

RESOLUTION NO. 145

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN, FORWARDING IT FOR ADOPTION BY REFERENCE INTO THE 1998 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

WHEREAS, the City of Woodinville desires to retain open space, develop recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop park facilities as is encouraged in the Growth Management Act, (Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.020); and

WHEREAS, the Council established a Parks and Recreation Commission to study the current availability of resource lands, recreational opportunities, and parks in the Woodinville area and to make recommendation as to future acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation; and

WHEREAS, the Commission conducted an extensive public opinion research effort to determine the needs and desires of the community and incorporated those into the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Council intends to use the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan as a tool for creating an integrated park system and developing a strategy for financing such a system; and

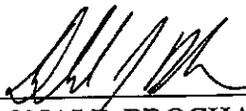
WHEREAS, such a Plan is in the interest of the public health, welfare and the economic and social vitality of the community, now, therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON,
HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan dated February 1998 and on file in the City Clerk's office, and directs staff to incorporate this plan into the Comprehensive Plan. This resolution shall be in full force and effect upon passage.

RESOLVED this 8th day of June, 1998.

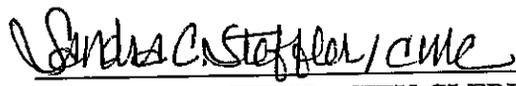
APPROVED by the Mayor this 8th day of June, 1998.



DONALD BROCHA, MAYOR

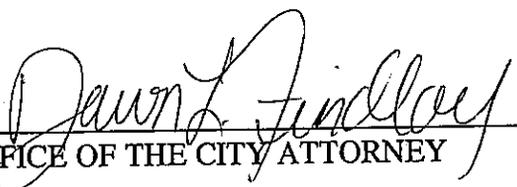
FILED this 10th day of June, 1998.

ATTEST:



SANDRA STEFFLER, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

BY: 

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

RESOLUTION NO. 145



Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan

Woodinville, Washington

JUNE 1998

**1997 PARKS AND RECREATION
COMMISSION**

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Commissioners Preface to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The City of Woodinville has been incorporated for five years. During these tumultuous years as a new city, a vibrant and consistent theme in the City's vision has been the need for a viable parks, recreation, and open space system. By making early commitments of precious resources to park acquisition and development, by establishing a Parks and Recreation Department and volunteer Commission, and by launching a major planning process to create a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, the City established a clear intent; to make a quality parks, recreation, and open space system one of the cornerstones of the City's early development.

This plan is the blueprint for an ambitious and innovative approach to providing parks, recreation, and open space for the citizens of Woodinville.

It has several recurrent themes. These include public stewardship of natural systems, connectivity of neighborhoods, and enhancement of quality of life.

It creates a number of mini-park systems which are integrated with schools, habitat corridors, trails, and private and public recreation opportunities to deliver a variety of experiences for the diverse members of the community.

We are a small city, with challenging topography. Vast expanses of open space are not available for parks within our city limits. Yet we are blessed with ravines full of towering firs, exquisite views of the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, and the Sammamish River and its many tributaries. This plan is intended to shape our challenges into our best assets. It is predicated on the idea that within a short distance of a home or business an individual should be able to find a bit of repose, an opportunity to play, a slice of open sky, field, or forest to view or visit, some cheerful landscaping or an opportunity to reach a nearby park.

Every new City is faced with a deluge of pent-up demand for services from citizens. This is especially true of Woodinville, located in one of the fastest growing areas of Western Washington and in an area where few County park resources were previously allocated. Our Parks, Recreation, and Open Space system will evolve gradually. Competing demands for City services will require flexibility, innovation, and cooperation with other agencies and the private sector. Early efforts will tend to concentrate on acquisition of key open space parcels, with development following at a more measured pace. In the midst of fierce development pressure, the importance of securing wildlife habitat, urban forests, critical wetlands and slopes, and protecting water quality cannot be overemphasized.

At the same time, the system needs to be responding to the demands of current citizens by developing quality programs and caring for existing facilities and resources. Planning for long term maintenance and operations must be of primary concern to protect scarce resources and make the best use of existing facilities.

Much has been written about the way that a park system contributes to the overall well being of citizens, the economic health of a community, and how recreation facilities help to combat the problems attendant with dense urban development; such as crime, substance abuse, discrimination alienation, despair and environmental degradation. By adopting this plan, the City acknowledges the quality of life issues which are irrefutably supported by a vibrant parks, recreation, and open space system. With this plan in place, the City joins in a venerable tradition embraced by all great cities, where stewardship of natural resources and enhancement of the quality of life for citizens are cherished community values.

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 Objectives
- 1.2 Approach
- 1.3 Public involvement

Chapter 2

Community Setting

- 2.1 Climate
- 2.2 Earth
- 2.3 Water
- 2.4 Plants and animals
- 2.5 Historical development
- 2.6 Present development pattern
- 2.7 Population and housing
- 2.8 Socioeconomic characteristics

Chapter 3

Existing Facilities

- 3.1 City of Woodinville
- 3.2 King County
- 3.3 School Facilities
- 3.4 Private Operators and Organizations
- 3.5 Inventory by park land type
- 3.6 Inventory by facility type

Chapter 4 Opportunities

- 4.1 Environmental resources
- 4.2 Public ownerships
- 4.3 Private properties
- 4.4 Conclusions

Chapter 5

Land and Facility Demand

- 5.1 Land requirements
- 5.2 Facility requirements
- 5.3 Future growth implications
- 5.4 Financial implications

Chapter 6

Goals and Objectives

- 6.1 Wildlife resources
- 6.2 Open spaces and preserves
- 6.3 Historical resources
- 6.4 Trail and corridor access systems
- 6.5 Recreational facilities
- 6.6. Special purpose facilities
- 6.7 Recreation programs

- 6.8 Cultural arts programs and resources
- 6.9 Design and access standards
- 6.10 Financial resources and coordination
- 6.11 Human resources

Chapter 7

Strategies

- 7.1 Alternative roles
- 7.2 Role recommendation by activity
- 7.3 Role responsibility by function

Chapter 8

Development Plan Elements

- 8.1 Resource conservancies - wildlife habitat
- 8.2 Historical/cultural sites
- 8.3 Resource activities
- 8.4 Water trails
- 8.5 Horseback riding trails
- 8.6 Walking/hiking trails
- 8.7 Off-road mountain biking trails
- 8.8 On-road bicycle touring routes
- 8.9 Multipurpose trails
- 8.10 Streetscapes
- 8.11 Playgrounds, courts, and fields
- 8.12 Community/recreation centers
- 8.13 Special use facilities
- 8.14 Support facilities

Chapter 9

Finances

- 9.1 General government
- 9.2 Capital facilities revenue
- 9.3 Capital facilities prospects revenue
- 9.4 Parks and recreation revenue sources
- 9.5 Parks, recreation, and open space revenue prospects
- 9.6 Financial strategies 1998-2003

Chapter 10

Public Opinion

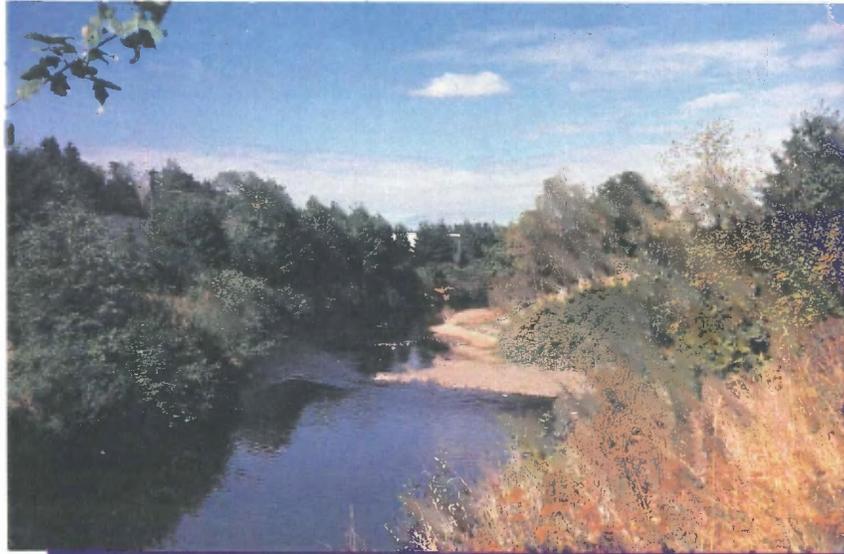
- 10.1 Newsletter survey
- 10.2 Teens survey
- 10.3 4th of July survey
- 10.4 Telephone survey

Chapter 11

Implementation

Chapter 1

Introduction



Chapter 1 Introduction

Woodinville has seen substantial urban growth since the city incorporated in 1993 - and even since the city began planning efforts in 1995.

The choices that confront Woodinville at the present time are significant and could permanently define the character and quality of park, recreational, and open space facilities and services. This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions of most benefit to Woodinville residents.

1.1

Objectives

The specific objectives of this planning effort were to:

Identify and evaluate the existing inventory of public and private park, recreation, and open space land and facilities that have been developed to-date within Woodinville by city, county, and school district actions.

Forecast future demands for park, recreation, and open space facility demand and needs, particularly for facilities and services that may be provided within Woodinville corporate and urban growth area boundaries by the city, county, school district, or other agencies.

Determine appropriate service areas and roles that should be undertaken by the city, county, school district, and other agencies to meet critical park, recreation, and open space facility and programming needs within Woodinville.

Create the physical elements of a comprehensive development plan for park, recreation, and open space facilities including wildlife habitat and conservation areas, open spaces and natural resource areas, trails, athletic fields and facilities, indoor community and recreation centers, and other special purpose facilities.

Estimate the financial costs and capabilities involved in maintaining and/or improving park and recreational levels-of-service (LOS), particularly the possible use of innovative financing tools or methods such as growth impact fees and general obligation bonds.

Survey public opinion to determine which issues are most important to Woodinville residents and which methods are most preferred for financing or realizing the plan's development.

Create an implementation program outlining the actions necessary to realize the plan's development including supporting actions necessary to resolve interlocal agreements with the county or school district, adopt growth impact fees, and/or initiate general obligation bond referendums where appropriate.

Approach

This study analyzed the supply, demand, and need for public and private park, recreation, and open space facilities and services within Woodinville corporate limits and the urban growth area. The proposed development strategies and plans described within this document are the result of this comprehensive analysis.

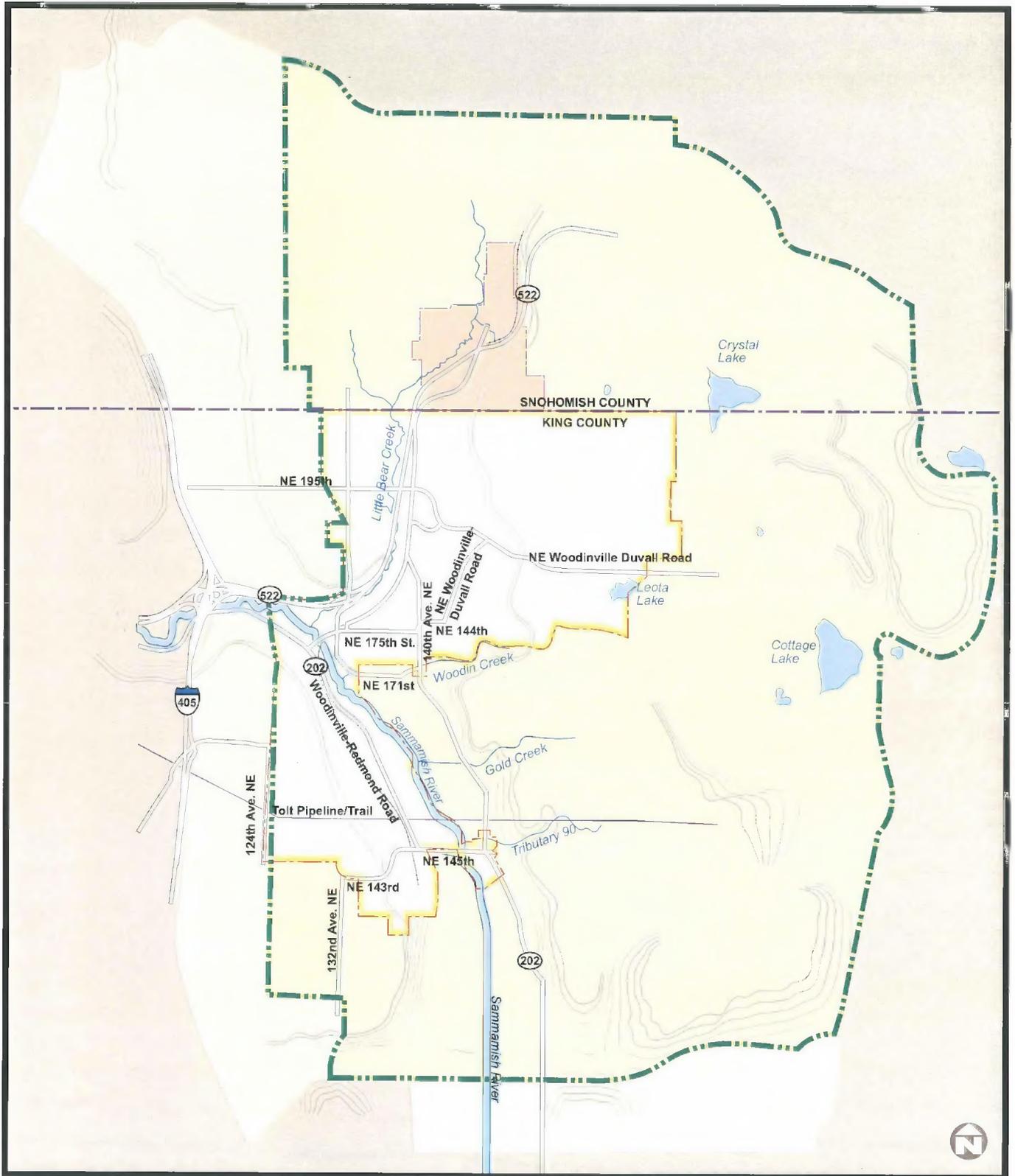
Public Involvement

The planning process was overseen by the Woodinville Parks & Recreation Commission and the Woodinville Parks & Recreation Department. The proposals contained within this report represent consensus opinions developed by the commission and department staff, reviewed with park, recreation, and open space organizations and the public - which were then forwarded to the City Council.

1.2

1.3

During the course of the planning process, the Commission and Department collected public opinions using public surveys of Woodinville High School Students in June, in the City Chronicle newsletter in July, the 4th of July Celebration, a public forum in August, and a telephone survey of 400 registered voter households in December 1997. Public comments were also obtained during public meetings on the incorporation of the PRO Plan into the city's comprehensive plan by the Planning Commission and City Council.



Comprehensive Plan Area



Woodinville City Limits

Park, Recreation, and Open Space Planning Area



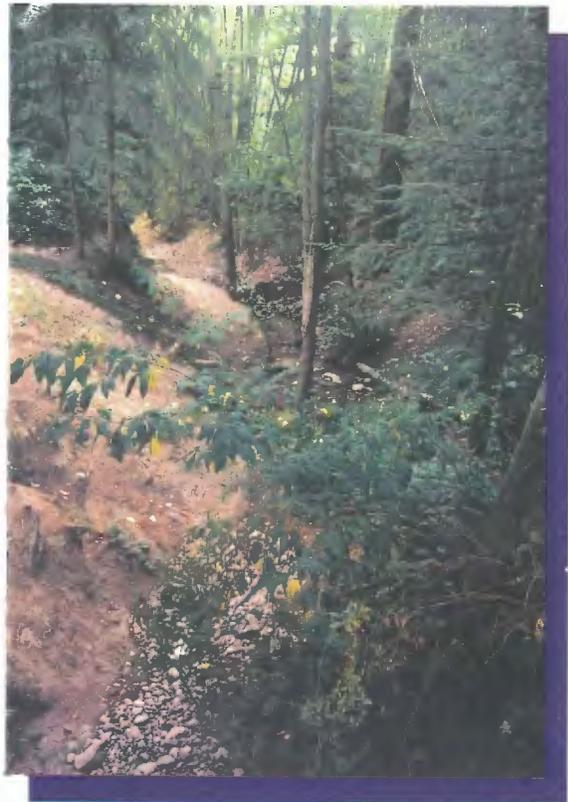
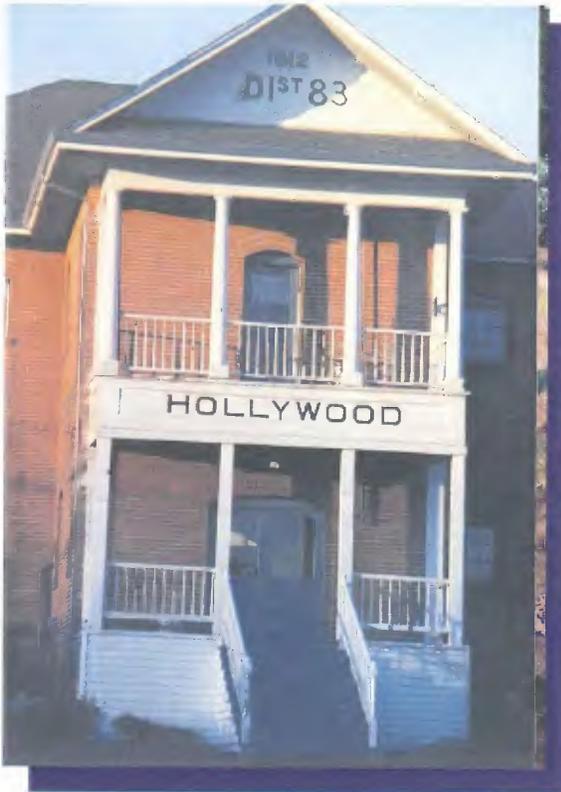
Park Planning Area



Potential Woodinville Annexation

Topographical features

Chapter 2
**Community
Setting**



Chapter 2: Community Setting

The corporate limits are generally described as the lands bounded on the north by the Snohomish/King County line, on the west by 170th Avenue NE north of NE Woodinville-Duvall Road and the Sammamish River south of NE 171st Street, on the south by Ste. San Michelle Winery and NE 145th Street, and on the west by 124th Avenue NE. The corporate area is also described as Range 5 East, Township 26 North, Sections 1-3, 10-12, 15-16, and 22 within King County, Washington.

At the present time, the city is presently completing the steps necessary to annex the community of Grace, the portions of land generally bounded on the north by 224th Street SE, on the east by 71st Avenue SE, on the south by the Snohomish/King County line, and on the west by 45th Avenue SE or the

Woodinville city limits. The proposed annexation is also described as Range 5E, Township 27 North, Sections 26-27, and 34-35 within Snohomish County, Washington.

The park, recreation, and open space planning area is generally described as the lands bounded on the north by Maltby Road/212th Street SE, on the east by Paradise Lake Road/Avondale Road, on the south by NE 124th Street, and on the west by 124th Avenue NE/45th Avenue SE.

NOTE - *these boundaries correspond with the study area defined in the city's first comprehensive plan, modified on the west and south by subsequent Bothell and Redmond park planning area boundary delineations.*

2.1 Climate



Washington State's climate is strongly influenced by moisture-laden air masses created in the Pacific Ocean. The air masses may move into the region any time of the year, but particularly during fall, winter and spring seasons. The air flows from the Pacific Ocean are interrupted first by the Olympic Mountains and then significantly by the Cascade Mountains. As a result of the mountain ranges, the west or windward side of the Cascades receive moderate to heavy precipitation, while the east or leeward side of the state in the "rain shadow" of the Cascades receives a light to moderate amount of precipitation.

The Cascades also affect temperature ranges in the state. The west or windward side is influenced by maritime air masses generally milder than those which sweep down from the Canadian Rockies on the east or leeward side of the state. Consequently, eastern Washington usually has colder winters and hotter summers,

while western Washington is milder and more frost-free.

Within the western or windward regions, rainfall and temperatures rise dramatically from the lowlands which surround Puget Sound to the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Woodinville is located at the eastern edge of the Puget Sound Lowlands climatic region or at the transition point where the maritime influences of Puget Sound begin to be absorbed by the Cascades. As a result, Woodinville's climatic conditions are typical of conditions that occur within the Puget Sound Lowlands.

In Woodinville, mean temperatures vary from a high of 60 degrees in July to a low of 40 degrees Fahrenheit in January with extreme variations recorded at -3 to a high of 102 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is about 49 inches with a mean growing

season with temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit for about 170-190 days. Approximately 80 percent of the precipitation occurs from October through March with less than 6 percent falling during June, July, and August.

2.2

Earth

Washington is divided into three principal physiographic divisions - the Pacific Mountain System, the Rocky Mountain System, and the Intermontane Plateaus.

The Pacific Mountain System is defined by the Olympic peninsula (the Pacific Border province) and the Cascade Mountain range and includes all counties that contain portions of the Cascade Mountains (the Cascade Mountain province).

The Northern Rocky Mountain System is defined by the foothills of the Rocky Mountain ranges and includes all counties that are located north of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountain system.

The Intermontane Plateau is defined by the high plateaus created by the uplift between the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges and includes all counties that are located along the southern drainage basins of the Columbia River.

Woodinville is located within the eastern edge of the Puget Trough section of the Cascade Mountain province of the Pacific Mountain System. The Cascade Mountains were created by continuous volcanic activity along the border of the underlying continental plates. The mountains were in turn, subject to the action of periodic glacial intrusions - the most recent being the Pleistocene glacial period more than 15,000 years ago. The Pleistocene glacial intrusion gradually carved and flooded Puget Sound, the lowland areas, and other valleys alongside the Cascade foothills.

Woodinville is centered on the Sammamish River and Bear Creek valleys with topography ranging from 0 to about 580 feet above Puget Sound. The plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River valley floor drops off abruptly in slopes ranging from 40 to 75 percent.

Soil regions

Washington State soils were created by a combination of elements including the nature of the parent material or rock type, climate, and the characteristics of the local terrain. These combined processes created 11 principal soil regions in the state ranging from deposits with high concentrations of organic matter created by glacial and marine actions along Puget Sound to deposits with very low organic matter located in the eastern arid portions of the state.

Inceptisol-mollisol-spodosol - Puget Sound is composed principally of gently to steeply sloping glacial plains, terraces, and foothills that were dominantly forested (inceptisol-mollisol-spodosol). These soils range from deposits with dark surface horizons and high organic contents (inceptisol) to deposits with dark, organically-enriched surface horizons (mollisol) to deposits with high organic matter and lime with clay leached from the surface layers (spodosol).

Woodinville includes soils with these characteristics. Within the higher elevations, receding glaciers left behind highly variable deposits ranging from porous sands and gravels to very impermeable glacial till. Between 5 and 100 feet of glacial till covers most of the upper plateaus and plains. A surface layer of about 3 feet of looser weathered material forms the surface soils.

Inceptisol-mollisol-histosol - significant portions of the soils described above were further eroded by the action of major tributary drainage systems, such as the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Cottage Lake Creek, Woodin Creek, Nelson Creek, and Hollywood Hills Creek. The eroded soils are composed of nearly level to gently sloping alluvial lands.

The soils are located within creek valleys which were dominantly forested before being cultivated (inceptisol-mollisol-histosol). The soils range from deposits with dark surface horizons and highly organic content (inceptisol) to deposits with dark, organically-enriched surface

horizons (mollisol) to deposits with highly organic soils found in bogs (histosol).

Portions of Woodinville, particularly portions of the Sammamish and Bear Creek drainage corridors are located within soils with these characteristics. Historically, the floodwaters of the Sammamish River and Bear Creek deposited rich sediments within the drainage corridor that provided the basis for highly productive farmlands.

Composite risk soil conditions

In 1983 the King County Division of Planning & Community Development developed criteria and mapped sensitive soil characteristic conditions that create specific severe composite risks for landslide, seismic and erosion hazards. The mapping analysis has since been further refined by King County and Woodinville when inventorying the city's critical areas in accordance with the Growth Management Act in 1991.

Class 3 landslide hazards are created on soils with permeable sand, gravel and/or silt with clay layers exposed on slopes of 15 percent or more. Soils with severe landslide hazard characteristics are located along the steeper northern slopes of the plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River valley.

Approximately 417 acres are subject to landslide hazards within city limits, up to 955 acres within the King County portion of the Woodinville park planning area.

Class 3 seismic hazards are created on soils that are poorly drained and/or impervious alluvium and organic soils on slopes of 15 percent or more. Soils with severe seismic hazardous characteristics are located within some of the low, wetland areas of the Little Bear corridors and the entire extent of the Sammamish River valley. Some high risk areas composed of muck and peat soil deposits are also located on the upper hilltops and plateaus.

Approximately 664 acres are subject to seismic hazard within city limits, up to 2,110 acres within the King County portion of the Woodinville park planning area.

Class 3 erosion hazards are composed of fine sands, gravels and silts (the 3/AgD, 4/AgE, AkF, 19/EvD, 26/InD, 28/KpD, 29, 54 and RdE series) are subject to severe erosion hazards, particularly when present on steeper slopes. Most of the lands within the Woodinville park planning area have characteristics that are subject to erosion hazard, particularly those located on the slopes and bluffs overlooking Little Bear Creek and within the Sammamish River corridor.

Approximately 347 acres are subject to erosion hazard within city limits, up to 1,285 acres within the King County portion of the Woodinville park planning area.

Class 3 wetlands, anadromous fish-bearing waters, 100-year floodplains are soils inundated or saturated by ground or surface water and/or that support vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions are particularly not suitable for development due to the high risks associated with surface water contamination from pollutants from urban activities and improvements. Streams that are utilized in the life-cycles of anadromous fish, such as salmon and steelhead, are not suitable due to the potential adverse impact which run-off from urban developments can have on fisheries resources. Soils which are covered by flood waters at least once in a 100-year period and/or which are downstream from man-made retention dams are not suitable due to the high risks flooding poses to occupants of urban settlements.

Soils with severe risks associated with these characteristics are located at the confluence of the Sammamish River with Lake Washington. Small wetlands and bogs are also located in impounded areas on the upper plains and plateaus throughout most of the park planning area.



Water

Little Bear drainage basin

Little Bear Creek originates in a peat bog near Clearview in Snohomish County flowing south into the Sammamish River at river mile (RM) 5.4 west of Woodinville. The creek and its tributaries drain an area of approximately 9,616 acres. Much of the basin remains in forest or open space with sparse, scattered urban developments. Metro recorded flow rates ranging from 7.1 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 63.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) at the creek mouth.

The drainage basin includes many flat, peaty areas that create the brown water color, low buffering capacity, and slightly acidic character of Little Bear Creek. The Washington State Department of Ecology rates the creek a Class AA water body. Metro considers the creek to be clear, cool, and well oxygenated. Nevertheless, Class AA water quality violations have been recorded.

Metro considers the stream to be of good habitat suitability for salmonids. Coho salmon and cutthroat trout are prevalent within the basin, along with some Chinook and sockeye salmon.

Sammamish River drainage basin

The Sammamish River originates at the outlet of Lake Sammamish and flows 14 miles into the north end of Lake Washington. Little Bear Creek empties into the Sammamish River at separate points along the river's course. The river and all of its tributaries drain a total area of 142,080 acres. In 1985, approximately 62 percent of the entire basin was forested or open space, 20 percent low-density residential development and streets, and 7 percent pasture land. The remaining 11 percent was devoted to a mixture of cultivated land, inland waters, industrial, commercial, and residential lands.

The US Geological Service (USGS) has gauged flow in the river since 1965. Flows vary from 51 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 890 cubic feet per second (cfs).

The Washington State Department of Ecology rates the Sammamish River a Class AA water body. The water quality of the river is fair

compared with other urban streams and rivers. The river has high temperatures and low dissolved oxygen - characteristics that reduce the river's suitability for fisheries habitat.

Over the years the river has been channeled, diked, dredged, and altered in alignment. Most of the original riparian vegetation has been removed from the river's mouth to the 12th river mile (RM). Metro has recorded high turbidity and fecal coliform values at the monitoring station at the river's mouth. Metro assumes the primary sources of high fecal coliforms to be ducks, geese, and other water fowl. The high organic loading created by water fowl may also account for the higher concentrations of ammonia and total phosphorous found in the river.

Coho salmon and cutthroat trout are prevalent within the basin, along with some Chinook and sockeye salmon.

Metro considers the river suitable habitat for salmonids because the quality of habitat was substantially reduced by the dredging operations in the 1960's. The river serves as a migration pathway to major spawning and rearing areas within its tributaries, though some salmonid rearing may also occur in the river channel proper.

Wetlands

Wetlands perform a variety of functions including:

- providing habitat for fish and wildlife,
- maintaining water quality by filtering pollutants, removing sediments, producing oxygen and recycling nutrients,
- reducing floods, and
- recharging ground water.

In 1981, 1987, and 1991 the King County Department of Planning & Community Development inventoried the wetlands that cover the

King County portion of the Woodinville park planning area. The Snohomish County Department of Planning inventoried the Snohomish County portion of the Woodinville planning area in 1984.

The inventories identified and evaluated wetlands in King County and Snohomish County portions of the Woodinville park planning area that included bogs, forested wetlands, scrub/shrub wetlands, wet meadows, shallow marsh wetlands, deep marsh wetlands, and open water wetlands (lakes or ponds) ranging from 0.3 to 92 acres in size. Wetlands were found to be distributed throughout the Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River corridors.

Approximately 100 acres of wetlands were identified within city limits, up to 986 acres within the King County portion of the park planning area. Significant wetland areas were identified along the upper reaches of Little Bear Creek, at Woodin Glen Pond on the northern plateau, around Little Lake and Crystal Lake in Snohomish County, along Daniel's Creek adjacent to Woodinville-Duvall Road, around the west banks of Cottage Lake, and scattered within the valley floor of the Sammamish River including a large 24-acre site south of the South Bypass/NE 171st Street.

Flooding and Flood Hazards

The Sammamish River water flow and volume increases in the spring following the annual snowmelt in the Cascade Mountains and in the winter (November-February) during periods of heavy rain that combine with snowpack melting. Spring floods used to occur on a regular basis before the river was extensively channeled in the 1960s creating generally low-level floods that caused damage primarily to farmlands. Winter floods were less frequent but more devastating, and occurred every five to ten years before the river was controlled with channels and dikes.

King County designates 100-year flood plains as flood hazard areas subject to restrictions that reduce risk to health, safety, and economic loss. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated flood hazard areas along the Sammamish River and

several tributaries including the lowest reaches of Little Bear Creek.

The Sammamish River floodplain encompasses most of the valley area extending from Redmond through Woodinville to the outflow into Lake Washington at Kenmore. Lands within the valley floor remain subject to the use, structural, and other regulations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, King County, and Woodinville.

Approximately 433 acres are subject to flooding or floodplain conditions within city limits, up to 1,187 acres within the King County portion of the park planning area.

Ground Water Conditions

Ground water conditions are determined in part by the porosity, thickness, and extent of surface and subsurface geologic formations. The Woodinville park planning area is underlain at various depths by impermeable bedrock over which the Vashon glaciation left layers of material ranging in porosity from dense, high compacted clays to coarse, loose gravels. The Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River valleys were filled with a variety of sediments by the advancing and retreating glaciers including alluvium soils.

The Sammamish River basin consists of a wide trough with adjacent plateaus built on unconsolidated glacial and nonglacial sediments to a depth of 1,200 feet below the surface. Saturated sand and gravel layers constitute the principal aquifer zones within this sediment group. Intervening silt and clay deposits create aquitards that restrict groundwater flow and do not yield significant amounts of water to wells.

The aquifers within the Woodinville park planning area are located in a shallow zone between 0 and 400 feet from the surface and a deep zone located 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 principal aquifers occur within three units - a recessional outwash and delta deposit, within an advance outwash unit, and within an older unconsolidated deposit - that are found within the shallow aquifer zone.

The recessional outwash and delta aquifer is a shallow, unconfined aquifer or water table. The water table is generally less than 150 feet thick with water levels occurring less than 15 feet below the ground surface. The aquifer consists predominantly of sand, gravel, and finer material at lower depths. The recessional outwash and delta aquifer (water table) is the most productive aquifer in the area and is the well source for Redmond and a number of private properties. The water is of generally good quality and meets Washington State drinking water standards. The aquifer is sensitive to contamination from surface or near-surface sources such as septic systems and polluted runoff, however, because of the higher permeability of overlying materials.

The advance outwash aquifer is the principal aquifer tapped by wells in the upland area east and west of the Bear Creek valley at the eastern boundary of the Woodinville park planning area. The aquifer is an unconfined to semi-confined aquifer that generally lies above sea level. The advance outwash deposits consist of a stratus sequence of permeable sand and/or gravel layers interbedded with silt and clay layers of lower permeability. The aquifer occurs within the more permeable sand and gravel layers while the silt and clay layers act as aquitards that restrict the aquifer's flow. The aquifer is located within a fragmented lateral layer which also reduces potential water yields. Water quality is generally good, however, and meets Washington State drinking well standards.

The older unconsolidated aquifer is a confined sand and gravel aquifer located at considerable depth beneath silt, clay, sand, and glacial till deposited during previous glacial episodes and overlain by advance outwash and/or recessional outwash and delta deposits of the last glacier. This aquifer lies approximately 150 to 300 feet below sea level. The older unconsolidated aquifer is a potentially productive water supply source. Tests indicate the quality of the water is good and meets Washington State drinking water standards. The aquifer is less vulnerable to contamination by surface or near-surface sources and less likely to influence shallow hydrologic systems and stream flows because of the thick sequence of overlying less permeable, fine-grained soils.

Two deep aquifers are found within the older undifferentiated geologic unit of the deep aquifer zone. The first aquifer is located in the upper portion of the older undifferentiated unit between 200 to 400 feet below the surface. The second deep aquifer is generally located between 500 to 700 feet below the surface. The characteristics and extent of this aquifer has not been tested or determined.

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 park planning area. Groundwater generally moves vertically to recharge deep aquifers and horizontally to discharge area before becoming surface water runoff. In the uplands, groundwater enters the advance outwash aquifer then flows downward through windows of high permeability sediments or more slowly through lower permeability soils to recharge the deeper aquifers.

Part of the upland groundwater discharge flows to the valley areas and part flows within the shallow aquifer system created by the recessional outwash and delta deposit aquifer. Groundwater flows are generally in the same direction of the surface water flows. The shallow aquifer system is assumed to maintain a general equilibrium between recharge and discharge flows. Recharge is estimated to be approximately 9 inches per year in the uplands and 15 inches per year in the valley areas.

Plants and Animals

Plants

Natural plant communities are described in terms of broad vegetational patterns, called vegetation zones. Washington plant communities are divided into 3 major vegetation groupings including:

- forests,
- grasslands and shrub/grass communities, and
- timberline and alpine areas.

The lowlands surrounding the Puget Sound Basin, including the Woodinville park planning area, are located within the forest zone named the Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone.

The Western Hemlock zone is the most exten-

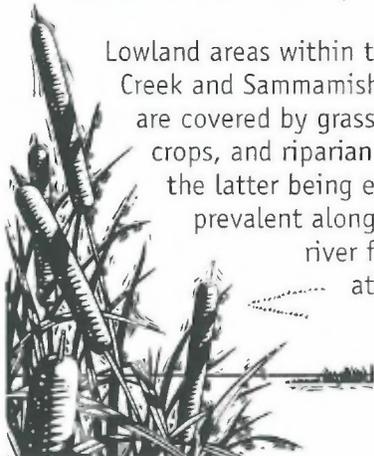
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sive vegetation zone in western Washington extending from the Pacific coast to the slopes of the Cascade Mountains. The Western Hemlock zone is the major source of commercial harvested coniferous trees including the western hemlock, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). However, deciduous tree species such as red alder (*Alnus rubra*) or big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) are generally dominant on the lands that have been cleared for urban and agriculture uses within the Woodinville park planning area.

In 1987, King County completed a vegetation cover map for the entire county using Landsat or infrared satellite photo imagery. The Landsat vegetation cover map distinguished a wide variety of vegetation types at a greater level of detail than the vegetation zones described above. Forest areas, for example, were determined to be further divided into lowland and mountain forests, deciduous and coniferous forests, and second growth and old growth forests. The Landsat vegetation cover map also distinguished unvegetated and poorly vegetated urban areas, agricultural lands, riparian corridors, and water bodies.

The Landsat vegetation cover map indicates the Woodinville park planning area includes several second growth lowland forested cover types including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests. Significant stands of this type of forested area are located on the plateaus. This forest type has marginal value as commercial timber or as unique vegetation. The majority of commercially important timber resources have been harvested, usually along with associated residential land development.



Lowland areas within the Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River valleys are covered by grasses, agricultural crops, and riparian vegetation - the latter being especially prevalent along the creek and river floodplains, and at the edge of wetlands or open bodies of water. Deciduous

hardwood trees including red alder, cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), and associated understory species are dominant within the wetland areas.

Wetlands are areas that are dominated by plants adapted to wet soil conditions, have soils that display characteristics typical of long-term saturation, and are saturated or covered with water at some point during the growing season. Wetlands may form where the water table is at or near the soil surface, in depressions where the soil is saturated, in the floodplains of the many streams in the planning area, and on sloped areas where springs supply a constant source of water.

In 1981, King County conducted an inventory of wetland plant communities throughout the county using a process combining aerial photography and on-site field visits. The results of the inventory were published in the King County Wetland Inventory Notebook in 1981 and updated in 1991. The inventory determined there were 4 principal wetland types within the Woodinville park planning area:

- **wet meadows** - with standing water from late fall to early spring, characterized by reed canary grass, spike rushes, bulrushes and sedges,
- **scrub/shrub wetlands** - with seasonal flooding, characterized by hardhack, willow, red alder or redosier dogwood,
- **forested wetlands** - not usually flooded but with saturated soils, characterized by large trees of black cottonwood, red alder, Oregon ash and western red cedar, with an understory of vine maple, cascara, salmonberry and devil's club, and
- **shallow marsh** - deep marsh and open water wetlands.

There are no endangered, threatened or sensitive plant species within the Woodinville park planning area or Sammamish River valley based on the results of the King County Planning & Community Development Division's inventories. However, there are four threatened or endangered plants that could occur

including a few flowered sedge (found in and near sphagnum bogs), choriso bog orchid (found in wet meadows and bogs), fringed pinesap (found in deep shady woods at moderate to low elevations, especially in old forest), and golden Indian paintbrush (found in moist lowland meadows and prairies).

Riparian and wetland vegetation provide significant food and cover for wildlife habitat. Generally, riparian zones and wetlands provide substantially more important wildlife habitat than forested areas. Riparian zones are also passageways for wildlife migrating between or around developed areas. Riparian vegetation also helps maintain optimum fish spawning conditions by providing shade, bank stabilization, a breeding ground for insects, and a source of organic material for the stream.



Riparian zones are located within the Little Bear Creek, Daniel's Creek, and Sammamish River drainage corridors. These areas are covered with riparian vegetation and should be considered important wildlife corridors.

Animals

Urban and suburban developments within the Woodinville park planning area have substantially reduced wildlife habitat through the years. However, valuable habitat qualities still remain in the undeveloped, large native vegetation tracts and around the remaining wetlands and riparian forests along the Little Bear Creek, Daniel's Creek, and Sammamish River valleys.

According to the results of the King County Planning & Community Development Division's inventory there are more than 30 nongame species, 12 game species, 11 waterfowl species

and 93 species of amphibians, reptiles, and birds located within the Woodinville park planning area.

The wooded areas support a wide variety of large and small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The most common mammals within the wooded areas in the suburban areas within the park planning area include chipmunks, rabbits, skunks, and raccoons. A small number of larger mammals including black-tailed deer and coyote likely occur at the edge of the park planning area where large contiguous forested areas remain. Coyote, in fact, have been frequently sighted within the Woodinville park planning area.

The wetlands and riparian zones within the Little Bear Creek, Daniel's Creek, and Sammamish River valleys probably support muskrat, mink, otter, beaver, raccoon, and weasel. Muskrat, otter, and beaver have been sighted within the park planning area.

Wetland and adjacent agricultural fields also provide suitable nesting and feeding habitat for mallard ducks, American widgeons, green-wing teal, common coot, common merganser, blue-wing teals, great blue heron, and the lesser and greater Canada goose.

Crows, jays, nuthatches, woodpeckers, sparrows, winter wrens, owls, hawks, Osprey, and eagles can find suitable habitat for feeding and nesting in the upland forested areas and stream valleys. Many of these species can tolerate adjacent urban developments so long as some habitat and connecting migration corridors remain undisturbed.

According to King County's inventory, portions of the park planning area that include the Sammamish River provide habitat for the bald eagle and osprey. The northern bald eagle is listed as a potentially threatened or endangered species on Washington State's endangered and threatened lists. No other endangered or threatened species are known to occur in the Woodinville park planning area.

Other species of special concern under Washington State's Department of Wildlife programs in the park planning area may include the bog-dwelling long-horned leaf beetle, Hatch's click

beetle, Beller's ground beetlemarten, pileated woodpecker, and southern alligator lizard.

Fisheries

Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon species spawn and rear in Little Bear Creek, Daniel's Creek, other unnamed tributaries, and the Sammamish River. Anadromous game fish that have been identified in the area include steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout.

Bear Creek is listed as supporting fresh-water mussells, indicating very good water quality. Cottage Lake Creek is noted for its rare run of naturally spawning chinook salmon.

Little Bear Creek and Daniel's Creek are typical lowland-type streams that gradually meander from gentle hillsides through wider valley habitats offering suitable spawning and rearing areas.

Stream channelization, bank stabilization and flood control measures in the last 20 years have substantially degraded the quantity and quality of surface water runoff and thereby the fisheries habitat value of park planning area water bodies. The spawning habitat has been completely eliminated from the lower reaches of the Sammamish River by dredging and channelization projects. The river presently functions as a transportation and rearing area.

The fish runs common to each stream corridor developed genetic traits over the centuries that are best adapted to the environment conditions of each waterways. Consequently, diminishing runs can threatened the continued survival of the fish within these water bodies.

Historical Development

Indian settlements

The arrival of Indian groups in the Pacific Northwest cannot be dated with great precision. However, archaeological investigations at the Manis mastodon site near Sequim on the Olympic Peninsula indicate man was in the area as early as 12,000 years ago.

There are more than 5,000 Indian sites on record in the state, only a few of which have been professionally evaluated. Generally, sites are located at river conjunctions within valleys and along the shoreline of Puget Sound. Known sites have been grouped into three

rather broad time periods:

- early sites approximately 12,000 - 8,000 years old,
- middle-period sites between 8,000 -3,000 years old, and
- late-period sites about 3,000 years old.

A large number of different Indian tribes and bands inhabited the Pacific Northwest region with varied lifestyles and different languages, dress, ceremonies, and adornments. Tribal characteristics are generally distinguished between the coastal tribes of western Washington and those of the interior. In general, the coastal tribes depended on the rivers and tidal waters for staple foods whereas the interior tribes relied more heavily upon plants and berries, as well as game and other animals.

The Sammamish River valley was the traditional and current homeland for a number of Indian tribes of the Coast Salish groups including the Duwamish and Snoqualmie (Snuqualmi) Indian Tribes. Archaeologists and historians have verified tribal village sites throughout the Puget Lowlands including some reported sites which date 2,000 to 8,000 years before the Christian era.

2.5



Factors which have caused the diminishment of the wild salmon runs include:

1) forest clearcutting and land developments that create sediment loads increasing water turbidity and silting in gravel spawning beds; 2) clearcutting tree stands in riparian areas that removes natural shading increasing water temperatures; and 3) water diversions that restrict access from the upper reaches and spawning areas of river runs.

In historic times, large permanent winter villages flourished along the Sammamish and Snoqualmie Rivers, and around Lake Washington. The early tribes had no form of agriculture and no domesticated animals, except the dog. The tribes lived by hunting, fishing, and gathering. The people who lived in the Puget Lowlands depended largely on seafood - salmon and shellfish, supplemented by berries and roots. The tribes built substantial wooden houses, often big enough to house a number of families, clustered into small villages.

The Indian population before the Europeans first came into the Pacific Northwest is estimated to have numbered 75,000 or possibly twice that number, divided into about 125 tribal groups. Early records indicate there may have been up to 1,000 Snoqualmie Indians within the local area in the early 1800s. Tribal numbers were subsequently reduced by small pox and tuberculosis epidemics to about 600 to 700 by 1858.

Today, about 1,000 descendants of the Duwamish and Snoqualmie Tribes live in King County. The Tribes have maintained tribal identity and individual members are also active members of the larger community.

Early Sammamish Valley Development

The earliest white settlers arrived in the Sammamish River valley in 1858 from Seattle. The early settlers were drawn to the area because the flat land and deep soils of the upper valley were suitable for agriculture pursuits. The lumber industry arrived in the valley in the 1880s following the development of the railroads.

During the 1880s and 1890's, a number of embryonic railroad lines were established across Washington State including the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern (SL&E). The 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. The line was eventually absorbed into the Burlington Northern Railroad system until the line was abandoned by the railroad and converted into the Burke Gilman/Sammamish River Trail.

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

Farming and timber production dominated land use activities from about 1900 to mid-century. The towns which survived the earlier hard times, like Woodinville, developed into



service and cultural centers for agriculture and logging populations. As logging activities subsided, dairy and truck farming businesses claimed the valley floors and sustained the early towns economic base.

Woodinville

George Rutter Wilson and Columbus Greenleaf staked the earliest land claims in the Woodinville area in 1870. Susan and Ira Woodin arrived from Seattle with their daughters Mary Ellen and Helen and staked a claim at the bend on the Sammamish River at the present city site in 1871. Their son Frank was born at the site in 1878. The Woodin's operated the area's first post office, school, church, and store out of their homestead.

Woodinville was selected as the community name to recognize the Woodin's contributions. The name was shown on the original 1887 Washington Territorial map recently reprinted by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Woodinville Memorial Park cemetery, the one acre site located north of 175th Street, was donated by the Woodins from their original family homestead holdings. Many of the city's pioneers are buried in the cemetery including Ira Woodin and Johann Koch, the city's first blacksmith. Johann Koch's anvil is located on the gravestone marking his plot.

Heritage Sites and Buildings

The Woodinville Historical Society was established in 1975 to acquire, preserve, and perpetuate the artifacts and history of the greater Woodinville area as well as to educate and distribute historical information to those interested in the area's history. The Society has assembled the following facts about the city's historical landmarks and heritage sites:

Ira R. Woodin Homesite is located on NE Woodinville Drive on the south side of the Sammamish River. The Woodins homesteaded 160 acres from this homesite until 1915 when Frank A Woodin, son of Susan and Ira, sold the property and moved to Cowiche, Washington. The home was razed in the early 1950's.

Superior Brick, Tile, & Pottery

Company site is located on Woodinville Drive NE (11839 Riverside Drive). The facility was built in 1908 by George Shaw. The clay in the hill behind the brickyard was used to make bricks for the plant until the early 1930's when the facility was razed. The George Shaw Home, hidden among the trees on the hill to the north, was built in 1910 from the bricks made at the plant.



Teegarden Mercantile site is located at 12461 NE Woodinville Drive. The store housed Woodinville's post office with Postmistress Ida Jacklin, and a blacksmith shop run by Harry Jacobsen, the brother of the owner Clara Jacobsen. Clara sold the store in the 1920's to John DeYoung, who renamed it Woodinville Mercantile until the building was razed in 1929.

Neilsen Grocery Store site is located at 12637 NE Woodinville Drive. Emanuel Neilsen built the store in the early 1900's. The present building was built in the mid-1900's and was John DeYoung's Woodinville Mercantile.

DeYoung Feed Mill site is located at the intersection of Woodinville Drive NE and

NE 175th Street. The site actually housed the DeYoung Feed Mill, the Woodinville Depot, a restaurant with a confectionery and candy shop, the Rainier Saloon, and the American Hotel. These buildings were razed in 1929 when Northern Pacific Railroad built a warehouse and an ice-house on the site for the temporary storage and shipping of vegetables grown by valley farmers. The Burlington Northern Railroad warehouse was razed in 1997.

Dodd Adjustable School Desk

Factory site is located on the northwest corner of 127th Place NE and NE Woodinville Drive. Dodd, a school teacher and principal of Woodinville School, opened the factory in 1903 but soon went bankrupt. The building was used as a school when the Woodinville School burned. The upstairs became a social hall used for boxing matches, movies, and ladies' aide meetings, and the downstairs a grocery store run by Alfred Ruel. The building was razed in 1933.

Woodinville Hotel site is located on the southeast corner of NE 175th Street and Woodinville Drive NE. The hotel was also used as a boarding house for railroad workers. An adjacent building housed a tavern operated by Pearle and Boyd Hargus. The building was razed in 1958.

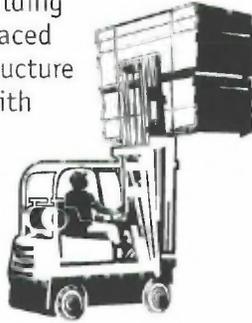
Johann Koch's Blacksmith

Shop and Garage is located on the south side of NE 175th Street next to the Woodinville Schoolhouse. Koch built the building in 1928 using bricks hauled by horse and wagon from Renton. The blacksmith shop located west of the existing garage was razed in 1988.

Woodinville Recessional

Memorial Mead Cemetery is located on the north side of NE 175th Street directly across from the Woodinville Schoolhouse. The Woodins deeded the one acre cemetery in 1889 from their original homestead holdings. The first recorded burials were two small girls, Regine Hammer and her sister, who died of diphtheria in 1888. The northwest corner of the site is Potter's Field.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse is located at 13203-05 NE 175th Street. Arthur and Mary Calkins donated the land for the building in 1893. An earlier frame building burned in 1915 and was replaced with a building similar in structure to Hollywood Schoolhouse with bricks from the Superior Brick, Tile & Potter Company. The school was remodeled in 1936 by the Works Project Administration (WPA).



First Methodist Church site is located on the northeast corner of 132nd Avenue and NE 175th Street. The buildings was built in the 1880's for a cost of \$1,000 donated by the Oriental Trading Company. The church was incorporated in 1910 with a membership of 65. The Revered A Atwood held the first service in 1886. The building was knocked off it's foundation in 1957 by a run away car.

Jack Hinch/Ace Sanderlin Homesite is located on the northeast corner of NE 175th Street and 140th Avenue NE. The original house was built in the 1880's. The building was razed in the 1970's and the grounds were used for rodeos and motorcycle races.

Grace is located on the west side of Woodinville-Snohomish Road just across the Snohomish/King County line. In the early 1900's, the community consisted of Karsten's Shingle Mill, Jesse Brown's Saw Mill, The Grace Depot - which was a flag stop, and Grace Mercantile Company - a small general store razed in 1910. Grace School was built in 1892 where the Grange now stands and was used partly as a church and partly as a schoolhouse until 1924.

Summit Lake/Lake Leota is located on NE Woodinville-Duvall Road at 160th Avenue NE. Summit Lake - now Lake Leota, was developed in the 1930's by Matthew Brady. The site originally housed the Ruel Brothers Shingle Mill when timber was abundant.

Cottage Lake Lumber Company is located on NE Woodinville-Duvall Road at 185th

Avenue NE. The lumber company operated on the lake shore until the 1880's, when the shoreline was developed for homesites. Gus Erickson's homestead was developed into Norm's Resort - which was purchased and refurbished by King County as Cottage Lake Park.

Cottage Lake School is located on the north side of NE Woodinville-Duvall Road east of Cottage Lake. The frame schoolhouse was built around 1900 in the center of a logging community.

Hollywood Schoolhouse is located on the northeast corner of 148th Avenue NE and NE 145th Avenue. The building was built by the Derby School District #83 in 1912 on land and with materials donated by Frederick S Stimson to replace a nearby one-room frame building built in 1890. The building was used as a school until 1917, then purchased by the Sammamish Valley Grange in 1940 as a social meeting place. The schoolhouse was placed on the State Registry of Historic Places in 1975, and the King County Landmarks registry in 1991.

Hollywood Poultry Farm is located on the south side of 156th Place NE. "The Farm" was developed by Frederick Stimson and managed by schoolmate Morton Atkinson. The facility housed the Heisdorf and Nelson Research Farm where chicks, hatching eggs, and breeding stock were shipped around the world. Atkinson's home and barn have been remodeled and remain on their original sites.



Achshah Stimson Fresh Air Farm is located on the north side of 156th Place NE. The site was developed to provide one large and four small houses in 1912. Miss Stimson, daughter of Frederick Stimson, housed underprivileged children during the summer until she married Dr. Walter Moore in 1917.

Frank Evans Home is located on Woodinville-Redmond Road south of 145th Street. The original log house built on this site burned in 1907 to be replaced by the

current homestead in 1908. Frank Evans lived in a small house on the back of the property until his death in 1994 at the age of 97.

George Peterson Home/Hollywood Homestead Grocery site is located on the northwest corner of Woodinville-Redmond Road and 145th Street. The building was built in 1923 to market supplies and provide mail delivered to the dock by the Petersons using their pole propelled scow. George's wife Reignheld was also a mid-wife. The building burned in 1961.

Hollywood Farm/Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery is located on the south side of NE 145th Street on the west side of the Sammamish River valley. The 206 acre dairy farm was built in 1910-1911 by the wealthy Seattle lumberman Frederick S. Stimson. The farm was Stimson's country estate and an agricultural demonstration project. The complex included a manor house and carriage house, separate barns for holstein cows, calves, bulls, pigs, and sheep, and a power house, oil house, carpenter shop, and implement house. The manor house and carriage house have been refurbished within a stand of trees on the grounds of present day Chateau Ste. Michelle. The farm was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and the King County Landmarks register in 1983.



Mabel's Tavern is located at the juncture on NE 145th Street and Woodinville-Redmond Road. The building was built as Hollywood Service Station in 1920 by Andrew Larson, an immigrant who moved to Woodinville in the 1870's.

Andrew Larson Homesite is located on the west side of Woodinville-Redmond Road. The 2-story wood frame house was built by Andrew Larson in 1891 on a 40 acre parcel donated to his bride by her grandfather Andrew Anderson. The house was torched by vandals on Halloween in 1978.

Elmer W. Carlberg Homesite is located on the west side of Woodinville-Redmond Road. The building was built in 1888 by John August Carlberg with the help of valley pioneers. His son Elmer, lived in the house until his death in 1987 at the age of 93. The building was remodeled once in 1904 and razed in 1994.

Jesse Brown Home/Machias Mill is located on both sides of Woodinville-Redmond Road just south of NE 175th Street. Jesse Brown owned and operated the Millview Dairy in the north end of the valley, and Machias Mill which he built in 1904 across the road from his house. Machias Mill was razed in 1926 due to a lack of virgin timber. Getchell's Mill operated as a shingle mill on the site until it burned in 1935. The Saginaw Mill was built on the site in the early 1940's and razed in the 1970's.

Present Development Pattern

There are approximately 3,608 acres within existing city limits including 38% in developed uses, 5% in agriculture, 37% in natural open land, 20% in forest land, 0.2% in water, and 0.1% in barren land.

There are approximately 23,173 acres within the park planning area including 24% in developed uses, 5% in agriculture, 45% in natural open land, 26% in forest land, 0.4% in water, and 0.07% in barren land.

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

Downtown business activities consist of a variety of retail, business, commercial, office, and entertainment uses including a number of regional specialty stores like Molbaks Nursery. A regional shopping center with a cinema complex and other specialty uses is being developed on the north side of NE 175th Street - the city's main street - across from the Molbak facility.

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Light manufacturing, warehousing, business services, office parks, and a variety of auto parts and salvage land uses are located along the west side of the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and directly adjacent to the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek from NE 145th Street around the downtown core and north into the community of Grace. Generally, these are relatively low intensity activities with low to moderate employment totals.

Should the available vacant lands within the city be developed to present allowances, the city's population could increase to 11,970 persons by the year 2000 to 13,490 persons by the year 2010 and to 14,700 persons to the year 2020 not accounting for any annexations.

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

Tourist oriented winery and brewery facilities are located within a unique district on the south edge of the city along NE 145th Street - including the facilities of Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Columbia Winery, Silver Lake Winery, and Red Hook Brewery. The facilities provide a variety of special entertainment and recreational activities including wine and beer tasting, weddings and anniversary parties, outdoor amphitheater and performing arts sites, interpretive and recreational trails, and picnic facilities as well as historically conserved buildings and grounds.

Significant portions of the east side of the Sammamish River valley have been acquired by King County for agricultural and open space preservation. The county's holdings include the large properties located directly south of the downtown core, and the lands directly north of the tourist district.

Population and Housing

Park planning area - population was estimated to be 29,378 persons in 1980 and 42,675 persons in 1990 - equal to an average annual increase of 3.8 percent per year. The area's annual average population increase in this time period was higher than experienced in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the nation.

Woodinville - population was estimated to be 8,587 persons in 1990 and 9,615 persons in 1995 - equal to an average annual increase of 2.3 percent per year and approximately 20 percent of the population of the park planning area in 1990. Like the park planning area, the city's annual average population increase in this time period was higher than experienced in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the nation.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

The US Department of Census compiled demographic statistics for jurisdictional areas in 1990 including Washington State, King and Snohomish Counties, the Woodinville incorporated area, and for census tracts within the unincorporated areas of Snohomish County that approximate (but extend somewhat beyond) the boundaries of the Woodinville park planning area. Most of the statistical information has been compiled in report format by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC).

According to the statistical findings, the population within city limits had socioeconomic characteristics that were slightly different than the averages typical of the surrounding counties. For example, the average size of city households was 2.61 persons and the Woodinville park planning area was 3.01

2.7



2.8



persons compared with 2.40 for King County and 2.68 for Snohomish County households. Likewise, the median age of city residents was 32.4 years and the Woodinville park planning area persons was 34.0 years compared with 33.7 years for King County and 32.2 years for Snohomish County residents.

Overall, the statistics indicate residents of the Woodinville incorporated area are likely to be slightly younger and living in larger households with more education and household income than typical of general county residents. The statistics also indicate the city has a larger percentage of households living in owner-occupied detached and other single family housing units than is typical of other county urban areas.

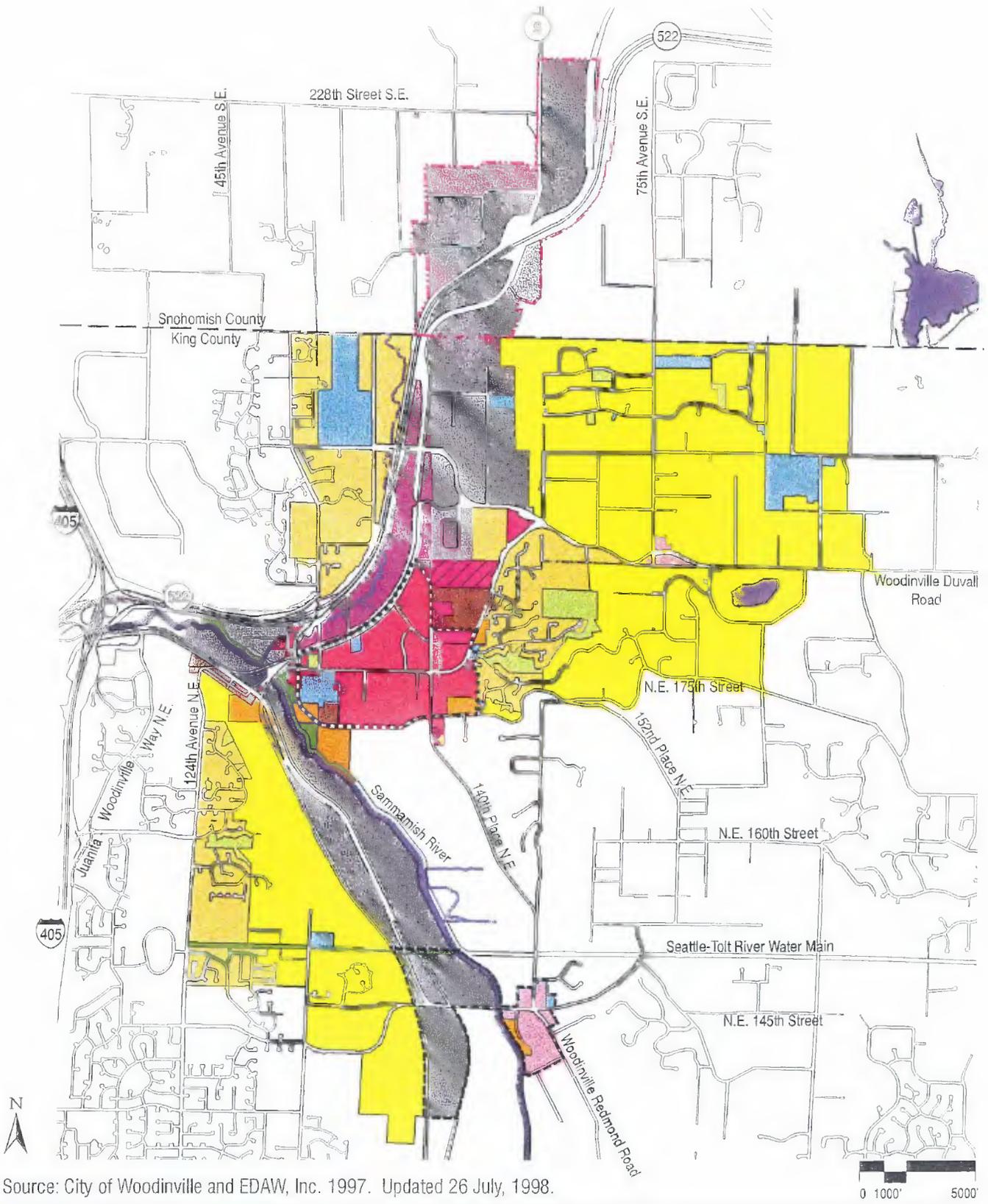
Overall, the statistics indicated Woodinville city residents were older, more likely to be resident in households where the children have grown and departed (empty-nester), with fewer single person headed families, but more older single person female households. Generally, the Woodinville incorporated area statistics reflect an older urban population with characteristics somewhat between the more urban King County and more suburban Snohomish County profiles.

There were a comparable percentage of single person households (24.3 percent) in the city limits and King County (23.4 percent). A sizable percent of the single person households in the incorporated area were female (59.4 percent) compared with King County (55.6 percent). The incorporated area had a relatively large percent of married couples without children (42.4 percent) compared with King County (39.6 percent).

Approximately 40.1 percent of all Woodinville residents over the age of 18 have obtained a college degree compared with 22.9 percent in King County. Likewise, 71.6 percent of all Woodinville residents are active in the labor force compared with 66.4 percent in King County. Median household income in Woodinville is \$34,576 compared with \$30,412 in King County.

The city has a larger percentage of renters (45.4 percent) compared with King County

(39.7 percent) living in higher value renter-occupied units (\$415 per month median rent) compared with King County (\$372). Overall, the city has a lower percentage of detached single family housing units (53.6 percent) compared with King County (61.2 percent).



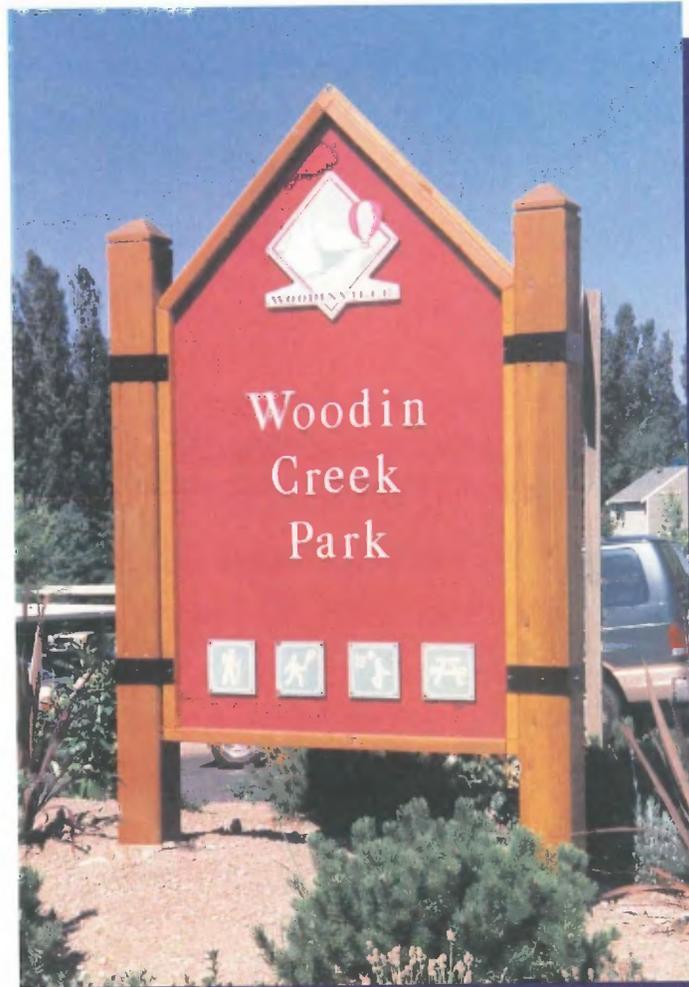
Source: City of Woodinville and EDAW, Inc. 1997. Updated 26 July, 1998.

LEGEND

 Low Density Res.	 Auto/General Commercial	 High-Density Res./Office
 Mod. Density Res.	 Openspace	 Industrial
 Med. Density Res.	 Public/Institutional	 Tourist District
 High Density Res.	 Public Parks	 Mixed-Use Area
 Central Business	 Office	 Joint Planning Area
 Neighborhood Bus.		

Future Land Use Map for the City of Woodinville

Chapter 3
**Existing
Facilities**



Chapter 3 Existing Lands & Facilities

Woodinville, King County, the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts, and various other public and private organizations have assembled over 853.2 acres of land with park, recreation, and open space uses within city and park planning area boundaries.

These lands provide a variety of park, recreation, and open space activities including waterfront access points, picnic facilities, trail corridors, athletic fields and playgrounds, community facilities, and supporting administrative and maintenance facilities.

Approximately 66 percent of the total park, recreation, and open space land inventory are regionally significant sites and properties used by city and county residents regardless of their place of residence within the city or even the surrounding area.

The remaining 34 percent of the total park, recreation, and open space land inventory are locally significant sites and properties that are used by residents who reside within the immediate city area, usually on a neighborhood level.



3.1 Inventory By Agency

City of Woodinville

Woodinville owns 6 properties with 25.4 acres of land available for public use when counting the proposed city campus at Sorenson.

DeYoung Park is a 0.6 acre property located in front of the The Rainier Fund shopping center on NE 175th Street.

The newly dedicated site was improved by the developer to provide a public plaza or accent, shopping center pathway, special signage, benches, and water feature.

Woodinville Heights is a 0.6 acre property located on 146th Avenue NE within a residential neighborhood on the east bluffs of the valley.

The upper portion of the site was recently developed to provide a playground with sitting benches, picnic tables,

and an access walkway. The lower portion of the site conserves a small wetland feature that is accessed by a bark trail from the playground on the uphill portion of the site.

Woodin Creek Park is a 4.1 acre property located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue SE (the South Bypass). The property (formerly Waterford Park) was originally acquired and developed by King County, and conveyed to the city upon incorporation.

The site abuts the Sammamish River Trail and the riparian habitat that is conserved along the river banks. The site proper also conserves a wetland area separated from the trail by a hedgerow stand of poplar trees. The wetland area absorbs and filters stormwater runoff that flows from Woodin Creek into the Sammamish River.

King County initiated a wetland reclamation and enhancement project for the site before the property was conveyed to the city. Future

CITY OF WOODINVILLE	
DE YOUNG PARK	0.6 ACRE
WOODINVILLE HEIGHTS	.6 ACRE
WOODIN CREEK PARK	4.1 ACRE
WILMOT GATEWAY PARK	3.7 ACRE
WOODINVILLE VALLEY TRAIL	2.3 ACRE
OLD WOODINVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE	BUILDING & 13.5 ACRE
SORENSEN SCHOOL	BUILDING

city projects may continue reclamation efforts and add additional interpretive signage and viewpoints.

The developable portion of the site was improved by King County to provide a tennis and basketball court, picnic shelter, pathway access to the Sammamish River Trail, and parking lot.

Future projects may expand the parking area, develop restroom services, add additional picnic tables, and develop a gateway entry with the Sammamish River Trail. A handcarry boat launch and fishing access site may also be developed at the river edge adjacent to the Woodin Creek outfall.

Wilmot Gateway Park is a 3.7 acre undeveloped property located on 131st Avenue on the east bank of the Sammamish River directly east of the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School athletic fields.

The site was recently acquired for park and recreational use with matching grant monies from the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC), Washington State Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA), and King County Conservation Futures program for open space acquisitions.

The master plan for the property will develop an informal amphitheater, a covered gazebo overlook, group picnic facilities, a hand carry boat launch and fishing access, parking, and restroom facilities in an arc-shaped

configuration facing onto the river.

The Sammamish River Trail will be diverted in an arc-shaped fashion through the site to frame an informal outdoor amphitheater and gazebo activity spaces and define a gateway to the downtown district.

A secondary trail system will be extended across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to link with the athletic fields and other activities at the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School site.

Woodinville Valley Trail is a 2.3 acre partially developed linear hike, bike, and horse trail corridor located within a 25 foot wide alignment within the north right-of-way of NE 145th Street from 148th Avenue NE west to the intersection with NE 145th Street, then north in the east right-of-way of Woodinville-Redmond Road to the Tolt River Pipeline.

When fully developed, the linear trail corridor will provide direct access between Columbia Winery, Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Red Hook Brewery, the Hollywood Schoolhouse, and other potential tourist destination facilities and the Sammamish River Trail at the Northshore Athletic Fields on NE 145th Street, and the Tolt River Pipeline Trail on Woodinville-Redmond Road.

A trail bridge has been designed to separate trail activities from the vehicular roadway north of the existing roadway bridge across the Sammamish River.

Red Hook Brewery, Columbia Winery, and Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery have developed portions of the pedestrian and bicycle trail segments between the road right-of-way and each facility's own picnic sites, amphitheaters, ponds, beer and wine gardens, tasting and tour rooms. The extended trail system provides facilities of interest to patrons and the public alike.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/

Sorenson School is a 13.5 acre property located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district with access across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to Wilmot Gateway Park.

The property includes the historic Woodinville Schoolhouse located along NE 175th Street frontage, Sorenson Elementary School located behind the old schoolhouse, Sorenson School athletic fields located between the buildings and 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass, and a parcel south of the elementary school buildings which the city recently acquired for parking.

The city currently leases portions of the facility from the Northshore School District. The city hopes to negotiate a purchase agreement for the entire site and facilities in the near future. (Should city and school district negotiations fail, an equivalent site and facility will be acquired to provide the same level of service.)

The city uses the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse for city hall functions, and a

portion of the Sorenson School's former physical conditioning rooms for a council meeting room and conference area.

The Northshore YMCA operates swim classes and recreational activities in the pool, gymnasium, and arts and crafts rooms. The School District operates special educational instructions from the remaining buildings of the Sorenson Elementary School.

Old Woodinville

Schoolhouse is a 3-story, wood framed, brick faced, general purpose school building constructed in the early 1900's. The building is organized with stairways and restrooms in a core area at the back center of the building with classrooms located about the front and side building periphery. The building is generally in good condition - although it does not meet current seismic or ADA standards.

The basement or ground floor located slightly below the grade of NE 175th Street with daylight windows and doors to the west and south sides of the building. The side and rear yards could be excavated to create alcoves or terraces directly accessed from the side and rear building entrances and rooms.

The first floor located slightly above grade with a front stairway and entry landing from NE 175th Street. This floor housed school offices, library, and other administration spaces on each side of the front entryway and corridor - and will likely be used as

a series of separate class and meeting room spaces.

Classrooms were located along the side and front periphery of the third floor. This floor provides the most flexible floor spaces and could be used for a variety of class and meeting room spaces.

MASTER PLAN

The school and grounds were recently master planned as a community center and city administration facility. In accordance with the plan's intents, the building will be retrofitted and reused as a community center potentially providing special meeting and activity spaces for child care, teens, seniors, historical society, chamber of commerce, arts and crafts, and other uses compatible with the building's original design capabilities and characteristics.

An amphitheater and/or outdoor assembly area, picnic tables, a playground, basketball and volleyball courts, skateboard park, parking facilities, and a variety of other supporting features could be installed in terraces extending from the building's lower and rear floor levels.

Sorenson Elementary

School is a 1-story, wood frame, brick-faced general purpose school facility

organized in 3 building wings facing onto a central courtyard. The school was specially designed and built to accommodate children with physical disabilities.

Gymnasium, physical conditioning or exercise room, arts and crafts room, and indoor warm water pool and lockers were housed in the building located in the northwest corner of the complex. The building was specially designed and constructed for these activities and would not be easy to adapt to a different use.

Administration offices, faculty meeting rooms, and health services were housed in the building located in the northeast corner of the complex. The interior walls are nonload-bearing partitions that could be removed to open-up the entire interior space.

Classrooms and all instructional spaces were housed in the U-shaped building located at the south end of the complex. The building located slightly above the grade of the adjacent athletic fields with some storage provided in the open crawl space. Like the administration building, the interior walls in this building wing are nonload-bearing



partitions that could be removed to open-up the entire interior space.

MASTER PLAN

In accordance with the master plan intent, the gymnasium building will be retrofitted and even expanded to include the administration building in a community center providing a variety of athletic, exercise, instruction, dance activities in support of other activities housed in the *Old Woodinville Schoolhouse*.

Depending on department requirements, city hall functions, including administration, finance, planning, and public works offices could be housed in the southwest wing of the classroom building. The police station could be housed in an addition to the southeast wing of the classroom building.

proposes to lease this site (the Kaplan Property) to the Northshore Youth Soccer Association as part of it's South Gateway Park Project. The Association would develop and operate soccer fields on the property for a 5 year term.

The county leased the Sixty Acre Park site in north Redmond to the Lake Washington Soccer Association for a 30 year term under a similar arrangement.

Northshore Athletic Fields is a 20.0 acre property located on the east bank of the Sammamish River adjacent to the Sammamish River Trail on the north side of NE 145th Street just beyond the existing Woodinville city limits.

The site has been improved with 5 softball/baseball competition fields with backstops, brick dust in-fields, grass outfields, perimeter fences, spectator seating, parking, some picnic tables, and restroom services.

A handcarry boat launch and fishing access

located in the southeast corner of the site at the juncture with the Sammamish River Trail.

Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail is a regional park and trail system which extends from Marymoor Park in Redmond through Woodinville, Bothell, and Kenmore to the University of Washington and the Hiram M. Crittenden Locks. This 57.0 acre sement within Woodinville (of which 80 percent or 45.6 acres are counted as Woodinville planning area asset) located on both sides of the Sammamish River within Woodinville's current city limits.

The river has been channelled and diked and no longer flows within it's original boundaries. The dikes are covered with natural shrubbery, grasses, and other vegetation that provides some wildlife habitat. Occasional stands of poplar and other deciduous trees have been allowed to grow in hedgerows and clumps adjacent to the improved multipurpose



3.2 Lands and Facilities

King County

King County owns 12 properties with 319.6 acres of land available for public use within or directly adjacent to present city limits, and within the surrounding growth area of interest to city residents. (The total acreage listed above may be discounted by 50 percent where a park site lies on the border line with adjacent cities and park planning areas.)

Southgate Park is an 18.0 acre property located on NE 171st Street/South Bypass within city limits. The county

KING COUNTY	LAND	FACILITY
SOUTHGATE PARK	18.0 ACRE	
NORTHSHORE ATHLETIC FIELDS	20.0 ACRE	BALL FIELDS
SAMMAMISH RIVER REGIONAL PARK & TRAIL	57.0 ACRE	
GOLD CREEK PARK	38.0 ACRE	
EAST NORWAY HILL PARK	26.0 ACRE	
SOUTH NORWAY HILL PARK	9.8 ACRE	
132ND SQUARE PARK	9.4 ACRE	
DANIELS CREEK PARK	25.0 ACRE	
BASSET POND	45.8 ACRE	
COTTAGE LAKE PARK	21.0 ACRE	RESORT
PARADISE LAKE PARK	40.0 ACRE	
BEAR CREEK WATERWAY	45.2 ACRE	

trail along the east bank - but not within the dike or adjacent to the water's edge.

King County will continue conserving this regionally significant natural feature for wildlife, open space, and recreational potentials.

The Burke-Gilman Trail segments were developed on surplus Burlington Northern Railroad track alignments between Seattle and Bothell. The multipurpose asphalt trail is heavily used by walkers, joggers, rollerbladers, and bicyclists.

The Sammamish River Trail continues the Burke-Gilman system through Woodinville to Marymoor Park in Redmond on Sammamish River dikes. The multipurpose asphalt trail located on the east bank and is moderately to heavily used by walkers, joggers, rollerbladers, and bicyclists. Trailheads are provided at Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Park, and, informally, at Jerry Wilmot Green Gateway Park in Woodinville.

The county will soon develop a soft surface trail on the west bank for use by hikers, joggers, and horseback riders. A horse trailhead will be developed at the end of the existing Burlington Northern Railroad spur track on the west bank of the river accessible from NE Woodinville Drive.

Gold Creek Park is a 38.0 acre property located on Gold Creek between 148th and 152nd Avenues with access from 148th Avenue NE



just beyond existing city limits.

The site conserves the riparian habitat along both banks of Gold Creek and the wooded hillsides overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. A 2-story wood framed lodge building located at the south boundary of the site adjacent to the access road and Gold Creek. An informal grassy play area with picnic tables located between the lodge and Gold Creek for the use of visiting groups.

King County conducts nature interpretive classes, walks, and other educational ventures from the lodge building and the numerous walking trails that circumvent the site. The county will retain this former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property as a wildlife conservation and environmental education center.

East Norway Hill Park is a 26.0 acre property (of which 50 percent or 13.0 acres are counted as a Woodinville planning area asset) located on the corner of 124th Avenue NE and NE 155th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits. The Tolt River Pipeline bisects the southern portions of the property.

The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves an extensive woodland area that abuts Woodmoor Elementary and Northshore Junior High School facilities. A soccer field has been developed in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to other

school fields.

The property located in an unincorporated area that may be claimed and/or jointly used by residents from Woodinville, Bothell, and Kirkland.

South Norway Hill Park is a 9.8 acre property (of which 50 percent or 4.9 acres are counted as a Woodinville planning area asset) located on 124th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits.

The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves a woodland area at the upper reaches of a ravine that drains east into the Sammamish River valley around and through portions of the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery.

The property located in an unincorporated area that may be claimed and/or jointly used by residents from Woodinville, Bothell, and Kirkland. The park site is presently maintained by Bothell and Kirkland under an interlocal agreement with the county.

132nd Square Park is a 9.4 acre property located on the southwest corner of NE 132nd Street and 132nd Avenue NE on the edge of existing city limits. The undeveloped property conserves a wooded area surrounded with subdivision developments.

Daniels Creek Park is a 25.0 acre former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property located on the south side of Woodinville-Duvall Road

beyond the eastern boundaries of existing Woodinville city limits.

The wooded, wetland site adjoins the Daniels Creek drainage area. The site has been minimally improved with picnic tables, trails, and a parking area.

Basset Pond is a 45.8 acre former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property located on NE 165th Street and 179th Avenue NE east of existing Woodinville city limits.

The undeveloped site conserves an extensive wetland system that drains into Cottage Lake.

Cottage Lake Park is a 21.0 acre property located on the south side of Woodinville-Duvall Road on the north end of Cottage Lake east of existing Woodinville city limits.

The site (formerly Norm's Resort) has been improved with an outdoor swimming pool, bathhouse, meeting room, lakefront beach swimming area, boat dock, fishing access, basketball and tennis courts, picnic shelters and tables, amphitheater, trails, and parking areas.

King County is presently renovating the old resort facilities in accordance with a long range plan as a regional lakefront park.

Paradise Lake Park is a 40.0 acre (of which 50 percent or 20.0 acres are counted as Woodinville planning area asset) located along the eastern boundaries of the planning area adjacent to Paradise Lake Road. The undeveloped property conserves the upper headwaters of the Bear Creek drainage corridor.

Bear Creek Waterway is a 45.2 acre property located along the eastern boundaries of the planning area adjacent to Avondale Road. The undeveloped property conserves the natural drainage corridor along Bear Creek.

NORTHSHORE S.D.	LAND
WOODIN ELEMENTARY	7.0 ACRE
HOLLYWOOD ELEMENTARY	5.0 ACRE
SUNRISE ELEMENTARY	4.4 ACRE
KOKANEE ELEMENTARY	3.6 ACRE
COTTAGE LAKE ELEMENTARY	4.0 ACRE
WELLINGTON ELEMENTARY/ LEOTA JR HIGH	14.0 ACRE
WOODMOOR ELEMENTARY/ NORTHSHORE JR HIGH	9.0 ACRE
WOODINVILLE HIGH	18.0 ACRE

play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Hollywood Hill Elementary is a 5.0 acre elementary school property located on 148th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits.

The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the heavily wooded site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Sunrise Elementary is a 4.4 acre elementary school property located on 172nd Avenue NE east of existing city limits within the park planning area.

3.3

Northshore School District

Northshore School District owns 10 properties within the city and park planning area of which 65.0 acres (55.0 acres of which are considered to be planning area assets) have been improved with gymnasiums, playgrounds, recreational courts, and fields of use to city and area residents.

Woodin Elementary is a 7.0 acre elementary school property located on NE 195th Street just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 3.5 acres of which is considered to be a planning area asset).

The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. The site has been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt

The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Kokanee Elementary

is a 3.6 acre elementary school property located on NE 183rd Street east of existing city limits at the edge of the park planning area.

The new building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Cottage Lake Elementary

is a 4.0 acre elementary school property located on Avondale Road east of park planning area (of which 50 percent or 2.0 acres are counted as planning area assets).

The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Wellington Elementary/Leota Junior High

is a 14.0 acre elementary/junior high school property located on the southwest corner of NE 195th Street and 168th Avenue NE within city limits.

The new elementary building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. The elementary site has been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

The adjacent junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms. The junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts, baseball/softball fields, and a football/soccer/track field.

Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High

is a 9.0 acre elementary/junior high school property located on SW 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 4.5 acres of which are considered park planning area assets).

The new elementary building complex includes an indoor swimming pool, small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. The elementary site has been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

The adjacent junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms. The

junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts, baseball/softball fields, and a football/soccer/track field.

Woodinville High School

is an 18.0 acre high school property located on 136th Avenue NE inside city limits.

The high school building complex includes a large gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, auditorium, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms. The site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts, baseball/softball fields, and a lighted football/soccer/track field.

Lake Washington School District

Lake Washington School District owns 2 properties within the park planning area of which 18.5 acres have been improved with gymnasiums, playgrounds, recreational courts, and fields of use to city and area residents.

John Muir Elementary

is a 4.5 acre elementary school property located on 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from Kamiakin Junior High.

The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, softball/

soccer fields, and running track.

Kamiakin Junior High is a 14.0 acre junior high school property located on 144th Street and 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from John Muir Elementary School.

The junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms. The junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts, baseball/softball fields, and a football/soccer/track field.

Monroe School District

Monroe School District owns 1 property within the park planning area of which 4.0 acres are being improved with gymnasiums, playgrounds, recreational courts, and fields of use to city and area residents.

Maltby Intermediate is a 4.0 acre elementary school property is being developed on NE 212th Street and 99th Avenue north of existing city limits in Snohomish County. The new building complex will include a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. Portions of the site will be improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Maltby Park & Recreation District

Maltby Athletic Field - the Maltby Park & Recreation District owns a 14.3 acre site on the Woodinville Cutoff/67th Avenue SE. The property has been improved with a single regulation sized baseball/softball field.

Seattle Water Department Tolt River Pipeline Trail

- the Tolt River Pipeline transports water from the Tolt River Reservoir east of Duvall through the Woodinville park planning area to Seattle. This 35.0 acre segment of the Tolt River Pipeline extends west to east through the lower portion of the park planning area.

Pedestrian, mountain biking, and equestrian trails have been developed on the western portion of the Seattle Water Department pipeline corridor between 132nd Avenue NE and East Norway Hill Park - and the eastern portion of the pipeline corridor between NE 155th Avenue NE to Avondale Road and east to the Snoqualmie River valley. Pedestrian trails have also been developed on portions of the corridor that climb both sides of the Sammamish River valley.

The Seattle Water Department and King County plan to complete missing links along the pipeline corridor to provide a continuous trail system from Seattle to Duvall.

Private Operators and Organizations

3.4

Commercial entities own and operate a variety of parks, tennis and swim clubs, and other recreational facilities within the city and park planning area of interest to area residents.

Gold Creek Trout Farm

is a 2.0 acre property located on 148th Avenue NE just east of existing city limits adjacent to Gold Creek Park.

The private property owner stocks and operates a private complex of free-standing and in-ground fishing tanks and ponds along the property frontage with 148th Avenue for paying customers including youth organizations, birthday parties, and similar group outings.

The trout farm was originally built by W.G. Tyrell, the Seattle pet food king, as part of his 40 acre private estate. Tyrell gave 38.0 acres to the county for Gold Creek Park and sold the trout farm to the present owner, Knut Olson. Olson has operated the farm for the past 20 years.

Hollywood Hills Saddle Club

is a 12.6 acre property located on NE 172nd Street adjacent to Hollywood Hill Elementary School just outside of existing city limits.

The Hollywood Hills Saddle Club, a 20 year old nonprofit organization, has improved the site with corrals and spectator seating. The club conducts barrel racing, jumping, horsemanship competitions, and English horse shows during summer events.

PRIVATE OPERATORS & ORGANIZATIONS	LAND	FACILITY
TOLT RIVER PIPELINE TRAIL	35.0 ACRE	RECREATION
GOLD CREEK TROUT FARM	2.0 ACRE	RECREATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS SADDLE CLUB	12.6 ACRE	CLUB
BELLEVUE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	7.8 ACRE	SCHOOL
KINGSGATE HIGHLANDS	3.4 ACRE	PRIVATE
GOLD CREEK EQUESTRIAN CENTER	17.9 ACRE	COMMERCIAL
GOLD CREEK TENNIS & SPORTS	57.4 ACRE	COMMERCIAL
WOODINVILLE INDOOR SOCCER CENTER	1.0 ACRE	RECREATION
WELLINGTON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB	80.6 ACRE	PRIVATE
RED WOOD GOLF CENTER	4.0 ACRE	COMMERCIAL
SNO-KING ARENA	2.0 ACRE	COMMERCIAL
CHATEAU STE. MICHELLE WINERY		COMMERCIAL
COLUMBIA WINERY		COMMERCIAL
REDHOOK BREWERY		COMMERCIAL
SILVER LAKE WINERY		COMMERCIAL
HOLLYWOOD SCHOOLHOUSE		HISTORICAL

Bellevue Christian School is a 7.8 acre private elementary school property located on Woodinville-Duvall Road just east of existing city limits.

The new building complex includes a small multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space and classrooms. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment, an asphalt play area, outdoor basketball courts, and softball/soccer fields.

Kingsgate Highlands is a 3.4 acre private community club located on NE 144th Street and 128th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits.

The site has been improved with an outdoor swimming pool, bathhouse, picnic grounds, and softball/soccer field.

Gold Creek Equestrian Center is a 17.9 acre commercial facility located on 148th Avenue NE east of existing city

limits adjacent to Gold Creek Park.

The private facility has been improved with stables, riding arena, and riding trails.

Gold Creek Tennis & Sports is a 57.4 acre commercial facility located on 140th Avenue NE outside of existing city limits.

The complex was originally developed by W.G. Tyrell, the Seattle pet food king, as part of his private estate. Tyrell built a replica of the Seattle Space Needle, a railroad, and other private amusements.

The facility was acquired from the estate and developed into a multipurpose indoor and outdoor sports club with indoor tennis courts, physical conditioning equipment, swimming pool, and jogging track. The grounds have been improved with a golf driving range, picnic grounds, and rental party house.

Woodinville Indoor Soccer Center

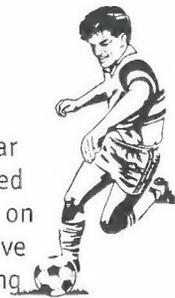
is a 1.0 acre facility located on NE 178th Street in the city's industrial district.

The warehouse building houses a regulation indoor soccer arena that is rented for local league practices and competition games.

Wellington Hills Country Club

is an 80.6 acre, 9 hole, 2,735 yard, par 34 privately operated golf course located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County.

The course was originally developed in 1933 by the Crumm family. The property was subsequently acquired by a consortium of 44 people - and until recently, was to be acquired for the branch campus of the University of Washington before the school was finally sited on the Trully farm in Bothell.



The course is bisected by Wellington Hills Drive - which requires golfers to drive balls across the road for the 1st and 6th tees. The course is an old-style layout with relatively short holes and small, domed greens. The course was built over fallen timbers resulting in occasional sink holes.

A modest pro shop facility and retail store located at the front entrance. An older clubhouse facility located behind the pro shop building.

Redwood Golf Center is a 4.0 acre commercial property located on Woodinville-Redmond Road just south of existing city limits.

The privately-operated golf driving range is housed in a 2 story facility with pro shop and retail store below and some driving tees on the first and upper floor.

Sno-King Arena is a 2.0 acre commercial property located on NE 140th Street just southwest of existing city limits.

The privately-owned ice arena provides instruction and free skating activities to the general public.

Tourist developments
Tourist oriented commercial developments own and operate a variety of meeting rooms, museums, shops, amphitheaters, picnic grounds, and trails within the city and park planning area of interest to area residents.

Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery and

tasting facility located on NE 145th Street within city limits.

The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The complex also includes a separate catered party building and the restored and historic chateau.

The grounds have been extensively improved with ponds, gardens, picnic facilities, an outdoor stage and summer concert performance area, and an extensive trail system that connects to the city's Woodinville Valley Trail along NE 145th Street.

Columbia Winery is a commercial winery and tasting facility located on NE 145th Street within city limits across the road from the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery in the city's tourist district.

The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The grounds have been improved with gardens, an outdoor picnic area, and a trail system that connects to the city's Woodinville Valley Trail along NE 145th Street.

The site is a popular destination for the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train that operates on Burlington Northern Railroad track from the old depot located in downtown Renton.

Redhook Brewery is a commercial microbrewery located on NE 145th Street within city

limits directly adjacent to the Columbia Winery.

The building complex contains the brewery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, touring facilities, and an outdoor beer garden. The grounds have been improved with wetland and wildlife interpretive sites and exhibits, ornamental gardens, outdoor picnic patio and beer garden, and trails that connect to the city's Woodinville Valley Trail along NE 145th Street.

The brewery will soon develop an outdoor amphitheater that will front onto the Sammamish River directly adjacent to the city's Woodinville-Redmond Trail.

Silver Lake Winery is a commercial winery which will be developed on the historic Carlbery-Anderson farm property located on Woodinville-Redmond Road within existing city limits.

The building complex will contain the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, touring facilities, and an historic museum. The grounds will be improved with gardens, an outdoor picnic area, and trail system access to the city's Woodinville Valley Trail.

Hollywood Schoolhouse is a property located on 148th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street within existing city limits and the designated tourist district.

The original wooden one-room Derby Schoolhouse was built on the site in 1892. The Derby Schoolhouse was subsequently



replaced with this classic, 2 story, brick building in 1912. The School District Number 83 building was subsequently sold to private owners who refurbished the structure for ground floor retail stores and a top floor wedding and meeting facility.

3.5

Inventory By Park Land Type

Wildlife habitat/resource conservancy

- approximately 323.3 acres have been acquired and conserved for open space purposes by Woodinville, King County, and a variety of private homeowner organizations. These conservancy lands include stream corridors, wetlands and floodplains, steep slopes and woodland areas, unique ecological and wildlife habitats, and other fragile environments.

Sites that represent significant assets include Daniels Creek Park, Basset Pond, Gold Creek Park, Cottage Lake Park, Paradise Lake Park, and Gold Creek Waterway, among others.

Resource activities

- approximately 32.6 acres have been acquired and developed by King County and private concerns for outdoor recreational activities and pursuits including a mixture of beach swimming and sunbathing, fishing, and water craft access opportunities for canoe, kayak, rowboat, and rafting. Portions of these lands also provide outdoor park resource facilities including group and individual picnicking, playgrounds, and open grassy play areas.

Sites that represent significant assets include Woodin Creek Park, Wilmot Gateway Park, Cottage Lake Park, and the Gold Creek Trout Farm.

Linear parks and trails

- 96.6 acres have been acquired and conserved by Woodinville and King County for a system of dedicated, separated trails to connect major environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities.

Sites that represent significant assets include the Woodinville Valley Trail, the Sammamish River Trail, and portions of the trails systems in the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery.

Athletic fields and playgrounds

- approximately 184.7 acres have been acquired and developed by Woodinville, King County, and the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts for athletic facilities including soccer, softball and baseball fields, and active playgrounds and play areas for all ages, competitive standards, and skill levels.

Sites that represent significant assets include the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School, Northshore Athletic Fields, Wellington Elementary/Leota Junior High School, Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High School, Kamiakin Junior High, and Woodinville High School.

Recreation centers and swimming

- approximately 12.7 acres have been acquired and developed by Woodinville and

the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts for indoor and outdoor community and recreational center facilities.

Sites that represent significant assets include the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School, Woodinville Indoor Soccer Center, Kingsgate Highlands, and Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Portions of most of the school properties also presently provide indoor gymnasiums, multipurpose assembly rooms, arts and crafts facilities, and general purpose classrooms on an after-hour limited basis. Woodinville High School also provides limited access to an auditorium and performing stage facility.

Special use facilities

- no public agency within Woodinville has developed equestrian, golf, archery, gun and rifle ranges, or similar facilities for public play. Private agencies, however, have developed about 203.4 acres for special use facilities at the present time.

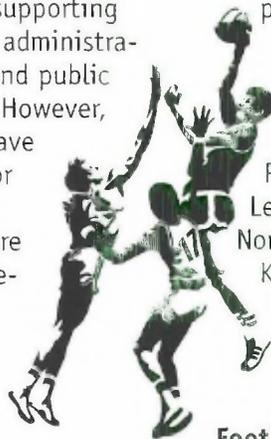
Sites that represent significant assets include the Hollywood Hills Saddle Club, Gold Creek Equestrian Center, Red Wood Golf Center, and Wellington Hills Golf Course.

In addition, commercial enterprises located within the tourist destination district - including the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Columbia Winery, Redhook Brewery, Silver Lake Winery, and Hollywood Schoolhouse - are developing an extensive system of potentially intercon-

nected gardens, ponds, picnic grounds, trails, amphitheaters, and indoor meeting and event rooms of interest to tourists and residents alike.

Support facilities

- a portion of the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse and Sorenson School are presently used to provide supporting facilities - park administrative functions and public meeting space. However, no properties have been acquired or developed to provide for future city park maintenance yards or landscape nurseries.



Outdoor basketball, volleyball and tennis courts

- all public and private agencies combined provide 7 covered, 11 outdoor basketball courts, 1 volleyball court, 6 indoor tennis courts, and 18 outdoor unlighted tennis courts within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Sorenson School, Woodin Creek Park, Cottage Lake Park, Leota Junior High, Northshore Junior High, Kamiakin Junior High, Woodinville High School, and Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Football, soccer, baseball and softball fields

- all public and private agencies combined provide 18 regulation football fields, 26 competition and 3 nonregulation soccer fields, 22 large and 3 nonregulation baseball/softball fields, and 3 small baseball fields within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Sorenson School, East Norway Hill Park, Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Elementary, Hollywood Elementary, John Muir Elementary, Sunrise Elementary, Bear Creek Elementary, Maltby Elementary, Wellington Elementary/Leota Junior High, Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High, Kamiakin Junior High, and Woodinville High School.

Tracks

- all public and private agencies combined provide 1.18 miles of

surface and 0.20 miles of dirt track within the park planning area.

Outdoor facilities are located at John Muir Elementary, Leota Junior High, Northshore Junior High, Kamiakin Junior High, and Woodinville High School. An indoor facility located at the Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Picnicking

- all public and private agencies combined provide 137 picnic tables and 10 picnic shelters within the park planning area.

The facilities are provided at Woodinville Heights, Sorenson School, Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodin Creek Park, Cottage Lake Park, Gold Creek Park, Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Columbia Winery, and Redhook Brewery.

Swimming beach, fishing from a bank/dock, boat launch, and marina facilities

- all public and private agencies combined provide a limited supply of swimming beaches, handcarry boat launch access sites, and fishing piers and docks within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Wilmot Gateway Park, Cottage Lake Park, and Gold Creek Park. Unimproved sites are also designated at Woodin Creek Park and Northshore Athletic Fields.

Walking, hiking, biking trails

- all public and private agencies combined provide 3.2 miles of asphalt and 1.5 miles of dirt walking trails



3.6 Inventory By Facility Type



Woodinville, King County, the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts, and other public and private agencies have also assembled a limited inventory of recreational facilities.

Playgrounds and play areas

- all public and private agencies combined provide 14 improved playgrounds and 6.9 acres of playfields within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Woodinville Heights, Sorenson School, Woodin Elementary, Hollywood Elementary, John Muir Elementary, Sunrise Elementary, Maltby Elementary, Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club, and Bellevue Christian.

within public parks, 6.0 miles of asphalt and 9.5 miles of dirt hiking trails, 8.2 miles of asphalt bicycle trails, and 19.8 miles of horseback riding trails within the park planning area.

The facilities are located on the Redmond-Woodinville Road Trail, Sammamish River Park & Trail, Tolt River Pipeline Trail, and within the Chateau Ste. Michelle, Columbia, and Redhook facilities.

Swimming pools

- all public and private agencies combined provide 3,400 square feet of indoor swimming pool and 4,000 square feet of outdoor swimming pool within the park planning area.

The indoor facilities are provided at Sorenson School, Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club, and Woodmoor Elementary. The outdoor facilities are located at Cottage Lake Park and Kingsgate Highlands.

Indoor gymnasium and physical conditioning

- all public and private agencies combined provide 77,250 square feet of indoor gymnasiums and 1,500 square feet of physical conditioning space within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Sorenson School, Woodin Elementary, Hollywood Elementary, John Muir Elementary, Sunrise Elementary, Bear Creek Elementary, Maltby Elementary, Wellington Elementary/Leota Junior High, Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High, Kamiakin Junior High, Woodinville High School, Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club, and

Woodinville Indoor Soccer Center.

School facilities are available for use after school hours and in some instances on a commercial fee basis.

Arts/crafts/pottery rooms

- all public and private agencies combined provide 9,100 square feet of arts, crafts, pottery, and related work spaces within the park planning area.

The facilities are located at Sorenson School, Woodin Elementary, Hollywood Elementary, John Muir Elementary, Sunrise Elementary, Bear Creek Elementary, Maltby Elementary, Wellington Elementary/Leota Junior High, Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High, Kamiakin Junior High, and Woodinville High School. School facilities are available for use after school hours and in some instances on a commercial fee basis.

Classrooms/meeting facilities

- all public and private agencies combined provide 27,000 square feet of public meeting room facilities that are available during daytime hours (not including school classrooms).

The facilities are located at Sorenson School. The Northshore, Monroe, and Lake



Washington School Districts also maintains a significant supply of classroom, meeting rooms, general auditorium, and stage production space at all elementary, junior, and senior high schools. These facilities are available for limited use after school hours and in some instances on a commercial fee basis.

The Hollywood Schoolhouse and Chateau Ste. Michelle rent meeting, wedding, and other special event spaces to the general public.

Gun and archery ranges

- there are no gun or rifle ranges within city limits.

Support facilities

- Woodinville and King County provide 2,000 square feet of park administration office space within the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse and at Gold Creek Park.

Inventory implications

Most kinds of park, recreation, and open space lands - have been acquired by Woodinville, King County, Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts, and other public and private agencies on a limited basis within the city and park planning area.



King County provides a regionally oriented selection

- of waterfront, trail, and environmental including the development potentials available along the Sammamish River Park & Trail in accordance with the county's regional park policies and objectives.

Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts

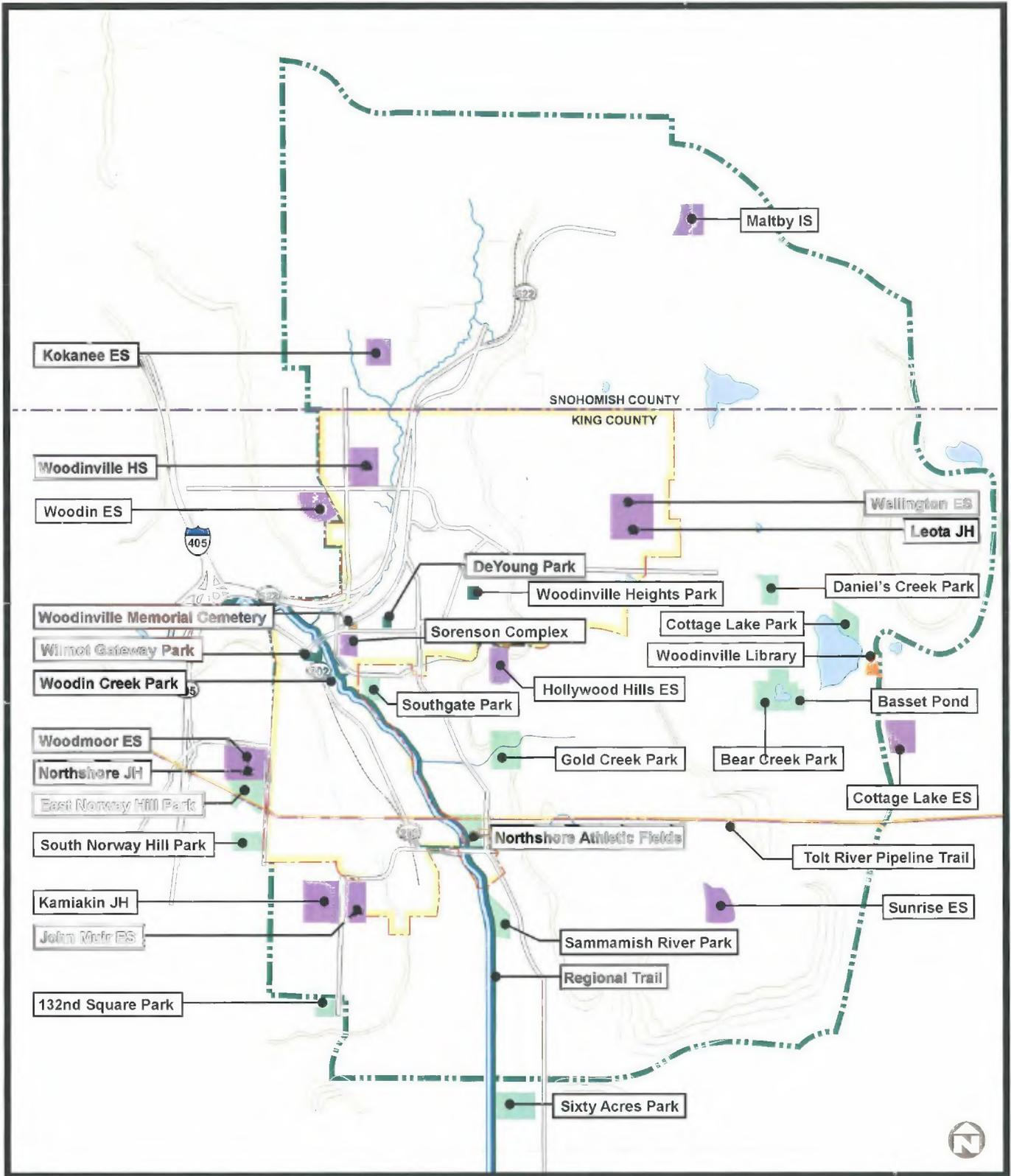
- have developed a large portion of the inventory of park and recreational related facilities including outdoor

playgrounds and athletic fields, and indoor arts and crafts, meeting rooms, and gymnasiums that could be made available for public use on a limited basis under a strategic parks plan approach.

School facilities represent a major portion

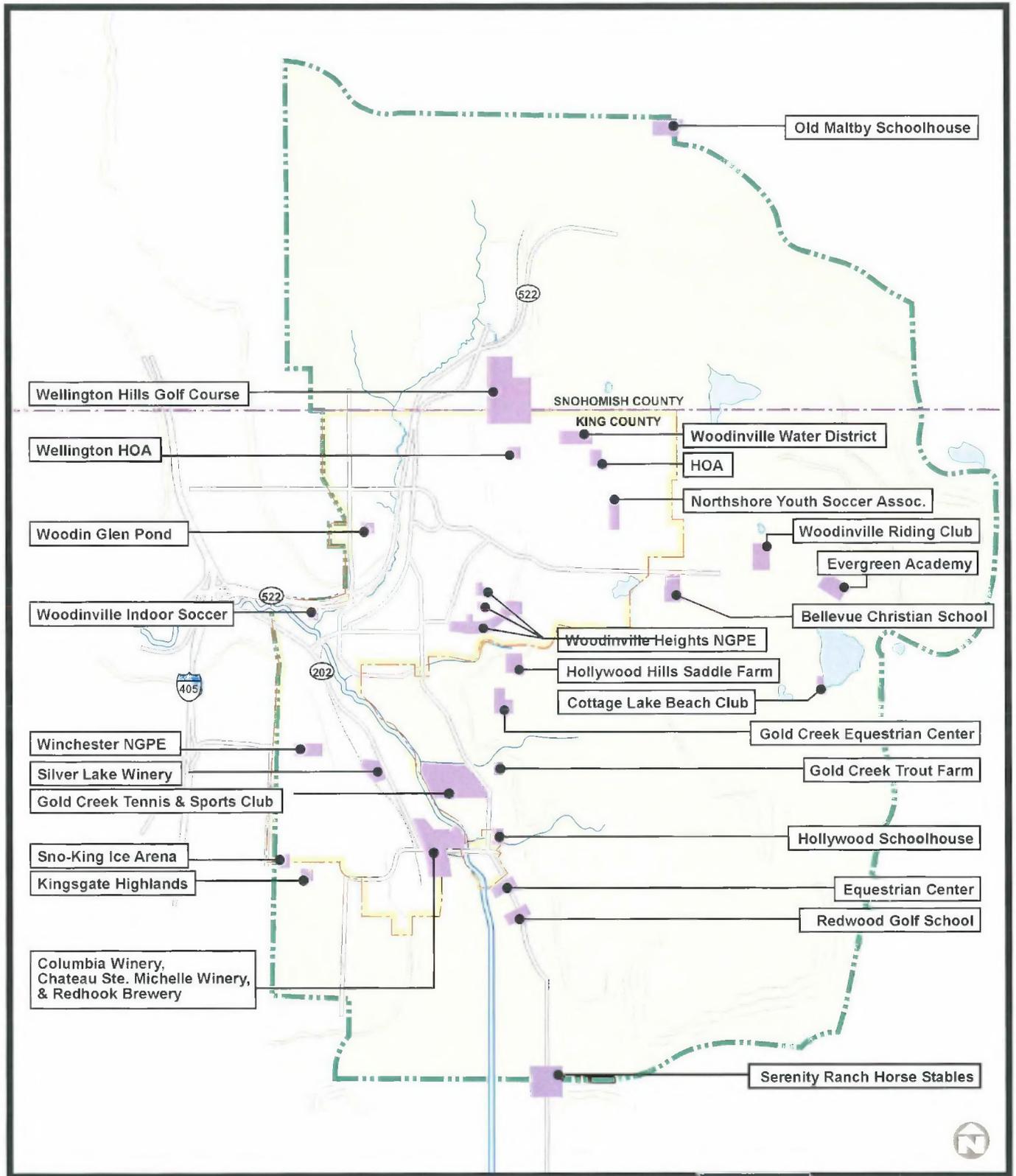
- of the more competitive and higher quality, capacity sites - and much of the smaller, more flexible facilities that could be used on a local limited basis by neighborhood residents under a strategic parks plan approach.

The Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Columbia Winery, Redhook Brewery, Silver Lake Winery, and Hollywood Schoolhouse, represent a specialized component of the park and recreational inventory that could be directly accessible to and of interest to residents and tourists alike under a strategic parks plan approach.



- Existing Woodinville Parks and Properties
- Existing King County Parks and Properties
- School District Properties (ES = Elementary School JH = Junior High HS = High School)
- Other Public Properties

Existing Public Parks and Facilities

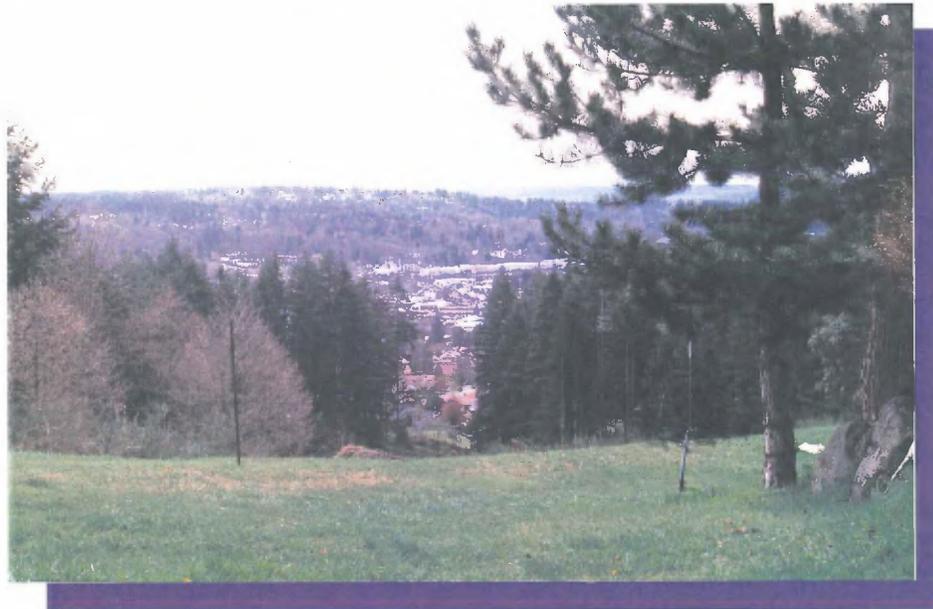


NGPE = Native Growth Protection Easement
 HOA = Home Owners Association

Existing Private Properties and Facilities

Chapter 4

Opportunities



Chapter 4

Opportunities

Environmental, Public, and Private Properties

A valuable park, recreation, and open space system may include lands and soils that may not be suitable for urban uses or even some kinds of developed recreational facilities - but which can provide unique preserves, habitats, cultural, and historical associations.

A strategic approach may also include lands which are owned for other purposes, but which may be used for park, recreation, and open space activities under some conditions. City, county, state, school, utility, private home-

owner associations, and private commercial operators, for example, own or control a variety of strategically important sites with every kind of physical and socially valuable park, recreation, and open space characteristic.

Consequently, an inventory was compiled of environmental features and other strategic public and privately owned properties that could provide park, recreation, and open space opportunities. Following is a summary of major findings.

4.1

Environmental Resources



In 1990, the Washington State legislature adopted the Growth Management Act (GMA - Chapter 36.70A of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW)). The GMA defined critical environmental areas and resource lands to be lands or soils with characteristics that are not suitable for urban development, and in some instances, to any alteration without potential risk to the environment, ecology, public safety or other issues.

The GMA, and subsequent minimum guidelines published by the Washington State Department of Community, Trade, & Economic Development (WACTED), defined critical areas to include:

- wetlands,
- critical recharge zones for aquifers used for potable water,
- fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas,
- frequently flooded areas, and
- geologically hazardous areas.

In addition, the GMA/WACTED guidelines identified resource lands that were to be

provided special consideration including productive and/or unique:

- agricultural lands,
- forests, and
- mineral lands.

Critical Area Ordinances

The GMA required local jurisdictions that were affected by rapid population growth (including King County) to identify and adopt regulations to protect such areas. In accordance with the act's requirements, the King County Department of Planning & Community Development completed comprehensive inventories and analyses of critical areas within the city's park planning area in 1992.

Subsequent King County and Woodinville comprehensive plans and critical area ordinances define and locate lands and soils subject to environmental hazards. City and county critical area and zoning ordinances further define the land use and design or development performance standards appropriate to each type of risk condition so that

sensitive environments are protected. Generally, environmental protection measures conserve sensitive environmental areas in conditions that are appropriate to the land or soil's character.

For example, the protecting measures retain, enhance, and sometimes expand wetlands in a permanent, natural state to recharge and filter stormwaters. Significant floodlands and wetlands are protected and conserved as open spaces that are located adjacent to Little Bear Creek, Daniel's Creek, the Sammamish River, Leota Lake, Cottage Lake, and various scattered sites throughout the city and park planning area.

Likewise, environmental protection measures conserve steep slopes in a wooded natural state, particularly slopes with hazardous seismic combinations of erodible soil, underlying bedrock, and subsurface drainage features. Steep hillsides and bluffs are conserved as open space that are located along the Little Bear Creek and Sammamish River valleys.

Critical areas constitute private but significant open spaces, wildlife habitats, conservation preserves, and scenic overlooks. These lands can enhance and should be incorporated as integral, but passive components of the land use pattern and public park system in greenways, greenbelts, and urban separators.

Open space potentials

Most critical or sensitive environmental areas are privately owned - usually as productive properties providing buffer, aesthetic, passive or other benefits to the developable portions of the adjoining lands. Private property owners may develop the suitable lands that adjoin sensitive environmental features for urban or

other intensive land uses. As a consequence, although these privately-owned properties conserve permanent natural areas as open space features, these lands are frequently not accessible for public use.

Under some conditions, these private sites may be accessed with trails, exhibits, picnic facilities, water trails, and other suitable, and more active park pursuits where the use benefits the property owner and/or where a public access agreement can be negotiated.

Public Ownerships

Public agency lands provide some park, recreation, and open space activities, though most are used primarily for other agency purposes. These lands may be available for multiple use, however, if a park, recreation, and open space activity does not interfere with the agency's primary use of the land - and if agreements can be negotiated with the property owner concerning use, development, operation costs, and responsibilities.



King County Library District

The King County Library District owns and operates the Woodinville branch library on Avondale Road on the east boundary of the park planning area.

The 1.6 acre site (50 percent of which is listed as park planning area asset) provides a small community meeting room.

Woodinville/King County Water & Land Resources and Surface Water Management King County Water & Land Resources acquired and developed a series of surface water detention and retention ponds throughout the city - sometimes through dedication by developers, and sometimes through public action for stormwater management purposes.

Most of these properties were conveyed to Woodinville upon incorporation and are now the management responsibility of the city. The properties that were conveyed to the city include over 19 sites distributed throughout the city.

Most of the detention pond sites are small, isolated parcels located within or adjacent to

residential subdivisions and/or along drainage corridors at intersections with area roadways. A few, however, are strategically located with potential open space and park use applications:

Woodin Glen Pond

- this 1.3 acre wetland, which is maintained by the city but owned by King County Surface Water Management, is located on a tributary stream of Little Bear Creek on NE 192nd Place.

The site includes a surface pond, surrounding wetlands, and wooded buffer area - some portions of which are on private-owned adjacent properties. A stormwater access road/pathway has been developed along the east side of the pond to allow for city maintenance vehicles. The pond provides dramatic views of the wildlife, wetland habitat from NE 192nd Place, some of which could be developed into picnic and scenic overlooks.

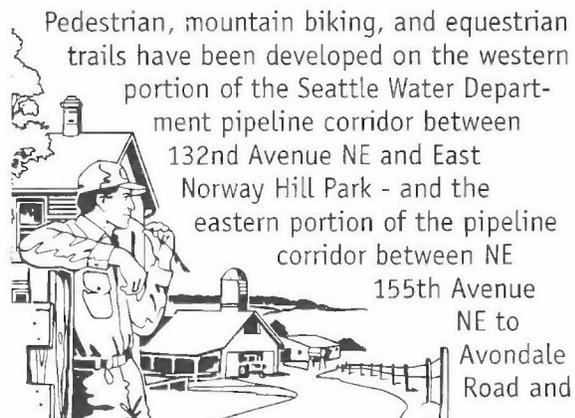
Woodinville Water District

Woodinville Water District owns a 9.0 acre wooded property located on the corner of 156th Avenue NE and NE 203rd Street.

Water storage tanks are located in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to the street intersection. The balance of the site, however, is covered with mature evergreen trees and ground cover vegetation.

Tolt River Pipeline

The Seattle Water Department owns and maintains the Tolt River Pipeline between Seattle and the Tolt River Reservoir east of Duvall. A 35.0 acre segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail extends west to east through the park planning area.



east to the Snoqualmie River valley. Pedestrian trails have also been developed on portions of the corridor that climb both sides of the Sammamish River valley.

King County Farmland Preservation Program King County has acquired fee simple and in some instances, property development rights, for large tracts of prime agricultural lands throughout the Sammamish River valley. The lands acquired under the program are to be retained in agricultural uses - which may include tenant farmers, pea patches, and other crop and field activities - but not athletic fields, playgrounds, or other park activities.

The farmland holdings represent significant undeveloped lands which define open space corridors within the valley. Portions of the sites may also be used for trail and waterfront access, trailheads, and other resource oriented park activities. Following is a brief description of the properties the county owns within the city and park planning area boundaries.

Zante/Brown Properties

- at the present time, the county is negotiating to acquire the Zante Farm on the west boundary of the Southgate Park site (Kaplan Property) and the Brown parcels on the east boundary of the park site directly south of 171st Street and current city limits. These properties would be retained in a agricultural use.

Hmong Property

this 18.0 acre property is located on the east side of the Sammamish River north of Northshore Athletic Fields inside the park planning area.

The property was purchased by King County for park and recreational use. However, the site has since been leased to immigrant Hmong farmers. As part of the South Gateway Park Project, the county would redesignate this site as farmland preservation property in exchange for a park and recreational designation of the Kaplan Property.

Cemeteries

Woodinville Recessional Memorial Mead Cemetery - this 1.0 acre property is located on the north side of NE 175th Street directly across from Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

The site was donated by Ira and Susan Woodin from their original homestead holdings in 1889. The cemetery conserves some old and historic tombstones and markers of pioneer families in a downtown, accessible setting. A gazebo and some picnic tables have been placed on the site to accommodate casual users.

Maltby Cemetery

- this 1.0 acre property is located on the Woodinville Cut-Off/67th Avenue SE in Snohomish County north of existing city limits within the park planning area. The site contains plots and markers dating back to earlier settlement families.



Private Properties

Private schools

Private schools own land and facilities within the park planning area. Some portions of these lands and facilities may be available for public use, particularly playgrounds, fields, courts, gymnasiums, and meeting facilities - if a park, recreation, or open space activity does not interfere with the private school's primary use of the land - and if the city can negotiate local agreements with the owners concerning use, development, and operation costs and responsibilities.

Bellevue Christian

- this 7.8 acre elementary school facility is located off Woodinville-Duvall Road/NE 185th Street. The newly developed facility provides a gymnasium, meeting rooms, playground, and multipurpose field.

Evergreen Academy

- this 4.0 acre elementary school facility is located off Woodinville-Duvall Road/NE 185th Street across from Cottage Lake Park. The newly developed facility provides a gymnasium, meeting rooms, playground, and multipurpose field.

Native growth protective easements (NGPE) and private homeowner associations (HOA)

Various private organizations own a considerable amount of land within the city and park planning area as common open spaces, native growth protection areas, and undevelopable environmental resources. Some portions of

these lands may be available for public use, particularly trails and picnic areas - 1) if a park, recreation, or open space activity does not interfere with the common property owners primary use of the land - and 2) if the city can negotiate local agreements with the property owners concerning use, development, and operation costs and responsibilities.

Following is a brief description of some of the larger properties named in some instances by an association with a nearby road or park site where land use and parcel maps do not identify the proper property owning association.

Nelson Hills NGPE Easements

- these 18.4 acre native growth protection easements (NGPE) are located within the wooded ravines that traverse the residential developments on the east hillsides between NE 184th and 181st Place, and NE 178th Street and NE 179th Drive.

The easements conserve woodland cover, wildlife migration routes, and steep hillsides between the lands that have been developed for detached single family dwelling units. The smaller northern segment adjoins the Nelson Homestead property on the east boundary. The larger southern segment extends from the south boundary of the Nelson property west down the hillside to the stormwater retention ponds located on NE Woodinville-Duvall Road. A tributary stream flows through this segment and into Woodin Creek.

Winchester/NGPE

- this 6 separate parcels totaling 13.9 acres of native growth protection easement (NGPE) are located behind NE 160th Place on the hillside overlooking the Sammamish River Valley.

The sites conserve woodland stand located on the western end of a ravine accessing the Sammamish River Valley. A portion of one of the larger dedications will be developed into a neighborhood park by the Rolling Meadows residential development.

Wellington/202nd Street HOA

- this 3.4 acre woodland homeowners association (HOA) property is located on the corner of NE 202nd Street and 133rd Place NE.

The site is covered with mature deciduous trees and ground cover vegetation. A small portion of the site has been occasionally cleared by homeowner association residents for local play and picnic activities.

203rd Street HOA

- this 3.5 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located between NE 203rd Street and NE 198th Street.

An extended portion of the site abuts the Woodinville Water District storage tanks located on NE 203rd Street. The property conserves a wetland area that eventually drains south towards Leota Lake, and surrounding wooded riparian areas.

Tolt Pipeline PUD HOAs

- these 15.8 acre homeowners association (HOA) properties are located within the residential developments clustered on the hillside south of the Tolt River Pipeline off NE 145th Street.

John Muir PUD HOA

- this 14.7 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located on the back of the residential development on the hillside overlooking Ste. Michelle Winery adjacent to John Muir Elementary School.

124th Avenue HOA

- this 9.6 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located on the west side of 124th Avenue south of 136th Place.

Hollywood Hills HOA

- this 18.4 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located on the hillside overlooking Hollywood Schoolhouse off 155th Avenue NE.

Sunrise HOA

- this 5.5 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located adjacent to Sunrise Elementary School east of 172nd Avenue NE.

Bassett HOA

- this 4.6 acre homeowners association (HOA) property is located within a subdivision developed off 175th Avenue NE.



Equestrian facilities

Various private property owners also own a considerable amount of land and facilities within the city and park planning area for horse stables, corrals, and equestrian arenas - some for personal use and some for commercial rental. Some portions of these lands and facilities may be available for public use, particularly trails and arenas - if the property owner authorizes such a use. Following is a brief description of some of the larger properties.

Hollywood Hills Saddle Club

- this 12.6 acre property is located on NE 172nd Street close to Hollywood Hills Elementary School. The property has been improved with a riding arena, grandstands, stables, and a system of short riding trails along the hillside adjacent to Hollywood Elementary School.

Gold Creek Equestrian Center

- this 17.9 acre property is located on 148th Avenue NE close to Hollywood Elementary School. A portion of the property has been improved with an indoor riding arena, stables, and a short system of riding trails.

Woodinville Riding Club - this property is located along Woodinville-Duvall Road/NE 185th Street. A 5.0 acre portion of the property has been improved with an indoor riding center, adjacent stables, and trails.

Topline Equestrian Center - this property is located along Woodinville-Duvall Road/NE 185th Street. A 5.0 acre portion of the property has been improved with a riding center, adjacent stables, and trails.

Serenity Ranch Horse Stables

- this property is located along 154th Place NE. A 5 acre portion of the property has been improved with stables and adjacent trails.

4.4

4.4 Conclusions

Strategically important sites - with every kind of physical and socially valuable park, recreational, and open space characteristic are owned or controlled by city, county, state, school, utility, private homeowner associations, and private commercial operators.

Lands and soils that may not be suitable for urban uses or even some kinds of developed recreational facilities - can provide unique preserves, habitats, cultural, and historical associations that are valuable park, recreation, and open space resources. These combined social and physical attributes provide a balanced dimension to the park and recreation experience.

A quality park and recreation system does not have to be implemented strictly by public monies or purchase - but by the creative interplay of public and private market resources using a variety of techniques including leases, easements, tax incentives, design and development innovations, and enlightened private property interests.

Chapter 5
**Land and
Facility Demand**



Chapter 5

Land and Facility Demand

Alternative methodologies that may be used to estimate park, recreation, and open space land and facility demands include population ratios, participation models, level-of-service (LOS) measurements, and questionnaire surveys. This chapter evaluates the demand for parks, recreation, and open space lands and facilities using national, state, and regional standards where appropriate.

5.1

Existing Land Requirements

Ratio standards - the demand for park, recreation, and open space lands can be estimated using a ratio of a required acreage to a standard unit of population, like 3.1 acres of athletic fields and playgrounds per 1,000 residents. The ratio method is relatively simple to compute and can be compared with national, state, or comparable city park and recreation standards.

However, the ratio method cannot account for unique age, social or interest characteristics that may affect the park and recreation activity patterns within a specific community. Nor can the method compensate for unique climatic or environmental features that may cause seasonal or geographical variations in park and recreational use patterns.

According to National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) standards, a park and recreation system should provide approximately 34.45 acres of all types of park land per every 1,000 persons in the population.

By comparison, Woodinville currently owns 25.4 acres of park lands or about 2.56 acres per every 1,000 residents of the city.

The ratio method is frequently used to estimate land requirements. However, a number of factors may significantly influence the amount of land a community may wish to set-aside for park and facility purposes. Such factors may include the presence of unsuitable soils, scenic viewpoints, historical or cultural assets that may increase set-asides, but not affect the

ratio of required land to facility requirements.

The most widely used park land ratios have been formulated by the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) using standards that have been developed over time by major park and recreation departments across the country. Depending on the agency arrangements within the

participating cities, the ratios may or may not include the lands and facilities that are provided by all public sponsors including city, school, county, state, federal agencies, and private operators within each measuring jurisdiction.

According to National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) standards, a park and recreation system should provide approximately 34.45 acres of all types of park land per every 1,000 persons in the population.

By comparison, Woodinville currently owns 25.4 acres of park lands or about 2.56 acres per every 1,000 residents of the city. All public agencies including King County and the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts own 508.9 acres with park, recreation, and open space potentials (not including their total landholdings) or about 12.10 acres per every 1,000 persons within the park planning area. (Snohomish County does not presently own any park lands or facilities within the Woodinville park planning area.)

The total land requirement would also be partially satisfied by the availability of other public park lands that are within a one-hour driving distance including the National Park Service's Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest and Mount Rainier National Park.

Generally, the city, county, and school district do not provide a sufficient amount of land for park, recreation, and open space interests within the city or park planning area with which to satisfy most local interests. And, the present allocation is not balanced between different types of park, recreation, and open space land requirements.

Wildlife Habitat/Resource Conservancies

Open space preservation or resource conservancies are designed to protect and manage a natural and/or cultural feature, environment or facility - such as a wetland or unique habitat, a natural landmark or a unique cultural setting. By definition, resource conservancies are defined by areas of natural quality for nature-oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat, and conservation. Open space preservations or resource conservancies should be located to

encompass diverse or unique natural resources, such as lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, and topography. Recreational use may be a secondary, nonintrusive part of the property - such as an interpretative trail, viewpoint, exhibit signage, picnic area or other feature.

According to the NRPA, the desired planning area for an open space or resource conservancy is a one-hour driving distance. A suitable standard for resource conservancies is about 10.0 acres per every 1,000 residents. In practice, however, there are no minimum or maximum standards concerning conservancies - the park system should include whatever is necessary to protect the resource.

By comparison, Woodinville does not presently own any open space and resource conservancies. King County provides 204.1 acres of open space including Basset Pond, Gold Creek Park, and the Hmong property. These sites combined provide about 4.86 acres per every 1,000 residents of the park planning area.

All public and private agencies combined - including the Woodinville Water District, private homeowners associations, own 323.3 acres of properties that conserve open space equal to about 7.70 acres per every 1,000 residents.

Therefore, existing open space lands do not satisfy resource conservancy objectives - particularly given the number of sensitive sites which are not currently conserved around Woodin Glen Pond, Leota Lake, along Little Bear Creek, Woodin and Nelson Creeks, Hollywood Hills, the wooded hillside overlooking the Sammamish River valley, and other significant natural areas in the city.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased within the park planning area by another 98.8 acres or to a standard of 7.67 acres per 1,000 residents to allow for additional conservancy acquisitions.



Resource Park Activities

Resource activities (or metropolitan and community parks) are defined by areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, and camping. The site may also include play areas, such as playgrounds and open grassy playfields, and local park trails as long as these areas support the primary outdoor recreational features. The site should be contiguous to or encompassing natural resources including resource conservancies and may be easily accessible to several neighborhoods.

According to NRPA standards, the desired planning area for resource activities is a one-hour driving distance. A suitable standard for resource activities is 16.5 acres per 1,000 population.

By comparison, Woodinville presently owns 3.2 acres including Woodin Creek park and a portion of Wilmot Gateway Park equal to 0.32 acres per 1,000 city residents. King County provides 29.8 acres including Daniel's Creek Park and Cottage Lake Park for boating, fishing, and swimming beach uses or a combined total of 0.71 acres per 1,000 park planning area residents. All public and private sponsors combined provide 32.6 acres or 0.78 acres per 1,000 park planning area residents.

Therefore, existing resource lands do not satisfy resource activity objectives - particularly given the number of resource sites which are not currently accessible to the public for picnicking, fishing, and other resource activities along Little Bear Creek, Gold Creek, Woodin and Nelson Creek, unnamed tributaries, and other significant natural areas in the city.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased within the park planning area by another 19.0 acres or to a standard of 0.94 acres per 1,000 residents to allow for additional resource activities.

Linear Trails

Linear trails are built or natural corridors, such as abandoned railroad lines and active utility rights-of-way or natural areas defined by drainage features, topographical changes, wooded areas or vegetation patterns that can link schools, libraries or commercial areas with parks. Generally, linear trails may be developed for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking or horseback riding. The trail system may parallel established vehicular or other transportation systems, but apart from and usually within an adjacent or separate right-of-way. Linear trail

corridors may also include active play areas or trailhead developments which are located in any of the other types of park lands described above.

Trail systems should be anchored by public facilities, like a school or park which may serve as a destination or trailhead, and extend into the surrounding residential areas using natural features or established roads, sidewalks or other safe travel corridors. Ideally, a minimum trail system should be at least 1-3 miles long and provide the ability to loop

back to the point of origin. The trail should be sufficiently wide enough to provide for the type of trail user(s) that it is accommodating, preserve the features through which the trail is traveling, and buffer adjacent land use activities.

According to the NRPA, a suitable standard for linear park trails is about 0.5 miles of hiking and jogging trail and 0.5 miles of separate biking trail per 1,000 population, or the equivalent of 1.0 mile of linear park trail facility units (equal to 4.85 acres assuming a trail corridor averages 40 feet in width) per 1,000 population if the different types are provided within a combined multiuse corridor - assuming the trail is used primarily by local residents.

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

By comparison, Woodinville presently provides 2.9 acres or 0.29 acres per 1,000 city residents of linear trail parks consisting of the roadside trail along Woodinville Valley Trail in the tourist destination district. King County provides 94.8 acres of linear trail corridor on the Sammamish River and the Tolt Pipeline or a combined total of 2.26 acres per 1,000 park planning area residents.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is somewhat deficient and should be increased by another 11.7 acres to provide a system of neighborhood and community collector trails of effective support to local resident interests.

Athletic Fields and Playgrounds

Athletic (or community and neighborhood parks) fields and playgrounds are designed for intense recreational activities like field and court games, playground apparatus areas, picnicking, wading pools, and the like. A suitable athletic field and playground site should be capable of sustaining intense recreational development. The site should be easily accessible to the user population and ideally should be linked to the surrounding area by walking and biking trails and paths. Typically, athletic fields and playgrounds may be included within or jointly developed in association with an elementary, middle or high school facility.

The desired planning area for an athletic field or playground complex depends on the competitive quality to which the facility is developed and the resident user population that the site is intended to serve. Regionally oriented athletic sites may include 4 or more competitive, high quality soccer, baseball or softball fields serving older age organized youth and adult leagues drawn from a number of surrounding communities or areas - which may include the approximate planning area for a high school.



Local (community or neighborhood) oriented athletic fields and playgrounds may consist primarily of a playground and a grassy play area, possibly including 2 or more smaller sized fields serving younger age youth leagues. Local athletic fields and playgrounds serve residents of an immediately surrounding residential area from a quarter to half-mile radius - which is the approximate planning area for an elementary school.

According to the NRPA, a suitable standard for athletic fields and playgrounds is 3.1 acres per 1,000 population. By comparison, Woodinville presently provides 9.8 acres of athletic fields and playgrounds at Woodinville Heights, Sorenson School Playfields, and Woodin Creek Park, equal to about 0.99 acres per every 1,000 city residents.

All public agencies combined provide 168.2 acres or about 4.00 acres per 1,000 city residents including East Norway Hill Park, 132nd Square Park, Northshore Athletic Fields, and portions of Woodin, Hollywood, John Muir, Sunrise, Bear Creek, Cottage Lake, and Maltby Elementary Schools, Maltby Intermediate School, Wellington/Leota and Woodmoor/Northshore Elementary/Junior High Schools, Kamiakin Junior High School, and Woodinville High School facilities that are devoted to fields and playgrounds.

However, the school facilities include a number of undersized fields that can not be used for competitive league games. And, the limited supply of regionally competitive public fields are used by leagues drawn from inside and outside the city due to a lack of competitive facilities.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is not sufficient and should be increased by another 86.3 acres to provide playable fields for local neighborhood activities, and additional competitive fields for community and regional game requirements.

Recreation Centers/ Pools

Recreation centers and pools are indoor and outdoor facilities providing swimming pools, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, arts and crafts, classrooms, meeting rooms, kitchen facilities, and other spaces to support public

recreation programs for school-age children (but not students), teens, senior, and other resident populations on a full-time basis. For the purposes of this study, recreation centers and pools are defined to include all city, county, and school-owned facilities that are available for public use. By definition, recreation centers do not include all other school buildings or private-for-profit enterprises.

The desired planning area for a recreation center/pool depends on the extent of the recreational program services to be offered in the facility and the building's potential size and site relationships. Regionally oriented recreation centers may include a variety of competitive swimming or diving pools, gymnasiums or courts along with/or in place of a series of public classroom and meeting facilities, a teen and/or senior center and/or a daycare facility providing at least 7,500 square feet of indoor building space. And/or a regionally oriented recreation center may be jointly sited with an athletic park or playground, or in association with a library, civic center or other public meeting facility. Regionally oriented recreation centers may be jointly shared with school districts or a part of other city or county building complexes that serve a city or larger surrounding community area.

Local recreation centers may consist primarily of a single facility use - like a classroom or gymnasium complex that is less than 4,000 square feet in area and that may be sited as a lone building oriented to a single user group - like a teen or senior center. Local recreation centers serve residents of an immediately surrounding residential area from a quarter to half-mile radius - which is the approximate planning area for an elementary school.

There are no NRPA standards for recreation centers or other indoor facilities. Woodinville presently provides 6.0 acres at the Sorenson School/Old Woodinville High School complex equal to about 0.14 acres per 1,000 city residents.

All agencies combined, including King County's

Gold Creek Park, the Woodinville Library, and private homeowner tennis and swim clubs, provide 12.7 acres or 0.30 acres per 1,000 park planning area residents of community building space or acreage.

The existing level-of-service is close to recreation center objectives were the inventory to include indoor gymnasium, arts and crafts, space provided by Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts facilities that could be made available on an after school basis.

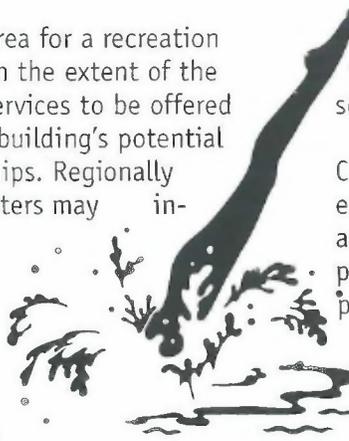
Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is sufficient and does not need to be increased at the present time to meet local city and park planning area resident needs.

Special Use Facilities

Special use facilities are single-purpose recreational activities like arboreta, display gardens, nature centers, golf courses, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arenas, outdoor theaters, and gun and archery ranges. Special use facilities may include areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and other objects of historical or cultural significance, like museums, historical landmarks, and structures. Special use areas may also include public plazas or squares or commons in or near commercial centers, public buildings or other urban developed areas.

There are no standards concerning the development of special use facilities - demand being defined by opportunity more than a ratio standard. Nor are there minimum or maximum facility or site sizes - size being a function of the type of facility rather than a separately established design standard.

Woodinville provides 3.5 acres of special use facilities at the Wilmot Gateway Park amphitheater and public overlook improvement equal to 0.35 acres per 1,000 city residents. All public and private agencies combined provide 203.4 acres or 4.84 acres per every 1,000 park planning area residents including the private stables, riding arenas, indoor soccer and ice skating centers, and golf clubs and driving ranges.



Since the demand for these facilities is generally determined by user fees and other special interest population revenues - or by special opportunities to conserve historical or cultural sites - any increase will be determined by market conditions or strategic opportunities. Consequently, the existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard may be increased by another 22.7 acres to include the possible acquisition, restoration, and reuse of the Nelson Homestead as a special park opportunity site.

Support Facilities

Support facilities include administrative office space, indoor meeting rooms, shop and equipment maintenance yards, plant nurseries, and other buildings and sites necessary to service the park system.

There are no standards concerning the development of support use facilities - demand being defined by functional operating requirements more than a ratio standard. Nor are there minimum or maximum facility or site sizes - size being a function of the type of facility space required and whether the facility space is shared with other municipal support functions rather than a separately established design standard.

Woodinville presently provides park supporting facilities in a portion of the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse devoted to city hall meeting and administrative space. No other agencies maintain local park supporting facilities within the park planning area.

This existing level-of-service is not sufficient to provide maintenance equipment and facility space or plant nurseries necessary to maintain and operate the city park, recreation, and open space inventory. Consequently, the existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard should be increased by another 0.5 acres of land in a city public works yard to meet present and future city requirements.

refined, statistical variations of a questionnaire or survey method of determining recreational behavior. Participation models are usually compiled using activity diaries, where a person or household records their participation in specific recreational activities over a measurable period of time. The diary results are then compiled to create a statistical profile that can be used to project the park and recreational behavior of comparable persons, households or populations.

Participation models are most accurate when the participation measurements are determined for a population and area that is local and similar enough to the population to be projected by the model. The most accurate participation models are usually controlled by climatic region and age, and are periodically updated to measure changes in recreational behavior in specific activities or areas over time.

Properly done, participation models can be very accurate predictors of an area's facility requirements in terms that are specific and measurable. However, though accurate, participation models can be somewhat abstract, and if not combined with other methods of gathering public opinion, the method can fail to determine the qualitative issues of an area's facility demands in addition to a facility's quantitative requirements.

For example, an area might provide the exact facility quantities that are required to meet the resident population's park, recreation, and open space demands, such as a mile of walking trail. However, the facility might not be provided with the quality, program service or other important, but less measurable aspects, that make the facility quantity effective and the activity a pleasurable experience. The walking trail, for example, might be located in an area of uninteresting scenery and/or in an inaccessible location.

In 1976, the State of Washington Interagency for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) conducted a detailed diary survey of the park and recreational behaviors of persons residing within different areas of the state. Each participant recorded the frequency, schedule, number of



5.2 Facility Requirements

Participation Models

Park, recreation, and open space facility requirements can be determined using variations of participation models - which are

participants, and other use characteristics for 82 specific outdoor park and recreation activities within 6 categories:

The survey results were collated and statistically compared for

six male/female age control groups:
 0-9 10-19, 20-34
 39-49 50-64, 65+
and four regions of the state:
 northwest southwest
 northeast southeast

6

CATEGORIES

water activities
 nature study
 hiking, camping and picnicking
 recreation vehicle driving
 hunting and shooting
 sports and games

In 1983, the IAC accomplished a similar diary participation survey for the same six age groups and four regions for 24 specific outdoor park and recreation activities (1: water, 3: hiking, camping and picnicking, and 4: recreational vehicle activities). The survey also asked the participants to record the reasons why certain facilities were or were not used, and their desires concerning future facility developments.

In 1982, the Washington, Idaho, and Oregon State Park and Recreation Commissions jointly commissioned the Tri-State Recreation Study to determine the facility and locational patterns of park and recreation activity in and between the 3 states. The study determined that residents of the 3 states have definite behaviors concerning whether public versus private facilities are used for different types of park and recreation activities.

This planning effort utilizes the results of the 1976 and 1983 IAC surveys, and the 1982 Tri-State survey for each of the six age groups (male and female) for the northwest region of the state (west of the Cascade Mountains and north of Olympia). Estimates were developed for 21 park and recreation activities that were

determined to be of most interest to the residents of the Woodinville and King County planning areas.

The estimates were developed for each activity demand for the peak season periods that would most impact facility capacities and thereby, the level of service to local residents. The estimated demands were calculated in facility unit terms based on an assumed capacity and turnover rate common to the findings of the diary surveys. The projected facility unit requirements were then converted into a simple facility unit per 1,000 residents ratio to allow comparison with similar standards developed by the NRPA and found to be the existing facility level-of-service (ELoS) for each activity.

Ratio Standards

A number of organizations maintain ratio standards concerning park and recreational facilities - including the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA). National population ratio standards are not as accurate as regionally based participation models since the national ratios do not account for differences in region, climate, age or other characteristics that can be controlled under the participation model. In addition, the participation model can also account for facility capacity standards that may be expressed through management policies or local population preferences concerning volume of use or the degree of crowding that is satisfactory.

Nonetheless, a comparison was made of the results of the participation model projections and common ratio standards maintained by various industry sources. Generally, the results indicate that King County's existing (1990) and projected (year 2000 and 2010) age characteristics will create a unique set of facility standards. (The projections are made for King County because reliable age projections can not be made for the Woodinville park planning area.)

Playgrounds

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.60 playgrounds of all types per every 1,000 residents.

By comparison, Woodinville presently provides 2 playground facilities at Woodinville Heights and Old Woodinville Schoolhouse equal to 0.20 facilities per every 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide a total of 14 covered and uncovered facilities or a ratio of 0.33 facilities per 1,000 park planning area residents and 6.9 acres of improved playarea or a ratio of 0.16 acres per 1,000 park planning area residents. The present supply of playgrounds and playareas is not adequate to meet needs and is not evenly distributed amongst residential neighborhoods.

Consequently, the existing supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 10 playgrounds and improve the existing 1.7 acres of play area.

Skateboard Court

There are no participation model standards for skateboard courts or parks - or similar rollerblade or in-line skating court activities. These are recent recreational phenomenon for which there are no established service standards.

At the present time, a number of communities in Puget Sound (including Bothell, Bellingham, Bellevue, Issaquah, and Kirkland, to name a few) are developing central citywide facilities able to provide informal and organized skateboard and rollerblade activities and competitions.

Assuming a similar interest in Woodinville, a competition quality facility should be developed in the city or as a joint venture project with adjacent communities at a central location that can be supervised by parks staff.

Outdoor Basketball/ Volleyball Courts

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.10 basketball and volleyball courts of all types per every 1,000 city residents.



By comparison, Woodinville presently provides 2 outdoor recreational courts at Sorenson School and Woodin Creek Park equal to 0.20 courts per 1,000 city residents. All agencies

combined provide a total of 18 facilities or a ratio of 0.43 facilities per 1,000 park planning area residents.

When school courts are included, existing facilities are closer to standards but are not located within a geographically dispersed pattern throughout the city that is accessible to all neighborhood residents - particularly for group picnic and activity outings. However, some of this inventory is provided at schools that are not available for general public use.

Consequently, the supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 4 outdoor basketball and 3 outdoor sand volleyball courts in neighborhood and community park locations.

Tennis Courts

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.24 tennis courts of all types per every 1,000 city residents.

By comparison, Woodinville provides 1 tennis court at Woodin Creek Park or a ratio of 0.10 courts per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide a total of 24 courts or a ratio of 0.57 courts per 1,000 park planning area residents. However, some of this inventory is provided at high schools or clubs that are not available for general public use.

Consequently, the supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 6 outdoor unlighted courts to meet local resident interests during day and evening hours.

Soccer Fields

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.32 soccer fields of all types (regulation and practice or junior sized) per every 1,000 residents.

Woodinville presently provides 1 soccer field at Sorenson School Playfields equal to a ratio of 0.10 field per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide a total of 29 regulation or competition fields or a ratio of 0.69 fields per 1,000 park planning area residents. However, the competitive quality, size, and geographical

distribution are not sufficient to meet local needs - particularly for younger age youth leagues and older age regional competition requirements. And, some of this inventory is provided at schools that are not available for general public use.

Consequently, the supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 15 regulation or competition fields located at regional facilities, like Southgate Park, and 1 nonregulation or younger age youth playing fields located in neighborhood park locations.

In addition, Woodinville should participate in a regional facility planning effort to ensure that additional competitive fields are developed on the Wellington Hills Golf Course or another suitably accessible site to satisfy competition field requirements on a regional basis that will accrue due to population growth and the lack of fields in south Snohomish County..

Baseball/Softball Fields

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.53 baseball and softball fields of all types (adult, bronco, and little league regulation and practice) per every 1,000 residents. The projections for King County indicate this ratio will likely decline in the future as the ratio of baseball/softball playing youth declines as a percent of the total resident population.

Woodinville currently provides 4 baseball fields at the Sorenson School Playfield equal to a ratio of 0.40 fields per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide 28 fields or a ratio of 0.67 fields per 1,000 park planning area residents. However, the competitive quality, size, and geographical distribution are not sufficient to meet local needs - particularly for younger age youth leagues and older age regional competition requirements. And, some of this inventory is provided at schools that are not available for general public use.

Consequently, the supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by 6 lighted and 1 unlighted large fields for older age league competitions at a community



or regional complex, and 1 nonregulation and 2 smaller sized field in neighborhood parks for younger age youth play.

In addition, Woodinville should participate in a regional facility planning effort to ensure that additional competitive fields are developed on the Wellington Hills Golf Course or another suitably accessible site to satisfy competition

field requirements on a regional basis due to population growth and a lack of facilities in south Snohomish County.

Jogging Tracks

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.02 quarter mile jogging tracks of all types (special and dirt surface) per every 1,000 residents.

By comparison, all agencies combined presently provide 1.38 miles of track or a ratio of 0.03 miles of track per 1,000 residents.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is sufficient to meet local requirements. However, parcourse stations should be installed along popular walking and jogging routes to provide for this form of combination conditioning exercise.

Picnic Tables and Shelters

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 1.77 picnic tables of all types (open and under shelters) per every 1,000 residents.

Woodinville will provide 27 picnic tables and 3 shelters at Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodinville Heights, and Woodin Creek Park equal to a ratio of 3.02 facilities per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide a total of 137 tables and 10 shelters or a ratio of 3.50 facilities per 1,000 park planning area residents. However, the facilities are located at a few number of sites that are not easily accessible to local neighborhood residents or at major park opportunity sites.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS -

existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 128 picnic tables and 9 picnic shelters dispersed throughout the city at neighborhood and community park sites.

Swimming at a Beach (waterfront access)

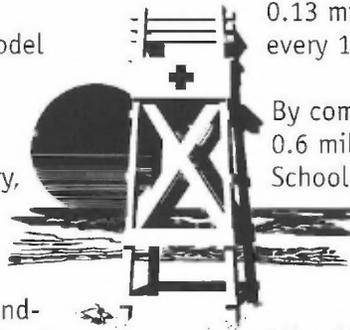
The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 2.14 swimming beach (waterfront access) parking spaces per every 1,000 residents.

At the present time, King County is renovating and expanding the swimming beach and waterfront access facilities at Cottage Lake equal to a ratio of 52.38 square feet of existing beach per 1,000 park planning area residents.

Consequently, based on King County's expansion plans for the site, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) will be increased to provide at least 1,000 additional beach front square footage with 36 more parking spaces to meet local swimming or waterfront beach access needs.

Fishing/Boating

There are no participation model standards for boat launch ramps, floating piers, boat moorage slips, dock and overlook structures, handcarry, sail or power boat launch ramp trailer parking spaces.



Woodinville will provide 2 hand-carry boat launch sites at Wilmot Gateway Park equal to a ratio of 0.20 facilities per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide 2 boat launching ramp along with a fishing dock and pier at Cottage Lake.

These facilities are used on a regional basis by populations who reside outside of the Woodinville urban area - sometimes on a regular basis due to a lack of similar access opportunities and facilities outside the city.

Consequently, based on King County plans, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) will be increased to provide 1 handcarry boat launch ramp, 16 parking spaces, and another 500 square feet of dock

and pier at Cottage Lake Park to meet park planning area requirements.

Tent and Vehicle Camping

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should provide a ratio of 1.28 tent campsites and 2.00 vehicle campsites per every 1,000 residents.

By comparison, no agencies provide campsites of any kind nor are local park sites suitable for this type of activity within the city or park planning area limits. However, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the National Park Service provide an extensive system of camping facilities and services at Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest and the Mount Rainier National Park within a 30-60 minute commute.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is sufficient to meet local requirements.

Local Park Trails

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.13 miles of park contained walking trails per every 1,000 residents.

By comparison, Woodinville presently provides 0.6 miles of local park trails at Sorenson School, Wilmot Gateway Park, and Woodin Creek Park or a ratio of 0.06 miles of local park trail per 1,000 city residents.

All public agencies combined provide 3.1 miles of local park trail systems equal to a ratio of 0.08 miles per 1,000 park planning area residents at locations that are not disbursed amongst residential neighborhoods or major park sites.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 5.5 miles of asphalt and 1.5 miles of dirt trail to complete systems within existing parks, and between existing and potential parks and adjacent neighborhoods.

Walking/Biking on a Multipurpose Trail

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.15 miles of walking or hiking trails and 0.30 miles of bicycling trails within a separated multipurpose trail corridor per every 1,000 residents.



By comparison, Woodinville and King County roadways are sometimes listed and will be progressively improved with expanded and marked bicycle shoulders and lanes for bicycle touring routes within city limits and the park planning area.

By comparison, Woodinville provides 1.0 miles of dirt trail and 0.6 miles of bicycle lane adjacent to Woodinville-Redmond Road in the tourist district equal to 0.10 and 0.06 miles per 1,000 city residents respectively. All agencies combined provide 6.0 miles of asphalt and 9.5 miles of dirt walking trail and 8.2 miles of asphalt and 9.5 miles of dirt bicycle trail equal to a ratio of 0.37 walking and 0.43 miles of bicycling trail per 1,000 resident of the park planning area.

However, the bulk of this system is provided on the Sammamish River and Tolt Pipeline Trails that service regional user populations. Public agencies do not provide any miles of hiking or biking trails that access between park sites and local schools, community facilities, or neighborhood residential areas.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be enhanced by 13.2 miles of asphalt and 6.7 miles of dirt walking trail, and 5.7 miles of asphalt and 4.5 miles of dirt bicycling trail to meet local trail requirements within the park planning area.

Bicycling on a Road

Bicycle touring is a specialized form of bicycling activity and is not the same as bicycling on a trail or bicycling on a road for commuter or other more functional purposes. Bicycle touring is usually accomplished by an organized group of cyclists on scenic roads or along scenic shoreline routes on designated road shoulders or sometimes in traffic on designated roadways.

Note - the participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.03 miles of designated and shoulder improved roadways per every 1,000 residents - assuming local roads provide routes with interesting viewpoints and other characteristics preferred by bike touring enthusiasts.

Bicycling interest groups and commuting school children unofficially use area roadways of various conditions and standards along the most scenic roadways or between residential neighborhoods and local park and school facilities. Most of the routes favored by enthusiasts and school children will be improved and designated to correct inadequate pavements, shoulder widths, and other safety standard concerns using roadway improvement funds and other non-motorized trail development monies.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased to provide 7.5 miles of improved biking roadways along scenic routes and within residential areas to meet local needs.

In addition, Woodinville should participate in surrounding area planning efforts to ensure that cross-city/county touring routes are provided that will be of interest to local cycling enthusiasts.

Horseback Riding on a Trail

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.12 miles of horseback riding trails per every 1,000 residents.

Woodinville does not provide horseback riding trails - although a portion of the Woodinville Valley Trail is presently used on an interim basis as a connection between the Tolt River Pipeline and Sammamish River Trail in the tourist destination district. All public agencies combined provide 19.8 miles of trail including the Sammamish River Trail, Tolt Pipeline Trail, and public accessible routes along major powerline corridors equal to a ratio of 0.47 miles per 1,000 park planning area residents. However, the principal trails within the system do not provide local access to neighborhoods with horse populations or riding opportunities.

Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 1.0 mile of trail to provide access along the west waterline corridor to meet local requirements.

Swimming at a Pool

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 540.82 square feet of swimming pool and related area per every 1,000 residents.

Sorenson School provides 1,400 square feet of warm water indoor pool for senior citizens, the handicapped, and other special populations equal to a ratio of 140.85 square feet per 1,000 city residents. All agencies combined provide 7,400 square feet of indoor and outdoor pool or a ratio of 176.19 square feet per 1,000 park planning area residents. The pools are used for educational instructions, athletic competitions, and public activities - the schools on a limited basis.

Additional indoor and outdoor pool facilities are provided at Gold Creek Tennis Club and Highland Park - though these pools can only be used by local homeowners and members.

Woodinville should participate in school and surrounding area planning efforts to determine whether additional swimming facilities should be built to meet all age group interests in the population - and/or that existing pool facilities can be made available to meet public demands on a frequent and continuous basis.

Indoor Recreation Centers

There are no comparable participation model data with which to project the demand for public indoor recreation and community center facilities.

If the Sorenson School is purchased, Woodinville will provide 4,000 square feet of indoor gymnasium, 800 square feet of arts and crafts, 7,000 square feet of class and meeting room space, 650 square feet of kitchen, 1,600 square feet of daycare/nursery, and 1,400 square feet



of community center administration or a ratio of 1,554.33 square feet per 1,000 city residents when the Sorenson School/Old Woodinville Schoolhouse is renovated into a community center.

All agencies combined provide a total of 77,250 square feet of gymnasium, 1,500 square feet of physical conditioning, 9,100 square feet of arts and crafts, 27,000 square feet of meeting rooms (not including classrooms), 650 square feet of kitchen (not including school cafeteria), 1,600 square feet of daycare, and 4,400 square feet of administration and other community center space, and 1,000 square feet of nature center or a ratio of 2,916.68 square feet of indoor center space per 1,000 residents. However, some of this inventory is provided at schools that are not available for general public use.

Due to continued population growth, particularly of school age children, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) will be increased by another 7,500 square feet of indoor gymnasium, 1,000 square feet of arts and crafts, 2,500 square feet of classroom meeting space through the development of additional school.

In addition, the present supply should be increased by another 1,000 square feet to provide a nature interpretive center and 3,000 additional square feet of museum space.

Golf Course

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should be providing a ratio of 0.41 holes of golf and related facilities per every 1,000 residents. The projections for King County indicate this ratio will likely increase in the future as the ratio of golfing age enthusiasts increases as a percent of the total resident population.

All agencies combined provide 18 holes of golf at the Wellington Hills Golf Course (a limited facility), a short 9 hole course at the Gold Creek Tennis Club, and a driving facility at the Redwood Driving Center.

These facilities (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) are

sufficient to provide the golfing needs of the local area at the present time. Should the Wellington Hills Golf Course be converted for another public park use, however, the city should participate with other public and private agencies in the planning of additional courses elsewhere within the planning area.

Gun and Archery Ranges

The participation model projections indicate public agencies should provide a ratio of 0.14 gun range and 0.06 archery range targets per every 1,000 residents. The projections for King County indicate these ratios will gradually decline as the ratios of gun and archery enthusiasts change as a percent of the total resident population.

No public agencies presently provide gun or archery range facilities of any kind nor are park facilities suitable for this type of activity. However, gun and archery range facilities are provided on a private fee or membership basis at the Kenmore Gun Club.

Consequently, the present market arrangement (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) is sufficient to provide the gun and archery range needs of the local area.

Support Facilities

There are no participation model standards with which to project supporting administrative office, equipment and shop maintenance yards, plant nursery or even park restroom requirements.

Woodinville presently provides 1,000 square feet of park administrative offices at city hall in the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, but no park yard or plant nursery facilities or park restroom facilities for a ratio of 100.60 square feet per every 1,000 residents. King County maintains another 1,000 square feet of administrative office space in the interpretive building at Gold Creek Park for a ratio of 47.62 square per every 1,000 residents of the park planning area.

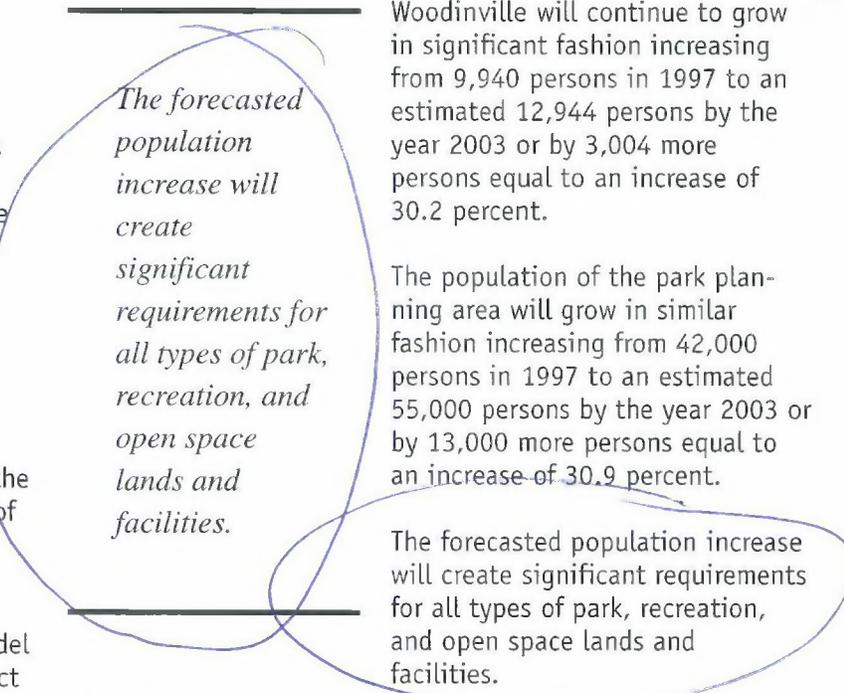
Consequently, the present supply (ELOS - existing level-of-service standard) should be increased by another 1,000 square feet of park maintenance building, 3,000 square feet of shop yard and plant nursery, and 36 permanent restroom spaces at local park sites to meet expanding park operational requirements within the city and park planning area.

Future Growth Implications

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) expect the population of corporate Woodinville will continue to grow in significant fashion increasing from 9,940 persons in 1997 to an estimated 12,944 persons by the year 2003 or by 3,004 more persons equal to an increase of 30.2 percent.

The population of the park planning area will grow in similar fashion increasing from 42,000 persons in 1997 to an estimated 55,000 persons by the year 2003 or by 13,000 more persons equal to an increase of 30.9 percent.

The forecasted population increase will create significant requirements for all types of park, recreation, and open space lands and facilities.



ELOS Land Requirements by 2003

City ELOS standards - under the city's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards, the forecasted population increase will create a citywide need for an additional 7.7 acres of land by the year 2003. The forecasted population increase will create additional requirements for all types of lands, but particularly for athletic fields and playgrounds - if the same ratio of land is maintained.

Composite agency ELOS standards - under the composite city, county, school district, and private sponsor's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard within the park planning area, the forecasted population

Existing level-of-service (ELOS) requirements for all facilities including private

Population in development	1
Population in psa 1997	42,000
Population in psa 2003	55,000

	units	Inventory 1997 exist	Year 2003 fac ility rqmnt
resource conservancy	acres	323.2	423.2
resource activities	acres	32.6	42.7
linear trails	acres	96.6	126.5
athletic fields/playgrounds	acres	184.7	241.9
recreation centers/pools	acres	12.7	16.6
special use facilities	acres	203.4	266.4
Subtotal for land impact		853.2	1,117.3

Facilities			
playground uncovered	playground	14	18
open play area-not improved	acre	6.9	9.0
basketball covered-outdoor	court	7	9
basketball uncovered-outdoor	court	11	14
tennis w/o lights-outdoor	court	18	24
soccer regulation	field	26	34
baseball 250+ adult grass lighted	field	7	9
baseball 250+ adult grass/unlight	field	8	10
baseball/Little League-dirt	field	1	1
parcourse	stations	0	0
picnic tables w/o shelter	table	137	179
picnic shelters-group use	shelter	10	13
swimming at a beach	pkng sp	30	39
boat launch ramps	each	2	3
parking spaces	pkng sp	4	5
walking in a park-asphalt	trail mile	3.2	4.2
day hiking on a trail-dirt	trail mile	9.5	12.4
bicycling on a trail-asphalt	trail mile	8.2	10.7
horseback riding on a trail	trail mile	19.8	25.9
swimming at a pool-indoor	square ft	3,400	4,452
indoor gymnasium	square ft	77,250	101,161
arts/crafts/pottery room	square ft	9,100	11,917
classrooms/meeting facilities	square ft	27,000	35,357
kitchen facilities	square ft	650	851
day care/nursery	square ft	1,600	2,095
community center administration	square ft	2,400	3,143
parks admin facilities	square ft	2,000	2,619
restrooms-permanent	fixture	36	47
Subtotal for facility impact		123,766	162,074

Total impact for land and facilities - per capita
 Total impact for land and facilities - per household of 3.1 persons/unit

WOODINVILLE
 Total value of existing park lands
 Total value of existing park facilities
 Total value of existing park lands and facilities

increase will create a need for an additional 264.1 acres of land by the year 2003. The forecasted population increase will create additional requirements for all types of lands, but particularly for athletic fields and courts, linear trails, and resource conservancies - if the same ratio of land is maintained.

However, urban developments may soon encroach upon or preclude the preservation and public accessibility of the more sensitive and appealing sites, particularly within the remaining vacant or undeveloped environmental lands. And, urban developments may soon develop or otherwise preclude the purchase and development of close-in, suitable lands for athletic fields, recreation centers, and other more land intensive recreational facilities.

These land requirements are not addressed soon, some sensitive area lands and potentially all athletic field and recreation center sites may be lost to development or not be accessible to future populations.

ELOS facility requirements by 2003

City ELOS standards - under the city's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard, the forecasted population increase will create a citywide need for an additional playground, baseball field, 8 picnic tables, 1 picnic shelter, 151 square feet of swimming beach, a handcarry boat launch ramp, 423 square feet of indoor swimming pool, 4,669 square feet of indoor facilities, 302 square feet of park administration space, and 4 permanent restroom fixtures by the year 2003 - if the same ratio of facilities is maintained.

Composite agency ELOS standards - under the composite city, county, school district, and private sponsor's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards, the forecasted population increase will create a need for an additional 4 playgrounds, 2 open play

If these land requirements are not addressed soon, some sensitive area lands and potentially all athletic field and recreation center sites may be lost to development or not be accessible to future populations.

area, 5 basketball courts, 8 tennis courts, 6 football fields, 9 soccer fields, 8 baseball/softball fields, 42 picnic tables and 3 picnic shelters, 681 square feet of swimming beach, 1 boat launch ramp, 155 square feet of dock, 1 mile of park trail, 5 miles of walking trail, 3 miles of bicycle trail, 6 miles of horseback riding trail, 2,290 square feet of swimming pools, 37,917 square feet of indoor facilities, 4 holes of golf, 619 square feet of park administration space, and 11 permanent restroom fixtures by the year 2003 - if the same ratio of facilities is maintained.

However, the present rate of urban development may soon preclude the acquisition and development of some of the larger, more capable properties that could support these active outdoor and indoor recreational and supporting park facilities.

Consequently, if these special facility needs are not addressed soon, residents could be forced to commute to available facilities in other jurisdictions and/or programs may have to be curtailed to prevent severe overcrowding conditions in the facilities that do provide such services within the city. Such actions would be to the detriment of the local residents who have paid the costs of developing and operating these facilities.

Financial Implications

The potential development costs (and existing value) for each type of land and facility were estimated using a replacement cost estimating methodology. The methodology estimated the costs required to develop prototype improvements for each of facility including direct costs such as utilities, parking, and supporting site furnishings or equipment - and indirect costs including design fees, sales taxes, permit fees, and financing.



In some instances, the prototype facility development cost estimates were varied to account for different field sizes, trail surfaces, or other quality assumptions. The total development costs were then divided by an appropriate unit of measure (square foot, mile, picnic table, parking stall) to determine a pro rata cost or value rate.

The approximate cost of sustaining the composite city, county, school district, and private agency's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard is equal to about \$1,867.06 per every new person added to the population or about \$5,787.87 for every new housing unit where an average housing unit is occupied by 3.1 persons per unit.

ELOS Cost Requirements

City ELOS standards - park, recreation, and open space land and facility needs for capital projects under the city's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard could require \$486,110 in land acquisitions and \$1,612,579 in facility developments or a total of \$2,098,689 by the year 2003 simply to stay current with present standards - not accounting for any maintenance, operation or repair costs.

The approximate cost of sustaining the city's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard is equal to about \$698.63 per every new person added to the city's population or about \$2,165.76 for every new housing unit where an average housing unit is occupied by 3.1 persons per unit.

Composite agency ELOS standards - park, recreation, and open space land and facility needs for capital projects under the composite city, county, school district, and private agency existing level-of-service (ELOS) standard could require \$6,480,190 in land acquisitions and \$17,791,533 in facility developments or a total of \$24,271,723 by the year 2003 simply to stay current with present standards - not accounting for any maintenance, operation or repair costs.

ELOS/PLOS Cost Requirements

Composite agency standards - the additional city, county, school district, and private agency land and facility developments to sustain the growth impacts from the existing level-of-service (ELOS) due to increased population growth and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) standards determined to be necessary to meet unsatisfied needs within the existing city limits at the present time will require \$10,416,808 in land acquisitions and \$21,880,093 in facility developments or a total of \$32,296,901 - if accomplished within the next capital facility programming period (6 years).

These levels of facility investment can not be financed with the resources available to Woodinville,

King and Snohomish Counties, the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts, and various private agencies if each jurisdiction pursues an independent delivery approach or uses traditional methods of funding. The city will not be financially able to develop, manage, and maintain a comprehensive, independent park, recreation, and open space system using traditional financing methods in light of the needs projected.

Based on the prototype facility costs per unit, the forecasted population increase will create significant cost investments if the city and all sponsoring agencies are to maintain, let alone improve upon, existing level-of-service standards.

The Plan for Meeting Existing & Future Needs

Land

Type of Land	City Funding Required	Proposed Projects
resource conservancies	\$258,264	John Muir Greenway - all
	\$172,176	Winchester Hills Greenway - 500 ft
	\$344,353	Little Bear Greenway - 100 ft
	\$137,741	Upper Little Bear Greenway - 100 ft
	\$76,000	Woodin Glen Pond
resource activities	\$200,872	Little Bear Creek Park
	\$275,482	Gold Creek Greenway
linear trails	\$61,983	Gold Creek Drainage - 100 ft
	\$30,992	Winchester/Samm Trail Access - 50 ft
	\$34,435	NE 145th St Greenway - 100 ft
	\$34,435	124th Ave Greenway - 100 ft
	\$13,774	Woodin Creek Trailhead - upper
athletic flds/plygrnds	\$375,000	Nelson Homestead
special use facilities	\$1,589,073	Nelson Homestead
support facilities	\$344,353	Woodin Creek Realignment
	\$275,482	140th Ave Gateway - north
	\$57,392	SLS&E Trail - Cemetery North
	\$37,500	Parks Maintenance/Nursery
Subtotal for land impact	\$4,319,308	

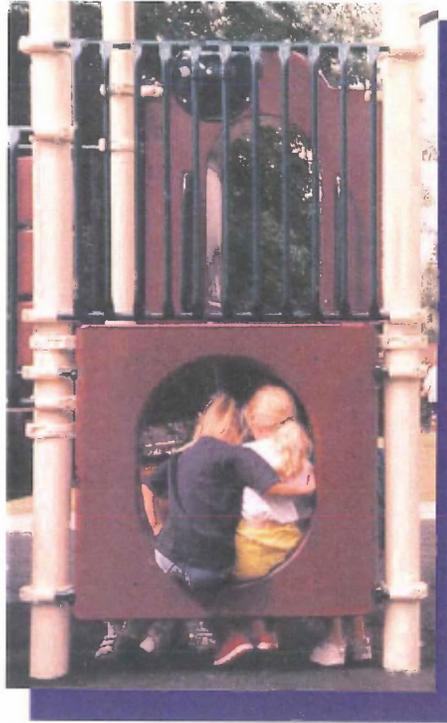
Facilities

playground-uncovered	\$125,800	Wellington Hills GC
	\$62,900	Nelson Homestead
	\$62,900	Gold Creek Greenway
	\$62,900	Winchester Hills Greenway
	\$314,500	Neighborhood Parks - unassigned
play area-improved	\$164,992	Neighborhood Parks - unassigned
play area-not improved	(\$42,500)	Neighborhood Parks - unassigned
skateboard court	\$50,000	Old Woodinville Schoolhouse
basketball-uncovered	\$213,532	Maltby Intermediate School
volleyball-sand	\$10,000	Wellington Hills GC
	\$10,000	Nelson Homestead
	\$10,000	Gold Creek Greenway
tennis-outdoor unlighted	\$209,924	Wellington Hills GC
	\$104,962	Maltby Intermediate School
soccer-regulation	\$3,628,280	South Gateway Park - King County
picnic tables w/o shelter	\$91,308	Little Bear Creek Park
	\$60,872	Little Bear Creek Greenway
	\$91,308	Gold Creek Greenway
	\$91,308	Nelson Homestead
	\$60,872	John Muir Greenway
	\$60,872	Winchester Hills Greenway
	\$30,436	Woodinville Water District
	\$30,436	Tolt River Pipeline Trail
picnic shelters-group use	\$10,694	Little Bear Creek Park
	\$10,694	Gold Creek Greenway
	\$10,694	Nelson Homestead
park trail-asphalt	\$73,928	Little Bear Creek Park
	\$86,249	Gold Creek Greenway
	\$123,213	Nelson Homestead
	\$184,819	Woodin Creek Realignment

day hiking trail-asphalt	\$1,011,364	SLS&E Downtown-Maltby
	\$674,242	Wellington Hills Trail
	\$252,841	Hollywood Hills Trail
	\$404,545	Winchester Hills Trail
day hiking trail-dirt	\$80,794	John Muir Greenway
	\$53,863	Winchester Hills Greenway
	\$403,969	Little Bear Creek Greenway
	\$161,588	Upper Little Bear Greenway
	\$53,863	NE 145th Street Greenway
	\$53,863	124th Ave Greenway
	\$48,476	Gold Creek Drainage
	\$48,476	Winchester/Sammamish Trail Access
	\$53,863	Woodin Creek/NE 171st Trail
bicycling trail-asphalt	\$852,159	SLS&E Downtown-Maltby
bicycling trail-trailhead	\$21,205	
	\$42,410	
bicycling lane-marked	\$194,341	
	\$72,878	
	\$116,605	Winchester Hills Trail
equestrian trail	\$63,992	
equestrian trailhead	\$63,992	
	\$63,992	SLS&E Maltby Trailhead
class/meeting room	\$262,500	Nelson Homestead
nature center	\$75,000	Nelson Homestead
museum	\$450,000	Nelson Homestead
parks maintenance facilities	\$60,000	Parks Maintenance/Nursery
park shop yard	\$45,000	Parks Maintenance/Nursery
	\$104,352	Nelson Homestead
	\$104,352	Gold Creek Greenway
	\$104,352	Winchester Hills Greenway
	\$104,352	John Muir Greenway
	\$104,352	Little Bear Creek Park
Subtotal for facility impact	\$7,856,981	
Total for land and facilities	\$12,176,339	

Chapter 6

Goals and Objectives



Chapter 6

Goals and Objectives

The following goals and objectives are based on an analysis of existing park, recreation, and open space conditions, the results of workshop planning sessions, and the goals and policies developed in the city's comprehensive plan.

6.1

Wildlife Resources

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

Wildlife Habitat

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

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

3: Work with the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife to institute a "Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary" program where private landowners and other volunteers set aside portions of their properties for native habitat and wildlife protection - especially adjacent to migration corridors along Little Bear, Nelson, Woodin, Gold, Daniel's Creeks and other greenway areas within the city and park planning area.

Natural Areas

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

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

Open Spaces and Preserves

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

6.2

Open Spaces

1: Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses- especially at the city's gateways at Woodinville-Snohomish Road, Woodinville

Drive and NE 175th Street, and NE 171st Street and 140th Avenue NE.

2: Increase natural area and open space linkages within the developed area - including along Little Bear, Woodin, Nelson, and Gold Creeks.

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

Urban Growth Preserves and Set-asides

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

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

6.3

Historical Resources

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

Historical Features and Interests

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

2: Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve

these interests and provide a balanced social experience - such as the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse and the Historical Society's salvage and relocation of the old mill structure.

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

Manmade Environments and Features

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

5: Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features - including the unique facilities developed at Gold Creek Tennis Club.

Trail and Corridor Access Systems

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

Trail Systems

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

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

3: Create an on-road bicycle route system providing access to historic areas, scenic

6.4

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

4: Create an off-road multipurpose hike and bike trail system providing access to major parks, schools, public facilities, business districts, and other trail corridors - especially along the Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, Sammamish River, Tolt Pipeline, and under the electric powerlines.

Supporting furnishings and improvements

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

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

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

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

Recreational Facilities

6.5

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

Waterfront Access and Facilities

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

2: Develop a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other nonpower boating activities - especially into the Sammamish River and Cottage Lake.

Athletic Facilities

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

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

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

Indoor Facilities

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

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

8: Assist the Woodinville Historical Society with the development of a multiple use indoor community center in the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse that provides arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens, and seniors on a year-round basis.

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

6.6

Special Purpose Facilities

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

Special Enterprises

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

2: Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine and provide for special activities on an areawide basis - like environmental interpretive centers at Woodin Glen Pond, Little Bear Creek, Gold Creek, and the Nelson Homestead.

6.7 Recreation Programs

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



Recreational programs

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

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

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

Cultural Arts Programs and Resources

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



Programs

1: Support successful collaborations between the King and Snohomish Counties and Woodinville Historical Societies, Chamber of Commerce, business community, service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.

2: Develop strategies that support and assist local artists and art organizations. Where appropriate, develop and support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within the Woodinville community.

Artworks

3: Acquire and install public artworks including paintings, sculptures, exhibits, and other media for indoor and outdoor display to expand resident access and appropriately furnish public places - particularly within the downtown core and along the Sammamish River Trail.

6.9**Design and Access Standards**

Design and develop facilities that are accessible, safe, easy to maintain, with life-cycle features that account for long term costs and benefits.

Accessibility

1: Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests - especially at sites with significant interpretive opportunities.

2: Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.

Maintenance

3: Develop low maintenance and high capacity design standards and capabilities to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.

4: Where appropriate, institute standards for low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.

Security and Safety

5: Implement the provisions and requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA) and other design and development standards to improve park facility safety and security features for park users, city staff, and the public-at-large.

6: Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that provide proper training and awareness for city staff.

7: Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that protect user groups, city staff, and the public-at-large.

8: Where appropriate, develop adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

6.10**Financial Resources and Coordination**

Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Finance

1: Implement innovative available methods, such as growth impact fees, land set-a-side or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances, and interlocal agreements to finance facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.

2: Enter into joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore and Maltby School Districts, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires where feasible and desirable.

Public and Private Resource Coordination

3: Create a comprehensive, balanced park and recreational system that integrates Woodinville facilities and services with resources available from King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore and Maltby School Districts, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that best serves and provides for local resident interests.

4: Cooperate with King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore and Maltby School Districts, and other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent local resident interests through joint planning and development efforts.

Cost/Benefit Assessment

5: Define existing and proposed land and facility levels-of-service (ELOS/PLOS) that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts versus improved facility standards, neighborhood versus community nexus of benefit, city versus the combination of city, county, school, and other provider agency efforts in order to effectively plan and program park and recreation needs within existing city boundaries.

6: Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests - including the application of growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards.

7: Develop and operate lifetime recreational programs that serve the broadest needs of the population recovering program and operating costs with a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.

8: Where appropriate, provide recreational programs for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts or other means and methods.

Human Resources

Develop, staff, train, and support a professional parks and recreation staff that effectively serves the community in the realization of the above listed goals and objectives.

6.11

Personnel

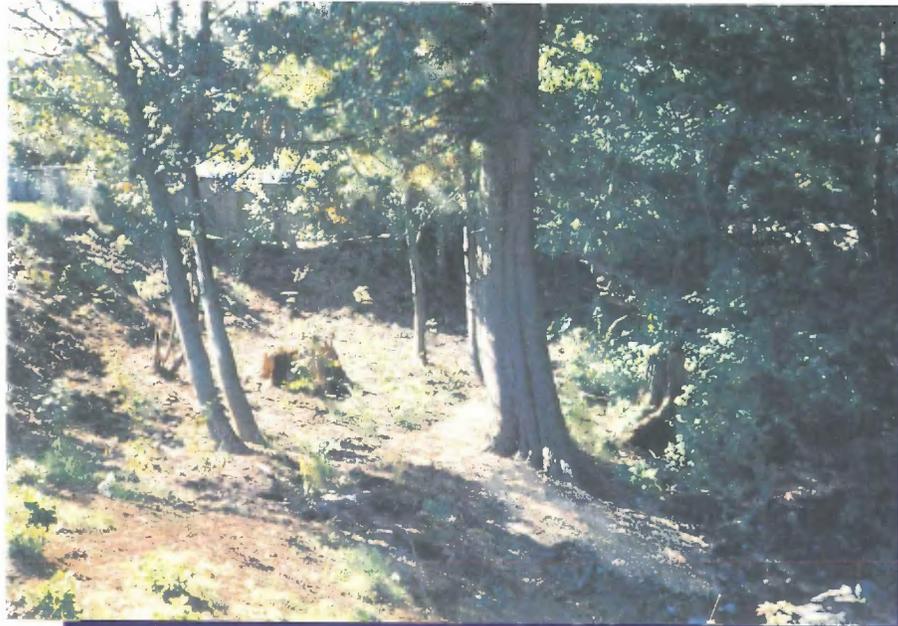
1: Employ a diverse, well trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and citywide goals.

2: Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.

3: Where appropriate, provide staff with education, training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency, and pride.

4: Establish and coordinate the activities of an active volunteer corps to assist staff and other city officials with park and recreation programs and facility maintenance and development requirements.

Chapter 7
Strategies



Chapter 7

Strategies

Following is a brief accounting of strategies that can satisfy Woodinville's park and recreational needs along with a discussion of the policy issues involved in three alternative service roles.

7.1

Alternative Service Roles

Woodinville could provide park, recreation, and open space facilities and services under one of the following alternative service policies:

1

Alternative 1: Comprehensive role

Woodinville could provide a public facility and program for every type of park, recreation, and open space activity of interest to city and surrounding area residents. A comprehensive service approach, however, would have a number of drawbacks:

Feasibility - there may not be a sufficient number of resident users within Woodinville city limits to economically support the development and operation of some specialized types of park, recreation, and open space facilities, such as regional competition athletic complexes, major indoor athletic and aquatic facilities, performing arts facilities, and the like.

Duplication - other public and private agencies have already successfully developed some appropriate, publicly accessible facilities, such as indoor gymnasiums, classroom and meeting rooms, performing arts facilities, indoor swimming pools, gun ranges, golf courses, and marinas. Woodinville could spend considerable monies providing a facility that would duplicate and dilute the need for an existing facility service.

Capacity - Woodinville may not have the

2

Alternative 2: Specialized role

Woodinville could pursue a limited, focused approach to park, recreation, and open space services - like providing developments with specific types of facilities (picnicking, playgrounds, and play areas) for residents on a neighborhood basis as opposed to providing sites for residents of the surrounding regional area. A narrow or specialized approach to park, recreation, and open space services, however, would have the following drawbacks:

Balance - a quality park and recreation system should provide a choice of activities allowing for weather, season, and individual preferences. A narrow, focused inventory of facilities on a neighborhood or even site specific basis could become sterile or uninteresting. Residents would also be shortchanged if no other agency assumed responsibility for providing the other activity interests that Woodinville decided not to support.

Representation - as the most comprehensive level of government, local residents depend on Woodinville to represent their interests with other governmental agencies. Woodinville has a responsibility to see that other agencies successfully provide facilities within the local area in

financial resources to develop and operate comprehensive facilities and services even if city residents elected to do so.

the event Woodinville does not, and to offset the impact of regional park and recreational activity demands on local facilities.

Opportunity - Woodinville may be aware or in a position to capitalize upon a land or facility opportunity when another agency may not be able to respond in time or alone. Examples include using utility or storm drainage corridors for trails, acquiring surplus or defunct facilities, and sometimes by mitigating project specific impacts through the subdivision and/or environmental impact review process.



Alternative 3:

Strategic role

- recommended action

Woodinville could perform a strategic role providing: 1) park, recreation, and open space facilities and programs that no other agency can or is willing to provide; 2) acting as a coordinator of local interests where facilities are provided by many other agencies; and 3) performing as a facilitator where unique acquisition or development opportunities may occur which could be implemented or operated by other agencies.

A strategic approach to services will require the following:

Involvement - Woodinville must coordinate planning and development efforts with other agencies such as King County, the Northshore School District, state, federal, and other public and private agencies to be aware of and have impact on these and other agency local programs and efforts.

Planning - Woodinville must continually analyze long range needs and conditions for residents within city limits, as well as for surrounding area residents users who may use local facilities in order to recognize and be prepared to act on opportunities.

Priorities - Woodinville must decide policies and outline actions to be undertaken should opportunities allow strategic developments.

Commitment - Woodinville must provide appropriate staff expertise and budgets with which to implement strategic planning programs and projects when no other agency can or is able within a strategic time schedule.



Role Responsibility by Activity

By activity, this plan recommends Woodinville assume the following responsibilities:

Environmental conservation - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for the planning, coordination, and preservation of unique wildlife habitat, ecological, wetland, environmental, and open space areas such as the Sammamish River and Bear Creek corridors.

Woodinville should work with all other public and private agencies, particularly King County, the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and a city environmental park volunteer corps to create an effective approach to these local conservation issues and proposals.

Outdoor facilities - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of a variety of outdoor facilities including playgrounds, tennis and volleyball courts, informal athletic fields, picnicking areas, park and bicycle trails that are directly related to site opportunities within the city of most interest to local residents.

Woodinville should help coordinate and assist other public and private agencies, such as King and Snohomish Counties and the Northshore, Monore, and Lake Washington School Districts, to develop major competitive outdoor athletic facilities including soccer, baseball, and softball as well as pick-up play facilities for outdoor basketball and volleyball courts since these facilities will be provided by and directly service the clients of these agencies.

Special facilities - Woodinville may assume some responsibility, including enterprise operations and/or joint efforts

where appropriate, for the development and operation of facilities that have special or unique interests, impacts or relevance - such as the creation and operation of natural and historical interpretive centers - to residents of Woodinville that may not be provided by another public or private agency.

Indoor facilities - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of a principal indoor community center facility providing exercise and conditioning, gymnasiums, courts, arts and crafts, classrooms, and small meeting rooms for special populations, youths and teens, seniors, and the general population since these facilities directly serve the local area and are of major interest to city residents of all ages

Woodinville should help coordinate and assist other public and private agencies, especially the Northshore, Monroe, and Lake Washington School Districts, to develop and make publicly available specialized indoor athletic facilities including swimming pools and aquatic facilities, gymnasiums, auditoriums, performing arts centers, libraries, kitchens, and large meeting facilities that service particular age groups within the community.

Recreation programs - Woodinville should assume a major responsibility for the planning, development, and operation of programs for athletic leagues and sports, teen and senior age groups, and special populations since these facilities directly serve the local area and are of major interest to city residents of all ages.

Woodinville should help coordinate and assist other public and private agencies, especially the Northshore School District and potentially the YMCA, Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire, and other organizations to initiate specialized programs for daycare and school child latch key services using city and school facilities where appropriate.

Role Recommendations by Function

This plan recommends Woodinville pursue a modified strategic approach to services where Woodinville assumes responsibility for those functions no other agency or organization can provide, and helps coordinate or support those functions and activities which have other viable sponsors. Woodinville would be the coordinator or planner of first resort, and the provider of last resort. For example:

Coordinating activities - Woodinville should provide central information and coordination services for park, recreation, and open space activities since the city alone has the local authority and resources to operate as a central facilitator. This role should include the maintenance and updating of future population growth estimates, inventories of existing and proposed facility developments, the identification of probable local facility needs, and proposals of city and areawide facility solutions.

Planning and development assistance - Woodinville should provide more detailed planning and development assistance when:

- there are no other designated agencies or organization who can,
- the activity involves siting controversies or environmental consequences which may not be equitably resolved otherwise within the city, or
- a proposed development will be within the Woodinville park planning area and thus potentially annexed into corporate limits subject to city authority.

Development, operation, and maintenance

- Woodinville should not develop, operate or maintain park, recreation, or open space facilities and activities unless:

- the facility will have the broadest possible benefits for a large proportion of the local population and will be financed

using resident approved methods, or
—facility development and operating costs will be recaptured from direct charges of the populations who use the facility, or
—facility development and operating costs will be compensated in some manner through interlocal agreements with the using agency, area or benefiting user group - particularly where the demands will originate from a regional service requirement, or
—the site or facility has intrinsic value apart from traditional operation and maintenance needs, like a passive natural area or wetland preservation.

Chapter 8
**Development
Plan**



Chapter 8

Development Plan Elements

The following development plan elements of the park, recreation, and open space plan are based on the results of field analysis, environmental inventories, demand analysis, and workshop planning sessions.

The descriptions are organized by the major type of land or activity provided by a site or property. Any particular park may include one or all of the following features.

Opportunities to develop facilities that meet the goals and the objectives of this plan are numerous. Some facilities may be designed to incorporate features that meet more than one objective. Opportunities may arise that are not included in this list and some projects listed here may not be feasible in the future or may differ from the vision described here. This list of projects is intended to

show how proposed projects may be developed in working toward the vision. Flexibility and resourcefulness will dictate that this chapter be updated to match the needs of an evolving community. While the city's Capital Improvement Plan and yearly budget process will identify obligated funds, this document set forth the vision for achieving the goals and objectives in this Plan.

The descriptions provided in this section describe the improvements that will be accomplished under each major type of development plan element - see each element for a composite description for any particular site.

See also the chapters on existing land and facilities or opportunities for a description of each site's current conditions, ownership, and other particulars.

8.1

Wildlife Habitat/Resource Conservancies



Resource conservancy lands will be protected that retain wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species throughout the city and urban growth area. Generally, conservancy lands will conserve, restore, and provide access to wetlands, woodlands, foraging and nesting areas, migration corridors, and other unique ecological areas - especially along the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Woodin Creek, Gold Creek, the tributary streams that drain off Hollywood Hill and Kingsgate, and the wooded hillsides and ravines abutting the Sammamish River Valley.

Lands will also be acquired that conserve viable wildlife habitat or migration corridors between and within the city's developed areas

including occasional wetlands, bogs, woods, ravines, and other features in the downtown, industrial districts, and residential neighborhoods.

To the extent possible and practical, conservancy lands will link preserved open spaces in adjacent municipal jurisdictions (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) to create wildlife migration corridors, greenways, and open space networks that visually define and separate urban areas from each other in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA).

To the extent practical, some conservancy lands will provide nature and interpretive

trails, exhibits, and interpretive facilities to increase public awareness and appreciation for significant and visually interesting wildlife features. Some supporting services may also be developed including limited wildlife viewing blinds, trailheads, parking lots, and restrooms.

Conservancy activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource activities, trail corridors, or other public facilities. Conservancies may also be developed on other publicly-owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management, groundwater recharge, and wastewater treatment. And, conservancies may also involve backyard sanctuaries created and maintained by the efforts of private landowners and other volunteers.

Existing Conservancy Sites

The following existing properties include lands that are considered conservancies:

Woodin Glen Pond - this 1.3 acre privately-owned wetland is located on a tributary stream of Little Bear Creek on NE 192nd Place - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The King County Surface Water Management site includes a surface pond, surrounding wetlands, and wooded buffer area. A stormwater access road/pathway has been developed along the east side of the pond to allow for maintenance vehicles.

Viewpoints, occasional picnic tables, and wildlife viewing blinds could be built adjacent to NE 192nd Place around the periphery of the natural area.

Wellington/202nd Street HOA - this 3.4 acre homeowner association (HOA) woodland property is located on the corner of NE 202nd Street and 133rd Place NE - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site is covered with mature deciduous trees and ground cover vegetation. A small portion of the site has been occasionally cleared by neigh-

borhood residents for local play and picnic activities.

The small clearing could be developed to allow picnic, playground, and other local neighborhood play activities. The balance of the site, however, should be retained as a natural area.

Woodinville Water District Tanks - this 9.0 acre woodland property is located on the corner of 156th Avenue NE and NE 203rd Street - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

Water storage tanks are located in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to the street intersection. The balance of the site, however, is covered with mature evergreen trees and ground cover vegetation.

Access trails, picnic tables, and possibly a local neighborhood playground could be developed on the site.

Queensgate HOA - this 3.5 acre homeowner association (HOA) property is located between NE 203rd Street and NE 198th Street - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

An extended portion of the site abuts the Woodinville Water District tank property on NE 203rd Street. The property conserves a wetland area that eventually drains south towards Leota Lake, and surrounding wooded riparian areas.

An access trail could be developed through the site to link with trails on the Woodinville Water District tank property.

Nelson Hills NGPE - these 18.4

acre native growth protection easements (NGPE) are located within the wooded ravines that traverse the residential developments on the east hillsides between NE 184th and 181st Place, and NE 178th Street and NE 179th Drive - see the



description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The dedications conserve woodland cover, wildlife migration routes, and steep hillsides between the lands that have been developed for detached single family dwelling units. The smaller northern segment adjoins the Nelson property on the east boundary. The larger southern segment extends from the south boundary of the Nelson property west down the hillside to the stormwater retention ponds located on NE Woodinville-Duvall Road. A tributary stream flows through this segment and into Woodin Creek.

Walking trails, viewpoints, an occasional picnic table, and other passive improvements could be developed along the open space corridors and the stormwater retention ponds.

Rolling Meadows NGPEs - these 13.9 acre native growth protection easements (NGPE) are located behind NE 160th Place - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site conserves the woodland stands located on the western end of a ravine accessing the Sammamish River Valley.

The property could be expanded to include additional ravine area, and the development of a walking trail between the residential neighborhoods on the bluff and the Sammamish River Valley when adjacent properties are developed for the Rolling Meadows housing project.

Woodinville Heights Park - this 0.6 acre property is located on 146th Avenue NE within a residential neighborhood - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The lower portion of the site conserves a small wetland feature that is accessed by a bark trail from the playground and picnic area located on the uphill portion of the site.

The natural area portion of the site will be retained and further enhanced for wetland and interpretive purposes.

Woodin Creek Park - this 4.1 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue SE (the South Bypass) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site abuts the Sammamish River Trail and the riparian habitat that is conserved along the river banks. The site proper also conserves a wetland area separated from the trail by a hedgerow stand of poplar trees. The wetland area absorbs and filters stormwater runoff that flows from Woodin Creek into the Sammamish River. King County initiated a wetland reclamation and enhancement project for the site before the property was conveyed to the city.

Gold Creek Park - this 38.0 acre King County property is located on 148th Avenue NE - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site conserves the riparian habitat along both banks of Gold Creek and the wooded hillsides overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. King County conducts nature interpretive classes, walks, and other educational ventures from a wooden lodge building located adjacent to 148th Avenue NE, and the numerous walking trails that circumvent the site.

King County will retain this former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property as a wildlife conservation and environmental education center.

East Norway

Hill Park - this 26.0 acre King County property is located on the corner of 124th Avenue NE and NE 155th Street adjacent to the Tolt River Pipeline just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.



The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves an extensive woodland area that abuts Woodmoor Elementary and Northshore Junior High School facilities.

South Norway Hill Park - this 9.8 acre King County property is located on 124th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves a woodland area at the upper reaches a ravine that drains east into the Sammamish River valley past Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery.

The property is located in Kirkland's Planned Annexation area and should remain in open space. Programming opportunities may be jointly undertaken by both cities.

Sammamish River Park & Trail - this 57.0 acre King County property is located on both sides of the Sammamish River from Redmond to Bothell - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The river has been channeled and diked and no longer flows within its original boundaries. The dikes are covered with natural shrubbery, grasses, and other vegetation that provides some wildlife habitat. Occasional stands of poplar and other deciduous trees have been allowed to grow in hedgerows and clumps adjacent to the improved multipurpose trail along

the east bank - but not within the dike or adjacent to the water's edge.

King County will continue conserving this regionally significant natural feature for wildlife, open space, and recreational potentials.

Conservancy Actions

Critical area ordinances - special environmental, shoreline, and steep slope protections have been incorporated into the city's new zoning ordinance and environmental policy codes. The codes identify the probable location of properties determined to be environmentally sensitive lands or critical areas not capable or suitable of being developed for urban uses in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA).

Many properties will remain in private ownership. The critical environmental features will be appropriately conserved through designations in the shoreline, steep slope, and environmental area provisions.

Zoning and site development standards may further identify land use or density or cluster site development concepts or other performance tradeoffs whereby adjacent property could be developed in exchange for the conservation and possible dedication of these lands within the natural state for open space and wildlife habitat conservancies.

These actions will conserve the critical environmental wetlands, wooded riparian corridors, and steep hillsides that extend along the edge of the Sammamish River, Little Bear Creek, Gold Creek, Hollywood Hills, and Kingsgate areas.

Proposed Conservancy Projects

The following projects will be pursued to acquire and establish resource conservancy parks:

Little Bear Creek - where possible and practical, this project will conserve or

acquire additional riparian habitat, wetland areas, and woodlands located along the Little Bear Creek corridor on the east and west sides of SR-522 - particularly the larger parcels located on either side of NE 195th Street adjacent to the proposed Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railroad Rail/Trail.

The project will conserve these areas for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Trails, viewpoints, fishing access, picnic facilities, and other minimal improvements may be developed at accessible sites along the corridor. Parking areas may be located at central access points along the route.

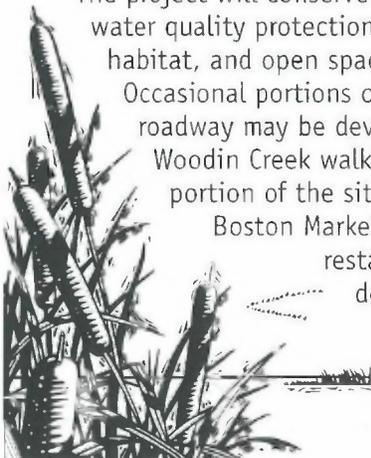
Juanita-Woodinville Ravine - this project will conserve or acquire the tributary stream and ravine located under the powerline easements on the west side of Juanita-Woodinville Way NE.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A portion of the site may be developed for a walking trail between the residential neighborhoods on the hilltop and the Sammamish River Trail.

Woodin Creek - this project will conserve or acquire the Woodin Creek corridor thorough the downtown district adjacent to NE 171st Street including a segment located between the Boston Market and McDonald's restaurant developments on the northwest corner of 140th Avenue NE and NE 175th Street.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer.

Occasional portions of the rain or roadway may be developed for a Woodin Creek walking trail. A portion of the site between Boston Market and ravine restaurants may be developed for a Woodin Creek walking trailhead.



Picnic facilities and other local access improvements may be developed at the edges of the conservation area in conjunction with adjacent property owners.

Gold Creek - this project will conserve or acquire the property parcels that abut Gold Creek from King County's Gold Creek Park on NE 148th Avenue to NE 140th Avenue/Woodinville-Redmond Road and possibly west within the old drainage ditch improvement to the outfall into the Sammamish River.

The project will conserve this corridor for water quality, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A walking trail will be developed along the creek banks to link the Sammamish River Trail with Gold Creek Park. Picnic facilities, parking areas, and other access improvements may be developed on the west side of NE 140th Avenue/Redmond-Woodinville Road adjacent to the old wooden buildings and/or in conjunction with the Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Woodinville Valley Trail - this project will conserve or acquire the stream corridor that parallels the Woodinville Valley Trail along NE 145th Street east from Hollywood School to 155th Avenue NE and a joining with the Tolt River Pipeline.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Occasional portions of the ravine or roadway may be developed for a local access walking trail.

John Muir ravine - this project will conserve or acquire the drainage stream and ravine that drains east from John Muir Elementary School to the Sammamish River valley.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A portion of the ravine may be developed for a local access walking trail. The trail may be developed in association with Ste. Michelle Winery to link with the winery trail system, drainage areas, and retention pond.

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the 20.9 acre Nelson family property located at the east end of 151st Way NE.

The project will conserve this area for historical, open space, and woodland buffer. A portion of the site may be developed to provide access to the Woodin Creek walking trail. The west and east boundaries will be conserved in tree stands to continue transition with the wooded ravines and corridors that access the site. The balance of the homestead may be improved to provide group picnic facilities, play areas, and other special event activities.

Wellington Hills Country Club - in association with adjacent jurisdictions, this project may conserve or acquire a portion of the 80.6 acre private golf course located on 240th Street SE in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The project will conserve the wooded hillsides along the west and north boundaries of the course for wildlife habitat and open space buffer. Access trails, viewpoints, picnic facilities, and other improvements may be developed along the edge of the conservation areas. A portion of the upland area of the site may be developed for athletic fields, a driving range, and a variety of other more active recreational uses.

that conserve significant man-made constructions on the land including bridges, dikes, dams, and other features.

To the extent possible and practical, historical sites and buildings will be linked with other park lands to create activity centers or facilities that reflect the original cultural use. In some instances, the buildings or sites may be adapted to provide supporting services such as trailheads, parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.

To the extent possible and practical, historical buildings and structures will be conserved on their original sites. In some instances, however, the buildings or other improvements may be relocated to other public properties in order to better conserve, display, or provide interpretive access.

To the extent practical and protecting of archaeological significance, historical or archaeological sites may be marked or signed as part of the conservancy park element. Interpretive signs may be located off-site or in areas that do not risk exposure or possible vandalism of underlying archaeological resources or properties (including private lands).

HISTORICAL CONSERVANCIES

Historical conservancies will be realized through: a) acquisition of title and/or development rights of properties that would otherwise be destroyed or developed for other land uses; b) provision for public access and interpretive use which would not be possible if the properties remained in private ownership; and c) provisions for signing and interpretation subject to appropriate security measures and underlying property owner agreements.

Proposed Historical/Cultural Conservancy Projects

The following projects will acquire and preserve, and/or appropriately sign and interpret the following historical and cultural resource properties of significance to the city's development:



Historical/Cultural Sites and Facilities

Resource properties will be protected that retain and preserve significant historical and cultural sites and facilities throughout Woodinville. Generally, historical conservancy properties will be acquired that conserve and provide interpretive access to significant sites including original homesteads or prominent building sites, commercial or public buildings of unique architectural characteristics, locations of important industrial or resource oriented activities, and other culturally important areas. Lands may also be acquired

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse - this project will acquire the historical Woodinville Schoolhouse and property located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

In accordance with the recently completed master plan for the property, the city will assist the Woodinville Historical Society in renovating and reusing the building and grounds as a community center potentially providing meeting and special activity spaces for child care, teens, seniors, historical society, chamber of commerce, arts and crafts, and other uses compatible with the building's original design capabilities.

An amphitheater and/or outdoor assembly area, picnic tables, a playground, basketball and volleyball courts, skateboard park, parking facilities, and a variety of other supporting features could be installed in terraces extending from the building's lower and rear floor levels.

The adjacent Sorenson Elementary School gymnasium and pool, cafeteria and administration building, and athletic fields could provide a variety of other community activity spaces and events.

The site could also serve as a trailhead for an interpretive historic loop trail system linking the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Woodinville Cemetery, Woodin Creek Park, Wilmot Gateway Park, and the original Woodin town developments on Woodinville Drive.

Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery - this project will erect historical markers on the historical town cemetery property which was part of the original Woodin homestead now located on the corner of NE 175th Street and Woodinville-Snohomish Highway in the downtown district - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The interpretive signage may identify historical personages buried in the cemetery and their relationship to early town

events. This project may also renovate or rebuild the gazebo at a location accessible from the public right-of-way. The gazebo may be expanded to include the interpretive signage along with benches, drinking fountains, and other streetscape improvements to be installed along NE 175th Street.

Roadside improvements may be accomplished on Woodinville-Snohomish Highway right-of-way and/or on the property which could be acquired behind the cemetery to provide a trailhead for an historic loop trail system linking the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Woodinville Cemetery, Brickyard Blacksmith Shop, Railroad Trestle, Woodin Storefronts, Wilmot Gateway Park, and Woodin Creek Park.

Brickyard Blacksmith Shop - this project will erect historical markers and could possibly acquire the historical blacksmith shop located on NE 175th Street adjacent to the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The building could be renovated to display historical artifacts, equipment, and other furnishings common to the town's early development periods. The building could also be adapted to provide a concession or special event staging area during community parades and celebrations.

Burlington Northern Railroad Trestle - this project will erect historical markers - and should the railroad ever vacate, possibly acquire the old wooden railroad trestle located across the Sammamish River north of NE 175th Street and adjacent to Little Bear Creek's outfall into the Sammamish River - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The markers will depict the original railroad track locations, engines, and other features of the site, and describe the significance of the railroad to the town's early development.

Old Grainnery - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the old grainnery buildings located on the west side of the railroad spur track at NE Woodinville Drive - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The markers will depict the original building complex, which was recently razed for new development, and describe the significance of the mill and railroad to the town's early development.

Roadside improvements may be accomplished on 128th Place NE to provide a trailhead for an historic loop trail system linking the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Woodinville Cemetery, Brickyard Blacksmith Shop, Railroad Trestle, Woodin Storefronts, Wilmot Gateway Park, and Woodin Creek Park.

Woodin Storefronts - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the storefront buildings located in the original town center between NE Woodinville Drive and NE 173rd Place - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The markers will depict the business district as it appeared during the riverboat era, and describe the significance of the original town center to the town's early development prior to the development of the Chittenden locks.

Molbak's Linden Tree - historical markers will be erected at the site of the 115 year old linden tree located on NE 175th Street at Molbak's Nursery under the Tree City USA program.

The markers will depict the street as it appeared when the tree was planted and the events and persons who contributed to tree's planting. The markers will also highlight the significance of Molbak's as the largest single-outlet garden center in the country.

Carlberg-Anderson Farm - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the original farmstead, soon to be retrofit-

ted for the Silver Lake Winery - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

In association with Silver Lake Winery, this project may develop a tourist trail loop providing trailheads, picnic facilities, and other features linking the site to the NE 145th Street Trail, Sammamish River Trail, and other destinations in the tourist destination district.

Mable's Tavern - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the storefront building located at the corner of NE 145th Street and Woodinville-Redmond Road across from Columbia Winery - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The markers will depict the site as it appeared during the railroad and early automobile era, and describe the significance of the building to the valley's early development.

Roadside improvements may be accomplished on NE 145th Street to support an historical trail loop system along the roadway from this site east to Hollywood Schoolhouse.

Hollywood Hill Farm (Chateau Ste. Michelle) - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the historical chateau building in the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery (the former Hollywood Hill Farm) located on NE 145th Street - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

In association with the winery, this project may designate an historical trail loop system linking the chateau with the NE 145th Street Trail, Sammamish River Trail, and other destinations in the tourist destination district.

Hollywood Schoolhouse - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the historical Hollywood Schoolhouse located on the northeast corner of NE 145th Street and 148th Avenue NE - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

In association with the private owners of the retail complex, this project may designate an historical trail loop system linking the schoolhouse with the NE 145th Street Trail, Sammamish River Trail, and other destinations in the tourist destination district.

Wooden Log Buildings on Gold Creek

Drainage Ditch - this project will erect historical markers at the location of the old wooden log buildings located on the Gold Creek drainage ditch on 140th Place NE - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

In association with the private owners of the property and/or the adjacent Gold Creek Tennis & Sport Club, this project could also provide a walking trail along the ditch banks to link the Sammamish River Trail with Gold Creek Park. Picnic facilities, parking areas, and other access improvements may be developed adjacent to the old wooden log buildings and/or in conjunction with the Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the historical Nelson homestead located at the east end of 151st Way NE.

A portion of the site will be conserved in woodland buffer and provide access to the Woodin Creek walking trail. The west and east boundaries will be conserved in tree stands to continue transition with the wooded ravines and corridors that access the site.

The balance of the homestead may be improved to provide group picnic facilities, play areas, and other special event activities. The original home and outbuildings may be retrofitted to provide special event space possibly including meeting rooms, conference spaces, or special event activities such as weddings and anniversary parties.



8.3

Environmental Resource Parks

Resource lands will be conserved within Woodinville that provide public access to significant environmental features. Generally, environmental resource activity parks will provide access to significant streams, wetlands, woodlands, other unique ecological and wildlife habitats, and scenic areas.

To the extent practical, resource lands will also be traversed and linked by all types of trail corridors to increase access to and through significant and visually interesting features.

Resource-oriented facilities will be developed that provide public use and enjoyment of appropriate and capable portions of environmental resource sites throughout the city. Water-oriented resource activity improvements will provide a distribution of swimming and sunbathing sites, fishing piers, docks, and boat launches.

Where appropriate, resource-oriented sites will also be improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including group and individual campsites, picnic facilities, playgrounds, and open grassy playfields. Supporting services may also be developed including parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.



Resource activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource conservancies, trail corridors, athletic facilities or other public facilities. Resource activities may also be developed on other publicly-owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management detention and retention ponds, and wastewater treatment sites.



RESOURCE ACTIVITIES

Resource activities will: a) acquire resource lands that would otherwise be developed for other land uses; b) provide public access and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership; and c) conserve public access and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developed areas and neighborhoods.

Existing environmental resource parks
The following existing properties include lands that are considered environmental resource activity parks:

Woodin Glen Pond - this 1.3 acre wetland is located on a tributary stream of Little Bear Creek on NE 192nd Place - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The King County Surface Water Management owned and city maintained site includes a surface pond, surrounding wetlands, and wooded buffer area. A stormwater access road/pathway has been developed along the east side of the pond to allow for city maintenance vehicles.

Viewpoints, occasional picnic tables, and wildlife viewing blinds could be developed adjacent to NE 192nd Place around the periphery of the natural area.

Wellington/202nd Street HOA - this 3.4 acre homeowners association (HOA) woodland property is located on the corner of NE 202nd Street and 133rd Place NE - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site is covered with mature deciduous trees and ground cover vegetation. A small portion of the site has been occasionally cleared by neighborhood residents for local play and picnic activities.

The small clearing could be developed to allow picnic, playground, and other local neighborhood play activities. The balance of the site, however, should be retained as a natural area.

Woodinville Water District Tanks - this 9.0 acre woodland property is located on the corner of 156th Avenue NE and NE 203rd Street - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

Water storage tanks are located in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to the street intersection. The balance of the site, however, is covered with mature evergreen trees and ground cover vegetation.

Access trails, picnic tables, and possibly a local neighborhood playground could be developed on the site.

Woodinville Heights Park - this 0.6 acre property is located on 146th Avenue NE within a residential neighborhood - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

A playground and picnic area have been developed on the uphill portion of the site.

Wilmot Gateway Park - this 3.7 acre property is located on 131st Avenue on the east bank of the Sammamish River - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The master plan for the property will develop an amphitheater, group picnic facilities, a covered gazebo overlook, a hand carry boat launch and fishing access, parking, and restroom facilities.

The plan diverts the Sammamish River Trail through the site to frame the amphitheater and gazebo activity spaces and define a gateway to the downtown district.

The plan also extends a secondary trail system across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to link with the athletic fields and other activities at the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School site.

Woodin Creek Park - this 4.1 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue SE (the South Bypass) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site adjoins the Sammamish River Trail and provides direct access to the trail and riverfront from adjacent residential developments.

The site has been improved with a tennis/basketball court, group picnic shelter, parking lot, and restroom facilities. A handcarry boat launch and fishing access site may also be developed at the riverfront adjacent to the site.

Gold Creek Park - this 38.0 acre King County property is located on 148th Avenue NE - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site conserves the riparian habitat along both banks of Gold Creek and the wooded hillsides overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. King County conducts nature interpretive classes, walks, and other educational ventures from a 2-story wooden lodge building located adjacent to 148th Avenue NE, and the numerous walking trails that circumvent the site.

A picnic area and grassy outdoor play area have been informally created adjacent to the lodge and Gold Creek for the use of visiting educational groups.

King County plans on retaining this former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property as a wildlife conservation and environmental education center.

Northshore Athletic Fields - this 20.0 acre King County property is located on NE 145th Street on the east bank of the Sammamish River - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site has been improved with athletic fields, parking lots, restrooms, and other services. A handcarry boat launch and fishing access is located at the south end of the site across the Sammamish River Trail. Picnic tables are scattered through the site and adjacent to the hand boat launch area.

East Norway Hill Park - this 26.0 acre King County property is located on the corner of 124th Avenue NE and NE 155th Street adjacent to the Tolt River Pipeline just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves an extensive woodland area that abuts Woodmoor Elementary and Northshore Junior High School facilities.

The property is located in an unincorporated area that may be claimed or jointly conserved by Woodinville, Bothell, and/or Kirkland.

The site could be developed to provide a variety of resource activities including group picnic areas, playgrounds, and trail systems with parking and restroom services. The improvements could be coordinated with the school facilities to create an integrated park/school campus development.

South Norway Hill Park - this 9.8 acre King County property is located on 124th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The property is located in an unincorporated area that may be claimed or jointly conserved by Bothell or Kirkland. Both cities currently maintain the site under an interlocal agreement with King County. At the present time, King County is considering developing some or all of the site for low income housing.

The former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property conserves a woodland area at the upper reaches of a ravine that drains east into the Sammamish River valley past Ste. Michelle Winery. The site could be developed to provide a variety of resource activities including group picnic areas, playgrounds, and trail systems with parking and restroom services.

Sammamish River Park & Trail - this King County park provides a trail system extending from Marymoor Park in Redmond to Lake Union in Seattle. The 57.0 acre segment within the park planning area is located on both sides of the Sammamish River - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The county has developed a multipurpose asphalt hiking and biking trail along the east bank from Redmond through Woodinville to Seattle. Picnic tables, benches, and restroom services are located along the trail at county parks at Northshore Athletic Fields on 145th Street and Woodin Creek Park (the county's former Waterford Park) at the South Bypass.

The county will soon also develop a horse trail along the west bank of the river from Bothell to Redmond. A horse trailhead will be developed off NE Woodinville Drive at the end of the existing Burlington Northern Railroad track spur. The trailhead will provide picnic tables and restroom services.

PROPOSED RESOURCE ACTIVITY PARKS

The following projects will be pursued to acquire and establish resource activity parks:

Little Bear Creek - this project will acquire riparian habitat, wetland areas, and woodlands located along the Little Bear Creek corridor on the west side of SR-522 on either side of NE 195th Street.

The project will conserve these areas for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. Trails, viewpoints, fishing access, picnic facilities, parking areas, and other resource activity improvements will be developed at accessible locations within the acquired properties.

South Gateway Park (Zante/Kaplan/Brown Farms) - King County may acquire the farmstead properties located on NE 171st Street/South Bypass adjacent to the South Gateway Park (Kaplan Property) site with access to the Sammamish River Park & Trail.

As part of the county's proposed South Gateway Park Project, the 18.0 acre Kaplan parcel will be leased to the Northshore Youth Soccer Association for the development of regionally competitive athletic fields. Group picnic facilities and fishing access could be developed in the southwest corner of the site abutting the Sammamish River Park & Trail.

Woodin Creek - this project will conserve or acquire the stretch of Woodin Creek located adjacent to NE 175th Street through the downtown district including a segment between the Boston Market and McDonald's restaurant developments on the northwest corner of 140th Avenue NE and NE 175th Street.

The project will conserve this area for water quality protection, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A portion of the site may be developed for a Woodin Creek walking trail. Picnic facilities and other local access improvements may be developed at the edges of the conservation area in conjunction with the adjacent restaurant property owners.

Gold Creek - this project will conserve or acquire the property parcels that abut Gold Creek from King County's Gold Creek Park on NE 148th Avenue to NE 140th Avenue/Woodinville-Redmond Road and possibly west within the old drainage ditch improvement to the outfall into the Sammamish River.

The project will conserve this corridor for water quality, wildlife habitat, and open space buffer. A walking trail will be developed along the creek banks to link the Sammamish River Trail with Gold Creek Park. Picnic facilities, parking areas, and other access improvements may be developed on the west side of NE 140th Avenue/Redmond-Woodinville Road adjacent to the old wooden buildings and/or in conjunction with the Gold Creek Tennis & Sports Club.

Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Red Hook Brewery, Columbia Winery - these private facilities provide outdoor beer and wine gardens, picnic areas, group assembly

spaces, and other activity areas linked by on and off-site trail systems to the NE 145th Street and Sammamish River Trails.

The combined facilities represent a significant resource activity park that should be usable by patrons as well as the general public.

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the 20.9 acre Nelson family property located at the east end of 151st Way NE.

Walking trail systems will be developed to link the site to adjacent residential neighborhoods, and eventually to the downtown by way of the Woodin Creek open space dedications.

Group picnic facilities, informal grassy play areas, and other resource activity areas will be developed on the former farm pastures possibly using some of the farm outbuilding structures.

Wellington Hills Country Club - in association with adjacent jurisdictions, this project may conserve or acquire a portion of the 80.6 acre private golf course located on 240th Street SE in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The project will conserve the wooded hillsides along the west and north boundaries of the course for wildlife habitat and open space buffer. Access trails, viewpoints, picnic facilities, and other improvements may be developed along the edge of the conservation areas.

Water Trails

A water access system will be developed for dory, sportyak, canoes, kayaks, and other cartop boating activities. The water trails will provide access to the Sammamish River that are not readily accessible or suitable for power boats or other larger water craft.

Where possible, water trailheads will be located to coincide with and use other trail corridors, resource conservancies, and other



park and recreational facility services including parking lots, restrooms, and utilities. When provided on separate sites, water trailheads may be improved with launch ramps or landings, picnic tables, parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

The water trail proposed in this plan along the Sammamish River has been identified by paddle boating enthusiasts working in conjunction with state, federal, and other boating interest groups including the Washington Water Trails Association and Puget Sound Marine Trail Organization. Water trail development projects may use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to formally designate and improve routes and trailheads and/or to develop new launching sites, landings, rest stops, camping areas, and other water trail services throughout the region.



WATER TRAILS

Water trails will: a) increase and promote public access to the area's significant fresh water resources - particularly for cartop boating enthusiasts, b) scenic natural areas and features of interest that can not be accessed from other trail systems, c) for boating enthusiasts of all skill levels, and d) for extended boating durations and trips.

EXISTING TRAIL

Sammamish River Water Trail - is a fresh water trail developed by the Washington Water Trails Association with the assistance of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, King County, and Seattle.

The Sammamish River Water Trail extends from the south end of Lake Sammamish in Issaquah on the Sammamish River through Redmond, Woodinville, and Bothell to Lake Washington, then through the Montlake Cut in Seattle to Lake Union, and potentially through the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks to Puget Sound. The upper reaches of the trail follow portions of the historic steamer boat routes that serviced early pioneer developments.

The complete trail can be navigated by a variety of nonmotorized craft including

kayak, canoe, paddle boat for day trips - potentially, the full length of the trail. The trail provides a paddling experience through shorelines, woodlands, and farmlands in the river valley linking the Issaquah, Redmond, Woodinville, Bothell, and Lake Washington urban areas. Handcarry craft launch sites are designated and/or can be made from Lake Sammamish State Park in Issaquah, Marymoor, Lagoon, and 60 Acres Parks in Redmond, Bothell Landing and Blyth Park in Bothell, Log Boom Park in Kenmore, the Canoe House at the University of Washington, and Gas Works and Commodore Parks in Seattle, among others.

In Woodinville, a handcarry launch site with picnic tables, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Wilmot Gateway Park. An informal, unimproved access site is presently provided at the Northshore Athletic Fields on NE 145th Street.

Additional handcarry launch sites could be developed and/or allowed by King County at the proposed Zante Farm acquisition on NE 171st Street and the horse trailhead site on NE Woodinville Drive.

Horse Trails

A system of regional horse trails will be developed to link major environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities throughout the area.

Within the developed areas, horse trails may parallel or coincide with other multipurpose trail corridors or within separate routes using powerline, pipeline, and other alignments of interest to the horse riding population. In some instances, horse trails may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors - particularly where these segments may provide trail access to parks or riding areas that would not be accessible otherwise.

Horse trails may be constructed of a sand or compacted dirt base at least 2 feet in width with an additional 2 feet of understory clearance on either side of the trail. When provided



within a multipurpose trail corridor, the horse trail will be separated as much as possible from other hiking and biking activities. Riders will be required to dismount at all bridges and other elevated crossings where the horse trail coincides with other trail activities.

Horse trails will generally share trailhead services with other trail users when the horse trail is located within a multipurpose trail corridor. When horse trails are provided in separate locations, trailheads may be provided with parking lots, hitching racks, restrooms, and other services.

Some of the horse trails proposed to be designated within this plan have already been developed on an informal basis by horse riding organizations working in conjunction with public and private landowners. Future public horse trail development projects may use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to formally designate and improve existing trails and trailheads.



HORSE TRAILS

Horse trails will: a) provide or formally designate equestrian access to scenic areas and other features of interest, b) for riders of all capability levels, c) for extended ride durations, and d) to the extent possible, within close proximity to horse riding populations.

EXISTING HORSE TRAILS

Sammamish River Horse Trail - this regional horse trail presently provides horseback riding opportunities from the north end of Lake Sammamish to the upper reaches of Lake Washington using portions of river control dike located within the Sammamish River Park & Trail on the east side of the river. The trail provides a riding experience through shoreline, woodlands, and farmlands in the river valley linking the Redmond and Woodinville urban areas.

The horse trail was originally developed to be an integral but adjacent segment of the bike and hike trail along the east bank of the Sammamish River Park & Trail. Equestrians were instructed to ride on the dirt alongside the asphalt bike and hiking trail. Riders shared parking, restroom, and other

services with bike and hike trail users. Hitching posts were located at Marymoor Park, Redmond City Hall, and other major destinations along the route.

Due to increased bike and hike user volumes along the trail, however, it is no longer practical to share the route with equestrian riders. Consequently, King County is presently developing a separate horse trail along the west bank of the Sammamish River Park from Marymoor Park in Redmond to the end of the Burlington Northern Railroad spur line into Bothell on Woodinville Drive. While the trail will be dedicated primarily to equestrian users, it may also be accessed by hikers, joggers, and others who desire a soft trail surface.

An existing horse trailhead with signage, trailer parking, and restroom services is located in Marymoor Park in Redmond at the southern most terminus of the trail. Another horse trailhead is being developed at the northern most terminus of the trail on Woodinville Drive just west of existing city limits.

Tolt River Pipeline Trail - this regional horse trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Equestrian riders, hikers, mountain bikers, and joggers use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface.

The trail segments provide a riding experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail extends from Woodinville-Redmond Road, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas and is, therefore, lightly used by equestrian riders.

The trail may be accessed from a trailhead

at East Norway Hill Park or from the few remaining horse ranches located in the area.

The eastern segment of the trail extends from 155th Avenue NE where the exposed pipeline crosses the roadway, east across 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Snoqualmie River Valley at Duvall. This segment also extends south into the Redmond Watershed on power and gas pipeline easements.

The trail may be accessed from roadside turnouts on 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road - or from the numerous horse ranches located in the area.

PROPOSED REGIONAL HORSE TRAILS

Powerline Trail - this proposal will bridge the Sammamish River to connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Horse Trail using powerline right-of-way. The bridge will connect the Tolt Powerline Trail with the attractions along the Sammamish River Trail in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

Woodinville-Snohomish (SLS&E)

Rail Trail - this proposal will develop a 15.0 mile equestrian trail within existing road and railroad right-of-way between downtown Woodinville and Snohomish. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Sammamish River Horse Trail into Redmond and the Centennial Multipurpose Trail from downtown Snohomish north to Skagit County.

The trail will conserve and connect the historic Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites. The trail will begin at the horse trailhead west of the old grainnery

site on Woodinville Drive, then cross the Sammamish River on the old wooden railroad trestle to the signalized intersection with 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202 at NE 177th Place, then east to the back of Woodinville Memorial Cemetery.

From Woodinville Memorial Cemetery, the trail will continue east in the shared right-of-way between the railroad and Woodinville-Snohomish Road to NE 190th Street.

From NE 190th Street, the trail will continue north in the shared railroad and road right-of-way or along the eastern edge of the railroad right-of-way to Wellington Hills Golf Course.

From Wellington Hills Golf Course, the trail will continue north on a trail bridge across SR-522 to Maltby Road and the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex.

From the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex, the trail will continue north in the alignment proposed in the Snohomish County park plan crossing 180th Street SE, Elliott Road, Connelly Road to Kenwanda Drive and the Kenwanda Golf Course.

From the Kenwanda Golf Course, the trail will continue north along railroad right-of-way and/or in a trail within the right-of-way of Broadway, then Springhetti Road, past Thomas Eddy Park on the Snohomish River to Cedar Tree Park on Hanson Slough.

From Hanson Slough, the trail will continue north past Harvey Airfield and on the old wooden trestle across the railroad track at the lumber yards and the Snohomish River to connect to the Centennial Trail in downtown Snohomish at Cady Park.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Woodinville Memorial Park, Wellington Hills Golf Course, the old Maltby Schoolhouse, Thomas Eddy Park, Cedar Tree Park, Cady Park, and the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in Snohomish.

8.6

Walking and Hiking Trails

Walking and hiking trails will be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features throughout the city. Generally, walking and hiking trails will be developed as dirt or bark surfaced routes on interior alignments through environmental features. Portions of the system within the more densely developed areas, however, may be developed as sidewalks or boardwalks with urban streetscape furnishings and amenities.

Where possible, walking and hiking trails will be developed in alignments separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation. For example, walking and hiking trails may be located within natural drainage corridors, wooded ravines, and utility easements. In some instances and for short durations, walking and hiking trail systems may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors.

Generally, walking and hiking trails will be developed to class 2-5 walking trail standards providing 2-way travel on a crushed rock, bark or compacted dirt base varying between 2 and 5 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:12 unless provided with stairs or other erosion controls. Class 2-3 trail segments will be handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.

Within the most urban alignments, walking and hiking trails may be developed to class 1 walking trail standards providing 2-way travel on an asphalt or concrete surface between 4 and 6 feet in width. Such sidewalk or boardwalk trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50. Class 1 trail segments will be handicap accessible and usable by all age and skill groups.



Walking and hiking trail corridors will be located to coincide with other park and recreational improvements or public facilities to access rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

Walking and hiking trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource activities, athletic facilities, and other park and recreational or public facility properties. Linked with conservation areas and resource activities, the walking and hiking trails will create a system of interconnected greenways to integrate and define the urban and natural portions of the city in accordance with the Growth Management Act's (GMA) provisions for urban separators.

WALKING AND HIKING TRAILS

Walking and hiking trails will provide recreational trail opportunities within the city that: a) access natural features that may not be available otherwise, b) link open spaces and other conservation areas into a greenway system, c) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, d) establish high visibility and volume pedestrian routes through the most developed urban areas, e) expand the park system to connect with public properties, and f) expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

EXISTING TRAILS

Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail - this multipurpose trail provides walking and biking opportunities on the asphalt surfaced segment along the east dike of the river, and hiking and horseback riding opportunities on a dirt surfaced segment being developed on the west dike of the river.

The Woodinville trail segment is part of the larger King County Sammamish River Regional Park & (Burke-Gilman) Trail system that extends from Redmond through Woodinville, Bothell, and Kenmore to the University of Washington and the Hiram M. Crittenden Locks - see the chapter on existing facilities.

The multipurpose asphalt trail located on the east bank is one of the most popular trails in the United States. This segment is

one of the most popular sections and is heavily used by walkers, joggers, rollerbladers, and bicyclists throughout the year.

Trailheads are provided at Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Creek Park, and, informally, at Wilmot Gateway Park in Woodinville.

A soft surface trail is being developed on the west bank for use by hikers, joggers, and horseback riders. A horse trailhead will be developed at the end of the existing Burlington Northern Railroad spur track on the west bank of the river accessible from NE Woodinville Drive.

Tolt River Pipeline Trail - this class 3 walking and hiking trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Hikers, joggers, mountain bikers, and horseback riders use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface - see the chapter on existing facilities. This proposal will bridge the Sammamish River to link both segments into a continuous trail system using Tolt River Pipeline right-of-way.

The linked trail segments provide a hiking experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail extends from Woodinville-Redmond Road, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas. The trail may be accessed from a trailhead at East Norway Hill Park or from the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The eastern segment of the trail extends from 155th Avenue NE where the exposed pipeline crosses the roadway, east across 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and

Bear Creek Road to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Snoqualmie River Valley at Duvall. This segment also extends south into the Redmond Watershed on power and gas pipeline easements. The trail may be accessed from roadside turnouts on 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road - or from adjacent residential areas.

Woodinville Valley Trail - this class 1-2 walking and hiking trail will be extended to connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail - see the chapter on existing conditions.

The trail will create a cross-valley hiking opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended hiking opportunities available along the Sammamish River Regional Park and River Pipeline Trails.

The western terminus of the trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline crossing of Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue south adjacent to the roadway past Mable's Tavern to 137th Place NE and the Columbia Winery.

From Columbia Winery, the trail will continue east adjacent to Woodinville-Redmond Road/NE 145th Street past Redhook Brewery and onto the roadway bridge across the Sammamish River to Northshore Athletic Fields and a connection with the Sammamish River Trail.

From the roadway bridge crossing on NE 145th Street, the trail will continue north on the east bank of the Sammamish River Park & Trail to the intersection with the Tolt River Pipeline, then west on the pipeline corridor to 148th Avenue NE.

From 148th Avenue NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside to connect with the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail on the east side of the exposed pipeline crossing at 155th Avenue NE.

A trailhead with signage, parking, and restroom services could be designated within part of the parking area serving the Northshore Athletic Fields.

PROPOSED TRAILS

The following trails will be developed as part of a system of facilities, although supporting trailheads and services may be located within other park, school, or public facility sites:

North Creek/Woodway Trail - this class 1-3 trail will create a walking and hiking route around the scenic bluff overlooks of the North and Little Bear Creeks in the northwest portion of the city. The trail will link wetlands, woodlands, schools, parks, employment centers, and the downtown with local neighborhood areas.

The trail will begin at the Bothell gateway at the northwest end of 132nd Avenue NE's intersection with SR-522, then continue west along the proposed North Creek Trail extension along the south right-of-way of NE 180th Street to the Quadrant Business Park.

From Quadrant Business Park, the trail will continue north on the North Creek Trail through the Quadrant and Koll Business Parks and North Creek Sportsfield to NE 195th Street NE.

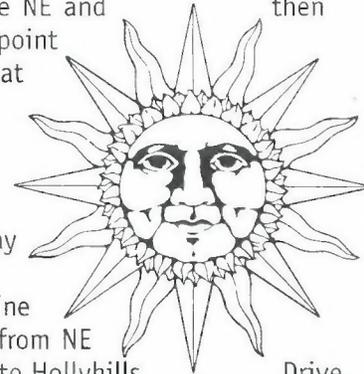
From NE 195th Street, the trail will continue east along the south right-of-way of NE 195th Street past the Seattle Times lawn and up Hollyhills Drive to Woodin Elementary School.

From Woodin Elementary School, the trail will continue north around the school on Hollyhills Drive and NE 195th Street to 132nd Avenue NE.

From 132nd Avenue NE, then trail will continue east on NE 195th Street past Woodinville High School to 136th Avenue NE and a crossing of Little Bear Creek.

From Woodinville High School, the trail will continue south along Little Bear Creek and/or 136th Avenue NE to NE 186th Street and an overlook of the downtown and Sammamish River Valley.

From the overlook, the trail will continue south along the edge of SR-522 right-of-way if possible, or on NE 186th Street to 132nd Avenue NE and then south to the point of beginning at the intersection with SR-522.



Trail spurs may extend north under powerline right-of-way from NE 180th Street to Hollyhills Drive, and west from 136th Avenue NE to Woodin Glen Pond.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services may be designated at North Creek Sportsfield, Seattle Times, Woodin Elementary School, Woodinville High School, and Woodin Glen Pond.

Little Bear Creek Trail - this class 2-3 trail will extend from the Sammamish River Park & Trail north to the northern limits of Little Bear Creek. The trail will create a hiking opportunity connecting the woodlands, wetlands, and other natural areas bordering the downtown and industrial areas with residential neighborhoods on Hollyhills.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Park & Trail's frontage overlooking Little Bear Creek's outfall into the Sammamish River, then continue north along the west bank of the creek to NE 178th Street behind McLendon's Hardware.

From NE 178th Street, the trail will continue east along NE 178th Street to 130th Avenue NE, then north within road right-of-way to the edge of the creek, then east to the culvert under 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202.

From the culvert, the trail will climb the intersection embankment, then travel south along the highway to the signalized intersection with NE 177th Place.

From NE 177th Place, the trail will cross

the highway and continue east to the business park, then north through the business park to the picnic area and creek overlook, then east to 132nd Avenue NE right-of-way.

From 132nd Avenue NE, the trail will continue east along the bank of the creek across 134th Avenue NE and behind the industrial and warehousing buildings to NE 190th Street where the creek passes under SR-522, then north along the edge of SR-522 right-of-way to NE 195th Street.

From NE 195th Street, the trail will continue west under SR-522 to Little Bear Creek or the west edge of SR-522 right-of-way, then north along the creek and/or SR-522 right-of-way to NE 205th Street.

From NE 105th Street, the trail could extend north along 58th Avenue SE to 237th Place SE, then west to Maltby Elementary School.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services may be designated at the end of the right-of-way of 130th, 132nd, 134th Avenues NE, NE 190th Street, NE 205th Street, and Maltby Elementary School.

Woodinville-Snohomish

(SLS&E) Rail/Trail - this 15.0 mile class 3 hiking trail will develop a multipurpose trail alignment within existing road and railroad right-of-way between downtown Woodinville and Snohomish. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Burke-Gilman trail into Seattle, the Sammamish River Trail into Redmond, and the Centennial Trail from downtown Snohomish north to Skagit County.

The trail will conserve and connect the historic Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites.

A joint rail/trail opportunity - may be realized if the Spirit of Washington Dinner

Train excursion were extended north from Woodinville on this alignment to connect with the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in historic downtown Snohomish. An historic depot facsimile may be developed in Woodinville to provide access, possibly another terminus for train excursions.

When the spur trail is discontinued into Bothell - the trail will begin at the old grainnery site on Woodinville Drive, then across the Sammamish River on the old wooden railroad trestle to the signalized intersection with 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202 at NE 177th Place, then east to the back of Woodinville Memorial Cemetery. Ultimately, the trail may continue across 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202 on an overhead pedestrian bridge.

From Woodinville Memorial Cemetery, the trail will continue east in the shared right-of-way between the railroad and Woodinville-Snohomish Road to NE 190th Street.

From NE 190th Street, the trail will continue north in the shared railroad and road right-of-way or along the eastern edge of the railroad right-of-way to Wellington Hills Golf Course.

From Wellington Hills Golf Course, the trail will continue north on a trail bridge across SR-522 to Maltby Road and the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex.

From the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex, the trail will continue north in the alignment proposed in the Snohomish County park plan crossing 180th Street SE, Elliott Road, Connelly Road to Kenwanda Drive and the Kenwanda Golf Course.

From the Kenwanda Golf Course, the trail will continue north along railroad right-of-way and/or in a trail within the right-of-way of Broadway, then Springehetti Road, past Thomas Eddy Park on the Snohomish River to Cedar Tree Park on Hanson Slough.

From Hanson Slough, the trail will continue north past Harvey Airfield and on

the old wooden trestle across the railroad track at the lumber yards and the Snohomish River to connect to the Centennial Trail in downtown Snohomish at Cady Park.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Woodinville Memorial Park, Wellington Hills Golf Course, the old Maltby Schoolhouse, Thomas Eddy Park, Cedar Tree Park, Cady Park, and the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in Snohomish.

Woodin Creek/Wellington Trail - this class 2-3 walking trail will connect Woodin Creek Park on the Sammamish River with Wellington Hills Golf Course on the hillside overlooking Little Bear Creek. The trail will create a hiking loop linking the downtown and northeast neighborhoods with the Woodinville-Snohomish Rail Trail. The trail will provide an extended hike through farmlands, ravines, woodlands, wetlands, parks, schools, and area neighborhoods.

The trail will begin at Woodin Creek Park on the Sammamish River, then continue east along the diverted banks of Woodin Creek on north right-of-way of NE 171st Street to the natural area between Boston Market and McDonald's at 140th Avenue NE.

From Boston Market, the trail will continue east across 140th Avenue NE at the signalized intersection with NE 171st Street, then east along the creek or along NE 171st Street to 143rd Place NE, and north to the southern end of the Woodin-Nelson Creek NGP (native growth protection easement).

From 143rd Place NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside in the Woodin-Nelson Creek NGP through the historic Nelson homestead on the top of plateau to 151st Avenue NE.

From the Nelson homestead, the trail will continue north on 151st Avenue NE to the right-of-way of NE 185th Avenue, then east on the right-of-way through the signalized intersection of Woodinville-

Duvall Road and 156th Avenue NE past Leota Lake to 168th Avenue NE.

From 168th Avenue NE, the trail will continue north through Leota Junior High School to Wellington Elementary.

From Wellington Elementary, the trail will continue north through the street-end blockade on 164th Avenue NE to NE 198th Street, then west to the Wellington HOA property.

From the Wellington HOA property, the trail will continue north through the woodlands and into the Woodinville Water District tank property on NE 203rd Street.

From the Woodinville Water District tank property, the trail will continue north on 56th Avenue NE/75th Avenue SE to Wellington Heights Road/240th Street SE, then west to Wellington Hills Golf Course and a connection to the Woodinville-Snohomish Rail Trail.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Woodin Creek Park, adjacent to Boston Market, the historic Nelson homestead, Leota Junior High School, Woodinville Water District tanks, and Wellington Hills Golf Course.

Norway Hill Trail - this class 3-4 hiking trail will connect the Sammamish River Horse Trail with the Tolt River Pipeline Trail. The trail will create a hiking loop through the Norway Hill residential plateau linking schools, parks, and natural features with Sammamish River Valley attractions.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Horse Trail trailhead on Woodinville Drive, then continue south up the hillside within the wooded ravine and drainage corridor and/or parallel to the alignment of 124th Avenue NE to NE 169th Street.

From NE 169th Street, the trail will continue south along 124th Avenue NE to Woodmoor Elementary School, East Norway Hill Park, and the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at the Sammamish River Horse Trail, Woodmoore Elementary, and East Norway Hill Park.

Winchester Hills Trail - this class 3-4 hiking trail will extend down the hillside through the Rolling Meadows housing development to link the Norway Hill Trail with the Sammamish River Trail. The trail will create a spur route linking the valley floor with the wooded hillsides along Norway Hill.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Trail, possibly adjacent to Southgate Park (Kaplan Property) on the east side of the river, then across the river on a pedestrian bridge to Woodinville-Redmond Road.

From Woodinville-Redmond Road, the trail will continue up the hillside through the series of Rolling Meadows native growth protection (NGP) easements or common property dedications to Norway Hill Trail on 124th Avenue NE.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Southgate Park, Rolling Meadows, and Woodmoore Elementary.

Powerline Trail - this class 3-4 hiking trail will connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Horse Trail using powerline right-of-way. The trail will create a hiking loop along the western valley bluff linking attractions in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

The trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline Trail intersection at Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue west on the pipeline corridor to the powerline.

From the powerline intersection, the trail will continue north along the powerline corridor crossing Woodinville Drive to link

with the Sammamish River Horse Trail with a spur trail through the ravine to the Sammamish River Horse Trail midway along the alignment.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be shared with the Sammamish River Horse Trail on Woodinville Drive and the Woodinville-Redmond Trail at Northshore Athletic Fields.

Hollywood Hills Trail - this class 3-4 hiking trail will extend the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline and Woodinville Valley Trails north using 148th Avenue right-of-way. The trail will link residential neighborhoods on the east bluff with the attractions available in the valley and downtown.

The trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline Trail crossing of 148th Avenue NE, then continue north on the east side of 148th Avenue NE right-of-way past Gold Creek Park, Gold Creek Equestrian Center, to Hollywood Hill Elementary School.

From Hollywood Hill Elementary School, the trail will continue east down the ravine on NE 171st Street to connect with the Woodin-Nelson Creek Trail at Boston Market.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be shared with the Woodinville-Redmond Trail at Northshore Athletic Fields, and designated at Gold Creek Park and Hollywood Hill Elementary School.

Gold Creek Trail - this class 4 trail will connect the Sammamish River Park & Trail with Gold Creek Park on Hollywood Hill. The trail will link residential neighborhoods on Hollywood Hill with the attractions in the valley.

The trail will begin at the Sammamish River Park & Trail adjacent to the Hmong Farm, then continue east on a drainage ditch alignment north of Gold Creek Tennis & Sport Club to the old wooden lighthouse buildings on 148th Place NE.

From the loghouse buildings, the trail will cross 148th Place NE and continue east up the hillside and adjacent Gold Creek across 148th Avenue NE onto Gold Creek Park.

From Gold Creek Park, trail spurs will continue through the park and woodlands into surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be on the Hmong Farm frontage with the Sammamish River Trail and at Gold Creek Park.

Mountain bike trails will be constructed of a compacted dirt or crushed rock base at least 1-2 feet in width with an additional 3-4 feet of understory clearance on either side of the trail. When provided within a multipurpose trail corridor, the mountain bike trail will be an integral part of other hiking and biking activities.

Mountain bike trails will generally share trailhead services with other trail users when the mountain bike trail is located within a multipurpose trail corridor. When mountain bike trails are provided in separate locations, trailheads may be provided with parking lots, restrooms, and other services.

8.7

Off-Road Mountain Biking Trails



A system of off-road mountain bike trails will be developed to link major environmental assets, park, and recreational facilities throughout the area. To the extent practical and possible, off-road mountain bike trails will be linked or extended into local neighborhoods to provide convenient, safe access for younger age riders. Mountain bike trail facilities will also be developed to provide contained trails within major parks and/or on public or utility rights-of-way that are safe and practical for younger, less experienced riders.

To the extent possible or practical, mountain bike trails will be developed as single mode trails to USDA Forest Service mountain bike trail standards. Shared trail corridors, however, may be simply designated for joint equestrian, hiking, and mountain bike trail use.

Within developed areas, mountain bike trails may parallel or coincide with other multipurpose trail corridors or within separate routes using powerline, pipeline, and other alignments of interest to the mountain bike riding population. In some instances, mountain bike trails may be developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors - particularly where these segments may provide trail access to parks or riding areas that would not be accessible otherwise.

MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

Mountain bike trails will: a) increase off-road mountain bike trail access for experienced riders to scenic areas and features for extended ride durations, b) increase trail access for local residents to parks, open space corridors, and other areas of interest within the urban areas, c) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and d) expand trail corridors to provide for a mixture of recreational uses.



PROPOSED OFF-ROAD MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

There are no existing or designated off-road mountain bike trails in the park planning area. The following or comparable trails will be developed as part of a system of trail facilities:

Tolt River Pipeline Trail - this horse, bike, and hike trail has been developed on the Seattle Water Department's Tolt River Pipeline corridor segments located on the west and east plateaus overlooking the Sammamish River Valley. Mountain bikers, hikers, joggers, and equestrian riders use the dirt pipeline maintenance road as a trail surface - see the chapter on existing conditions. This proposal will bridge across the Sammamish River in pipeline right-of-way to link the existing trail segments on each side of the valley.



The trail segments provide a riding experience through woodlands, farmlands, and suburban neighborhoods on the plateaus potentially linking these areas with parks, trails, and other destinations within the river valley in Woodinville.

The western segment of the trail extends from Woodinville-Redmond Road, west up the hillside to 132nd Avenue NE, then west into East Norway Hill Park. This segment of the trail extends through developing suburban areas providing neighborhood access to younger age riders.

The trail may be accessed from a trailhead at East Norway Hill Park or from the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

The eastern segment of the trail extends from 155th Avenue NE where the exposed pipeline crosses the roadway, east across 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Snoqualmie River Valley at Duvall. This segment also extends south into the Redmond Watershed on power and gas pipeline easements.

The trail may be accessed from roadside turnouts on 168th Avenue NE, Avondale Road, and Bear Creek Road - or from the residential areas bordering the alignment.

PROPOSED OFF-ROAD MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

Woodinville Valley Trail - this mountain bike trail will connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Horse Trail using road right-of-way alignments. The trail will create a cross-valley riding opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended riding opportunities available along the Sammamish River Park & Trail.

The western terminus of the trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline crossing of Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue south within the western right-of-way of

the highway past Maples Tavern to 137th Place NE and the Columbia Winery.

From Columbia Winery, the trail will continue east along the northern right-of-way of Woodinville-Redmond Road/NE 145th Street past Redhook Brewery and onto the proposed pedestrian bridge across the Sammamish River to Northshore Athletic Fields and a connection with the Sammamish River Trail.

From the bridge crossing on NE 145th Street, the trail will continue north on the east bank of the Sammamish River Park & Trail to the intersection with the Tolt River Pipeline, then west on the pipeline corridor to 148th Avenue NE.

From 148th Avenue NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside to connect with the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail on the east side of the exposed pipeline crossing at 155th Avenue NE.

A trailhead with signage, parking, and restroom services could be designated within part of the parking area serving the Northshore Athletic Fields.

Powerline Trail - this off-road mountain bike trail will connect the western segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the northern ends of the Sammamish River Park & Trail using powerline right-of-way. The trail will create a riding loop along the western valley bluff linking attractions in the tourist district and the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features in the valley with the ravines, woodlands, and other natural features and scenic vistas available along the bluff.

The trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline Trail intersection at Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue west on the pipeline corridor to the powerline.

From the powerline intersection, the trail will continue north along the powerline corridor as far as possible, potentially crossing Woodinville-Redmond Road or Woodinville Drive to link with the Sammamish River Horse Trail.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services could be shared with the Sammamish River Horse Trail on Woodinville Drive and the Woodinville-Redmond Trail at Northshore Athletic Fields.

8.8

On-Road Bicycle Touring Routes

Cross-city bicycle touring and commuter routes will be developed to access major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, historical features, scenic corridors and vistas, and other features of interest to experienced bicycle touring enthusiasts.

Where appropriate and to the extent practical and safe, bicycle touring routes will be extended into local neighborhoods to create an integrated on-road bicycling system. The local on-road bicycling system will provide access to local park and recreational facilities, schools and public facilities, community centers and business districts, places of employment, and transit transfer centers for adult and youth bike riders from the local area.

To the extent possible, bicycling touring routes will be developed to class 1-3 AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transport



ation Officials) standards with expanded, designated or marked road shoulders and lanes. In the less congested areas, bicycle touring routes may be simply designated for joint vehicular/bicycle use of a class 4 AASHTO standard.

Most of the bicycle touring routes proposed to be designated within this plan have already been identified by bicycling enthusiasts working in conjunction with city, county, and

other cycling interest groups. Future public bicycle touring development projects may use the same cooperative, joint venture approach to formally designate and improve existing routes and trailheads and/or to develop new on-road routes, rest stops, and other bicycle touring or commuting services.

BICYCLE TOURING

Bicycle touring routes will: a) increase on-road bicycle touring access for experienced riders to scenic areas and features, b) increase bicycle trail access for local residents, including commuters, to community facilities, schools, employment, and transit transfer centers, c) service persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and d) expand roadway corridors to provide recreational and commuter uses.

PROPOSED TOURING PROJECTS

The following touring routes will be developed as part of a system of facilities, although supporting trailheads and services may be located within other park, school, or public facility sites:

Maltby/Paradise Lake/Avondale Road - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Paradise Lake Road from Maltby south to Woodinville-Duvall Road to Avondale Road, then south on Avondale Road NE across NE 124th into Redmond.

The route will provide an on-riding experience on back country roads through woodlands, wetlands, and farms located on the fringe of the developing urban area. The route will also connect eventually with corridors south to Redmond and north to Snohomish.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Old Maltby Schoolhouse and/or park-n-ride facility, Paradise Lake Park, and Woodinville Library.

Maltby Road - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Maltby Road east from the

Bothell-Everett Highway/SR-527 to Maltby and the intersection with Paradise Lake Road.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience connecting the North Creek routes from Mill Creek and Bothell on SR-527 with the back-country riding opportunities between Snohomish and Redmond.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Old Maltby Schoolhouse and/or park-n-ride facility.

Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR-9 - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR-9 from Memorial Meade Cemetery at NE 175th Street in downtown Woodinville, north through Grace and past Maltby Road to Snohomish.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through industrial and urban fringe developments, farm lands, and the Snohomish River Valley between downtown Woodinville and downtown Snohomish.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Memorial Mead Cemetery, Grace, and Maltby Road.

228th Street SE - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of 228th Street SE from Bothell-Everett Highway/SR-527 to Woodinville-Snohomish Road.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience connecting the North Creek routes from Mill Creek and Bothell on SR-527 with the back-country riding opportunities between Snohomish and Redmond on SR-9.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Powerline Trail right-of-way.

Maltby/NE 75th Avenue - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed

along both shoulders of NE 156th/75th Street from Woodinville-Duvall Road to Bostian Road to Paradise Lake Road and Maltby.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local resident commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods with schools, parks, and the back-country roads into the Snohomish and Snoqualmie River Valleys.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Woodinville Water District tower, Wellington Hills Country Club, Maltby Intermediate School, and Old Maltby Schoolhouse and/or park-n-ride facility.

Woodinville-Duvall Road - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Duvall Road from downtown Woodinville east on NE 175th Street/Woodinville-Duvall Road to downtown Duvall.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods with the back-country roads into the Snohomish and Snoqualmie River Valleys.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Memorial Mead Cemetery, Daniels Creek Park, and Cottage Lake Park.

124th Avenue NE - this on-road class 2-3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of 124th Avenue NE from downtown Woodinville up Norway Hill to 124th Avenue NE, then south to NE 140th Street, then east to 132nd Avenue NE, then south to NE 124th Street.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience and local commuter route connecting residential neighborhoods on Norway Hill with neighborhood parks, schools, and downtown Woodinville.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic

facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at Woodinville Memorial Cemetery, Woodmoor Elementary School, East and South Norway Hill Park, Kamiakin Junior High School, John Muir Elementary, and 132nd Square Park.

Woodinville-Redmond Road/SR-202 - this on-road class 3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of Woodinville-Redmond Road/SR-202 from Woodinville Drive south to Woodinville-Redmond Road, then south through the tourist district to NE 145th Street, then south into Redmond.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through the residential, industrial, recreation, and agricultural districts of the Sammamish River Valley from downtown Woodinville to downtown Redmond.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Sammamish River Horse Trailhead, Silver Lake, Chateau Ste. Michelle, Columbia Wineries, Red Hook Brewery, Northshore Athletic Fields, and Hollywood Schoolhouse.

148th Avenue NE - this on-road class 3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of 148th Avenue NE from Woodinville-Snohomish Road/SR-9 through downtown Woodinville to NE 145th Street. The route will provide an on-road riding experience through downtown Woodinville and the recreation, and agricultural districts of the Sammamish River Valley to downtown Redmond.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Woodin Creek Trail adjacent to Boston Market, Gold Creek Park, Gold Creek Tennis & Sport Club, and the Hollywood Schoolhouse.

Leota Lake/NE 145th Street - this on-road class 3-4 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of NE 145th Street from Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery through the tourist district and up

Hollywood Hill to 168th Avenue NE, then north on 168th/164th Avenue NE to Leota Lake and Woodinville-Duvall Road.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through the urban fringe and horse estates on Hollywood Hill between the tourist district in the Sammamish River Valley and Leota Lake.

Trailheads with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Chateau Ste. Michelle, Hollywood Schoolhouse, and Leota Lake.

NE 124th Street - this on-road class 2-3 touring route will be developed along both shoulders of NE 124th Street from Totem Lake to Avondale Road NE.

The route will provide an on-road riding experience through the agricultural and recreational districts of the Sammamish River Valley to the Bear Creek corridor along Avondale Road.

A trailhead with interpretive signage, picnic facilities, parking, and restroom services will be developed at the Sammamish River Trail.

Multipurpose Trails

Multipurpose trails will be developed to link major environmental assets, park and recreational facilities, community centers, and historical features. Generally, multipurpose trails will be developed to provide for one or more modes of recreational and commuter travel use including hiking and biking where appropriate.

To the extent possible, multipurpose trails will be developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation. For example, multipurpose trails may be located on utility easements or in separate property alignments. In some instances, the trail may developed as improvements within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors.



Typically, multipurpose trails will be developed to class 1 walking trail and class 1 AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials) bicycle trail standards. The trails will provide 2-way travel on a concrete, asphalt or very fine crushed rock base between 8 and 12 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50, handicap accessible, and usable by all age and skill groups.

Trail corridors will be improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the trail is located in association with another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the trailhead may be improved with active picnic, playgrounds, and play areas. Multipurpose trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for resource conservancies, resource activities, athletic facilities, and other park and recreational or public facility properties. Linked with resource conservancies and resource activities, the multipurpose trails element plans will create a system of interconnected greenways to integrate and define the developed portions of the urban area in accordance with the Growth Management Act's (GMA) provisions for urban separators.

Multipurpose trail corridors may be developed on other publicly-owned lands using public use agreements or special easements; or on lands owned as portions of road and highway right-of-way, stream corridor conservation or buffer zones of independent title.



MULTI-PURPOSE TRAILS

As described, the multipurpose trails vision will be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities within the urban area that: a) conserve natural features, b) define neighborhood identities, c) link community facilities, d) serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills, and e) promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods.

EXISTING MULTIPURPOSE TRAILS

Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail - this multipurpose trail provides walking and biking opportunities on the asphalt

surfaced segment along the east dike of the river, and hiking and horseback riding opportunities on a dirt surfaced segment being developed on the west dike of the river.

The Woodinville trail segment is part of the larger King County Sammamish River Regional Park & (Burke-Gilman) Trail system that extends from Redmond through Woodinville, Bothell, and Kenmore to the University of Washington and the Hiram M. Crittenden Locks - see the chapter on existing facilities.

The multipurpose asphalt trail located on the east bank is one of the most popular trails in the United States. This segment is one of the most popular sections and is heavily used by walkers, joggers, rollerbladers, and bicyclists throughout the year.

Trailheads are provided at Northshore Athletic Fields, Woodin Creek Park, and, informally, at Wilmot Gateway Park in Woodinville.

A soft surface trail is being developed on the west bank for use by hikers, joggers, and horseback riders. A horse trailhead will be developed at the end of the existing Burlington Northern Railroad spur track on the west bank of the river accessible from NE Woodinville Drive.

Woodinville Valley Trail - this class 1-2 walking and hiking trail will be extended to connect the western and eastern segments of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail with the Sammamish River Regional Park & Trail - see the chapter on existing conditions.

The trail will create a cross-valley hiking opportunity linking attractions in the tourist district with the farmlands, riverfront, and other natural features of the valley - and the more extended hiking opportunities available along the Sammamish River Regional Park and River Pipeline Trails.

The western terminus of the trail will begin at the Tolt River Pipeline crossing of

Woodinville-Redmond Road, then continue south adjacent to the roadway past Mable's Tavern to 137th Place NE and the Columbia Winery.

From Columbia Winery, the trail will continue east adjacent to Woodinville-Redmond Road/NE 145th Street past Redhook Brewery and onto the proposed pedestrian bridge across the Sammamish River to Northshore Athletic Fields and a connection with the Sammamish River Trail.

From the bridge crossing on NE 145th Street, the trail will continue north on the east bank of the Sammamish River Park & Trail to the intersection with the Tolt River Pipeline, then west on the pipeline corridor to 148th Avenue NE.

From 148th Avenue NE, the trail will continue east up the hillside to connect with the eastern segment of the Tolt River Pipeline Trail on the east side of the exposed pipeline crossing at 155th Avenue NE.

A trailhead with signage, parking, and restroom services could be designated within part of the parking area serving the Northshore Athletic Fields.

Proposed multipurpose trails
The following multipurpose trails will be developed as part of a system of facilities, although supporting trailheads and services may be located within other park, school, or public facility sites:

Woodinville-Snohomish (SLS&E) Rail Trail - this 15.0 mile class 3 hiking trail will develop a multipurpose trail alignment within existing road and railroad right-of-way between downtown Woodinville and Snohomish. The trail will create an extended cross-country connection between the Burke-Gilman trail into Seattle, the Sammamish River Trail into Redmond, and the Centennial Trail from downtown Snohomish north to Skagit County.

The trail will conserve and connect the



historic Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) line that served the three county region providing unique views of woodlands, wetlands, farmlands, and historic sites.

A joint rail/trail opportunity - may be realized if the Spirit of Washington

Dinner Train excursion were extended north from Woodinville on this alignment to connect with the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in historic downtown Snohomish. An historic depot facsimile may be developed in Woodinville to provide access, possibly another terminus for train excursions.

When the spur trail is discontinued into Bothell - the trail will begin at the old grainnery site on Woodinville Drive, then across the Sammamish River on the old wooden railroad trestle to the signalized intersection with 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202 at NE 177th Place, then east to the back of Woodinville Memorial Cemetery. Ultimately, the trail may continue across 132nd Avenue NE/SR-202 on an overhead pedestrian bridge.

From Woodinville Memorial Cemetery, the trail will continue east in the shared right-of-way between the railroad and Woodinville-Snohomish Road to NE 190th Street.

From NE 190th Street, the trail will continue north in the shared railroad and road right-of-way or along the eastern edge of the railroad right-of-way to Wellington Hills Golf Course.

From Wellington Hills Golf Course, the trail will continue north on a trail bridge across SR-522 to Maltby Road and the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex.

From the old Maltby Schoolhouse complex, the trail will continue north in the alignment proposed in the Snohomish County park plan crossing 180th Street SE, Elliott Road, Connelly Road to Kenwanda Drive and the Kenwanda Golf Course.

From the Kenwanda Golf Course, the trail will continue north along railroad right-of-way and/or in a trail within the right-of-way of Broadway, then Springehetti Road, past Thomas Eddy Park on the Snohomish River to Cedar Tree Park on Hanson Slough.

From Hanson Slough, the trail will continue north past Harvey Airfield and on the old wooden trestle across the railroad track at the lumber yards and the Snohomish River to connect to the Centennial Trail in downtown Snohomish at Cady Park.

Trailheads with signage, parking, and restroom services will be designated at Woodinville Memorial Park, Wellington Hills Golf Course, the old Maltby Schoolhouse, Thomas Eddy Park, Cedar Tree Park, Cady Park, and the old train depot at the end of the Centennial Trail in Snohomish.

The downtown segment - of the trail may be located between or within portions of the right-of-way of NE 177th Place and the railroad track from Grace to Woodinville Memorial Cemetery. Within this segment, the trail may be increased in design and furnishing intensity to match the streetscape improvements proposed within downtown Woodinville.

A Little Bear Creek Greenway trail loop - may parallel and connect to the SLS&E Rail/Trail to provide a series of hiking trail loops between the Little Bear Creek Greenway and the multipurpose trail corridor at 132nd Avenue NE, NE 190th Street, and 195th Street. Trailheads with signage, parking, and picnic facilities could be provided at the end of each of these street ends on Little Bear Creek.

Streetscapes

Streetscape improvements, which are a more urban form of multipurpose trail, will be developed to link neighborhoods with community facilities, public buildings, commercial business districts, and other major activity centers. Generally, streetscapes will provide for one or more modes of recreational and commuter travel use including hiking and biking where appropriate - linked with public transit and other vehicular conveyance systems.

To the extent possible, streetscape improvements will be developed within the right-of-way of established vehicular or other transportation corridors. Where appropriate or necessary, however, the right-of-way or the streetscape improvement may be aligned off the roadway to incorporate gateways, parks, storefront boardwalks or plazas, and other pedestrian spaces.

Typically, the bikeway portion of streetscape corridors will be developed to class 1 walking trail and class 1 AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials) bicycle trail standards. The trails will provide 2-way travel on a concrete, brick paver or asphalt base between 8 and 12 feet in width. The trails will be of a slope not more than 1:50, handicap accessible, and usable by all age and skill groups.

Streetscape corridors will be improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, and transit connections. Where the streetscape is located in association with another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the corridor may be improved with active picnic, playgrounds, and play areas, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the streetscape is incorporated into adjacent retail spaces or plazas, the corridor may be improved with artworks and sculptures, water fountains, outdoor dining areas, amphitheaters and performing areas, and other activities of interest.

Streetscape corridors may be contained within or extensions of the public road right-of-way or include portions of other public sites acquired to define gateways or other linear park definitions. Streetscape improvements may also be developed and maintained on



privately-owned lands subject to public use agreements or public access easements.



STREETSCAPES

Streetscapes will provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities within the most urban developed areas that:

- conserve natural features
- define gateway and commercial and/or institutional identities
- link public facilities and commercial business centers
- serve persons with varied physical abilities and skills
- promote commuter and other more functional transportation methods
- create pedestrian-friendly access zones and activity areas that support the community's core areas.

EXISTING STREETSCAPE PROJECTS

DeYoung Park - this 0.6 acre urban plaza is located on NE 175th Street directly across from Molbak's Nursery at the entryway to the Rainier Fund shopping center - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site was recently improved with special signage, landscaping, water feature, benches, and other amenities and dedicated by developer to the city.

Molbak's Linden Tree - historical markers will be erected at the site of the 115 year old linden tree located on NE 175th Street at Molbak's Nursery under the Tree City USA program.

The markers will depict the street as it appeared when the tree was planted and the events and persons who contributed to tree's planting. The markers will also highlight the significance of Molbak's as the largest single-outlet garden center in the country.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse - this historical schoolhouse and property are located on NE 175th Street directly across from Memorial Mead Cemetery in the downtown district - see the description

under the chapter on community setting. In accordance with the recently completed master plan for the property, the city will assist the Woodinville Historical Society in renovating and reusing the building and grounds as a community center and other uses compatible with the building's original design capabilities.

An amphitheater and/or outdoor assembly area, picnic tables, and a variety of other supporting features could be installed in terraces extending from the building's lower and rear floor levels out into the roadway to provide direct access and amenities from NE 175th Street.

The site could also serve as a trailhead for an interpretive historic loop trail system linking the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, Woodin Creek Park, Wilmot Gateway Park, and the original Woodin town developments on Woodinville Drive.

Woodinville Memorial Cemetery - this site is located on the corner of NE 175th Street and Woodinville-Snohomish Highway in the downtown district - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

Interpretive signage may be installed to identify historical personages buried in the cemetery and their relationship to early town events. This project may also renovate or rebuild the gazebo at a location accessible from the public right-of-way. The gazebo may be expanded to include the interpretive signage along with benches, drinking fountains, and other streetscape improvements to be installed along NE 175th Street.

Roadside improvements may be accomplished on Woodinville-Snohomish Highway right-of-way and/or on the property which could be acquired behind the cemetery to provide a trailhead for an historic loop trail system linking the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Woodinville Cemetery, Brickyard Blacksmith Shop, Railroad Trestle, Woodin Storefronts, Wilmot Gateway Park, and Woodin Creek Park.

Brickyard Blacksmith Shop - this project will erect historical markers and could possibly acquire the historical blacksmith shop located on NE 175th Street adjacent to the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse - see the description under the chapter on community setting.

The building could be renovated to display historical artifacts, equipment, and other furnishings common to the town's early development periods. The building could also be adapted to provide a concession or special event staging area to compliment downtown streetscape areas during community parades and celebrations.

PROPOSED STREETScape PROJECTS

The following streetscapes will be developed as part of the multipurpose trail system of facilities, although supporting trailheads and services may be located within other park, school, or public facility sites:

STREETScaPES

NE 175th Street Streetscape - this urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the NE 175th Street right-of-way from Woodin Drive on the west to 140th Avenue NE on the east of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

The streetscape improvement will provide transit stops and shelters, handicap access ramps and special alerting systems, bike lanes and racks, pedestrian sidewalks or boardwalks, street trees and landscaping, benches and sitting areas, interpretive signage and kiosks, drinking fountains, artworks, sculptures, and other pedestrian oriented furnishings.

Where the streetscape incorporates adjacent retail store facades, the building improvements may provide overhead canopies and awnings, outdoor eating and sitting areas, vendors and concessions, and other pedestrian oriented activities. Trailheads with parking and restroom

services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at the Old Woodin townsite on NE Woodinville Drive, Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, Old Woodinville Schoolhouse, Main Street Park, and the Linden Tree at Molbak's Nursery.

Woodinville-Snohomish Road (SLS&E Rail Trail) Streetscape

- this urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the Woodinville-Snohomish Road right-of-way from Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery at 132nd Avenue on the west to 140th Avenue NE on the northeast end of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent commercial and industrial activities with the multipurpose trail along the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) Rail Trail, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

The streetscape improvement will provide transit stops and shelters, street trees and landscaping, benches and sitting areas, interpretive signage and kiosks, drinking fountains, artworks, sculptures, and other pedestrian oriented furnishings.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, The Rainier Fund shopping center, and the north end of 140th Avenue NE at Little Bear Creek.

171st Street NE Streetscape - this urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the NE 171st Street right-of-way from Wilmot Gateway Park on the north to 140th Avenue NE on the east of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

The streetscape improvement will provide

transit stops and shelters, handicap access ramps and special alerting systems, bike lanes and racks, pedestrian sidewalks or boardwalks, street trees and landscaping, benches and sitting areas, interpretive signage and kiosks, drinking fountains, artworks, sculptures, and other pedestrian oriented furnishings.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodin Creek Park, and the Boston Market site on 140th Avenue NE.

140th Avenue NE Streetscape - this urban streetscape improvement will be developed along the 140th Avenue NE right-of-way from 171st Street NE on the south to Woodinville-Snohomish Road on the north of the downtown district. The streetscape improvement will visually define the downtown district and link adjacent neighborhoods with on and off-road bike and hike trails, public facilities, commercial business districts, and transit collection points.

The streetscape improvement will provide transit stops and shelters, handicap access ramps and special alerting systems, bike lanes and racks, pedestrian sidewalks or boardwalks, street trees and landscaping, benches and sitting areas, interpretive signage and kiosks, drinking fountains, artworks, sculptures, and other pedestrian oriented furnishings.

Trailheads with parking and restroom services will be developed or designated in public facilities or private commercial buildings at the Boston Market site on 140th Avenue NE, the east edge of The Rainier Fund shopping center, and the southwest corner of 140th Avenue NE and Woodinville-Snohomish Road.

GATEWAYS

A series of gateway improvements and parks will be acquired and developed to define entry into the city, the downtown industrial district, downtown proper, and the tourist district at

each edge of the city.

The gateway improvements may include welcome signs or structures with city logos, artworks, or other enhancements. Downtown gateway sites may also incorporate special plaza or rest areas, possibly combined with transit stops. Possible gateway improvements will be sited at:

Grace - along the Woodinville Cut-off/67th Avenue SE at the north edge of the historic Grace town district for a city gateway and accent park.

NE 195th Street - along the Woodinville Cut-off/67th Avenue SE at the north edge of the downtown industrial district at NE 195th Street for an industrial district gateway and accent park.

140th Avenue NE/Woodinville-Snohomish Road - the southwest corner property located at the intersection of 140th Avenue NE and Woodinville-Snohomish Road for a downtown gateway and accent park.

132nd Avenue NE - at the intersection with NE 175th Street to accent the downtown edge at Wilmot Gateway Park and the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

Woodinville Drive - at the intersection with Woodinville Drive/Woodinville-Redmond Road for an historic district gateway.

140th Avenue NE - at the intersections with NE 175th and 171st Streets for downtown gateway and accent parks.

Woodinville-Redmond Road - at the intersection with NE 145th Street at Chateau Ste. Michelle and Hollywood Schoolhouse for tourist district gateway and accent parks.



Playgrounds, Fields, and Courts

Playgrounds and grassy field facilities will be developed on a local basis to provide pickup games, youth sports, and leagues of interest to neighborhood children and families. These local park improvements will be combined with picnic shelters and tables, trail systems, natural areas, local schools, and other facilities to create an accessible neighborhood service system.

More competitive athletic court and field facilities will be developed on a citywide basis to provide for the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements. The competitive athletic facility complexes will provide field activities that satisfy the largest number of organized and older age recreational league participants - including soccer, football, rugby, lacrosse, softball, and baseball.

Generally, community or regional athletic facilities will be developed to provide for older youth and adult league tournaments and other peak competition days, events, and schedules - thereby freeing fields located at elementary schools, neighborhood parks, and other local sites for younger age league participant games, practices, and neighborhood resident pickup play.

Neighborhood playgrounds and competitive athletic facilities may be sited as independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, multiuse indoor centers or other public facilities. Where practical, neighborhood playgrounds will be collocated with elementary and intermediate schools, and competitive athletic facilities with middle and high schools. Where feasible and appropriate, both types of facilities may also be sited on lands that are owned and operated for other public purposes.

Generally, neighborhood playgrounds will be located at sites serviced by trails and local bicycling streets that are convenient to

younger age neighborhood youth and families. Competitive athletic facilities will be located at sites serviced by arterial roads that are convenient to older age youth and adult league organizations. Regional athletic facilities may also be located on sites that can accommodate relatively high traffic volumes, evening lighted field use, noise, and other activities without adversely impacting adjoining land uses.

Neighborhood playground sites will be developed to provide flexible play capabilities - typically providing 1 to 2 small to full-sized fields at one location. Some sites may be designed to provide high capacity, flexible configurations on large grass or dirt areas with portable goal and backstop stanchions to allow for varied age groups and activities.

Competitive athletic field complexes will be developed to provide sustained, high capacity play capabilities - typically providing at least 3 to 5 full-size competition fields at one location. Most sites will be designed to provide high capacity, fixed field configurations including grass or dirt fields with permanent goals and backstops, perimeter fencing, spectator seating, and night-lighting systems.

Both types of sites will be improved with restrooms, concessions, and parking lots including grass overflow parking areas to accommodate peak events or schedules. Depending on the location, some sites may also be improved with tennis, basketball, volleyball courts, and other recreational facilities. Where appropriate, some regionally competitive athletic sites may also be furnished with group picnic kitchens and possibly even recreational vehicle services to support tournament events.

When practical and feasible, regional athletic facilities may also be defined to include school stadiums, particularly where the stadiums are located with other competition fields or when the stadium can be



used for recreational league tournaments or special events.

PLAYGROUNDS ON EXISTING PROPERTIES

The following properties provide and/or will be developed to provide playgrounds and playareas for neighborhood children and families:

Woodinville Heights - this property is located on 146th Avenue NE within a residential neighborhood on the east bluffs of the valley - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The upper portion of the site was recently developed to provide a playground with sitting benches, picnic tables, and an access walkway.

King County

132nd Square Park - this 9.4 acre property is located on the southwest corner of NE 132nd Street and 132nd Avenue NE on the edge of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. A portion of the site has been developed for a grassy play area. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Cottage Lake Park - this 21.0 acre property is located on the south side of Woodinville-Duvall Road on the north end of Cottage Lake east of existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site (formerly Norm's Resort) has been improved with a grassy play area. This project will develop a playground for local children and park users.

NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Woodin Elementary - this 7.0 acre elementary school property is located on NE 195th Street just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 3.5 acres of which is considered to be a planning area asset) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Hollywood Hill Elementary - this 5.0 acre elementary school property is located on

148th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the heavily wooded site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Sunrise Elementary - this 4.4 acre elementary school property is located on 172nd Avenue NE east of existing city limits within the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

NEIGHBORHOOD

PLAYGROUNDS

Neighborhood playground, courts, and fields will:

- a) provide flexible, informal playgrounds and areas,
- b) suited to younger age and local neighborhood game activities,
- c) in sites convenient to neighborhood youth and families,
- d) at sites that co-locate with elementary schools and facilities.

Regional courts and fields facilities will:

- a) provide the highest quality competitive play athletic facilities,
- b) of the highest capacity playing improvement designs,
- c) within convenient proximity to organized adult and older age recreational league playing populations,
- d) at sites that do not disrupt adjacent land uses, and
- e) at sites that co-locate with schools and/or utilize other major public facilities

Kokanee Elementary - this 3.6 acre elementary school property is located on NE 183rd Street east of existing city limits at the edge of the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Cottage Lake Elementary - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is located on Avondale Road east of park planning area (of which 50 percent or 2.0 acres are counted as planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Wellington Elementary/

Leota Junior High - this 14.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on the southwest corner of NE 195th Street and 168th Avenue NE within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore

Junior High - this 9.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on SW 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 4.5 acres of which are considered park planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

LAKE WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

John Muir Elementary - this 4.5 acre elementary school property is located on 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from Kamiakin Junior High - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

MONROE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Maltby Intermediate - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is being developed on NE 212th Street and 99th Avenue north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site will be improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

PRIVATE OPERATORS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Bellevue Christian School - this 7.8 acre private elementary school property is located on Woodinville-Duvall Road just east of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with playground equipment and an asphalt play area.

Kingsgate Highlands - this 3.4 acre private community club is located on NE 144th Street and 128th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with a picnic and playground.

PROPOSED PLAYGROUNDS

Woodinview - this proposed project will develop a neighborhood park with playground, grassy play area, picnic, and other facilities for neighborhood children and families in the Rolling Meadows housing project site on Norway Hill.

Woodin Creek Park - this 4.1 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue SE (the South Bypass) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Wilmot Gateway Park - this 3.7 acre undeveloped property is located on 131st Avenue on the east bank of the Sammamish River directly east of the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School athletic fields - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School - this 13.5 acre property is located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district with access across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to Jerry Wilmot Green Gateway Park. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Southgate Park - this 18.0 acre property is located on NE 171st Street/South Bypass within city limits. The county proposes to lease this site (the Kaplan Property) to the Northshore Youth Soccer Association as part of it's South Gateway Park Project. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Northshore Athletic Fields - this 20.0 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River adjacent to the Sammamish River Trail on the north side of NE 145th Street just beyond the existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Gold Creek Park - this 38.0 acre property is located on Gold Creek between 148th and 152nd Avenues with access from 148th Avenue NE just beyond existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. An informal grassy play area with picnic tables is located between the lodge and Gold Creek for the use of visiting groups. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

East Norway Hill Park - this 26.0 acre property (of which 50 percent or 13.0 acres are counted as a Woodinville planning area asset) is located on the corner of 124th Avenue NE and NE 155th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

South Norway Hill Park - this 9.8 acre property (of which 50 percent or 4.9 acres are counted as a Woodinville planning area asset) is located on 124th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project

will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Daniels Creek Park - this 25.0 acre former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property is located on the south side of Woodinville-Duvall Road beyond the eastern boundaries of existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been minimally improved with picnic tables, trails, and a parking area. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Basset Pond - this 45.8 acre former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property is located on NE 165th Street and 179th Avenue NE east of existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Kamiakin Junior High - this 14.0 acre junior high school property is located on 144th Street and 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from John Muir Elementary School - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and play area for neighborhood children and families.

Wellington Hills Country Club - this 80.6 acre, 9 hole, 2,735 yard, par 34 privately operated golf course is located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and play area for neighborhood children and families.

Woodin Glen Pond - this 1.3 acre wetland is located on a tributary stream of Little Bear Creek on NE 192nd Place - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and play area for neighborhood children and families.

Wellington/202nd Street HOA - this 3.4 acre homeowners association (HOA) woodland property is located on the corner of NE 202nd Street and 133rd Place NE - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and play area for neighborhood children and families.

Woodinville Water District Tanks - this 9.0 acre woodland property is located on the corner of 156th Avenue NE and NE 203rd Street - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a playground and play area for neighborhood children and families.

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the 20.9 acre Nelson family property located at the east end of 151st Way NE. Group picnic facilities, informal grassy play areas, and other resource activity areas will be developed on the former farm pastures possibly using some of the farm outbuilding structures.

RECREATIONAL COURTS ON EXISTING PROPERTIES

The following properties provide and/or will be developed to provide outdoor tennis, volleyball, and basketball courts:

Woodin Creek Park - this 4.1 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River off 131st Avenue SE (the South Bypass) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The developable portion of the site was improved by King County to provide a tennis and basketball court - which may be converted to a sportcourt to increase playing capacity and usage.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School - this 13.5 acre property is located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district with access across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to Jerry Wilmot Green Gateway Park. The site has been improved with a covered basketball court.

King County

Cottage Lake Park - this 21.0 acre property is located on the south side of

Woodinville-Duvall Road on the north end of Cottage Lake east of existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site (formerly Norm's Resort) has been improved with basketball and tennis courts.

Northshore School District

Woodin Elementary - this 7.0 acre elementary school property is located on NE 195th Street just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 3.5 acres of which is considered to be a planning area asset) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Hollywood Hill Elementary - this 5.0 acre elementary school property is located on 148th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the heavily wooded site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Sunrise Elementary - this 4.4 acre elementary school property is located on 172nd Avenue NE east of existing city limits within the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Kokanee Elementary - this 3.6 acre elementary school property is located on NE 183rd Street east of existing city limits at the edge of the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Cottage Lake Elementary - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is located on Avondale Road east of park planning area (of which 50 percent or 2.0 acres are counted as planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Wellington Elementary/

Leota Junior High - this 14.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on the southwest corner of NE 195th Street and 168th Avenue NE within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with outdoor basketball courts. The junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts.

Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore

Junior High - this 9.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on SW 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 4.5 acres of which are considered park planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with outdoor basketball courts. The junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts.

Woodinville High School - this 18.0 acre high school property is located on 136th Avenue NE inside city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts.

Lake Washington School District

John Muir Elementary - this 4.5 acre elementary school property is located on 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from Kamiakin Junior High - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Kamiakin Junior High - this 14.0 acre junior high school property is located on 144th Street and 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from John Muir Elementary School - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The junior high school site has been improved with outdoor basketball and tennis courts.

Monroe School District

Maltby Intermediate - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is being

developed on NE 212th Street and 99th Avenue north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site will be improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Private operators and organizations

Bellevue Christian School - this 7.8 acre private elementary school property is located on Woodinville-Duvall Road just east of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with outdoor basketball courts.

Gold Creek Tennis & Sports - this 57.4 acre commercial facility is located on 140th Avenue NE outside of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The facility provides a multipurpose indoor and outdoor sports club with indoor tennis courts.

PROPOSED RECREATIONAL COURTS

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the 20.9 acre Nelson family property located at the east end of 151st Way NE. Group picnic facilities, informal grassy play areas, and a sand volleyball court will be developed on the former farm pastures possibly using some of the farm outbuilding structures.

Wellington Hills Country Club - this 80.6 acre, 9 hole, 2,735 yard, par 34 privately operated golf course is located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. This project will develop a sand volleyball court for group picnic and family outings.

Little Bear Creek - this project will conserve or acquire the wetland and woodlands located along the Little Bear Creek corridor on the west side of SR-522 located on either side of NE 195th Street. Trails, viewpoints, fishing access, picnic facilities, and other minimal improvements may be developed at accessible sites along the corridor. This project will develop a

sand volleyball court for group picnic and family outings.

ATHLETIC FIELDS ON EXISTING PROPERTIES

The following properties provide and/or will be developed to provide neighborhood and/or competition athletic fields for all age groups:

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School - this 13.5 acre property is located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district with access across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to Jerry Wilmot Green Gateway Park. - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The property includes Sorenson School athletic fields located between the buildings and 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass.

King County

132nd Square Park - this 9.4 acre property is located on the southwest corner of NE 132nd Street and 132nd Avenue NE on the edge of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been developed for a football, soccer, and baseball field with a dirt jogging track.

East Norway Hill Park - this 26.0 acre property (of which 50 percent or 13.0 acres are counted as a Woodinville planning area asset) is located on the corner of 124th Avenue NE and NE 155th Street just outside the west boundary of the current Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. A soccer field has been developed in the northwest corner of the site adjacent to other school fields.

Northshore Athletic Fields - this 20.0 acre property is located on the east bank of the Sammamish River adjacent to the Sammamish River Trail on the north side of NE 145th Street just beyond the existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been

improved with 5 softball/baseball competition fields with backstops, brick dust infields, grass outfields, perimeter fences, spectator seating, parking, some picnic tables, and restroom services.

The property has been improved with a single regulation sized baseball/softball field.

Northshore School District

Woodin Elementary - this 7.0 acre elementary school property is located on NE 195th Street just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 3.5 acres of which is considered to be a planning area asset) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Hollywood Hill Elementary - this 5.0 acre elementary school property is located on 148th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the heavily wooded site have been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Sunrise Elementary - this 4.4 acre elementary school property is located on 172nd Avenue NE east of existing city limits within the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Kokanee Elementary - this 3.6 acre elementary school property is located on NE 183rd Street east of existing city limits at the edge of the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on

existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Cottage Lake Elementary - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is located on Avondale Road east of park planning area (of which 50 percent or 2.0 acres are counted as planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing



facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Wellington Elementary/

Leota Junior High - this 14.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on the southwest corner of NE 195th Street and 168th Avenue NE within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with softball/soccer fields. The junior high school site has been improved with baseball/softball fields and a football/soccer/track field.

Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore

Junior High - this 9.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on SW 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 4.5 acres of which are considered park planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The elementary site has been improved with softball/soccer fields. The junior high school site has been improved with baseball/softball fields and a football/soccer/track field.

Woodinville High School - this 18.0 acre high school property is located on 136th Avenue NE inside city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with baseball/softball fields and a lighted football/soccer/track field.

Lake Washington School District

John Muir Elementary - this 4.5 acre elementary school property is located on 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from Kamiakin Junior High - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with softball/soccer fields and running track.

Kamiakin Junior High - this 14.0 acre junior high school property is located on 144th Street and 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from John Muir Elementary School - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The junior

high school site has been improved with baseball/softball fields and a football/soccer/track field.

Monroe School District

Maltby Intermediate - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is being developed on NE 212th Street and 99th Avenue north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site will be improved with softball/soccer fields.

Maltby Park & Recreation District

Maltby Athletic Field - the Maltby Park & Recreation District owns a 14.3 acre site on the Woodinville Cutoff/67th Avenue SE. The property has been improved with a single regulation sized baseball/softball field.

Private operators and organizations

Bellevue Christian School - this 7.8 acre private elementary school property is located on Woodinville-Duvall Road just east of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. Portions of the site have been improved with softball/soccer fields.

Kingsgate Highlands - this 3.4 acre private community club is located on NE 144th Street and 128th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The site has been improved with a softball/soccer field.

PROPOSED ATHLETIC FIELDS

Southgate Park - this 18.0 acre property is located on NE 171st Street/South Bypass within city limits. The county proposes to lease this site (the Kaplan Property) to the Northshore Youth Soccer Association as part of it's South Gateway Park Project. The Association would develop and operate soccer fields on the property for a 5 year term. This project will develop a playground and picnic facilities for neighborhood children and families.

Wellington Hills Country Club - this project will acquire and develop a portion of the 80.6 acre site located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County for a regional competitive athletic park as a joint venture with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, and possibly area athletic leagues.



Community Centers

Community centers will be developed to provide indoor activities on a year-round basis throughout and/or centrally accessible to city residents for day and evening use. The facilities will be developed within a market oriented service concept that protects the specialized investments that have already been made in these facilities by the city, school district, county, and private organizations.

Indoor community or recreation facilities will provide space for swimming pools (including outdoor facilities), gymnasiums, physical conditioning, arts and crafts, class and instruction rooms, meeting facilities, kitchens and dining, daycare and latch key, teen and senior center, and special population resource activities. Community centers may also incorporate historic museums, interpretive nature exhibits, and other buildings or constructions.

To the extent practical, community or recreation centers will utilize and/or be developed in conjunction with local school facilities. Where practical, school facilities will be utilized for after school programs that provide swimming pools, indoor gymnasiums, class and instruction space, meeting facilities, kitchen and dining either as loaned or leased space.

New buildings or additions may be built on or in conjunction with school sites as a shared resource when existing school building spaces are not available or of sufficient size to accommodate local needs. As a last resort, independent community centers will be developed to provide suitable space only where schools are not able to share space and sites.

Independent community center buildings and sites may also be developed to provide space and services for adult, senior or teen center activities that occur during or conflict with

school activities and sites. Generally, these facilities will provide space and services that are not suitably provided at school sites or that will not be duplicated by school facilities and programs.

Adult, senior, and teen center services may be provided by a variety of other public and private agencies such as the YMCA, Boys & Girls Club or Senior Center organizations in association with the city.

When community and recreation centers are developed independent of school facilities, the buildings may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities or other public facilities such as civic centers and libraries.

COMMUNITY AND RECREATION CENTERS

Community and recreation center will:

- provide a variety of indoor activities,
- within a convenient and serviceable proximity to using populations,
- within a facility and services concept that recognizes and supports the investments that have already made in existing city, county, and school facilities and programs, and
- in cooperative ventures with the city and other interested and participating agencies.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse/Sorenson School - this 13.5 acre property is located on NE 175th Street in the downtown district with access across 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass to Jerry Wilmot Green Gateway Park - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The property includes the historic Woodinville Schoolhouse located along NE 175th Street frontage, Sorenson Elementary School located behind the old schoolhouse, Sorenson School athletic fields

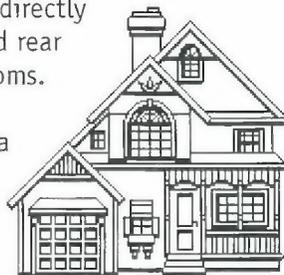
located between the buildings and 131st Avenue NE/South Bypass, and a parcel south of the elementary school buildings which the city recently acquired for parking.

The city currently leases portions of the facility from the Northshore School District. The city hopes to negotiate a purchase agreement for the entire site and facilities in the near future. (Should city and school district negotiations fail, an equivalent site and facility will be acquired to provide the same level of service.)

The city uses the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse for city hall functions, and a portion of the Sorenson School's former physical conditioning rooms for a council meeting room and conference area. On the city's behalf, the Northshore YMCA operates swim classes and recreational activities in the pool, gymnasium, and arts and crafts rooms. The School District operates special educational instructions from the remaining buildings of the Sorenson Elementary School.

Old Woodinville Schoolhouse - is a 3-story, wood framed, brick faced, general purpose school building constructed in the early 1900's. The building is organized with stairways and restrooms in a core area at the back center of the building with classrooms located about the front and side building periphery. The building is generally in good condition - although it does not meet current seismic or ADA standards.

The basement or ground floor is located slightly below the grade of NE 175th Street with daylight windows and doors to the west and south sides of the building. The side and rear yards could be excavated to create alcoves or terraces directly accessed from the side and rear building entrances and rooms. The first floor is located slightly above grade with a front stairway and entry landing from NE 175th Street. This floor housed



school offices, library, and other administration spaces on each side of the front entryway and corridor - and will likely be used as a series of separate class and meeting room spaces.

Classrooms were located along the side and front periphery of the third floor. This floor provides the most flexible floor spaces and could be used for a variety of class and meeting room spaces.

MASTER PLAN

- the school and grounds were recently master planned as a community center and city administration facility. In accordance with the plan's intents, the building will be retrofitted and reused as a community center potentially providing special meeting and activity spaces for child care, teens, seniors, historical society, chamber of commerce, arts and crafts, and other uses compatible with the building's original design capabilities and characteristics.

An amphitheater and/or outdoor assembly area, picnic tables, a playground, basketball and volleyball courts, skateboard park, parking facilities, and a variety of other supporting features could be installed in terraces extending from the building's lower and rear floor levels.

Sorenson Elementary School - is a 1-story, wood frame, brick-faced general purpose school facility organized in 3 building wings facing onto a central courtyard. The school was specially designed and built to accommodate children with physical disabilities.

Gymnasium, physical conditioning or exercise room, arts and crafts room, and indoor warm water pool and lockers were housed in the building located in the northwest corner of the complex. The building was specially designed and constructed for these activities and would not be easy to adapt to a different use.

Administration offices, faculty meeting rooms, and health services were housed in the building located in the northeast corner of the complex. The interior walls are nonload-bearing partitions that could

be removed to open-up the entire interior space.

Classrooms and all instructional spaces were housed in the U-shaped building located at the south end of the complex. The building is located slightly above the grade of the adjacent athletic fields with some storage provided in the open crawl space. Like the administration building, the interior walls in this building wing are nonload-bearing partitions that could be removed to open-up the entire interior space.

MASTER PLAN

- in accordance with the master plan intent, the gymnasium building will be retrofitted and even expanded to include the administration building in a community center providing a variety of athletic, exercise, instruction, dance activities in support of other activities housed in the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

Depending on department requirements, city hall functions, including administration, finance, planning, and public works offices could be housed in the southwest wing of the classroom building. The police station could be housed in an addition to the southeast wing of the classroom building.

King County

Gold Creek Park - this 38.0 acre property is located on Gold Creek between 148th and 152nd Avenues with access from 148th Avenue NE just beyond existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

A 2-story wood framed lodge building is located at the south boundary of the site adjacent to the access road and Gold Creek. King County conducts nature interpretive classes, walks, and other educational ventures from the lodge building and the numerous walking trails that circumvent the site. The county will retain this former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property as a wildlife conservation and environmental education center.

Cottage Lake Park - this 21.0 acre property is located on the south side of Woodinville-Duvall Road on the north end

of Cottage Lake east of existing Woodinville city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities.

The site (formerly Norm's Resort) has been improved with an outdoor swimming pool, bathhouse, and meeting room. King County is presently renovating the old resort facilities in accordance with a long range plan as a regional lakefront park.

Northshore School District

Woodin Elementary - this 7.0 acre elementary school property is located on NE 195th Street just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 3.5 acres of which is considered to be a planning area asset) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

Hollywood Hill Elementary - this 5.0 acre elementary school property is located on 148th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

Sunrise

Elementary - this 4.4 acre elementary school property is located on 172nd Avenue NE east of existing city limits within the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

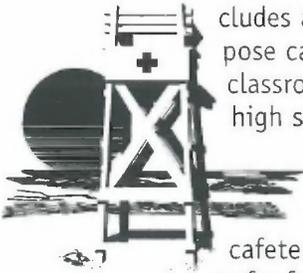
Kokanee Elementary - this 3.6 acre elementary school property is located on NE 183rd Street east of existing city limits at the edge of the park planning area - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The new building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.



Cottage Lake Elementary - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is located on Avondale Road east of park planning area (of which 50 percent or 2.0 acres are counted as planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

Wellington Elementary/

Leota Junior High - this 14.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on the southwest corner of NE 195th Street and 168th Avenue NE within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The new elementary building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. The adjacent junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms.



Woodmoor Elementary/Northshore Junior High - this 9.0 acre elementary/junior high school property is located on SW 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE just west of existing city limits (50 percent or 4.5 acres of which are considered park planning area assets) - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The new elementary building complex includes an indoor swimming pool, small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms. The adjacent junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms.

Woodinville High School - this 18.0 acre high school property is located on 136th Avenue NE inside city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The high school building complex includes a large gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, audio-

rium, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms.

Lake Washington School District

John Muir Elementary - this 4.5 acre elementary school property is located on 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from Kamiakin Junior High - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex includes a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

Kamiakin Junior High - this 14.0 acre junior high school property is located on 144th Street and 132nd Avenue NE just south of existing city limits and across 132nd Avenue NE from John Muir Elementary School - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The junior high school building complex includes a gymnasium with physical conditioning facilities, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, arts and crafts facilities, and classrooms.

Monroe School District

Maltby Intermediate - this 4.0 acre elementary school property is being developed on NE 212th Street and 99th Avenue north of existing city limits in Snohomish County - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The new building complex will include a small gymnasium, multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space, and classrooms.

Private operators and organizations

Bellevue Christian School - this 7.8 acre private elementary school property is located on Woodinville-Duvall Road just east of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The new building complex includes a small multipurpose cafeteria/assembly space and classrooms.

Kingsgate Highlands - this 3.4 acre private community club is located on NE 144th Street and 128th Avenue NE just south of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing

facilities. The site has been improved with an outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse.

Gold Creek Tennis & Sports - this 57.4 acre commercial facility is located on 140th Avenue NE outside of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The facility includes a multipurpose indoor and outdoor sports club with indoor tennis courts, physical conditioning equipment, swimming pool, and jogging track.

PROPOSED FACILITIES

Wellington Hills Country Club - this project will acquire and develop a portion of the 80.6 acre site located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County for a regional park as a joint venture with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, and possibly area athletic leagues. If feasible, the older clubhouse facility located behind the pro shop building could be renovated for a group use facility.



Special Use Facilities

Facilities may be acquired or developed to provide special activities for the general population on a limited or special event occasion and/or for special interest populations at appropriate sites throughout the city. Special use facilities may include historical or nature interpretive centers, marina and boating activities, and similar special interest services.

Special use facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other public facilities.

Special use facilities may be sited on other publicly-owned lands or under lease agreements with private land

owners or organizations or on purchased properties.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Southgate Park - this 18.0 acre property is located on NE 171st Street/South Bypass within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. At the present time, the county is negotiating to acquire the Zante Farm on the west boundary of the Southgate Park site (Kaplan Property) and the Brown parcels on the east boundary of the park site directly south of 171st Street and current city limits. These properties would be retained in an agricultural use.

Gold Creek Park - this 38.0 acre property is located on Gold Creek between 148th and 152nd Avenues with access from 148th Avenue NE just beyond existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The county will retain this former Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property as a wildlife conservation and environmental education center.

Gold Creek Tennis & Sports - this 57.4 acre commercial facility is located on 140th Avenue NE outside of existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The grounds have been improved with a golf driving range, picnic grounds, and rental party house.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENTS

Chateau Ste.

Michelle Winery - this commercial winery and tasting facility is located on NE 145th Street within city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting

SPECIAL USE FACILITIES

Special use facilities will provide specialized facilities: for the general population for a special event or activity, for specialized user group interests that are able and willing to pay user fees and charges or donate labor, operation, and other services, in a manner that is cost effective, and equitable in regards to those activities that accommodate the general population.

rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The complex also includes a separate catered party building, the restored and historic chateau, and an outdoor stage and summer concert performance area.

Columbia Winery - this commercial winery and tasting facility is located on NE 145th Street within city limits across the road from the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery in the city's tourist district - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex contains the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, and touring facilities. The grounds have been improved with gardens and an outdoor picnic area.

The site is a popular destination for the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train that operates on Burlington Northern Railroad track from the old depot located in downtown Renton.

Redhook Brewery - this commercial microbrewery is located on NE 145th Street within city limits directly adjacent to the Columbia Winery - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex contains the brewery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, touring facilities, and an outdoor beer garden. The grounds have been improved with wetland and wildlife interpretive sites and exhibits, ornamental gardens, outdoor picnic patio and beer garden. The brewery will soon develop an outdoor amphitheater that will front onto the Sammamish River directly adjacent to the city's Woodinville-Redmond Trail.

Silver Lake Winery - this commercial winery will be developed on the historic Carbery-Anderson farm property located on Woodinville-Redmond Road within existing city limits - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The building complex will contain the winery's local production and storage facilities along with tasting rooms, retail store, touring facilities, and an historic

museum. The grounds will be improved with gardens and an outdoor picnic area.

Hollywood Schoolhouse - this property is located on 148th Avenue NE and NE 145th Street within existing city limits and the designated tourist district - see the description under the chapter on existing facilities. The original wooden one-room Derby Schoolhouse was built on the site in 1892. The Derby Schoolhouse was subsequently replaced with this classic, 2 story, brick building in 1912. The School District Number 83 building was subsequently sold to private owners who refurbished the structure for ground floor retail stores and a top floor wedding and meeting facility.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

Nelson Homestead - this project will acquire the historical Nelson homestead located at the east end of 151st Way NE. The homestead may be improved to provide group picnic facilities, play areas, and other special event activities. The original home and outbuildings may be retrofitted to provide special event space possibly including meeting rooms, conference spaces, or special event activities such as weddings and anniversary parties.

Wellington Hills Country Club - this project will acquire and develop a portion of the 80.6 acre site located on Wellington Hills Drive just north of existing city limits in Snohomish County for a regional park as a joint venture with King and Snohomish Counties, Bothell, and possibly area athletic leagues. If feasible, the older clubhouse facility located behind the pro shop building could be renovated for a group use facility along with picnic shelters, a recreational vehicle camp, and other facilities in support of regional athletic tournaments.

Support Facilities

Facilities will be developed to provide public works yard, plant nursery, and administrative activities necessary to support the park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities.



Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include other administrative offices, public works yards and shops, as well as trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other park and recreation facilities.



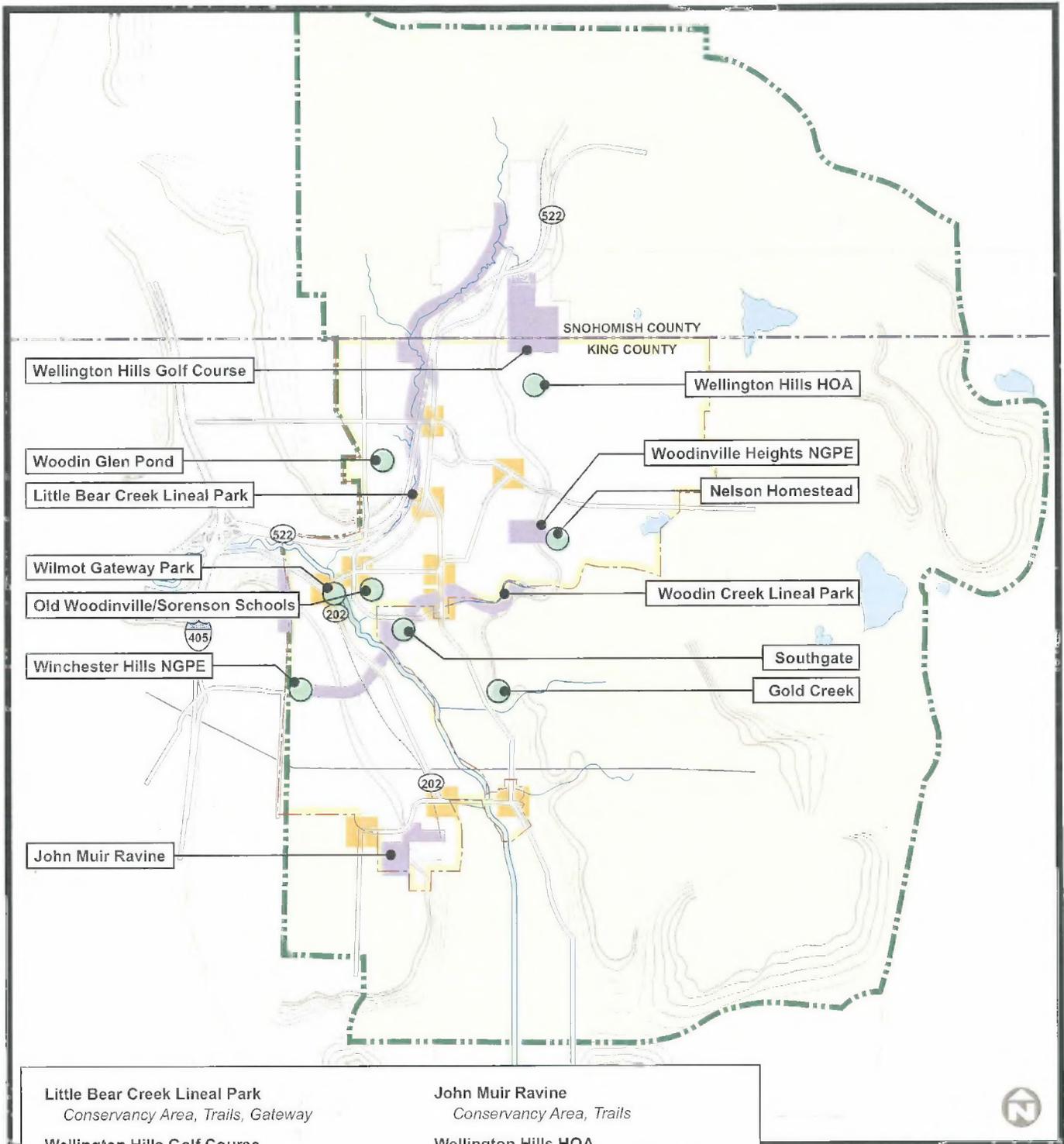
SUPPORT FACILITIES

Support facilities will provide facilities necessary to service park, recreation, and open space programs and activities for the general population, in a manner that is cost effective.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

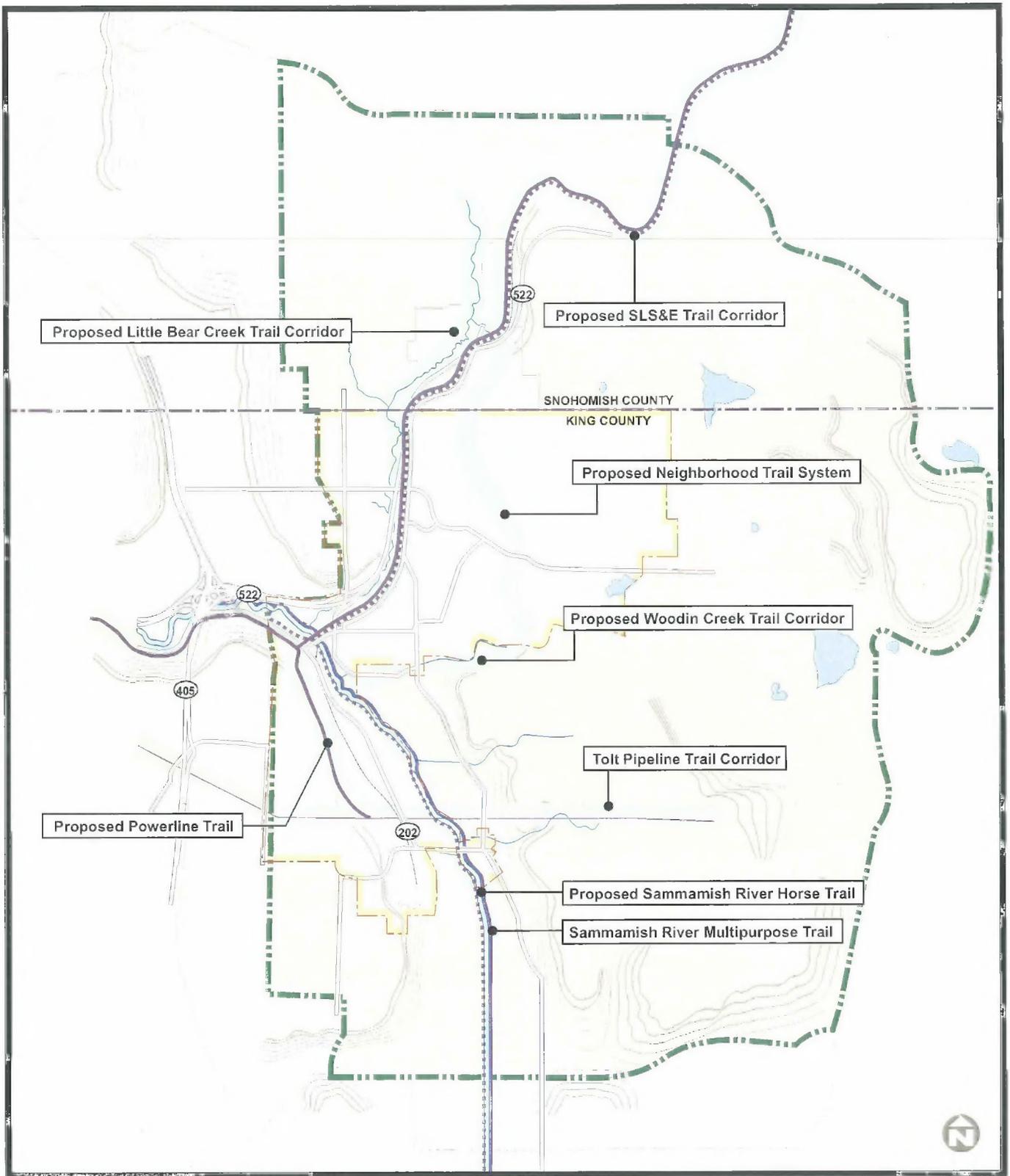
Park administration offices - will be housed in city hall in association with the Public Works, Planning & Community Development Departments.

Park yard - will be jointly acquired and developed in conjunction with a public works yard facility housing shops, vehicles, equipment, and materials.



<p>Little Bear Creek Lineal Park <i>Conservancy Area, Trails, Gateway</i></p>	<p>John Muir Ravine <i>Conservancy Area, Trails</i></p>
<p>Wellington Hills Golf Course <i>Conservancy Area, Athletic Fields, Playground, Trails</i></p>	<p>Wellington Hills HOA <i>Natural Area, Playground, Picnicking</i></p>
<p>Woodin Glen Pond <i>Natural Area, Picnicking, Interpretive Facilities</i></p>	<p>Woodinville Heights NGPE <i>Nelson Homestead, Conservancy Area, Playground, Trails</i></p>
<p>✓ Wilmot Gateway Park <i>Group Facilities, River Access, Non-Motorized Boat Launch, Playground</i></p>	<p>Woodin Creek Lineal Park <i>Conservancy Area, Trails</i> D.P.</p>
<p>✓ Old Woodinville/Sorenson Schools <i>Community Center, Athletic Facilities, Playground</i></p>	<p>Southgate <i>Athletic Fields, River Access</i></p>
<p>Winchester Hills NGPE <i>Conservancy Area, Playground, Trails</i></p>	<p>Gold Creek <i>Conservancy Area, Playground, Trails</i></p>

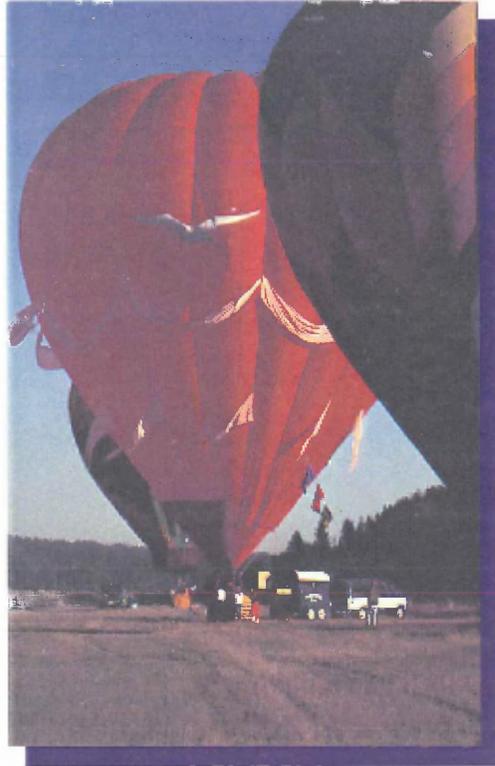
Proposed Parks & Facilities



- Proposed Trail Corridors
- Horse Trail
- Multipurpose Trail

Major Existing and Proposed Trail Corridors

Chapter 9
Finance



Chapter 9:

Finance

An analysis was made of emerging financial trends in Woodinville and the impact federal and state program mandates, revenue sharing, growth management requirements, and other financial programs may have on the discretionary monies available for park, recreation, and open space expenditures. The analysis also reviewed trends in city revenues and the effect alternative revenue sources may have on financial prospects.

9.1

Expenditures - General Government



Annual general governmental expenditures include each department's current operating expenses and major interdepartmental costs consisting of debt service, capital improvement programs, and general services, and debt service.

These expenditure patterns reflect federal and state program mandates and local Council priorities on infrastructure, public safety and other services. These factors will continue to impact the allocation of general government resources.

9.2

Capital Facilities Revenue

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General revenues are obtained from a combination of taxes, license and permit fees, intergovernmental state and federal grants, user service charges, fines and forfeits, and other miscellaneous interest earnings and sales. Following is a brief description of each revenue source based on trends shown for 1997.

PROPERTY TAXES

Under the Washington State Constitution, cities may levy a property tax for general governmental purposes at a rate up to \$3.60 per \$1,000 on the assessed value of all taxable property within incorporation limits, provided the regular property tax of all taxing authorities does not exceed 1.0

percent of assessed valuation or \$10.00 per \$1,000 of value. If the taxes of all districts exceed the 1.0 percent or \$10.00 amount, each is proportionately reduced until the total is at or below the 1.0 percent limit.

In 1975, Washington State law was amended by RCW 84.55.010, a statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 6.0 percent per year after adjustments for new construction. This statute was intended to control local governmental spending by controlling the annual rate of growth of property taxes. In practice, however, the statute can reduce the effective property tax yield to an annual level far below a city's levy authorization often resulting in a severe impact on a city's ability to finance basic governmental needs, particularly when property values are increasing rapidly.

SALES TAXES

Cities receive a portion of the sales tax collected by Washington State on the purchase of goods and services within corporate limits. The annual amount of tax received from retail sales may fluctuate from year to year depending on economic conditions and local business trends.

As a newly formed city, Woodinville does not have a history with which to project potential retail sales within city boundaries and, therefore, what the sales tax will generate in city revenues.

Some cities do not have retail enterprises within their limits that would create a source of retail revenues. Washington State law allows the state to

allocate a portion of the motor vehicle excise tax (MVET) proceeds to cities where the proceeds from the retail sales tax, on a per capita basis, will be less than 70 percent of the statewide average. The sales tax equalization provision will replace the proceeds from MVET if and when locally-generated sales tax revenue rises to the 70 percent minimum statewide average amount.

Sales tax receipts may be spent on any legitimate city purpose including capital facilities, public services, and operating and maintenance costs.

LIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION (COUNCILMANIC) BONDS

Councilmanic bonds may be issued without voter approval by the Council for any facility development purpose. The total amount of all outstanding unvoted general obligation debt may not exceed 1.5 percent of the assessed valuation of all city property.

Limited general obligation bonds must be paid from general governmental revenues. Therefore, debt service on these bonds may reduce the amount of revenue available for current operating expenditures and the financial flexibility the Council may need to fund annual budget priorities. For this reason, councilmanic bonds are usually only used for the most pressing capital improvement issues.

UNLIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Unlimited general obligation bonds must be approved by at least 60 percent of the resident voters during an election which has a turnout of at least 40 percent of those who voted in the last state general election. The bond may be repaid from a special levy, which is not governed by the 6.0 percent statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate. Total indebtedness which may be incurred by limited and unlimited general obligation bonds together, however, may not exceed 2.5 percent of the assessed valuation of Woodinville.

Monies authorized by limited and unlimited types of bonds must be spent within 3 years of authorization to avoid arbitrage requirements unless invested at less than bond yield. In addition, bonds may be used to construct but not maintain or operate facilities. Facility maintenance and operation costs must be paid from general governmental revenues, or by voter authorization of special annual or biannual operating levies, or by user fees or charges.

Capital Facilities Revenue Prospects



GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The following options could be used to deal with future capital improvement project needs:

GENERAL LEVY RATE REFERENDUMS

The 6.0 percent statutory limitation could be waived by referendum approval of a majority of Woodinville's registered voters. The referendum could establish a new levy rate at whatever amount residents prefer below the maximum authorization of \$3.60 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. The new rate would be subject to the 6.0 percent statutory limitation, however, and would ultimately decline in purchasing power requiring referendum adjustments at successive points in time.

Referendums are time consuming, expensive and difficult to communicate, especially when general fund issues are complex, somewhat statistical and abstract.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Local government representatives can seek state enabling legislation authorizing new or special revenue sources. Senate Bill 5972 (RCW 82.46) is an example of one possible legislative solution. The 1982 bill gave city governments the option of adding a additional 0.0025 percent increments to the real estate excise tax (REET) (up to 0.0050 in total) for the sole purpose of financing local capital improvement projects including parks, utilities and other infrastructure except governmental buildings.

Like bonds, Senate Bill 5972 funds may not be used to finance operation and maintenance requirements.

REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX (REET)

RCW 82.46.010 authorizes cities and counties to levy a real estate excise tax (REET) of 0.0025 percent on the sale of real estate. The real estate excise tax must be spent solely on capital facilities projects that are listed in the capital facilities element of the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan. In accordance with the authorizing act, capital facilities are those "...public works projects of a local government for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacements, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets...parks,

recreational facilities." Tax proceeds can not be used for operation or maintenance.

RCW 82.46.010 authorizes an additional 0.0025 percent increment that may be collected or 0.0050 percent in total. However, RCW 82.46.035 limits the expenditure of funds to public works activities that do not include parks or municipal buildings.

UTILITY TAXES

Subject to voter approval, cities may also levy taxes on the consumption of public utilities including cable television, cellular telephones, natural gas, refuse services, and regular telephone services.

Utility tax proceeds are imposed to offset the loss of property taxes paid by property owners prior to the city's incorporation. Utility taxes, or user fee proceeds, are estimated based on the volume of utility service that is used by the consumer. The revenue may be used for any purpose designated by the local jurisdiction, including capital facilities as well as operating and maintenance costs.

UNLIMITED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Woodinville may come to depend on voter referendums as a means of financing a larger portion of the capital improvement program, since unlimited obligation bonds are not paid from the property tax subject to the 6.0 percent limitation.

Voter approved capital improvements may be more representative of actual resident priorities than some other methods of validating capital expenditures, and will at the least, ensure referendum submittals provide widespread benefits.

REVENUE BONDS

As authorized in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), a city council may issue nonvoter approved revenue bonds where principal and interest payments can be financed from a guaranteed source of revenue - such as utility taxes or real estate excise taxes.

Increased user fees and charges

Woodinville may elect to use an increasing array of special user fees, charges, and special assessments to pay facility operating and

maintenance capital requirements. The user fee approach may be difficult to impose on facilities which don't have readily identifiable or chargeable users - like some passive park or trail systems.

The approach may be very responsive, however, for facilities and services which have an identifiable user group who receives a direct proportional benefit for the charge - as is the case of most indoor recreational facilities.

Parks and Recreation Revenue Sources

9.4

Besides general fund accounts, Woodinville can also receive revenue for park, recreation, and open space purposes from general obligation bonds, nondepartmental capital improvement allocations, and specialized federal and state grants. Following is a brief description of each source of revenue.

FEDERAL PARK, RECREATION, AND

OPEN SPACE PROJECT GRANTS

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) - federal monies are available for the construction of outdoor park facilities from the National Park Service's (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The grants are administered by the Washington State Inter-agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).

NPS grants usually do not exceed \$150,000 per project and must be matched for up to 50 percent (25 percent when used in combination with other grants) by the local jurisdiction. The IAC assigns each project application a priority on a competitive statewide basis according to each jurisdiction's need, population benefit, natural resource enhancements, and a number of other factors. In the past few years, project awards have become extremely competitive as the federal government has significantly reduced the amount of federal monies available to the NPS program. The state has increased contributions to the program over the last few years using a variety of special funds, but the overall program could be severely affected by pending state and federal deficit cutting legislation.

Applicants must submit a detailed comprehensive park, recreation, and open space plan to be eligible for NPS funding. The jurisdiction's plan must demonstrate facility need, and prove that the jurisdiction's project proposal will adequately satisfy local park, recreation, and open space needs and interests.

Intermodal Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) - the 1991 federal congress authorized a series of federal grants to enhance major traffic highways and corridors. The US Department of Transportation Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) program fund grants may be used to finance on and off-road nonmotorized trail enhancements along major and minor arterial collectors roads or sometimes, within separate trail corridors.

The grants, which may total up to 86.5 percent of a project's cost, are decided on a competitive basis on a regional level for the purpose of expanding the intermodal use of roadways for other than vehicular activities, including bicycle, pedestrian and transit.

PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PROJECT GRANTS

Aquatic Land Enhancement Act (ALEA) - Washington State created a number of new programs in recent years for park, recreation, and open space development purposes using special state revenue programs. Recently enacted programs include the 1985 Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA) using revenues obtained by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from the lease of state owned tidal lands. The ALEA program is administered by the IAC for the development of shoreline related trail improvements and may be applied for the full cost of the proposal.

Referendum 39/Centennial Clean Water Fund (CCWF) - the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) administers a water quality program that provides state grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction and improvement of Water Pollution Control Facilities, and related activities to meet state and federal water pollution control requirements and protect water quality.

Grants may be used for up to 75 percent of the cost of water quality/fish enhancement

studies. Referendum 39 monies can also be applied to park developments that propose to restore, construct or otherwise enhance fish producing streams, ponds or other water bodies.

WAPR&C - the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission (WAP&RC) has initiated a program that may be used for water craft sanitary pump-out facilities.

King County Conservation Futures - under provisions provided in state legislation, counties can elect to levy up to \$0.065 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation of all county properties to acquire shoreline and other open space lands. The monies can be used to acquire, but not develop or maintain open space conservation lands that are acquired using Conservation Future Funds.

Conservation Futures revenues can be a major source of monies for the acquisition of wildlife habitat, resource conservancies, portions of resource activity lands, and possibly portions of linear trail corridors - particularly as the annual returns increase due to continued urban development and the associated increase in total county land value assessments.

Given the program's relatively specialized qualifications, however, the grants can not be a capital source for development projects. In addition, park and recreation project proposals must necessarily compete with other more open space land acquisitions across the county including proposals for storm drainage, farmland preservation, floodplain protections, and other qualifying programs.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

A number of special revenue generating devices may be employed to create funds for park, recreation, and open space developments in Woodinville. Special revenue accounts include the proceeds (other than special assessments) or the finances of specified activities related to park, recreation, and open space development as required by law or administration regulations.

Paths and Trails Reserve - was established under State of Washington RCW 47.30 to provide for the establishment and maintenance

of paths and trails within the right-of-way of city and county roads. The reserve is funded by 0.005 percent of the gas tax revenue collected within Woodinville on an annual basis.

Special revenue funds can create a source of dedicated financing for specific activity or local area improvements. Generally, however, the reserves will not create the magnitude of funds necessary to implement facility projects of a scale needed throughout Woodinville. The concept must be employed on a wider scale, or the concept needs to be supplemented by other financing devices if Woodinville's needs are to be satisfied.

FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

Woodinville has inherited a park, recreation, and open space inventory that was acquired using some land donations, grants, and project development mitigations.

However, these sources will not yield sufficient funds with which to initiate major facility development and/or with which to accomplish major cyclical maintenance requirements.

In addition, in light of the 6.0 percent statutory limit on local property tax yield's effect on discretionary funding in general, Woodinville can not depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects.

Woodinville must devise new financial strategies with which to develop facilities to meet resident park, recreation, and open space interests.

9.5

Park, Recreation, and Open Space Revenue Prospects

The following options could be used to finance future program and project needs.

USER FEES AND CHARGES

Woodinville may charge user fees and use the proceeds to purchase land, develop, operate, and maintain facilities where all costs are reimbursed by the revenue obtained. User fees could be used to provide facilities for park, recreation, and open space activities whose profit margins are too low to

sustain commercial operations or whose benefiting user group may extend beyond city boundaries. Essentially, Woodinville could become a facility developer/operator providing whatever facilities or services the market will support from user revenue.

However, user fee administration, management, and collection costs can also be significant and consume from 25 to 75 percent of the gross

proceeds for facilities that have low user volumes, turnover or fee charges - like group picnic facilities. Conversely, user fee charges may be relatively easy and efficient to collect on facilities that have very high user volumes, turnover or fee charges, or that are relatively easy to administer. High volume activities, in fact, may generate revenue sufficient to pay all facility operating and maintenance costs with some revenue surplus.

Woodinville could charge fees for admission into recreational programs, such as youth athletic leagues, or the use of recreational facilities, such as athletic fields, indoor facilities at Sorenson School Playfield or the meeting rooms at Sorenson School and the Old

Woodinville Schoolhouse.

User fees and charges should be explored as one possible method of obtaining operational monies from facility users who most directly benefit and who may be most willing to pay for an activity facility and program.

SPECIAL USE AGREEMENTS

Special property agreements can often be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

Woodinville could expand the use agreement concept to include complete development, operation or maintenance responsibilities - like the renovation and operation of museums, interpretive centers, and special party facilities at the Nelson Homestead. Package lease agreements may provide more effectively maintained facilities than is possible where Woodinville must staff specialized, small work crews.

Sometimes package lease agreements covering use and maintenance aspects may be the only way of resolving an equitable agreement with the private ownership.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE SERVICE CONTRACTS

Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation.

Service contracts may be very flexible and can include agreements with school districts, local user groups or commercial operators who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity or loss-leader basis in exchange for the facility. Examples could include the operation of interpretive centers at Woodin Glen Pond or the Nelson Homestead.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE CONCESSIONS

Woodinville could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs in exchange for a profit. Woodinville's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development costs at the same or for similar facility developments.

Concessions could save Woodinville monies where the activities are specialized, seasonal, experimental or unproven. Concessions can be easily initiated, provide direct user benefit/cost reimbursements and relieve Woodinville of a capital risk should market or user interest fail to materialize to a least break-even levels.

Examples include concessionaire operated bicycle and rollerblade rentals or food concessions at Wilmot Gateway Park or the Old Woodinville Schoolhouse.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE JOINT DEVELOPMENT VENTURES

Woodinville can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period of time to allow the development, operation, and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts.

The developer assumes development, operation, and maintenance responsibilities, costs, and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity

providing a profitable return which may not otherwise be available. Woodinville realizes the development of a facility that may not be realized otherwise in exchange for a low minimum capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Joint development agreements represent an ultimate benefit/cost resolution which may also provide public revenue which Woodinville could use for other development opportunities. Examples include the possible joint development and/or operation at the Sorenson School/Old Woodinville Schoolhouse of indoor swimming pools, tennis courts, physical conditioning centers, and child care facilities, among others.

SELF-HELP LAND LEASES

There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or of a park planning area so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using general public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways which account for equitable public cost reimbursements. Examples include the use of land leases where Woodinville may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for the development, operation, and maintenance of the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate, and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives.

Land lease agreements could accommodate organized athletics like soccer, baseball, football, and softball; or very specialized facilities like skateboard parks, among others. Examples include the recent land lease entered into by King County for the development of soccer fields at South Gateway Park.

SELF-HELP CONTRACT AGREEMENTS

Woodinville can purchase land, develop, operate, and maintain a specialized facility under a negotiated contract agreement where a special interest group agrees to defray all costs in addition to or in lieu of a user fee as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives. The agreements can be quite flexible and Woodinville could contract the user group, another public agency or a private operator to be developer/operator.

Contract agreements could accommodate a range of more expensive special purpose facility developments including high quality

athletic competition facilities for league organizations or schools; and specialized facility developments when and where the user organization can provide financial commitments.

GROWTH IMPACT FEE MITIGATIONS

Woodinville could develop and adopt park, recreation, and open space growth impact fees in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). A park impact fee could be applied to all proposed residential developments within the Woodinville corporate limits and park planning area by the city and counties as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation, and open space levels-of-service (ELOS). The ordinance could estimate the impact each development project would have on park, recreation, and open space facilities within the project's local service zone and make provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset the project's local or neighborhood and community or regional facility impacts.

The dollar value of the project's park, recreation, and open space impact could be offset by the project developer of an amount equal to the combined facility acquisition and development costs that Woodinville and/or another providing agency would incur to maintain the same existing level-of-service (ELOS).

A developer could be allowed to choose any combination of land or cash mitigation measures including credit for any park, recreation or open space facilities included within the project development. The ordinance could consider the following when determining the types of mitigation measures or development credits that could be made available to the developer:

- Will the facilities be available to the public?
- Will the facilities have a designated owner responsible for continuing operation and maintenance (the owner may be a common property owner's association, school district or other agency)?
- Will the facilities correspond to and not exceed or vary from the types of park, recreation, and open space facilities that are being impacted (a developer could

Woodinville should work with the Northshore School District to determine to what extent the agencies can cooperatively finance shared or common park, recreation, and open space facility improvements, possibly using co-located school and park sites, commonly improved and scheduled fields and facilities, and the sharing of park and school growth impact fees - among other options.

provide but should not be able to take full credit value for facilities for which there is no shortage, impact or local interest)?

Land contributions could be accepted in lieu of monies if the lands would be suitable sites for future park, recreation or open space facilities. Land and monies accumulated under the proposed ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time of impact assessment or be returned to the contributing developer.

Interlocal agreements

Woodinville should work with the Northshore School District to determine to what extent the agencies can cooperatively finance shared or common park, recreation, and open space facility improvements, possibly using co-located school and park sites, commonly improved and scheduled fields and facilities, and the sharing of park and school growth impact fees - among other options.



Financial Strategies 1998-2003

COMPOSITE PARK PLANNING AREA REQUIREMENTS

Based on the land and facility demands projected in the proceeding chapter on land and facility demands, a financial strategy for the next 6 year period (1998-2003) for the entire park planning area must generate \$32,296,901 including:

\$17,107,779 to maintain the park planning area's composite existing level-of-service (ELOS) through the expected population increase over the 6 year period, plus \$15,189,122 to finance the additional land and facilities necessary to realize the park planning area's proposed level-of-service (PLOS) standard.

Woodinville's share

To realize PLOS needs, the city must fund 38 percent of the composite PLOS requirement, making an investment of \$12,676,289 over the next capital facility programming period to provide for repair and renovation of existing facilities plus to sustain the city share of existing requirements, and to achieve community goals.

REVENUE SOURCES

The city's share of renovation, ELOS, and PLOS requirements be generated by adopting:

Residential park growth impact fees - of \$1,454,550 determined from an assessment at 95 percent of the cost of maintaining the city's ELOS standards through additional population increases (equal to \$484 per person or \$1,500 per dwelling unit where the unit averages 3.1 residents),

Downtown (CBD), office/industrial O/I/GB), and tourist (Overlay) zones park growth impact fees - of \$1,314,638 determined from an assessment at 95 percent of the cost of maintaining each zone's ELOS standards through additional project developments (determined on a ratio of parking spaces per project),

General fund allocations - of \$5,448,945 to park, recreation, and open space capital facility requirements from real estate excise tax (REET), cinema admission, and hotel/motel taxes; King and Snohomish Counties interlocal contributions, state and federal grant revenues, donations and trusts, and SEPA mitigations over the next 6 year programming period (1998-2003), and

Park, recreation, and open space bond

- approved to finance \$4,455,866 at a rate of \$0.005103 per \$1.00 valuation equal to an annual payment of \$89.76 for a median house valued at \$190,000 if the bond is financed at 6.75 percent interest for 20 years.

OPTIONS

- if the amount of money provided from general funds capital facilities program revenue is increased above the trends shown for 1998-2003, then the amounts which must be generated from a city bond may be lower than

shown in the recommended strategy.

Conversely, if the amount of money provided from general funds capital facility program revenue is decreased from the trends shown and/or if the growth impact fee and/or the city bond amount is lower than shown in the recommended strategy - then some or most of the PLOS requirements will have to be reduced or extended beyond the next 6 year programming time period.

To realize PLOS needs, the city must fund 38 percent of the composite PLOS requirement, making an investment of \$12,676,289 over the next capital facility programming period to provide for repair and renovation of existing facilities plus to sustain the city share of existing requirements, and to achieve community goals.

COST REDUCTION OPTIONS

Potential park, recreation, and open space revenues can be enhanced and/or acquisition and development project costs can be reduced over that described in the above sections by the following actions:

Capital facility program projects are coordinated or consolidated - with other city projects, particularly road improvements, to realize common development standards, reduce construction costs, and mitigate construction impacts.

Joint venture development and operating agreements are sought - with the Northshore, Monroe, and other adjacent School Districts to commonly improve and schedule existing and proposed school athletic fields, gymnasiums, classrooms, auditoriums, and other facilities for after-hour community use.

Interlocal agreements are reached - with King and Snohomish Counties where the counties: 1) implement park growth impact fees offsetting the ELOS investment requirements to be created by residential developments that will occur within the unincorporated portions of the park planning area, and/or 2) the counties provide a corresponding capital funds allocation for the city to use to finance ELOS park projects due to the impacts of residential development within the unincorporated portions of the park planning area.

Park sites are acquired - from property owners or developers utilizing use easements, SEPA mitigations, donations, charitable retirement trusts, and other innovative techniques in lieu of fee purchase agreements and costs.

FUNDS MANAGEMENT

Funding sources will be matched to specific program and project objectives to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific capabilities. For example:

Program services - will be financed with user fees and charges to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost/benefit equities and efficiencies.

Maintenance and repair costs - will be financed from general fund capital facility program resources since these funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet changing maintenance needs and budget capabilities.

Land acquisitions - will be financed from growth impact fees since these funds are generated by and directly related to the pace of development. General fund capital facility program resources, particularly REET monies, may be used to supplement impact fees in order to procure strategic properties or match grants to acquire sites threatened by urban development.

Facility developments - will be financed with councilmanic or general obligation bonds that match growing demands for facility services with community financial priorities and preferences. General fund capital facility program resources, particularly matching grant monies, may be used to develop strategic projects of citywide interest or to match joint venture developments with the counties, nearby cities, school districts, or other nonprofit or private partnerships.

Chapter 10

Public Opinion



Chapter 10: Public Opinion

Public opinions were collected concerning park, recreation, and open space issues during a public mailback survey in the city newsletter in July, at the the 4th of July Celebration, from a survey of teens at area schools in September, and from a telephone survey conducted in December 1997.

10.1

Newsletter Survey

A mailback survey was included within the city newsletter in July 1997 to determine general public opinions concerning park, recreation, and open space needs and priorities.

Surveys were completed and returned by 48 household participants. The results are informational, and are not a representative sample of the residents of the city at large. Following is a summary of major survey findings.

FACILITY NEEDS

Highest priorities - (where more than 30 percent of the respondents indicated a highest score of 5 out of 5) should be given to childrens playgrounds, open spaces, teen center, downtown sidewalk improvements, off-road walking and hiking trails, and wildlife habitat areas.

FACILITY USE

Highest use patterns - were registered by the Sammamish River Trail, Northshore Athletic Fields, and Sorenson School gym and pool.

PROGRAM NEEDS

Highest priorities - should be given to before and after school programs, recreation leagues, teen events, and recreation shuttle for teens.

PROGRAM USE

Highest use patterns for programs - were

registered by private athletic clubs, the Northshore School District, private dance and art lessons, and recreation leagues.

Teens Survey

A mailback survey was distributed to are teenagers by volunteers at area schools in September 1997 to determine general public opinions concerning park, recreation, and open space needs and priorities.

Surveys were completed and returned by 219 teen participants. The results are informational, and are not a representative sample of the teens of the city at large. Following is a summary of major survey findings.

FACILITY NEEDS

Highest priorities - should be given to soccer/ baseball/softball fields, teen recreation shuttle, indoor gyms, on-road sidewalks and walkways, performing arts, off-road walking and hiking trails, teen center, and on-road bicycle lanes.

PROGRAM NEEDS

Highest priorities - should be given to teen recreation leagues, teen fields trips, and kayaking or canoe rentals and classes.

FACILITY USE

Highest use patterns - were registered at

10.2

Northshore Athletic Fields, Sixty Acres Park, Cottage Lake Park, and the Sammamish River Trail.

Lowest use patterns - were registered at East Norway Hill Park, 132nd Square Park, and Daniels Creek Park.

PROGRAM USE

Highest use patterns - were registered with the YMCA.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Teen survey respondents were drawn from Leota Junior and Woodinville High Schools, grades 9-12, of city residents 10 years or more.

10.3

4th of July Celebration

A public exhibit was erected at the annual 4th of July Celebration in the tourist destination district. The participants were given a survey asking questions about their park utilization patterns, reasons for use, and place of residence.

Surveys were completed and returned by 195 participants. The results are informational, and are not a representative sample of the forum participants or the residents of the city at large. Following is a summary of major survey findings.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

A third of the survey respondents lived in Woodinville, with the largest segments of the remainder living in Bothell or King County.

PARK UTILIZATION

Highest use patterns - were registered at Sammamish River Trail, Northshore Athletic Fields, Molback's Nursery, and Sixty Acres Park.

REASONS OF USE

The principal reasons survey respondents gave for using Woodinville facilities were that the facilities were not available elsewhere and/or to the quality of city standards. The least reason was because the facility was conveniently located to where they live.

Telephone Survey

10.4

A telephone survey was conducted of 351 registered voter households (accurate within +/-5 percent) in December 1997 to determine city resident opinions and preferences concerning the PRO Plan proposals described above.

Following is a brief summary of the findings - the results of all public outreach surveys and the complete telephone survey contents are provided in the Appendix.

RECREATION PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Highest priorities - should be given to teen programs, athletic leagues and sports programs, before/after school child care programs, and senior programs, and

PROGRAM COSTS

Best options - would increase user fees or use city tax revenues to finance program costs while

Worst option - would reduce the number or quality of programs to control costs.

FACILITY PRIORITIES IN GENERAL

Highest priorities - should be given to children's playgrounds and playareas, open spaces, off-road walking and hiking trails, on-road bicycle lanes, soccer, baseball, and softball fields, and teen center facilities, and

Lowest priorities - should be given to a skateboard/in-line skating court, off-road mountain biking trail, and horseback riding trail projects.

Highest Priority Projects

- Community parks and open spaces
- Downtown streetscapes
- Sammamish River Valley access trails
- Little Bear greenway
- Woodinville multiuse rail/trail corridor
- Hilltop neighborhood connecting trails
- Powerline trails
- Woodin Creek waterfront

PROJECT PRIORITIES

Survey participants approved specific PRO Plan project proposals in the following order of priority:

Growth management

All survey participants were advised that in the next 6 years the city's population could increase by another 3,000 to 6,000 people assuming there were no major annexations.

Survey participants were asked whether there would be enough park, recreation, and open space land and facilities within the city, county, and school district systems to provide for these population increases.

Approximately 59 percent of all survey participants indicated the existing supply would not be sufficient, compared with 18 percent who indicated there would be, and 23 percent who didn't know.

Facility standards - survey participants were asked whether the number or standard of park facilities should be reduced as a means of accommodating future population increases.

Less than 13 percent of all survey participants favored this concept compared with 69 percent indicating disapproval and 17 percent indicating no opinion.

Residential development

growth impact fees - survey participants were asked whether a growth impact fee should be collected from new housing to finance additional park and recreational facilities offsetting the impacts of population increases.

A significant majority of all survey participants (73 percent) indicated fees should be collected compared with 7 percent indicating disapproval and 18 percent indicating general acceptance.

Approximately 68 percent of all participants indicated they would be willing to pay some amount per year to finance a general obligation bond for park, recreation, and open space improvements within the residential service zones - compared with 15 percent who would not pay any amount.

Commercial development

growth impact fees - survey participants were asked whether a growth impact fee should be collected from retail, office, and tourist projects to pay for trails, parks, and other urban public spaces offsetting the impacts of additional employee, customer, and tourist users.

Approximately 78 percent of all participants indicated fees

should be collected compared with 8 percent indicating disapproval and 14 percent indicating general acceptance.

Growth impact fee amount - survey participants were advised that the existing inventory of city park and recreational facilities were estimated to be worth about \$2,000 per house. Survey participants were asked to indicate what amount should be collected (between \$2,000 equal to 100 percent of the value and \$0 equal to 0 percent of the value) for each new housing unit in the event a growth impact fee were to be collected from new residential developments within the city.

Approximately 91 percent of all respondent households indicated a growth impact fee should be collected compared with 3 percent who indicated nothing. A plurality or 62 percent of all survey participants would approve a fee above \$1,000 or 50 percent of value.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

survey participants were advised that growth impact fees, if used, can only collect monies with which to build facilities to provide for additional population growth. Growth impact fees can not be used to expand or improve facilities that serve existing residents. Projects that would improve or develop the existing park, recreation, and open space system must

be funded by other methods including the use of voter approved bonds.

Survey participants were asked how much, if anything, their household would be willing to pay per year for park, recreation, and open

Approximately 91 percent of all respondent households indicated a growth impact fee should be collected compared with 3 percent who indicated nothing. A plurality of 62 percent of all survey participants would approve a fee above \$1,000 or 50 percent of value.

space improvements that would benefit existing residents.

Approximately 68 percent of all participants indicated they would be willing to pay some amount per year to finance a general obligation bond for park, recreation, and open space improvements within the residential service zones - compared with 15 percent who would not pay any amount.

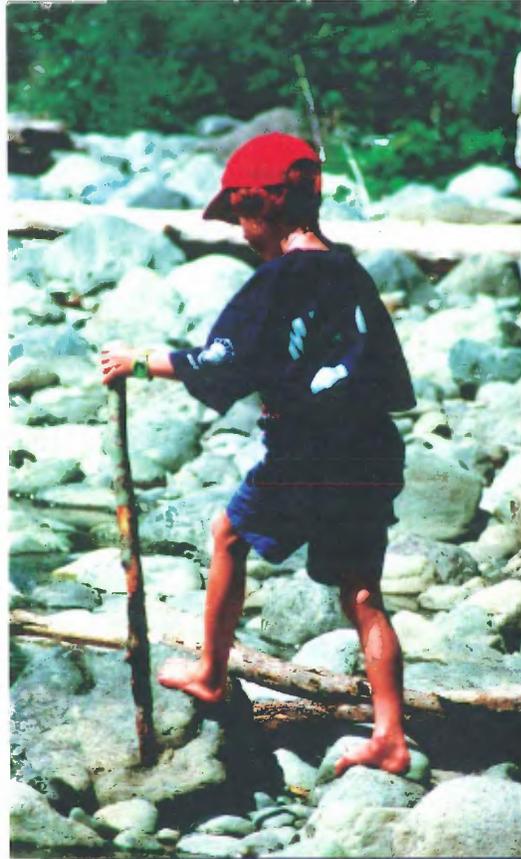
The survey participants were asked to give an amount, rather than selecting from a list, and 53 percent indicated an amount over \$100 per year.

CONCLUSION

In general, the results of the telephone survey indicate resident voters will support growth impact fees, general obligation bonds, and higher user fees if the projects and programs are conceived along the lines indicated in the survey results.

Chapter 11

Implementation Program



Chapter 11: Implementation

The following principal tasks and participants are necessary to begin to implement the strategic and development plans outlined in this document:

1 Adopt Growth Impact Fees for Residential Neighborhoods

Woodinville City Council should adopt a park impact fee and process to be instituted for the maintenance of the existing level-of-service (ELOS) within Woodinville residential neighborhoods.

The fee may separately collect and distribute impact monies for:
neighborhood park, recreation, and open space facilities which are to be spent within the immediate benefit area in accordance with the nexus of benefit requirements of the GMA;
from
community park, recreation, and open space facilities which may be spent anywhere within the city or urban area as project particulars or market circumstances determine to be of most benefit.

2 Adopt Growth Impact Fees for the CBD/I/I/GB/Tourist neighborhoods

Woodinville City Council should adopt a park impact fee and process to be instituted for the maintenance of the existing level-of-service (ELOS) within Woodinville's downtown (CBD), Office, Industrial, and General Business (O/I/GB), and Tourist Overlay (Tourist) zones.

The fee may separately collect and distribute impact monies for:
downtown, industrial, or tourist park, recreation, and open space facilities which are to be spent within the immediate benefit area or zoning district in accordance with the nexus of benefit requirements of the GMA; from
community park, recreation, and open space facilities which may originate within the city

or urban area at large but extend into or through the primary benefit area or zoning district.

3 Establish Interlocal Agreements With King and Snohomish Counties

Woodinville City Council should enter into interlocal agreements with King and Snohomish Counties where the counties:

implement park growth impact fees offsetting the ELOS investment requirements to be created by residential developments that will occur within the unincorporated portions of the park planning area, and/or the counties provide a corresponding capital funds allocation for the city to use to finance ELOS park projects due to the impacts of residential development within the unincorporated portions of the park planning area.

The agreements may also resolve joint venture prospects or projects to develop or provide facilities and services within the city limits that service residents of the city's potential urban growth area or even the surrounding unincorporated service areas where this is of benefit to all parties.

4 Establish Use Agreements with Northshore, Lake Washington, and Monroe School Districts

Woodinville City Council should enter into interlocal agreements with the school districts to make available, schedule, and jointly improve and operate city facilities on an after-hours basis for local community park and recreation use.

5 **Resolve Access to Native GrowthProtection (NGPE) Easements, Common Properties, and Other Open Space Lands with Homeowner Associations (HOA)**
Woodinville City Council should enter into interlocal agreements with Homeowner Associations (HOA) or other property owners for public access to and potentially park improvements on private properties with trail, picnic, playground, and other opportunities of interest to the homeowner associations, adjacent neighborhood residents, and city-at-large citizens.

6 **Develop an Integrated Road/Trail Capital Facilities Program (CIP)**
Woodinville Planning, Parks, and Public Works Departments should jointly coordinate or consolidate city projects, particularly road improvements, to realize common development standards, reduce construction costs, and mitigate construction impacts - particularly concerning the development of on-road bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and trail corridors.

7 **Apply for an ISTE A Grant for the SLS&E Rail Trail**
In cooperation with King and Snohomish County, Woodinville should apply for an Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) grant to begin converting portions of the historic Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) railroad and adjacent road rights-of-way for the proposed parallel multi-purpose trail corridor from downtown Woodinville to Maltby - and eventually north to Snohomish and south to Redmond.

8 **Apply for an IAC Grant for the Little Bear Creek Greenway**
In cooperation with King and Snohomish County, Woodinville should apply for a Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) grant to begin acquiring and

enhancing the corridor along the potential salmon-bearing Little Bear Creek from the Sammamish River to the headwaters in Snohomish County.

9 **Develop and Submit a Parks General Obligation Bond**

Based on the findings of the telephone survey, Woodinville City Council should develop and test the feasibility for a general obligation bond to finance the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) enhancements outlined in this plan.

The Council may further define and design specific PLOS enhancement projects and develop potential project and cost particulars to be evaluated with city residents before being placed on a referendum.

By adopting this plan, the City acknowledges the quality of life issues which are irrefutably supported by a vibrant parks, Recreation, and open space system. With this plan in place, the City joins in a venerable tradition embraced by all great cities, where stewardship of natural resources and enhancement of the quality of life for citizens are cherished community values.

*Commissioners Preface to the Parks,
Recreation and Open Space Plan*

*City of Woodinville Washington
June 1, 1998*

