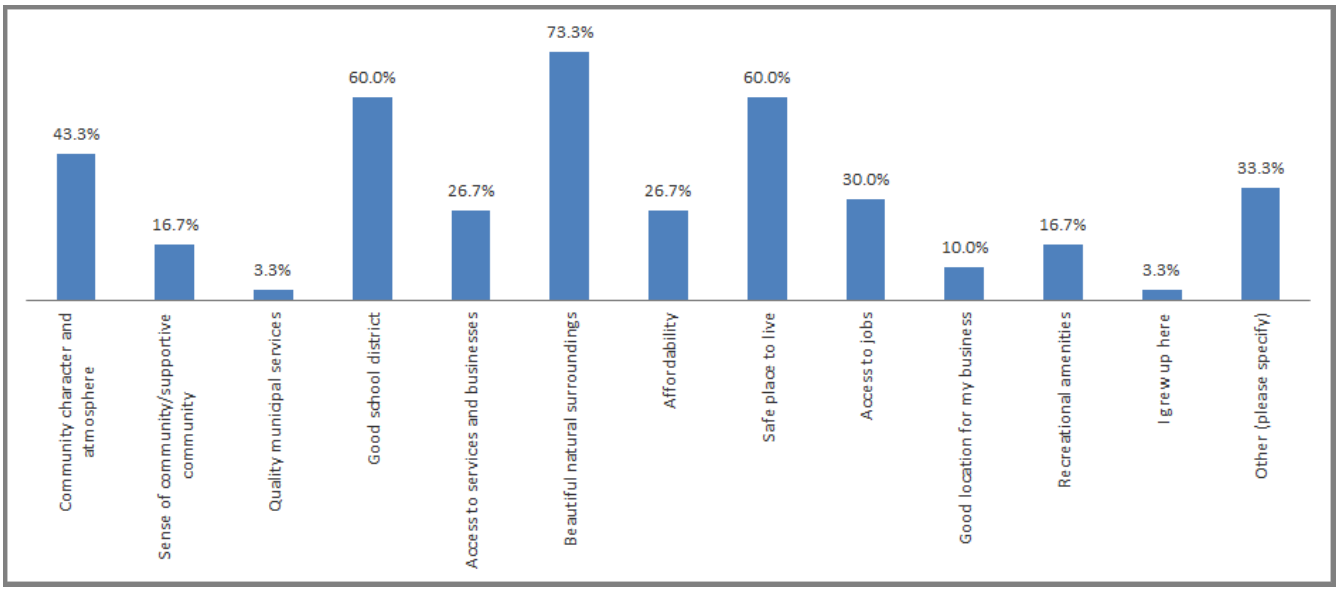
- Beautiful natural surroundings
- Good school district
- Safe place to live
- Community character and atmosphere

A number of persons (10) selected “other”, and those responses included the following thoughts:

- Should clarify, I bought here in 1989, affordability probably isn't true anymore.
- affordable acreage properties
- All the wineries

- Reasonable cost real estate relative to the distance to Microsoft. If 202 or 405 weren't so ridiculously backed up, our desirability would increase.
- I moved here in 73 because it was farmy. I wish it was still that way. But since it isn't , the city is as nice as it could be amid all of the growth
- Shorter commute than if we chose Mill Creek
- can't afford Kirkland
- Good general location
- The wine industry, specifically thinking about starting a small winery
- Wine and wine related

Figure 4. Qualities Bringing to/Keeping One in Woodinville



Source: BERK 2013

Question 5: What do you believe are the most important challenges facing the City?

About thirty respondents answered this question and could choose among the following:

- Providing a wider range of housing choices/options
- Improving pedestrian and bicycle access
- Opportunities for family-wage jobs
- Variety of park and recreation opportunities
- Providing more retail and other types of businesses
- Capital investments in community facilities, parks/recreation, senior center, transportation, stormwater, other capital investments
- Reducing crime / enhancing public safety
- Tax rates

- Protection of natural resources/critical areas
- Promoting compact, pedestrian friendly redevelopment in downtown, the tourist district, and other commercial areas
- Quality development design & construction
- Traffic congestion
- Quality schools
- Maintaining and enhancing municipal services (police, fire/EMS, permitting, stormwater, transportation, water, sewer, etc.)

The most important challenges facing Woodinville (Very Important and Important responses combined) included:

- Maintaining and enhancing municipal services (police, fire/EMS, permitting, stormwater, transportation, water, sewer, etc.)
- Quality schools
- Traffic congestion
- Quality development design & construction
- Promoting compact, pedestrian friendly redevelopment in downtown, the tourist district, and other commercial areas

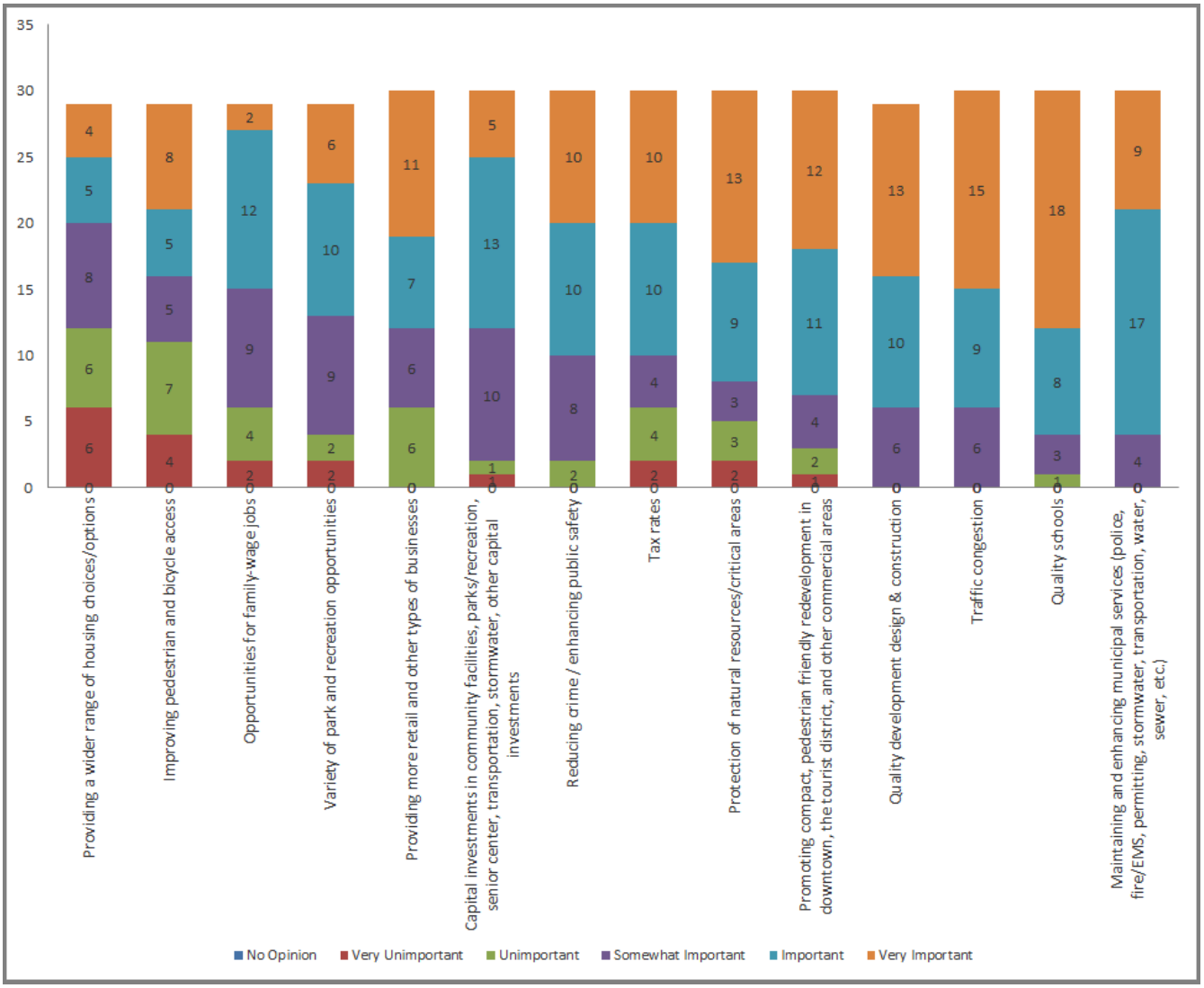
The topics that were selected as less important included:

- Opportunities for family-wage jobs
- Improving pedestrian and bicycle access
- Providing a wider range of housing choices/options

Those that answered "Other" listed the following:

- Need to purge city council to complete above challenges correctly
- Increase public servants in our police and fire departments
- Do not rezone or try to cram more cheap, low cost housing into this city
- It is not the job of the city to have family wage jobs available. That is the employer's choice to pay wages that secures security for him or her and a profit.
- Making it easier for small businesses, particularly in food services. We cater to chain restaurants when so much more character and quality could be added to Wdvl if it were more friendly to small businesses.
- Promoting Woodinville as the premier destination for wineries, micro-breweries and craft-distilleries

Figure 5. Most Important Challenges



Source: BERK 2013

Question 6: How important is it to provide more of the following housing characteristics in Woodinville?

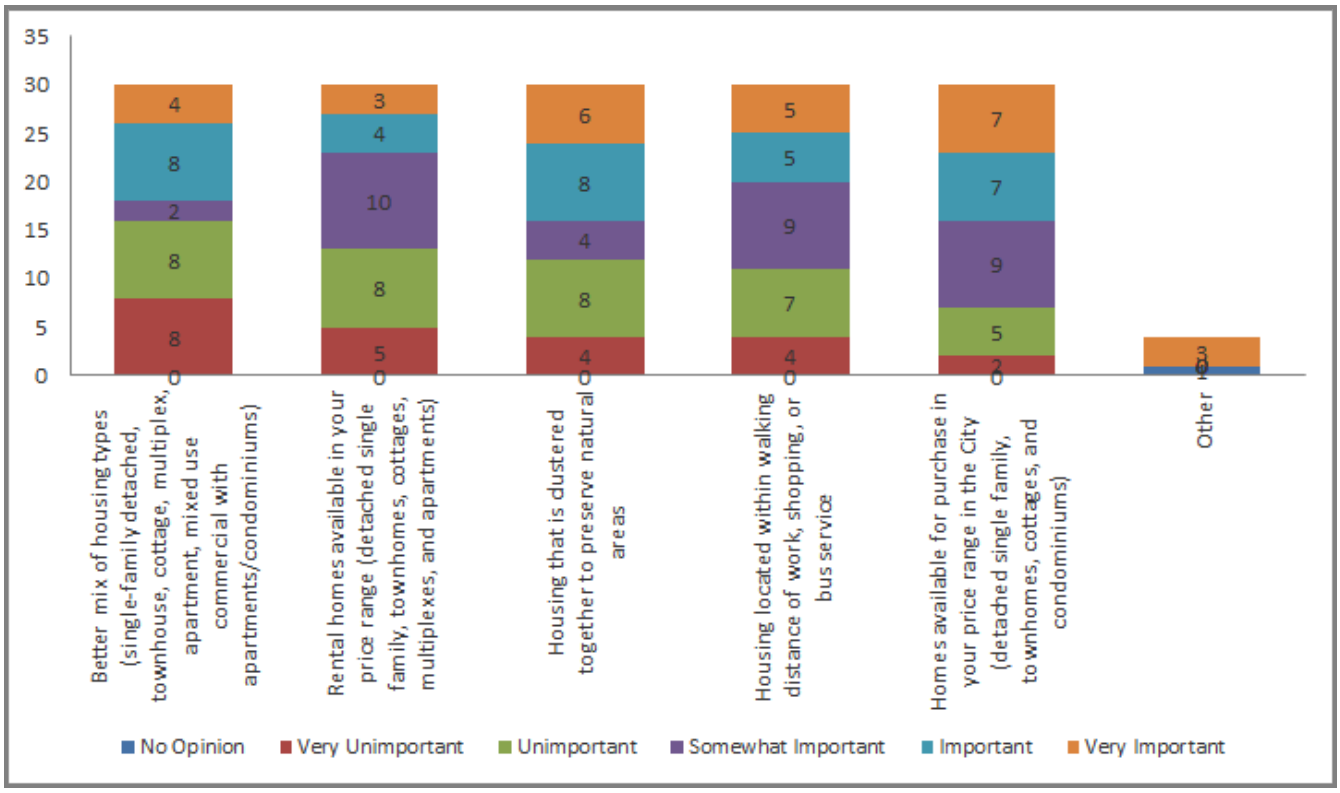
Thirty respondents could choose among the following housing characteristics and their level of importance:

- Better mix of housing types (single-family detached, townhouse, cottage, multiplex, apartment, mixed use commercial with apartments/condominiums)
- Rental homes available in your price range (detached single family, townhomes, cottages, multiplexes, and apartments)
- Housing that is clustered together to preserve natural areas
- Housing located within walking distance of work, shopping, or bus service
- Homes available for purchase in your price range in the City (detached single family, townhomes, cottages, and condominiums)

In general there were no strong levels of importance of any of the characteristics. Those characteristics found very important or important totaled less than 50%. When adding in "somewhat important" the responses were a little more distinct and above 60%:

- Homes available for purchase in your price range in the City (detached single family, townhomes, cottages, and condominiums)
- Housing located within walking distance of work, shopping, or bus service
- Housing that is clustered together to preserve natural areas

Figure 6. Most Important Housing Characteristics



Source: BERK 2013

Those that selected "other" provided additional thoughts:

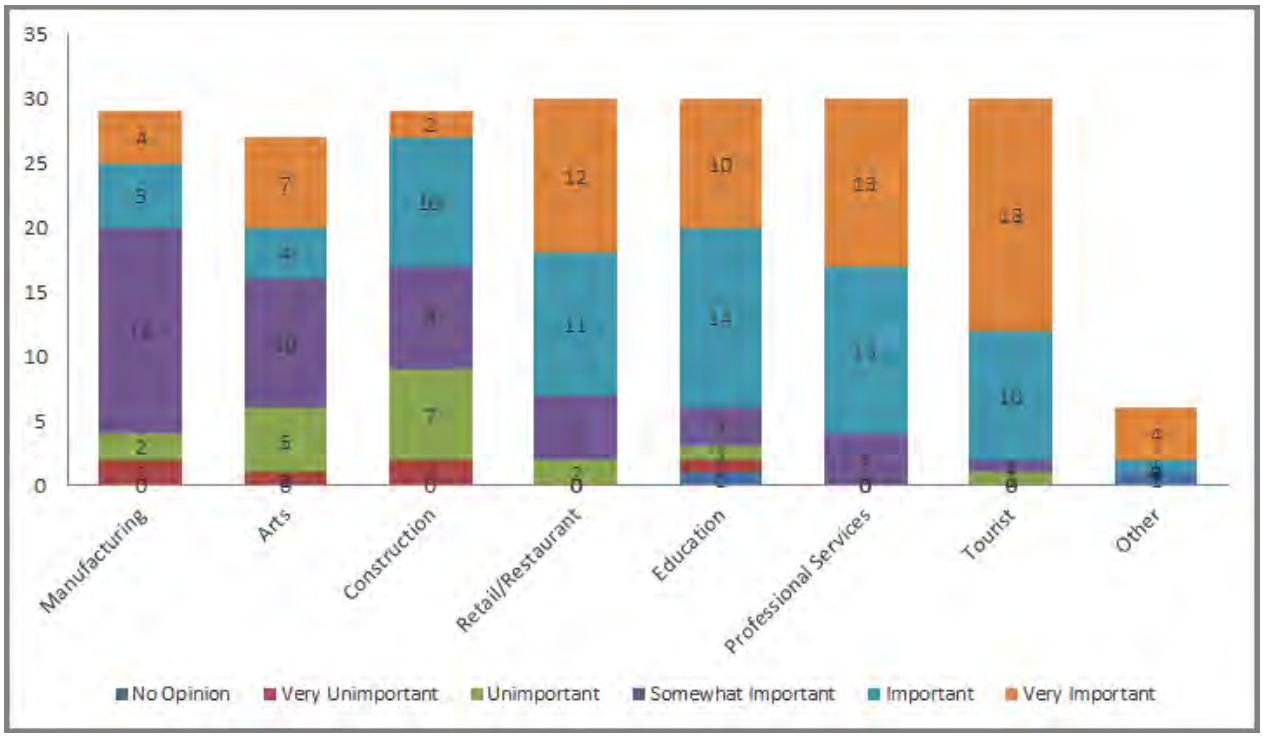
- Housing clustered together is the way forward.
- The city needs to get competent people in the public works department for this to happen. They don't know their jobs.
- Modify road ways leading into Woodinville and demand our city stop imitating an industrial dump site
- We need to mix R2 (e.g. 2 SFR/acre), R3 and possibly some R4 sized lots into the R1 zoned areas of the city (60% is R1). We can do this without compromising woodland character. Much of the R1 is already at R2 densities, it works just fine. There is much room for improvement regarding housing choice and offering something in-between R8 and R1. Recent zoning changes have made it even more difficult to introduce housing choices.
- Don't MIX housing types. Keep housing zones clearly separated.
- affordable senior housing now that Canterbury Square is gone

Question 7: What types of employment opportunities do you believe Woodinville should encourage?

Thirty respondents provided their opinions about the types of employment opportunities Woodinville should encourage. Top responses included the following:

- Tourist
- Professional Services
- Education
- Retail/Restaurant

Figure 7. Type of Employment Opportunities Woodinville Should Encourage



Source: BERK 2013

Those that selected "other gave additional thoughts:

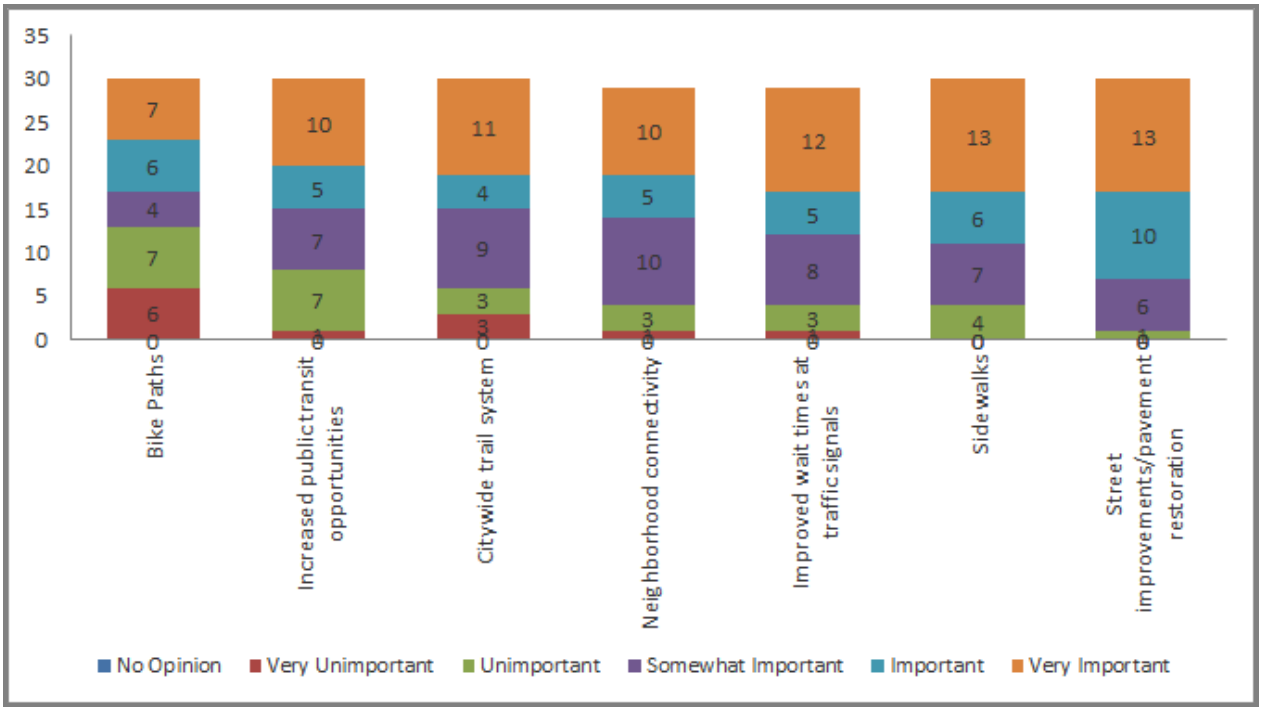
- Tourist - think wine industry and what has the City done for this lately?
- LOWER small business taxes and remove bureaucracy/permit hell
- Some small to medium-sized, business and professional offices. For instance, Cypress Semiconductor used to have an engineering center in Woodinville until they relocated to Lynnwood.
- Technology
- Supporting our local wine, beer and distillation companies
- High tech

Question 8: How important are the following traffic investments to you?

Traffic investments were rated in terms of importance by thirty respondents, with the following top rated as very important or important:

- Street improvements/pavement restoration
- Sidewalks
- Improved wait times at traffic signals

Figure 8. Important Traffic Investments



Source: BERK 2013

Those that gave information under "Other" said:

- Look at the sidewalks on the east side of 166th Ave NE. What a complete joke! The city of Woodinville should be embarrassed. The city needs competent people in the public works department.
- Improve aesthetic look of our city, outside of 175th street, initiate overhead walkways for students, bring in Kirkland developers and follow their example.
- Lighting is important also, maybe that goes dim in the later evening to reduce light pollution
- No voting buttons for this one. Are you trying to trick people into saying city wide trail system is important? It is not.

Question 9: Is there anything else related to Woodinville's 2015-2035 Comprehensive Plan you would like us to know?

Thirteen persons shared the following opinions about transportation, businesses, housing, and other topics:

- Roads are very narrow. We have very few highways. We have worst roads in the country. At lease make 4 lane roads.

- Until the city employs competent people and purges the city council, this survey is of no use. Based on the city's history, it's very clear that the people in public works and city hall are completely incompetent.
- REMOVE the mound of dirt and construct something, around the first 202 circle. Hazardous and unsightly
- no
- City vision has often been interpreted that the only way to maintain woodland character is to keep R1 zoning only; there are viable alternatives to this way of thinking. City vision also is often interpreted that housing must be concentrated downtown; this completely ignores the market for single family homes and all the benefits it provides for a community, and completely ignores viable options that would serve both existing and new residents.
- Your plans to stop re-zoning to cram more homes per acre.
- No thank you.
- Trolley connecting the Tourist District, Warehouse Wineries, and CBD is an excellent idea. Commuter rail and/or more road capacity to Redmond, Kirkland, and Bellevue would be great.
- improve freeway access to industrial area
- Many bicyclist groups use 156th for cycling. Please consider either restricting their usage or making a wider road with bike lanes. There is not enough room for the bikes and cars to travel safely together. Often bikers are 3 x 3 on the road and I have almost been hit several times head on by cars trying to pass them.
- public education
- na
- Please worry less about the streets and housing, and focus more on helping local business people start up their wineries, micro-breweries and craft-distilleries. Unblock (or ease) regulations and permitting to help businesses start and succeed.

Question 10: Would you like to join our contact list to receive information and notices on future meetings related to Woodinville's Comprehensive Plan Update? If so, please include your email address.

Eighteen persons provided their email addresses to be contacted in the future. The Development Services Department has added these addresses to a contact list for future public input opportunities.

Woodinville Comprehensive Plan Update
Vision 2035 Public Meeting

Meeting Summary: November 13, 2013

OVERVIEW

The City of Woodinville held a public meeting on November 13, 2013 from 6:30 to 9 pm in the City Council Chambers, 17301 133rd Avenue NE, Woodinville. Notice of the workshop was placed in City View a newspaper insert in the Woodinville Weekly issued November 4, 2013. The insert is delivered to every address in Woodinville. An agenda and press release were also provided to the media and posted on the website. Approximately 11 persons participated at the workshop including Planning Commissioners and a City Council person.

The purposes of the meeting were:

- To invite the public to provide input on the vision for the City's Comprehensive Plan Update.
- To gather information from citizens on their desires and preferences for future development in the City.
- Share information on:
  - Growth Management Act Requirements
  - Project Objectives and Schedule
  - Growth Targets & Horizon Year

An open house was held for about 30 minutes followed by a presentation. After an introduction by Dave Kuhl, Development Services Department Director, Lisa Grueter, with BERK Consulting, presented information on the purpose of the Comprehensive Plan Update and trends. Bob Bengford, with MAKERS, provided an overview of the workshop exercises. The small group exercises included Interactive stations with facilitated 30-minute small group exercise with questions and boards.

Stations included the following topic areas:

- Visioning
- Character and Quality of Life
- Housing & Jobs
- Facilities, Services, Transportation, and Taxes
- Natural Environment and Sustainability

Facilitators at the stations included: John Owen and Bob Bengford, MAKERS; Lisa Grueter and Kevin Gifford, BERK; and Alexandra Sheeks, Tom Hansen, and Sarah Ruether, City of Woodinville. Notes from the facilitated discussion are provided below.

Persons could fill out a questionnaire or participate in the small group discussion on all the above topics. No persons returned a hard copy questionnaire at the meeting. However, nearly 45 persons have filled out a questionnaire at the City's website to date where questions similar to the above topics are found. The online questionnaire is summarized under separate cover.

VISION STATEMENT

The group engaged in a robust discussion on the existing vision statement. Below are comments and possible changes for future discussion:

In the year ~~2015~~2035, Woodinville is a safe, friendly, diverse, and 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 strong sense of community and 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.

Other notable visioning related discussion comments:

- Woodinville is very unique in the region – with our "close in rural character." This refers to the following aspects:
  - The large R-1 zones – as such areas are very rare this close to Seattle/Bellevue urban centers.
  - The large open spaces/farmland in the Sammamish River Valley south of Downtown, which are largely outside of the city and the urban growth area, and largely protected as permanent open space/farmland use (via Transfer of Development Rights).
- How do we measure success?
  - Metrics & Growth
- Discussion on "Northwest Woodland Character"
  - Much of downtown doesn't exemplify the Northwest Woodland Character look, though most of the buildings were built before the city's guidelines were in place.
  - Exemplified by the preservation of natural areas within and surrounding the city, by the design of new developments, notably City Hall, and by the type of landscaping (heavy emphasis on native plants) used for new and remodeled developments.
  - Blending of natural and man-made character.

Comment [b1]: Participants felt that by just saying "family-oriented" that it might be excluding others and that perhaps we add the term "diverse" to be more inclusive and recognize evolving demographic changes here and within the region.

Comment [b2]: Greater recognition/emphasis on growing wine tourism and its impact on the character and identity of Woodinville

Comment [b3]: Participants still thought this term was appropriate and that it was exemplified by the preservation of natural areas within and surrounding the city , by the design of new developments, notably City Hall, and by the type of landscaping (heavy emphasis on native plants) used for new and remodeled developments.

Comment [b4]: By open space, participants noted that the farmland and open spaces that surround the city are extremely important to the character and livability of the city.

Comment [b5]: Participants felt that a greater focus on creating a stronger sense of community was important, not just in the look of the community, but in terms of programs and activities.

Comment [b6]: Participants noted that more work here is needed and wondered if "moving freely" is the appropriate wording here.

Comment [b7]: Group discussion clarifying that this means walking, bicycling, transit, and vehicles.

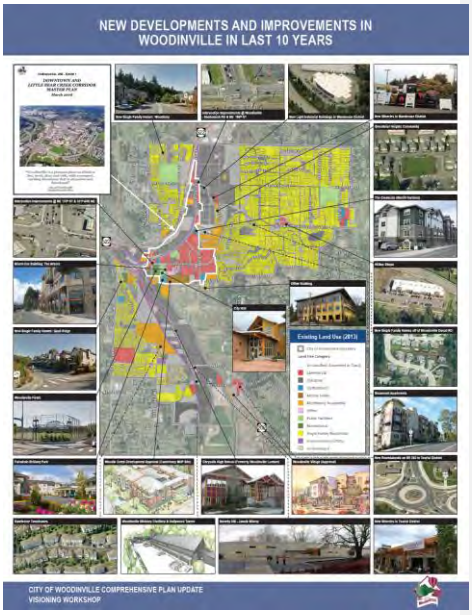
Comment [b8]: And vibrant riverfront mixed-use & tourist district.

- Discussion on housing diversity.
  - The R-1 type lots/housing add to the diversity of housing stock in region.
  - City has more jobs than housing. More housing needed for newer generations, particularly in appropriate areas served by transit and good access to services.
  - City currently lacking land areas for new multifamily (except for CBD via redevelopment) and other compact forms of single family housing
- Perhaps to expand on the vision statement in the Comprehensive Plan, we create a chart that expands upon the key concepts in the vision statement. Example:

Priority	Goal	Progress	Measure	Where Go
	Safe			
	Friendly			
	Diverse			
	Family-friendly			
	Tourism			
	Move freely			
	Inviting Downtown			

CHARACTER DISCUSSION

The group reviewed a poster that included images and examples of new development and actions that have occurred over the past ten years and were asked (1) whether the City was moving in the right direction given these changes and (2) what other changes/actions are desired to improve the character and quality of life in the city?

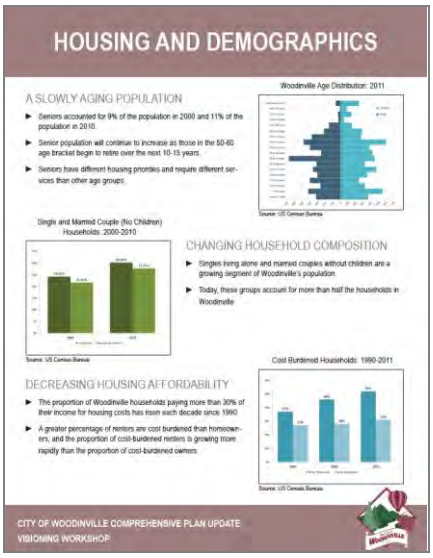


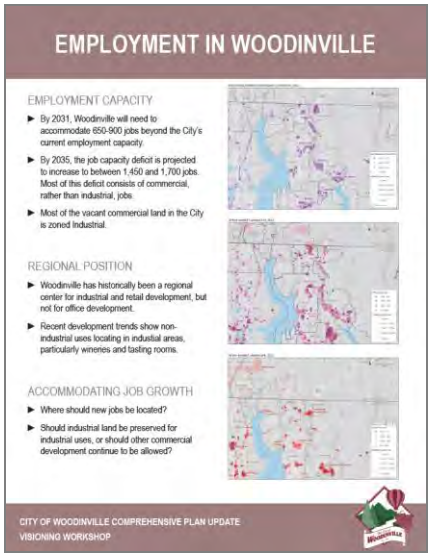
- Recession held back a lot of development over the past decade
- Perception that not much has happened over the past decade, but it's not necessarily true when examining the number and types of new development listed in the workshop poster. Perhaps there's a way to point out those things that have changed to the community.
- The main drag needs to be re-done (175th) (current businesses do not fit with desired character)
- Hard to access SR 522 – need work with state and Bothell to improve connections

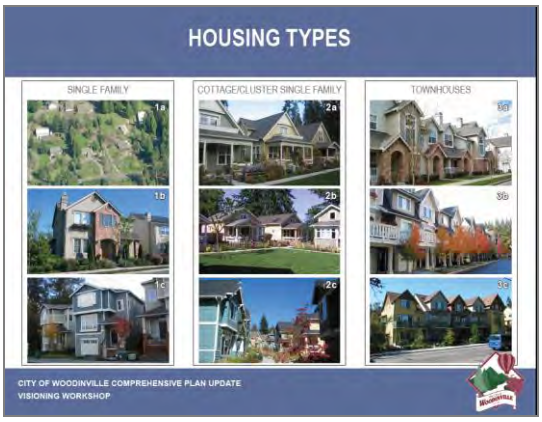
- Discussion of the industrial areas – both accommodating increasing wineries and other uses, but the southern industrial is particularly ripe to transition to a mixed-use tourist district, given recent changes and its location adjacent to the Sammamish River and Trail
- See Northwest Woodland Character comments/discussion above.
- Museum (?)

HOUSING AND JOBS DISCUSSION

The group reviewed housing and employment capacity and growth targets for 2031/2035, demographic statistics and trends, discussed the need for a broad range of housing types in key locations, and discussed ideas on adding employment capacity in the next twenty years.







Discussion:

- Future pressure for housing may require review of building heights limits – even in Downtown where heights were recently increased.
- Residential uses may begin to encroach into industrial areas.
- Consider integrating housing together with wine tourism and mixed uses in the South Industrial area to bring in more jobs and create a more attractive district with direct access to the Sammamish River.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Participants were asked: *Over the next ten years, what are the 2 most important priorities for the City to focus on and dedicate financial resources to when it comes to parks/recreation?*

- Trails were discussed as the most popular feature – (particularly for walking)
- Cooperate with King County especially regarding trails in the southern Tourist District
- Pursue Powerline Trail
- Use parks for concerts
- Retain reserves in case park/open space opportunities come up

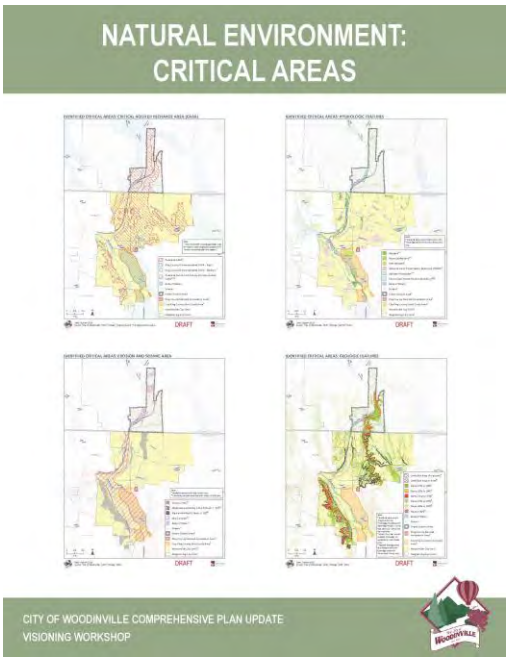
TRANSPORTATION

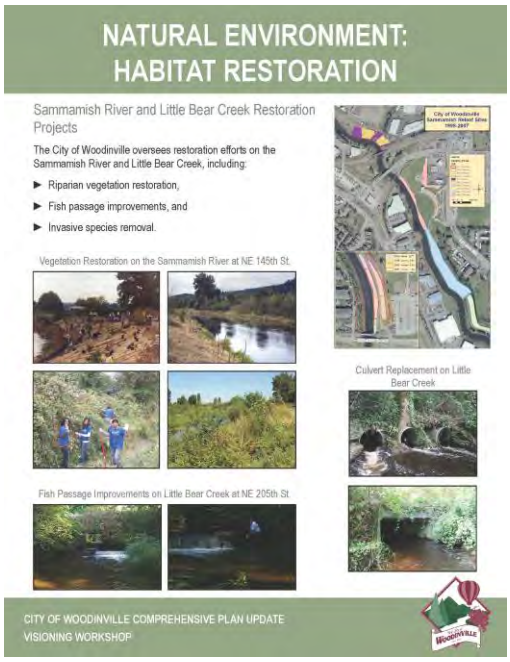
Staff summarized planned/proposed transportation improvements and parallel transportation planning efforts and asked participants for their thoughts on major transportation concerns, requests, and suggestions.

- Funding Priorities:
  - Motorized vs. Non-Motorized
  - Where's the balance?
- Lack of regional transit facilities. Existing park and ride is in the center of town, but not convenient to SR-522 access.
- Keep traffic moving through choke-points, but find ways to let non-motorized use the corridor, as well
- Interest in a shuttle connector between tourist district and Downtown

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Background information on City Natural Environment activities was discussed, particularly restoration, though a small group discussion was not held. Posters available at the workshop are shown below.





Woodinville Comprehensive Plan & Municipal Code Update Draft Plan Public Meeting

Meeting Summary: November 19, 2014

OVERVIEW

The City of Woodinville Planning Commission held a public workshop on the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Update on November 19, 2014 from 6:30 to 9:30 pm in the City Council Chambers, 17301 133rd Avenue NE, Woodinville.

Notice to the public was provided in several ways, including a bulk postcard mailing to all addresses in Woodinville's zip code, over 3,600 and distribution via email to the City's email list of interested citizens, with interest groups also spreading the word to their members (e.g. Chamber of Commerce). An agenda was provided to the media and posted on the website. The meeting was recorded and is available for viewing on the Planning Commission website: http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/CityHall/PlanningCommissionVideos.asp. See Attachment A for a copy of the postcard.

Approximately 25 persons attended the meeting including Planning Commissioners, Mayor Talmas, and City Council members Paula Waters and Susan Boundy-Sanders, and additional members of the public.

The purposes of the meeting were to: kick off the comment period for the Draft Plan, Code, and EIS; to overview the contents and schedule; to provide an overview of the Land Use Alternatives; and to gather input and feedback from Commissioners and the public. An open house was held for 30 minutes, followed by a presentation, questions and answers, and then small group exercises.

Exhibit 1. Open House and One on One Discussions

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Open House

There were 14 display boards at the Open House covering the following topics: the purpose of the Comprehensive Plan; the Zoning Code and Critical Area Updates, the Draft EIS and Planned Action, Schedule and Public Comment, Alternative Growth Scenarios, Alternatives 1 and 3, Alternative 2, Transportation, Parks, Economic Development, Housing, Land Use and Community Design, Environmental, Capital & Public Facilities and Utilities. Copies of the boards are included as Attachment B.

The public was encouraged to add **blue dots to the boards to add goals they liked** and **green dots to mark goals where they have questions or need more information**. Following are pictures of the boards with dots.

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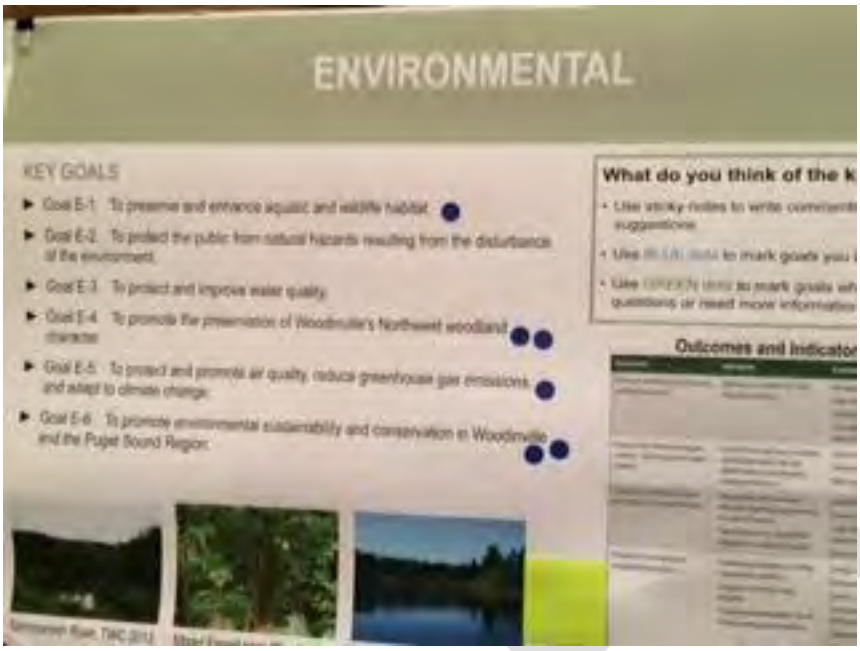
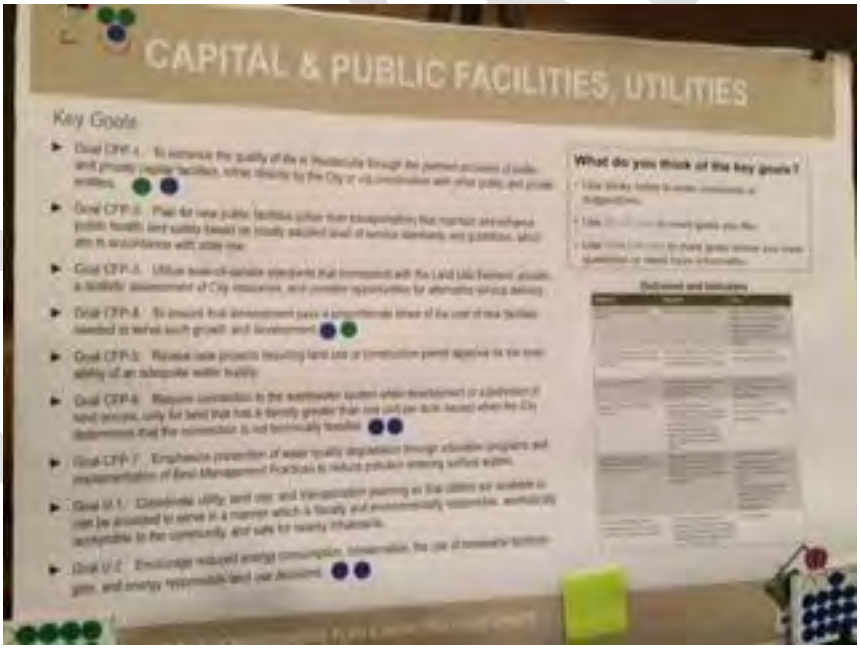
Exhibit 2. Environmental Element Goals and "Dots"



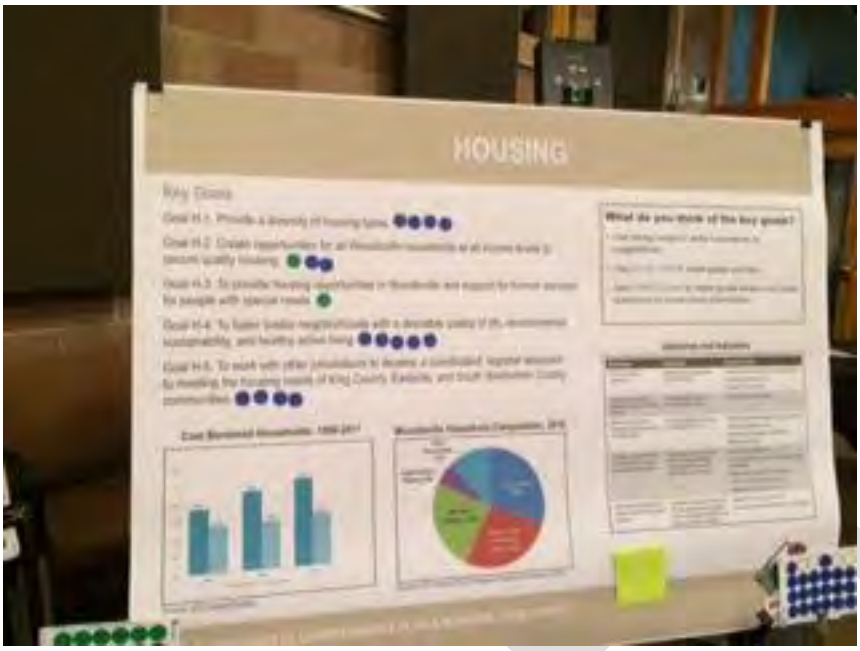
Blue Dots on Goals E-1, E-4, E-5, and E-6 regarding habitat, woodland character, protection of air quality/greenhouse gas reduction, and environmental sustainability.

Exhibit 3. Capital & Public Facilities, Utilities Goals and "Dots"



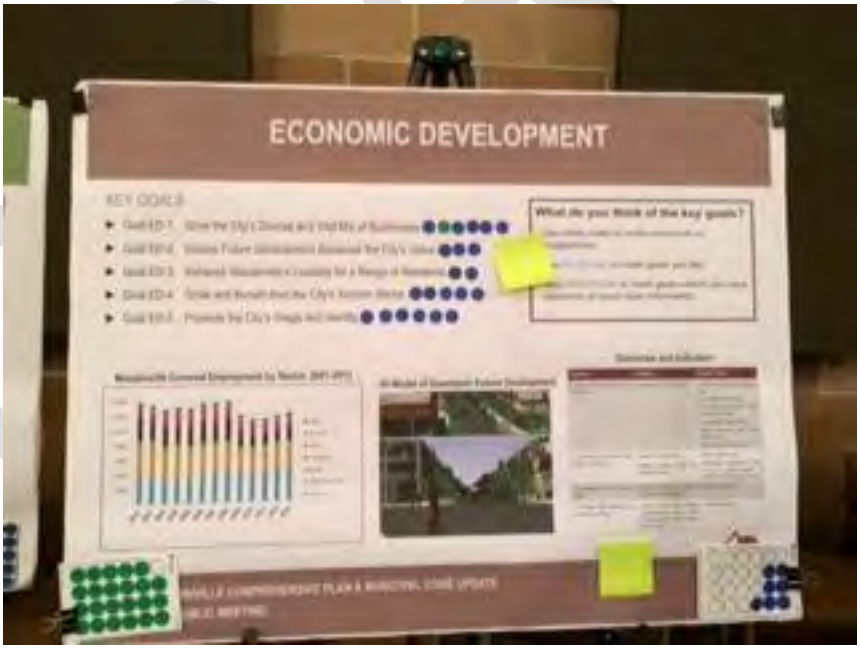
Green and blue dots on CFP-1 and CFP-4 regarding City or other agency provision of capital facilities and that development pay for its proportional share of facilities costs, respectively. Blue dots on CFP-6 and U-2, regarding connection to sewer at higher densities and reducing energy consumption, respectively.

Exhibit 4. Housing Element Goals and "Dots"



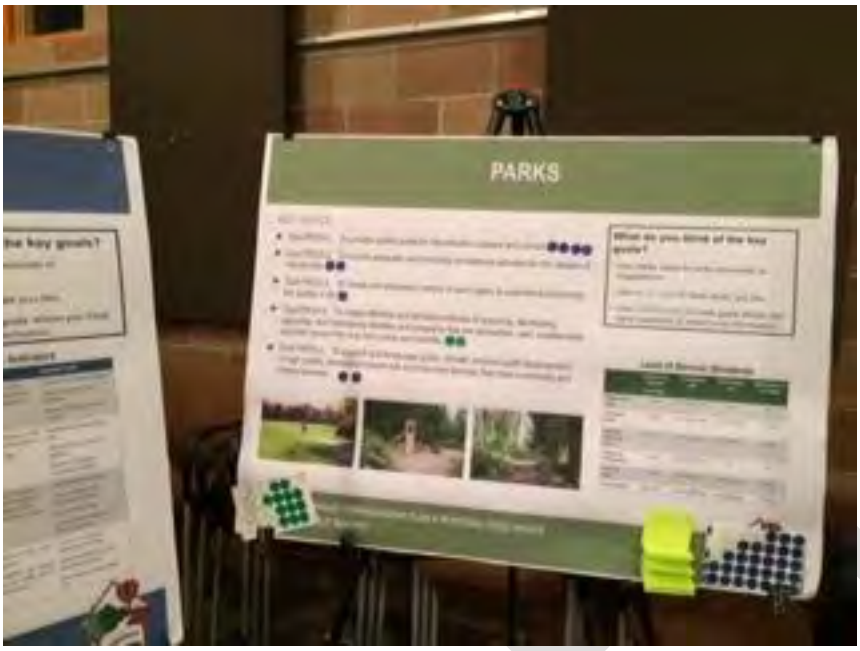
Green dots on Goals H-2 and H-3 regarding housing all income levels and providing support for human services (see comment card results below), and blue dots on Goals H-1, H-4, and H-5 regarding diversity of housing types, fostering livable neighborhoods, and working regionally on housing needs.

Exhibit 5. Economic Development Goals and "Dots"



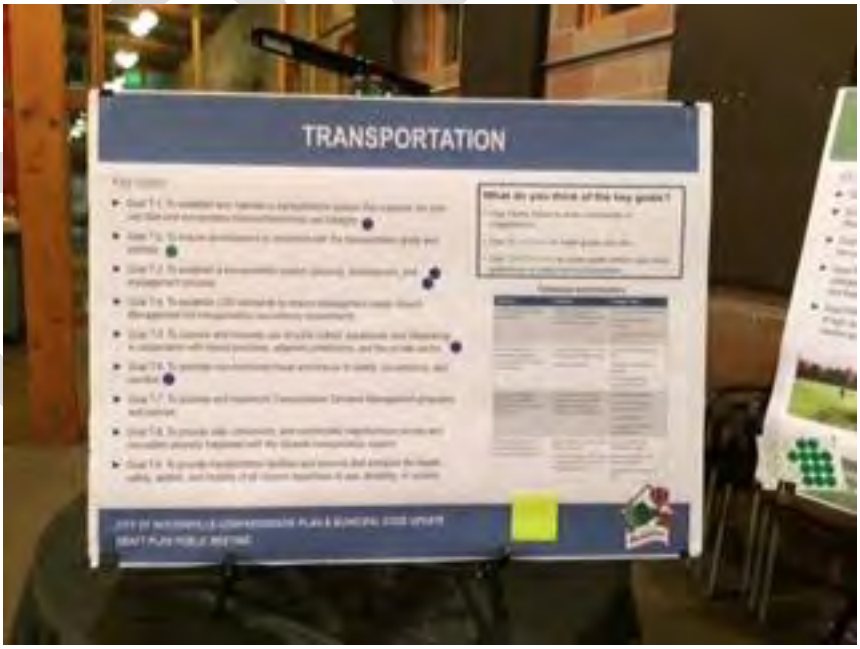
Green dot on Goal ED-1 regarding growing a diverse and vital mix of businesses, and blue dots on Goals ED-2, ED-3, ED-4, and ED-5 addressing the City's vision, livability for residents, growth of the tourism sector, and promoting the City's identity. Yellow "note" next to dots reads "I'd like to see the promotion of small business owners rather than large corporate chains in retail."

Exhibit 6. Parks Element Goals and "Dots"



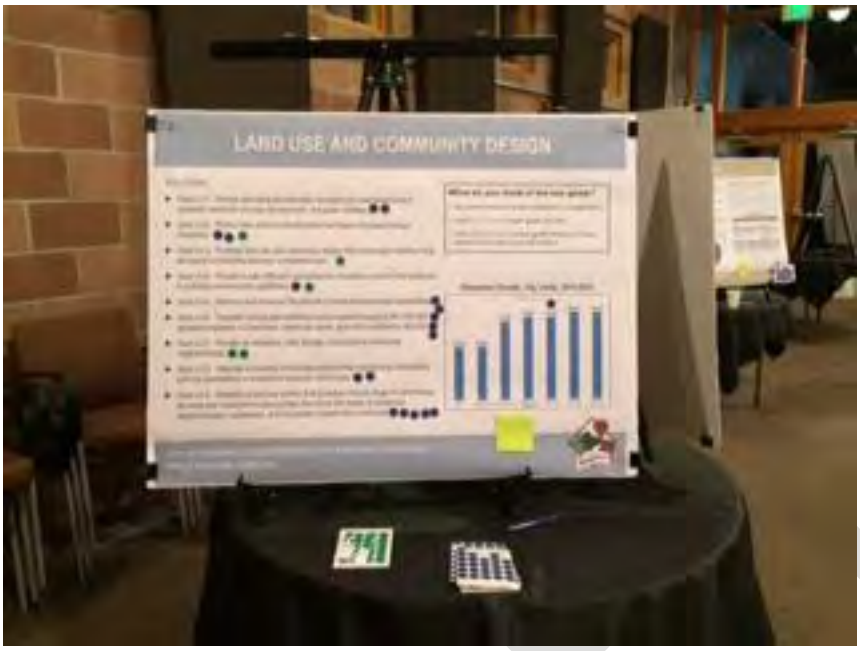
Green dots on Goal PROS-4 regarding methods for acquiring, developing, and maintaining facilities and programs, and blue dots on Goals PROS-1, -2, -3, and -5 about quality parks, recreational activities, open space preservation, and supporting cultural arts and historical features.

Exhibit 7. Transportation Element Goals and "Dots"



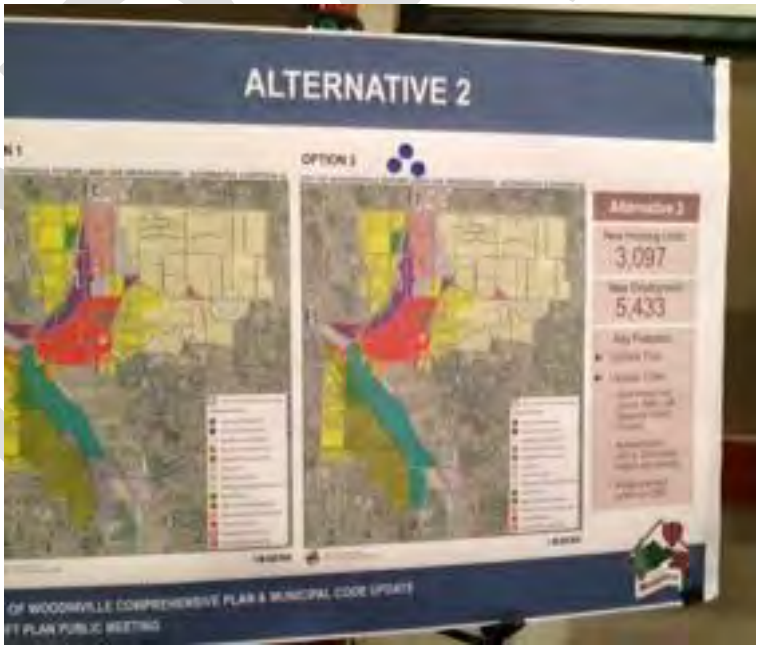
Green dot on Goal T-2 ensuring developing is consistent with transportation goals and policies, and blue dots on Goal T-1, -3, -5, and -6 regarding transportation/land use linkages, system planning and management, increased use of transit, and promotion of non-motorized travel.

Exhibit 8. Land Use and Community Design Goals and "Dots"



Green dots on LU-2, LU-3, LU-4 and LU-7 about reinforcing the City's woodland character, promoting healthy living and connectivity, safe and multimodal circulation options, and attractive, safe, diverse, and cohesive residential neighborhoods. Blue dots on Goals LU-1, -2, -4, -5, -6, -8 and 9 addressing providing densities to meet Woodinville's needs for housing, employment, and facilities, protecting woodland character, providing multimodal transportation, promoting environmental stewardship, diversity of housing choices, and range of commercial services and employment.

Exhibit 9. Alternative 2 "Dots"



Blue dots on Alternative 2, Option 2.

In addition, comment cards were available for members of the public to fill out during the open house. Three comment cards were filled out. The comments included:

- "H-2 – a bit 'pie in the sky'." Refers to "Goal H-2. Create opportunities for all Woodinville households at all income levels to secure quality housing."
- "H-3 needs better definition – too broad." Refers to "Goal H-3. To provide housing opportunities in Woodinville and support for human services for people with special needs."
- "What does cohesive mean in regard to residential neighborhoods?" Refers to "Goal LU-7. Provide for attractive, safe, diverse, and cohesive residential neighborhoods."
- "Parks – PROS-4 Way, way too broad – needs better definition." Refers to "Goal PROS-4. To create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that are accessible, safe, maintainable, and that account for long term costs and benefits."

Exhibit 10. Open House Boards

Presentation

After an introduction by Dave Kuhl, Development Services Department Director, Lisa Grueter with BERK Consulting and Bob Bengford with MAKERS presented an overview of the draft Comprehensive Plan, Municipal Code Update, and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). All documents are available for review at the City's website:

http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

The presentation included an overview of the Plan Elements, proposed changes to the City's Land Use Code, a review of Critical Areas, and an overview of the EIS. The three growth Alternatives in the EIS were explained: Alternative 1 No Action; Alternative 2 Comprehensive Plan with Mixed Use Land Use Changes; and Alternative 3 Current Comprehensive Land Use Plan with Greater Downtown Growth and City Infill.

Several highlights of Alternative 2 were described. This includes a new Amenity Mixed-Use zone near the Sammamish River, to allow existing industrial uses to transition over time to a pedestrian-oriented mix of uses,

including small scale commercial, multifamily residential, office, restaurants, and wineries. Alternative 2 would also change the Office designation to General Commercial, to allow for mixed-use development integrating multifamily uses near parks and transit. A new Regional Retail Overlay is also proposed in Alternative 2, which would allow large scale retail commercial uses and accessory uses in the northern industrial area. A Tourist District Overlay near the Sammamish River was also proposed in Alternative 2, to allow wineries and similar tourist activities near the southern city limits.

Exhibit 11. Presentation and Question and Answer Session

Questions

This was followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers from Commissioners and members of the audience. Questions included:

- Is it necessary to look at the need for additional school facilities as we grow?
    - Answer: The EIS identifies how many additional classrooms might be needed as a result of the growth of each alternative.
- How will traffic be handled as we grow? Will street improvements or changes be made to facilitate traffic?
    - The Transportation Master Plan (2009). The EIS provides a comparison of Alternatives' abilities to meet the City's levels of service and need for improvements.
- Alternative 2 includes a lot of Mixed Use in the green area and red-shaded area. What would happen to the current industrial uses – would they move out of the area or be absorbed somewhere?
    - Answer: We imagine some of the industrial uses would be displaced. This would be by property owner decision.

- Traffic: When you create Alternatives, do you take into account traffic flow and choke points?
    - Answer: Yes, the EIS includes a Transportation section. Shows the effects of the Alternatives. Where would mitigation be needed, would the mitigation achieve the city's service standard? Also, the Commission could hold a session on the transportation plan and its relationship to land use.
- Does the city have specific plans to mitigate traffic problems? Is this plan coordinated with the Transportation plan? (There's nothing more important than traffic.)
    - Answer: Yes. Transportation consultant looked at current conditions, whether the growth would require transportation improvements,
- The potential of adding uses in the Hollywood district: all that land is owned by few businesses, so how would that work, how would that integrate with existing uses?
    - Answer: The Amenity-Mixed-Use (AMU) is currently industrial. The AMU or Tourist zone would allow more uses than currently, so those property owners would have more choices than they currently do. Change to other uses would be by property owner choice within City regulations.
- In Regional Retail overlay, how are permitted uses defined? What are you looking to accomplish?
    - Answer: The EIS Alternative 2 studies regional retail at the northern boundary of the City to consider commercial options, increasing revenue and jobs. This area has been of interest and is close to the highway. It would allow larger regional retail such as 100,000 square feet, and would secondarily allow small-scale retail along with it. Likely there would be larger-scale master-plan development.
- The North Industrial Area (Woodinville Warehouse district) has about 40 production wineries – what happens to the existing winery production community with the Regional Retail use?
    - Answer: Regional retail would displace some businesses, would probably require consolidation of properties. There are tradeoffs in this alternative that should be discussed.
- The current uniqueness of that area is these small, entrepreneurial, production wineries. Does Regional Retail mean big box?
    - Answer: Yes, such as a Home Depot or Fred Meyer. We considered how big the Regional Retail area should be. For the purpose of the EIS, a decision was made to make the area larger to see if this is the right decision. If there's a concern, a lot of the smaller boutique uses are on the southern part of this area and one option could be to limit Regional Retail to the northern part of the industrial area.
- Is there a provision in the proposals to accommodate some of the incubator wineries? Or is the study looking at Regional Retail which would displace most of those businesses?
    - Answer: The zoning proposal simply looks at the uses – no provisions to require or encourage integration of smaller businesses.
- How does this analysis complement Woodinville as we are today – for example, known for more than 100 production wineries and tasting rooms with a huge tourism opportunity? How does this plan complement and leverage the current Woodinville culture and environment?
    - Answer: That's why we're examining this, to figure out if it is a good idea

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- I don't recall the Commission ever discussing this issue of Regional Retail in this area. Was this decided by the City and put in the study? One of our goals is to maintain the tourist attraction – how would we justify that with pushing out small wineries that we want to promote?
    - Answer: When the docket was being discussed earlier this year, there were a number of ideas about what the job mix should be in the northern industrial area, how much and what type of commercial. This is the policy debate that is needed. The proposals encapsulate different ideas that have come up through various plans over time, such as the Economic Strategic Plan and docket discussion. The Commission and Council do not have to choose any one Alternative, but can shape Alternatives and mix and match elements in the range of Alternatives. The Regional Retail overlay puts an issue on the table and there are trade-offs which should be discussed through the process.
- Does the plan go into specificity on workforce diversity – the different kinds of jobs– service, tech, etc.? If there were 12,000 new jobs, what does that entail?
    - The Existing Conditions Report identifies trends over time and talks about how the job mix has changed. This relates to housing – who works here in the day and can they afford to live here? The City has a lot of service and retail jobs right now - what does that mean? The City's policy proposals have been around attracting professional services and office as well as retail. The code provisions have been for greater height for office and a different mix of jobs to get the range of incomes in the city. That is explored in the policy part of the Plan and there's background information in the Existing Conditions Report.

Small Group Exercises

After a break, Commissioners and members of the public participated in two small-group tables to discuss the draft Plan, one facilitated by Lisa Grueter of BERK Consulting and one by Bob Bengford of MAKERS. Participants were asked which features of each Alternative they were happy or concerned about and what might be missing from the Alternatives.

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Exhibit 12. Small Group Reports, Participant Explaining Group 2 Discussion

Group 1 Summary (facilitated by Bob Bengford):

- Concern about retail proposal – changes the character and economics of those spaces in the northern industrial area. Also discussion about looking forward and where people need to go for retail. If there is a change, look at the accessible locations and a smaller expansion of commercial uses. But expanding retail in this area could harm efforts to get more retail downtown.
- A lot of interest in the Amenity-Mixed-Use, pretty positive about allowing that mixture of uses. Big difference in the industrial areas – fewer small incubator uses in the southern area. Also, the city changing the zoning would not coerce changes, it would be the owner's choice. Discussion about character and scale, making sure to keep the character. Any new taller buildings shouldn't block views and open space corridors should be left.
- Traffic on 202 is a concern.
- Need to be visionary and think long-term and big picture. Would take a long time to change. Like the idea of mixing in more uses. The river is an amenity – expanding trails is a good thing.
- At Little Bear Creek, support for a mixture of uses.
- Confusion about the large amount of office space proposed in Alternative 3.
- Desire to get more Transit-Oriented Development, but discussion about the location of the Park and Ride.

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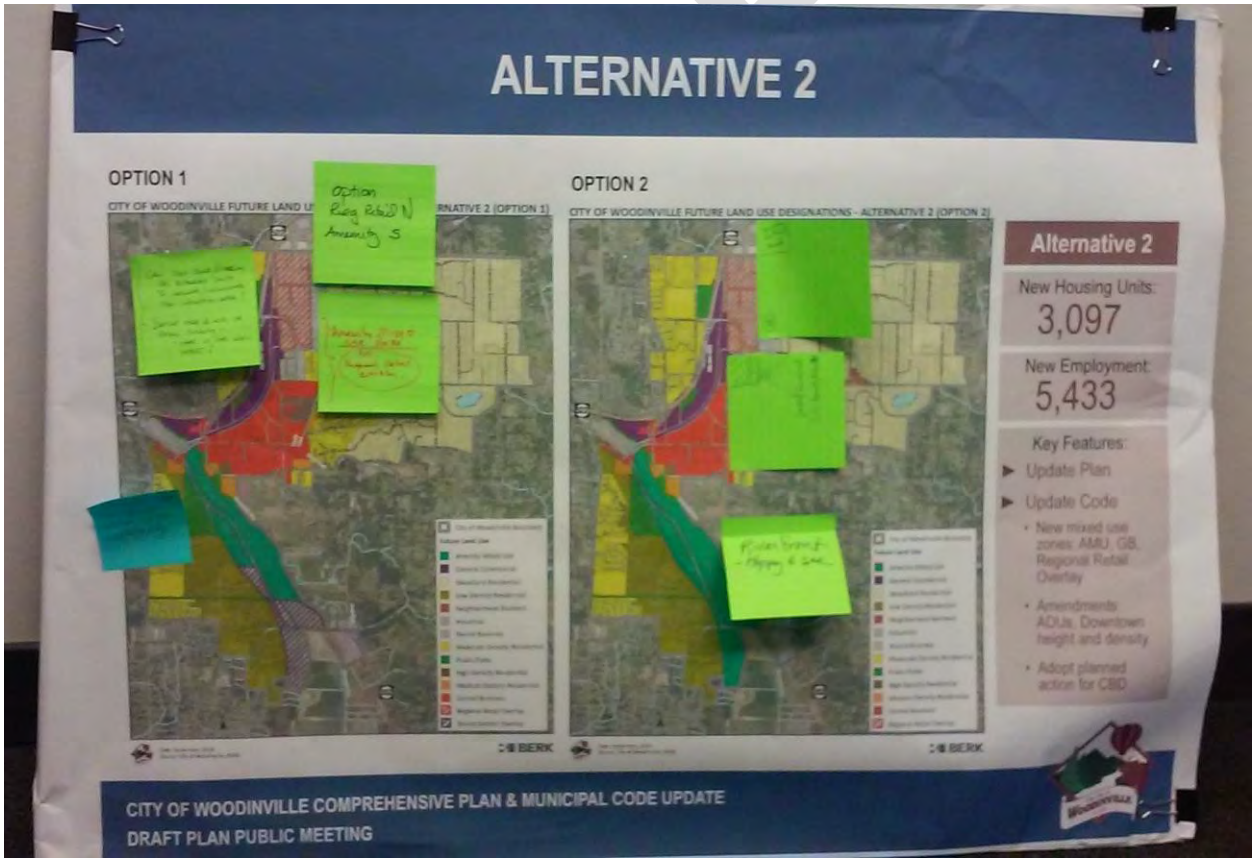
Group 2 Summary (facilitated by Lisa Grueter):

- In the south industrial area, the AMU or Tourist Overlay are attractive options – there is infrastructure to support mixed use and residential in the area. But recognized there are larger parcels and newer buildings and it might take a long time to change. But the vision is nice and taking advantage of the river.
- For the north industrial zone, the Regional Retail overlay may not be the right solution. Also, question of whether we want a pocket of industrial south of proposed Regional Retail. Might need areas for regional retail – north part of the north industrial area might be better suited for that. In the southern part of Regional Retail, alternative Zoning such as the AMU proposal might fit better, or zoning that would allow the community and market forces decide what would happen there. Many land parcels in the area. Potential to displace the wineries in the area.
- First thing: fix traffic. Make more walking and biking friendly. Traffic solution is vital to redevelopment.
- Support for leaving northeast residential area similar as today, and focusing residential development in the City's core.
- Concern for critical areas and steep slopes in southern/southwestern areas.

Exhibit 13. Example Small Group Notes, Group 2



Notes on Alternative 2 from Small Group discussion

Attachment A

WOODINVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015 UPDATE

YOU'RE INVITED!

Woodinville Comprehensive Plan & Municipal Code Update Draft Plan Public Meeting

WHEN:
November 19, 2014 6:30pm - 9:30pm
WHERE:
City Council Chambers, 17301 133rd Avenue NE, Woodinville, WA

Are you interested in the future of Woodinville?
Join the conversation.

http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Work/ComprehensivePlan2015.asp

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 24 WOODINVILLE WA

ATTN: DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
CITY OF WOODINVILLE
17301 133RD AVE NE
WOODINVILLE, WA 98072-9950

WELCOME!

Attachment B

PURPOSE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A comprehensive plan guides and shapes a community's physical development over the long term, addresses the entire community and all its values, activities, or functions and provides a statement of policy guiding how the community's desires for growth and character are to be achieved.

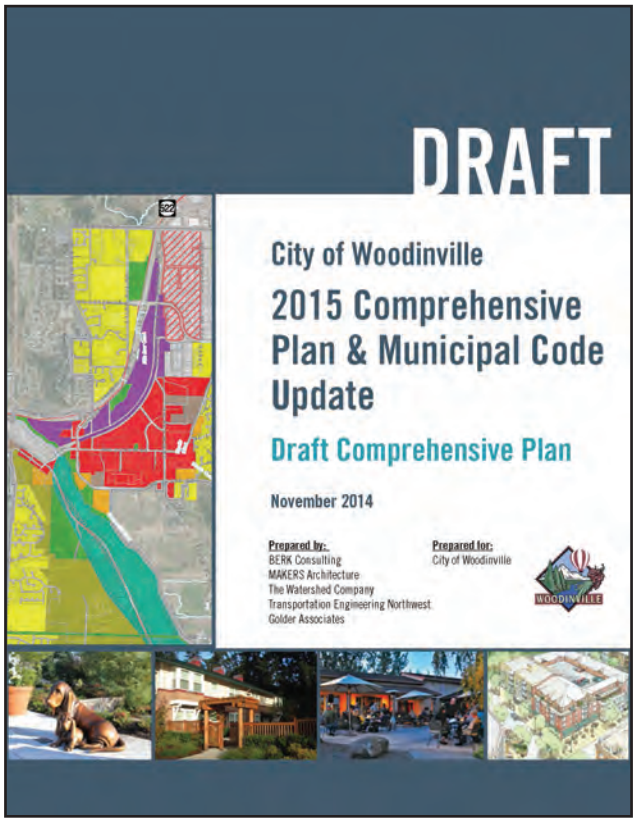
WHAT IS THE 2015 UPDATE?

The City of Woodinville prepared its first Comprehensive Plan in 1996. The plan was updated in 2002. In between updates, the Plan has been the subject of annual amendments. This Comprehensive Plan Update responds to the Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements to update the City's plan as of June 30, 2015.

OVERVIEW OF PLAN ELEMENTS

The following comprehensive plan elements are being updated:

- Introduction and Vision
- Land Use and Community Design
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space
- Transportation
- Capital and Public Facilities
- Utilities
- Environmental



ZONING CODE AND CRITICAL AREA UPDATES

LAND USE CODE UPDATES

Zoning amendments to implement future land use map

- Amenity Mixed Use (AMU)
- GB Zone
- Regional Retail Overlay

Code changes addressing 2012 residential evaluation and newer dockets

- ADUs in residential zones
- Downtown density and height incentives

General simplification

CRITICAL AREA UPDATES

Best available science review and gap analysis

- Includes proposed code amendments

Additional geologic hazards review

- Map updates
- Code suggestions

Critical Areas Include:

- Fish & Wildlife Conservation Areas
- Wetlands
- Frequently Flooded Areas
- Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs)
- Geologically Hazardous Areas

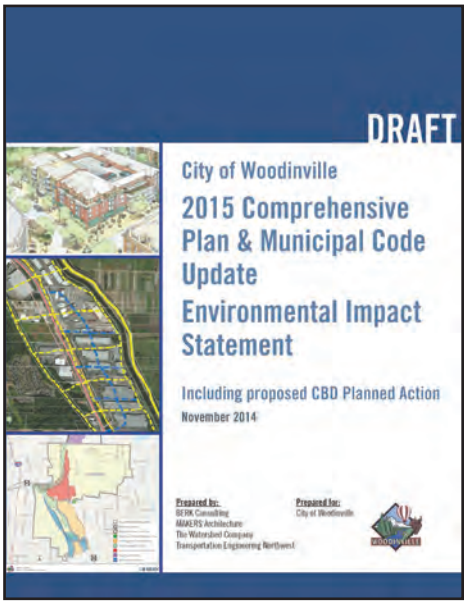
DRAFT EIS AND PLANNED ACTION

WHAT IS AN EIS?

An EIS is an Environmental Impact Statement that provides information on:

- Current study area conditions,
- Potential alternatives,
- Natural and built environment impacts,
- Mitigation measures, and
- Significant, unavoidable adverse impacts

Non-project EIS focuses on alternatives and area-wide/ cumulative effects.


DRAFT

City of Woodinville

2015 Comprehensive Plan & Municipal Code Update

Environmental Impact Statement

Including proposed CBD Planned Action

November 2014

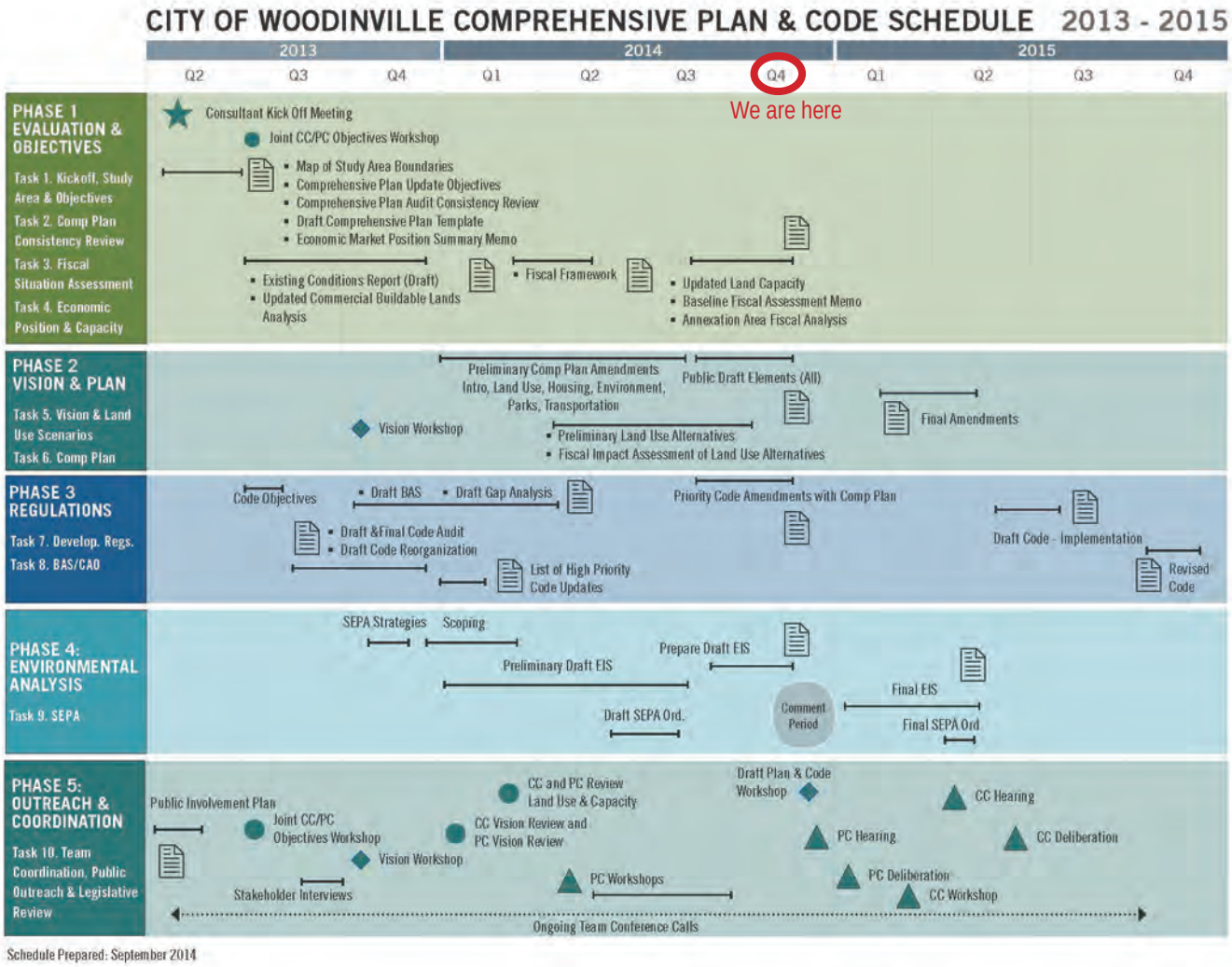
WHAT IS A PLANNED ACTION?

- Studies the environmental impact of proposed development in a designated subarea within a city or UGA
- Identifies the type and amount of development (e.g. units, trips)
- Shifts environmental review to the planning stage rather than permit stage
- Means future proposals would not need additional SEPA if consistent with planned action assumptions & mitigation
- Proposals still go through permit review.

Steps in a Planned Action Process

Prepare & Issue Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) → Consider Adoption of Planned Action Ordinance defining allowed development & required mitigation → Review Future Permits for Consistency with Planned Action Ordinance and Comprehensive Plan

SCHEDULE AND PUBLIC COMMENT



PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS:

- Draft Plan/EIS Workshop:
  November 19, 2014
- Plan and EIS Comment Period:
  November 17, 2014 - January 9, 2015
- Planning Commision Public Hearing:
  January 5, 2015

OTHER PLANNING COMMISSION & CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS:

- Planning Commission:
  November 19, 2014 - mid-February 2015
- City Council

  Briefings November 2014- February 2015

  Receive Planning Commission Recommendation – late February 2015

  Council Review – March – June 2015

  Action per GMA – June 30, 2015

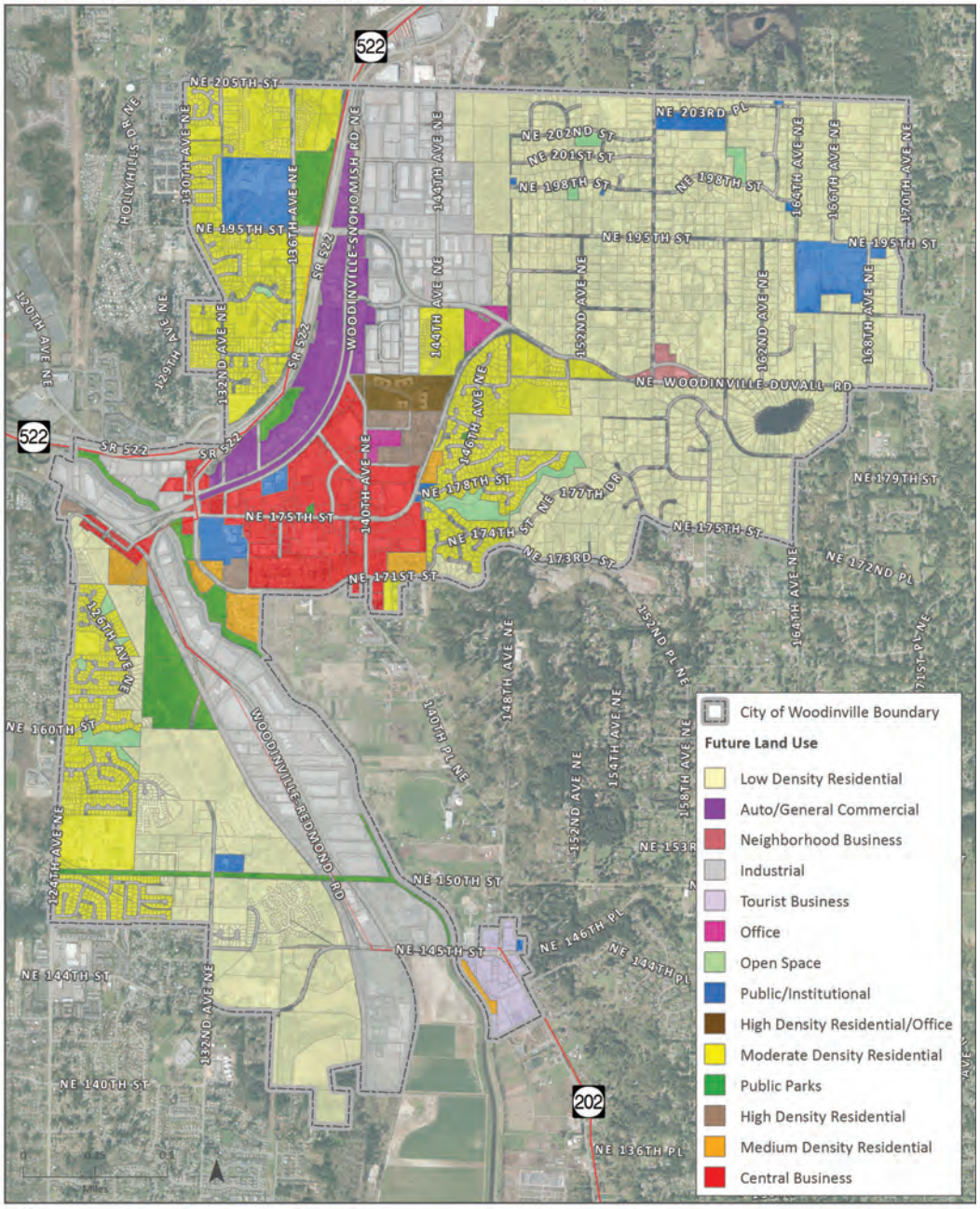
ALTERNATIVE GROWTH SCENARIOS

	Alternative 1 Current Comprehensive Plan (No Action)	Alternative 2 Comprehensive Plan Update with Mixed Use Land Use Changes	Alternative 3 Current Comprehensive Land Use Plan with Greater Downtown Growth and CIty Infill
New Housing Units:	2,615	3,097	3,090
New Employment:	4,476	5,433	12,944
Key Features:	► Current Plan ► Current Code	► Update Plan ► Update Code • New mixed use zones: AMU, GB, Regional Retail Overlay • Amendments: ADUs, Downtown height and density • Adopt planned action for CBD	► Current Plan ► Amend Code - Increase Downtown height and allow shadow platting

NOTE: For all alternatives, there is additional approved but not yet developed property such as in the Tourist Business District (TBD).

ALTERNATIVES 1 AND 3

CITY OF WOODINVILLE FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS



Alternative 1

New Housing Units:
2,615

New Employment:
4,476

Key Features:

- Current Plan
- Current Code

Alternative 3

New Housing Units:
3,090

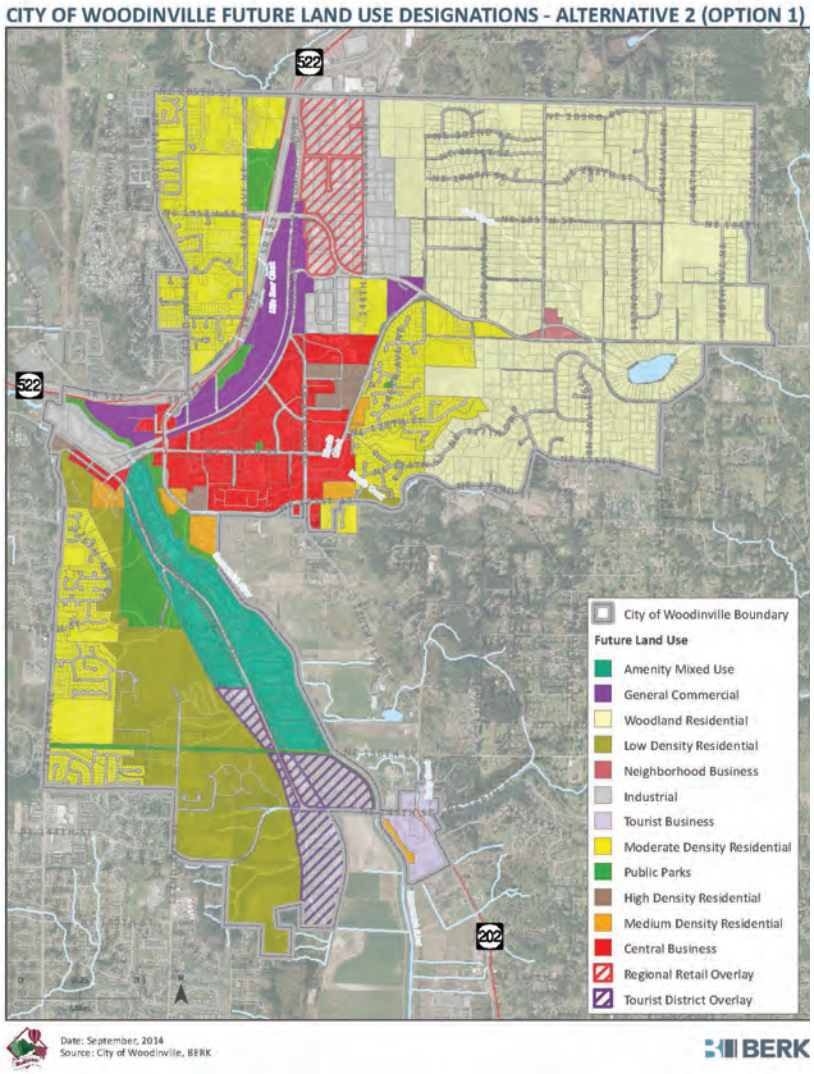
New Employment:
12,944

Key Features:

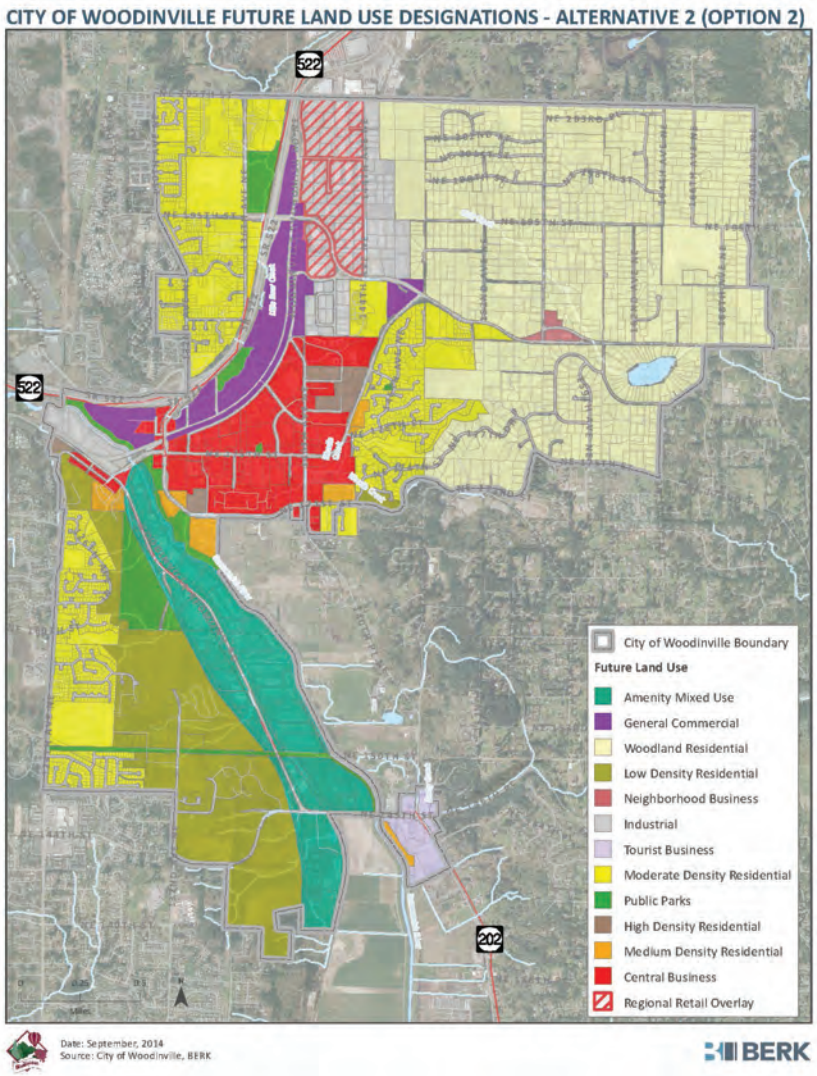
- Current Plan
- Amend Code
  - Increase Downtown height and allow shadow platting

ALTERNATIVE 2

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Alternative 2

New Housing Units:
3,097

New Employment:
5,433

Key Features:

- Update Plan
- Update Code
  - New mixed use zones: AMU, GB, Regional Retail Overlay
  - Amendments: ADUs, Downtown height and density
  - Adopt planned action for CBD

TRANSPORTATION

Key Goals

- Goal T-1. To establish and maintain a transportation system that supports the land use plan and incorporates transportation/land use linkages.
- Goal T-2. To ensure development is consistent with the transportation goals and policies.
- Goal T-3. To establish a transportation system planning, development, and management process.
- Goal T-4. To establish LOS standards to ensure development meets Growth Management Act transportation concurrency requirements.
- Goal T-5. To improve and increase use of public transit, paratransit, and ridesharing in cooperation with transit providers, adjacent jurisdictions, and the private sector.
- Goal T-6. To promote non-motorized travel and ensure its safety, convenience, and comfort.
- Goal T-7. To develop and implement Transportation Demand Management programs and policies.
- Goal T-8. To provide safe, convenient, and comfortable neighborhood access and circulation properly integrated with the citywide transportation system.
- Goal T-9. To provide transportation facilities and services that enhance the health, safety, welfare, and mobility of all citizens regardless of age, disability, or income.

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
A transportation system that is safe and efficient.	Maintain or improve Level of Service (LOS) performance and reduce peak-hour congestion.	Commute Trip Reduction Program Concurrency Policies and Ordinance Construct Capacity Increasing Projects
A diverse and flexible transportation system that provides the ability to travel by a variety of modes.	Continue improvements to non-motorized transportation system. Increase transit usage.	Non-Motorized Transportation Plan Multimodal Level of Service Standard Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program
An environmentally sound transportation system that promotes and enhances livability in Woodinville.	Incorporate natural stormwater treatment and native vegetation plantings into transportation infrastructure where appropriate.	Critical Areas Regulations Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program Capital Facilities Plan Surface Water Management Runoff Regulations
A transportation system that supports local quality of life enhances economic viability.	Reduce reliance on major routes for local circulation. Improve pedestrian and bicycle connections, both locally and to larger regional systems.	Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Non-Motorized Transportation Plan

PARKS

KEY GOALS

- Goal PROS-1. To provide quality parks for Woodinville's citizens and visitors.
- Goal PROS-2. To ensure adequate and enriching recreational activities for the citizens of Woodinville.
- Goal PROS-3. To create and preserve a variety of open space to maintain and enhance the quality of life.
- Goal PROS-4. To create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that are accessible, safe, maintainable, and that account for long term costs and benefits.
- Goal PROS-5. To support and encourage public, private, and non-profit development of high quality, diversified cultural arts and historical features that meet community and market demand.

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

Level of Service Standards

	Existing City-Provided Park Acres	2013 Existing LOS	2024 Planned LOS	2024 Additional Unit Needs
Neighborhood Parks	1.34 AC	0.12 AC/1,000 Pop.	N/A	N/A
Community Parks	25.81 AC	2.35 AC/1,000 Pop.	5 AC/1,000 Pop.	47.19 AC
Resource Parks/Open Space	66.72 AC	6.07 AC/1,000 Pop.	5 AC/1,000 Pop.	6.28 AC
Special Use Parks/Schools	10.3 AC	0.94 AC/1,000 Pop.	N/A	N/A
Trails (Off Road)	1.35 MI	0.12 MI/1,000 Pop.	0.45 MI/1,000 Pop.	5.82 MI
TOTAL PARKS	**104.17 AC**	**9.47 AC/1,000 Pop.**	**9 AC/1,000 Pop.**	**27.23 AC**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

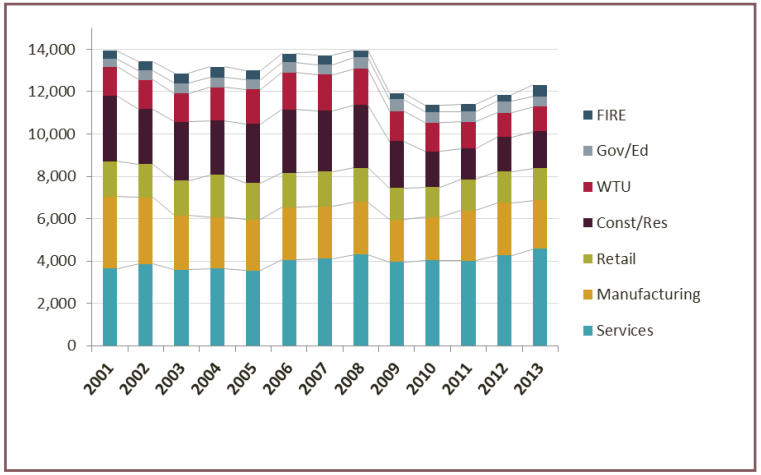
KEY GOALS

- Goal ED-1. Grow the City's Diverse and Vital Mix of Businesses.
- Goal ED-2. Ensure Future Development Advances the City's Vision.
- Goal ED-3. Enhance Woodinville's Livability for a Range of Residents.
- Goal ED-4. Grow and Benefit from the City's Tourism Sector.
- Goal ED-5. Promote the City's Image and Identity.

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

Woodinville Covered Employment by Sector, 2001-2013



3D Model of Downtown Future Development

Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
1. Attract and retain businesses to Woodinville	Increase in jobs in target sectors	Economic Development Strategic Plan Tourist District Master Plan Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan Transportation Master Plan Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Zoning Code& Permit Process
2. Increase intensity and diversity of jobs in Downtown	Increase in office space Addition of retail in mixed use residential format	Same as above, plus: Development incentives in CBD and GC zones tested in Alternative 2 of Land Use Element
3. Strengthen the City's Tourism Sector	Additional wineries, food oriented businesses, and lodging	Sam as Outcome 1
4. Promote light industrial uses and commercial uses	Achieve a mix of light industrial uses, incubator business space and large format retail in northern industrial area	Sam as Outcome 1

HOUSING

Key Goals

Goal H-1. Provide a diversity of housing types.

Goal H-2. Create opportunities for all Woodinville households at all income levels to secure quality housing.

Goal H-3. To provide housing opportunities in Woodinville and support for human services for people with special needs.

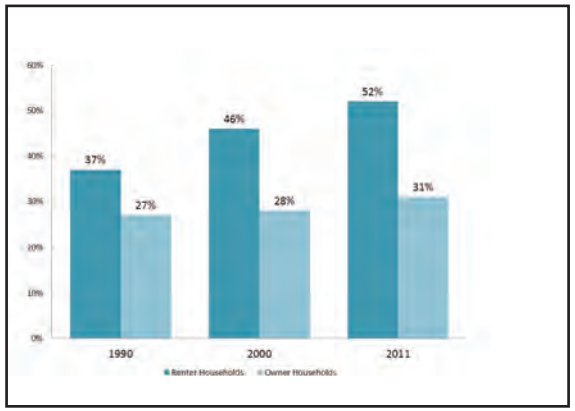
Goal H-4. To foster livable neighborhoods with a desirable quality of life, environmental sustainability, and healthy active living.

Goal H-5. To work with other jurisdictions to develop a coordinated, regional approach to meeting the housing needs of King County, Eastside, and South Snohomish County communities.

What do you think of the key goals?

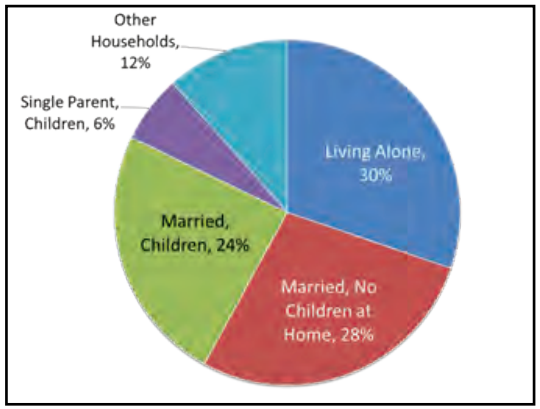
- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

Cost Burdened Households: 1990-2011



Source: US Census Bureau

Woodinville Household Composition, 2010



Source: US Census 2010, A Regional Coalition for Housing, 2014

Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
Promote housing ownership	Maintain or increase home-ownership rates	Single Family Dwellings including small lots Accessory Dwelling Units Cottages, Townhomes
Improve jobs-housing balance and meet housing demand	Land capacity to meet or exceed housing target	Land Use Plan and Zoning
Allow for a variety of housing types to meet size and age trends	Increased numbers of small units and senior units	Single Family Dwellings including small lots Accessory Dwelling Units Multiplexes, Cottages, Townhomes Mixed Use Zoning
Increase opportunities for housing to very low and low income households	Increased numbers of rental and ownership dwellings, especially with long term affordability commitment	Accessory Dwelling Units Voluntary bonuses (e.g. height, density) with affordability Multi-family Property Tax Exemption Permit and Impact Fee Waivers Regional Housing Trust Fund
Improved opportunities for special needs housing and services	Increased housing in East King County serving special needs, such as emergency shelter and group homes for disabled.	Regional Housing Trust Fund Human Services contributions in City budget

LAND USE AND COMMUNITY DESIGN

Key Goals

- Goal LU-1. Provide land area and densities necessary to meet Woodinville's projected needs for housing, employment, and public facilities.
- Goal LU-2. Protect and reinforce Woodinville's Northwest Woodland Design Character.
- Goal LU-3. Promote land use and community design that encourages healthy living and good connectivity between compatible uses.
- Goal LU-4. Provide a safe, efficient, and attractive circulation network that continues to enhance multi-modal capabilities.
- Goal LU-5. Maintain and enhance Woodinville's robust environmental stewardship.
- Goal LU-6. Integrate inviting and distinctive public space throughout the City with greatest emphasis in Downtown, mixed-use areas, and within multifamily districts.
- Goal LU-7. Provide for attractive, safe, diverse, and cohesive residential neighborhoods.
- Goal LU-8. Integrate a diversity of housing choices while maintaining compatibility with the established or envisioned character of the area.
- Goal LU-9. Establish a land use pattern that provides a broad range of commercial services and employment opportunities that serve the needs of residential neighborhoods, workplaces, and the greater Woodinville community.

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
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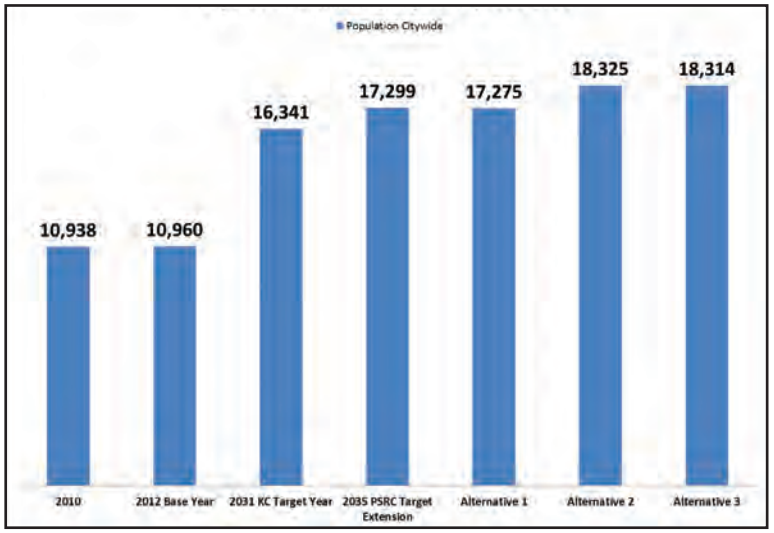
Population Growth, City Limits, 2010-2035



ENVIRONMENTAL

KEY GOALS

- Goal E-1. To preserve and enhance aquatic and wildlife habitat.
- Goal E-2. To protect the public from natural hazards resulting from the disturbance of the environment.
- Goal E-3. To protect and improve water quality.
- Goal E-4. To promote the preservation of Woodinville's Northwest woodland character.
- Goal E-5. To protect and promote air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to climate change.
- Goal E-6. To promote environmental sustainability and conservation in Woodinville and the Puget Sound Region.

Sammamish River, TWC 2013

Mixed Forest near Woodin Creek TWC 2013

Lake Leota, King County 2009

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Example Tools
Preserve Woodinville's Northwest woodland character.	Maintain or increase the City's overall tree canopy.	Heritage Tree Program Tree Tribute Program Community Urban Forestry Plan Tree Retention and Protection Regulations
Protect and maintain ecological systems, and restore them where feasible.	Provide for no net loss of wetland and riparian areas, fish and wildlife habitat, and shoreline ecological functions.	Critical Areas Regulations Shoreline Master Program River and Creek Restoration
Protect the community's health and safety from natural hazards.	Households and businesses educated regarding preparedness for natural hazards. New infrastructure designed for adaptation to potential hazards.	Critical Areas Regulations Shoreline Master Program FEMA Biological Opinion Implementation Zoning and Building Codes
Promote conservation and sustainability practices.	Increased participation in energy conservation practices. Reduction in vehicle miles travelled. Increased implementation of low impact development practices.	Energy Code Stormwater Management Plan Zoning / Mixed Use Development Commute Trip Reduction Ordinance Transportation Plan Sustainable Development Study Little Bear Creek Study Woodin Creek Study

CAPITAL & PUBLIC FACILITIES, UTILITIES

Key Goals

- Goal CFP-1. To enhance the quality of life in Woodinville through the planned provision of public and private capital facilities, either directly by the City or via coordination with other public and private entities.
- Goal CFP-2. Plan for new public facilities (other than transportation) that maintain and enhance public health and safety based on locally adopted level of service standards and guidelines, which are in accordance with state law.
- Goal CFP-3. Utilize level-of-service standards that correspond with the Land Use Element, provide a realistic assessment of City resources, and consider opportunities for alternative service delivery.
- Goal CFP-4. To ensure that development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve such growth and development.
- Goal CFP-5. Review new projects requiring land use or construction permit approval for the availability of an adequate water supply.
- Goal CFP-6. Require connection to the wastewater system when development or subdivision of land occurs, only for land that has a density greater than one unit per acre, except when the City determines that the connection is not technically feasible.
- Goal CFP-7. Emphasize prevention of water quality degradation through education programs and implementation of Best Management Practices to reduce pollution entering surface waters.
- Goal U-1. Coordinate utility, land use, and transportation planning so that utilities are available or can be provided to serve in a manner which is fiscally and environmentally responsible, aesthetically acceptable to the community, and safe for nearby inhabitants.
- Goal U-2. Encourage reduced energy consumption, conservation, the use of renewable technologies, and energy responsible land use decisions.

What do you think of the key goals?

- Use sticky notes to write comments or suggestions.
- Use BLUE dots to mark goals you like.
- Use GREEN dots to mark goals where you have questions or need more information.

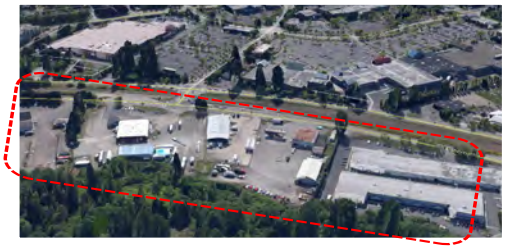
Outcomes and Indicators

Outcome	Objective	Tools
Adequate public services and facilities	Meet level of service standards	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Woodinville Municipal Code Development Standards – Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services
Availability of appropriate public services and facilities concurrently with growth	Meet anticipated level of service standards by neither over- or underestimating services needed	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans
Safety risks are minimized	Reduced overall level of vehicular accidents, crime, and other manmade hazards	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Biennial Budget
Quality of life is maintained or improved	Citizens and businesses are satisfied with the level of services and quality of life in Woodinville, as measured by customer feedback and public opinion polling; comparative housing values and commercial rental rates	Capital Improvement Plan Special District Functional Plans Biennial Budget
Costs of public services and facilities are fairly allocated to the users of those services	Impact fees for various services, such as transportation, parks, stormwater, schools, etc. are calculated and imposed fairly and transparently	Capital Improvement Plan Woodinville Municipal Code Development Standards – Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services Woodinville Municipal Code – Revenue and Finance and Development Impact Biennial Budget
The City provides the best possible service in the most cost and resource-efficient manner	Utilize various methods and means for providing our sourcing services for Woodinville residents and businesses, including shared services and contracting	Biennial Budget

City of Woodinville Future Land Use Designations - Alternative 2

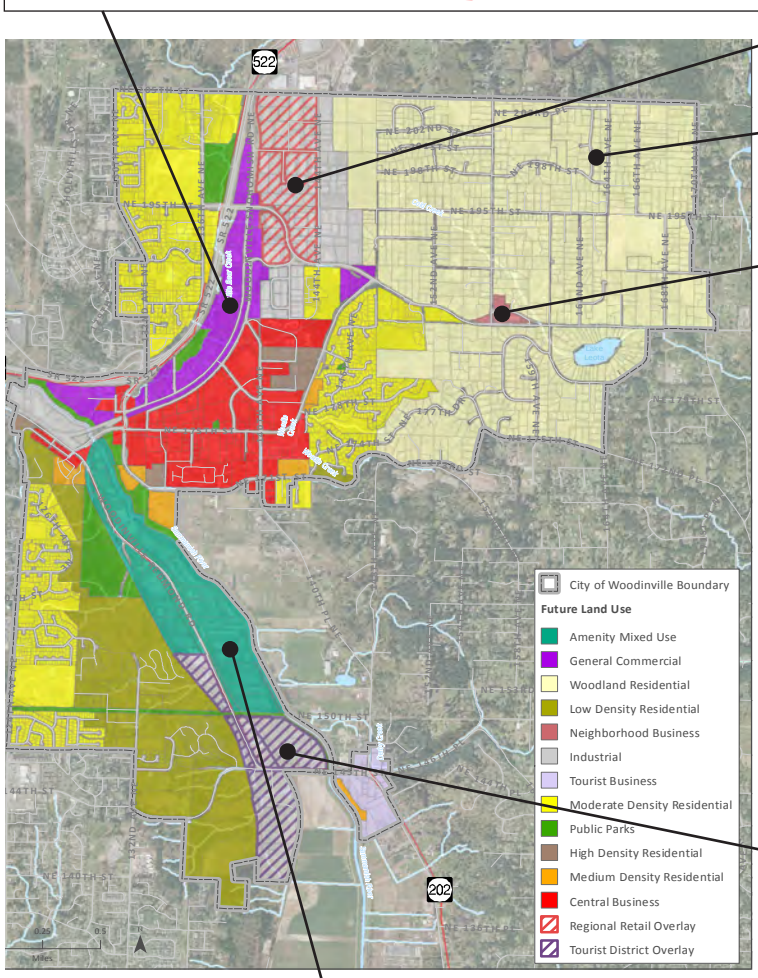
General Commercial

- Allow for mixed-use development integrating multifamily uses within walking distance of parks and/or transit access
- New residential uses feature transit supportive densities.
- New outdoor storage uses are limited to vehicular sales and small scale storage incidental to permitted uses occurring in enclosed buildings.



Regional Retail Overlay

- Purpose: This overlay designation provides for large scale retail uses that serve regional consumer needs.
- Allowed uses & density: Large scale retail commercial uses plus accessory uses (in addition to uses permitted under base zoning).



Woodland Residential

Retain the 1-unit per acre density. Area is inappropriate for more intensive urban development due to significant environmentally critical areas, high cost and difficulty in extending public facilities, and presence of natural features that Woodinville seeks to retain.

Neighborhood Business

Small-scale multifamily uses may be permitted as a secondary use provided designs minimize impacts on surrounding uses.

Integrate Housing Diversity

1. Each residential land use designation allows for a greater mix of housing types to serve an increasingly diverse population:

- Accessory dwelling units
- Cottage housing
- Townhouses
- Multifamily buildings

2. Encouraging development of affordable housing via density and height incentives in CBD, AMU, and GC zones.

Tourist District Overlay

- Proposal: Retain existing designation as drawn on map.
- Options: Change area to Amenity Mixed-Use or change to Tourist Business.

Amenity Mixed Use

Purpose:

- Allow existing industrial uses to transition over time to a pedestrian-oriented mix of uses
- Orient new uses to a network of trails and the Sammamish River.
- Take advantage of the area's unique river and agrarian setting to provide for a unique "work, live, and play" environment".

Allowed uses & density:

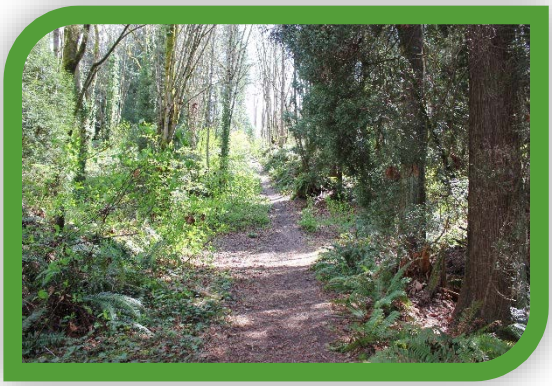
- Existing industrial and business park activities may be retained and expanded
- New uses = Mixture of small scale service commercial, multi- family residential, office, restaurants, wineries, and complementary uses.
- New uses feature transit supportive densities.

2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

City of Woodinville
17301 133rd Avenue NE
Woodinville, WA 98072
www.ci.woodinville.wa.us

Executive Summary

The Washington State Growth Management Act encourages cities to "retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities." (RCW 36.70A.020(9)) Subsequently, the GMA requires that cities include a Parks and Recreation Element in their Comprehensive Plans. The 2014 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan is a supporting document of the Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan.



Unlike previous versions of the PRO Plan, this Plan provides a comprehensive inventory of the recreational and open space facilities available to Woodinville residents in a broad geographic area that extends beyond the City's boundaries; it also considers those amenities that are owned, operated, and/or provided by non-City agencies. The inventory includes public schools, County-owned parks, open space owned by private homeowners' associations, and privately-operated facilities.

When considered holistically, Woodinville residents have a wealth of opportunities for recreation and enjoyment of natural open space both within City limits and in the greater Woodinville area. Residents have access to 8 community parks, 22 facilities, 5 historic properties, 40 multi-purpose athletic fields, 13 public school sites, and nearly 44 miles of trails, not to mention the many privately-provided recreational programs and activities.

The City is dedicated to preserving its open space; its level of service (LOS) for City-owned open space acres per thousand residents (8.8 acres/1,000) exceeds the target LOS determined in the 2005 PRO Plan (5 acres/1,000 population). This figure does not include over 100 acres of privately-owned natural open space in the City.

As the City grows, particularly in the increasingly-dense downtown core, there will be a need to provide access for public gathering spaces and access to the City's natural features, such as the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek. This PRO Plan provides a capital project list that aims to meet the demands projected based on future population growth.

In a survey conducted as part of public outreach for the Plan, respondents said that, overall, they are satisfied with the City's parks system and prefer that the City maintain its existing facilities over building new ones. Respondents also expressed a desire for access to trails and venues for special events. This Plan reflects those priorities while capturing opportunities for further enhancement of the City's quality of life through recreation.

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Chapter 1: Context

Woodinville, a city of about 6.6 square miles and approximately 10,990 residents in 2013, 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 is primarily a community of single-family dwellings, but its share of multi-family homes is growing. Woodinville's downtown and adjacent areas within the Sammamish River Valley flourish with retail centers, restaurants and business services. Industrial and manufacturing companies flank Woodinville's north and south corridors. In the next ten years, the downtown core will densify with large mixed-use retail/multifamily development.

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 Potential Annexation Areas, as considered in the Comprehensive Plan, include predominantly industrial areas north of Woodinville within unincorporated Snohomish County, and several areas adjacent to the City's existing Tourist District in unincorporated King County.

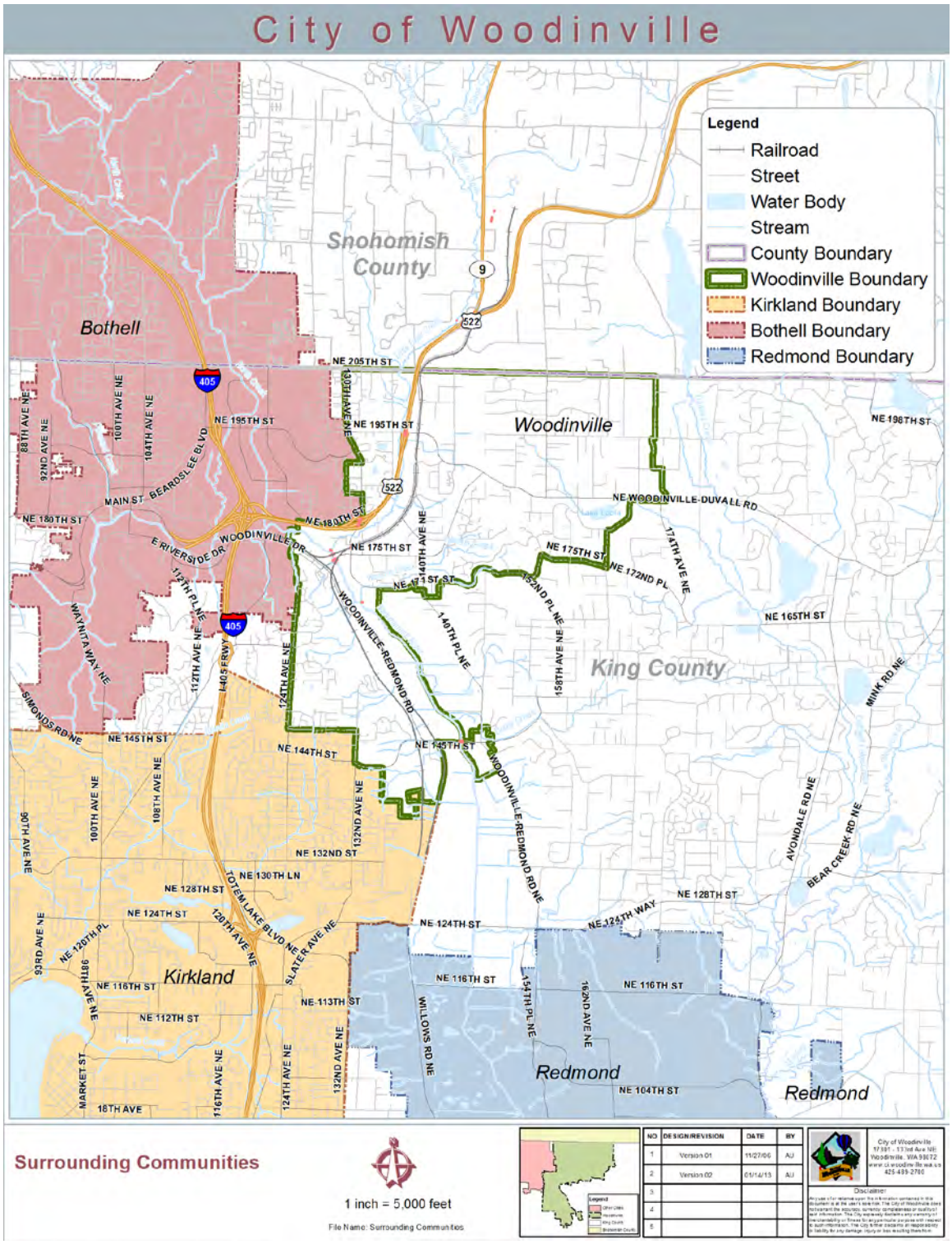


Figure 1: Woodinville and Surrounding Communities

Woodinville Community Profile

History of the Woodinville Area

Prior to the arrival of settlers in the Sammamish River Valley, the area was home to a number of Native American tribes of the Coast Salish groups, including the Duwamish and Snoqualmie (Snuqualmi) Native American Tribes. Large permanent winter villages flourished along the Sammamish and Snoqualmie Rivers and around Lake Washington.

The earliest 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 and staked a claim at the bend on the Sammamish River within the present city limits. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Present-day Woodinville was shaped largely by the straightening of the Sammamish River by the Army Corps of Engineers as a flood control project in the early 1960s. During that time, single family homes began to be constructed. The City eventually incorporated in 1993, 103 years after the Town of Woodinville was initially platted.

Present Development Pattern

Woodinville's present development pattern consists of a combination of low-density semi-rural neighborhoods, light commercial/industrial properties, and a retail hub. Table 1.1 shows the City's mix of existing land uses.

Table 1.1 - Existing Land Uses
Source: King County Assessor, BERK 2013

Land Use Category	Acres	Pct. Of Total
No Use Assigned	153.96	4.85%
Commercial	208.13	6.56%
Industrial	484.99	15.28%
Institutional	24.61	0.78%
Mobile Home	20.46	0.64%
Multifamily Residential	162.32	5.11%
Office	20.80	0.66%
Public Facilities	83.38	2.63%
Recreational	30.68	0.97%
Single Family Residential	1,435.16	45.21%
Transportation/Utility	95.67	3.01%
Undeveloped	454.08	14.31%
Total	**3,174.23**	**100.00%**

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 Eastside Rail Corridor, and south to NE 171st or the South Bypass.

Downtown business activities include a mix of retail, business, commercial, office and entertainment, including a regional specialty retail nursery. A regional shopping center with a cinema complex and other specialty uses is located on the north side of NE 175th Street, the city's main street. In 2010, the City Council adopted zoning regulations to implement the Downtown Little Bear Creek Corridor Master Plan. The plan envisions increased density in the downtown core with mixed uses, pedestrian-focused circulation, and increasing retail uses in the City center.

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 (15%) in Woodinville is developed as commercial and industrial land use; Woodinville is home to a number of corporate and manufacturing headquarters for global-scale businesses. As of 2011, Woodinville has a State Employment Security Act-covered employment total of 11,386, or a ratio of 1.04 jobs per resident.

Moderate-density residential developments are situated 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.

Since the turn of the 21st century, the City has experienced considerable growth in wine and food tourism. What started as a burgeoning industry centered around the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery in 1976 (an area now known as the "Hollywood District") has now expanded to over 100 wine tasting rooms, five breweries, and four distilleries located in three distinct districts in the City. An estimated 500,000 people visit Woodinville each year, primarily from within the Puget Sound area. Many of the wineries offer cultural entertainment and seasonal events. In more recent years, a winery "incubator" district has grown in the North Industrial area of the City and attracts an increasing number of visitors to what has traditionally been an industrially-zoned area, known as the "Warehouse District."

Complimentary to Woodinville's wine and food tourism are 1,083 acres of land immediately south of Woodinville's Central Business District and adjacent to the City's Hollywood District that is preserved in King County's Sammamish Valley Agriculture Production District. The land is primarily used as passive grassland, sod farming, and recreational uses. Several acres adjacent to the City's downtown areas was 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).

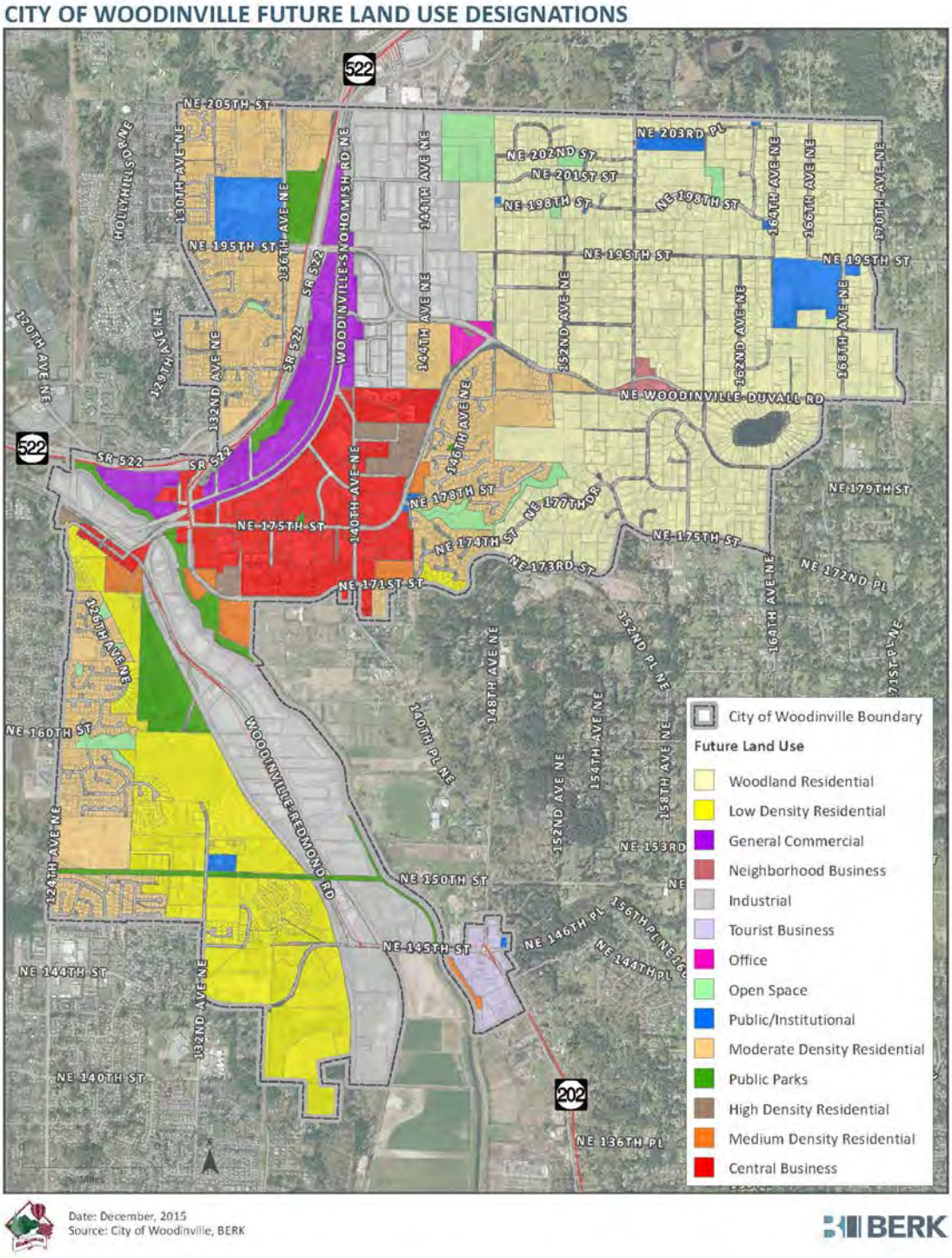


Figure 2: City of Woodinville Future Land Uses

Population and Housing

The City of Woodinville grew nearly 19% between 2000 and 2010 from a population of 9,194 to 10,938. As of 2013, the City's population is estimated to be 10,990. (OFM, 2013)

Most of the City's land is zoned and used for single family residential uses, and the City's housing stock is predominantly single family. However, the share of multifamily dwellings is increasing. Most of the City's housing stock was developed between 1980 and 1999 (60%) About 22% was developed in 1979 or earlier, and about 18% has been developed since the year 2000 (ARCH, 2013).

Woodinville's population is primarily made up of adults from 18 – 64 years old, but the City's share of senior citizens increased from about 8.7% to 11.1% between 2000 and 2010. Most of the City's population is fairly evenly distributed by age group for those age groups under 60 years old. In terms of household types, about 30% of Woodinville's households are singles living alone and another 28% are married with no children at home.

Woodinville has a large percentage of higher income households. The median household income for the City in 2011 was $91,049 compared to $68,778 for King County. The largest share of households earned $100,000 to $149,999. 60% of households earn $75,000 or more. About 6% of Woodinville's population earned incomes below the poverty level. (ACS, 2011)

Further information about Woodinville's demographics can be found in the City's Comprehensive Plan Existing Conditions inventory.

Several developments are projected to occur in Woodinville in the next several years. The largest of these developments is an 800 multi-family unit mixed-use project planned to be developed near the civic center campus. Nearly 250 single family homes are projected to be built citywide, with 157 single family units to be developed in the City's West Ridge neighborhood, 23 homes in the Wedge neighborhood, 25 homes near the present Tanglin Ridge development, and approximately 31 homes in various locations throughout the City. These developments will bring an influx of residents particularly into downtown Woodinville, highlighting the need for more urban park spaces and accompanying amenities as more people are attracted to the City's

downtown core and more intense use of the Sammamish River Trail and Wilmot Gateway Park occurs.

As current low-density land develops in Woodinville, there will be a need to capture available land for open space, particularly land which is not suitable for intense development, such as wetlands, creek buffers, or areas of steep slopes. Such acquisitions can continue to preserve Woodinville's northwest woodland character while allowing for increasing urbanization.

The City's population is projected to continue to age, which will shift parks and recreation demand uses from active park uses to passive uses. This includes a greater demand for trails, natural open space, wildlife observation, and less development of sport courts and playgrounds. The exception to this is ball fields for baseball, soccer, and lacrosse, which continue to see an increasing demand by both youth and adults.

Current and future demand for park and recreation services is further described in Chapter 4.

Woodinville's Natural Setting

Woodinville enjoys a beautiful natural, park-like setting that is conducive to the development of trails, passive parks, and viewing areas.

Topography and Geography

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.

The geology, topography, and climate within Woodinville combine to create several types of geologically hazardous areas. Steep slopes in the Lake Leota, Woodin Creek, and Sammamish River West basins pose potential landslide and erosion hazards.

Climate, Rainfall, and Drainage

Woodinville's climate is typical of the Puget Sound lowlands with a mean temperature varying from a high of 75 degrees in July to a low of 40 degrees in January, with extreme variations recorded at -3 degrees to a high of 102 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is about 36 inches with approximately 80 percent occurring from October through March.

Woodinville is served by several drainage basins, including the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Woodin Creek, Lake Leota, Cold Creek, and various small tributaries that eventually flow into the Sammamish River. Two of these basins in particular, Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek, provide habitat for several fish species of regional, State, and federal significance.

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.

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 and Wildlife

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 planning area.

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.

Further information about the City's natural development can be found in the Comprehensive Plan Natural Environment Existing Conditions Inventory.

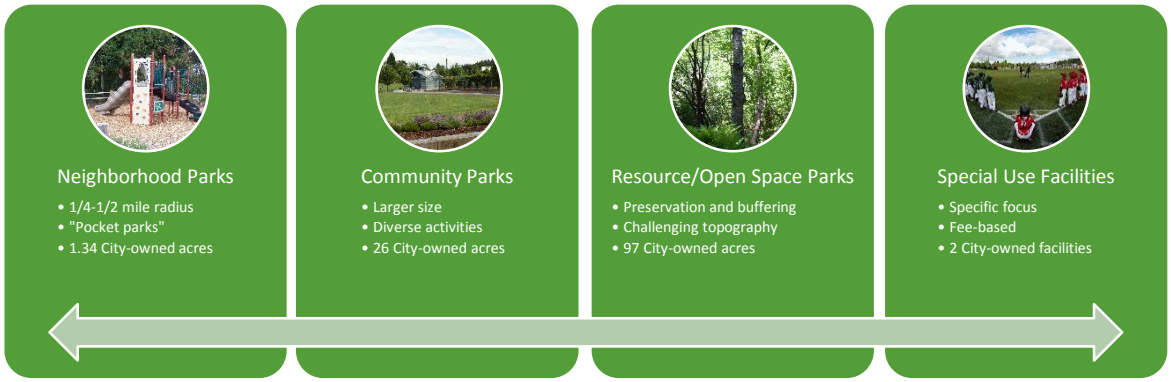
Chapter 2: Existing Resources

The City of Woodinville currently owns 17 park and open space 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 134 acres of parkland and 1.35 linear miles of off-road trails, owned and maintained by the City. Figure 1 shows a map of City-owned parks, trails, and recreation facilities.

Parks, recreation areas, and trails are categorized in this Plan to address specific needs in later chapters. Park resources are defined as belonging to one of five general categories: **Neighborhood Parks**, **Community Parks**, **Resource/Open Space Parks**, **Special Use Parks** and **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.

Woodinville has acquired parkland in a variety of ways. Some parks were transferred from King County to Woodinville, such as Woodin Creek Park and Woodinville Heights Park. Some were purchased outright by the City, such as Wilmot Gateway Park, and others were obtained through development project set-asides, such as DeYoung Park, Tanglin Ridge Park, and Stonehill Meadows Park. Still, others were gained through donations, such as portions of the West Sammamish Valley View Park (I don't think this statement is true. I think we bought this park). Many park purchases were aided by donations or grants from various State and local sources such as the State Recreation and Conservation Office and the Woodinville Rotary Club.

Some parks remain undeveloped because of the nature of the park type such as the West Sammamish Valley View Park, a conservancy site that may later have passive uses such as trails or viewpoints. Others are currently undeveloped due to their recent acquisition, undetermined suitability for development, or because of a lack of available funding sources. These undeveloped parks, as well as many of the other parks, recreation, and open spaces resources located in the greater Woodinville area, are noted in the Existing Inventory in Appendix A.



Park Properties and Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks, often referred to as "pocket parks," provide limited recreational opportunities to a small area, typically a ¼ - ½ mile radius in walking distance within a neighborhood. These parks may contain grassy areas, small play structures, benches or picnic tables, and generally only used by residents within a particular neighborhood.

There are **1.34 acres** of City-owned neighborhood parks in five properties in Woodinville today. Quail Ridge, which is currently undeveloped, is required to be maintained by the Quail Ridge Homeowners' Association. Several privately-owned pocket parks exist within various neighborhoods.

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 are larger and serve a citywide or even more regional area. They generally require support facilities such as parking, field lighting, and restrooms. These parks generally encompass a wider range of activities, such as large open field areas, playgrounds, trails and trailhead access, picnic facilities, and open space. Their sizes range from 5 to 18 acres.

Woodinville currently has **26 acres** of parkland in 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, buffering, and preservation of vegetation, wetland, stream, or wildlife habitat. 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 City currently owns seven properties totaling approximately **97 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 Facilities

Special use facilities serve singularly focused activities, such as sports fields, historic sites, or other specific recreation purposes. These facilities often have a fee-based user component.

Two sites, including the Carol Edwards Center and Sports Fields, currently make up approximately **10 acres** of Special Use Parks within the City.

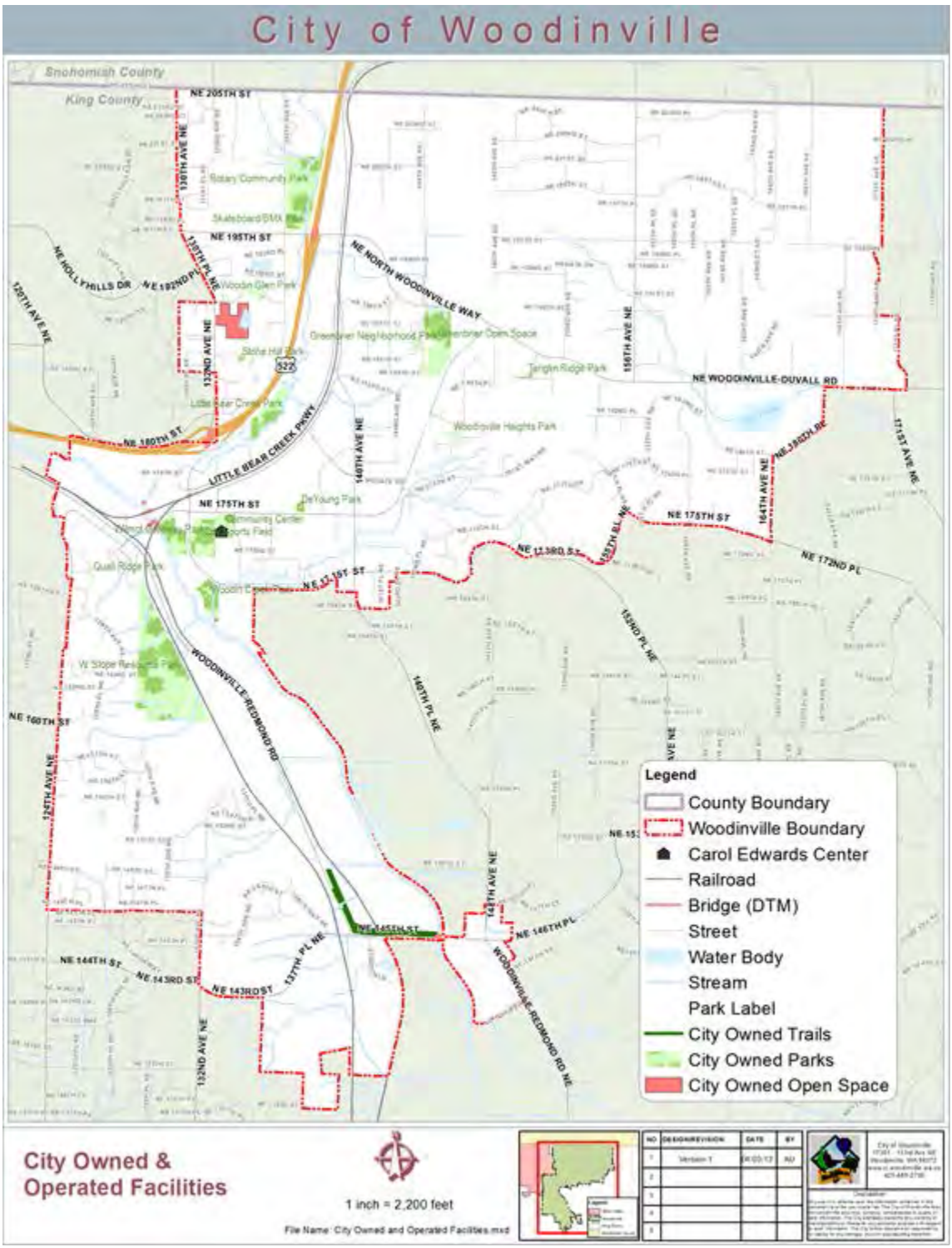


Figure 3: City-Owned Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities

Recreation

The City of Woodinville currently maintains an agreement with the Northshore YMCA to provide recreation classes to Woodinville residents based out of the City-owned Carol Edwards Center, located on the civic center campus in downtown Woodinville. Programs offered through the YMCA include recreational classes for all ages, senior-focused programs, social outreach programs for needy families, and teen activities. Additionally, several private and non-profit organizations provide a multitude of recreational and social opportunities to the community both within the city and in the immediate vicinity. These organizations are often best-equipped to meet the changing leisure demands of the community through market-driven programs and services.

Public Arts Program

Eleven unique artworks are located throughout the City in public spaces. The Parks and Recreation Commission, acting as the City's Public Arts Advisory Committee, advises the City Council on issues related to public art, as the need arises. The City has been fortunate to be the beneficiary of several artwork donations over the past several years. The City coordinates with local artists to display artworks at City Hall on a rotating basis.

Trails

Trails can be 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 can be anchored by public facilities like a school or park, or can be constructed as linkages between neighborhoods, different areas of the City, or to larger regional trails. Trail surfaces can range from wide, paved routes to narrow, soft-surface single-track trails.

The City of Woodinville has ownership or easements of **1.35 miles** of trails, in over five locations, which are part of this classification. While the City itself does not maintain a large number of trails, there are a plethora of trails for recreation and transportation use available directly adjacent to Woodinville's parks. Regional trails maintained by other public entities, such as the King County Sammamish River Trail and the Seattle Public Utilities Tolt Pipeline Trail, provide excellent connections to the greater King County region. In 2014, the City was in negotiations with the Port of Seattle to purchase an approximately 2-mile portion of the Eastside Rail Corridor; future potential plans for the corridor include dual rail and trail use. The trail would connect

regionally with portions owned by King and Snohomish Counties and the cities of Kirkland and Redmond.

Other Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Resources

Woodinville citizens have a wealth of parks, recreation, and open space resources available to them both within City limits and outside. Numerous regional parks and trails, operated by King County or neighboring cities, are located within a few miles of the City's legal boundaries. Several non-profit and for-profit organizations provide a variety of recreational opportunities and instruction within the Woodinville area, including gym and workout facilities, swimming pools, driving ranges, sports instruction, and fitness classes. Additionally, schools also provide areas for residents to recreate and play organized sports.

Appendix A provides a comprehensive inventory of the City of Woodinville's park and recreation resources available to Woodinville residents in the greater area surrounding Woodinville. In total, the greater Woodinville area is served by over 2,600 acres of publicly and privately-owned recreation and open space land, over 43 miles of trails, and over 40 multisport fields.

City Parks Operations

The City's primary role in providing parks services is through maintenance, acquisition, and construction of existing and future park facilities. City staff programs rental use of the sports fields, maintains and repairs parkland and park facilities, such as restrooms and play equipment, and tends to landscaping areas within City right-of-way. The City also provides funding, administration, and permitting for citywide events, such as annual summertime concerts and the Celebrate Woodinville festival. These expenses are funded through sports field rentals, admissions taxes, lodging taxes, and general fund monies.

Chapter 3: Goals

The goals and policies stated within this chapter describe the most clearly expressed vision, desires, and demands of Woodinville's citizens for the City's parks, recreation, and open space amenities. These goals, which were culled from several channels for receiving public input, are intended to guide and shape the future development of Woodinville's park assets.

Per the Comprehensive Plan, the City of Woodinville's overall goal for parks, recreation, and open space is to perform a strategic role in providing park amenities by: 1) providing park, recreation, and open space facilities dependent upon demand and available resources; 2) coordinating local interests where facilities are provided by many other agencies; and 3) acting as a facilitator where unique acquisition or development opportunities may occur which could be implemented or operated by other agencies.

Public Involvement

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 related issues, such as land acquisition, planning, park property development, maintenance standards, operational goals, recreation programs, special events, fees and facility rentals. 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.

The City also used an online survey to generate responses from a variety of citizen constituencies about demand for parks, recreation, and open space services. Overall, citizens are somewhat satisfied with the City's parks system, and they feel strongly that maintaining existing parks is a priority. When asked about which type of recreation opportunities are lacking in Woodinville, respondents' top five answers were, in order of magnitude, concerts, festivals, and arts/cultural events; dog walking/dog parks; swimming; trail use; and rowing/canoeing/kayaking. The survey is attached in Appendix B.

Finally, the City held a public Open House early in the planning process to garner further input from citizens. The goals and objectives in this PRO Plan are based on both the Comprehensive

Plan Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element and on citizen feedback received via these public involvement processes.

Goals & Policies

GOAL PROS-1. To provide quality parks for Woodinville's citizens and visitors.

Policy PROS-1.1. Develop community-scale, publicly accessible passive parks that have a variety of amenities that serve multiple park users' activity interests.

Policy PROS-1.2. Provide parks within and adjacent to the City's Central Business District to serve as focal points for downtown Woodinville.

Policy PROS-1.3. 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.

Policy PROS-1.4. Encourage the acquisition, development, and maintenance of park and recreation amenities that serve a specific neighborhood or development by the property owners/developers of those neighborhoods.

Policy PROS-1.5. Plan bike paths, trails, and non-motorized transportation routes to improve access to parks, recreational facilities, open space, residential neighborhoods, employment centers, downtown, and other local and regional non-motorized systems.

Policy PROS-1.6. Integrate planning for park facilities with other capital facility projects in order to achieve economies of scale in grant funding, design, and construction costs.

Policy PROS-1.7. Integrate 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 and avoids unmitigated impacts.

Policy PROS-1.8. Integrate public participation regarding park and recreation planning with other aspects of community development.

GOAL PROS-2. To ensure adequate and enriching recreational activities for the citizens of Woodinville.

Policy PROS-2.1. Allow and encourage compatible recreational uses in and near downtown, within the Tourist District, and waterfront opportunities to accommodate market demand for such opportunities.

Policy PROS-2.2. Work with and encourage private businesses and non-profit organizations to provide diverse recreational programming and facility use to the community based on market demand.

Policy PROS-2.3. Seek opportunities to provide access to facilities that meet requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests, concentrating on those activities that provide for the largest number of participants.

Policy PROS-2.4. 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.

GOAL PROS-3. To create and preserve a variety of open space to maintain and enhance the quality of life.

Policy PROS-3.1. 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, giving precedence to those acquisitions, developments, and open space opportunities which have the greatest potential to preserve diversity and protect valuable fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy PROS-3.2. Consider incentives to preserve valuable open space in new development and utilize a variety of public and private tools in the preservation of open space.

Policy PROS-3.3. Identify, conserve, and provide public access to unique open spaces, sensitive areas, wildlife habitats, and other significant environmental features that support wildlife and reflect Woodinville's natural character.

Policy PROS-3.4. Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses.

GOAL PROS-4. To create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that are accessible, safe, maintainable, and that account for long term costs and benefits.

Policy PROS-4.1. Develop low maintenance and high capacity design standards and capabilities to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs for both new and existing facilities.

Policy PROS-4.2. Use a variety of available methods and strategies to finance capital development and acquisition, maintenance, and operating needs.

Policy PROS-4.3. Cooperate with 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.

Policy PROS-4.4. Establish opportunities for private concessions or leasing agreements that provide a benefit to parks and facility users.

Policy PROS-4.5. Consider total cost of ownership (i.e. maintenance, depreciation, direct and indirect labor costs) when planning for new park development.

Policy PROS-4.6. Work with appropriate local/county/regional agencies to jointly finance parks and recreation facilities within the City and the region.

GOAL PROS-5. To support and encourage public, private, and non-profit development of high quality, diversified cultural arts and historical features that meet community and market demand.

Policy PROS-5.1. Support private and community-sponsored events that appropriately use City parks facilities through special event permitting, right-of-way use authorization, and capital improvements that lower the cost of ongoing event operations.

Policy PROS-5.2. Incorporate the use of artwork and landscaping in public areas, including the downtown core, parks, and along pedestrian/bicycling trails.

Policy PROS-5.3. Work with community groups and private property and facility owners to identify, enhance, and provide appropriate interpretation of Woodinville's cultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, views, and monuments.

Implementation Strategies

Implementation of the goals and policies may occur over a number of years and is dependent on resources available to the City and the community. They are applied to the planning and projects describe in Chapter 5 of the PRO Plan

Chapter 4: Demand Analysis

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 Policies).

Park Standards

Level of service (LOS) 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, as changing population characteristics generate varying demands for recreation. 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 population in each area of the community. Closely linked to population are housing, education, and income; these demographics also affect demand for parks and recreation services.

Figure 4-1 below shows Woodinville's 5-year average population distribution by age group and gender, between 2007 and 2011. Overall, Woodinville's population is somewhat younger than King County, with a median age of 36 years versus 37 years in King County. Today's age distribution shows that the City could expect a greater number of senior citizens in the next 10 years, as well as more teenagers. Coupled with a trend in smaller households and a planned increase in multi-family housing in the City's dense downtown core, the City could see little in the way of growth in the population of younger children. Future growth projections, of course, are somewhat uncertain and are dependent on several factors, such as the economy, housing, and job availability.

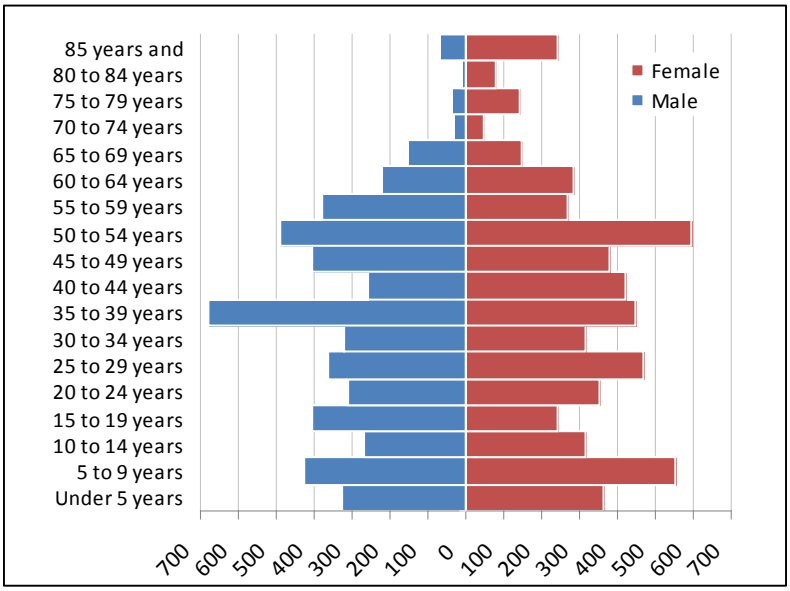
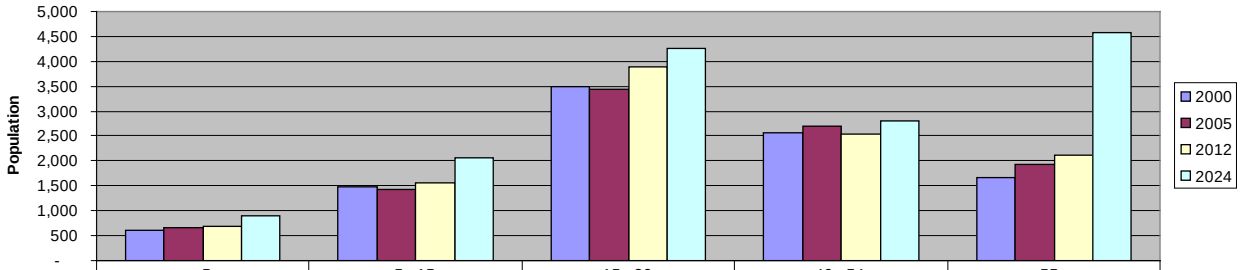


Figure 4: Woodinville 5-Year Average Population, Age Distribution by Gender, 2007-2011

Projections indicate that the City's population in ten years could be approximately 14,600 with an average household size of 2.34. This projection is based on the assumption that 1,533 dwellings will be added over the next ten years. Figure 4-2 below shows what the current age distribution might be ten years into the future, in 2024. The projection shows a shift towards a more evenly-distributed population, with an increasing percentage of the population in the over 65 age group (9% in 2012 and 17% in 2024).



	<5	5 - 15	15 - 39	40 - 54	55+
2000	620	1,487	3,494	2,554	1,654
2005	660	1,421	3,442	2,690	1,940
2012	691	1,566	3,899	2,538	2,106
2024	889	2,060	4,270	2,801	4,581

Age Groups

Figure 5: Project Woodinville Population by Age Group, 2000 – 2024
Source: City of Woodinville Comprehensive Plan

Figure 6 below shows the housing demographics in King County cities, including Woodinville. Woodinville has a somewhat high percentage of single-occupant households (30%), a slightly smaller percentage of married, childless couples (28%), and a yet smaller number of family-occupied households (24%). While an increase in single family housing development, particularly in the western areas of the city, could bring more families into the community, it seems that younger children as a percentage of the total population will slowly decline in coming years.

							Percent of Total				
	Total	Living Alone	Married, Children	Married, No Children at Home	Single Parent, Children	Other Households	Living Alone	Married, Children	Married, No Children at Home	Single Parent, Children	Other Households
Beaux Arts Village	113	23	37	43	7	3	*20%*	*33%*	*38%*	*6%*	*3%*
Bellevue	50,355	14,141	11,758	14,872	2,673	6,911	*28%*	*23%*	*30%*	*5%*	*14%*
Bothell	13,497	3,668	3,137	3,863	935	1,894	*27%*	*23%*	*29%*	*7%*	*14%*
Clyde Hill	1,028	125	392	422	40	49	*12%*	*38%*	*41%*	*4%*	*5%*
Hunts Point	151	25	42	71	3	10	*17%*	*28%*	*47%*	*2%*	*7%*
Issaquah	12,841	3,867	3,309	3,351	798	1,516	*30%*	*26%*	*26%*	*6%*	*12%*
Kenmore	7,984	1,870	1,965	2,447	551	1,151	*23%*	*25%*	*31%*	*7%*	*14%*
Kirkland (incl annexations)	36,074	10,989	7,370	9,939	2,227	5,549	*30%*	*20%*	*28%*	*6%*	*15%*
Kirkland (before annex.)	22,445	8,090	3,961	5,534	1,306	3,554	*36%*	*18%*	*25%*	*6%*	*16%*
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	8,751	1,756	2,213	2,922	563	1,297	*20%*	*25%*	*33%*	*6%*	*15%*
Kingsgate CDP	4,878	1,143	1,196	1,483	358	698	*23%*	*25%*	*30%*	*7%*	*14%*
Medina	1,061	172	366	410	49	64	*16%*	*34%*	*39%*	*5%*	*6%*
Mercer Island	9,109	2,198	2,475	3,196	504	736	*24%*	*27%*	*35%*	*6%*	*8%*
Newcastle	4,021	876	1,181	1,297	193	474	*22%*	*29%*	*32%*	*5%*	*12%*
Redmond	22,550	6,668	5,741	5,842	1,313	2,986	*30%*	*25%*	*26%*	*6%*	*13%*
Sammamish	15,154	1,721	7,060	4,588	804	981	*11%*	*47%*	*30%*	*5%*	*6%*
Woodinville	4,478	1,354	1,083	1,241	283	517	*30%*	*24%*	*28%*	*6%*	*12%*
Yarrow Point	374	65	128	143	18	20	*17%*	*34%*	*38%*	*5%*	*5%*
EKC Cities (incl annexations)	***178,790***	***47,762***	***46,044***	***51,725***	***10,398***	***22,861***	***27%***	***26%***	***29%***	***6%***	***13%***
Seattle	283,510	117,054	37,035	55,487	14,203	59,731	*41%*	*13%*	*20%*	*5%*	*21%*
King County	789,232	244,699	158,646	198,845	54,861	132,181	*31%*	*20%*	*25%*	*7%*	*17%*
Washington	2,620,076	711,619	534,541	754,308	227,903	391,705	*27%*	*20%*	*29%*	*9%*	*15%*

Figure 6: King County, Woodinville Housing and Household Size

Combined, these trends seem to indicate that demand for amenities geared towards younger children, such as playgrounds and sports fields, may decrease and demand for more active, individually-focused recreation amenities such as open space, trails, or other passive areas, may increase.

Further information about the City of Woodinville's demographics and housing trends can be found in the Comprehensive Plan.

Recreation Trends

In addition to demographic trends, it is important to consider changing trends and preferences related to the types of recreation activities in demand within the community. For example, NRPA suggests that individualized sports, such as walking, running, hiking, and biking, are eclipsing team sports in popularity (NRPA Proragis Report, 2013). Other studies indicate that, as the overall population changes, less intensive recreational activities, such as bird/nature observation and walking, will become more popular (National Park Service IRIS report, 2008).

Demand for amenities related to pets seems to be increasingly important in the realm of recreation planning. According to a formula created by the American Veterinary Medical Association, there are approximately 4,200 pet dogs in Woodinville. While nationwide, the number of household pets has generally declined in the past several years, Washington remains one of the top 10 states in terms of percentage of pet ownership. Thus, demand for dog-walking and play areas, particularly in more densely-populated neighborhoods, is expected to increase.

Certainly, much of the demand for different types of recreation activities can be met by private or non-profit organizations, or within specific residential neighborhoods or multi-family developments. For those amenities suitably provided by the City, such as open space recreation areas and publicly-accessible trails, the City uses standards based on public input to determine acceptable levels of park land and resources.

Levels of Service Projections

The existing population, combined with adopted standards for park type and recreation activity, provides an existing level of service (ELOS), the measure of available parks and recreation services in Woodinville today. The planned level of service (PLOS) standard, multiplied by the population projected for the ten-year planning horizon, explains the level of service for each park category that will be required in 2024, as shown in Appendix C. It must be noted that LOS analysis is fairly nuanced; while the City itself may fall short in providing the recommended amount of park resources for the community, there are a number of resources within and just outside of the City's legal boundaries that citizens may avail themselves of. These include public schools, homeowners' or neighborhood association lands, parks funded by other government entities, and private or non-profit operated facilities.

The Existing Inventory in Appendix A shows that Woodinville citizens have a wealth of parks resources within easy access of the City. Therefore, decisions based on the LOS analyses presented below should be weighed against other available amenities just beyond the City's borders.

ELOS – Existing Level of Service

Appendix C shows the ELOS for all the City park categories in 2013; park categories are described in Chapter 2 of this plan. By incorporating inventory from non-City public park facilities, schools, and nonprofit or private facilities, it is abundantly clear that park needs for the City's residents are adequately met in a broad geographic sense.

The total parkland ELOS for all City-provided park categories is 9.48 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.

Under the radius method, as shown in Figure 7 on Page 4-8, approximately 79% of the City's population lives within a 10-minute, ½ mile walk to a City-owned park facility or public school. Three areas of the City (West Wellington neighborhood, Lake Leota neighborhood, and Tourist District) fall outside of this range. Although gaps in City-provided parkland is evident in these areas, it is important to note that this area is comprised of low-density residential lots. Many residents of the Lake Leota neighborhood have direct access to a private lake. Additionally, residents in the Wellington neighborhoods will be directly served by a Snohomish County regional park to be developed just north of the City limits. The area surrounding the Tourist District is within close proximity to both the regional Sammamish River Trail and Northshore Community Ballfields, both of which are owned and maintained by King County.

While the level of service standards can help provide a simplified benchmark for providing park services, they do not take into account non City-owned facilities, nor do they account for areas of the city that are less densely populated, such as the R-1 zoned area of the eastern portion of the city. They also do not factor in limited land availability for areas that are currently considered underserved by a park/recreation amenity.

PLOS – Planned Level of Service

The 2024 PLOS for Woodinville is the result of a review of various standards used in other cities and based on public input, especially from the Parks and Recreation Commission. Many options exist for establishing local park and recreation requirements. Level of Service standards can be expressed in a particular ratio of park lands to population, or as a percentage of total city area. They can be expressed as a measure of access to park facilities. The LOS for most measures have not been changed from the 2005 PRO Plan; based on public input and assessment, it was felt that these measures are still acceptable goals for the near term.

Appendix C shows various standards selected to measure the provision of park and open space facilities provided solely by the City and for those provided by other agencies within an approximately 10 minute drive from Woodinville. If considering only City-provided facilities, there is a need for 32.59 acres of additional community park space, 6.28 acres of additional resource/open space parks, and 5.82 miles of off-road trails; the total deficit for 2024 would be 27.23 acres. However, when taking into account the amenities provided by other agencies, it is clear that there is an abundance of park and recreation resources that, if desired, would more than make up the gap between resource supply and demand.

Changes from the 2005 PRO Plan include eliminating a measure for neighborhood parks. Both public input and an assessment of the changes in the City's needs change and trends in housing development change over time, it is assumed that there will be a decreasing need for City-owned and maintained small neighborhood "pocket" parks and a greater need for larger, regional or

community parks that benefit the City as a whole. A greater focus on larger parks that provide a wider variety of recreation opportunities more efficiently focuses City staffing and maintenance costs into concentrated areas, rather than scattered small parks throughout the City. As stated in Chapter 3, the City's goals are to encourage private development to provide and maintain recreational assets that serve the specific needs of that development.

An additional change from the 2005 PRO Plan is the elimination of service levels for specific park and recreation amenities, such as sports fields, park benches, tennis courts, and playgrounds. While these types of amenities are important to citizens, the demands for them can change rapidly, can often be provided quickly by the private sector, or do not lend themselves to a ratio standard. When developing or rehabilitating a new park, public outreach can be used to best understand current community needs for specific park amenities.

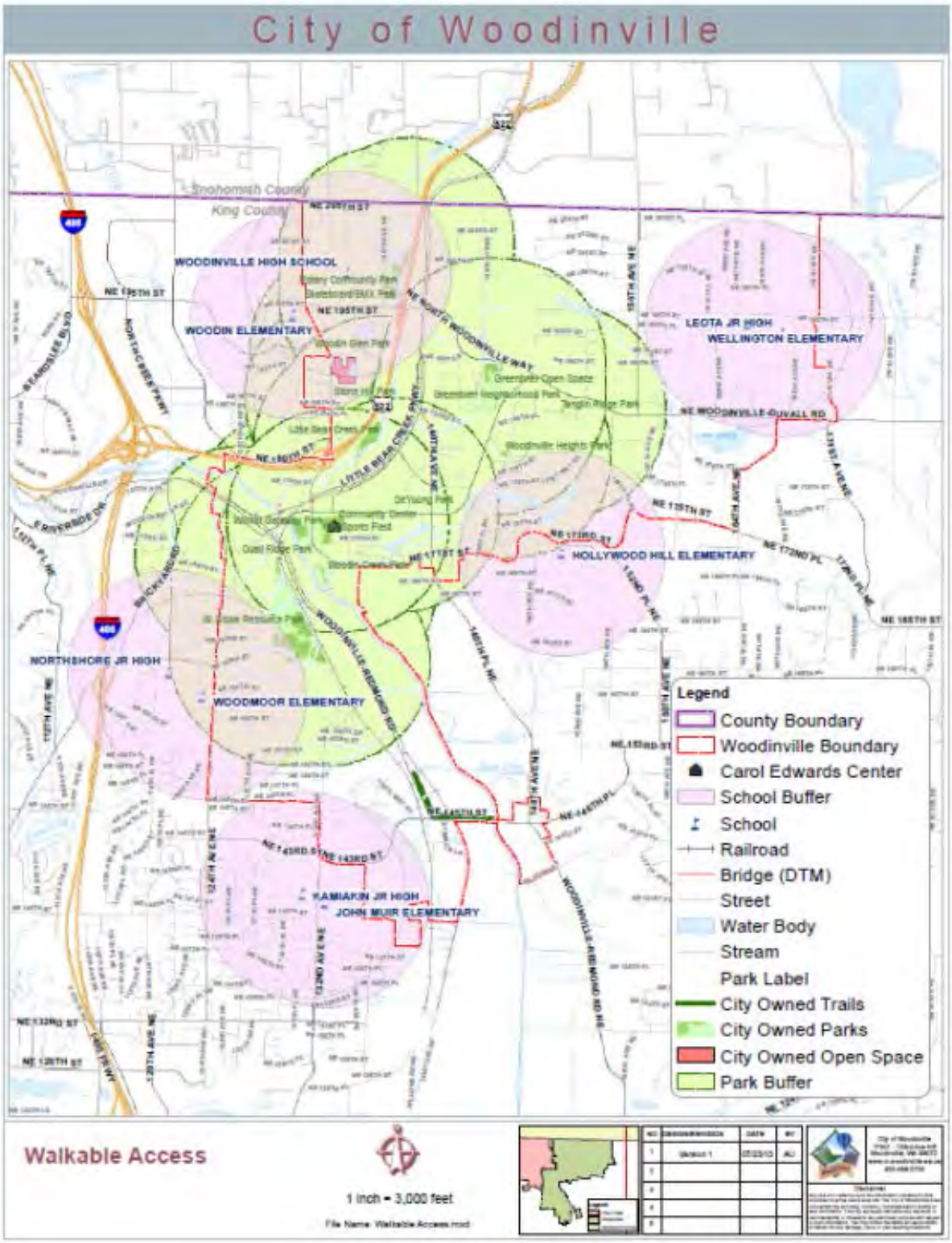


Figure 7: Parks Resources within ½ Mile Walkable Radius

Conclusions

As Woodinville's population grows in the future, the demand for increased park and open space will increase. The challenge will be to find suitable space to develop these resources and the facilities necessary to support them, particularly parking, as the amount of available land diminishes over time. The City will need to continue to seek creative ways to meet the public good of commonly-shared open space, such as development of public gathering/civic spaces within the City Hall campus, enhanced parking opportunities for Wilmot Gateway Park and other entrances to the Sammamish River Trail, and encouraging passive uses for the City's large open space areas. It will be important to develop regular feedback mechanisms for the public to express its opinion on both the quantity and quality of the City's parks infrastructure so that the City may appropriately gauge demand for these services. As the City builds out, it will be important to shift LOS measurement away from simplistic ratio or radius methods to a more qualitative, demand-based system.

Chapter 5 provides a plan for capital improvement development and implementation of these current and future parks and recreation needs.

Chapter 5: Capital Improvement Plan and Implementation

The goals and policies described in Chapter 3, when coupled with an analysis of existing facilities, levels of service, and projects of future demand, can be met through a program of prioritized capital improvement projects adequately financed through means directly available to the City, through leveraged partnerships with non-City entities, and through encouragement and enablement of the private and non-profit sector to provide for citizens' recreational desires.

As the Level of Service Analysis shows, there will be an overall surplus in the amount of park and recreation infrastructure available to residents in 2024. This is largely due to the great amount of both public and private open space available to Woodinville residents. However, the City can play a strategic role in meeting the deficits in both community parkland and trails by using existing infrastructure, right-of-way, and open space to meet those demands.

Capital Improvement Plan

While the Capital Improvement Plan aims to meet the goals presented earlier, it is not a budgetary document, nor does it definitively allocate or appropriate future funds to specific projects. It is not anticipated that the plan could be feasibly completed within the 10-year time frame contemplated by the Plan; however, it provides priorities and options for future projects that could be worked on, given adequate funding resources. The CIP is shown in Appendix D. The CIP contains a list of 24 projects at a total cost of $21.6 million.

A component of the Capital Improvement Plan is the designation of recreational bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Appendix E shows proposed designated bicycle routes and major separated bicycle/pedestrian trails that either currently exist or are planned. It is important to note that not all roads may be suitable for bicycle/pedestrian facilities due to traffic volumes, speeds, or limited shoulders. Generally, curbs, sidewalks, and shoulders are considered as part of the City's Street Standards and are not considered specifically as part of the bicycle/pedestrian route designations. Likewise, facilities geared towards commuter bicycling as a mode of transportation are not addressed in this plan.

Financing Park Development, Maintenance, and Renovation

The City's biennial budget includes a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which is incorporated by reference into the City's Comprehensive Plan. Within the CIP, park capital projects and funding sources are identified. Financing capital projects comes from a variety of sources, such as general funds, reserve funds, impact fees, real estate excise tax, grants, private sector support, limited general obligation and general obligation voter approved bonds.

The following describes a list of potential funding sources for capital projects and operations.

Federal, State and Local Funding Assistance Programs (Grants)

The principal public funding sources applicable to parks and recreation development are founding categories of local, state, and federal programs commonly referred to as "Statutory Funding." These may include, but are not limited to, funding assistance

programs administered by the State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), King County Conservation District, US Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies including public, private and non-profit organizations. Grants for funding park projects generally require matching city funds to be eligible for grant funding assistance. Grants enable the City to leverage or supplement its existing funding resources.

General Fund

The general fund provides the operating capital for day-to-day operations of the City. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are property and sales taxes. The general fund can fund capital projects through interfund transfers. The majority of Parks maintenance, operations, and minor repairs are provided through the general fund, which are somewhat flexible and can be adjusted to meet changing maintenance needs and budget capabilities.

Reserves

Reserves are accumulated over a period of years for specific projects. Contributions from reserves can be made either from donations, property sales or unspent year-end resources. The City Council designates the purposes for which reserve contributions will be dedicated. General purpose reserves are not available to fund capital projects unless the City Council determines that they be utilized for a specific project.

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.

Admissions Taxes

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.

Lodging Tax (Hotel/Motel Tax)

The Lodging 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. Revenues are allocated through an annual grant process, with final awards made by the City Council on recommendation of the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

This is a tax levied on the sale of real property within the City. It is legally restricted for capital purposes, including park acquisition, renovation, and development. The Growth Management Act stipulates that the City must use the REET primarily for projects contained in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are proposed by the City Council for acquisition or development of capital projects. These are voter-approved bonds typically repaid through an annual excess property tax levy. The maturity period of bonds is normally 15 to 20 years and generally corresponds to the expected life of the improvement. For a general obligation bond to pass, it must receive at least 60 percent of voter approval as well as pass a validation requirements of at least 40 percent of the number voting to have also voted in the previous general election.

Limited Term General Obligation (Councilmanic) Bonds

These bonds are general obligation bonds issued by the City Council without voter approval. Under State law, repayming of these vonds must be financed from general revenues since no additional property taxes can be levied to support related debt service payments.

Levy Referendum

Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1% per year, can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of ballots cast. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate. The new total revenue that can geerated by the restting would be subject to the same 1% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the eruslting property tax rate wouldstart to decline again in accordance with the Proposition. The adjusted rate and revenue would finance specific capital improvement, maintenance and/or operations projects.

Proposition 1 King County Parks Levy

This levy was approved by voters in August 2013 and pays for maintenance and operations of King County parks, trails and habitat and water quality, along with the Woodland Park Zoo, and provides funding for local city parks. It replaced two expiring levies. Commensurate with the level of support provided to local cities from the expiring 2008-2013 Open Space and Trails Levy, the King County Parks, Trails, and Open space Replacement Levy is expected to provide an estimated $4.2 million per year for distribution among King County's 39 cities, based upon assessed value and population. Levy proceeds for cities are designated for parks and recreation capital purposes in their communities, including as match for local, state and federal grants.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of mechanisms for financing. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statues or based on leasehold value of land, facilities and operating entities that create a cash flow. Cities also have authority to issue revenue bonds for utility purposes such as water service, sewer

service, refuse and stormwater drainage. The following are agreements possible through this funding method:

- Land lease/development agreements with private corporations for the development of commercial recreation.
- Land lease/development agreements with public and private entities for the development and operations of special events and entertainment facilities.
- Concession or operating agreements for promotion and administration of festivals, pageants or cultural events.
- Land lease/development or co-development agreements for development and operations of a sports complex and sports tournament center.
- Land lease/development agreements for community recreation and aquatics center, family health and fitness centers, water slide parks, corporation picnic centers, and other forms of joint development projects.
- Operating and concession agreements for merchandising, food and beverage concessions and other retail sales venues linked to recreation activities.

Conservation Futures Funds (CFF)

This tax is based on State law that enables counties to levy a tax of up to 6.25 cents per $1,000 of assessed property valuation for the purpose of acquiring various types of open space. King County has levied the full amount authorized by the state and has collected the tax since 1987.

Donations

Gifts and donations of money, land, art, or equipment from individuals, foundations, and business can be used to supplement city resources for the improvement of its facilities.

Park Districts

State statues allow the formation of two types of Park Districts, each with differing taxing authority. One type, a Park and Recreation District Service Area (PRSA), is currently embodied in the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area that encompasses the Northshore School District boundary. The Northshore PRSA may be used to help fund parks, recreation, and open space facilities, but only those that will serve the entire PRSA boundary. The Northshore PRSA was formed in 1988 to fund development of the Northshore Senior Center in Bothell.

User Fees

The fee structure typically preferred by recreation agencies is a system of individual activities fees. This reflects the common desire offset certain traditional activities free of any fees or charges while allowing the City to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports.

Additionally, there may be entrance fees for “special use” park facilities and entrance fees, plus activities fees, at other facilities such sports parks and recreation centers. The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to annual review. Adoption of user fee schedules should

consider "market values" for recreation services, which have modifying effect on the amount of user fees charged. User fees typically do not offset the often high public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an offset of some recreation program operations and maintenance expenses, not necessarily as a remedy for full cost recovery of facilities.

Joint Development

Public/private or public/public partnerships designed to leverage each dollar through the added economics of joint development in areas of acquisition, operations and maintenance, infrastructure development, joint use parking/drainage, etc. Examples include commercial recreation, such as miniature golf or standard golf courses, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

Joint Use

While not actually considered joint development, there may be opportunities for maximizing facility value, such as joint use parking from an adjacent public or private facility that will result in reducing the effective cost of the new facilitate (ie parking, surface water retention, etc.)

Philanthropy

Contributions from private donors may provide an excellent source of capital and operation funding as well as potential leverage for attaining matching funds.

Other Strategies

Additional non-financial strategies that the City could employee to meet parks and recreation needs within the City in the future are as follows:

Developer-Provided Recreation Tracts

Future subdivision developers could be encouraged to provide recreation facilities that serve those neighborhoods where the increased population would be underserved by existing facilities. Alternatively, the City could work with developers and homeowners' associations to jointly finance and operate recreational facilities where feasible, such as developing trails that serve both the development and the greater community.

Permitting Recreation Activities

Where the private market is interested in providing recreational opportunities, the City should work to permit allowable activities where feasible. Regulations in the form of zoning codes, special event permits, and other related policies could be formed to encourage and enable recreation providers to supply the recreational needs of the community through non-profit or privately-funded means.

Likewise, the City can allow permitted uses of City parks and facilities for special events operated by community non-profit and for-profit organizations, such as movie nights, running or bicycle racing events, or festivals.

Working with Other Public Agencies

The City of Woodinville has many opportunities to partner with neighboring jurisdictions, such as King County, Snohomish County, and the Cities of Bothell and Kirkland, to jointly acquire and/or finance parks capital improvement projects that benefit residents of multiple jurisdictions. Funding mechanisms, such as the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area, can be used to finance such projects.

Working with School Districts and Social Service Providers

The City can channel community desires for socially-focused programs and services to those agencies that already provide these services, such as school district programs, social service and non-profit organizations, service clubs, and religious organizations. The City currently offers grant funding, based on budgetary policies, to organizations that provide social services in the community. The City also provides facility space to the Northshore YMCA, which provides recreational programming, social services, and facility space rental to the community.

The City could 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.

Volunteer Activities

The City can continue to coordinate with volunteer groups that provide ongoing maintenance and capital improvements to the local environment, such as the Sammamish River Stewards and the Adopt-A-Stream Foundation.

Recreation Programs

Woodinville should identify, enable and partner with other community public, non-profit or private agencies to provide and operate recreational programming, and should encourage Woodinville residents to utilize existing public, non-profit, and private recreational programs and resources. The City can provide support for these programs through permitted use of City facilities, zoning regulations that encourage recreation use where appropriate, and by generally supporting and enabling the marketplace to identify and fill potential gaps.

Operations and Maintenance of Facilities

The City can provide for the operations and maintenance of existing and future park facilities through a variety of means, including neighborhood or other volunteer stewardship of facilities, utilizing contractors, or employing regular or temporary City staff. For building or facility uses not directly related to a municipal function, the City should partner with private or non-profit organizations to lease, program, and operate those facilities.

Property Acquisition

The City can acquire land for park sites from property owners or developers through use easements, SEPA mitigations, donations, charitable retirement trusts, or other techniques in lieu of fee purchase agreements and costs.

Going Forward

The Plan is intended to be a vision for the future for recreation and health enthusiasts 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 periodically for consistency with the attitudes and desires of the people and for compatibility with existing and future land uses.

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.

While this Plan captures the roles, objectives, and tools uniquely available to the City, the provision of parks and recreation services is not strictly within the domain of public financing and operations. The City of Woodinville is extremely fortunate to benefit from a variety of opportunities for leisure offered by nearly all sectors of the community.

Appendix A - Existing Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Inventory

	Location	W/in City Limits?	Total Acres	Trails (miles)	Multi-use Sportsfields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Picnic Tables/Benches	Pools	Restrooms Available	Parking Lot	Event Facility Rental (Capacity)	Historic Properties	Other features
Woodinville Park and Open Space System		**21**	**134.17**	**1.35**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**64**	**-**	**4**	**5**	**440**		
Community Parks																
Wilmot Gateway Park	17301 131st Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	3.70	-	-	No	1	-	-	24	-	Yes	Yes			Large grassy area for concerts
Rotary Park	NE 195th St and 136th Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	17.39	0.50	-	No	1	-	-	21	-	Yes	No			Skate park, climbing rock, art wall
Woodin Creek Park	13301 NE 171st St, Woodinville	Yes	4.10	-	-	No	-	1	1	1	-	No	Yes			Trailhead to Sammamish River Trail
DeYoung Park	13680 NE 175th St, Woodinville	Yes	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	14		No	Yes			Public Art/ Heritage Display
Neighborhood Parks																
Woodinville Heights Park	18100 146th Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	0.57	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	No	No			
Stonehill Meadows Park	132nd Place NE, Woodinville	Yes	0.12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	No	No			
Tanglin Ridge Park	NE 185th St and 151st Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	0.15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Greenbrier Park	18800 144th Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	No	No			
Special Facilities																
Carol Edwards Center	17401 133rd Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	3.74		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	440		31,500 SF
Woodinville Sports Fields	131st Ave NE and NE 175th St, Woodinville	Yes	6.56		2	4	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Dugouts, perimeter walking path
Old Woodinville Schoolhouse		Yes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	19,194 SF
Open Space/Undeveloped/Maintenance																
Woodtrails Property	148th Ave NE and NE 202nd St	Yes	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			Informal trails
Little Bear Creek Park	17704 134th Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Greenbrier Native Growth Protection Area	North Woodinville Way/Woodinville-Duvall Rd	Yes	12.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
West Sammamish Valley View Park	Woodinville-Redmond Rd NE	Yes	39.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Quail Ridge Park	NE 171st Pl and 125th Pl NE, Woodinville	Yes	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Woodin Glen Park	NE 190th Pl, Woodinville	Yes	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Kusulos/Makos Property	NE 190th Place and 132nd Ave NE	Yes	6.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Trails																
Woodinville Valley Trail	NE 145th St and SR 202, Woodinville	Yes		0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Georgian Heights Wetland Trail	136th Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes		0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Greenbrier Trails		Yes		0.20												

	Location	W/in City Limits?	Total Acres	Trails (miles)	Multi-use Sportsfields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Picnic Tables/Benches	Pools	Restrooms Available	Parking Lot	Event Facility Rental (Capacity)	Historic Properties	Other features
Other Public Park and Open Spaces		**4**	**1,996.54**	**32.81**	**38**	**13**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**33**	**1**	**12**	**11**	**700**		
Community Parks																
Gold Creek Park	16020 148th Ave NE Woodinville	No	35.00	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Yes			Hiking trails
Cottage Lake	NE Woodinville-Duvall Rd and 188th NE Woodinville	No	20.63	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	1	Yes	Yes			High ropes course, picnic shelter, boat dock
Paradise Valley Conservation Area	23210 Paradise Lake Rd, Woodinville	No	793.00	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Hiking/biking/horse trails
132nd Square Park	13159 132nd Ave NE, Kirkland	No	9.75	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	Yes	Yes			Reflexology walking path
Special Facilities																
Northshore Athletic Fields	14600 NE 145th St, Woodinville	No		-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Baseball fields; managed by
60 Acres	15200 NE 116th St, Redmond	No	94.30	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Soccer fields
North Creek Sportsfields	11905 N Creek Pkwy S, Bothell	No	14.00	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Multi-use Sports fields
Northshore Senior Center	10201 E Riverside Dr, Bothell	No	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	450		Senior activities, classes, community room rentals
Brightwater Treatment Plant	22505 State Route 9 SE, Woodinville	No	73.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	Yes	Yes	250		Walking/hiking trails; community meeting space and lab/classrooms

	Location	W/in City Limits?	Total Acres	Trails (miles)	Multi-use Sportsfields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Picnic Tables/Benches	Pools	Restrooms Available	Parking Lot	Event Facility Rental (Capacity)	Historic Properties	Other features
Open Space/Undeveloped/Maintenance																
Wellington Hills County Park (planned)	6920 240th St SE, Woodinville	No	104.00	TBD	7	TBD	1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Yes	Yes	TBD		Planned baseball and soccer fields, walking/hiking trails, offleash dog area
Middle Bear Creek Natural Area	Bear Creek Rd NE and NE 132nd St to 204th Pl NE and NE 146th St Redmond	No	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Cold Creek/Bassett Pond Natural Area	180th Ave NE and Woodinville Duvall Road Woodinville	No	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Picnic Shelter
Ring Hill Forest	232nd Ave NE and NE 162nd St, Duvall	No	320.00	3.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			Trails
E. Norway Hill Park	NE 154th St and 119th Ave NE, Bothell	No	25.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
State Natural Resources Land	244th St SE and 170th Ave NE	No	181.37													Trails
Dedicated Open Space Tracts																
Reinwood I		Yes	7.12													
Reinwood II		Yes	3.24													
Trails																
Sammamish River Trail	96th Ave NE and NE Bothell Way to 6046 West Lake Sammamish Pkwy NE, Woodinville	Yes		2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	No			
Tolt Pipeline Trail	100th Ave NE and NE 64th St to NE 132nd St and Big Rock Rd, Woodinville	Yes		4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No			
North Creek Trail	Sammamish River Trail to 214th St SE, Bothell	No		5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	No			
Public School Sites/Library		**3**	**269.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**16**	**778**		
Bear Creek Elementary	18101 Avondale Rd. NE, Woodinville	No	21.58	Generally, all schools have multi-purpose rooms, cafeterias, gymnasiums, kitchens, and sports fields that are available for rent by the community.								Yes	Yes			
Cottage Lake Elementary	15940 Avondale Rd. NE, Woodinville	No	9.28									Yes	Yes			
Hollywood Hill Elementary	17110 148th Avenue NE, Woodinville	No	13.84									Yes	Yes			
John Muir Elementary	14012 132nd Ave. NE, Kirkland	No	9.71									Yes	Yes			
Kokanee Elementary	23710 57th Avenue SE, Woodinville	No	28.02									Yes	Yes			
Sunrise Elementary	14075 172nd Ave NE, Redmond	No	11.00									Yes	Yes			
Wellington Elementary	16501 NE 195th St, Woodinville	Yes	16.78									Yes	Yes			
Woodin Elementary	13950 NE 195th St, Woodinville	No	9.30									Yes	Yes			
Woodmore Elementary	12225 NE 160th St, Woodinville	No	15.14									Yes	Yes			
Kamiakin Jr. High	14111 132nd Avenue NE, Kirkland	No	26.00									Yes	Yes			
Leota Jr. High	19301 168th Avenue NE, Woodinville	Yes	16.78									Yes	Yes			
Timbercrest Jr. High	19115 215th Way NE, Woodinville	No	18.40									Yes	Yes			
Woodinville High School	19819 136th Avenue NE, Woodinville	Yes	37.60									Yes	Yes			
Woodinville Library	17105 Avondale Rd. NE, Woodinville	No	4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	130		
Kingsgate Library	12315 NE 143rd St, Kirkland	No	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	48		
Northshore Performing Arts Center	18125 92nd Avenue NE, Bothell	No	30.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	600		Performing Arts Theater colocated on Bothell High School campus
Private or Non-Profit Owned Parks/Facilities		**13**	**272.37**	**9.53**	**-**	**-**	**2.00**	**7.00**	**2.00**	**1.00**	**6.00**	**15**	**15**	**1,440**		
Parks/Open Space																
Hollywood Hill/English Hill Greenbelt Areas	Vicinity of 168th Ave NE between NE 124th St and NE 171st St, Woodinville	No	20.00	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Wellington HOA Park	NE 202nd St and 153rd Ave NE, Woodinville	Yes	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	No	No			

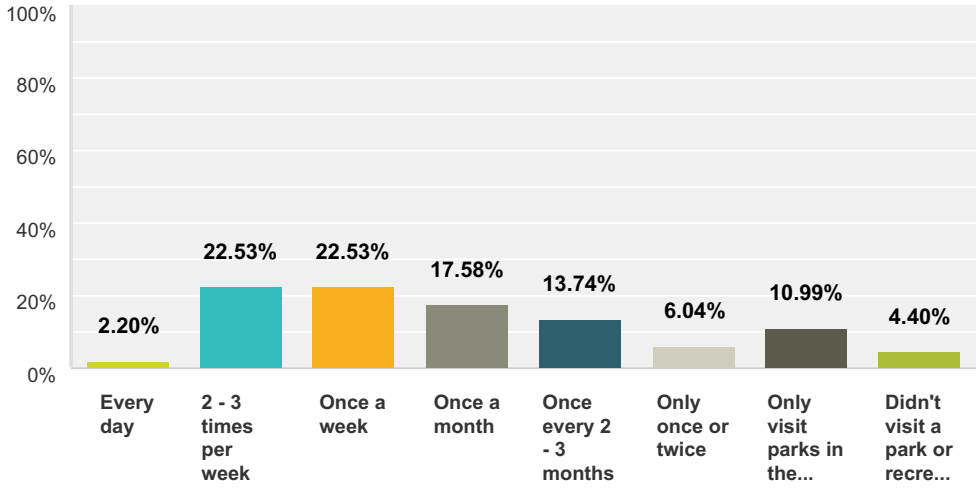
	Location	W/in City Limits?	Total Acres	Trails (miles)	Multi-use Sportsfields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Picnic Tables/Benches	Pools	Restrooms Available	Parking Lot	Event Facility Rental (Capacity)	Historic Properties	Other features
Hawthorne HOA Park	NE 154th Dr and 135th Pl NE, Woodinville	Yes		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	No	No			
Chateau Woods HOA Park	NE 148th St and 134th Ct NE, Woodinville	Yes		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	No	No			
Miscellaneous HOA Open Space Tracts	Various locations within City limits	Yes	100.00													
Downtown Woodinville/TRF Dedication	18100 Block Woodinville-Snohomish Rd	Yes	0.75	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No			
Facilities																
21 Acres	13701 NE 171st St, Woodinville	No	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	256		Farm/outdoor education; event facilities
Adventura Aerial Adventure Park	14300 NE 145th St, Woodinville	Yes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			High Ropes Course
Boys & Girls Club Gold Creek Lodge	16020 148th Ave NE Woodinville	No		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			5,200 square feet meeting facility
Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery	14111 NE 145th St, Woodinville	Yes	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	710	Yes	Outdoor summer concerts, picnic areas on grounds
Gold Creek Athletic Club	16020 148th Ave NE, Woodinville	No	70.00	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	Yes	Yes			Driving range, fitness center
Gold Creek Trout Farm	15844 148th Ave NE, Woodinville	No	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Fishing
Gold's Gym	18600 Woodinville-Snohomish Rd, Woodinville	Yes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	Yes			Fitness center, classes
Hollywood Hills Saddle Club	15205 NE 172nd St, Woodinville	No	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Equestrian activities, trails
Hollywood Schoolhouse	14810 NE 145th St, Woodinville	Yes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	220	Yes	Event Facilities
Northshore YMCA - Bothell	11811 NE 195th Street, Bothell	No		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Yes	Yes			Fitness center, classes, preschool
Sammamish Valley Grange	14654 148th Ave NE	Yes	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	154		Event/meeting facilities
Redhook Brewery		Yes	20.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes		Outdoor summer activities, picnic area on grounds, event rental space
Redwood Golf Center	13029 Woodinville-Redmond Rd, Redmond	No	10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes			Golf driving range, lessons

	Location	W/in City Limits?	Total Acres	Trails (miles)	Multi-use Sportsfields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Basketball/Volleyball Courts	Picnic Tables/Benches	Pools	Restrooms Available	Parking Lot	Event Facility Rental (Capacity)	Historic Properties	Other features
Various small fitness facilities	There are several fitness and recreational/instruction facilities operated by private businesses within the Woodinville area that provide a variety of recreation amenities to residents.															
Various specialized private instruction (ie martial arts, yoga, personal training)																
Woodinville Cemetery	13200 NE 175th St	Yes	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	No	Yes	Active cemetery that contains gravesites of Woodinville pioneers
Woodinville Heritage Society Museum	14121 NE 171st St	Yes	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Museum of Woodinville history
Woodinville Lavender	14223 Woodinville-Redmond Rd NE	No	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	100		Event Facilities
Grand Totals		**41**	**2,673**	**43.69**	**40**	**17**	**10**	**8**	**3**	**98**	**7**	**47**	**47**	**3,358**	**4**	

APPENDIX B: 2012 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SURVEY

Q1 During the past year, how often did someone from your household visit a City of Woodinville park or recreational facility?

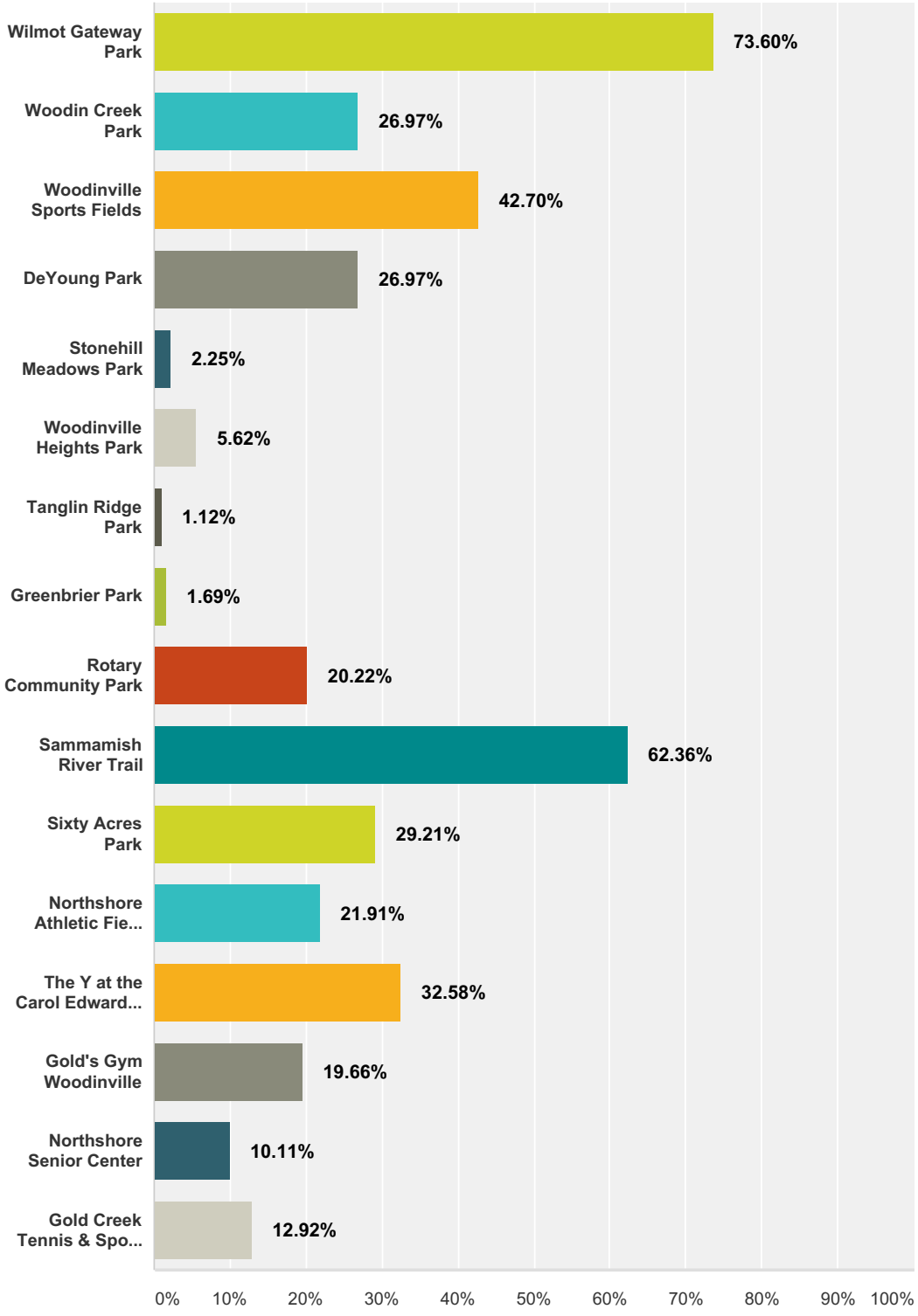
Answered: 182 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Every day	2.20%	4
2 - 3 times per week	22.53%	41
Once a week	22.53%	41
Once a month	17.58%	32
Once every 2 - 3 months	13.74%	25
Only once or twice	6.04%	11
Only visit parks in the summer	10.99%	20
Didn't visit a park or recreational facility	4.40%	8
Total		**182**

Q2 Which Woodinville-area parks or facilities have you or your family visited in the last 12 months? Check all that apply.

Answered: 178 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses

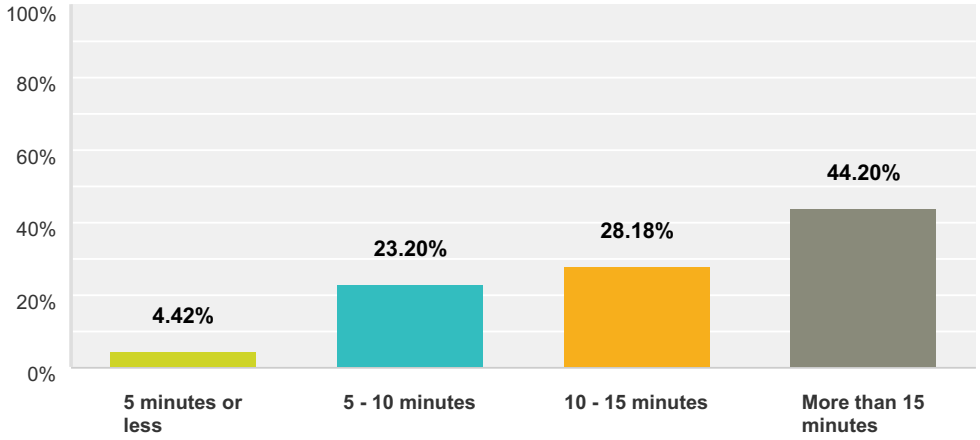
Wilmot Gateway Park	**73.60%**	131
Woodin Creek Park	**26.97%**	48
Woodinville Sports Fields	**42.70%**	76
DeYoung Park	**26.97%**	48
Stonehill Meadows Park	**2.25%**	4
Woodinville Heights Park	**5.62%**	10
Tanglin Ridge Park	**1.12%**	2
Greenbrier Park	**1.69%**	3
Rotary Community Park	**20.22%**	36
Sammamish River Trail	**62.36%**	111
Sixty Acres Park	**29.21%**	52
Northshore Athletic Fields (located in the Tourist District)	**21.91%**	39
The Y at the Carol Edwards Center	**32.58%**	58
Gold's Gym Woodinville	**19.66%**	35
Northshore Senior Center	**10.11%**	18
Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club	**12.92%**	23
Total Respondents: 178		

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Cottage Lake Park	5/15/2013 4:43 PM
2	Tolt Pipeline Park and associated Hollywood Hill trails.	6/18/2012 4:36 PM
3	Brightwater	6/8/2012 2:46 PM
4	Tolt Trail	6/8/2012 8:51 AM
5	COTTAGE LAKE PARK	6/5/2012 5:52 AM
6	cottage lake park	6/4/2012 1:05 PM
7	Cottage Lake Park, Gold Creek Park	5/31/2012 10:55 PM
8	Tilt pipeline trail	5/31/2012 9:42 PM
9	Have been walking at Brightwater frequentlyof late	5/29/2012 12:46 PM
10	Cottage Lake Park	5/24/2012 2:04 PM
11	Tolt Pipeline Trail	4/22/2012 9:40 PM
12	this is an unfortunate way to gather this info...many of these i don't know by name, and Google maps doesn't even pick them up by name (give it a try). I might have been to several that I have not checked. Needs some way to view a map of them to have folks know. You will almost certainly get an undersample	4/12/2012 11:43 AM
13	Brightwater Treatment Center	4/6/2012 11:55 AM
14	Woodinville High School sports fields	4/5/2012 7:43 AM
15	Cottage Lake Park (?)	4/4/2012 9:54 AM

16	Only know where the park at the end of town is near the slough. This list makes it look like we have lots of parks. To tell the truth - only one has a children's play area for the public - all the rest are just open green areas - not much interest to kids at all.	4/3/2012 9:51 AM
17	Cottage Lake	4/3/2012 9:38 AM
18	Woodinville HS fields, Leota JH field, Cottage Lake, Paradise Lake, Tolt Pipeline Trail	3/26/2012 2:06 AM
19	Cottage Lake Park	3/25/2012 8:47 PM
20	Cottage Lake King County Park-3-4 times a week Jaspers Dog Park, Kirkland- Once a week Marymoor Dog Park- Once a month	3/23/2012 6:45 PM
21	Cottage Lake	3/23/2012 6:17 PM
22	cottage lake park but it might be a king county park	3/23/2012 2:40 PM
23	Tolt Pipeline Trail, JK Personal Training!	3/23/2012 11:24 AM
24	Tolt Pipeline	3/21/2012 10:33 PM
25	Indoor soccer behind McLendon's	3/21/2012 8:19 AM
26	Little Bear Creek and the skate park (Both located between Woodinville H.S. and SR 522.	3/20/2012 11:22 AM
27	Won't be back to DeYoung Park - it is horribly run down	3/15/2012 11:57 AM
28	Tolt Pipeline Paradaise Valley	3/15/2012 9:13 AM
29	Mostly go to Cottage Lake Park	3/15/2012 8:47 AM
30	Cottage Lake Park	3/14/2012 10:08 PM
31	Cottage Lake Park	3/14/2012 9:23 PM
32	Cottage Lake Park	3/14/2012 8:43 PM
33	Kathryn Taylor Equestrian Park, Marymoor Park, Tolt Trail	3/14/2012 4:02 PM
34	Cottage Lake Park	3/14/2012 3:35 PM

Q3 What is the longest amount of time you would be willing to spend to travel from your home to a park, trail, or public/private/non-profit recreation facility?

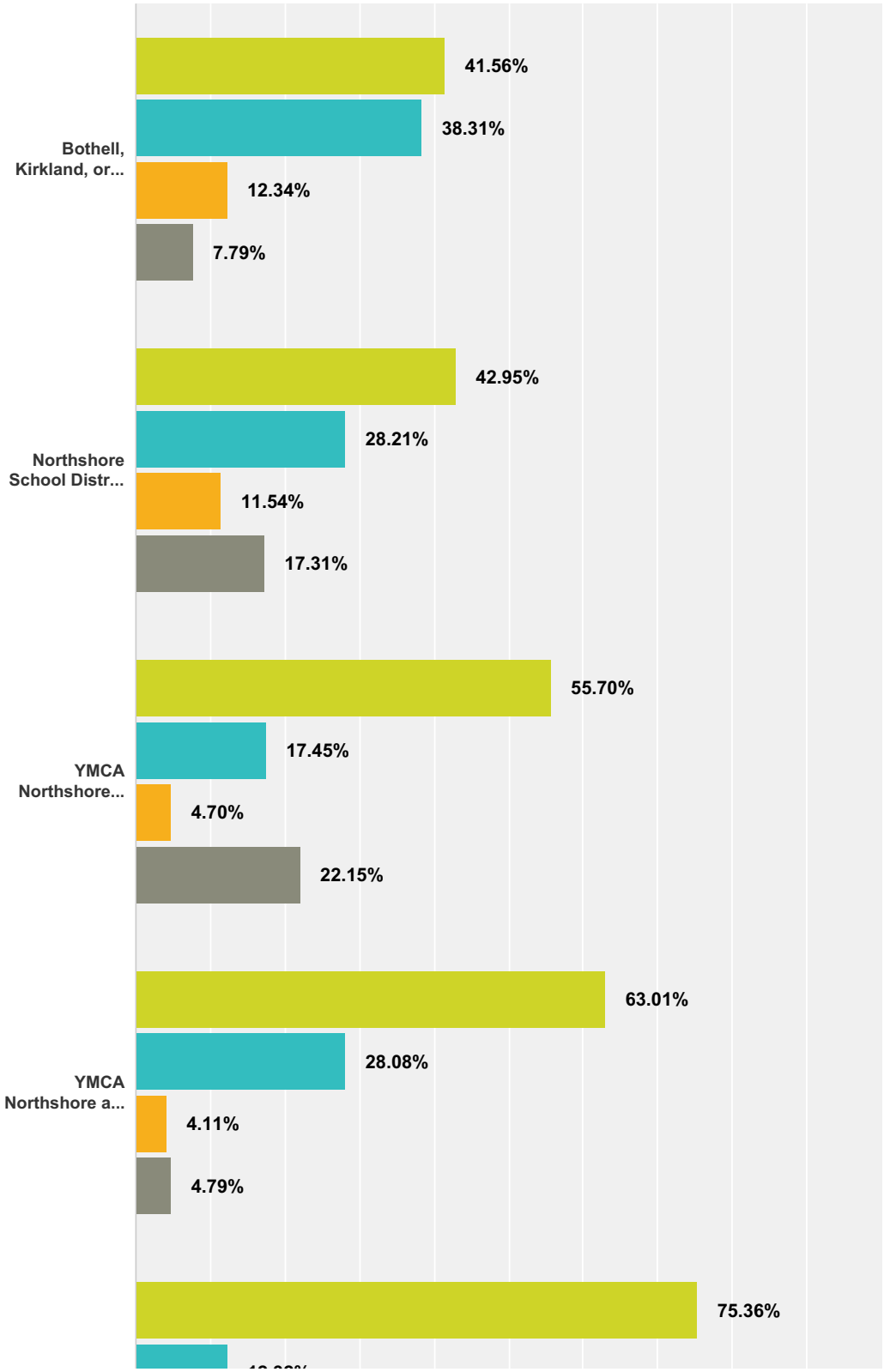
Answered: 181 Skipped: 1

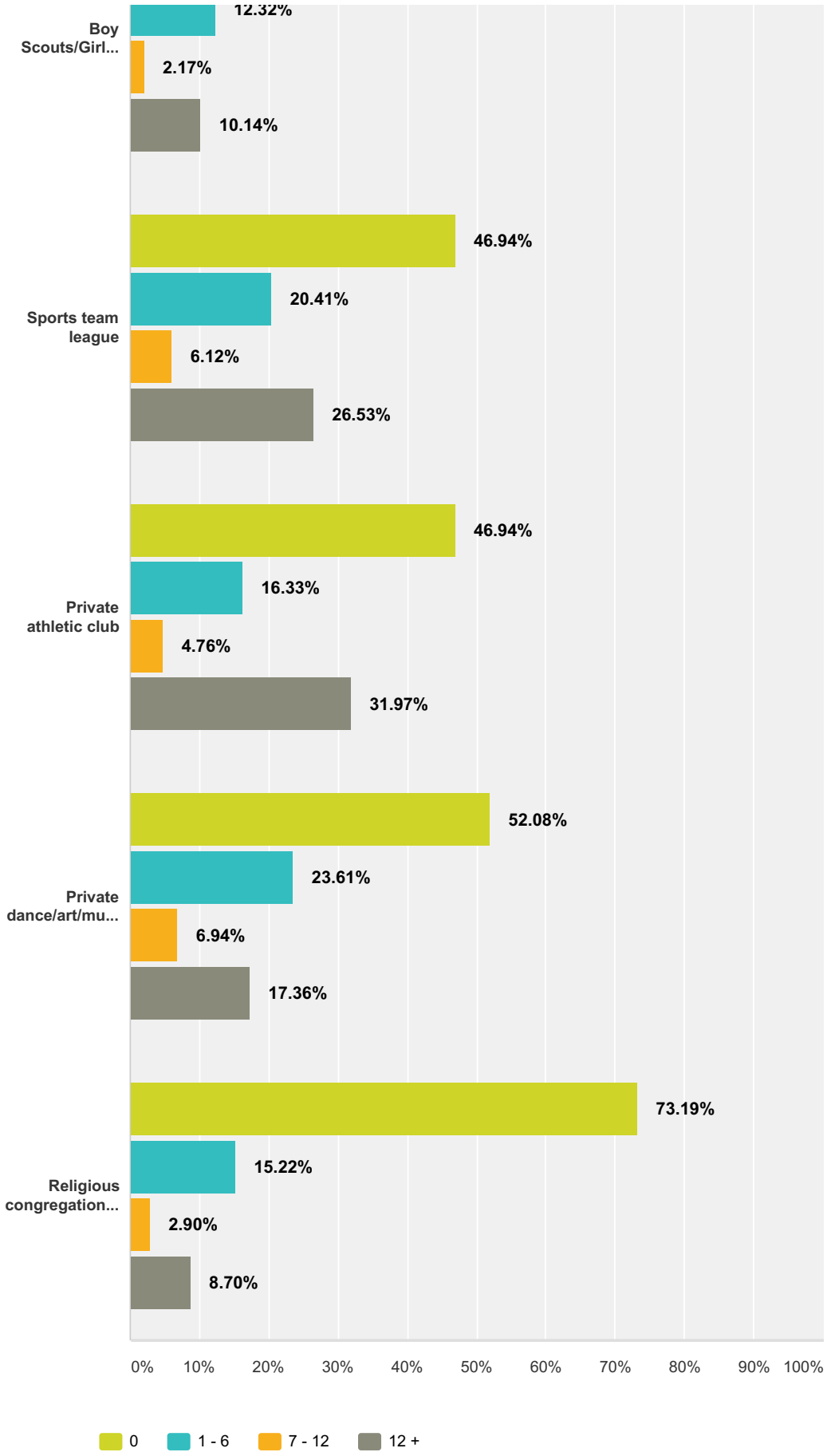


Answer Choices	Responses	
5 minutes or less	**4.42%**	8
5 - 10 minutes	**23.20%**	42
10 - 15 minutes	**28.18%**	51
More than 15 minutes	**44.20%**	80
Total		**181**

Q4 How many times in the past 12 months have members of your household participated in programs sponsored by the following organizations?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 6

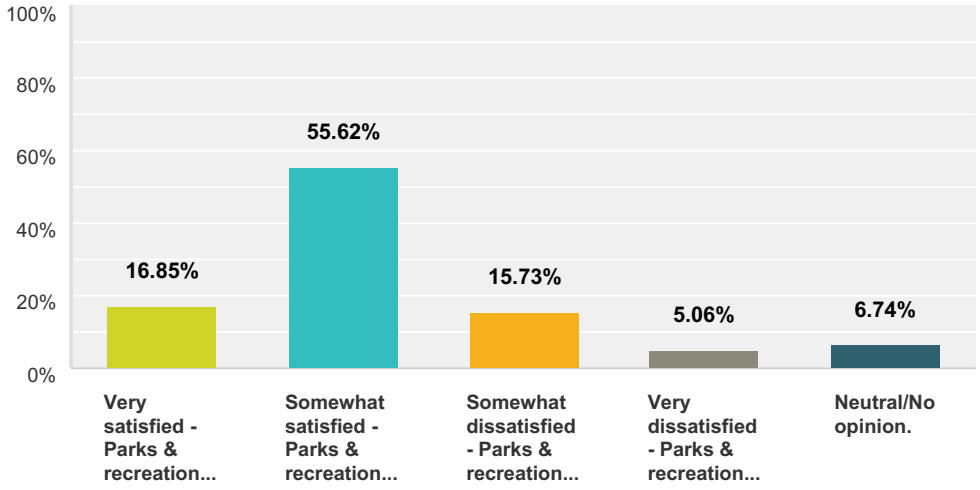



Boy Scouts/Girl...
12.32%
2.17%
10.14%
Sports team league
46.94%
20.41%
6.12%
26.53%
Private athletic club
46.94%
16.33%
4.76%
31.97%
Private dance/art/mu...
52.08%
23.61%
6.94%
17.36%
Religious congregation...
73.19%
15.22%
2.90%
8.70%
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
0
1 - 6
7 - 12
12 +

	0	1 - 6	7 - 12	12 +	Total
Bothell, Kirkland, or Redmond Parks & Recreation activities or special events	**41.56%** 64	**38.31%** 59	**12.34%** 19	**7.79%** 12	154
Northshore School District programs	**42.95%** 67	**28.21%** 44	**11.54%** 18	**17.31%** 27	156
YMCA Northshore Bothell	**55.70%** 83	**17.45%** 26	**4.70%** 7	**22.15%** 33	149
YMCA Northshore at the Carol Edwards Center	**63.01%** 92	**28.08%** 41	**4.11%** 6	**4.79%** 7	146
Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts	**75.36%** 104	**12.32%** 17	**2.17%** 3	**10.14%** 14	138
Sports team league	**46.94%** 69	**20.41%** 30	**6.12%** 9	**26.53%** 39	147
Private athletic club	**46.94%** 69	**16.33%** 24	**4.76%** 7	**31.97%** 47	147
Private dance/art/music activity	**52.08%** 75	**23.61%** 34	**6.94%** 10	**17.36%** 25	144
Religious congregation recreational activity	**73.19%** 101	**15.22%** 21	**2.90%** 4	**8.70%** 12	138

Q5 How satisfied are you with the current number and condition of parks and recreation facilities in Woodinville?

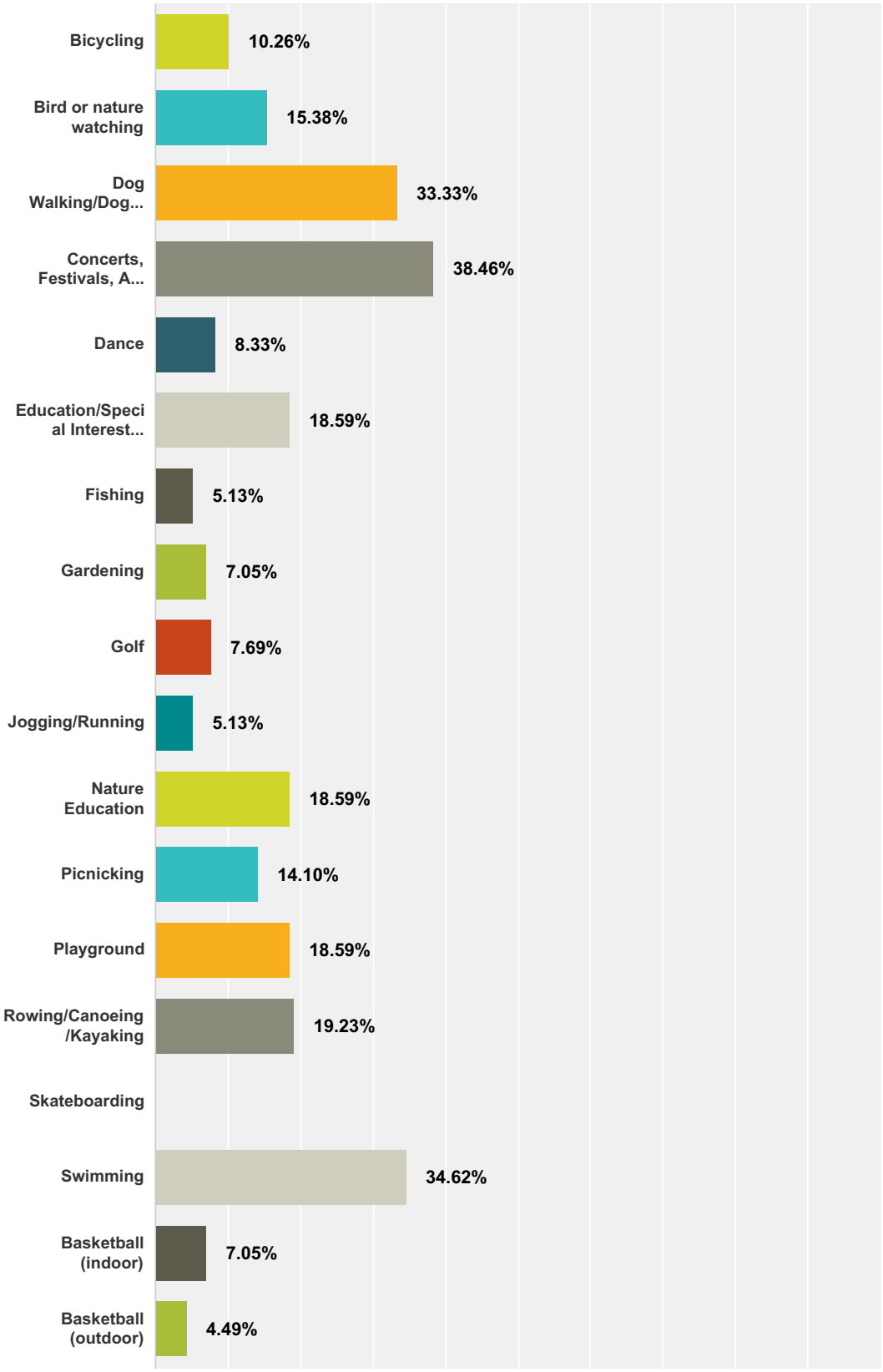
Answered: 178 Skipped: 4

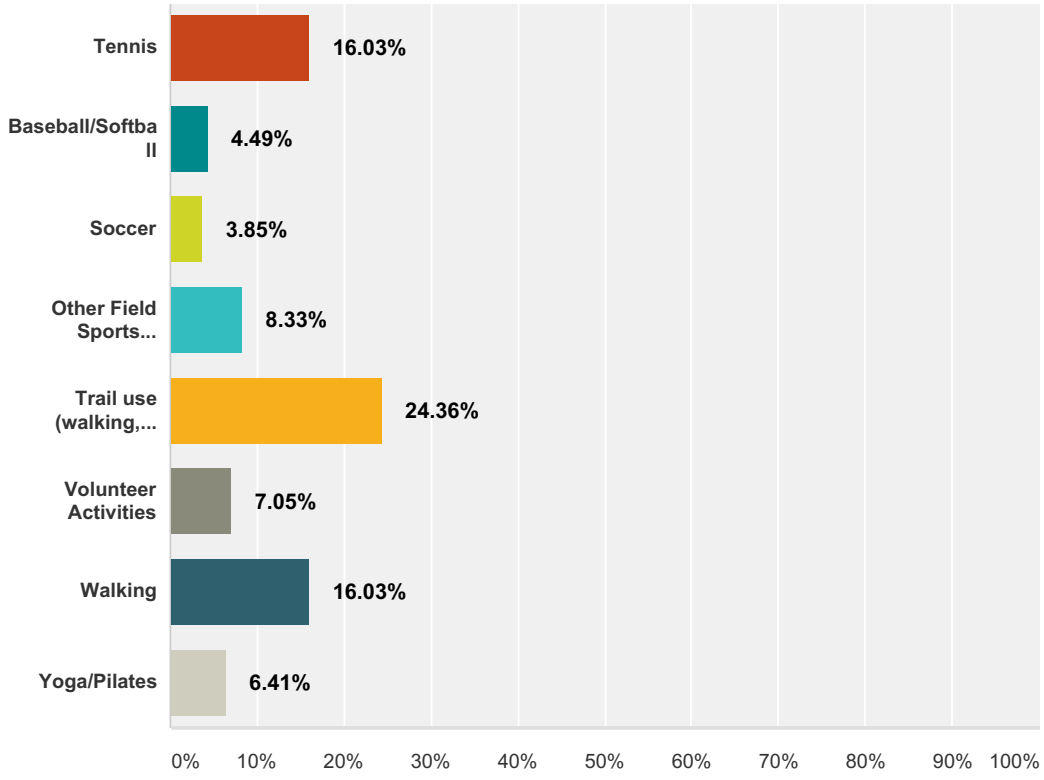


Answer Choices	Responses	
Very satisfied - Parks & recreation facilities in Woodinville consistently meet my expectations.	**16.85%**	30
Somewhat satisfied - Parks & recreation facilities in Woodinville usually meet my expectations.	**55.62%**	99
Somewhat dissatisfied - Parks & recreation facilities in Woodinville usually do not often meet my expectations.	**15.73%**	28
Very dissatisfied - Parks & recreation facilities in Woodinville rarely meet my expectations.	**5.06%**	9
Neutral/No opinion.	**6.74%**	12
Total		**178**

Q6 Which type of recreation opportunities do you feel are lacking in Woodinville? Please select up to five.

Answered: 156 Skipped: 26





Answer Choices	Responses	
Bicycling	**10.26%**	16
Bird or nature watching	**15.38%**	24
Dog Walking/Dog Parks	**33.33%**	52
Concerts, Festivals, Arts & Cultural Events	**38.46%**	60
Dance	**8.33%**	13
Education/Special Interest Classes	**18.59%**	29
Fishing	**5.13%**	8
Gardening	**7.05%**	11
Golf	**7.69%**	12
Jogging/Running	**5.13%**	8
Nature Education	**18.59%**	29
Picnicking	**14.10%**	22
Playground	**18.59%**	29
Rowing/Canoeing/Kayaking	**19.23%**	30
Skateboarding	**0.00%**	0
Swimming	**34.62%**	54

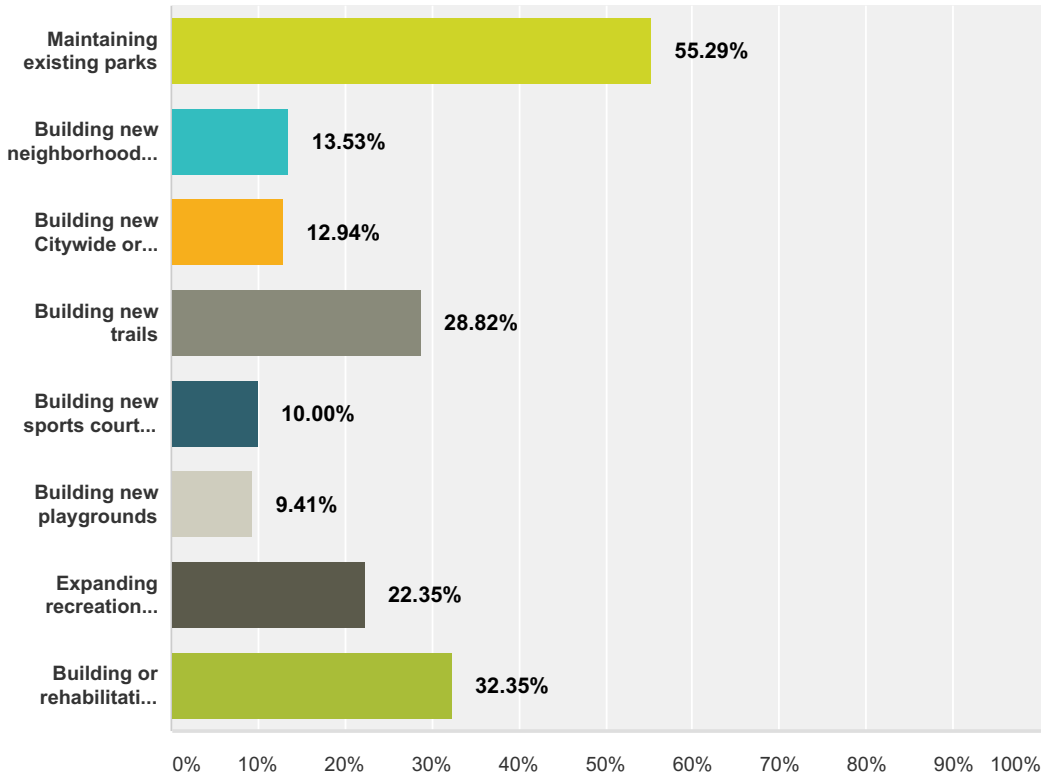
Basketball (indoor)	**7.05%**	11
Basketball (outdoor)	**4.49%**	7
Tennis	**16.03%**	25
Baseball/Softball	**4.49%**	7
Soccer	**3.85%**	6
Other Field Sports (Lacrosse, Football, Ultimate Frisbee, etc.)	**8.33%**	13
Trail use (walking, hiking, biking, etc.)	**24.36%**	38
Volunteer Activities	**7.05%**	11
Walking	**16.03%**	25
Yoga/Pilates	**6.41%**	10
Total Respondents: 156		

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Mountain biking	6/8/2012 8:51 AM
2	Age Group Pickleball	6/1/2012 11:51 AM
3	Mountain Biking	5/17/2012 12:51 PM
4	walking-free from bicyclists	5/1/2012 5:57 PM
5	racquetball	5/1/2012 12:01 PM
6	off leash dog park that is safe and fenced for all. has water and cleaning area for the animals.	4/19/2012 3:56 PM
7	The avaiability of sports fields for football is ridiculous. We have sometimes practiced 5 on a field. Also young children really need places where parents can take them to run and holler.	4/12/2012 11:43 AM
8	Tai Chi classes	4/11/2012 3:35 PM
9	Examples and leadership in natural, organic facilities and maintenance methods	4/6/2012 11:55 AM
10	childrens playgrounds and picnicking with children in mind	4/3/2012 9:51 AM
11	A water play area for children. Many families leave the WOODINVILLE area for Redmond, everettt, and Lynnwood to take their children to spray parks and fountains made for playing in. I mentioned this as an email to council members years ago when the CEC was in the planning stages but never heard any acknowledgement of my message.	3/30/2012 12:21 PM
12	A library in downtown Woodinville	3/24/2012 10:24 AM
13	No local parks in neighborhood	3/23/2012 6:45 PM
14	Indoor pool would be nice. Cottage Lake pool too small and it's outside which doesn't make sense since it rains here most of the year. Also, we need bike lanes! Too dangerous for me to ride to work even though I only work 5 miles from my home.	3/23/2012 11:24 AM
15	I wouldn't say they are lacking but I'd say I could use more of them	3/23/2012 9:43 AM
16	facility maintenance, Gold Creek Recreational Facility	3/18/2012 2:10 PM
17	senior sports: volleyball, basketball, badminton, etc.	3/15/2012 10:10 AM
18	Sand volleyball	3/15/2012 9:37 AM
19	Any city could always use more trails... the BG is so overused, would be nice to have an alternative or loop from the other side of the city or along 522	3/15/2012 7:40 AM

20	not enough parking at existing facilities. No facilities I can walk to from my house. I have to get in the car and cross town to reach any Woodinville recreation.	3/15/2012 7:18 AM
21	trails connecting to burke gilman for jogging/walk/bike/run	3/14/2012 9:04 PM
22	indoor tennis, indoor gathering places	3/14/2012 4:17 PM
23	reasonable rental fees for Woodinville Fields	3/14/2012 4:11 PM
24	Public Equestrian facilities	3/14/2012 4:02 PM

Q7 Over the next 10 years, what are the TWO most important priorities for the City to focus on and dedicate financial resources to when it comes to parks and recreation? Please select two.

Answered: 170 Skipped: 12



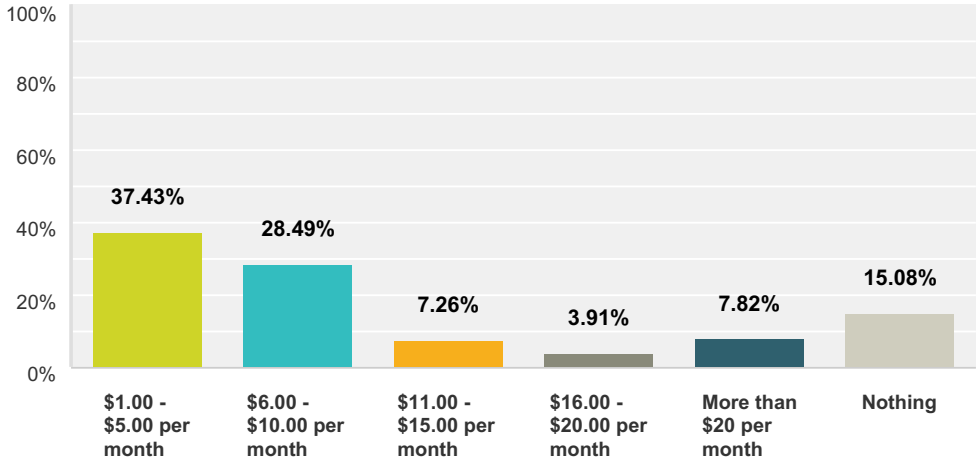
Answer Choices	Responses	
Maintaining existing parks	**55.29%**	94
Building new neighborhood parks	**13.53%**	23
Building new Citywide or regional parks	**12.94%**	22
Building new trails	**28.82%**	49
Building new sports courts (ie tennis, basketball, etc.)	**10.00%**	17
Building new playgrounds	**9.41%**	16
Expanding recreation programming in the community	**22.35%**	38
Building or rehabilitating existing City recreation facilities	**32.35%**	55
Total Respondents: 170		

#	Other (please specify)	Date

1	i want to be able to walk to the parks (sidewalks). i want more bikelanes on the roads with well maintained shoulders (cleaned of debris)	5/31/2012 9:42 PM
2	how about more untouched, open spaces for walking and riding and not building or paving our rare open spaces	5/26/2012 11:02 PM
3	Mountain Biking	5/17/2012 12:51 PM
4	Protecting open space areas (minimal development)	4/23/2012 12:11 PM
5	Woodinville Pit Site (owned by King County) is for sale. It is adjacent to City limits behind Hollywood Hill elementary.	4/22/2012 9:40 PM
6	animal parks, better side walk , busing areas that make since out here!	4/19/2012 3:56 PM
7	more soccer sized fields	4/11/2012 9:20 PM
8	MORE FULL SIZE PLAY FIELDS BOTH GRASS AND TURF	4/11/2012 3:38 PM
9	Providing greenways for pedestrians, bicycles and wildlife	4/6/2012 11:55 AM
10	Woodinville needs a library in town	4/4/2012 9:54 AM
11	Sidewalks on Woodinville/Duvall Road	4/3/2012 4:20 PM
12	buy the proposed Wood Trails land and put in a children's playground there. There is NO park like that at that end of town and lots of houses around it that would use it along with Wellington and Leota schools nearby.	4/3/2012 9:51 AM
13	Mor parking for existing sports fields that runout when weather is good and people are going to games at the fields AND others want to enjoy Wilmot gateway as well as	3/30/2012 12:21 PM
14	More recreation classes for adults.	3/24/2012 10:24 AM
15	Dog Parks, on and/or off leash	3/23/2012 6:45 PM
16	More Bike Lanes!	3/23/2012 11:24 AM
17	specifically preserving green belt areas as wild spaces	3/23/2012 9:43 AM
18	Purchasing open space land for walking trails that is located IN neighborhoods	3/23/2012 8:54 AM
19	More bike paths! 156th, Woodinville-Duvall and Avondale have zero shoulder and would be perfect bike routes if there was a path.	3/21/2012 10:33 PM
20	More lighted sports fields with turf	3/21/2012 3:50 PM
21	Woodin Creek Dog Run (have plenty of unused space it would be cheap , easy and popular)	3/17/2012 1:30 PM
22	becoming involved or sponsoring community events and/or activities again. i.e. concerts, summer festival, harvest events	3/17/2012 10:50 AM
23	safe bike trails/sides of the road on Wood-Duvall, etc	3/16/2012 6:38 PM
24	Smoke Free PArks	3/15/2012 9:27 AM
25	Building a pool!	3/15/2012 9:13 AM
26	Building more lit sports fields(for football)	3/14/2012 10:21 PM
27	specifically swimming facilities	3/14/2012 7:17 PM
28	Please keep what we have, in good condition and update as necessary - I feel W'ville has great infrastructure, let's keep it that way.	3/14/2012 5:19 PM
29	Restoring the riverbanks of the Sammamish River	3/14/2012 3:58 PM

Q8 How much would you be willing to spend on a monthly basis for improved parks and recreation facilities in Woodinville?

Answered: 179 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses	
$1.00 - $5.00 per month	37.43%	67
$6.00 - $10.00 per month	28.49%	51
$11.00 - $15.00 per month	7.26%	13
$16.00 - $20.00 per month	3.91%	7
More than $20 per month	7.82%	14
Nothing	15.08%	27
Total		**179**

Q9 Is there anything else you would like to tell us about parks, recreation and open space in Woodinville?

Answered: 73 Skipped: 109

#	Responses	Date
1	I would like to see walking trails and bike trails that connect to places within the City that people would like to walk to and from. Please protect open space - "wild"/natural areas so our residents of all ages can experience nature and its calming effects.	5/15/2013 4:45 PM
2	No sports complex at Wellington Hills. Just local rural small community park	5/15/2013 4:43 PM
3	The Woodinville Pit Site property behind Hollywood Elementary School would make a great addition to Woodinville/KC Parks. It is owned by KC Roads and is currently for sale.	6/18/2012 4:36 PM
4	They need more lacrosse fields.	6/8/2012 2:44 PM
5	Single-track trails!	6/8/2012 8:51 AM
6	Build indoor pickleball courts and they will come.	6/1/2012 11:51 AM
7	I think the city of Woodinville needs to do more to make the Sammamish river trail more family & pedestrian friendly. Cyclists and cycling teams riding very fast present a danger to walkers and small children on the trail.	5/31/2012 10:55 PM
8	If it can't be budgeted in the existing plan....no new taxes!	5/31/2012 12:23 PM
9	DeYoung park needs to be rehabilitated. It is a very uninviting place to be. We need to make it a gathering place for us that live in the Town Center neighborhood. We are to often forgotten by the city.	5/29/2012 12:46 PM
10	There has been such significant improvement in the past 10 years!	5/24/2012 4:57 PM
11	Seems like Woodinville is turning into a city that doesn't care about families. I would like to see it turn back into the reason I moved to Woodinville, and being family friendly. From allowing people to bulild small lots and rezoning, next the parks. Seems like Woodinville doesn't care anymore.	5/21/2012 10:35 AM
12	Sammamish River Trail is too dangerous to walk for children and older people because of bicyclists. Walkers, young and old, need their own path.	5/1/2012 5:57 PM
13	Regarding answer #7: Trails should be built to connect both parks and city businesses to sidewalks so that people can walk or ride bikes to the parks and downtown and the tourist district.	5/1/2012 11:21 AM
14	The woodinville Pit Site could be developed and maintained in cooperation with King County and/or the Hollywood Saddle Club.	4/22/2012 9:40 PM
15	parks are not just for children they are for adults with special needs or just adults that need to work out or just get some exercise. Get out of the house and not have to spend money. Living in the nw we have to stay active. Depression hits hard on some of us.	4/19/2012 3:56 PM
16	This is central to community building. Right now, Woodinville recreation opportunities are poor. A vibrant set of community activities gets people out, keeps them healthy and happy and let's us meet our fellow Woodinvillites. Next to Bothel, we're an embarrassment right now frankly. Children do not have what they need to play, freely or in an organized setting. My apartment complex has kids playing in the parking lot because they have no where to go. Sad. Also be very careful when charging fees for field use. The idea is to allow as many people to use the facilities as we can, not to make the most revenue (which has clearly backfired and lead to less revenue as far as I can see as Woodinville field is often empty). Balance! Yes it all needs to be paid for, but be creative in charging leagues and organizations so as to invite everyone out rather (thus pulling in a volume of money rather than a high rate for a few). I also want to lead meetup groups somewhere in Woodinville as some point but fear getting charged. Finally, again as a youth football coach, having to practice with so many teams on one field at night is simply unforgivable. The kids can't learn the game because they can't actually practice it. This has been the case for years now. Hoping someone wakes up on this watch.	4/12/2012 11:43 AM

17	I feel that public tennis courts (possibly an indoor) would be awesome but I love the idea of a swimming pool like Lynwood and also love multi use like soccer, baseball, lacrosse etc. combined with playground and trails with a concer area. Marymoor comes to mind but add an indoor facility and I would never move.	4/11/2012 5:30 PM
18	Overall I think Woodinville has a great offering of parks and play fields. Let non-city organizations manage rec opportunities, and have the city manage and maintain the venues.	4/11/2012 3:38 PM
19	Get people on the p&r commission who actually care about parks; people with genuine interests and with imaginations and visions to get things done.	4/7/2012 8:15 PM
20	It's not as inviting and sometimes challenging to get to some open spaces due to the lack of city sidewalks	4/6/2012 11:55 AM
21	I know there needs to be disabled parking, but everytime I visit Wilmot Park in nice weather, there are no places to park and no one is in the disabled spots. Do we really need that many??	4/3/2012 4:20 PM
22	With the dollars you have, try to maintain what you have rather than expanding and not being able to keep it up..	4/3/2012 1:48 PM
23	Would love to see our neighborhood park space developed (Quail Ridge on NE 171st Place)	4/3/2012 11:08 AM
24	no	4/3/2012 10:21 AM
25	Lived here since 1989 - in all that time there was no children's playground to take my kids!!!! Don't need more green spaces!!! Need more children's playgrounds!!	4/3/2012 9:51 AM
26	You really need to find a way to keep all these moms with small children in the area instead of leaving to play on the sunny weather days. Maybe see if a corporation wants to sponsor a water play area? Most are now built to filter and recycle the water and only run at certain hours and even then only if someone is there to hit a button to make it go. Or can it run like a vending machine? For nickels or quarters?	3/30/2012 12:21 PM
27	Please continue to invest in parks, open space and recreation services in our community. They are the fabric that creates "community" and quality of life.	3/26/2012 11:08 PM
28	I enjoy the 4th of July concerts. More summer Saturday afternoon music in Wilmot Gateway Park would be nice. More offerings for adults would be nice. In the past the major focus has been only on children and their parents, leaving out single people, empty nesters and retired people.	3/24/2012 10:24 AM
29	Grab all the open space you can for future use while space is available. The Sammamish Trail is not suitable for dog walking- too many speeding bikers. The Park could use a couple loop trails near the water for walking dogs and young children.I live in on the border between South Snohomish County and City limits.. For the past 25 years have considered myself a resident of Woodinville. Finally, what role is the City playing in the Snohomish Parks aquisition of the Wllington Hills Golf Course? Ted Pankowski, 7728 238th SE,Woodinville, WA 98072 or Tedpankowski@msn.com	3/23/2012 6:45 PM
30	I would like to see more open spaces and parks and less strip malls. We use the Kirkalnd and Redmond Parks and Rec programs. There are endless choices. We love just outside Woodinville City limits.	3/23/2012 6:17 PM
31	Some loop trails would be nice only because the Sammamish gets so busy it would be nice to have family friendly one that loops.	3/23/2012 2:40 PM
32	Love the Tolt Pipline trail. Great for dogs, horses and people. Not sure if City of Woodinville maintains it but it's wonderul. Need more dog friendly areas in the city.	3/23/2012 11:24 AM
33	I have heard that the golf club owned by the U of W is being considered for purchase to be developed for multi housing. I think the city of Woodinville could buy it for parks and open space. We do not need mega housing in that area!	3/23/2012 10:11 AM
34	To qualify #8 above, i am willing to donate money to preserve greenspace and make parks and outdoor common areas for people and wildlife. I live just outside city limits and treasure the wetlands and forests nearby, and in the Paradise Valley trails in snohomish county. WILD PLACES ARE IMPORTANT!!! I am a naturalist and educator and I believe that exposure to the outdoors is key to children (and adults!) being healthy, happy and peaceful. Community gardens would be amazing as more and more people wish to grow their own food. Thank you for all the open spaces currently in Woodinville. Keep up the good work!	3/23/2012 9:43 AM
35	Over all I think they are great.	3/22/2012 6:14 PM

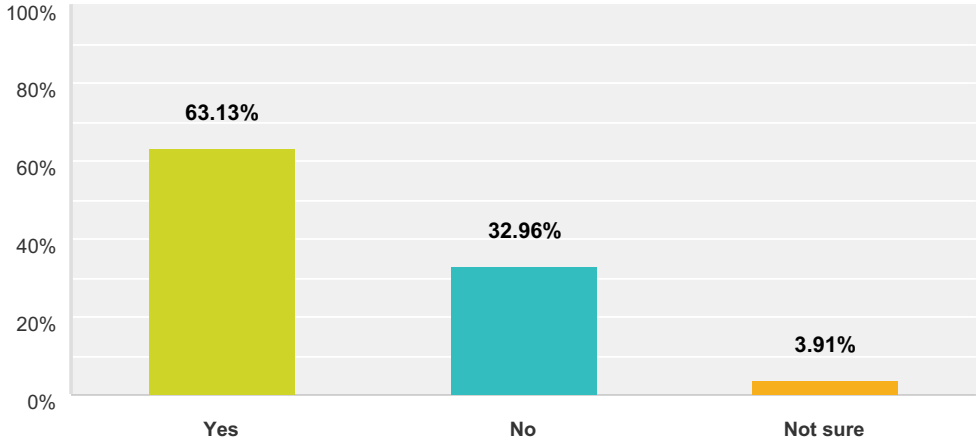
36	This is really tough. Woodinville is not really totally lacking in any of these things, but it would be so nice to have even more of everything---it's part of what makes a really nice town---attractive to both visit and live in. I no longer have young children or I might have made a priority of swimming or playgrounds. We are not a family into organized sports so were somewhat dismayed at the choice of sports fields. One thing I really wish is that a curvy tree-lined trail had been built around the downtown sports fields to encourage a longer, pleasant stroll or brisk walk around it instead of a linear, ugly blacktopped area. One of the greatest assets of Woodinville is the Sammamish Trail and the parks along it. I would love to see a whole series of little parks along the trail through the valley and even more off-road places for bikers and walkers. Surely the old Sorenson complex could be made more useful for the public. It all takes money but this is a wealthy community even in hard times and I bet many people would be willing to come together to pay a bit more. Also, I've always thought it was really too bad that there is not at least a small library branch in Woodinville within waling distance of so much of the town.	3/22/2012 5:41 PM
37	Thank you for the request for feedback. I was very disappointed when the CEC was closed. The programs and staff was great and my children really enjoyed the summer programs. It's sad Woodinville no longer offers these services to residents. I would love to see the programs reinstated as well as additional community events, summer concerts, etc. This survey gives me hope! Good job on getting new retail and restaurants downtown! Would love to see sidewalks added from 124th down to Bill the Butcher/Mercury's coffee shop.	3/22/2012 4:08 PM
38	It would be nice if there was a trail system we could walk or bike to that is less busy than the Sammamish River Trail. There are so many people and bikes on that trail that we never go -- we have a 7 year old and it's too nerve wracking that he'll get in someone's way so we feel this is not a relaxing option. We live in the Wellington neighborhood and if there were sidewalks or even bike paths we'd feel safer going places on foot or bike.	3/21/2012 10:33 PM
39	Our biggest challenge is people using our neighborhood park (stonehill) as their dogs' off leash area - leaving dog waste for the children to step in. We need better enforcement and/or parks for dogs so they will take them elsewhere. This is an ongoing problem for us. Otherwise, we love the park and all the others on the city.	3/21/2012 10:27 PM
40	Parks and rec is something we pay for with our taxes; turning parks in revenue generators is a major failure of our local government.	3/21/2012 3:50 PM
41	Please dont forget about us up in West Ridge near Kingsgate! We need a park up here too.	3/21/2012 2:50 PM
42	We need more sidewalks from neighborhoods into downtown core. (e.g from the high school into town)	3/21/2012 2:14 PM
43	Please make your parks smoke and tobacco-free so we don't have to deal with secondhand smoke or cigarette litter.	3/20/2012 10:41 AM
44	The fees are too expensive for club teams thus forcing us to use alternate facilities and supporting other towns.	3/17/2012 7:50 PM
45	More parks & open space mandatory in R4 and R6 zones; R1 zone has this automatically. City needs a plan to connect neighborhoods to downtown with trails & appropriate sidewalks & street lighting. Quit wasting tax dollars on protecting R1, promote residential construction industry which will bring in more funds, and use these funds to supplement downtown funds to build a community with sidewalks & trails! It's too dangerous to bike or walk in almost all areas of the city without fear of getting run over. Council needs to start including R4 and R6 residents as equal with R1, get off the couch and start making decisions that benefit the entire city!!	3/17/2012 5:42 PM
46	The Woodin Creek park is perfectly located next to the Burke-Gilman trail which is used by many pet owners. There is a large area of grass that is currently being overrun by moles. The area is already used by Woodinville residents as a dog area. I feel it would be wise to put up a fenced area for dogs to run of leash. This would be an easy project. I know McLendon Hardware sponsored and donated material to build a off leash dog park in Renton, WA. I'd be willing to bet many of our local Woodinville businesses may be interested in helping with our own dog park. As far as labor costs to build the fencing I think as a community we could easily round up enough interested volunteers to get our hands dirty. I know I would be amongst the volunteer team for this project. If Kirkland can do it http://www.kdog.org/ why can't we.	3/17/2012 1:30 PM
47	Our family lives in the Cottage Lake area, and we would love to ride our bikes downtown in the spring and summer to grab something to eat while getting exercise. However, the side of the road is too narrow in places to be safe for our children to ride before the sidewalks begin.	3/16/2012 6:38 PM
48	I never see anyone using the small neighborhood parks. They are nice in theory but if not used, the city should focus on improving/adding to the city wide parks.	3/16/2012 1:45 PM
49	De Young park is a very dead space. It could be a wonderful space in the downtown but right now is not very welcoming.	3/16/2012 12:39 PM
50	N/A	3/16/2012 7:21 AM
51	Unhappy that the Y now runs recreation in Woodinville and the lack of public indoor swimming.	3/15/2012 9:47 PM

52	It fits my family's needs as it currently stands. I know P&R was cut but it honestly does not effect our outdoor activities. If I want to look for the above recreational opportunities listed (yoga...pilates...golf...rowing...etc...) I would not expect my city to pay for any of those to be hosted but rather would search out private companies that offer them. I also am VERY VERY disappointed that the Y at Carol Edwards uses a city building rent free and did not keep the same pricing structure for city residents for their preschool programs. We cannot afford them anymore!	3/15/2012 8:34 PM
53	Keep the 'children' on the city council out of parks and recreation policy. There lack of maturity, and backroom politics almost destroyed the woodinville fields.	3/15/2012 7:42 PM
54	Consider making your parks tobacco-free and enforceable. I have asthma and my breathing is limited when I'm near someone who smokes. Without a policy, I can't kindly ask them to move somewhere else.	3/15/2012 12:05 PM
55	No	3/15/2012 11:57 AM
56	smoking should be allowed outdoors	3/15/2012 10:10 AM
57	I would like Woodinville to adopt a tobacco-free parks policy for all Woodinville parks as has been done in other cities. This protects the park and people from tobacco use and its garbage.	3/15/2012 10:04 AM
58	All park areas should be non-smoking to support healthy living and allow people with asthma the ability to use the parks without being triggered by secondhand smoke. Nothing is worse than trying to play a sport and having to breath smoke the whole time.	3/15/2012 9:37 AM
59	Saw that you are considering smoke free parks. That would be great as I take my grand daughter to the parks and don't think its appropriate to allow smoking and littering of cigarettes in the parks. ALways see butts in the parks.	3/15/2012 9:27 AM
60	Is the old schoolhouse across from the cemetary part of the Parks Department? If so, I would like to see that developed into a community space.	3/15/2012 9:08 AM
61	The wording on Question #5 is inappropriate. I am satisfied with the condition of the parks but I am dissatisfied with the number of recreation facilities. The town needs it's own recreation center and recreation classes and not have them run by the YMCA. Our quality of life and community involvement is improved through recreation opportunities that are available to all.	3/15/2012 8:54 AM
62	Swimming would be a big asset and can be used by both young and old. It services such a large audience and is such a good exercise for all!	3/15/2012 7:40 AM
63	Look at what works best in Redmond, Kirkland and Issaquah. Use their lessons learned. Redmond parks has such a robust offering, would be fun to have something like that.	3/14/2012 10:29 PM
64	P&R have been a huge part of our life with kids in the past and Jazzercise changed at Carol Edwards changed my life. The All Fools' Parade made us feel a part of the community when we first got here and still does. The playgrounds, salmon runs, nature walks and sculptures truly enhance the look and spirit of Woodinville. You are unsung heroes. Bravo. Just miss an indoor pool.	3/14/2012 10:08 PM
65	It a lots of empty land wasn't being used in Woodinville. It would be nice to look into to develop some sort of a unique recreation sport, such as go-kart, horse backing riding, park like Bellevue Mercer Slough for education for nature.	3/14/2012 10:03 PM
66	The cost to rent the Woodinville Sports Fields is too much compared to other similar fields for rental in the region, and it is costing my family extra money to pay for recreational league programs for my children.	3/14/2012 9:47 PM
67	Need more sports fields and recreation programs to get kids outside in a safe enviroment	3/14/2012 8:36 PM
68	Do we even have a Parks Department? How come we don't receive a Parks Guide which shows us what activities are offered?	3/14/2012 7:54 PM
69	We have a new addition to our family, so I'm very much looking forward to taking her out to the parks this spring - she's already been exposed to Wilmot, Woodin Creek, and the Sammamish trail (as mom gets back into shape); playgrounds around the city are next; and in a few years, sports fields! It's nice to have facilities for all ages and stages - I hope the new plan takes that into account. Otherwise, good work - the parks seem in decent condition, there are plenty of opportunities available (if you know where to look), and for the size of the town & tax base, it seems like the city is spending its money well here.	3/14/2012 5:19 PM
70	Would really love to see delineation for walkers/bikes on Samm Trail, like on Green Lake ~ bikers go so fast it limits family use of trail. Also, when we visit other playgrounds I wonder why ours is so antiquated ~ Grass Lawn, Madison Park, etc.	3/14/2012 4:33 PM

71	Need to make it safer for bikers to get to and from the Sammamish and Burke Gilman trails. We live off of 156th Ave NE. Riding north on that street is dangerous since there is no shoulder. Riding on Woodinville-Duvall Rd down to downtown Woodinville is also dangerous. I wish my daughter could ride her bike to downtown but don't feel it is safe. Sad since we live so close. Walking on Woodinville-Duvall Road is also not safe from the Arco to downtown Woodinville especially around the curve after 152nd.	3/14/2012 4:22 PM
72	We are in the English Hill neighborhood, not part of the town of Woodinville but our kids go to WHS so our time is all focused in Woodinville.	3/14/2012 4:17 PM
73	Less money should be spent on unproductive politics such as city stance on Marijuana! Who foolishness was that? Council meetings are expensive and this fact is not wasted on the citizens.	3/14/2012 3:58 PM

Q10 Do you live within the city limits of Woodinville?

Answered: 179 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	63.13%	113
No	32.96%	59
Not sure	3.91%	7
Total		**179**

Appendix C
2014-2024 Park Level of Service & Needs Assessment

PARK TYPES	Existing City-Provided Park Acres	2013 Existing City-Provided Level of Service [1]	Existing City-Provided Park Acres as a Percentage of Total City Land Area[2]	Existing City & Non-City Park Acres w/in Woodinville	2013 Existing Level of Service – City & Non-City w/in Woodinville	Existing Greater Woodinville Area Park Acres	2013 Existing Level of Service – Greater Woodinville Area [3]	NRPA STD.	2024 Planned Level of Service	2024 Total Units Needed [4]	2024 Deficiency/ (Surplus) [5]
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	1.34	0.12 AC./1,000 POP.	.04%	4.34	.39 AC/1,000 POP	4.34	N/A	1 AC./1000 ¼ - ½ MI.	N/A	N/A	N/A
COMMUNITY PARKS	25.81	2.35 AC./1,000 POP.	.8%	25.81	2.35 AC/1,000 POP	884.19	11.76 AC/1,000 POP.	5 AC./1000 1 – 3 MI.	5.0 AC./1,000 POP. 2 MI. RADIUS	73 AC.	47.19 AC.
RESOURCE PARKS/ OPEN SPACE	96.72	8.8 AC./1,000 POP.	3%	167.47	15.24 AC/1,000 POP	1,177.33	15.66 AC/1,000 POP	NONE	5.0 AC./1,000 POP. AS NEEDED	73 AC.	(94.47 AC.)
SPECIAL USE PARKS/SCHOOLS	10.3	0.94 AC./1,000 POP.	.3%	118.91	10.82 AC/1,000 POP	603.61	8.03 AC/1,000 POP	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
TRAILS (OFF ROAD)	1.35 MI	0.12 MI./1,000 POP.	N/A	4.15 MI	.37 MI./1,000 POP.	43.56	.58 MI/1,000 POP	0.45 MI./1000	0.45 MI./1,000 POP.	6.57 MI.	2.42 MI.
TOTAL PARKS	104.17	9.47 AC./1,000 POP.	3.1%	315.78	28.73 AC/1,000 POP	2,635.72	34.8 AC/1,000 POP	N/A	9.0 AC./1,000 POP.	146 AC.	(46.53 AC.)
% of Population living within a 10 minute walk of a park (City or non-City)		79%			79%		N/A		100%		

[1] Based on 2013 population of 10,990
[2] Total land area of 3,174 acres
[3] Based on parks resources available within an approximately 10 minute drive radius and a 75,160 population. Neighborhood Parks are not assigned a LOS because they are not widely available to the greater Woodinville population.
[4] Based on 2024 projected population of 14,600
(Use PLOS x Population (POP.) = existing facilities needs)
[5] Based on Existing City and Non-City Park Acres within Woodinville

Appendix D - 2014-2024 Park CIP Projects

Project Type	ID No.	CIP #	Project Name	Location/Neighborhood	Description of Work	Size	Total Estimated Project Cost (x $1,000)	Time Period*
			Park Improvement Projects					
PI	1	13-P1	Eastside Rail Corridor Improvements Study	Downtown	Preliminary concept study for trail and rail use of the Eastside Rail Corridor (Renton to Snohomish), including the spur between Woodinville and Redmond	2 miles	$150	Near
PI★	2	13-P3	Woodin Creek Park Trailhead	Downtown	Construct trailhead for Sammamish River Trail to include 30-50 parking spaces and other amenities	4.1 acres	$670	Near
PI	3	13-P4	DeYoung Park Rehabilitation	Downtown	Reconfigure/revitalize park for better access, visibility, and functionality	.67 acres	$800	Medium
PI	4	13-P7	Woodinville Sports Field Tot Lot	Downtown	Construct children's playground adjacent to Woodinville Fields	.15 acres	$70	Medium
PI	5	15-P3	Woodinville Water Tank Property - 156th Ave NE/NE 203rd	East Wellington	Partner with Woodinville Water District to develop water tank property into passive recreation/open space use with trails	9.7 acres	$500	Long
PI	6	13-P9	Boat Launch	Downtown	Study/construct non-motorized boat launch to Sammamish River.	N/A	$100	Long
PI	7	13-P10	Sports Field Turf Replacement	Downtown	Replace turf field	6.56 acres	$1,000	Medium
PI★	8	15-P5	Miscellaneous Park Improvements	Citywide	Miscellaneous improvements/rehabilitations to existing city parks, such as playground replacement, reconfiguration, irrigation, etc. to maintain City park systems as they age	N/A	$500	Ongoing
SUBTOTAL PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS						**24.88 acres**	**$3,790**	
			Property/Open Space Acquisition					
PA	1	13-PA1	Property Acquisition/Park Development/Land Banking	Various	Parks, critical areas, buffer zones	N/A	$2,000	Long
PA	2	13-PA2	Creekside Wetlands	Various	Acquire wetlands for mitigation purposes	N/A	$50	Long
PA	3	13-PA5	17700 134th Ave NE/Little Bear Creek	Downtown/Little Bear Creek Corridor	Acquire property for future open space/recreation use/creek buffer	.25 acres	$110	Near-Medium
PA	4	13-PA7	Draughn Property	Woodinville Heights	Acquire property for future open space/recreation use	19.8 acres	$833	Near-Medium
PA	5	13-PA8	Little Bear Creek Buffer	Downtown/Little Bear Creek Corridor	Acquire 150-foot buffer along Little Bear Creek from Sammamish River to 195th Ave NE	75 acres	$2,000	Long
PA	6	13-PA9	Wedge Park Property Augmentation	Wedge	Acquire approximately 1.5 acre property for future open space/recreation use.	1.5 acres	$10	Near
PA	7	13-PA10	Halsey Property Acquisition	Tanglin Ridge/Woodinville Heights	Acquire 11-acre property for open space/recreation use	11 acres	$400	Long
PA	8	13-PA4	Wood Trails Property Acquisition	Wellington	Acquire 20-acre parcel for future open space/recreational use	20 acres	$661	Long
SUBTOTAL PROPERTY/OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION						**127.55 acres**	**$6,064**	
			Facilities					
F★	1	13-F5	Civic Center Campus Plaza	Downtown	Construct additional parking and public plaza to serve City Hall, Carol Edwards Center, Sports Fields, and Wilmot Gateway Park	1.3 acres	$4,000	Near-Medium
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES PROJECTS						**1.3 acres**	**$4,000**	

Appendix D - 2014-2024 Park CIP Projects

Project Type	ID No.	CIP #	Project Name	Location/Neighborhood	Description of Work	Size	Total Estimated Project Cost (x $1,000)	Time Period*
			Trails					
T	1	15-P4	Little Bear Creek Linear Trail	Downtown/Little Bear Creek Corridor	Construct a soft-surface trail along the Little Bear Creek corridor, per the adopted Little Bear Creek Linear Park Master Plan	2 miles	$2,000	Long
T	2	13-P1	Eastside Rail Corridor Rail with Trail	Downtown/West Valley	Construct a rail-with-trail on City-owned portion of the Eastside Rail Corridor, including pedestrian amenities, access, parking facilities.	2 miles	$2,500	Medium
T	3	13-S24	Pedestrian Trail from Tanglin Ridge (Wood-Duvall Rd) to 148th Ave NE	Tangling Ridge/Woodinville Heights	Construct a trail connecting the Tanglin Ridge neighborhood to the Woodinville Heights neighborhood, providing connections to downtown	.05 miles	$10	Medium
T	4	13-P3	Woodin Creek Trail	Downtown	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	.6 miles	$500	Medium
T	5	15-P2	West Sammamish Valley View Park Trail System	West Hill	Establish a network of hiking/mountain biking trails in an existing City-owned property	40 acres; 2 miles of trails	$1,200	Long
T	6	15-P1	Pedestrian Trail on southern side of NE 145th Street	Tourist District	Construct a pedestrian trail or walkway on the sourthern side of NE 145th Street within the Tourist District to provide safe pedestrian connection between developments located at the main SR-202 roundabouts to establishments at the west side of NE 145th St; partner with adjacent businesses	.35 miles	$1,000	Medium
T	7	15-P8	Non-motorized trail on west side of Sammamish River	Tourist District	Partner with King County to construct a soft-surface non-motorized trail along the west side of the Sammamish River in existing buffer area	Up to 2 miles	$500	Long
SUBTOTAL TRAILS PROJECTS						**5 miles**	**$7,710**	
TOTAL ALL PROJECTS					**133.73 acres**	**5 miles**	**$21,564**	

*Near = 1-5 years; Medium = 5-10 years; Long = 10+ years

★ = Parks & Recreation Commission Priority

Appendix E: Bicycle/Pedestrian Planning Framework

The Bicycle/Pedestrian Framework provides guiding principles and objectives for incorporating recreationally-focused bicycling and pedestrian amenities into existing and future infrastructure projects. Unlike bike lanes and sidewalks that are integrated into the City's street standards and plans via the Transportation Master Plan, the Bicycle/Pedestrian Framework aims to identify routes that the City will emphasize as being safe for non-motorists of all ages and abilities, and that are anchored by a "backbone" of two major regional trails, the Sammamish River Trail and the planned Eastside Rail Corridor. Focusing planning efforts and resources on these major routes allows the City to enhance the experience of all riders and pedestrians in the City's most frequently used corridors and highlight the regional connectivity available to Woodinville citizens and visitors through its two regional trails.

Goals and Guiding Principles

The Framework is intended to meet the following goals, guided by the following principles:

Primary Goals

1. Provide safe, affordable, and accessible recreational trails to Woodinville citizens and visitors
2. Provide safe routes to direct non-motorists to regional trails.
3. Designate and build routes that are suitable for all ages and abilities of bicyclists, focusing primarily on recreational cyclists rather than elite or commuter cyclists.
4. Provide safe, non-motorized facilities in Downtown Woodinville and the Tourist District to attract visitors and encourage walking or cycling within those Districts.
5. Improve the visual aesthetics and image of Woodinville by improving and landscaping blighted corridors, such as the Eastside Rail Corridor; and to establish inviting trails/routes that are separated or buffered from vehicle traffic whenever possible
6. Connect recreational destination locations in Woodinville, such as the Downtown with the Tourist District

Secondary Goals

1. Increase the number of visitors to shop, dine, and visit Woodinville businesses
2. Provide cost-effective, usable connections from residential neighborhoods to Downtown Woodinville

3. Provide safe, non-motorized routes in residential neighborhood that can be used as recreational facilities by residents of those neighborhoods. These facilities may include widened shoulders, trails, or sidewalks.

Guiding Principles

1. Whenever possible, non-motorized routes should be separated from heavily trafficked vehicle routes.
2. Typically, non-motorized routes should be separate and distinct from bike lanes and sidewalks that are constructed as an element of a street/road.
3. Typically, bike lanes and sidewalks will be addressed in the City's Transportation Plan, not in the Bicycle/Pedestrian Framework.
4. Non-motorized trails/routes are intended to primarily serve the general walking, running, skating and cycling public – not the elite or "serious" cyclist.
5. To achieve maximum use, trails/routes should be relatively flat and avoid large grade changes. Large grade changes are expected to drastically reduce use by all but elite/serious cyclists.

Designated Recreation Bicycle/Pedestrian Routes

The attached map shows a plan for designated bicycle/pedestrian routes that intend to meet the objectives and principles of this Framework.

The routes shown on the map were selected for their popularity, as demonstrated from recreational GPS route-tracking tools such as Garmin, Strava, or Map My Ride; proximity to other non-motorized infrastructure (current and future); constructability; affordability; for the ability to add additional right-of-way for infrastructure; and for safety considerations based on the speed and volume of traffic and the presence of cross streets and driveways.

Priority Routes

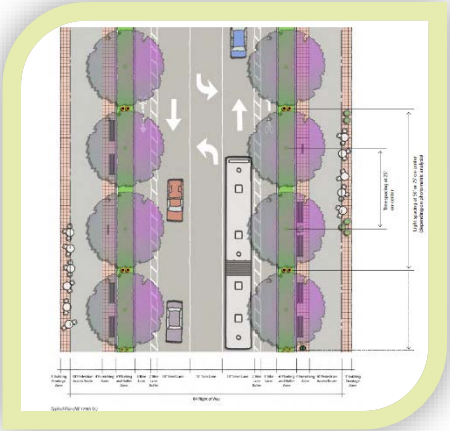
The primary thoroughfares of the bicycle/pedestrian system are two regional trails. The Sammamish River Trail runs from Seattle, around the north end of Lake Washington, through Woodinville along the Sammamish River, and continues south onto the East Lake Sammamish Trail in Redmond. Many Woodinville residents and visitors alike use the trail for commuting, visiting the City's downtown and Hollywood District destinations, and for general recreation and exercise.

The Eastside Rail Corridor is a conceptual regional trail that is being planned by King and Snohomish Counties. The entire length of the corridor spans from Renton in the south to Snohomish in the north. King County owns a trail easement along the corridor up to the Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant, located just north of Woodinville on State Highway 9. The City of Woodinville is purchasing a 2-

mile active freight section of the corridor in 2015 and is planning to enhance the corridor with an eye towards the future regional trail.

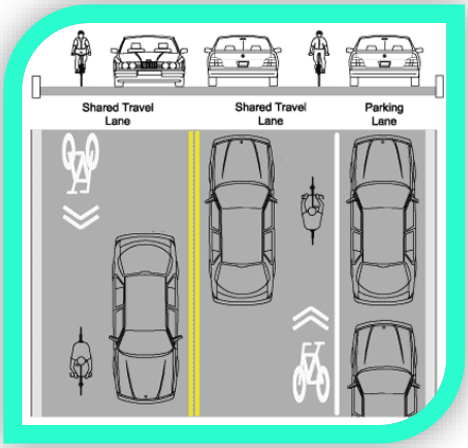
Together, these two trails provide non-motorized connections from Woodinville to different parts of the Puget Sound region, enhancing the experience of residents and visitors alike. The trails are generally accessible to all ages and abilities of bicyclists and pedestrians. The City will place an emphasis on "funneling" its nonmotorized infrastructure to these two trails.

Primary On-Road Routes



A number of major roads have been designated as "primary" on-road routes for bicyclists and pedestrians. These include the following:

1. Woodinville-Duvall Road: sometimes seen as an extension of NE 175th Street, this road extends northeast of 140th Ave NE and proceeds east at its intersection with NE North Woodinville Way. The road serves as a primary access route from the City's residential eastern plateau. The City recently widened a 1.1-mile section of Woodinville-Duvall Road between 156th Ave NE and 171st Ave NE.
2. NE 156th Street: this road runs north and south between Woodinville-Duvall Road and the northern City limits. It is used frequently by cyclists traveling from outside of Woodinville to reach the Sammamish River Trail via Downtown Woodinville.
3. NE 175th Street: Woodinville's "main street" already has designated bike lanes. The 2012 Streetscape Master Plan contains several options for separated bike lanes and enhanced sidewalks and intersections for pedestrian activity.
4. NE 171st Street (between 131st Ave NE and 140th Ave NE): The current 5-lane configuration of this road will be reduced to two lanes with a separated bicycle/pedestrian path and roundabouts, to be developed in conjunction with mixed use development. Several different configuration options are shown in the Streetscape Master Plan.



Secondary On-Road Routes

Several roads have been designated as "secondary" on-road routes for bicyclists and pedestrians. These roads are needed to connect to primary routes, but may not have the volume of bicycle/pedestrian traffic, or have less physical space to construct the same types of amenities as would be found on the primary on-road routes. These secondary routes include:

1. 140th Avenue NE: this road could be used as a connector between Woodinville-Duvall Road and NE 171st Street, or to Woodinville-Snohomish Road. The road prism is currently not wide enough in all stretches to accommodate designated bike lanes; "sharrows" or other shared vehicle/bicycle lanes may be utilized to provide safe routes for bicyclists. Sidewalks are currently installed on both sides of the entire length of 140th Ave NE.
2. NE 171st Street (east of 140th Ave NE to eastern City limits): this road leading from the southern end of downtown Woodinville quickly becomes a two-lane, narrow roadway leading to the more rural east side of Woodinville and unincorporated King County. Project 13-S-18, listed in the City's 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan, provides for bicycle/pedestrian facilities on this road in the form of a widened shoulder on the south side of the road.
3. NE 145th Street: this street is heavily traveled by pedestrians during the busy summer months with visitors to the City's tasting rooms, wineries, and restaurants. Future development near the roundabouts on the south side of SR 202 will bring increased pedestrian traffic to the area, particularly on the south side of SR 202/NE 145th Street between the new development and Chateau Ste. Michelle. Pedestrian pathways are currently available only on the north side of the street.

Tools and Resources

Funding for bicycle and pedestrian amenities, as with other capital projects, can come from a variety of sources. These can include:

- Dedicated capital revenues, such as Real Estate Excise Tax and Utility Tax
- Recreation-specific capital revenues, such as Park Impact Fees, the King County Parks Levy, and Admissions Taxes
- Developer contributions where applicable
- In some situations, transportation-related revenue sources, such as traffic impact fees, may be appropriate

There are a number of possibilities for the design and configuration of bicycle/pedestrian amenities. Resources such as the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide provide a wealth of ideas and information about different types of infrastructure. The City may choose to consider tools for its designated bicycle/pedestrian routes such as:

- Cycle tracks: Onstreet bicycle lanes separated either by pavement treatments, markings, or grade differentials between the bicycle lane and vehicle lane.
- Bike route wayfinding signs and pavement markings that identify designated bike routes, encouraging bicyclists to
- Conventional or buffered bike lanes
- Shared lane markings ("sharrows")
- Enhanced intersections and crosswalks that slow down vehicular traffic and make the street and sidewalk more inviting for pedestrians.

Implementation

The implementation of the Bicycle/Pedestrian Framework will occur over several years as the City develops, particularly in the downtown area. Projects to support the Framework include construction of bicycle/pedestrian facilities, enhancement of trailheads, and studies to determine the layout of facilities. Several projects are already outlined in the City's 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan, the Transportation Master Plan, and the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. These include the following projects, listed in priority order based on input from the City's Commissions and staff, and based on the timeliness of the project:

CIP Project #	Project Name	Description	Total Estimated Cost (x $1,000)
13-S15/16	NE 171st Street Urban Parkway Improvements	Reduce the existing 5-lane road to a 2-lane road with roundabouts, center median, and bicycle/pedestrian-dedicated path, construction in conjunction with development of adjacent properties and raising the roadway above Woodin Creek	$6,000
13-P1	Eastside Rail Corridor Study & Improvements	Preliminary concept study for trail and rail use of the Eastside Rail Corridor (Renton to Snohomish), including the spur between Woodinville and Redmond; construction of improvements	$1,020

CIP Project #	Project Name	Description	Total Estimated Cost (x $1,000)
13-S22	Sidewalks/walkways East side of 156th Ave Ne	Install sidewalks/walkways from Woodinville-Duvall Road to the northern city limit	$1,500
15-S8	Frontage improvements on Woodinville-Duvall Rd	Construct sidewalks on remaining gaps where no sidewalks exist on north side of W-D Road, between 156th Ave NE and NE N. Woodinville Way	$800
15-P1	NE 145th Southside Pedestrian Path	Construct a pedestrian path along the south side of NE 145th Street to facilitate safe pedestrian access in the Hollywood District	$1,810
13-P3	Woodin Creek Park Trailhead	Construct trailhead for Sammamish River Trail to include 30-50 parking spaces and other amenities	$670
15-P6	Pedestrian Crossing – Wilmot Gateway Park and Sports Fields	Construct a protected or grade-separated crossing between Wilmot Gateway Park and Sports Fields	$2,000
13-S8	NE 173rd Ped Bike Project Southern Border	Construct bike/ped facilities, enclose drainage	$2,500
13-S23	Tanglin Ridge Pedestrian Trail	Construct 200 foot long pedestrian trail between the Tanglin Ridge and Reinwood III neighborhoods to provide a pedestrian connection to downtown Woodinville	$10
13-S25	Sidewalk from West Ridge to Downtown	Construct sidewalks to connect neighborhoods west of Sammamish River to downtown	$1,500
TOTAL NON-MOTORIZED IMPROVEMENTS			$17,810

Other projects that enhance the mobility of bicyclists and pedestrians are included in the CIP, Transportation Master Plan, and Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan. Soft surface, off-road trails that serve more of a recreational purpose are included in the PRO Plan.

Conclusion

The Framework provides high-level guidance for the City's future infrastructure planning, budgeting, and build-out to suit the needs of the widest range of cyclists and pedestrians seeking to access the City via major roads and regional trails. The Framework is not intended to be a comprehensive construction plan, but a policy document indicating the City's priorities for future enhancement of the City's non-motorized transportation network. The City will use the Framework in its planning, budgeting, and resource prioritization to ensure that opportunities for non-vehicular mobility along the City's main thoroughfares can be realized.

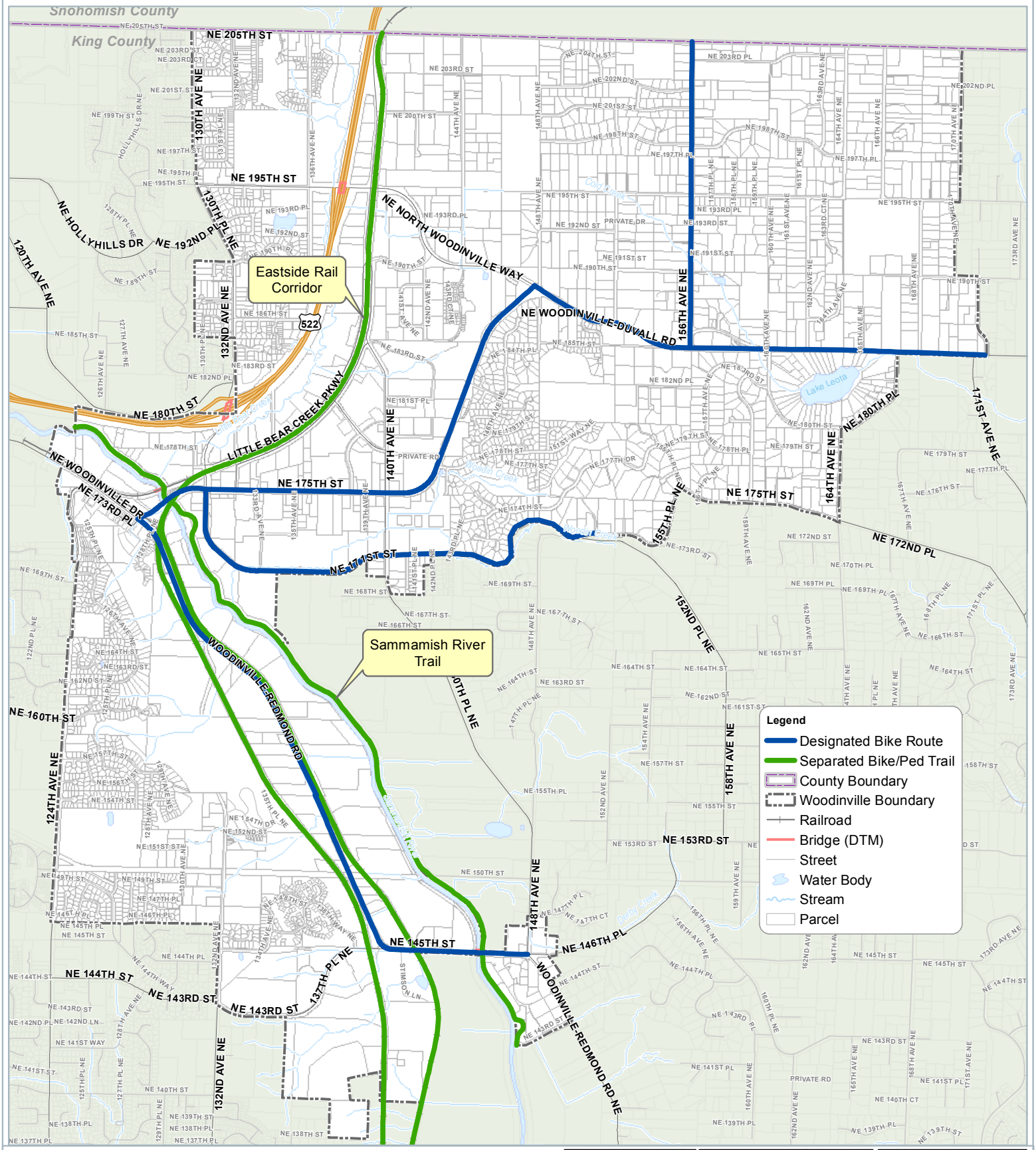
References

National Association of City Transportation Officials (2014). *Urban Bikeway Design Guide (Second Edition)*. Washington: Island Press.
City of Woodinville Downtown Streetscape Master Plan, Adopted 2012.
City of Woodinville Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, Adopted 2005.
City of Woodinville Transportation Master Plan, Adopted 2009.

Attachment

Map, Designated Recreation Bicycle/Pedestrian Routes

City of Woodinville

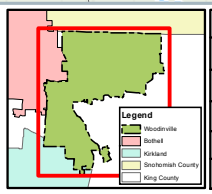


Designated Recreational Bicycle Pedestrian Routes

N

0 550 1,100 2,200 Feet

1 inch = 2,200 feet



NO	DESIGN/REVISION	DATE	BY
1	Designation Map	01/29/15	BGS
2			
3			
4			
5			

City of Woodinville
17301 - 133rd Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072
www.ci.woodinville.wa.us
425-489-2700

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Date Saved: 01/29/2015 8:27:06 AM

Name: Designated Bike Ped Routes.mxd

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

December 18, 2015

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. 591, to ensure the comprehensive plan complies with the requirements of the Growth Management Act by adopting findings and conclustions and adopting an updated comprehensive plan. These materials were received on December 17, 2015 and processed with the Material ID # 21920.

City of Woodinville - Adopted ordinance No. 606, establishing a planned action for the Central Business District pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act. These materials were received on December 17, 2015 and processed with the Material ID # 21921.

City of Woodinville - Adopted Ordinance No. 620, adopting interim zoning amendments to Chapter 21.08 WMC, permitted uses and to the City's Zoning Map pursuant to RCW 35A.63.220 and RCW 36.70A.390 on a temporary basis while the City formally studies and evaluates permanent amendments. These materials were received on December 17, 2015 and processed with the Material ID # 21922.

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 February 15, 2016. Please remember to submit the final adopted amendment to Commerce within ten (10) 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.

Sincerely,

Review Team
Growth Management Services