



City of Snohomish

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan

City of Snohomish
Public Works/Engineering
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290



EDAW | AECOM

November 2007

City of Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan

**City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290**

Adopted November 20, 2007

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CFP	Capital Facilities Plan
CTED	Washington State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
IAC	Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (now known as the Recreation and Conservation Office, or RCO)
LOS	Level-of-Service
NRPA	National Recreation and Parks Association
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
PROS	Parks, Recreation, and Open Space
RCO	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (previously known as the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, or IAC)
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
UGA	Urban Growth Area
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the distinctive features of the City of Snohomish is its unique setting with quality parks, recreation, and open space resources. As a small town experiencing increasing development pressure, it is incumbent upon the City to be proactive in providing and planning for adequate parks, recreation and open space. To that end, this Plan describes a 20-year, long-term vision for the parks, recreation, and open space in the City of Snohomish and its vicinity, based on an analysis of existing conditions, community demographics, residents' needs and interests, and regional trends for parks and recreation activities.

The Plan is organized into eight primary sections:

- (1) Purpose and Vision
- (2) Benefits of Parks and Recreation
- (3) Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Goals and Policies
- (4) Existing Park and Recreation Facilities
- (5) Recreation Demographic and Trends
- (6) Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards
- (7) 20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System
- (8) Implementation and Next Steps

The Plan proposes the following 20-year vision for parks, recreation, and open space:

Parks, recreation and open space protect both the economic and physical health of communities and residents alike. They are essential services of local government. The City of Snohomish plans to continue providing high-quality parks and open space over the next 20 years. The City also intends to continue partnering with other agencies and interest groups to effectively meet the parks, open space and recreation needs of the City.

The parks, recreation, and open space system emphasizes a safe and sustainable pedestrian-oriented community. The system provides access to and connectivity between City parks and open space and ensures linkages to recreation facilities outside City limits. Parks and open space provide residents access to the City's varied high-quality natural resources, including the Snohomish River, Pilchuck River, and Blackmans Lake, and contribute to the ecological function of these natural systems, while supporting the City's historic heritage and helping to maintain an identifiable edge between the community and its agricultural and forested surroundings.

Parks, recreation, and open space goals and policies are presented in the Plan and were drawn from various City documents and planning efforts. The Plan’s parks, recreation, and open space goals and policies address six topics:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access
- Role of the City’s Shorelines
- Operations and Maintenance of Existing Facilities
- Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life
- Effective Use of City Resources
- Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Definitions are presented for six park and open space types, including pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks trails, and open space. Level-of-service (LOS) standards were established in this Plan for four of these park and open space types, including neighborhood parks, community parks, trails, and open space. The City’s existing LOS conditions for each of these park types and open space were then compared to the standard. The results are as follows:

Park Type	LOS Standard	Existing LOS Condition
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (developed when opportunity arises & public benefit is demonstrated)	N/A
Neighborhood	75% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park	Approx. 13% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park	Approx. 98% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide Regional Parks)	N/A
Trails	90% of population within ½ mile of a trail	67% of population within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space	Approx. 4% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space

As is shown in this table, the City’s existing LOS performance today varies by park and open space type. Existing LOS for community parks and trails compares favorably to the Plan’s LOS standard, but the City’s neighborhood parks and open space LOS needs improvement.

To enable the City to achieve the Plan’s LOS standards, a number of new park and trail projects are proposed over many years. The reproduction of Figure 8-7 (see page 53 for original) presents the 20-year vision for the City’s parks, recreation, and open space plan. Proposed park and trail projects have been defined sequentially in three phases: Phase I (2008-2013); Phase II (2014-2019); and Phase III (2020-2025). This phased approach will enable the City to develop the PROS system in a step-wise process, while also recognizing the funding cycles and competing capital facility needs of the City.

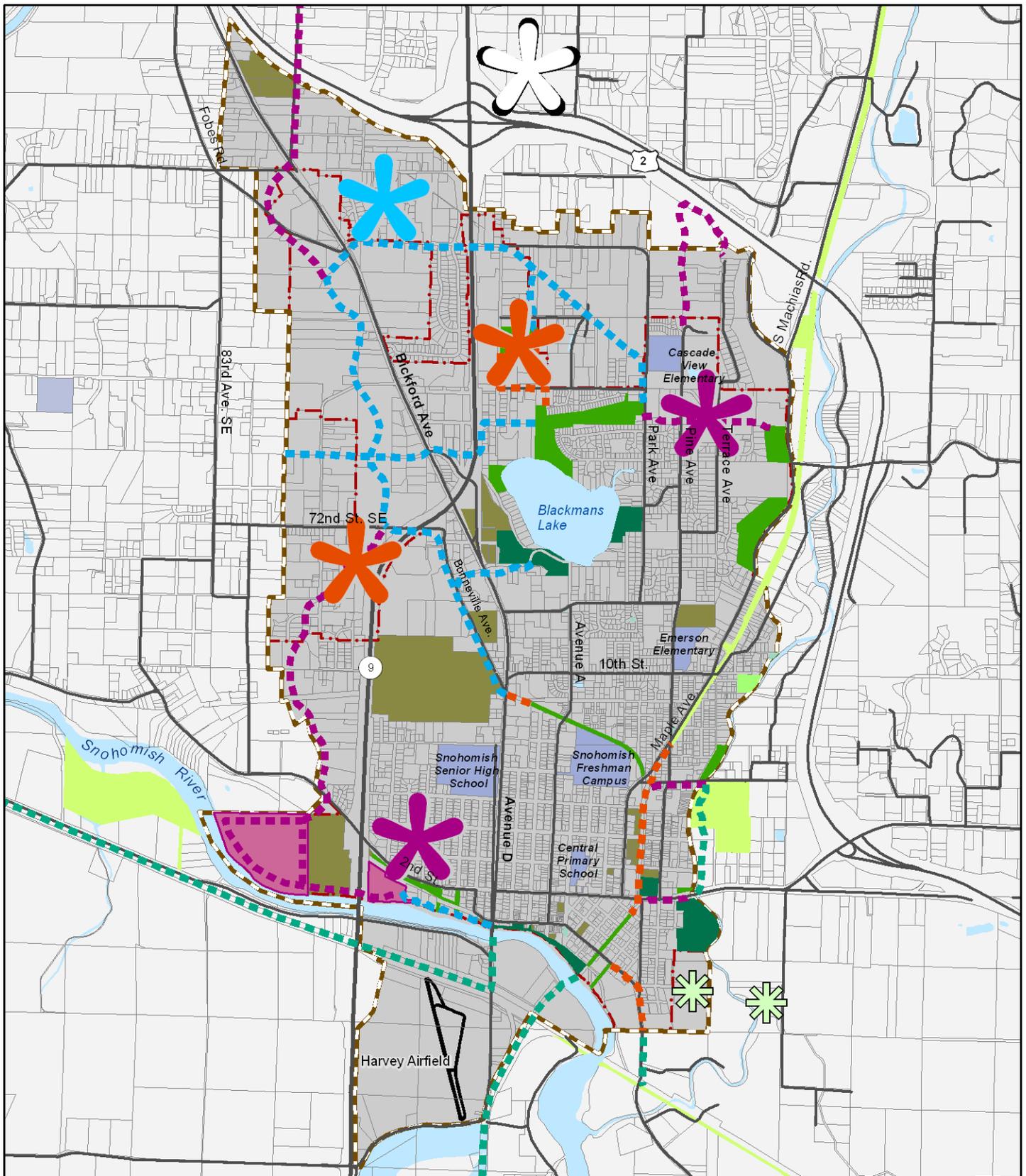


FIGURE 8-7. CITY OF SNOHOMISH POTENTIAL FUTURE PARKS & TRAILS



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment in 1859, the City of Snohomish (City) has been a unique community within Snohomish County. The City's National Historic District and numerous waterfronts (Snohomish River, Pilchuck River, and Blackmans Lake), small town feel, and strong sense of community, produces a city where the natural and urban environment is balanced. A prominent aspect of the City's distinctive character is its high-quality parks, recreation, and open space resources. The City has worked hard throughout its history to ensure access to and availability of parks and recreation opportunities. As a small town experiencing increasing development pressure, it is incumbent upon the City to be proactive in providing and planning for parks, recreation and open space. To that end, this document describes a 20-year, long-term vision for the parks, recreation, and open space in the City of Snohomish and the vicinity.

Overall, this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Long Range Plan (Plan) provides a framework for parks, recreation, and open space within the City, based on an analysis of existing conditions, community demographics, residents' needs and interests, and regional trends for parks and recreation activities. Utilizing this information, the Plan not only addresses the City's current parks, recreation, and open space needs, but also the changing needs of the City over time. Given the increasingly rapid evolution of modern society, no long-range plan can be certain of the characteristics of a dynamic population over a 20-year period. Therefore, the Plan will most effectively meet the needs of Snohomish residents if it is updated on an on-going basis to ensure consistency between the City's vision and residents' aims. The Plan has been structured to that end.



This Plan recognizes the contribution of extensive planning work already completed by the City, including “Imagine Snohomish,” Strategic Plan, Riverfront Master Plan, Comprehensive Plan, 2006 Parks Plan – Action Plan, 2006 Parks Plan – ADA Transition Plan, and previous public surveys and outreach. Throughout the development of this Plan, the City provided residents and stakeholders numerous

opportunities to provide input (detailed in Appendix A). Additionally, the City's 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan depict the conclusions reached in this document. The document also ensures the City's eligibility for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) (formerly the Office of the Interagency Committee for Recreation, or IAC) grant programs.

The Plan is organized into eight primary sections:

- (1) Purpose and Vision
- (2) Benefits of Parks and Recreation
- (3) Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Goals and Policies
- (4) Existing Park and Recreation Facilities
- (5) Recreation Demographic and Trends
- (6) Level-of-Service (LOS) Standards
- (7) 20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System
- (8) Implementation and Next Steps

Collectively, these eight sections define the City’s long-term vision and its priorities for parks, recreation, and open space, describe the City’s existing system, and identify the steps necessary to achieve the long-term vision moving forward.

2.0 PURPOSE AND VISION

Purpose

This document articulates a clear, implementable, and long-term vision for City of Snohomish parks, recreation, and open space. The document analyzes current City parks and recreation facilities, determines where the current parks, recreation and open space system could better meet the needs of Snohomish residents, and identifies future parks, recreation, and open space resources necessary to achieve the City’s established level-of-service (LOS) standards as the City’s population continues to grow.



The conclusions reached in this Plan recommend parks and recreation facilities included in the City’s 6-Year CIP to ensure consistent progress toward implementation of the long-range vision for the City. The Plan’s recommendations are structured to be easily translated into other City plans and documents. For example, new facilities proposed in Section 8.0 are phased so that facility needs can be met in a step-wise process that recognizes the City’s funding cycles and competing capital facility needs. Additionally, proposed new facilities were reviewed to ensure that estimates were realistic for a city of Snohomish’s size and financial resources. This approach will contribute to the successful implementation of the Plan.

Vision

Parks, recreation and open space protect both the economic and physical health of communities and residents alike. They are essential services of local government. The City of Snohomish plans to continue providing high-quality parks and open space

over the next 20 years. The City also intends to continue partnering with other agencies and interest groups to effectively meet the parks, open space and recreation needs of the City.

The parks, recreation, and open space system emphasizes a safe and sustainable pedestrian-oriented community. The system provides access to and connectivity between City parks and open space and ensures linkages to recreation facilities outside City limits. Parks and open space provide residents access to the City's varied high-quality natural resources, including the Snohomish River, Pilchuck River, and Blackmans Lake, and contribute to the ecological function of these natural systems, while supporting the City's historic heritage and helping to maintain an identifiable edge between the community and its agricultural and forested surroundings.



3.0 BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Parks, recreation, and open space play a critical role in creating high-quality communities and their public benefits are well documented. Over the past decade, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has been a leader and advocate in communicating and promoting the various benefits of parks, recreation, and open space. Countless park and recreation departments around the country have adopted NRPA's slogan of "the benefits of parks and recreation are endless" (NRPA 2007a). Recently, the economic benefits of parks and open space (and smart growth planning approaches, more generally) have also become better understood and quantified, along with the more traditional individual, community, and environmental benefits. Public parks, recreation, and open space provide areas for exercising, holding family and community activities, participating in sports, and enjoying wildlife and the outdoors, among other benefits. This section reviews the various types of benefits created by parks, recreation, and open space.

Economic Benefits

Development of a high-quality parks and open space system within a community has been shown to create significant economic benefits for residents. In a number of case studies, proximity to parks and open space has been shown to increase the property value of adjacent parcels, stimulate economic development, and reduce the public cost of public service provision. In *The Economic Benefits of Parks and Open Space*, a literature review of the role of parks and open space on local economies, the Trust for Public Lands (2007) identified a wide



range of economic benefits resulting from parks and open space. In this document, a number of case studies where parks and open space served to attract new commercial and residential investment were cited. For example, the City of Boulder, Colorado preserved open space using a dedicated sales tax beginning in the late 1960s. As early as the 1970s, it was determined that residents would pay substantially more for houses located near parks and open space. In one neighborhood, total property values increased by \$5.4 million after the greenbelt was constructed, resulting in a \$500,000 per year increase in property taxes generated. This increase in property tax off-set the City's costs (\$1.5 million) in three years (Trust for Public Lands 2007). A number of other cities were shown to have comparable results. Land adjacent to greenbelts in the City of Salem, Oregon was found to be valued approximately \$1,200 higher than that only 1,000 feet away. Similarly, in a study of homes bordering the Burke-Gilman Trail in Seattle, Washington it was determined that those homes sold for approximately six percent more than other houses of comparable size not located along the trail.

As the U.S. workforce has become more mobile, locating in areas of high quality of life has become a critical tool for employers to attract highly sought-after workers. Trust for

Public Lands (2007) cites a 1996 report by Arthur Anderson that found that mid- and high-level executives were increasingly choosing work locations based on the area’s amenities, including quality educational facilities and parks and open space. In addition, the document quoted the Director of California’s Sierra Business Council when she said, “the quality of life in this region drives our economic engine.” Increasingly, businesses that depend on a highly-educated workforce emphasize a high quality of life in their decision to locate in an area. Ample parks and recreation opportunities for local residents contribute substantially to local business recruitment efforts.

Other economic benefits created by parks and open space include:

- Attraction of tourists, creating short-term and long-term employment opportunities for local residents;
- Contribution to increased property values on adjacent properties;
- Planned local activities in parks bring customers into town, increasing spending in the retail and service industries; and
- Helping to attract new businesses through an improved standard of living, thereby boosting the local economy.

Individual and Community Benefits

In addition to economic benefits, parks and open space create a number of benefits for individual residents and communities as whole. Parks and open space provide opportunities for individuals of all ages and abilities to be physically active, socially engaged, and cognitively stimulated. They also stimulate participation in personal health and fitness activities and contribute to full and meaningful lives through mental and physical health (NRPA 2007b). Through these activities community bonds are strengthened and social interactions between residents are encouraged. A quality parks and open space system provides organized and structured activities for local youth, seniors, and others, while also fostering a sense of community pride.



Other individual and community benefits parks and open space create include:

- Opportunities for rest, relaxation, and revitalization that reduce stress;
- Help ensure an overall higher quality of life;
- Contribute to children’s play and general activity, an essential component of early childhood development;
- Provide refuges of safety for at-risk youth;
- Preserve and interpret historic community assets;

- Provide opportunities for community involvement, as well as a sense of responsibility for the resource;
- Promote sensitivity to ethnic cultural diversity (NRPA 2007b); and
- Supply emergency housing and evacuation sites during catastrophic events.

Environmental Benefits

Parks and open space also often contribute to a range of environmental benefits to a community. Open space may be provided along with more active recreation opportunities at park sites or at separate locations. Both parks and open space allow for the protection and preservation of vital green spaces, critical wildlife habitat, and natural processes. In many cases, parks and open space allow for education of visitors regarding the appropriate use of natural areas as recreational areas. Parks and open space also contribute to clean air and water by removing toxins in groundwater and surface waters (NRPA 2007b).

All of these benefits, and many more, can be realized from the City's parks, recreation, and open space system. Providing the opportunity for residents to enjoy and have adequate access to these many benefits is the overall aim of this Plan.

4.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE GOALS AND POLICIES

The City's overall parks, recreation, and open space values and priorities are expressed in the following goals and policies. Because parks and recreation play such varied roles within a community and create a wide range of benefits, the City's parks and recreation goals and policies are classified into six categories:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access
- Role of the City's Shorelines
- Operations and Maintenance of Existing Facilities
- Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life
- Effective Use of City Resources
- Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goals and policies for each of these categories are provided below.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access

Goal PRO 1.0 Provide a High-Quality System of Parks, Recreation, and Open Space – Develop a well-maintained, interconnected system of multi-functional parks and recreation facilities and open space that is attractive, safe and available to all segments of the City's population.

Policy PRO 1.1 Strive to meet the City's Park and Recreation LOS standards.

- Policy PRO 1.2* Ensure a diverse collection of parks and recreation programs and facilities, including pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails and open space, to meet the needs of City residents.
- Policy PRO 1.3* Emphasize the establishment of trail and bike/pedestrian path connections between existing and future parks, residential, commercial, and employment areas. As a part of this effort, identify potential locations for pedestrian connections across Highway 9.
- Policy PRO 1.4* Complete the design, planning, and construction of Harryman's Farm Park as a neighborhood park.
- Policy PRO 1.5* Ensure Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance for all new and existing recreation facilities, where applicable.
- Policy PRO 1.6* All new residential development shall provide funds and/or parkland to ensure new development does not diminish the City's PROS LOS.
- Policy PRO 1.7* Conduct periodic surveys of City of Snohomish residents and service providers to measure satisfaction with existing facilities and identify demand not being met by existing facilities (if any).
- Policy PRO 1.8* Complete construction of the Snohomish Senior Center and continue to ensure high-quality services for Snohomish seniors.
- Policy PRO 1.9* Provide an off-leash dog area within proximity of Centennial Trail.
- Goal PRO 2.0** **Preserve Important Open Space Areas** – Protect and preserve open space areas that are scenic, ecologically significant and sensitive, serve as urban separators, provide trails and/or wildlife corridors, and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- Policy PRO 2.1* Strive to meet the City's Open Space LOS standard.
- Policy PRO 2.2* Encourage the dedication of open space and/or Native Growth Protection Areas (NGPA) to the City as part of the plat process.
- Policy PRO 2.3* When undeveloped land is converted to urban use, ensure that highly-valued open space is preserved, whenever possible.
- Policy PRO 2.4* Encourage the preservation and/or restoration of native vegetation in natural areas and open space throughout the City and control the spread of noxious weeds.

- Policy PRO 2.5* Identify key environmentally-sensitive land for potential purchase and/or conservation easement to provide open space corridors and critical habitat within the City.
- Policy PRO 2.6* Foster and promote environmental stewardship, responsibility and awareness within the City, especially among youth.
- Policy PRO 2.7* Dedication of critical open space areas to the public shall not fulfill requirements for dedication for park purposes.

Role of the City’s Shorelines

Goal PRO 3.0 **Connect City Residents with Their Shorelines** – Strengthen the shoreline connection between the City and its lakes and riverfront areas.

- Policy PRO 3.1* Enhance and/or expand park facilities, recreation activities, and public access along the City’s shorelines.
- Policy PRO 3.2* Expand public ownership and access along the City’s shorelines through targeted purchases and/or land dedication.
- Policy PRO 3.3* Provide public access to key shoreline areas, consistent with the public safety, private property rights, and sensitive resource protection needs.
- Policy PRO 3.4* Encourage re-orientation and/or renovation of downtown buildings to take advantage of their proximity to the Snohomish River and improve public access to the shoreline.
- Policy PRO 3.5* Support and encourage community activities along the City’s shorelines, specifically in the downtown area.
- Policy PRO 3.6* Identify an appropriate site and relocate the Cady boat launch to improve its access, parking, and river current.

Operations and Maintenance of Existing and New Facilities

Goal PRO 4.0 **Provide for Maintenance of Recreation Sites and Facilities by Ensuring Sufficient Parks and Recreation Funding and Staffing** – Ensure that all park sites, equipment and facilities are maintained at a level that enhances public safety, maximizes equipment and facility lifespan, provides a positive park experience, and meets public expectations by providing necessary funding and staff resources.

- Policy PRO 4.1* Design and develop recreation facilities that are durable and low maintenance to reduce maintenance requirements and costs.

- Policy PRO 4.2* Keep parks and recreation facilities clean and in good condition through effective maintenance. Maintain City-owned properties to support the “Garden City” image of the community.
- Policy PRO 4.3* Utilize best management practices in park maintenance activities.
- Policy PRO 4.4* Acknowledge each park’s history and the contribution of the Snohomish community through a recognition wall or similar park feature.
- Policy PRO 4.5* Develop and adopt a park naming policy and a set of approved park and public facility standard details.
- Policy PRO 4.6* Support and encourage community activities along the City’s shorelines, especially in the downtown area.
- Policy PRO 4.7* Aerial utilities and telecommunication transmission infrastructure that result in unmitigated adverse impacts are prohibited. Utility corridors and easements can offer important opportunities for recreation and open space. The city should seek opportunities to create desirable recreation facilities upon properties used principally for utilities and similar infrastructure.

Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life

Goal PRO 5.0 Provide Non-motorized Trail and Access Opportunities that Connect People and Places and Promote a Healthy Lifestyle – Continue to promote and increase walkability, connectivity and bike/pedestrian access to and within the City.

- Policy PRO 5.1* Develop a City-wide trail system with internal connections and regional linkages (including regional partnerships to connect bike and walking trails from other parts of the region and finish trail linkages to the Centennial Trail).
- Policy PRO 5.2* Include trails, bike routes, walkways and safe street crossings in transportation planning to promote active lifestyles, conservation of resources, and protection of the environment.
- Policy PRO 5.3* Implement public outreach and wayfinding programs to help citizens locate and use City parks, trails, and open space.
- Policy PRO 5.4* Encourage physical activity by all City residents, with a special emphasis on young people and senior citizens.

Policy PRO 5.5 Ensure that active recreation facilities within the City and the surrounding area, including baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, and others, are sufficient to meet the needs of City residents for practice and competition.

Effective Use of City Resources

Goal PRO 6.0 Expand Park, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities Via the Strategic Use of Existing Resources and the Addition of Parks and Recreation Staff – Continue to provide high-quality parks, recreation, and open space for City residents through the efficient use of City resources and the establishment of a future Parks and Recreation Department.

Policy PRO 6.1 Establish a City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Department and develop staff as an essential City resource.

Policy PRO 6.2 Utilize effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining recreation facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Policy PRO 6.3 Strategically identify potential land for future City parks and open space and prioritize the acquisition of key parcels of land needed to meet the park and recreation needs of City residents.

Policy PRO 6.4 Ensure that new development is accommodated without reducing the LOS established for critical municipal services, including parks, recreation, and open space through the utilization of a GMA-based parks impact fee and other resources.

Policy PRO 6.5 Recognizing that construction and operation of particular parks and recreation facilities (e.g. swimming pools, sports complexes, etc.) is beyond the current financial capability of the City, coordinate with other agencies and organizations for the efficient delivery of these services.

Policy PRO 6.6 Land and facilities may be provided by a developer to the City in lieu of an equivalent portion of the park impact fee where the City determines that such land or facilities serve the demands of growth in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan.

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goal PRO 7.0 Coordinate with Other Entities to Provide Recreation Facilities or Services Not Provided by the City – Provide a complete system of park and recreational facilities and open space, coordinate with entities

that provide other public, non-profit, and private recreation facilities or services that are needed by City residents.

- Policy PRO 7.1* Work with adjacent public agencies, community groups, non-profits, and private organizations to provide recreation facilities and open space, especially in areas experiencing increased development pressure.
- Policy PRO 7.2* Identify parks and recreation demand not currently met by existing City resources (e.g. dog parks) and determine potential solutions for adding these resources to the system, either through use of City resources or coordination with other agencies and organizations.
- Policy PRO 7.3* Maintain close coordination and communication with important regional parks and recreation partners, including Snohomish County, Snohomish Parks Foundation, and others.
- Policy PRO 7.4* Work with the Snohomish School District for the use of ballfields, pools, and other recreation facilities by the public to supplement (but not replace) existing park facilities.
- Policy PRO 7.5* Encourage the transition of public properties (e.g. schools, etc.) proposed for surplus into City parks, recreation, and open space.

Goal PRO 8.0 Support Private and Non-Profit Recreation Providers to Meet the Needs of City Residents – Recognize and support the important role of private recreation providers in meeting the full range of recreation needs of City residents.

- Policy PRO 8.1* Work with private recreation providers to ensure the availability of private facilities in the long-term, such as ballfields.
- Policy PRO 8.2* Provide sites and facilities for operation through lease agreements and other arrangements to community organizations that serve youth, seniors, low-income, and other City Council priority groups.

5.0 EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND OPEN SPACE

Parks, recreation, and open space are generally categorized by their user type, facilities provided, and overall size. The NRPA defines various park types for local jurisdictions to meet the needs of residents. The park definitions below are based on NRPA definitions, as well as definitions used by the Washington State RCO (previously the IAC) and by communities around Washington State in their PROS plans. The definitions below provide broad guidance regarding the components of different parks and trails. Specific LOS standards for each of these (if applicable) are provided in Section 7.0.

Pocket Parks

Pocket parks, as the name implies, are typically small areas (less than two acres) used to provide specific recreation opportunities (e.g., a playground, benches, etc.) for a local population that may have limited or no convenient pedestrian access to larger parks (neighborhood, community, etc.). Pocket parks are usually accessed by foot or other non-motorized method of travel and do not have designated parking. Generally, these parks provide a limited number of recreation facilities. The City of Snohomish currently operates eight pocket parks throughout the City. Many of these pocket parks are very small and were established as opportunities arose over time and have not been strategically located.



Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of a park system. These parks tend to be smaller in size (approximately two to five acres) and provide a variety of recreation and social opportunities for residents living within a 0.25- to 0.5-mile radius. Neighborhood parks may include landscaped and/or open space areas, but tend to provide a small number of developed/built recreation facilities that can be used for organized or impromptu sports activity (e.g., single ball fields, single courts, in-park trails, picnic areas, etc.). Neighborhood parks are usually accessed by foot or other non-motorized means of travel and, consequently, do not typically provide significant on-site parking. Large arterials and highways are considered barriers for use of neighborhood parks due to the primarily non-motorized means of travel to and from them. (Consequently, these barriers, when present, reduce the service area of neighborhood parks.) The City of Snohomish currently operates one neighborhood park (Morgantown Park). Neighborhood parks should be strategically located to meet the needs of residents of various neighborhoods.



In the past, the term “community park” was used in previous plans, including the 2006 Park Action Plan and current SEPA-based park impact fee ordinance. The term is equivalent to what is defined above and in the associated GMA-based park impact fee ordinance to be adopted as a part of this effort as a neighborhood park. As such, this document includes a change in park terminology that will be included in subsequent documents.

Community Parks

Community parks serve a broader purpose and population base compared to neighborhood parks. These parks are often larger (greater than five acres in size) and frequently provide both developed (i.e., constructed) recreation as well as passive recreation opportunities. Community parks are generally designed to provide recreation opportunities to people living within a 1- to 3-mile radius and typically have designated parking for users, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged. In contrast to neighborhood parks, large arterials and highways do not create barriers to community parks because these parks are primarily accessed using automobiles. The level of development in a community park may range from light (e.g., single use soft surface trails, picnic sites, non-delineated play fields, etc.) to high (e.g., multiple delineated ball fields, multiple sport courts, paved trails, group picnic shelters, etc.). There are currently five community parks in the City of Snohomish, including Averill Youth Complex, Hill Park, Ferguson Park, Pilchuck Park, and the Riverfront Park (including Kla Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, and the Gazebo). Sometimes these parks are smaller and single-purpose, however, community parks generally serve a larger area encompassing multiple neighborhoods.



Regional Parks

Regional parks typically serve multiple communities. In addition to providing developed recreation opportunities, regional parks also typically include open space with unique landscapes, natural resources, and/or aesthetic resources. While regional parks may provide developed/built site facilities commonly found in neighborhood and/or community parks (e.g., playgrounds, ball fields, picnic areas, etc.), they often incorporate larger, highly developed recreation facilities (e.g., tournament ball fields, regional trails, swim complexes, etc.) and special use facilities (e.g., amphitheaters, special event grounds, etc.) that are usually not practical at community parks. Regional parks are large, commonly 25 acres or larger, and generally serve the population within a 25-mile radius. Designated parking is usually provided in regional parks, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged. The City of Snohomish does not operate a regional park facility. These types of facilities are generally provided and managed by county and state agencies (though larger cities may provide them as well).



Trails

In general, a trail may be a land or water corridor that provides recreational, aesthetic, transportation, and/or educational opportunities to motorized and/or non-motorized users of all ages and abilities. Common types of trails include in-park trails (e.g. single or multi-purpose soft or hard surfaced trails located within parks or open space), connector trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that emphasize safe travel between parks and other community features), and regional trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that cross community boundaries and connect important/significant regional areas), among others. Trails may also be designed for specific uses (e.g., equestrians, off-road vehicles (ORV), cross-country skiers, etc.). Regional trails typically must meet specific city, county, and/or state trail design guidelines. The City currently provides a number of non-motorized trails to Snohomish residents.



Open Space

Open space areas tend to be set aside primarily for the preservation of natural/significant resources, remnant/important landscapes, and/or as visual/aesthetic buffers. These areas may also serve important historic or ecological/natural functions that would be lost in more highly developed park environments. These areas may be in public or private ownership and the public property interest may be in fee or easement. Commonly, open space tracts are established through plot dedication, permit requirements, or acquisition. While recreation use is not necessarily precluded in open space areas, appropriate uses tend to be limited to those activities (e.g., bird watching, nature appreciation, walking/hiking, etc.) that do not require highly developed/built facilities. When open space is used for these more passive activities, use is not guided by the same regulations as more active park uses in the city (e.g. requirements for dogs, etc.). Open space owned and managed by the City of Snohomish currently accounts for approximately four percent of the land within the city.

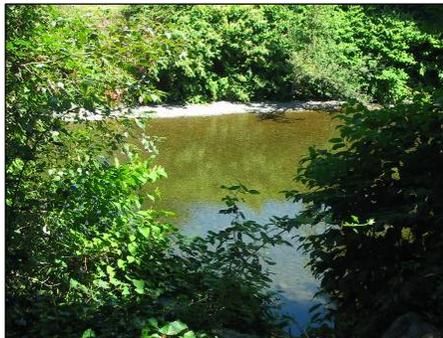


Table 5-1 provides an inventory of existing City-owned parks, recreation, and open space. For each existing park and trail, the specific structures contained within the facility are listed. More detailed information on facilities provided in each of these parks and the City’s planned bicycle/pedestrian improvements can be found in Appendix B.

Table 5-1. Inventory of Existing City-Owned Parks and Open Space.

Park/Open Space	Location	Acres	Facilities and Function
POCKET PARKS			
City Hall Park	116 Union	0.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
Claytown Park	329 Ave. I	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Area • Playground
Fischer Park	1214 Madrona Dr.	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Area • Playground
First & Union Park	First St. and Union Ave.	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
Maple Avenue Park	808 Maple Ave.	0.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
Old Pump House Site	311 11 th St.	0.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
Sixth & Pine Park	Sixth St. and Pine Ave.	0.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
Thirteenth & A Park	Thirteen St. and Ave. A	0.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Area/Community Space
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS			
Morgantown Park	200 Long Street	2.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball Court (1/2) • Picnic Areas • Playground • River Access • Trail (ADA Accessible)
COMMUNITY PARKS			
Averill Park (Averill Youth Complex)	400 Second St.	1.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skate Park • Picnic Areas • "Tot lot"/Playground • Youth Complex (Boys & Girls club)
Ferguson Park	1330 Ferguson Park Rd.	13.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball Court (1/2) • Playground • Picnic Areas and Shelter • Disc Golf Course • Lake Access • Boat Launch • Restrooms
Hill Park	1610 Park Ave.	5.97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Areas • Fishing Piers • Lake Access/Swimming • Multi-use Play Field • Picnic Shelters (2) • Restrooms • Trail (ADA Accessible)
Pilchuck Park	169 Cypress Ave.	13.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball Court • Baseball Fields • Tennis Courts (2) • Picnic Areas • Playground • River Access • Cemetery Site
Riverfront Park (incl. Kla Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, Ave. A Gazebo, & Visitor Center)	Downtown Snohomish Riverfront (First St.)	3.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat Launch • Picnic Areas • River Access • Gazebo • Trail (ADA Accessible) • Visitor Center • Restrooms

Park/Open Space	Location	Acres	Facilities and Function
TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE			
Casino Royale Powerline Trail	2100 Park Ave.	10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail (ADA Accessible) • Open Space
First Street Open Space (Ave. E to Ave. G)	First St.	1.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Harryman's Farm Park (Undeveloped)	2411 Lake Ave.	7.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Hill Park	1610 Park Ave.	5.97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail (ADA Accessible)
Interurban Trail	Ford Ave. to Ave. C	3.82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail • Open Space
Lake Mount Site	1671 Lakemont Ave.	1.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Machias Road Hillside	Maple Ave. (between 15 th St. and 17 th St.)	11.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Morgantown Park	200 Long Street	2.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail (ADA Accessible)
North Machias Hillside	S. Machias Rd. and Old Machias Rd.	5.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Pilchuck Riverbank—Sixth St.	Pilchuck Riverbank at Sixth St.	2.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space
Riverfront Park	Downtown Snohomish Riverfront (First St.)	3.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail (ADA Accessible)
Centennial Trail	State Ave., First St. to Bowen St.	1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail (ADA Accessible)
Willow Right-of-Way (ROW)	Willow Ave., Between First St. and Snohomish Riverbank	0.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space

Source: City of Snohomish 2007 (unpublished).

The City has and will continue to work to ensure public access to its unique natural resources. Nearly half of the shoreline of Blackmans Lake is currently in City ownership and two-thirds of the Snohomish River shoreline within the City limits is open to the public through a combination of fee ownership and easements. At the end of 2006, over 43 acres of dedicated open space and one pocket park have been established through the City's development review process. The City will continue to use this process to expand parks, recreation, and open space resources.

Generally, the City's existing public service delivery model, which includes recreation services, is that the City provides the facility or land and a partner organization builds or programs it. Examples of this model include the Boys and Girls Club, Senior Center, visitor center, food bank, the first affordable housing development, and the public restrooms on First Street. While this model may not necessarily ensure services to all groups, it is extremely nimble and cost-effective for a city of limited financial resources.

In addition to the City-owned properties listed in Table 5-1, a number of other public and private recreation providers and the school district operate parks and recreation facilities in and around the City of Snohomish. These facilities are listed below in Table 5-2. In combination, these facilities provide City residents a variety of parks and recreation opportunities. Additional privately-held open space distributed throughout the city and surrounding area, most commonly designated as dedicated NGPAs, also contribute open space and natural resources in the community.

Table 5-2. Inventory of Other Park Facilities Near the City of Snohomish.

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
SCHOOL FACILITIES¹		
Snohomish Senior High School	1316 Fifth St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Performing Arts Center • Football Field* • Baseball Field* • Soccer Field • Tennis Courts (8) • Running Track
Snohomish Freshman Campus	601 Glen Ave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Playfields • Running Track
Valley View Junior High	99th Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Playfields • Tennis Courts (2) • Running Track
Centennial Middle School	3000 Machias Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Playfields • Tennis Courts (2) • Running Track
Cascade View Elementary	2401 Park Ave.	All Elementary Schools Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Playgrounds • Playfields**
Cathcart Elementary	8201 188th St. SE	
Central Primary Center	221 Union Ave.	
Dutch Hill Elementary	8231 131st Ave. SE	
Emerson Elementary	1103 Pine Ave.	
Little Cedars Elementary	7408 144 th Place SE	
Machias Elementary	231 147th Ave. SE	
Riverview Elementary	7322 64th St. SE	
Seattle Hill Elementary	12711 51st Ave. SE	
Totem Falls Elementary	14211 Snohomish Dr.	
Hal Moe Pool	405 3rd St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition/swimming pool (Adjacent to Averill Park)²
REGIONAL FACILITIES		
Centennial Trail	Maple Ave. (& northward)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose Trail
Flowing Lake Park	48th St. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Areas • Camping • Fishing Dock • Boat Launch • Lake Access/Swimming
Lake Roesiger Park	Lake Roesiger Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Areas • Boat Launch • Lake Access/Swimming
Lord Hill Park	Lord Hill Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking Trail • Horse Trail

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
PRIVATE FACILITIES		
9 th Street Cottages Park	8 th St. and Cottage Ln.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground
Choice Turf Driving Range	Marsh Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving Range
Echo Falls Country Club	20414 121st Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf Course/Driving Range
Flowing Lake Golf Course	5001 Weber Rd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf Course/Driving Range
Kenwanda Public Golf Course	14030 Kenwanda Dr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf Course/Driving Range
North Snohomish Little League	115 th Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball Fields
Snohomish Public Golf Course	7806 147 Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf Course/Driving Range
Snohomish Senior Center	1514 Pine Ave. ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Activities • Health & Nutrition • Education
Snohomish Soccer Dome	521 Maple Ave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Soccer • Fitness Center
Stocker Fields	Lincoln Ave.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soccer Fields
South Snohomish Little League	115 th Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseball Fields
Zion Lutheran School	3923 103rd Ave. SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ball fields • Gym
<p>* Available only for students. ** Equipped for practice only, due to safety standards for league play. Notes: ¹ A new high school (Glacier Peak High School) is expected to be complete in 2008. ² Closed in 2007 - awaiting renovation and repairs. ³ This is the temporary location of the Senior Center during the planning and construction of a new facility expected in 2008. Source: City of Snohomish 2006; City of Snohomish 2007 (unpublished).</p>		

Figure 5-1 shows the location of all City-owned parks and recreation facilities within the City limits, as well as the location of other prominent County and private recreation facilities and publicly-owned (non-City) parcels.

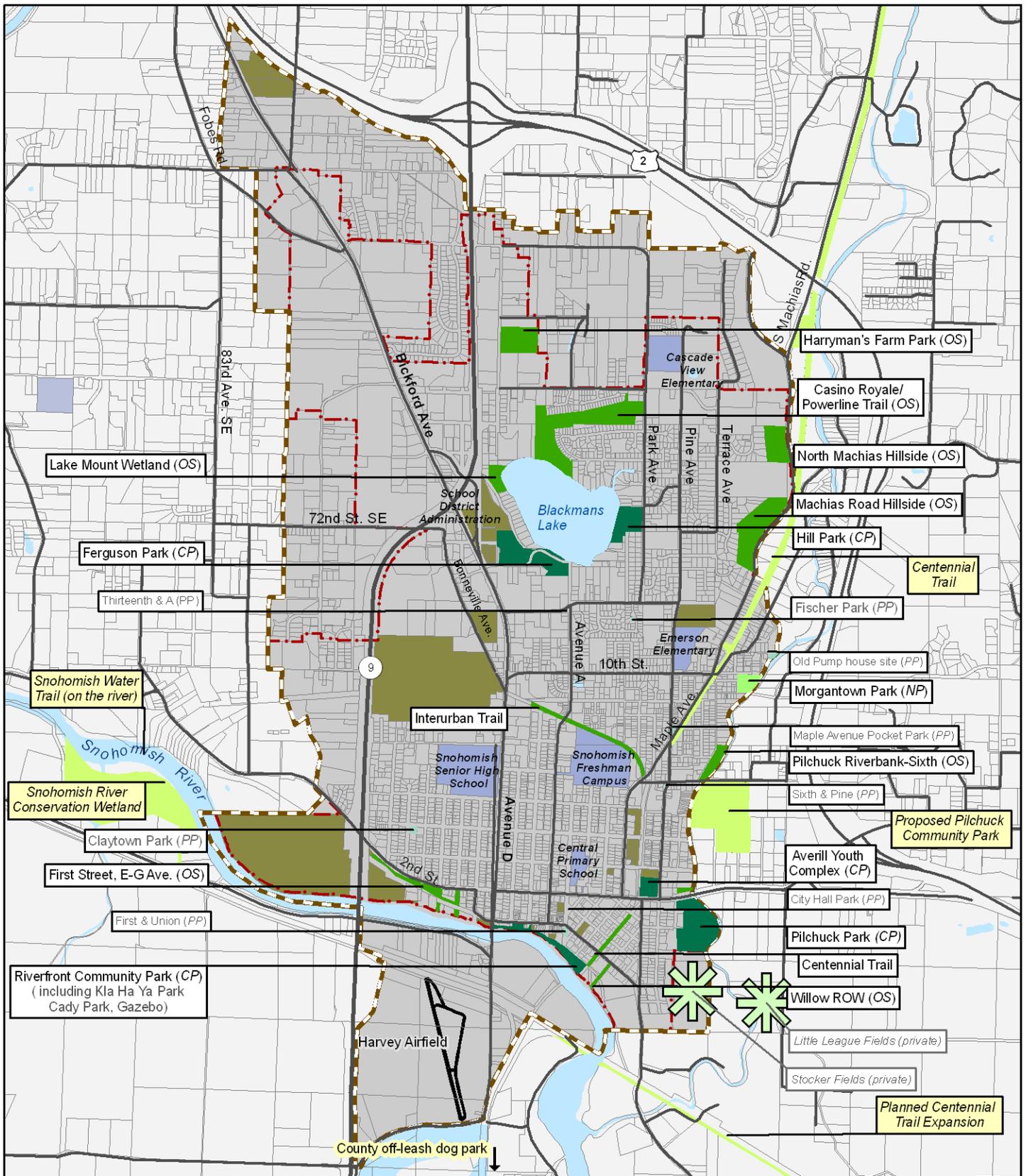


FIGURE 5-1. CITY OF SNOHOMISH PARK INVENTORY 2007

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Neighborhood Parks (NP) | Parcels | City of Snohomish Boundary |
| Community Parks (CP) | Schools | UGA Boundary |
| Open Space & Trails (OS) | Public Parcels | Open Water |
| Pocket Parks (PP) | Roads | |
| County Parks & Trails (Current & Planned) | | |



September 2007

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6.0 RECREATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

To meet future parks and recreation needs, it is important to understand current trends in parks and recreation demand and potential demographic changes within the City of Snohomish and, more generally, the Puget Sound region. This section reviews current trends in statewide and regional recreation activities, as presented in the upcoming update of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and expected changes in population and demographic characteristics of the City of Snohomish. These data inform the conclusions reached in subsequent sections and should be used in the City's recreation program planning.

Current Regional and Statewide Participation Rates

In Washington State, a commonly-used source of information regarding recreation activity participation has been provided by the State of Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) (now known as RCO). RCO develops and updates SCORP documents approximately every 5 years. SCORP planning documents provide baseline recreation-related data, as well as recommendations and guidance to all recreation providers in the State. The latest SCORP document, titled *An Assessment of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*, was completed in 2002 (a new version of the SCORP is currently being developed by the IAC and will likely be available in late 2007/early 2008). While, the latest SCORP document does not provide city, county, or region specific activity participation rates, it does provide statewide information that is helpful for planning purposes (IAC 2002).

At the state level, over half (53 percent) of state residents participate in some form of outdoor recreation activity. In terms of outdoor activity participation, the most popular activities for residents of Washington State include walking/hiking, outdoor team and individual sports, nature-oriented activities, sightseeing, bicycle riding, picnicking, water-based activities, snow/ice activities, fishing, and camping, among others. Table 6-1 displays the estimated number of participants for some of these popular activities.

The 2002 SCORP Assessment also provides an analysis of the need for recreation facilities in the state. This analysis is based on actual recreation participation and an inventory of land and recreation facilities; preference was not a factor in this assessment. Conclusions of the needs analysis that are potentially relevant to the City include the following:

- Most outdoor recreation takes place close to home on local lands;
- Public frustration with recreation agencies seems to indicate a need for better communication among providers and users; and
- Reports of increased crowding and conflict in virtually all types of recreation indicate a need to provide better-managed land and facilities.

Table 6-1. Estimated Number of Participants in Select Outdoor Activities in Washington State (2002).

Activity	Estimated Number of Statewide Participants ¹
<u>Bicycling</u>	
On roads/streets	791,000
On urban trails	194,000
On rural trails	88,000
<u>Walking</u>	
On sidewalks	649,000
On roads and streets	609,000
With a pet (undesignated site/location)	547,000
In a park or trail setting	448,000
With a pet (on a leash in a park/trail)	321,000
<u>Picnicking</u>	
At undesignated sites	525,000
At designated picnic sites	459,000
At group facilities	157,000
<u>Playground Activities</u>	
At a park	277,000
At a school	176,000
<u>Water-based Activities (fresh water)</u>	
Fishing – bank/shore	264,000
Fishing - boat	237,000
Swimming	196,000
Motor boating	153,000
Muscle-powered boating (canoe/kayak/rowboat)	57,000
Water-skiing	49,000
Personal watercraft use	40,000
<u>Running/Jogging</u>	
On streets/sidewalks	144,000
On trails	61,000
On outdoor tracks	44,000
<u>Hiking</u>	
On urban trails	94,000
On rural trails	74,000
<u>Roller/Inline Skating</u>	
On roads/sidewalks	99,000
On trails/outdoor facilities	32,000
<u>Basketball</u>	
Indoor	95,000
Outdoor	58,000

Activity	Estimated Number of Statewide Participants ¹
<u>Soccer</u>	
Outdoor	84,000
Indoor	34,000
<u>Skateboarding</u>	
On roads/sidewalks	71,000
On trails/outdoor facilities	10,000
<u>Tennis</u>	
Outdoor	69,000
Indoor	35,000
<u>Baseball</u>	49,000
<u>Football</u>	48,000
<u>Softball</u>	40,000
¹ Estimated number of participants rounded to nearest 1,000. Source: IAC 2002.	

RCO is in the process of analyzing new recreation survey data collected in 2006 within 10 regions of the state made up of constituent counties. Preliminary data is presented in Table 6-2 for the North Cascades Region, as well as the State. The North Cascades Region includes Snohomish, Skagit, Okanogan, Whatcom, and Chelan Counties. (Note: Direct comparison with previous SCORP data is not possible at this time due to the preliminary nature of the 2007 data. However, the 2007 data are helpful in drawing conclusions that are more region-specific, compared to 2002 data.)

Table 6-2. Preliminary Estimates of Participants in Recreation Activities in the North Cascades Region and Washington State (2007).¹

Activity	North Cascades Region		State	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<u>Picnicking</u>	602,904	54.9%	3,004,436	47.8%
<u>Walking and Hiking</u>				
Walking with a pet	411,322	37.4%	2,331,044	37.1%
Walking without a pet	576,742	52.5%	3,484,390	55.4%
Hiking	244,268	22.2%	1,296,780	20.6%
<u>Bicycle Riding</u>				
Bicycle riding	340,745	31.0%	2,045,794	32.5%
Bicycle touring	20,083	1.8%	47,577	.8%
<u>Other Physical Activities</u>				
Playground activities such as swings or slides	344,387	31.3%	2,146,207	34.1%
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility	282,787	25.7%	1,545,512	24.6%
Weight conditioning at a facility	226,606	20.6%	1,154,168	18.4%
Jogging or running	343,043	31.2%	1,893,206	30.1%

Activity	North Cascades Region		State	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Swimming in a pool	274,165	24.9%	1,484,053	23.6%
Roller or in-line skating	60,843	5.5%	418,555	6.7%
Skateboarding	31,736	2.9%	267,489	4.3%
Badminton	25,806	2.3%	162,912	2.6%
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash	58,002	5.3%	247,178	3.9%
Volleyball	105,581	9.6%	438,611	7.0%
Basketball	181,766	16.5%	1,083,807	17.2%
Tennis	88,574	8.1%	340,058	5.4%
Football	95,705	8.7%	444,009	7.1%
Rugby	11,652	1.1%	19,484	.3%
Lacrosse	0	0	39,969	.6%
Soccer	161,694	14.7%	811,617	12.9%
Baseball	144,261	13.1%	606,744	9.6%
Softball	83,650	7.6%	348,395	5.5%
Golf	105,888	9.6%	619,346	9.9%
Water-Based Activities				
Fishing – bank/shore	94,206	8.6%	539,100	8.6%
Fishing - boat	113,333	10.3%	464,401	7.4%
Swimming	267,990	24.4%	1,215,962	19.3%
Motor boating	173,395	15.8%	712,694	11.3%
Muscle-powered boating (canoe/kayak/rowboat)	84,539	7.7%	441,482	7.0%
Water-skiing	50,481	4.6%	133,189	2.1%
Personal watercraft use	35,244	3.2%	171,710	2.7%
Activities at Indoor Community Facilities				
Activity center	102,836	9.4%	709,419	11.3%
Arts and crafts class or activity	61,995	5.6%	345,581	5.5%
Class or instruction	180,002	16.4%	825,987	13.1%
Social event	354,036	32.2%	1,943,806	30.9%
¹ All data presented in Table 6-2 is preliminary and is subject to change based on further analysis by RCO. Source: RCO 2007 (unpublished preliminary SCORP data).				

Table 6-3 displays the estimated number of participants in select activities for the City, assuming City of Snohomish residents participate in activities at approximately the same rate at those in the larger North Cascades Region. While there are likely some differences between City and regional activity participation, the information presented in Table 6-3 provides a general indicator of participation for the City and can be used to help guide the decision-making process regarding existing recreation facility and use area needs.

Table 6-3. Estimates of City Participants in Recreation Activity Types, Based on 2007 RCO Estimates of Activities in the North Cascades Region.¹

Activity	North Cascades Region Percentage	Estimated Number of City Participants²
<u>Picnicking</u>	54.9%	4,925
<u>Walking and Hiking</u>		
Walking with a pet	37.4%	3,355
Walking without a pet	52.5%	4,709
Hiking	22.2%	1,991
<u>Bicycle Riding</u>		
Bicycle riding	31.0%	2,781
Bicycle touring	1.8%	161
<u>Other Physical Activities</u>		
Playground activities such as swings or slides	31.3%	2,808
Aerobics/fitness activities at a facility	25.7%	2,305
Weight conditioning at a facility	20.6%	1,848
Jogging or running	31.2%	2,799
Swimming in a pool	24.9%	2,234
Roller or in-line skating	5.5%	493
Skateboarding	2.9%	206
Badminton	2.3%	206
Court games like handball, racquetball, and squash	5.3%	475
Volleyball	9.6%	861
Basketball	16.5%	1,480
Tennis	8.1%	727
Football	8.7%	780
Rugby	1.1%	99
Soccer	14.7%	1,319
Baseball	13.1%	1,175
Softball	7.6%	682
Golf	9.6%	861
<u>Water-Based Activities</u>		
Fishing – bank/shore	8.6%	771
Fishing - boat	10.3%	924
Swimming	24.4%	2,189
Motor boating	15.8%	1,417
Muscle-powered boating (canoe/kayak/rowboat)	7.7%	691
Water-skiing	4.6%	413
Personal watercraft use	3.2%	287

Activity	North Cascades Region Percentage	Estimated Number of City Participants ²
<u>Activities at Indoor Community Facilities</u>		
Activity center	9.4%	843
Arts and crafts class or activity	5.6%	502
Class or instruction	16.4%	1,471
Social event	32.2%	2,888

¹ All data presented in Table 6-3 is preliminary and is subject to change based on further analysis by RCO.
² Based on a 2007 population of 8,970 (OFM 2007).
 Source: RCO 2007 (unpublished preliminary SCORP data).

In addition to the number of participants, evaluating the frequency of participation and desire for future participation is helpful in identifying potential existing and future recreation facility and use area needs. The preliminary 2007 SCORP data is limited at this time regarding these variables. The 2007 preliminary data that is available is presented in Table 6-4, but only for the entire state, not the North Cascades Region. As can be seen in Table 6-4, not only are some activities highly participated in, but they are also activities that state residents would like to participate in more frequently.

Table 6-4. Preliminary Estimates of Current Participation and Desire for Future Participation in Select Recreation Activities in Washington State (2007).¹

Activity Category	Current Participation (percent) ²	Total Times Participated ³	Future Participation (percent) ⁴
Picnicking	48%	14,693,065	70%
Walking/Hiking	78%	125,135,760	69%
Bicycle Riding	33%	18,953,890	53%
Other Physical Activities	70%	113,197,335	62%
Water-based Activities – Fishing	15%	4,436,698	51%
Water-based Activities – Excluding Fishing	36%	12,322,768	71.3%
Activities at Indoor Community Facilities	45%	17,771,315	48%

¹ All data presented in Table 6-4 is preliminary and is subject to change based on further analysis by the RCO.
² Percent of state population that indicated participating in each activity category at least once in the past year.
³ Total number of times state residents participated in each activity category.
⁴ Percent of state population that indicated they would like to participate in each activity category more frequently.
 Source: RCO 2007 (unpublished preliminary SCORP data).

Extrapolating from the data presented in Table 6-4, it is possible to determine the average number of times of participation per year for each activity category. The approximate average number of times of participation per participant is listed below for each activity category from Table 6-4:

- Walking/hiking – 26 times
- Other physical activities – 26 times
- Bicycle riding – 9 times
- Activities at indoor community facilities – 6 times
- Picnicking – 5 times
- Water-based activities (fishing) – 5 times
- Water-based activities (excluding fishing) – 5 times

In general, those activities that are participated in more frequently will likely require additional facilities and/or management actions to accommodate higher use levels and limit potential impacts (e.g., visitor conflict, vegetation damage, litter, etc.). However, current desire to participate more frequently in an activity does not necessarily translate into actual use given typical constraints on recreation participation (e.g., leisure time, budgets, weather, etc.).

Recreation Participation Trends

Estimating future recreation participation is not an exact science, but can provide useful insight into probable trends that may affect not only activities and participation levels, but also the need for land and facilities to support these activities. Several resources are available that attempt to estimate future recreation participation at the regional and national levels. The most applicable of these resources is a recent IAC (2003) report regarding future estimates of recreation participation. The key findings of this report are summarized below, as they relate to recreation participation in the City. Additionally, a community's demographic profile can be helpful in terms of extrapolating potential community-specific recreation participation trends from these regional and national trends. The City's demographic profile and anticipated changes are summarized below, along with potential implications of population and activity participation changes for recreation planning and management.

Activity Participation Trends

A follow-on 2003 SCORP document, *Estimates of Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*, estimated future participation rates for popular outdoor recreation activities in the State, including some that are likely to occur at City facilities and use areas (IAC 2003). Ten- and 20-year estimates, as a percent change in the number of people participating in each activity, are provided in Table 6-5 for select activities (the 2003 IAC document only provides estimates of future participation in 15 broad categories of activities; only those activities that are likely to occur at City facilities and use areas are included in Table 6-5). In general, the number of participants in most outdoor recreation activities is anticipated to increase in the future.

Table 6-5. Anticipated Future Changes in Recreation Activity Participation in Washington State.

Activity	Estimated 10-Year Change	Estimated 20-Year Change
Walking	+23 percent	+34 percent
Nature Activities	+23 percent	+37 percent
Picnicking	+20 percent	+31 percent
Bicycle Riding	+19 percent	+29 percent
Hiking	+10 percent	+20 percent
Sightseeing	+10 percent	+20 percent
Team and Individual Sports	+6 percent	+12 percent

Source: IAC 2003

In addition to the IAC, several other resources provide estimates of future participation in recreation activities. These other resources include the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment and the Outdoor Industry Foundation, among others. While these other resources provide valuable estimates of existing and future participation rates, their focus tends to be on rural/wildland activities (e.g., camping, hunting, backpacking, etc.) that are not applicable to the more urban-types of opportunities available at City facilities and use areas. However, as with the IAC's estimates, these other resources all agree that participation in outdoor recreation activities is likely to continue to increase in the future.

Demographic Trends

According to the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates, the current City population is 8,970 (OFM 2007). The 2000 US Census placed the City's population at 8,494 (US Census Bureau 2000). This accounts for an approximate population increase of about 5.6 percent over this time period. For comparison, the State population increased approximately 8 percent and Snohomish County about 11 percent over this same period of time. While OFM does not provide city-specific population forecasts, it does expect the population of Snohomish County to increase between 31 and 75 percent from 2000 to 2025 (based on low and high projections) (OFM 2002).

The Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan contains population targets for all jurisdictions within the County and their associated UGAs. The jurisdiction-specific population targets are based on allocations of the OFM county forecasts (Snohomish County 2006 – Appendix D). The City-specific population targets are displayed in Table 6-6. Assuming straight-line growth (i.e., the same percent growth every year), the 2027 City population (total UGA) is expected to be approximately 14,912, an increase of about 66 percent from the estimated 2007 population. (Note: the jurisdiction population targets from the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan are based on a variety of factors and represent the best available long range estimates of future population at this time.)

Table 6-6. City of Snohomish 2025 Population Targets.

Area	2002 (Estimate)	2025 Target
City of Snohomish	8,575	9,981
Unincorporated UGA	1,619	4,554
UGA Total	10,194	14,535
<i>Source: Snohomish County 2006</i>		

In general, the number of participants in recreational activities typically increases at a similar rate to population growth. For example, if a community’s population is expected to increase by 5 percent over the next 10 years, it can broadly be assumed that the number of participants in recreational activities will also increase by 5 percent.

Implications for Future Planning

Given estimates of existing recreation use, future use, and population increases, a number of implications for future parks and recreation planning efforts can be identified, including:

- An increasing City population will likely mean more participants in recreation activities. As more participants become involved in recreation activities, there will be a greater need placed on existing and potential future recreation facilities, trails, and open space areas.
- Currently, residents in the North Cascades Region (which includes the City) participate in several activities at higher rates than the state population as a whole. These activities include picnicking, physical activities including organized sports, and water-based activities. Of particular importance to the City are the high participation rates in water-based activities given the City’s proximity to several rivers/water bodies.
- In general, as a population ages, activity participation preferences change from outdoor activities and team sports to indoor fitness activities and individual sports. Given this general trend, it is important to plan for flexibility in the types of facilities and opportunities available at City-managed parks and use areas.
- A substantial amount of research has recognized the connection between easy access to parks and recreation and public health. Additionally, Washington’s GMA requires that cities include provisions to promote active lifestyles in their plans and policies. As the City of Snohomish experiences increased urbanization and population, provision of adequate park and recreation opportunities, including trails, will play a critical role in improving overall public health.
- Population growth in neighboring municipalities, as well as unincorporated areas will likely place added pressure on recreation facilities and use areas within the City’s UGA boundary. This highlights the need to both cooperate with neighboring municipalities and the County in developing larger, regional



recreation management plans and the need to provide links (e.g., trails, pathways, etc.) to important regional recreation facilities and use areas.

7.0 LEVEL-OF-SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS

LOS standards are commonly used (most frequently applied during transportation analysis) to measure the amount and quality of a public service or facility that should be provided to meet a community's adopted goals. In park and recreation LOS standards, local jurisdictions establish the number and type of park facilities they deem necessary to adequately serve the needs of their citizens. LOS standards allow jurisdictions to establish specific targets and measure progress toward those targets over time (CTED 2005). By periodically comparing current levels of performance with established standards, it can be determined how quickly a community is (or is not) progressing toward their goals.

LOS measures have typically been expressed using ratios of facility capacity relative to demand by park/facility users. However, recently the RCO recommended that recreation planners instead may wish to use a spatially-based approach to LOS (IAC 2007). Many communities still use an older ratio of park acreage per population (e.g. 2 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents) and have not yet converted to the newer LOS concepts standards. In contrast to these rough measures, a spatially-based LOS standard measures the relationship between parks, recreation, and open spaces and the population and emphasizes access to parks and recreation facilities (e.g. 75 percent of the population within ½-mile of a park). RCO expects local jurisdictions to adopt spatially-based measures in place of older per capita ratios as they update their plans and regulations.

To ensure that Snohomish residents are adequately served by parks, recreation, trails, and open space resources and to meet the requirements of RCO, the City's LOS standards were updated during the development of this Plan. Based on the unique characteristics of the City of Snohomish and its existing parks, recreation, and open space system, LOS standards for four facility types are identified, including neighborhood parks, community parks, non-motorized trails, and open space.

These spatially-based LOS standards for areas within the City of Snohomish city limits are shown in Table 7-1 and are adopted by this Plan¹. These LOS standards were chosen based on RCO LOS recommendations, a review of the LOS standards of cities similar to and/or near Snohomish, and community input.

¹ GMA does not allow cities to impose impact fees on areas outside of its boundaries (i.e. its UGA) because it does not have development-approval authority in areas outside its borders (RCW 82.02.050 - .090).

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¹ GMA does not allow cities to impose impact fees on areas outside of its boundaries (i.e. its UGA) because it does not have development-approval authority in areas outside its borders (RCW 82.02.050 - .090).

Table 7-1. City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation LOS Standards.

Park Type	LOS Standard
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (developed when opportunities arise & public benefit is demonstrated)
Neighborhood	75% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide Regional Parks)
Non-Motorized Trails	90% of population within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space
<i>Note: Open space includes publicly-owned parcels, undeveloped school property, undeveloped tracks deeded to the City, and similar areas. Private open space parcels are not included in this calculation.</i>	
<i>Source: RCO 2007; City of Snohomish (unpublished).</i>	

A table comparing these LOS standards with the City’s current level of service is provided below in Section 8.0.

In addition to these parks, recreation, and open space LOS standards, the City’s existing LOS standards for parks and recreation facilities will be retained. These facility-specific LOS standards include:

<u>Recreation Facility Type</u>	<u>LOS Standard</u>
Softball Diamonds	1 per 1,000 residents
Baseball Diamonds	1 per 3,000 residents
Little League Ballfields	1 per 5,000 residents
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000 residents
Basketball Courts	1 per 2,000 residents
Soccer/Football Fields	1 per 2,000 residents
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000 residents
Community Recreation Center	1 per 15,000 residents

8.0 20-YEAR PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

To identify the capital facilities and improvements needed in the City of Snohomish over the 20-year timeframe, a spatially-based service area analysis of existing park and recreation facilities and trails was conducted, based on the LOS standards shown in Table 7-1. This spatial analysis represents an important first step in determining the adequacy of the City's parks, recreation, and open space resources. Additional investigation into resident satisfaction through surveys and other outreach techniques would develop a more complete understanding of the City's LOS. Guidance for these surveys and outreach has been provided in a recent study completed by RCO (2007). The results of this service area analysis were then used to estimate the mix of park and recreation facilities and trails required to effectively meet the needs of current and future Snohomish residents. Once the various needs were determined (neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails), the components were assembled to develop the desired 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system. Each step in the process is summarized below.

Existing Service Area Analysis

A service area analysis was completed for those park types for which the City will adopt an updated LOS standard, including neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails. The results of this analysis are provided below.

Neighborhood Parks

As shown in Table 5-1, the City of Snohomish currently owns and operates one park, Morgantown Park, that meets the criteria for neighborhood parks, as presented in Section 5.0. Morgantown Park provides a range of facilities to nearby residents, including a basketball court, a playground, and picnic areas (see Table 5-1 for more information). Based on the neighborhood park LOS standard (0.5-mile service area) shown in Section 7.0, a spatial analysis of the neighborhood park service area was conducted. The results of this analysis are presented in Figure 8-1.

As is shown in Figure 8-1, only a small portion of the Snohomish residents are currently served by Morgantown Park. Due to its location along the eastern border of the city, the service area of Morgantown Park is localized to residents of the central-eastern portion of the City. As a result, the large majority of Snohomish residents, especially residents in downtown Snohomish and areas just north of downtown, do not have an easily-accessed neighborhood park nearby. Using the service area depicted in Figure 8-1, it is estimated that approximately 13 percent of Snohomish residents (within the City and UGA) are located within a 0.5-mile service area of a neighborhood park. This percentage is substantially lower than the LOS standard of 75 percent of the population.

Community Parks

In contrast to its limited number of neighborhood parks, the City of Snohomish owns and operates a number of parks meeting the criteria for community parks. As depicted in Table 5-1, five of the City's 14 existing parks, including Ferguson Park, Hill Park,

Averill Youth Complex, Pilchuck Park, and Riverfront Park (which includes Kla Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, and the Gazebo), are defined as community parks. Figure 8-2 shows the results of the community park service area analysis when the City's community park LOS standard (1.5 mile service area) is applied to these five parks.

As depicted in Figure 8-2, the City's existing five community parks adequately serve the majority of the City's population. All of the City's existing urban area and the majority of land in its UGA is served by the City's community parks. Only the northwestern-most tip of the City's UGA is not currently served by existing community parks. Based on the service areas shown in Figure 8-2, approximately 98 percent of Snohomish residents (within the City and UGA) are adequately served by existing community parks.

Non-Motorized Trails and Open Space

Table 5-1 lists the various non-motorized trails and open space currently owned and operated by the City and County. Existing trails available to Snohomish residents include portions of the Centennial Trail in the City (owned by the County), the Interurban Trail, the Riverfront Trail, and the Powerline Trail (Casino Royale Open Space). Based on the City's trail LOS standard shown in Section 7.0 (0.5 mile service area), a service area analysis of existing City trails was completed. The results of this analysis are presented in Figure 8-3.

As shown in Figure 8-3, a substantial portion of the City's population is within 0.5 mile of an existing trail. All of these trails are located east of the Highway 9 corridor and they adequately serve the majority of neighborhoods in that area. No City trails have been established in the recently-annexed areas west of Highway 9; however, some local trails have been constructed as part of subdivision development. Highway 9 creates a substantial barrier for residents hoping to access existing trails by non-motorized transportation (i.e. bicycle riders and pedestrians), thus limiting access to existing trails for residents west of the highway. Future trails planning should consider this absence of trails (see below for more details of proposed future trail alignments). Based on the trail service areas shown in Figure 8-3, approximately two-thirds (67 percent) of Snohomish residents are within 0.5 miles of an existing trail. This is below the trail LOS standard presented in Section 7.0 (90 percent of residents within 0.5 miles of a trail).

Currently, the City maintains approximately four percent of the City's 2,080 acres as open space. These approximately 78 acres have been obtained through a combination of plat dedication, permit requirements, easements, and acquisitions. In addition to City property, many other publicly-owned parcels, such as school sites and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)-owned land, provide some open space on their property. Currently, schools own approximately 61 acres in the city and a total of approximately 195 acres are owned and maintained by other public agencies, including the BPA. This additional acreage is not included in the City's existing LOS calculations, but contributes to the city's open space and natural character, nonetheless.

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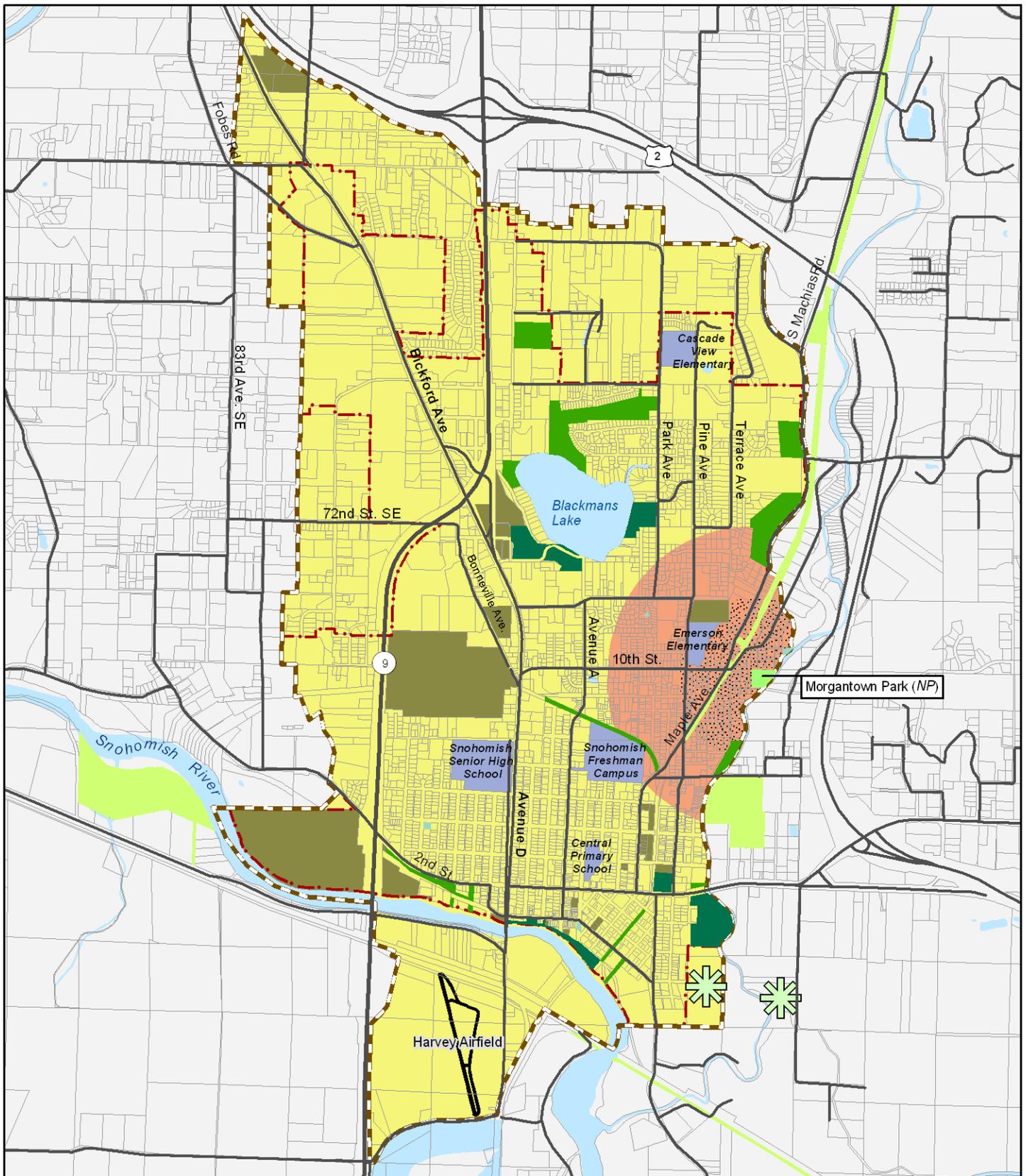


FIGURE 8-1. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS SERVICE AREA

Neighborhood Parks Service Area
 0.25 mile
 0.5 mile
 Area outside of 0.5 mile service area

Neighborhood Parks
 Community Parks
 Open Space & Trails
 Pocket Parks
 County Parks & Trails
 (Current & Planned)

Parcels
 Schools
 Public Parcels
 Roads

City of Snohomish Boundary
 UGA Boundary
 Open Water

November 2007

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



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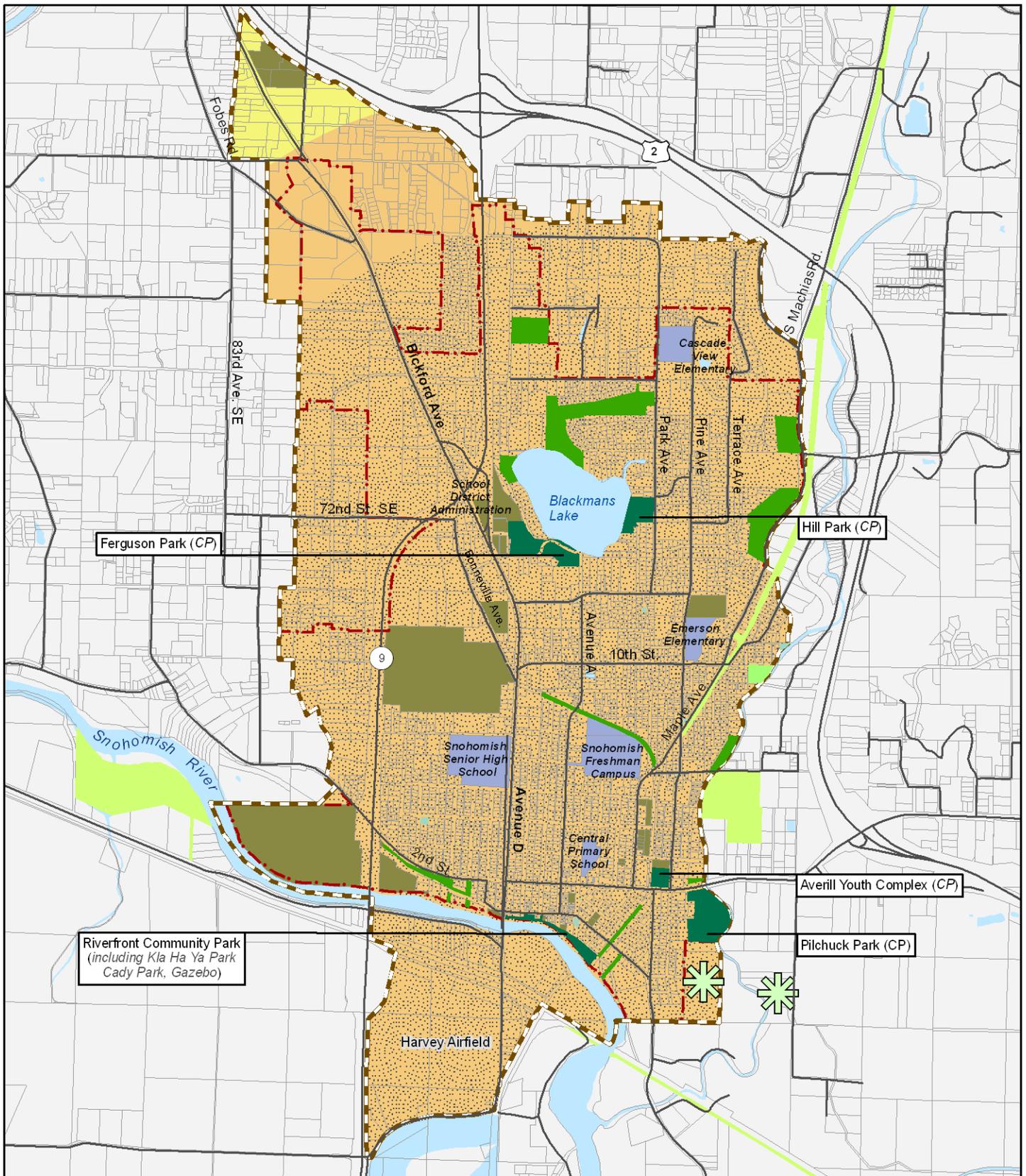


FIGURE 8-2. COMMUNITY PARKS SERVICE AREA



Community Parks Service Area

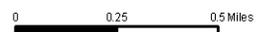
- 1 mile
- 1.5 miles
- Area outside of 1.5 mile service area

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Open Space & Trails
- Pocket Parks
- County Parks & Trails (Current & Planned)

- Parcels
- Schools
- Public Parcels
- Roads

- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Open Water

November 2007



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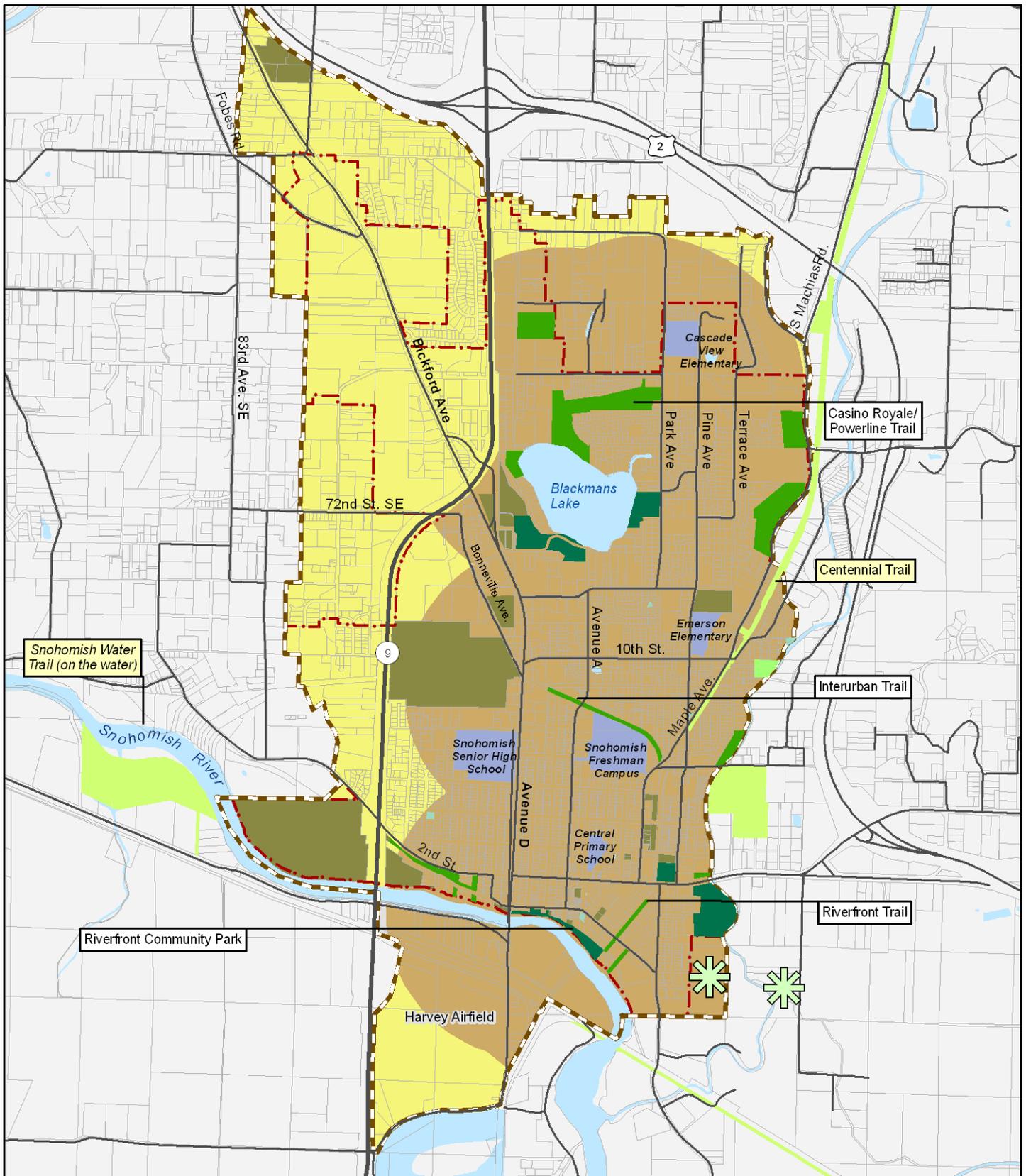


FIGURE 8-3. NON-MOTORIZED TRAILS SERVICE AREA

Non-motorized Trails Service Area

0.5 mile

Area outside of 0.5 mile service area

Neighborhood Parks

Community Parks

Open Space & Trails

Pocket Parks

County Parks & Trails
(Current & Planned)

Parcels

Schools

Public Parcels

Roads

City of Snohomish Boundary

UGA Boundary

Open Water

November 2007

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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Summary of City LOS Standards and Existing Service

As discussed briefly above, the City’s ability to meet the LOS standards presented in Section 7.0 varies depending upon the park type. Table 8-1 compares the City’s LOS standards and the current LOS, based on existing facilities.

Table 8-1. City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation LOS Standards and Existing LOS.

Park Type	LOS Standard	Existing LOS Condition
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (developed when opportunity arises & public benefit is demonstrated)	N/A
Neighborhood	75% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park	Approx. 13% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park	Approx. 98% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide Regional Parks)	N/A
Trails	90% of population within ½ mile of a trail	66.6% of population within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space	Approx. 4% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space

Overall, the City is currently performing well in two of the four LOS standards, but neighborhood parks and open space provision falls below the desired LOS standards. At this time, only approximately 13 percent of all City residents live within 0.5 mile of an existing neighborhood park. This is substantially below the 75 percent LOS standard. To achieve the 75 percent LOS standard, the City would need to add a number of new neighborhood parks in the coming years. Approximately four percent of the City is currently maintained as public open space, compared to the proposed standard of 10 percent. Over time, additional public open space will be needed to meet the 10 percent open space standard.

Comparatively, the City is performing well in the other two categories: community parks and trails. Approximately 98 percent of all City residents are within 1.5 miles of a community park (compared to the 90 percent LOS standard) and almost 67 percent of the population is within 0.5 mile of a trail (compared to the 90 percent LOS standard). Because the City currently exceeds the LOS standard for community parks, no new community parks are required at this time. In the future, however, as the City’s population grows and the capacity of existing parks is exceeded, an additional community park and/or the expansion of existing community parks will most likely be needed. New trails will be needed to meet the 90 percent LOS standard. As discussed above, additional trails should be targeted to areas west of Highway 9, if possible (see below for potential future trail alignments).

In the future, the City would likely consider new pocket parks as opportunities arise and a need is demonstrated. However, because pocket parks sites are typically opportunity-based, this Plan does not establish a LOS standard for them.

Future Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (20-Year System)

After determining the status of the existing park and open space system based on the service area analysis and population served, the number, type and location of various park and recreation resources were identified that would contribute to meeting the City’s LOS standards. Each of the three park types analyzed is discussed below. A figure showing the entire 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system is also provided. Future proposed parks and trails were separated into three, approximately 6-year phases (Phase III is 8 years) to fit into the City’s rolling 6-year CIP update process and provide a regular and incremental process for adding new City resources over time. Phasing is intended to allow for the prioritization of projects and should not be considered a firm time table for implementation. Implementation of the identified projects over time will depend upon City growth patterns and available funding.

Neighborhood Parks

Given the current discrepancy between existing neighborhood park resources and the neighborhood parks LOS standard, a number of new neighborhood parks are needed for the City to meet its LOS standard. As shown in Figure 8-4, a total of five new neighborhood parks would be needed over the 20-year timeframe. As depicted in the figure, two new neighborhood parks are proposed for Phase I. The City currently owns land in the vicinity of the northernmost Phase I neighborhood park shown in Figure 8-4. This parcel will be developed as Harryman’s Farm Park, a 7.2 acre park with a variety of potential facilities including a picnic area, trails, sport courts, and other features (exact facilities are not yet determined).

One additional neighborhood park is proposed in Phase II. This park is proposed in a location in the northwest portion of the city, west of Highway 9 (the specific location has not been determined). This new neighborhood park would serve the Bickford area of Snohomish. Specifically, this neighborhood park would serve the substantial new development occurring and expected to continue along the Bickford Avenue corridor.

Lastly, two additional neighborhood parks are proposed for Phase III. These proposed new parks would be located in the northeast and southwest portions of the City, respectively, and primarily serve adjacent neighborhoods. The resultant effect of each of the three phases on the City’s LOS is displayed in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2. Effect of Proposed Neighborhood Parks on City Park LOS.

Phase		City of Snohomish LOS
Existing		Approx. 13% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Implementation of	Phase I	Approx. 40% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
	Phase II	Approx. 49% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
	Phase III	Approx. 76% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park

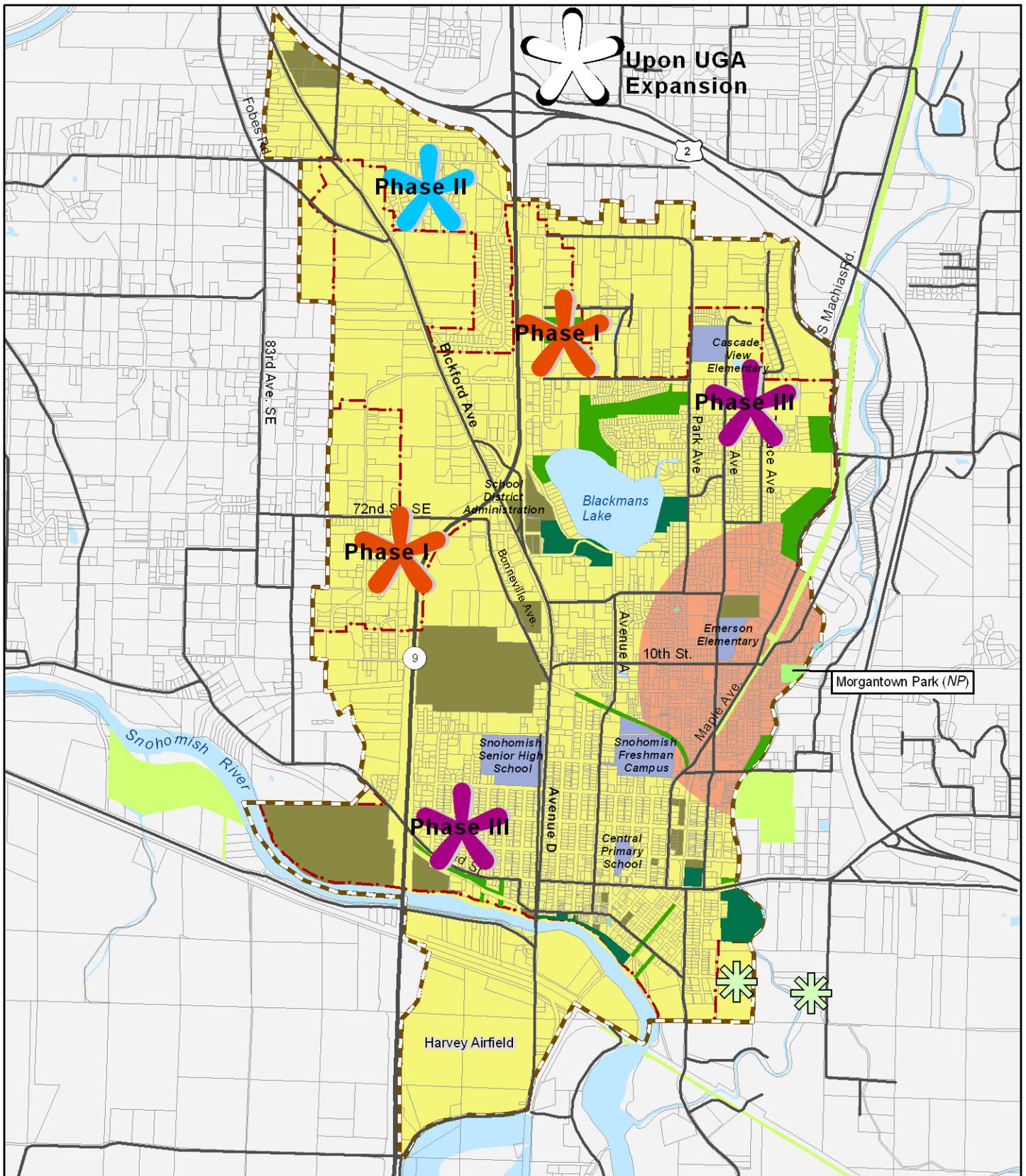


FIGURE 8-4. POTENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Potential parks approximate location

- ★ Phase I
- ★ Phase II
- ★ Phase III
- ★ Upon UGA Expansion

- Light Green Box: Neighborhood Parks
- Dark Green Box: Community Parks
- Medium Green Box: Open Space & Trails
- Light Blue Box: Pocket Parks
- Light Green Box: County Parks & Trails (Current & Planned)
- White Box: Parcels
- Blue Box: Schools
- Brown Box: Public Parcels
- Red Dashed Line: City of Snohomish Boundary
- Brown Dashed Line: UGA Boundary
- Blue Wavy Line: Open Water

⚡ Roads



November 2007

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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Community Parks

Although the City is currently well-served by existing community park facilities, the City will continue to grow and use levels will increase with additional stress being placed on existing community parks. As a result, an additional community park or expansion of existing community parks may be needed to satisfy the increased demand. This need would be verified by City staff in future years through user surveys and/or physical evidence of over-use at existing community parks. To meet this anticipated longer-term demand, additional community park development has been proposed for Phase III (this park would expand Riverfront Community Park). The general location of this park is shown in Figure 8-5. Adding another community park would be a lower priority in the short-term and the need for an additional community park should be evaluated as new residents move to the city and other parks and recreation resources are added over time.

Trails and Open Space

Current city residents are relatively well-served by existing trails and open space, but these resources are below the trails LOS standard. Also, the City's trails are not well-connected, thereby not allowing for loop trail opportunities or good access to the City's shorelines. A number of new trails (and open space, in many cases) are proposed in Figure 8-6. These proposed trails aim to create a city-wide, multi-use trails network (combining pedestrian/bicycle paths and traditional trails) that will be easily-accessed by most Snohomish residents. The phasing of proposed trails would generally include:

- Phase I
 - Completion of missing links in the Centennial Trail (3); and
 - Construction of a trail between the Harryman's Farm Park (proposed neighborhood park) site and the Powerline Trail (Casino Royale open space).
- Phase II
 - Extension westward of the Riverfront Trail to the Cemetery Creek outfall;
 - Extension of the Interurban Trail to Avenue D;
 - Provision of bicycle and pedestrian improvements along Bonneville Avenue to Highway 9;
 - Establishment of a new trail and open space corridor along Cemetery Creek;
 - Provision of bicycle and pedestrian access improvements along 56th Street SE;
 - Develop a loop trail route, including on- and off-road segments, around Blackmans Lake; and
 - Establishment of a non-motorized trail atop an existing transmission line right-of-way (ROW) south of 56th Street SE. This potential trail would then connect to the Casino Royale open space via roadway sidewalk improvements.

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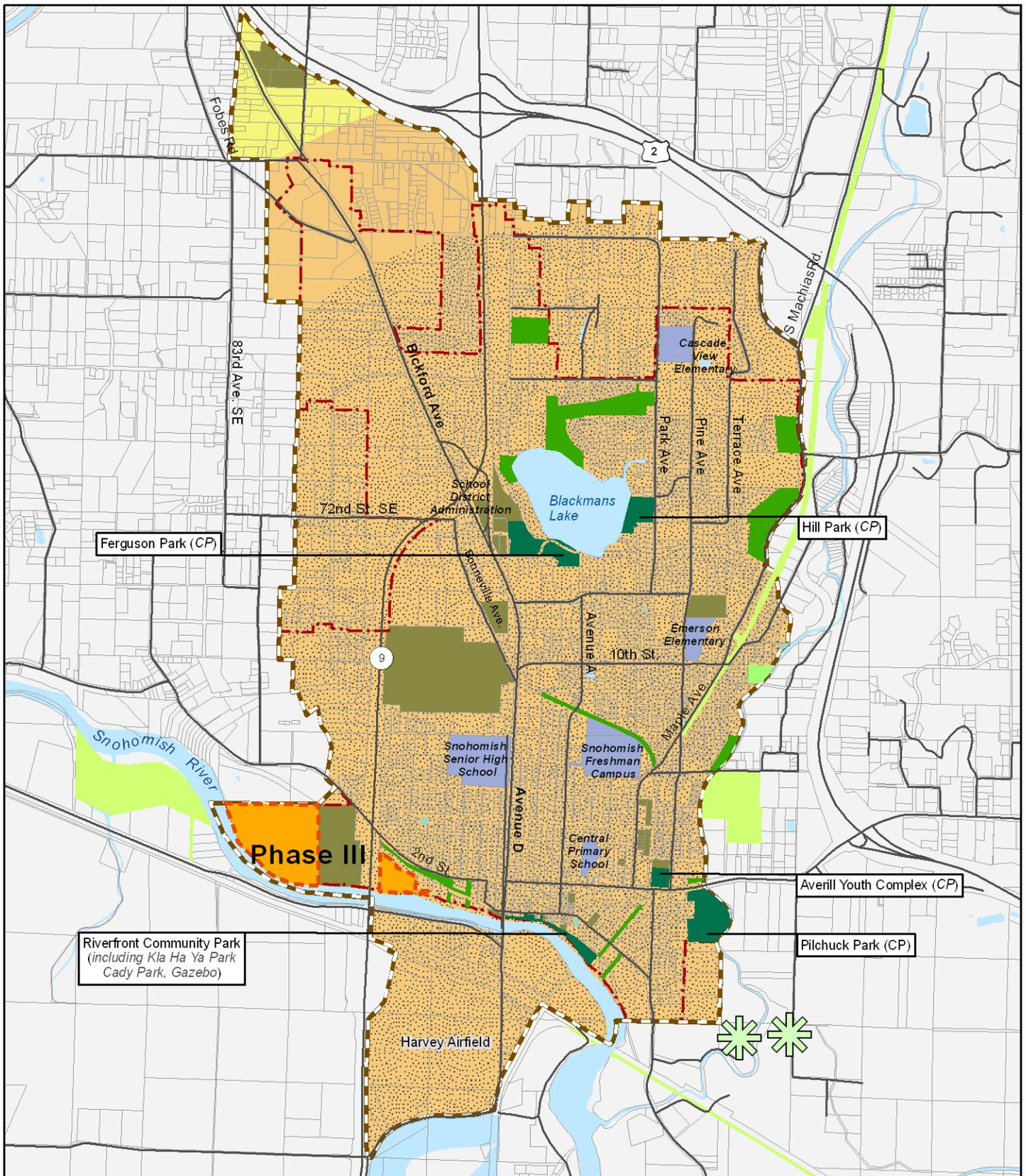


FIGURE 8-5. POTENTIAL COMMUNITY PARKS

Potential Community Park

Phase III

Community Parks Service Area

1 mile

1.5 miles

Area outside of 1.5 mile service area

Neighborhood Parks

Community Parks

Open Space & Trails

Pocket Parks

County Parks & Trails
(Current & Planned)

Parcels

Schools

Public Parcels

Roads

City of Snohomish Boundary

UGA Boundary

Open Water



November 2007

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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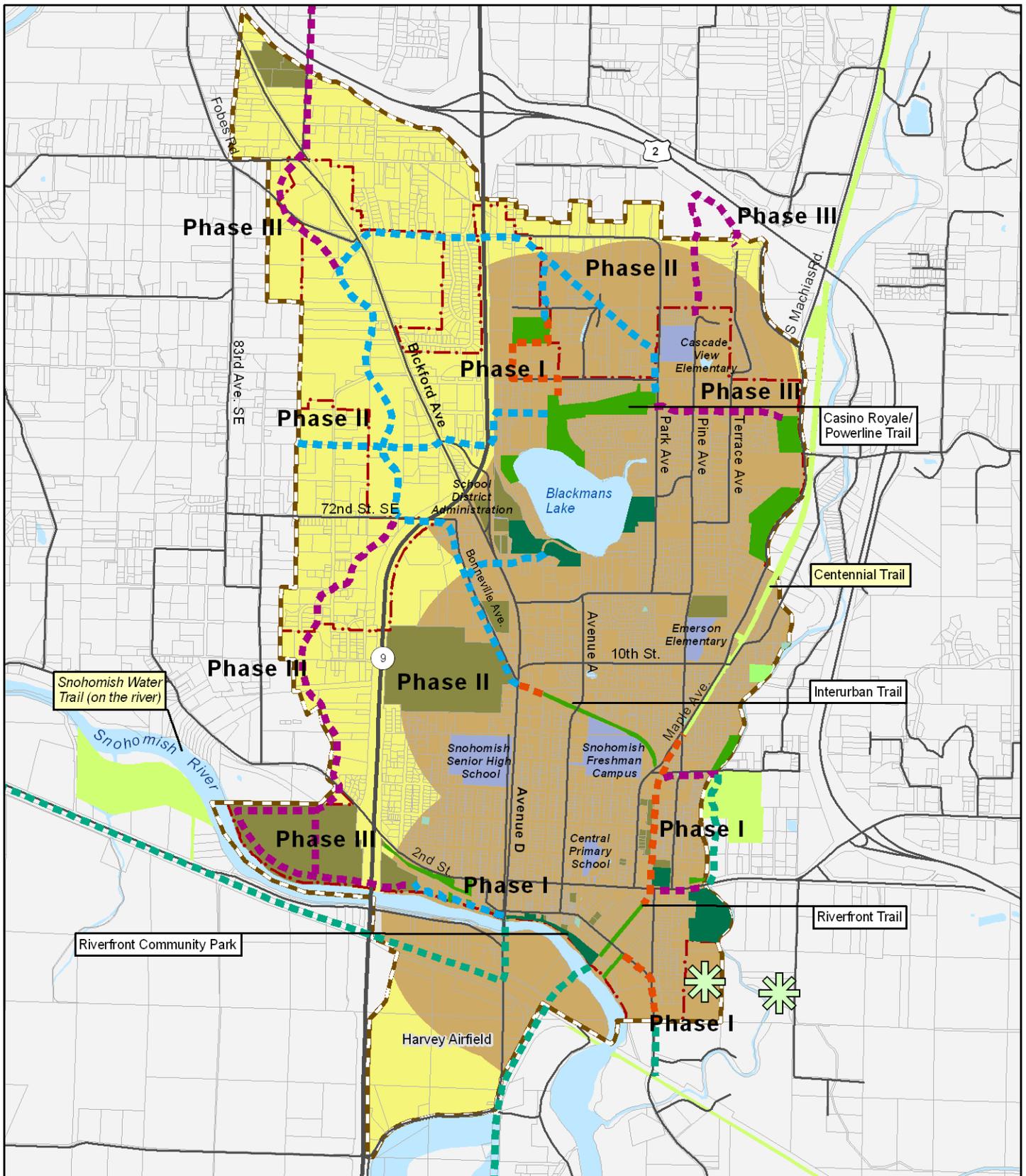


FIGURE 8-6. POTENTIAL NON-MOTORIZED TRAILS

Potential Non-motorized Trails **

- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Potential County Trails
- Existing Trail 0.5 mile Service Area

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Open Space & Trails
- Pocket Parks
- County Parks & Trails (Current & Planned)
- Area outside of 0.5 mile service area

- Parcels
- Schools
- Public Parcels
- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Roads
- Open Water



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** The alignment of trails on this map is meant as a representation only. Specific siting information will be delineated in the future.

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Appendix G

Public Process of the City of Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan

Community Input as a Cornerstone of the PROS Long Range Plan

Throughout the preparation of this Plan, the opinions and concerns of Snohomish residents served as the foundation of our work. Previous surveys completed by the City related to parks and recreation informed the preparation and approach taken in the Plan. Additionally, the City has provided a number of opportunities for Snohomish residents and other stakeholders to provide input into the 20-year vision of parks, recreation, and open space, including:

- **Establishment of and Review by the PROS Long Range Plan Advisory Committee** – To support the preparation of the PROS Long Range Plan, a PROS Long Range Plan Advisory Committee was established, comprised of citizen representatives and stakeholder groups. This Advisory Committee served as a “sounding board” throughout the process to ensure that the PROS Long Range Plan effectively addressed the needs of Snohomish residents and local parks and recreation stakeholders. This group provided on-going input and reviewed interim documents and other materials.
 - **Interviews with Stakeholder Groups and Residents** – To supplement the input received from the Advisory Committee, City staff conducted a number of interviews with local stakeholder groups, such as active recreation facility users, young people, and other organizations. Discussions focused on the types of parks and recreation facilities used by these groups, the benefits and shortcomings of the City’s existing system, and where the City should focus its energy and funding in the future.
 - **Discussion of Interim, Draft, and Final Deliverables at the Parks and Recreation Board Meetings** – The Parks and Recreation Board has been important in the development of the Plan. At various points in the process, the Project team checked in with the Parks Board to ensure our efforts were targeted correctly to meet the needs of the Board and City residents. Specifically, the Project team presented preliminary findings and conclusions at the June 27, 2007 Parks and Recreation Board meeting. At this meeting, the public was asked to provide comment on preliminary findings and conclusions through discussions with Parks and Recreation Board members, City staff, and consultants. Comment cards were also available for attendees to write specific comments about the materials presented at the meeting. Verbal and written comments were subsequently incorporated into the Plan. Additionally, the Parks and Recreation Board and Project team reviewed the Draft PROS Long Range Plan at the July 25, 2007 Parks and Recreation Board meeting. Opportunity for public comment was afforded residents at that meeting as well. Another opportunity for public comment was provided at the August 22, 2007 Parks and Recreation Board meeting.
-

- **City Council Meetings** – In addition to the comment opportunities at the Parks and Recreation Board meetings, public input was gathered at August, September, and October 2007 City Council meetings. Comments received at these meetings were incorporated into the Final PROS Long Range Plan.

The following pages present the public notifications placed in local newspapers and other outlets, notes from Advisory Committee meetings, and notes from interviews with stakeholder groups and residents.

**Park, Recreation and Open Space
Long Range Plan
Public Involvement Record**

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
1	September 27, 2006	Park Board	Public Meeting
2	December 20, 2006	Park Board	Public Meeting
3	January 24, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
4	February 28	Park Board	Public Meeting
5	March 28, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
6	April 3, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
7	April 12, 2007	Parks & Facilities	Interview
8	April 17, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
9	April 25, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
10	May 8, 2007	Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
11	May 17, 2007	Boys & Girls Club	Interview
12	May 21, 2007	School District	Interview
13	May 23, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
14	May 29, 2007	Snohomish County	Interview
15	June 7, 2007	Friday newsletter	Article
16	June 12, 2007	Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
17	June 22, 2007	SoundAir Employees	Public Meeting
18	June 24, 2007	Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
19	June 24, 2007	Herald	Article
20	June 24, 2007	Tribune	Briefs
21	June 27, 2007	Park Board	Public Open House
22	June 27, 2007	Tribune	Article
23	June 28, 2007	Senior Center	Interview
24	July 4, 2007	Tribune	Article
25	July 22, 2007	Herald	Article
26	July 25, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
27	August 8, 2007	Friday newsletter	Article
28	August 8, 2007	City Economic Development Mgr	Interview
29	August 17, 2007	City of Snohomish	All-City Staff Meeting
30	August 14, 2007	Historic Downtown Snohomish	Public Meeting
31	August 14, 2008	City Council	Planning Retreat
32	August 21, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
33	August 22, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
34	September 5, 2007	Planning Commission	Public Meeting
35	September 19, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting

**RECORD OF
PUBLIC NOTICE**



City Manager's Friday Newsletter

City Staff Mourns Fellow Employee



Pat shown in June 2004

City staff was saddened this week when longtime staff member Pat Marinan passed away. Pat died suddenly Monday evening, June 25, while playing with his band in Mukilteo. Pat began his career with the City's Public Works Department in April 1984, recently celebrating 23 years of service to the City. Over those years Pat worked in a variety of divisions including Parks and Water, but spent most of his time in Streets. In February 2005 he was promoted to Senior Maintenance Worker and served as Acting Public Works Operations Manager on many occasions.



Pat's ingenuity was shown in many ways around the City over the years. Since the City did not have a snowplow attachment at the time, Pat came up with a temporary solution for moving snow in January 2002. He clamped an 8-foot section of 8-inch diameter polypropylene vacuum hose to the jaws of the loader bucket to help clear the streets! Many such "Pat" stories abound!

"Pat's enthusiasm for life and work, his outgoing and exuberant personality, and certainly his skill and experience will be missed by the City and the many people in our community whose lives he touched" said City Manager Larry Bauman.

Park Plan Update

Twenty four residents shared their views on Snohomish parks at Wednesday night's Parks and Recreation Board meeting. Their input will help shape the long range plan for Parks and Recreation. Public participation is important to the success of this plan, and additional public comment on park planning in Snohomish may be directed to Ann Stanton, project manager, via email to stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us, or by mail to 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, WA 98290. Progress reports will be available on the City's website, www.ci.snohomish.wa.us.



June 29, 2007

www.ci.snohomish.wa.us

Briefs

July 11

For fall CERT

Everett Office of Emergency offers presentation and emergency preparation in addition to scheduling engagement for groups, and neighborhood organization members can upcoming community management response

Community Emergency Response (CERT) is a nationally recognized program to train individuals to prepare themselves and to help others during a disaster. The course has more than 200 members. The 24-hour course covers topics such as medication, fire suppression, disaster assessment, disaster psychology and emergency coordination. In the past, participants have ranged in age from 16 to 75 years

The course is offered on three Saturdays Sept. 8 through 10. A final interactive exam for participants. Another exam for eight consecutive evenings from 6:30 to 9:30 Sept. 27.

Courses provide a variety of training, recovery and survival skills. Participants are encouraged to be personally assisting our community response and recovery. Activities or works in Everett. All are invited to enroll in these free preparedness courses.

Courses are available at the management office located in downtown

featured film at dusk, approximately 9:15 p.m. The event is free and families are encouraged to bring blankets or lawn chairs, and picnic food. There will be free popcorn and water; the concession stand will also be open.

City wants to hear from public about parks

The city of Monroe is in the process of updating its parks plan and would like to hear from the public. Copies of a community survey are available at City Hall, the Monroe Chamber of Commerce and the Monroe Public Library. Surveys can also be accessed online at www.ci.monroe.wa.us.

When finished with the survey, drop it off at City Hall or mail it in. City Hall is located at 806 W. Main St.

Arts council meets

The Monroe Arts Council will hold its monthly meeting Aug. 20 at 7 p.m. at a special location this month: The Sky Valley Education Center, 17072 Tye St., in the Fryelands industrial park area of Monroe. Peter Blake, of the Sky Performing Arts, will host the meeting, presenting information about the drama group.

Anyone interested in expanding the presence of visual and performing arts in Monroe is encouraged to attend. Go to www.monroeartscouncil.org or call (360) 794-7844 for driving directions.

Snohomish

Senior center construction finally begins

The public is invited to the long

from the Snohomish Library.

After a very short ceremony, refreshments will be served.

Comment on draft parks plan

It's here! A draft of the 2007 update of Snohomish's long-range park plan is now available for the public's review. You can find it on the city's Web site, www.ci.snohomish.wa.us, and also in paper version at the Snohomish Library, Chamber of Commerce, Snohomish Visitor Center and City Hall. For your comments to be included in the final draft, please reply no later than Aug. 19.

Comments may be submitted through the city web page, in writing, by phone or e-mail.

The city is completing a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review on the long-range plan, and comments on environmental aspects of the plan are also welcomed at this time.

If you've missed the Aug. 19 deadline, input and suggestions for Snohomish parks are always welcomed and encouraged.

Send Comments to:
Ann Stanton
City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290
E-mail: stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us

Disaster training available

Are you prepared for a disaster? Snohomish Fire and Rescue is offering free Community Emergency Response Classes (CERT) to be held on

Maltby Food Bank's charity auction returns in fall

Plans are in full gear for the Maltby Food Bank's annual charity auction and dinner this fall. Food bank volunteers are now collecting donations of goods and services from local businesses and individuals to auction off at the fund-raiser.

Local businesses and individuals are urged to donate fun prizes, dream trips, and fantasy gifts in order to obtain high bids from auction attendees. Big-ticket items make the live auction more exciting for the participants, while smaller donations are also welcome for the silent auction.

Another way businesses can support the Maltby Food Bank is by becoming an event sponsor. There are several sponsorship levels suited for any size donation: table sponsor, auction sponsor, program book sponsor, etc. For sponsorship or donation information, contact Bill Schink, capital campaign manager, at (425) 398-2412.

The third annual charity auction and dinner will be held on October 14, 2007, at The Golf Club at Echo Falls in Snohomish. To donate, sponsor, or buy tickets, contact Bill Schink at (425) 398-2412 or Karl Gauglitz at (425) 770-1349.

County

Flute players perform in Bothell

Flute Quest 2007 celebrates the versatility of the Native American Flute at Country Village in Bothell Aug. 24-26. Flute Quest 2007 will show-

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH

}

S.S.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that she is Principal Clerk of THE HERALD, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Everett, County of Snohomish, and State of Washington; that said newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation in said County and State; that said newspaper has been approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of Snohomish County and that the notice


CITY OF SNOHOMISH
PARK BOARD MEETING
7-8:00pm, Wednesday, July 25, 2007
Fire Training Center, 1525 Avenue D
The City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Board will review the preliminary Long Range Plan for Parks, Recreation and Open Space at its regular meeting on July 25th at the Fire Training Center located at 1525 Avenue D. This meeting is open to the public. For more information, please call Amy Stanton at 360-568-3115, or visit the City's web site at www.ci.snohomish.wa.us.
Published: July 22, 2007.

Park Board Meeting

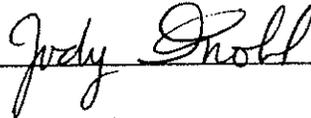
July 25, 2007

Long Range Plan for Parks, Recreation and Open Space

a printed copy of which is hereunto attached, was published in said newspaper proper and not in supplement form, in the regular and entire edition of said paper on the following days and times, namely:

July 22, 2007

and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

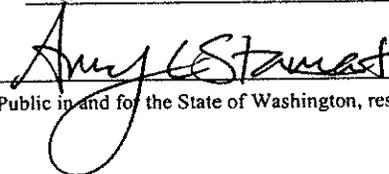


Principal Clerk

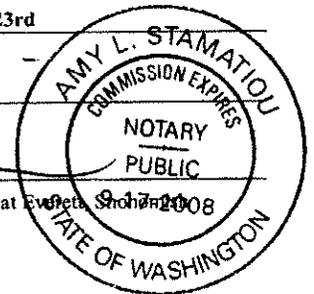
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

23rd

day of July, 2007



Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Everett, Snohomish County.



Boat enjoys a bird's eye view

of a boat between the Everett shoreline and Jetty Island on Wednesday.

Lynnwood

Emme honored for helping others

Betty "Sue" Emme was honored by the Lynnwood City Council this week for her work raising money for programs that benefit low-income families in Snohomish County.

Emme, who lives in Lynnwood, was presented with the city's Outstanding Citizen certificate.

The former Edmonds School District cook recently raised \$3,520 during a garage sale at her home. She donated the money to the Lynnwood Police Department's Shop with a Cop program, which provides financial assistance for low-income families to buy holiday gifts. Through the program, family members go shopping with city police officers.

Emme has also raised thousands of dollars for other charitable causes in the county.

Marysville

Outdoor concert planned Friday

The eclectic R&B, rock, jazz and swing sound of Miles from Chicago is the scheduled feature at the Marysville Parks and Recreation's Sounds of Summer Concert Series on Friday.

The concert is scheduled for 7 p.m. at Jennings Park, 6915 Armar Road.

The band is known for its

upbeat style. The event is sponsored by Centex Homes.

For more information call the city parks office at 360-363-8400.

Mill Creek

Road closure starts tonight

Mill Creek Road is expected to be closed tonight between Highway 527 and Village Green Drive, according to the Mill Creek Public Works Department.

The closure is scheduled from 8 p.m. today until 5 a.m. Friday. The road is planned to be closed at the Penny Creek bridge site. A detour route is planned along Highway 527 and Seattle Hill Road.

During the road closure, workers will connect a new water line to an existing pipe.

Monroe

Group meets to promote arts

The Monroe Arts Council is planning its monthly meeting at 7 p.m. Monday a different location this month, the Sky Valley Education Center, 17072 Tye St. in the Fryeland industrial park area of Monroe.

Peter Blake of Sky Performing Arts will host the meeting and present information about the drama group. Anyone interested in expanding the presence of visual and performing arts in

Monroe is encouraged to attend. For more information, go to www.monroeartscouncil.org or call 360-794-7844.

Mukilteo

Biodiesel vote set for Monday

An ordinance that would allow the sale of biodiesel and other alternative fuels in Mukilteo is scheduled to be voted on Monday by the City Council.

A public hearing and a vote on the ordinance have been scheduled for 7 p.m. at City Hall, 4480 Chennault Beach Road. The ordinance would go into effect five days after approval.

The ordinance would allow biodiesel and other alternative fuels to be sold at service stations inside city limits. Also, the ordinance would allow vendors to sell biodiesel from fuel trucks at the Rosehill Community Center.

Under the ordinance, biodiesel could only be sold from a truck if it contains no more than 1 percent petroleum diesel. Mobile vendors would also have to comply with international fire codes.

Snohomish

Draft of park plan is online

A draft of the 2007 update of the city's park plan is available on the city's Web site at www.ci.snohomish.wa.us.

The plan is a blueprint for city parks and recreational activities for the next 20 years.

City officials developed the plan with public input. Snohomish, with a population nearing 9,000, now has seven developed parks, according to City Councilwoman Lya Badgley.

People can also look at copies of the draft at City Hall, the Snohomish Library, Snohomish Chamber of Commerce and Snohomish Visitor Center.

Comments may be submitted to Ann Stanton, City of Snohomish, 116 Union Ave., Snohomish, WA 98290. They can also be sent by phone or e-mail to Ann Stanton at 360 568-3115 or at stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us.

Stanwood

Barrel races aid cancer patient

Friends of longtime Stanwood resident Patty Saad have organized horse barrel-jumping races and a silent auction for Friday to help Saad pay bills associated with her third bout of cancer.

The course opens at 4 p.m. and the races are scheduled to start at 7 p.m. at the Stanwood-Camano Fairgrounds.

Admission is free; entry in the race is \$35. Participants may register at the fairgrounds on Friday.

For more information, call Steve Funden at 360-631-0234.

Gets more land

The Frontier Bank property under discussion is about 25 acres, Mayor Dennis Kendall said. The Everett-based bank

SEEMS LIKE YESTERDAY

50 years ago (1957)

A decision was made recently to name a new school under construction on Farmers Road Emerson School. One wing of

this week by Ray Stender of the Hilltop 4-H Club of Alderwood Manor. The style show and announcements of winners would be in the Marysville High

sen, bakery, seafood department, fresh meat and produce departments, floral shop and wine department. The store also had quick film developing.



CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Founded 1859, Incorporated 1890

116 UNION AVENUE □ SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON 98290 □ TEL (360) 568-3115 FAX (360) 568-1375

PRESS RELEASE

For: Immediate Release

June 5, 2007

For more information, contact:
Ann Stanton, Project Manager
360/568-3115
email: stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us

*Sent to Trib Herald
24 @
Seattle Times - no response
on 6/8
pd ad - Herald - Sunday 6/24
free Trib 6/24*

SNOHOMISH PARK PLAN - PUBLIC MEETING

SNOHOMISH, Wash. – If you could make one change about City of Snohomish parks, what would it be? Which existing parks do you enjoy and why? What new parks and recreation facilities would you visit, if they were here? Snohomish is growing; what parks will be built for these new neighborhoods? A public meeting will be held to share ideas and craft a vision of the next twenty years of parks, open space and recreation in our City and its Urban Growth Area. Discuss parks and recreation in the City of Snohomish with us. We hope to see you on the 27th.

Park Plan Public Meeting

7-8:30pm, Wednesday, June 27

Snohomish Library

311 Maple Avenue

Snohomish, WA

If you cannot attend the meeting, you may address written comments to City of Snohomish, ATTN: Ann Stanton, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, WA 98290, or via email at stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us. Please submit comments by June 27. For more information, please call Ann Stanton at 360 568-3115, or visit the City's web site at www.snohomish.wa.us.

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Public Involvement

Ann Stanton

From: Ann Stanton
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2007 12:57 PM
To: 'Mini 3 Mach'
Cc: Tom Hansen
Subject: RE: Advertisement - meeting notice

Thank you, Jessica!

Ann

From: Mini 3 Mach [mailto:jessica@snoho.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2007 10:34 AM
To: Ann Stanton
Subject: Re: Advertisement - meeting notice

Hi Ann,

We've published this before for free in our Briefs section, and I will run this again in our June 27 paper as well.

Thanks,

Jessica Sparks, editor
Snohomish County/Everett/Mukilteo Tribune
360-568-4121
425-258-8396
jessica@snoho.com

On Jun 21, 2007, at 8:44 AM, Ann Stanton wrote:

Dear News Desk Editor:

Could you provide me a quote to publish this in this Sunday's paper?

Thanks.

Ann Stanton
Project Manager
Public Works Department Engineering Division
City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290-2994
stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us
Phone: 360 568-3115
Direct: 360 282-3195
Fax: 360 568-1375

<07 0620 Mtg Notice 2007 Park Plan.doc>

7/18/2007

Herald 6/27/07

Snohomish plans parks' future

By YOSHIAKI NOHARA
Herald Writer

SNOHOMISH — With more homes and people on the way, the city is trying to figure out how and where to build new parks and trails in town.

"We need to plan everything out before land's gone," City Councilwoman Lya Badgley said.

The city is upgrading a blueprint for city parks and recreational activities over the next 20 years. City officials want to get ideas from people on the park plan at a public meeting today.

The City Council is expected to adopt the park plan in December, said Ann Stanton, the city's project manager.

Snohomish, population nearing 9,000, now has seven developed parks, Badgley said. People move to the city partly because it has good parks near residential neighborhoods, she said.

Got a park idea?

Snohomish is set to have a public meeting at 7 p.m. today at the Snohomish Library, 311 Maple Ave. The meeting is to seek ideas from the public about city parks, open space and recreation over the next 20 years. For more information, call the city at 360-568-3115.

New homes are being built in the northwestern part of the city. People who will move into those new neighborhoods need additional parks, Badgley said.

At the meeting tonight, ideas are also sought to help the city improve its existing parks and recreational activities, Badgley said.

"There's no limit in what we can imagine," she said.

The city has set aside

\$450,000 to develop Harryman's Farm Park by 2008, Stanton said. Although, the city has owned the 7½-acre parcel just north of Blackmans Lake for several years, the park has remained undeveloped.

A large part of the money comes from impact fees that the city collects from new housing developments, Stanton said.

As the city keeps growing, more parks would be built. The city plans to create a new parks and recreation department within the next five years to meet the growing demand for service, Badgley said.

The city needs to have a good parks plan to ensure quality of life for those who live in town, Badgley said.

"Now is the time to do it," she said.

Reporter Yoshiaki Nohara:
425-339-3029 or
ynohara@heraldnet.com.

they were here? Snohomish is growing; what parks will be built for these new neighborhoods? A public meeting will be held to share ideas and craft a vision of the next 20 years of parks, open space and recreation in the city and its urban growth area.

The meeting is June 27 at the Snohomish Library, 311 Maple Ave., from 7 to 8:30 p.m.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you may address written comments to city of Snohomish, ATTN: Ann Stanton, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, WA 98290, or via e-mail at stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us. Please submit comments by June 27. For more information, visit the city's Web site at www.snohomish.wa.us.

Writer's group meets

The Snohomish Writer's Group is meeting Tuesdays at 10 a.m. at the Snohomish Library, 311 Maple Ave., near the fireplace. All writers or writer wannabees are encouraged to drop in and get involved. For more info please call Linda at (360) 563-9520.

Wired & Unplugged under new ownership

Wired & Unplugged Internet Coffeehouse, 717 First St., has recently changed ownership and is excited to announce that on the three-year anniversary there will be a re-grand opening celebration the week of June 11-16.

Wired & Unplugged will continue

Snohomish

Give your two cents on parks

If you could make one change about city of Snohomish parks, what would it be? Which existing parks do you enjoy and why? What new parks and recreation facilities would you visit, if

*Trub?
Here!*

Briefs Section?

... is planning a...
county to add to its northern urban
growth area. (plicant, invest-

proached the city asking...
to consider expansion... its northern
sales tax revenues that will outpace a

pected to take at least a year to com-
plete.

23-year city of Snohomish employee dies



Pat Marinan in June 2004

Snohomish city employee Pat Marinan died June 25 while playing with his band in Mukilteo. Marinan began his career with the city's public works department in April 1984, recently celebrating 23 years of service to the city. Over those years, Marinan worked in a variety of divisions including in parks and water, but spent most of his time in streets. In February 2005, he was promoted to senior maintenance worker and served as acting public works operations manager on many occasions.

"Pat's enthusiasm for life and work, his outgoing and exuberant personality, and certainly his skill and experience will be missed," City Manager Larry Bauman said.

Source: city of Snohomish

City hears from public on parks

By JESSICA SPARKS

west ends of town where significant residential growth is occurring and where there is a lack of neighborhood parks, Councilwoman Lya Badgley said. The city is also focusing on setting aside money to buy land for future parks.

Badgley said that is the most critical aspect of the plan, especially as

continues working on a 20-year plan for parks.

The city is targeting the north and

See PARKS, page 3A

Parks

Continued from page 1A

private developers take up the land in the Bickford area.

By charging developers park impact fees, the city by 2010 is projected to have \$2.5 million to buy land for parks, city planner Ann Stanton said last week.

The 20-year plan, which is part of the city's comprehensive plan and strategic plan, will guide the council in determining how much to charge developers for parks and the level of service the city should provide in terms of parks, trails and open spaces. The strategic plan also calls for establishing an independent parks department in the next five years, Badgley said.

That would enable the city to provide recreational opportunities directly or in partnership with local service organizations and the Parks Foundation, she said. Right now parks fall under the facilities department and is not as high of a priority when it comes to funding. The state is in a process of adopting the levels of service standards for

small play area, a basketball half-court, parking and establish a farm theme with maybe a wagon at the entrance, she said. Boardwalks and trails could be included. Further development, though, would be problematic because the land is very wet, she said. It is a great piece to not develop because it is the primary watershed for Blackmans Lake, she said.

"It fulfills two purposes: recreational and water quality," she said. For trails, the consultant recommends the city shoot for level two; it's currently at level three with 67 percent of the population living within a half mile of a trail. For community parks, — parks that are typically 30 to 50 acres and serve a greater area — the city is currently at a level one, with 98 percent of the population within a half mile of a community park (Pilchuck Park and Averill Field, for example).

The next step is to incorporate comments from the June 27 public meeting and present a draft proposal in July. Then, there will be another opportunity for the public to comment. The council is expected to establish

from council because she is moving to Singapore in September.

"It breaks my heart it's happening after I leave," she said. But she is optimistic the new council will recognize the benefit of this plan.

Rocky start

Citizens, at least some of the ones that showed up to the June 27 meeting, are still upset with the city's land deal with state Rep. Hans Dunshee that allowed him to build a one-story home next to Hill Park. They also expressed their discontent with the city's decision to limit parking at Hill Park.

"We feel the city's not working in the best interest of our parks," one said. They said the city has lost the trust of the public and suggested when considering "major changes" the city should take extra effort to inform people.

John First, chairman of the parks board, told the *Tribune* the board "knew nothing of the Dunshee sale until after the deal." He also told citizens he was surprised to hear people didn't know what the parks board was doing. He reminded them parks board meetings are open to the public.

Tribune 7/4/07



CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Founded 1859, Incorporated 1890

116 UNION AVENUE λ SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON 98290 λ TEL (360) 568-3115 FAX (360) 568-1375

PRESS RELEASE

For: Immediate Release

August 8, 2007

For more information, contact:

Ann Stanton, Project Manager

360/568-3115

email: stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us

SNOHOMISH PARK PLAN

SNOHOMISH, Wash. – It's here! A draft of the 2007 Update of the City's Long Range Park Plan is now available for your review. You can find it on the City's website and also, if you prefer the paper version, at the Snohomish Library, Chamber of Commerce, Snohomish Visitor Center, and City Hall. For your comments to be included in the final draft, please reply no later than August 19, 2007. Comments may be submitted through the city web page, in writing, by phone or email. Thank you to all who have already commented.

The City is completing a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review on the Long Range Plan, and comments on environmental aspects of the plan are also welcomed at this time.

If you've missed the August 19th deadline...planning (like life) is ongoing. Even after the comment period closes on the plan, input and suggestions for Snohomish parks are always welcomed and encouraged.

Send Comments to:

Ann Stanton

City of Snohomish

116 Union Avenue

Snohomish, WA 98290

Ann Stanton, Project Manager, 360 568-3115

Mike Johnson, Facilities Manager, 563-2633

Email: stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us

City Web Site: www.snohomish.wa.us.

###

**PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTES**

Recreation Advisory Committee Meeting Notes

May 8, 2007

City of Snohomish, WA

ATTENDEES

Ann Stanton (*City of Snohomish*)

Tom Hamilton (*Planning Commission, bicycle and pedestrian recreation facility user*)

Steve Ooten (*Parks Board, Park Foundation*)

Bob Klem (*Economic Development Committee, CEO Soundair, Inc.*)

Mark Kilpatrick (*Sport field user, knowledgeable about facility prices*)

Jeff Caudill and Sarah Daniels (*EDAW*).

NOTES

Introductions

- Each of the committee members introduced themselves to the group. They gave a brief description of why they are on the committee and which Park facilities they use.
 - Ann Stanton works in the City of Snohomish Public Works Department and will be the Project Manager.
 - Tom Hamilton is on the Planning Commission, and lives and works in Snohomish. He is an avid bicycle and pedestrian recreation facility user.
 - Steve Ooten is a Snohomish resident who is on the Parks Board and the Park Foundation. Steve uses Claytown Park with his family.
 - Bob Klem is a Snohomish resident, the CEO of Soundair, Inc., based in Snohomish and represents the Economic Development Committee. As a softball player, he uses county facilities for softball. Many of his employees are frequent users of the bike trails.
 - Mark Kilpatrick is a Snohomish resident, is a port field user, and represents the interests of the Little League in Snohomish. He uses Hill Park, and Little League's fields.
 - Michelle Bohlke is a Snohomish High School student and represents a younger perspective on park use in the City. She indicated that young people use the Centennial Trail, the skate park and Pilchuck Park.
 - Jeff Caudill and Sarah Daniels (EDAW) are consultants based in Seattle who are helping to draft the Long Range Plan and Comprehensive Plan Update.

Process and Deliverables

- Process.
 - Advisory Committee will serve as a “sounding board” throughout the process, providing guidance on vision and direction and reviewing draft documents and interim deliverables

- Throughout the process we will present the project and relevant information to the Park Board and City Council and gather feedback on draft documents
- Aim is to complete this project by the end of August 2007 and to incorporate changes into the Snohomish Comprehensive Plan at the end of 2007
- Deliverables
 - Four primary deliverables will result from this project
 - New City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Long Range Plan
 - Updated Capital Facilities Plan identifying priority projects to be completed within the 6-year timeframe (from the Long-Range Plan)
 - Updated Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan
 - New GMA-based Parks Impact Fee Ordinance (replacing the City's existing SEPA-based Parks Impact Fee)
 - EDAW, Inc. will assist the City in preparing the first three deliverables listed. City staff will be responsible for preparing the GMA-based Parks Impact Fee Ordinance

Vision and Values

General Discussion

- Must take a broader perspective in parks and recreation provision
 - Planning for recreation facilities needs to be integrated into regional plans and consistent with planning activities in adjacent communities.
 - Since there are many types of recreation users, all “ideas” of what makes a park need to be considered.
- Important to consider “How do you identify Snohomish?” and the City’s existing character when developing plans.
- Waterways in the City, especially the Snohomish River, were recognized as an important feature of the City
 - Provide an opportunity for reconnection between residents and the river
 - River should be made an amenity since the City has an extensive amount of riverfront area
 - La Conner is an example of a town that has re-acquainted its buildings with the river and made the river a prominent amenity within the City
 - Everett is also improving their waterfront, and perhaps coordination with Everett could bring people from the Everett waterfront to Snohomish
 - Other excellent examples of City’s that have utilized and developed their waterfront positively Savannah, GA, in the 1970s/1980s, and San Antonio, TX, more recently
- Current use of the Snohomish River
 - Multiple uses of the river currently, including the small park on 1st Street which allows access to walk near the river
 - Areas could be developed into new parks along the water, including the west side of the Airport Way bridge, which is currently industrial
 - Some of this area may be in public ownership
 - Fly over from the airport and floodplain issues may limit park development
 - People often fish along the river, especially when salmon are running

- If people in the City use parks for their children, then it would be best to site these facilities near housing
- Must remember Snohomish is more than downtown (“Snohomish is more than just 1st Avenue”) and plans should reflect that
 - The area of Bickford should be connected to the downtown and parks.
 - Cemetery Creek is county owned wetlands land that could have recreation amenities added.
 - Stocker Field provides soccer fields and is privately owned by the Soccer Association (“the park that isn’t a park). These fields get more visitors than any city park.
- A new amphitheater with live music and other events may be a good addition to the parks system
- City is working with Woodinville to bring the dinner train to Snohomish.
 - If this were to happen, developing a gateway or pocket park to greet Snohomish visitors from the train would be valuable.

Parks Meeting Needs?

- General consensus was that existing City of Snohomish parks and open spaces are lacking and need to be improved
- Most younger kids needs are being met by Hill Park and others; however, older kids are not as well served—some people use the skate park and Pilchuck Park, but only to sit and talk
- Parks need to provide families and communities a gathering place (e.g. a place to throw a Frisbee)
- Hill and Ferguson parks are both nice, but small and all the other parks are very small neighborhood parks.
- Generally, residents are not well-served by parks close to residential areas (“neighborhood parks”); residents frequently must travel via auto (primarily) to parks
- Not easy to walk or bike between parks
 - Planning efforts are trying to address bike/pedestrian connections, but the City needs more sidewalks
 - Families with young children can’t easily walk between parks
 - Runners and bikers will run/ride between parks, but others generally don’t
- Snohomish Station, a new mixed use area development in the Bickford area, is expected to include a park that will possibly be given to the City.
- Not enough sports field time available for all of the user groups
 - Sports fields are generally booked and it is VERY difficult to reserve time on them
 - Ballfields are the only park area in the City with lights – a wide range of users could potentially take advantage of the lighting
 - High school does not currently allow private groups to use their sports facilities due to liability concerns
 - Little league fields (private) are not always available because a representative must be there anytime another party is using the fields

- A larger, more prominent park space (a “dominant park”) would provide the community with an excellent gathering space and contribute to the City’s identity
 - Larger, “keystone” parks are quite common in other cities
 - Would create a place for Snohomish families to go
 - Ferguson Park plays somewhat this role

What Benefits Do Parks Provide?

- Provide children with a safe places to go and play; gives them a destination where parents can feel comfortable letting them go
 - Safety is a concern for kids and parents; safe parks are a great benefit to young people in the community
- Parks provide a place for exercise, which maintains both physical and mental health
- Parks provide a place for stress relief, physical fitness, and an environment to broaden social circles (i.e. meet people you may not otherwise meet)
- Parks provide space for people to get out, meet their neighbors, and recreate
 - Multi-family housing, with smaller or no yards, is expected to be built in the city and, thus, parks will provide them with critical open space and a place to interact with their neighbors
- Parks represent a “free” amenity, open to all in the community (and beyond)

Best Thing About City of Snohomish Parks?

- Hill Park, Ferguson Park were mentioned as nice parks
 - These are important because they are well located in the community, well kept and a nice environment.
- As discussed above, the Snohomish River is an important amenity
 - Small riverfront park and the riverfront trail are excellent
- A bike connection between Snohomish and Monroe.

What one change to the system would you make?

- Current parks are adequate for younger age groups, but more activities for young people in town would be good
- By focusing on the river and adding park/open space there, the City could get the “biggest bang for the buck”.
- Meet the community’s needs with parks, but each park doesn’t have to address all the community’s needs (all facilities don’t need to be “Class A”)
- Ensure access for the range of people in the community, including meeting American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for as many parks as possible
- Addition of a spur trail from the Centennial Trail via a railroad grade could be possible and beneficial

City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update Park Advisory Committee Meeting Summary – 7-8:30pm, July 24, 2007

Attending: Councilmember Dean Randall, Michelle Bohlke, Tom Hamilton, Mark Kilpatrick, Ann Stanton, Jeff Caudill

Jeff Caudill reviewed the preliminary draft section by section and committee members discussed each of the eight sections, and made the following comments:

1. Section 4: It was recommended to change the numbers identifying the categories of goals into bullets so as to avoid implying any order of precedence.
2. The need for ballfields was discussed, with the opinion expressed that the plan is inadequate on addressing ballfields. Discussion indicated that the City's annual call for field scheduling requests is a good source of data on ballfield need, and highlighted the limitations of school district fields. Elementary fields are not maintained to a standard sufficient for games, but are serviceable for practice, only. The high school field is available first to students. It was recommended that a policy was added to support the City taking a more active role in evaluating the demand and need for active sports including baseball, soccer, football, etc. and coordinating with interest groups and other agencies in the provision of improved and/or new facilities. It was stated that 9-12 year olds need practice fields most. The service area for Snohomish Little League players is essentially identical to the School District boundary. It was also noted that practice fields may be incorporated into proposed neighborhood parks (one per park).
3. Zion Lutheran School was recommended for addition to the list of private facilities in that it has a gym and ballfield available at no charge to the public.
4. The Greens at Lobo Ridge should be removed from the inventory since it was no longer exists.
5. It was pointed out that teens particularly like pocket parks and similar places to hang out together. Hopefully, these places wouldn't be removed.
6. It was suggested that the plan note that the City can acquire property outside the Urban Growth Area for future parks.
7. Overall, the committee members liked the plan and thought it was very well done.

Conclusion/Next Steps

The committee discussed a final meeting. A meeting will be scheduled for 5-6pm Tuesday, August 21. Prior to the meeting, a proposed draft will be mailed to members, and if three of the five members want to recommend its approval without further discussion, then the meeting would not be held. If more than two members have issues with the draft, then the meeting can be held to determine any proposed revisions.

Questions or comments may be directed to Ann Stanton 360 568-3115.

**PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD
MEETING NOTES**

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
December 20, 2006**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

John First
Jim Price
Lea Anne Burke

City Staff Present

Mike Johnson
Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole

Park Board Members Absent

Steve Ooten

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

5. OTHER BUSINESS/INFORMATION ITEMS

c. Park Plan Update

Ms. Stanton explained that she has looked through all of the Parks Board material from February 2004 through the most recent meeting. She has several different versions of what could be the Park Plan, but the one that went to Council and was adopted by Resolution has to be the official 2006 Park Plan. She handed out copies of RCW 36.70A.070: Comprehensive plans – Mandatory elements, which explain that the Park Plan is required as part of the Capital Facilities Plan, which in turn is a requirement of the Comprehensive Plan. She said that with the information she has gathered, it is now much clearer to her what is required for the Growth Management Act, which is what the permanent mitigation fees will be based on. The interim mitigation fees are SEPA based, and not as defensible when challenged. The board then discussed briefly the details of the interim mitigation fees. Councilmember Badgley reminded the board that the Council will have the final decision, and will want the Park Board's recommendation.

Ms. Stanton then went on to explain her second handout, the 2007 Capital Facilities Plan, with Parks on one side and Community Facilities on the other. The CFP is complicated, with recreation facilities lumped into community facilities, including the Senior Center, Carnegie building, and Visitor's Center. The CFP is a requirement of the Comprehensive Plan, as explained by #3 on the RCW handout. Ms. Stanton explained that the CFP is part of the Comp Plan, and goes out 6 years, while the "Parks System Plan" is a separate document; the long-range plan going out 25 years. Mr. First asked if there is annual updating, and Ms. Stanton said yes.

Councilmember Badgley asked if the Master Plans would be part of the "Parks System Plan." Ms. Stanton said they would have to be, as they are part of the GMA. The plan in place now is not ready for GMA, but was appropriate for SEPA. There would need to be

changes and additions to make it ready for GMA, and therefore less challengeable.

Ms. Stanton said that staff will advertise for a consultant to come in who will review all the material she has reviewed, and will help with the mitigation practice. Mr. Price asked that when all is said and done, will there be one document that works for everything? Ms. Stanton said there will be two: the Comp Plan with the CFP which extends out 6 years, and the Park System Plan, as a long range, separate document.

The Board then discussed the Comprehensive and Capital Facilities Plans.

Ms. Stanton explained that the consultant will review all the data and present a draft to the board for review. Mr. First asked how long would the procedure take. Ms. Stanton said that everything has to be done by October 2007, and they are already up and running. Mr. Johnson asked if the consultant/s would be attending a Parks Board meeting; Ms. Stanton said yes. When questioned as to when the Plan should be revisited, Ms. Stanton suggested touching base every other month, i.e. February, April, June.

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
January 24, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
John First
Jim Price
Lea Anne Burke
Steve Ooten

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Mike Johnson
Katie Hoole

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

d. Park Plan and Blackmans Lake Study Updates

Ms. Stanton said the Park Plan RFQ submittals are due this Friday at 4:00. They are the consultants who will create the document, but the Board will be the body that will review it and hold the forum if they have another public hearing. The consultants will take what the Board has done, refine it, and take it to the next step from SEPA to GMA, to make the mitigation fees more defensible. Councilmember Badgley asked when the Level of Service discussion will happen.

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
March 7, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
Jim Price
John First
Lea Anne Burke
Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

Citizens Present

Don Kusler
Ed Stocker

5. OTHER BUSINESS/INFORMATION ITEMS

b. Park Comp Plan update

Ms. Stanton said they sent out a request for qualifications for the Park Comp Plan and received three responses. EDAW seemed to be the most qualified. City staff will be interviewing them tomorrow.

Mr. First asked if this was regarding the mitigation fees, and Ms. Stanton said yes. Someone asked where EDAW is located, and whether or not they have experience with this type of work. Ms. Stanton said they are in Everett, and they've done a lot of this kind of work before.

Mr. First asked if Ms. Stanton had found any holes in what they Board had done. She said she would like identification of sources, with specific notations rather than quotes of national standards. There were also some formatting changes and additions/amendments.

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
March 28, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
John First
Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson
Tim Heydon

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

Citizens Present

Jackie Kiter

Park Board Members Absent

Jim Price
Lea Anne Burke

c. Master Plan Process

Ms. Stanton suggested holding this topic off until more of the Board is available. Mr. First agreed. Instead, Ms. Stanton would like to talk about the long-range plan. She is going to Council next Tuesday to present an introduction to the plan update process. She passed out copies of a schedule that she will be proposing. The schedule includes public involvement hosted by the Park Board, and Ms. Stanton would be providing a monthly update to the Board, and the Board making a recommendation to the Council in September.

She said the update is a process of filling in the gaps. There has been enormous public involvement already, which they will be building on. The other purpose for going to Council is to give them an opportunity at the beginning of the process to speak up on their vision for parks.

Mr. First asked why this didn't come out of the advisory committee. Ms. Stanton verified that he was talking about the Strategic Plan, *Imagine Snohomish*, and said that it does come out of there. She would like to know where the Council stands on some of the major issues.

Ms. Stanton explained that it would be a discussion item for the Council to provide direction and speak on what their values and goals are for Snohomish Parks, and Mr. Heydon said everyone is invited to come to the Council meeting.

Councilmember Badgley said that Council meetings are a wonderful opportunity for the public to provide input. Parks are a discretionary item for competition with the general fund, so whenever there is an opportunity for people to speak at Council meetings in support of Parks, she encourages them to do so.

Mr. Heydon said the whole parks plan and costs associated are going to feed into the mitigation fees which will be a fund set aside for Parks and can't be spent on anything else. Councilmember Badgley said the fund only speaks to new acquisitions and not existing parks. Mr. Heydon agreed, but this topic addresses both new and existing. It is just a first step.

Mr. First asked about EDAW. Ms. Stanton said they are the consultant that staff would like to hire for the update of the long-range plan. Mr. Heydon said he is pleased with them.

Councilmember Badgley asked if Ms. Stanton is asking Council to answer the questionnaire that she passed out. Ms. Stanton said either she can go over it, or Mayor Hamlin can. Mr. Heydon and Councilmember Badgley said that Mayor Hamlin will not be at the meeting on Tuesday. Ms. Stanton said she would like to hear from every Councilmember on

what they feel is the importance of parks, how they see parks working in the future.

Ms. Stanton explained that this process began last September. The crucial step is this kick off meeting with the Council, and if all goes according to plan, the next step is to come back to Council asking them to authorize the technical committee that the Board talked about in September, and accept the consultant contract. She would like to know what the Council thinks is important, and she went over the talking points she had in her handout.

Mr. First said he hopes he can make it to the meeting.

Ms. Stanton asked if there were any groups that did not respond or were missed in 2005. How was notice given then? Mr. First said it was posted on the website, and notice went out in the utility bills. Councilmember Badgley added that there was notification in two newspapers.

Mr. First said he doesn't remember the sports groups being included. He asked if they should do more public outreach.

Councilmember Badgley said that last year, she suggested having a table at the Farmers Market, with Adopt-a-Park, but there was no one to staff it, so it didn't happen. She thought there should be a questionnaire, display, and a page for each park asking people what they would like, as far as increased amenities. Mr. First thought it would be a good way to get public input.

Mr. Johnson said baseball season is starting; someone could try to get input from that group. Mr. Harper suggested putting the information at the Boys and Girls Club, and Ms. Stanton suggested the Senior Newsletter, if they have one.

Mr. Ooton said it is hard to get public input. Councilmember Badgley agreed. She said it is hard to get people to tell you what they like; it is not so hard to get them to tell you what they don't like. The last citizen survey said parks were pretty good; the people wanted more trails.

Ms. Stanton said she has been reading park plans for other cities. Victoria, BC has a trends paper she would like to forward to everyone, that she feels could have been written for Snohomish. She feels they are on the right track, and she is looking forward to this project.

Snohomish City Council Meeting Minutes
April 3, 2007

EXCERPT

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Acting Mayor Countryman called the Snohomish City Council meeting to order at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 3, 2007, in the Snohomish School District Resource Center, George Gilbertson Boardroom, 1601 Avenue D, Snohomish, Washington.

COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT

Lya Badgley
Melody Clemans
Larry Countryman, Acting Mayor
R. C. "Swede" Johnson
Doug Thorndike

COUNCILMEMBERS ABSENT

Randy Hamlin, Mayor
Dean Randall, Mayor Pro-tem

STAFF PRESENT

Larry Bauman, City Manager
Grant Weed, City Attorney
Tim Heydon, Public Works Director
Corbitt Loch, Planning Dir. (*left @ 7:15 p.m.*)
John Turner, Interim Police Chief
Torchie Corey, City Clerk
Ann Stanton, Project Manager
Mike Johnson, Facilities Supervisor

MOTION by Thorndike, second by Badgley, to excuse Mayor Hamlin and Mayor Pro-tem Randall. The motion passed unanimously (5-0).

There were eight citizens in attendance.

2. **APPROVE AGENDA** contents and order

An executive session was added to follow Mayor's Comments to discuss potential litigation with action anticipated.

Consent Item 6d to authorize the City Manager to sign an interlocal agreement with the county for survey services was removed from the agenda.

3. **CITIZEN COMMENTS** on items not on the Agenda

Morgan Davis, 206 Avenue I, had three subjects to discuss this evening. He had photos of graffiti on the pillars of the SR 9 overpass across Second Street. This area was just west of the City's proposed gateway sign. The graffiti should be removed before spending money on a gateway sign. Secondly, the City should keep the option open for a northern terminus across the trestle for the dinner train. There was a vacant lot at First Street and Willow Avenue which would be a perfect terminus for the train and well worth the investment to bring the train into town. Finally, regarding the Parks Plan update, there was an error of omission on the park system inventory provided in the agenda. The open space between Avenues G and J south of Second Street, north of west First Street, was not listed. This was a steep slope and under safety zone 2 for Harvey Airfield which could never be developed.

5. **DISCUSSION ITEM** – 2007 Park Plan update

Staff was preparing to update the Park Plan and any update began with Council input as

representative of the citizenry. Parks filled many roles. Community events occurred in parks as well as family reunions and Boy Scout jamborees. Park facilities supported services for special populations such as youth and the elderly. They contributed to a quality environment and the region's economy. The City had 36 acres of developed parks for a ratio of 4 acres per 1000 population. Half of Blackmans Lake shore was in public ownership. What would the Council like to include or change in the parks?

Acting Mayor Countryman said an actual parks program was missing. It was possible the Boys & Girls Club had taken over that service but the City used to provide a lot more programs in the parks.

Councilmember Clemans considered parks to be underfunded. What were the ratios for other cities?

Ms. Stanton said Everett had 6 acres per 1000. Bellevue had a 5% open space requirement.

Councilmember Johnson felt a major weakness in the long-range plan was youth athletic fields. There were more than enough walking trails but youth had to go outside the City to participate in field sports.

Councilmember Clemans pointed out the Park System Inventory provided was not updated. There were no longer sports fields for football or baseball at Averill Field where she had spent much of her youth. Also there were few or no picnic tables available.

Ms. Stanton said most surveys showed athletic fields were under-represented in the county.

Councilmember Thorndike asked about appropriate accommodations for pets. There had been an off-leash dog area for a couple years that did not work out in the long run. There were not even many places in town to take pets on a leash. Also some parks were regional assets but were paid for only by residents within the City limits. The picnic shelter at Hill Park had a much larger user base than the City alone. There were no revenue-generating activities at the parks. Youth teams that wanted to use Pilchuck Park could do so without any fees. Adult teams could bring money into the area and were willing to pay to use a facility.

Councilmember Clemans noted that handicapped people were an under-served group. It would be beneficial to have programs for them.

Councilmember Badgley said City parks added to the quality of life for citizens. As far as what to change, funding was needed for planning. There was need for a manager who could oversee projects from beginning to end without being divided between tasks and goals, who could focus on oversight and visioning for parks alone. Planning was missing. The City was on the right track in addressing a major weakness which was the under-served communities to the north and west. Those people did not have the same access to parks as those living in the older sections of town and the City should work hard to provide it.

Councilmember Clemans said parks were missing in the downtown historic area. Open areas and gathering space were needed downtown.

Councilmember Badgley believed there was potential to educate the community regarding a plethora of topics from environmentalism to stewardship, and opportunities for providing activities for children and adults. Everett and the county both had marvelous summer programs to get kids into the parks. Programming was needed.

Councilmember Johnson asked how much revenue had been received since the Council adopted parks mitigation fees. That was the funding source for programming, youth directors, and summer time help.

Mr. Heydon said the park mitigation fee was based on a State Environmental Policy Act program. He did not know how many SEPAs had been done that would contribute to the program but would check. SEPA funds were to be used for the purchase of new park lands.

Councilmember Clemans said parks were a vital part of a healthy city. City parks had suffered from not enough personnel or funding and the Council needed to work on those issues.

Councilmember Thorndike suggested encouraging groups to use the parks and incorporate the parks into those groups' activities. As to whether the City should be the purveyor of programs or activities, he did not want to set that policy at this time. Appropriate use of parks should be encouraged.

Acting Mayor Countryman knew there was a lot of maintenance cost for the fields provided for young people outside the City. How much did the City want to get involved in sports fields when they were already available nearby?

Councilmember Johnson said the 10-15 minute walk to a park for City residents as a basic park service provision should be deleted. This was a mobile community and as long as parks were available, people would get to them. It was not the City's responsibility to provide recreation as part of a partnership. Little League would buy their own fields even if the City did not financially work in partnership with them.

Councilmember Badgley absolutely disagreed with Councilmember Johnson's remarks about being a mobile society and people not having to be within walking distance of a park. It was the Council's responsibility to create an environment where people got out of their cars.

Councilmember Clemans said it was important to encourage people to walk to a park, especially as the City expanded and the boundaries grew. It was incumbent to consider parks for the new developments. That had to be kept on their radar screen.

Acting Mayor Countryman confirmed there was no further discussion at this time.

Mr. Heydon suggested the Council e-mail Ms. Stanton with any additional input.

**Snohomish City Council Meeting Minutes
April 17, 2007**

EXCERPT

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Mayor Hamlin called the Snohomish City Council meeting to order at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 17, 2007, in the Snohomish Fire District #4 Harvey Auditorium, 1525 Avenue D, Snohomish, Washington.

COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT

Lya Badgley
Melody Clemans
Larry Countryman
Randy Hamlin, Mayor
R. C. "Swede" Johnson
Dean Randall
Doug Thorndike

STAFF PRESENT

Corbitt Loch, Planning Director
Grant Weed, City Attorney
Tim Heydon, Public Works Director
John Turner, Interim Police Chief
AJ Housler, Interim Support Services Dir.
Torchie Corey, City Clerk

There were two hundred citizens in attendance.

Mayor Hamlin asked everyone to stand for a moment of silence in respect and support of Virginia Tech regarding yesterday's tragedy.

5. **CONSENT ITEMS**

- e. **AUTHORIZE** City Manager to sign consultant service contract with EDAW and **CONFIRM** Advisory Committee appointments

MOTION by Thorndike, second by Randall, to pass the Consent Agenda. The motion passed unanimously (7-0).

11. Reconvene and **ADJOURN** at 11 p.m.

APPROVED this 1st day of May 2007

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
April 25, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
Jim Price (*left @ 8:13*)
John First (*arr. @ 7:20*)
Lea Anne Burke
Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

1. CALL TO ORDER – Roll Call (7:00 p.m.)

In the absence of Chairman First, the Board elected Mr. Price as Chairman Pro-tem for this meeting. Mr. Price called the meeting to order at 7:04 p.m.

5. OTHER BUSINESS/INFORMATION ITEMS (7:55 p.m.)

a. Park/Comp Plan

Ms. Stanton said the contract with EDAW to begin the Comp Plan Update was signed. All members of the advisory group have agreed to participate, and the first meeting will be on May 8th. Mr. Ooton will be attending as the representative of both the Parks Board and the Parks Foundation.

Mr. First asked what the advisory group will be doing. Will they be changing what the Park Board has already done?

Ms. Stanton said the Comp Plan Park Element will look different, but the long range plan will have the data from the Board's 2005 preparation.

6. ADJOURN

Chairman First adjourned the meeting at 8:18 p.m.

Approved this 23rd day of May 2007

John First, Chair

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
May 23, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
Jim Price
John First
Lea Anne Burke
Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson
Tim Heydon

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

1. CALL TO ORDER – Roll Call

Chairman First called the meeting to order at 7:07 p.m.

4. DISCUSSION ITEM – Park Plan Update

The City Council discussed Parks and Recreation at the April 3, 2007 meeting; minutes are on the City's website. Ms. Stanton also has a list of comments if anyone is interested.

The Park Advisory Committee had its first meeting, the notes of which are included in the agenda packet. It was a diverse group of people, and she thinks their comments will add substantial value to the plan. Ms. Stanton said she is currently contacting other groups for their input: Snohomish County Parks Department, Snohomish School District, Senior Center, and the Boys & Girls Club. She will be contacting sports organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, and service groups. She asked the Board to provide her with any other contacts they might have.

Ms. Stanton also said she is updating the inventory and financial information and passed out a draft of the past five years of park expenditures, and a draft inventory of park amenities.

At the last meeting, Ms. Stanton passed out a proposed schedule which included a public meeting hosted by the Park Board on June 18th. She suggested holding the public meeting at the library on June 27th instead – the day of the next regularly scheduled Park Board meeting. She plans to present the list of questions she used at the Advisory Committee meeting, and expects there will be good conversation between the Board and the public.

Ms. Burke commented that it doesn't appear that anyone mentioned dog parks. Ms. Stanton and Mr. Ooton agreed that it was mentioned, but was left out of the typed minutes.

6. ADJOURN

Mr. First adjourned the meeting adjourned at 8:30.

Approved this 25th day of July 2007

John First, Chair

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
June 27, 2007**

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
Jim Price
John First
Lea Anne Burke (arrived at 8:25)
Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson
Tim Heydon
Tom Hansen

City Council Liaison Present

Lya Badgley

Citizens Present

24 citizens in attendance

1. **OPEN HOUSE** – Park Comprehensive Plan (7:00 p.m.)

Chairman First invited everyone to examine the maps and visual aids around the room.

2. **CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman First called the meeting to order at 7:15, and introduced himself. The Parks and Recreation Board and Councilmember Badgley also introduced themselves. Chairman First said they all love Snohomish and think parks and open space are important to the City. They also recognize the potential to improve. He explained that the Board and City Staff are in the process of working together to revise the Park element of the Comprehensive Plan. An advisory committee was set up within the last year, and consultants were hired to help with the revision.

3. **DISCUSSION ITEM** – Park Comprehensive Plan – Inventory and Analysis;
Presentation by EDAW, Inc consultants Chuck Everett and Jeff Caudill

Chairman First turned the meeting over to Ms. Stanton, who introduced herself. She said it is exciting to be able to work on the long and short range park plans. She explained that planning never stops; new homes and neighbors are always moving in and there are some areas that have no park access. State law allows the City to require that builders pay funds toward parks – impact fees. In order to charge these fees, a concrete plan is necessary outlining the cost, who is being served, and how many are being served. Ms. Stanton said the City hired the consulting firm EDAW, Inc. (EDAW). Chuck Everett and Jeff Caudill of EDAW will explain the science of the Park long range plan.

Mr. Everett introduced himself and said that EDAW is located in Seattle. The design and planning firm has been in business for about 70 years and has completed park plans for the Cities of Woodinville, Lakewood, and Covington, among others. He stressed that the focus tonight is the twenty-year outlook, not the short range plan. He said that there were cards available for questions and/or comments and post-its for making notes on the visual aids throughout the room.

Mr. Caudill indicated the two flip charts: “One thing you’d change” and “What is best about Snohomish Parks” which were intended for written comments. He then explained what EDAW

was tasked to do. The first piece is the twenty-year plan. What will the parks be, and how will the City strategically get there? The Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) focuses on six-year increments which come out of the twenty-year plan. How much it costs will need to be calibrated with what the City can provide. The proposed Park Element will be reviewed using the SEPA checklist and environmental impacts will be determined.

EDAW has done a lot of analysis and they are nearing the end of examining the existing conditions. They looked at the information the City had: where parks are located, types of facilities, etc. and analyzed how well those existing features are serving the City, as well as where the deficits may be. They put together standards which were posted on the wall for everyone to see. One side showed the park types and levels of service, as well as the proposed level of service. The other side was the parks and recreation goals. EDAW would like feedback from the citizens of Snohomish on what the City currently has and what the expectations are for the future. In early July, a draft Park Plan will go to the City for review. It will be a collective vision of what parks might be in twenty years, and what the feasible six year plans could be. At the end of July, the draft will be available to the public for review. The Comprehensive Plan update will begin in October and end in December.

Citizen comment: Did they take into consideration with the people want? Have they talked to the citizens or just the City? Ms. Stanton answered that this process has been building on surveys from years past, and the City has been interviewing the local interest groups. A parks advisory group was created that represents the business community, sports organizations, students, etc., with the intent of taking into account individuals and their opinions. The citizen went on to say that notice of this meeting was very small, and the article in the paper was missed by most people. It is his opinion that the City is not working in the best interest of the people. The parking at Hill Park was cut down to unusable conditions, yet the City plans on building another shed. He said it was a thoughtless move. He also mentioned that there have been many problems at the Skate Park.

Citizen comment: Why was Mayor Hamlin's request (via a quote in the newspaper) to put a park in the City shop yard ignored by EDAW?

Chairman First asked that everyone hold their individual comments on current concerns until after the presentation. He reminded the audience that the Parks Board meets every fourth Wednesday at 7:00 in City Hall, and that if someone has a specific concern, he/she needn't wait until a special notice goes out to bring it to the attention of the Board.

Mr. Caudill explained the six goals they focused on: Parks, recreation, and open space opportunities and access; Role of the shorelines; Operations and maintenance of existing and new facilities; Promotion of community health; Effective use of resources; and Coordination with adjacent jurisdictions. He then explained that level of service standards have been developed over the years with the goal of setting state funding priorities, and were intended to be used in the grant application process for comparison. The state has just received these levels of service standards and will begin testing them. As it is the direction the state is going in, EDAW used these same standards as a model and held eight workshops and evaluated six communities. The standards use a scale from one to five, with one being the best. A community could define

where it wants to be on that scale, and set that level as the goal. It may take many years to get there.

The categories they looked at for the levels of service in Snohomish were: neighborhood parks, community parks, trails, regional parks provided by the region/county, pocket parks, and open space. The City would set a percentage goal for the number of people served using scale of one to five: One: 95%; Two: 75%; Three: 62%; Four: 45%; and Five: 30%. For Snohomish, they selected level two, meaning that 75% of the people would meet the level of service standard for each park category. Community parks are already at 90% so nothing further would need to be accomplished there. Next they looked at how close people are to the parks. For neighborhood parks, they selected the goal distance as ½ mile; community parks at 1 ½ miles; trails at ½ mile.

Mr. Caudill asked the audience: does the 75% service level work, or should the goal be higher, or maybe lower? Is the ½ mile service distance to the neighborhood park the right distance, or too long, or too short? Community and regional parks are similarly well served, at level two or three. However, most people are underserved as far as neighborhood parks, which is an issue that most cities have. As far as trails go, they are more of a mixed bag. Trails already exist in the eastern part of the City, but the north and west are underserved.

Citizen comment: Which other communities were looked at? EDAW looked at Tacoma, Spokane County, Snohomish County, Winthrop, Wenatchee, and Aberdeen; both sides of the mountains were included, as well as small and large communities.

Citizen comment: When looking at a map of all the green open spaces in our area, we need to realize that most of that land has already been purchased, so even if the growth isn't here right now, it's coming.

Citizen comment: What was used to determine a neighborhood? Ms. Stanton said that for neighborhoods, they looked for landmarks that gave an area an identity, such as Emerson school, or Blackmans Lake. She reminded everyone that this is a draft, so the categories can be changed.

Citizen comment: A two dimensional map doesn't show the elevation of our area. A half mile walk is a very long way when it is all uphill.

Citizen comment: Multiple questions were asked at once, and Mr. Caudill tried to answer them all. The acreage of an average community park is ten and up. A neighborhood park would be in the range of two to ten acres. The citizen then asked Mr. Caudill to name all the community parks. Mr. Caudill did so, indicating them on the map, and then said that most people would drive to a community park. The citizen then clarified that EDAW had determined that the City doesn't need another community park, and Mr. Caudill said based on the information they had, the City already met that level of service standard.

Mr. Caudill then went on to say that 67% of the population is currently within ½ mile of a trail.

Citizen comment: How did they define a population? Mr. Caudill said it is a spatial analysis of the number of people.

Citizen comment: Have they actively looked at property that is available for parks? He knows of a block of undeveloped land right next to a new development that could be used as park. Mr. Everett said that at this time, they are not looking at specific property. However, Ms. Stanton asked the citizen to provide her with the location.

Citizen comment: The need for community parks is being underestimated. Mr. Caudill said it may be a question of prioritization; the City has to determine where they will put their funds.

Citizen comment: EDAW should know it is important to go to the community itself; there was a recent sale of part of park land that the community was not informed of. Mr. Caudill said the community was considered when thinking about surveys. The surveys would be designed as a means to check in with the people on a regular basis to measure how the parks are serving them.

Citizen comment: Have they considered asking the builders of new development to retain space for parks? Mr. Caudill explained that the City is currently working on impact fees. Right now, the City's impact fees are SEPA based, with the goal to have GMA based fees. Developers would either pay a fee or provide land for parks based on the impact they will have.

Citizen comment: ADA accessibility is a big issue, and he hasn't seen anything done about that. Mr. Caudill replied that he has material from the City regarding the parks and recreation goals. The City has an ADA plan; he can't speak as to how well it's been implemented, but as he understands it, it is a priority. What EDAW is doing right now is brainstorming; the draft Plan will also be an opportunity for comments and more brainstorming.

Citizen comment: Is there a list available of where the best parks are; where it is well done, and where it would be a challenge for us to reach that level? If there was such a list, he would like it to be presented to Ms. Stanton.

Citizen comment: The City should look at Marysville's Jennings Park.

Citizen comment: Is there any way of weighting the community parks? Pilchuck has the river, and Hill has the lake. Do they have special weight? Mr. Caudill said if the study was expanded, that information could be included.

Ms. Stanton said City Staff is proposing to rename the previously-unconnected Gazebo, K'la Ha Ya Park, and Cady Park as the "Riverfront Community Park" since these locations are all now located in a single continuous City ownership. She would like to promote making the parks we have the jewels of the City.

Chairman First asked Ms. Stanton to talk about the recent work on the Strategic Plan, as some people may not be familiar with it. Ms. Stanton explained that a cross section of the community was put together consisting of business owners, community leaders, residents, and youth from Snohomish High School which met with City Staff for many months to identify the strengths and weaknesses of Snohomish. They developed the Strategic Plan to implement goals and timelines for immediate needs as well as future ones. Park goals were included in this Plan.

Citizen comment: Did the Council give instruction as to where new parks should go? Is the plan presented today is a done deal? Ms. Stanton explained that this is just a run of the numbers and asked the citizen to specify what he wanted. He indicated a spot on the map and said he wants a park right there. He expressed concern that the plan presented at this meeting was a done deal, and that it was handled from the top down. Mr. Everett explained that the question was where would Snohomish need parks to meet this standard, if it was applied. The stars on the map are not intended park locations, just geographic markers for the areas which will need to be served to meet that standard.

Mr. Ooton said he supported the idea of using trails to connect parks so they became a City-wide thing. There's a great deal of potential and recreational opportunity: build a natural trail through Cemetery Creek and connect it to other parks along the way, so it's not just the trail, it's a trail with sites along the way. People can use it in many different ways.

Ms. Stanton suggested taking a break to give everyone a chance to get closer looks at the maps, and to mark them and the flip charts with their comments and concerns.

Citizen comment: We talk about the future, but we can't talk about what we already have. The Centennial Trail comes into Snohomish and stops. Why don't we complete what we have?

Citizen comment: The Kiwanis and Sportsman built all the structures at Hill Park; they were not built by the City, but by volunteers.

Citizen comment: There is a feeling of non-trust between the people and the City.

A break was taken for everyone to fill out comment cards, use post-it suggestions on the visual aids, and converse with the Board, presenters, and City Staff.

Ms. Burke arrived at 8:25.

Ms. Stanton called the group back together after the break and asked everyone to summarize what they heard.

Mr. Caudill said the main things he heard were the need for an off-leash dog park and the creation of a network of trails that go throughout the City; everything can follow from there.

Mr. Everett said he heard about a trail connecting parks along the river and going under the roadways, also turning the City yard into a park, and finally that Claytown Park is not really a neighborhood park, but more of a pocket park. They should look at the site as a possibility for development into a neighborhood park.

Ms. Stanton said she heard requests for more grassy areas and to turn the City yard into a park.

Mr. Price said there were concerns regarding the loss of the caretaker's house at Hill Park, vandalism, and the loss of camping facilities at Ferguson Park.

Ms. Burke said the dog park seemed to be a large concern, and announced that the County is in the process of developing one in the Fobes Hill area, so that issue is being addressed.

Mr. Ooton said connecting trails are important to him. He talked to people tonight about cooperating with other organizations. We have a lot of private recreation; we know how important the soccer fields are to community recreation, and we're surrounded by the County. We are going to be built out before people realize it, and we have to be able to cooperate with the surrounding organizations, despite how difficult that may be. We have to be meeting with them and talking about what we are doing. He said he has been on the Parks Board for a little over a year, and doesn't know how often citizens attended in the past, but he doesn't recall that people have come in to discuss these problems. He wants to encourage people's opinions. We aren't always going to agree, but we will listen and we will talk about it, and see if we can make some ideas that will fly. He will go to the council and fight for these things.

Mr. Harper said he heard about parking problems at Hill Park and ADA accessibility, which hasn't been talked about nearly enough. Parks should be more accessible.

Chairman First explained that the Board had a number of goals this year. One was to complete the Comprehensive Plan. A driving force was to have a solid case for mitigation fees for new park acquisitions – we have to get Council approval for that, and Council decides what the level of service will be. The Parks Board can make recommendations, but it is not up to them to determine the service level. It was also a goal to visit every park in our system and determine what needs to be done to bring them all up to speed. Most of the parks were up to ADA standards at one point, but the standard is always moving, and the City needs to keep up. Other comments he heard were Hill Park issues, dog parks, and trails. He said it sounds like the Board needs to look at the nuts and bolts of things; inventory what we have, and find out where we can put trails. He said he was surprised that people don't know what the Board has been up to, because he thought they were transparent and the information was easy to find. He suggested maybe stepping back and finding ways to be more accessible to the public so people can get what they want.

Ms. Stanton said there will be another meeting in July for further discussion.

Citizen comment: In the future, the City should keep people informed of the potential adjacent parks. Everyone needs to understand that they're there.

Citizen comment: Major changes have to be more open to the public, with newspaper articles, flyers in the bills, etc. The public should be aware of the major situations coming up, but they don't need to know about the everyday maintenance.

Citizen comment: There is money coming in from the community: they want cameras in the Skate Park and that request has been ignored for two years. They want Hill Park open for the Salmon Barbeque; they want the logs moved for additional parking. They want the gate open off Valley View permanently so they can park there. They want ADA parking with a short distance to the park – the handicap area is not suitable, and the gate has to go.

Citizen comment: The community, for its size, is exceptional as far as parks go. He hasn't heard one word about current stakeholders who have made it something; the numbers aren't built around this (he gestured to the maps), and it is his advice that Snohomish headline the qualities that make this a powerful community.

Citizen comment: The City shouldn't put too much stock in the Centennial Trail. Highway 9 is already a parking lot, and he has written several times about using the railway to the south as rapid transit. Population is not abating, and rapid transit is the future.

Citizen comment: We are losing sight of the fact that we have a great resource here that we are not using. If something needs to be accomplished, the citizens of Snohomish will do it. We have to bring the community together for a purpose. Get them together and it will happen.

Ms. Burke said that a lot of the work we see in Parks is the direct result of Councilmember Lya Badgley, who is attending her last Park Board meeting tonight. The Parks and Recreation Board presented a certificate of appreciation to Councilmember Badgley.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:55 due to the library closing at 9:00.

Approved this 25th day of July 2007

John First, Chair



CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Founded 1859, Incorporated 1890

116 UNION AVENUE λ SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON 98290 λ TEL (360) 568-3115 FAX (360) 568-1375

2007 Parks and Recreation Questionnaire

What parks or recreation facilities do you use somewhat regularly and why? They do not need to be city parks.

How do you currently use city parks and trails?

Please tell us about a favorite park visit. Was it a walk, or a barbecue, or a Scout camp? Catch a fish, win a basketball game, take your grandkids to the play area?

Would you say city parks and trails are adequately meeting our resident's needs? If not, why not?

What are the most important benefits parks provide?

What would you say are the best aspects of Snohomish's parks, recreation, and open space system?

What would you say are the most recognizable weaknesses, and/or gaps, of the City's parks, recreation, and open space system?

If you were given the money to make one change – any change at all – to the existing park system, what would it be?

**City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation
 Long-Range Plan Update
 NRPA Standards
 June 12, 2007**

Assumptions:

Population: 8,640 (based on 2000 Census and City of Snohomish website)

NRPA Population Standards:

Facility Type	Ratio
Parks/Open Space	10 acres/1,000 people
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 facility/5,000 people
Football/Soccer Fields	1 facility/10,000 people
Sport Courts	1 facility/2,000 people
Playgrounds	1 facility/3,000 people
Swim Facilities	1 facility/20,000 people
Trails	0.5 mile/1,000 people

Note, the NRPA no longer advocates a strict population ratio approach to determine LOS.

Assessment:

Based on existing population and NRPA recommended standards, the City of Snohomish would require the following:

Facility Type	Acres/Facilities Needed
Parks/Open Space	86.4 acres
Baseball/Softball Fields	1-2 fields
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field
Sport Courts	4-5 courts
Playgrounds	2-3 playgrounds
Swim Facilities	<1 swim facility
Trails	4.32 miles of trail

Actual:

Facility Type	Acres/Facilities Needed
Parks/Open Space	37.55 acres developed/ 13.2 acres undeveloped/ 23.11 acres open space <i>72.68 acres total</i>
Baseball/Softball Fields	3 fields
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field
Sport Courts	2 basketball, 2 tennis
Playgrounds	6 playgrounds
Swim Facilities	1 swim facility
Trails	4.25 miles of trail

NRPA Service Area Standards

Park/Facility Type	Service Area Radius
Neighborhood	.25-.5 mile
Community	.5-3 mile
Regional	Entire Community
Baseball/Softball	.25-.5 mile
Football/Soccer	1-2 mile (or 15-30 minute travel time)
Sport Courts	.25-.5 mile
Swimming Facilities	15-30 minute travel time (pools)/.5-1 hour travel time (outdoor beach)

Service area radii and population ratios are from either NRPA 1983 and/or NRPA 1995 LOS recommendations

Assessment:

According to the Service Area analysis of the population:

Park Type	Service Area	Percent of population within the Service Area
Neighborhood	0.25 mile	21.8%
	0.5 mile	55.9%
Community	0.5 mile	83.5%
	3.0 mile	100%

Basic Events Yearly Scheduled

Frequency Standard

January 2007

Event	Spring Season	Summer Season	Fall Season	Winter Season
Mow all Parks	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Monthly/as needed
Cans, & Litter	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Restrooms Maint.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Safety Inspect	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Sch. Play Eq. Insp.	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Irrigation Activation	Late Spring activate			Early Winter winterize
Irrigation		Over 70 degrees	Over 70 degrees	
Pruning / Tree maint	On-going as req.	On-going as req.	On-going as req.	On-going as req.
Plant Watering		Daily(7 days / week)	Daily(7 days / week)	
Equip. Clean & Maint.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Leaf Removal	Weekly	As needed	Weekly	Weekly
Parking Lots Clean	Monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Weekly
Parking Lots Stripe	Bi-Annual			
Service Request	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
C.F.P. Management	On-going as req.	On-going as req.	On-going as req.	On-going as req.
Planter Bed Maint.	Weekly	Weekly	Monthly	As required

Basic Events Yearly Scheduled

Frequencies for Facilities

Maintenance Standard January 2007

Event	Spring Season	Summer Season	Fall Season	Winter Season
Facility Inspect Inside	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Facility Inspect Outside	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Roof Cleaning	Monthly	Monthly	Weekly/as needed	Monthly
Boiler Service	Weekly blow off	Weekly blow off	Weekly blow off	Weekly blow off
Bi-Annual state inspection	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
HVAC Filter service	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Pressurewash sidewalks	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual
Parking Lot Clean	Monthly	Monthly	Weekly/Bi-Weekly	Bi-Weekly
Parking Lot Stripe	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Gutters Inspect/Clean	Monthly	Monthly	Weekly/Monthly/as needed	Monthly
AC / HVAC Activation/Deactivation	HVAC maintenance		HVAC Maintenance	
Service Requests	Daily/ As needed	Daily/ As needed	Daily/ As needed	Daily/ As needed

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting – June 27, 2007**

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

Looking at the minimal budget provided to the Parks + Rec. department, I applaud all of the volunteers throughout the years to make our parks a priority. When I look @ other park systems of comparable size (Sumner in Pierce County) I notice that they offer actual non-competitive sport opportunities for children. Is there any vision for offering any programming for child + others or is it assumed that other organizations will provide these services.

Also, since all sporting activities are "private" here in Snohomish, is there any collaboration w/ these organizations to hook new families into such teams - ~~and~~ I would love to see an emphasis on non-competitive sporting teams.

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Teresa Rugg
Address: 7619 137th Ave SE Snohomish, WA 98290
Email: terugg@verizon.net

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting – June 27, 2007**

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

*ADD another category Community Parks that act as regional parks, serving more people than locals
Parks that impact business and city revenue*

I agree to more trails in Northend.

Purchase of open space for future neighborhood park development

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Jackie Kifer
Address: 115 Ave A Snohomish
Email: jackiekifer@hotmail.com

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting – June 27, 2007**

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

PLEASE CONSIDER USING A 1/4 MILE
RADIUS WHEN PLANNING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS.

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Email: _____

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting June 27, 2007**

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

OFF Leash Dog Area! This city is extremely hostile
toward dogs & dog owners. There we need a
space of our own so that we do not spoil the
parks for adults/kids.

We also need more docks/access space to put small
craft into the river. i.e. canoes, kayaks.

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Michelle Deebach
Address: 1531 Holly Vista Drive
Email: deebachm@hotmail.com

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

1. Would rather see Shop Site a park plan sold for private development
2. would like to see more park development of Casino Royale

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Email: _____

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

The gazebo in Ferguson Park was a wonderful addition.
THANK YOU!
We used it for a very large wedding reception last August.

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Anne Sutherland
Address: _____
Email: _____

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting - June 27, 2007

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

We need a dog park!
An off-leash park would be great.
To my knowledge, no dog park exists, if volunteers are willing to maintain such a park, does the city have any space currently available?
Thanks for your time - Linda

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: LINDA KING
Address: 111 AVE C, SUITE 103 SNOHOMISH WA 98290
Email:

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting - June 27, 2007

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

I would like to see more open space - grassfields, available for use by the public. ^{older} kids like to start unorganized activities - soccer games, rugby, ultimate frisby, etc. If more open space is built into baseball fields/structures, open space that is first come - first serve is lost. The slts stadium is a great place for kids, but how much longer until it is permanently reserved for school sports? what then?

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Chris Freeburg (Age 18)
Address: 7027 77 Ave SE Snoho.
Email: chris_freeburg

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

Great presentation. Thank you for the flexibility, & hence. I think if you want to be involved, you get involved and seek out info. Still, more/better public bulletins would be good.

City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting - June 27, 2007

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!

Thank you for attending tonight's Parks Board Meeting. Please provide the City with comments on what you saw tonight or any other topics important for the update of the City's Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update. Thanks for your input!

OFF LEASH DOG PARK!!

Interested in being on the City's mailing list for the update? Provide your contact information below:

Name: Shirley Scherer

Address: _____

Email: Warehouse17@aol.com

I prefer to be contacted via: US Mail Email

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Park Board Public Meeting – June 27, 2007**

Supplemental Comments Record

Some meeting participants verbally gave the following recommendations to City staff. Some of these follow:

City of Shoreline has an excellent sensory park for the disabled just off NE 175th. - Ms. Penna

Add a dog park next to the Centennial trail

Students need opportunities for community service. This could provide ready labor for the parks. 9th grade focus requires 4 hours. High school students need public service hours to graduate. Some maintain Highway 9 currently. Students can fix park hardware in Shop class, help with the flower baskets and a possible color program. -Rashel Penna

Keep potential parks on maps. - Stanley Innes

Use money from the community to install cameras at the skate park. Hill Park needs more parking for the salmon barbecue, gate from Valleyview (sic) and this would provide disabled access from the street.- Jim Mahl

I think this community is exceptional in terms of its parks; hasn't heard of other communities this size with the parks that Snohomish has. - Jim Badgley

Left over land from the remodeled wastewater Treatment Plant should be made a park.

Improve ADA access to parks.

Would prefer a 1/4-mile service area for neighborhood parks instead of the proposed 1/2-mile.

Need more larger parks.

Go to the community for park values.

Jennings Park in Marysville is a beautiful and accessible park.

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Karen Charnell, Snohomish Senior Center Director-June 28, 2007**

Financial constraints on a small city such as Snohomish indicate that, whenever possible, providing recreation programs in the community should be a partnership between the city and interest groups.

Surveys can be very useful in planning programs and facilities. To assist the Senior Center in developing relevant programs for the senior population, its staff does a community-wide mail-in survey every five years, to help it be responsive to the needs of the seniors in the community. For the last survey, city Finance Department staff assisted in the preparation of a survey that was distributed with the City's utility bill mailing.

The goal of the Senior Center is to keep senior citizens engaged in life and the community for as long as possible. The Vision Statement of the Senior Center is to be an indispensable asset to our seniors and our community.

Seniors have a unique importance to the community, both for their past contributions to the town and for their knowledge of its history. Seniors continue to give back to the community as volunteers. The sheer numbers of new seniors arriving on the scene as the boomer population ages will have profound effects on the community and economy. There will be growing economic and social benefits in keeping individuals living independently and engaged in the community for as long as possible.

**City of Snohomish
Parks and Recreation Board Meeting Minutes
July 25, 2007**

EXCERPT

Park Board Members Present

Chris Harper
Jim Price
John First
Lea Anne Burke

Park Board Members Absent

Steve Ooton

City Staff Present

Ann Stanton
Katie Hoole
Mike Johnson
Tim Heydon

3. **DISCUSSION ITEM** – Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan draft review

Ms. Stanton introduced Jeff Caudill and Sarah Daniels from EDAW, Inc who would walk the Board through the Draft Plan.

Mr. Caudill also gave this presentation to the Advisory Committee. They thought the Plan was logical and well organized, but requested a significant change. They would like a policy added that the City would take a slightly more active role in evaluating sports field demands and needs. The field programs are currently left entirely up to private entities. Mr. Caudill said the Committee advised that the demand and need for sports fields be evaluated because they feel there are not enough fields available for all the potential uses, and there should be a more direct statement that City will look into that demand and work to meet it.

Ms. Stanton said they can go through the Plan in one of two ways: Mr. Caudill can explain it step-by-step, with the Board commenting along the way, or they can go directly to comments from the Board. The Board elected the first option.

Mr. Caudill said that the introduction explained the general direction and structure of the Plan. Section 2.0, the purpose and vision, is the critical piece that explains what the City is aiming to achieve. They pieced together the existing material that the City had with public comment and Advisory Committee and Parks Board input. It is an integration of various pieces of information, creating the larger vision for the direction the City wants to go with Parks.

Chairman First was concerned that the vision seems to speak only to the citizens and not about parks being places for water life, diversity, plants and animals, surface water quality, flood control, salmon habitat, etc.

Ms. Burke said that the environmental factors are included later on page 4; Mr. First said he thinks it is important that the vision be about more than just people.

There were no more comments on the vision, so Mr. Caudill moved onto Section 3.0. The National Recreation & Parks Association (NRPA) has been promoting the various benefits that parks provide, so they wanted to emphasize some of the economic benefits because those are often overlooked.

Mr. Caudill moved to Section 4.0 and explained that the Plan is framed to move from the larger down to the specifics. Pulling from the City's documents, they developed six categories of goals and policies. He said that the Advisory Committee thought that because the goals were

numbered, they were listed in a hierarchy. EDAW will probably change the numbers to bullets to avoid this misperception.

Mr. Caudill said that the committee's main comment was the City's coordination with other agencies regarding commitment to the ball fields.

Ms. Burke said that she would like more emphasis on the development of the Parks and Recreation Department (Goal 6.3). She thinks it should go in the main purpose of Goal 6.

Ms. Stanton said they could move it so that it is the first point under Goal 6, and mention it specifically in the main description of the goal, and asked if that was what Ms. Burke meant. Ms. Burke said yes.

Mr. Caudill said they could change the language to identify the role of the Parks and Recreation Department while still listing it as its own policy; Ms. Burke said that would be great.

Mr. First said that it is broader than he initially thought it would be, and more comprehensive, which he likes.

Mr. Caudill indicated that the goals would be developed to be easily included in the Comprehensive Plan.

Mr. First said there are examples given (i.e. the pool) of things that are beyond the scope of what the City can do, so the City would need to partner with other people and organizations. The Boys & Girls Club is also listed. He asked if it was important to be as specific as possible about those groups, or should that just be left open. Ms. Stanton wondered about that too; perhaps in a few years, the pool won't be beyond the City's scope.

Mr. First asked if they should list all the stakeholders that are out there, because this would be just a current reflection; in five years, it could change.

Mr. Caudill said they thought the school district could play a critical role in providing facilities that the City may be limited on. The Parks Foundation was mentioned to give a feel for the types of organizations that provide assistance in the City. There seem to be a lot of stakeholders that help out. The Comprehensive Plan currently includes groups that cosponsor with the City, so maybe that is something they can specifically identify.

Mr. Heydon pointed out that Mr. Johnson works with the various groups, and Mr. Johnson suggested calling them all "Volunteer Help".

Mr. Caudill suggested "non profits," while Mr. Price said "service clubs."

Mr. First suggested making a list. The following were mentioned: service groups, community groups, service organizations, non-profits, sports leagues, churches, and businesses.

Mr. Price asked if they could backtrack to Goal 4. He said he thinks the intention is that they provide funding for maintaining parks and he doesn't really see that in the main description. "Provide adequate maintenance" sounds like there is funding available, but that the City isn't keeping up maintenance.

Ms. Stanton said they could add "through adequate funding," but Ms. Burke would like to scratch the use of the word "adequate."

Mr. First asked if they were going to have the levels of service for maintenance, or do the levels of service only refer to the geographic areas.

Mr. Caudill said they specifically addressed operations and maintenance in the goals rather than establishing a level of service standard. Those standards are more survey-based to make sure people are satisfied with the conditions of the facilities. The RCO (formerly IAC) considers that more the "next level" of complexity in terms of establishing levels of service.

Ms. Stanton said there is also no level of service provided as far as amenities.

Ms. Hoole asked what RCO meant; Mr. Caudill said Recreational Conservation Office.

Mr. Johnson asked if there will be a definition page. Ms. Stanton said there will be a glossary, and Mr. Caudill said it will be a list of acronyms.

Mr. Caudill said they can consider addressing operations and maintenance in a different way, if the Board wants them to.

Mr. First said he doesn't think it should be in the Plan, but it should maybe be something that the City does when putting together the budget for maintenance.

As there were no more comments on that section, Mr. Caudill moved on. He said the next section includes definitions that have been reworked since the last meeting, including what was used to determine how they classify parks within the City, and to give an idea of what can be expected to be provided in each kind of park. For example, a Neighborhood Park might have a single ball field rather than complex ball fields, a playground area, but limited amenities, whereas a Community Park would have two or three ball fields, a boat launch, etc. It is the section where they laid out all the levels of service that they used; the foundation for the service area analysis. He asked if the Board had any comments, and directed them to Table 5-1, the Inventory of Existing City-Owned Property.

The Board had a brief discussion using Figure 5-1 regarding the locations of the places in the table. Mr. Johnson explained that some of the small parcels were City-owned properties that require maintenance, even though they don't appear to be "parks".

Ms. Burke was concerned about the proposed name "Riverfront Park;" that it might take away the historical significance of the original park names.

Ms. Stanton said that while the entire connection of parks would be called "Riverfront Park," each individual park areas would still retain its identity; however Kla Ha Ya Park might now be called Kla Ha Ya Square or Kla Ha Ya Landing instead.

Mr. Caudill told the Board that they would put a note into the Plan regarding the fact that the pool needs a substantial renovation and is currently closed.

There was a question regarding Harryman Farms, and Mr. Caudill explained that they will describe it as open space until it is developed, and he made a note to include it in the Plan.

Mr. Caudill moved on to Table 5-2, an inventory of the school facilities and privately owned parks and open space.

Mr. Price asked if they wanted to add some items that were missing from the list. He said that the High School has a running track.

Mr. Caudill had been told that it was for school use only, and Mr. Price said the district teams have first priority, but he will get the name of the contact person for Mr. Caudill.

Mr. Caudill said the elementary school fields aren't kept up to the standards preferred by some of the organized sports leagues, which makes them a hazard for playing games; Mr. Price said they are playgrounds and are therefore not designed for structured sporting events.

Mr. Caudill said it seems like those facilities are there to be used by the public, and Mr. Price said people can use them if they are available.

Mr. First said the Freshman Campus fields are used extensively for football and lacrosse.

Mr. Caudill indicated that he wanted to know what items were missing, and Mr. Price listed them: the high school has a running track, and so does the Freshman Campus; Valley View and Centennial Middle Schools both have tracks and tennis courts.

Mr. Heydon said the high school will have tennis courts, and Mr. Price said there will be eight courts with lights.

Mr. Price asked when the draft Plan will go into effect, because the school district is opening a new elementary school in September and a new high school in September 2008; they might want to include those in the Plan.

Mr. Caudill said they will want to include the new elementary school in the Plan, and Mr. Price said it is named Little Cedars Elementary.

Ms. Stanton suggested adding a note that a new high school will be open in 2008, and Mr. Price said it will be Glacier Peak High School, and will also have a football field, grass soccer field, track, eight tennis courts, and baseball and softball fields.

Mr. Caudill pointed out that one of the items in Table 5-2, Greens at Lobo Ridge, had been turned into houses, so it will be removed.

Ms. Burke asked if there was still a horse riding arena, and Mr. Harper said he thinks she is talking about Machias Equestrian Center, which is a privately owned club.

Mr. First said there is another fitness center in town, and Mr. Harper said it is a 24-Hour Fitness in the old Top Foods building.

Ms. Burke said we have Curves, yoga centers, and dance studios.

Mr. Harper said the soccer dome has a fitness center.

Ms. Burke asked if the libraries count; we have both the old library and the new library.

Mr. Price asked if the Senior Center was included somewhere.

Ms. Burke said there could be a separate category for places like the Senior Center, library, Boys & Girls Club, etc.

Mr. First asked if any City money is going into the Senior Center, and Mr. Heydon said the City is providing the land, providing some staff, and helping with the construction.

Mr. Price asked who will own the land, and Mr. Heydon said it will work like the Boys & Girls Club; the City owns the land and there will be a lease agreement between the non-profit and the City.

Mr. Caudill said Section 6 is largely parks and recreation data, and he directed the Board to Table 6-3 on page 20.

IAC drafted estimates of the parks and recreation activity trends in the North Cascades region. EDAW used that information and extrapolated it to determine numbers of City residents who would be doing those activities. He talked with the Advisory Committee about possibly adding information related to fishing and boating to the Plan because the City has a higher population of those types of activities.

Mr. Caudill then explained that Table 6-5 looks at estimated projected increases in the more passive activities (walking, hiking, etc.) at ten and twenty years.

Mr. Caudill said that Section 7.0 describes the level of service standards. There were no changes requested so those have remained the same as originally proposed. They are the foundation for the next section, the service area analysis.

Mr. Caudill explained Figure 8-1; Fischer and Claytown Parks were originally included in the Neighborhood Park designation, but based on feedback they received, Morgantown Park is the only one that truly fits the classification.

Ms. Burke asked if Community Parks (like Hill) could be used as Neighborhood Parks, and Mr. Caudill said they do not recommend that. The reason behind the definitions is that the parks each function differently. A Neighborhood Park is for the people in that area; they can walk there; it's a small park within the immediate neighborhood that the local people can go to. A Community Park draws people from all over and there is a different demand from those parks. They don't want to blur the lines between the two.

Mr. First mentioned that at the last meeting, they talked about physical boundaries; a person may be within that mile and a half radius for the level of service standard, but can't easily get to the park. He wanted to make sure they are factoring that in.

Mr. Caudill added that the half-mile radius goes past Hwy 9, but there are so few opportunities to walk across the highway that they used it as a cutoff for both Neighborhood Parks and Trails. People will drive to Community Parks.

Ms. Daniels said that for the phasing-in later in the plan with the recommended additional parks, they also used Hwy 9 as a barrier.

Mr. Caudill said that the table numbers have changed because they changed the park designations, but for the most part the City is doing fairly well in terms of service levels.

Mr. First asked if they were based on the City population or the UGA, and Mr. Caudill said the UGA is included. In looking twenty years ahead, they assumed that people would be spread consistently throughout the City.

Mr. Caudill moved on to areas where new parks are proposed. The Phasing is still up for discussion, but for now, they assume that Phase I involves Harryman Farms being developed as a Neighborhood Park. For Phase I (the first six years) they looked at what could be most easily accomplished.

Phase II would be by the Bickford Avenue corridor because development is happening there. At the last meeting, they heard that the City shop would make a good Neighborhood Park, as a replacement for the now-a-Pocket Park, Claytown. They calculated the estimated percentage of people who would be served by the new parks at each phase and took into account that Hwy 9 will be a barrier.

Looking at the trail system, they propose a pedestrian crossing over Hwy 9, but they are assuming the highway will be a barrier for the future.

Phases I and II will take about six years each, and Phase III is the lowest priority, the long-term goals for years 12-20. The phases are not rigid, so obviously if property opportunities become available, the City will want to take advantage of them.

They tried to keep the costs down for Phase I, then once impact fees are accumulating, additional funds may be available to purchase land for two additional Neighborhood Parks.

Mr. First asked if Bickford Avenue was considered a barrier, and Mr. Caudill said no.

Mr. Heydon said that Bickford Avenue will have sidewalks on both sides of the street, and three new traffic signals by the time the shopping center is finished.

Mr. Caudill said that it is expected to be like Avenue D in character.

Ms. Stanton said it is still going to be a big road.

Mr. Price said he had the same worries regarding Second Street and the City shop.

Mr. Caudill said that one of the ideas is to expand the Riverfront Trail, with it ending at the City shop.

Mr. First asked about the land at the old and new treatment plants, and whether or not it will ever be public open space. He said it was open once, but had to be closed down.

Mr. Heydon said it might be used for multiple purposes. There were untreated biosolids, so there was a health issue, and it is being worked on this year. For the future, Mr. Heydon had envisioned an expansion of the sewage treatment facility, which will take a little of the land. He also envisioned separating stormwater from sewer; it would have to be treated, so there would be a stormwater treatment facility. He also would like to work with the Audubon Society piece of land next door; there could be bird watching and trails. There is a one-acre site that has to be capped, which might be a perfect place for a viewing location.

Mr. Caudill said that site is included as a potential Community Park in Phase III, but it is more of a long-term goal because Community Parks are not the top need. If the opportunity arises, it might be possible.

Mr. First asked if that was where Cemetery Creek ends, and Mr. Heydon said it is just north of the lagoon, by the piece the Audubon Society owns.

Mr. Caudill said they've proposed a potential trail connecting to that area in Phase III, if it turns out to be a possible park. He also pointed out that Table 8-2 lays out the phases and the population level served at each one.

The final piece of the plan is the trail network, which they heard a lot about in the last meeting. They propose a mix of traditional trails with bike and pedestrian facilities. In the short term, they propose a connection between two sections of the Centennial Trail, and starting a connection out to the future Pilchuck county park, as well as starting a connection to the potential trail heading to Monroe, and adding to the Riverfront Trail. The idea in the north is to connect Harryman Farms Park to Casino Royale, even if it's just using sidewalks.

Mr. Caudill said that Table 8-3 outlines the levels of service for the trail improvement phases, and Figure 8-7 lays out what the entire network of parks and trails would look like.

Mr. Johnson said he really likes the phasing; it gives good perspective on the many possibilities, and Mr. Caudill said he thought Council would like that it provides them with some options and a way to manage costs.

Mr. First said that the trail behind the Freshman Campus isn't an existing trail, but it is showing on the map as one. He thinks it should be included in the Plan, maybe during Phase I.

Mr. Heydon said there is property on the west end that the City does not own; the City owns from Avenue A to the parking lot.

Mr. First suggested that it be identified as one of the City-owned spaces; there was a brief discussion between the Board and staff regarding which specific spots the City did own.

Mr. Caudill said that as he envisions it, the Plan lays out the long range 20-year vision. They used the Comprehensive Plan to give the overall guidance of goals and policies, and the inventory. Based on the recommendations in the Plan, they can develop the CFP and estimate the costs, how costs will be distributed, expected revenues, and how it will all translate into the GMA-based impact fees. The Park Plan is the main document and everything else falls from it. It is a long-term strategy for the City.

Mr. First asked what happens next. Will there be an updated plan to review again?

Ms. Stanton said the Plan is currently circulating within City staff, and the next job will be to collect all the comments from the Advisory Committee, the Parks Board, public input, and staff, and then the proposed draft will be brought back to the Parks Board at the next meeting to ask that it be recommended to Council. Once the Board approves the draft, it becomes known as the "Recommended Plan", and is sent to the City Council for the adoption process.

Mr. Heydon asked if the costs and estimates will come later in the year, and Mr. Caudill said they are going to work on that now.

The Board thanked Mr. Caudill and Ms. Daniels.

After determining there was no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

**CITY COUNCIL
MEETING NOTES**

Snohomish City Council Meeting Minutes
August 7, 2007

EXCERPT

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Mayor Hamlin called the Snohomish City Council meeting to order at 7 p.m., Tuesday, August 7, 2007, in the Snohomish School District Resource Center, George Gilbertson Boardroom, 1601 Avenue D, Snohomish, Washington.

COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT

Lya Badgley
Melody Clemans
Larry Countryman
Randy Hamlin, Mayor
R. C. "Swede" Johnson
Dean Randall
Doug Thorndike

STAFF PRESENT

Larry Bauman, City Manager
Grant Weed, City Attorney
Danny Weinberg, Support Services Dir.
Tim Heydon, Public Works Director
Corbitt Loch, Planning Director
John Turner, Interim Police Chief
Torchie Corey, City Clerk
Tom Hansen, City Engineer
Karen Latimer, PW Operations Manager
Brian Olson, Field Engineering Technician

There were twenty citizens in attendance.

c. Capital Facilities Plan

Councilmember Badgley wanted to discuss a couple items in Parks. The Parks Board was concerned about having any funding for the Cypress Memorial listed within a Parks budget because it gave a skewed impression of Parks funding. The cemetery would not be a park and it had not yet been determined if it would be open to the public. It should be listed under Facilities. The second issue was signage and wayfinding, and creating a better system for the public to find the parks. It might come under a capital facilities line item and she did not see it mentioned. If they were going to closely tie strategic plan goals with budget goals, that issue should be addressed.

Mr. Heydon had some wayfinder signs on order now. They were locator signs to direct people to parks within the City.

Councilmember Randall wanted to talk about parks also. There was \$2.5 million for purchasing property for new parks. Everyone was aware that property values were still going up. They needed to consider purchasing more park land before property values went up even more. The draft Parks Plan was provided this evening which indicated the City was underserved by five neighborhood parks. There was Harryman Park which was not constructed but the City owned the land. The consultant had mentioned grant funding but matching funds were likely to be needed.

DISCUSSION ITEM 6b

Date: August 21, 2007

To: City Council

From: Ann Stanton, Project Manager

Subject: **Draft 2007 Update to the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan**

The purpose of Council review of the Draft Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan is to seek Councilmember comments prior to final recommendations on this plan from the Parks and Recreation Board. The Board has been responsible for providing the early guidance in developing the draft plan. The work program for the 2007 Park Plan Update includes the following items:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan
- Comprehensive Plan – Park Element
- 2008-2014 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) for Parks and Community Facilities
- Growth Management Act (GMA)-based Park Impact Mitigation Fee Ordinance

The Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Long Range Plan was delivered to Council August 7th and is the subject of tonight's discussion item, together with a preliminary review of the Park Element, CFP for parks and trails, and the proposed Mitigation Fee Ordinance. The Comprehensive Plan – Park Element will consist of the Vision Statement, Goals and Policies, and Level of Service Standards included in the Long Range Plan.

SUMMARY: This plan was undertaken primarily to document the impacts of population growth upon the City's provision of park and recreation services. In brief, the consultant's analysis recommends that the City provide additional Neighborhood Parks and trails to meet the demands of growth. The consultant recommends that existing Community Parks not serve in place of Neighborhood Parks where they are close enough to do so, and this may be one aspect of the draft plan that Council may wish to discuss prior to the final review and recommendations from the Parks Board. The plan as drafted recommends that Neighborhood Parks be developed in such a way that 75 percent of the City's population be within 0.5 mile of a Neighborhood Park, regardless of whether there may be a Community Park within a similar proximity. It is recommended that 90 percent of the population be within 1.5 miles of a Community Park. The assessment of current conditions is that the City is amply supplied with Community Parks. The draft plan recommends that existing Community Parks may be expanded and improved, but new ones are not currently necessary to meet the proposed Level of Service Standards, which are based upon the latest Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (formerly IAC) recommendations. And while the City enjoys a significant amount of public shoreline, the City should continue to acquire sites at every opportunity to expand public access to waterfront. A Park Impact Mitigation Fee Ordinance can provide a share of the costs of this new park and trail development.

DISCUSSION ITEM 6b

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT: Public input guided the development of this draft, beginning with Council discussion at its April 3, 2007 regular meeting. The Parks Board, Park Plan Advisory Committee, and City staff were involved throughout the process. The Park Plan Advisory Committee consisted of representatives of the business community, youth, sports organizations, City Council, Planning Commission, Parks Board, and Park Foundation. Additional outreach was made to the County Parks Department, Snohomish School District, Boys & Girls Club, and Snohomish Seniors. Both the Tribune and Herald ran articles and meeting announcements about the plan. Citizen input has occurred via phone calls, letters, emails, questionnaires, and public meetings.

RECOMMENDATION: That the City Council **DISCUSS** the draft 2007 Update to the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan, CFP, and Park Impact Mitigation Fee Ordinance, and **DIRECT** staff as appropriate.

REFERENCE DOCUMENT: Draft City of Snohomish Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan

**PUBLIC COMMENTS
RECEIVED**

3/13/07

Mayor of Easton

Is the city going to have a Grand Opening ceremony this year, when they open the restrooms at Ferguson's Hill Park? Walker's & Park users have had to rely on Top Foods for repairs during these special occasions.

Blackman Lake should be given back to the County, they would at least furnish a porta potty. Most boaters and fishermen use Dunakes windfall.

I live on Champagne have not 1 & 2; last month a boater urinated in the canal. He said "I can't make it back to Top Foods." Not uncommon here.

Builders in this city are required to have a porta potty on their job sites!

There is no excuse for this nonsense!

God bless
Northbrook WA

We live in a city that cares not for its citizens as Blackman Lake!

We've had enough sewage in the canal to take over the area!

Park Plan Update - Public Input
Boys & Girls Club Meeting Notes
May 17, 2007
City of Snohomish, WA

ATTENDEES

Denise McGuire (*Director, Boys & Girls Club*)
Tiffany (*Office Manager, Boys & Girls Club*)
Ann Stanton (*City of Snohomish*)

NOTES

Vision and Values

General Discussion

- The Boys & Girls Club lease the building only from the City. The program is run by the Boys & Girls Club of Snohomish County, and the staff is employed by the B&G Club.
- Use of Parks: Boys & Girls Club members also walk to Pilchuck Park for field games (older kids) and the play area.
- Teen smokers use the picnic table just north of the Club, which introduces smoke into the building.
- Profanity at the skate park is a problem.
- B&G Club is for member use only during club hours, not the general public.
- The facility is available to the general public for rent during non-club hours. 4H, others regularly hold events here. Dunbar Doors rented the whole facility for its 2006 company Christmas party, and their families played basketball, used the full kitchen facilities, visited the School District's swim pool and the park's play area, etc. It was a great family-friendly event.
- Club Hours: 6:30am-6:30pm M-F, year-round, except for normal holiday closures. Also open for occasional evening/weekend B&G Club events.
- Bus riders, in particular, and skaters, occasionally request use of B&G Club restroom; this is not allowed. A sani-kan is present on the site for their use. The park needs public restrooms.
- 12 & 13-year-olds use the computer lab and game room mostly.
- Teens have their own room, with pool table, used to have their own entrance, but this has been locked after problems with unauthorized use, like leaving to smoke.
- New system is on order: MCTS, an X-Box -like system that includes karaoke, projector to play movies (DVD, VHS), computer games.
- May get Dance Dance Revolution (X-Box game with dance pad)
- Club does end of summer camp survey of participants.
- Some parents won't let their kids come here because of the skate park. There have been drug arrests, profanity, smoking. Skate boarders have been going back to

First Street and Avenue D because BMX riders have been "taking over" the skate park.

- Adopt-A-Park volunteer picks up trash at the skate park every Monday morning. There is a lot of trash.
- Denise expressed support for the edible landscape proposal at Averill, supports identifying the Averill complex as Averill Community Park and the riverfront area as Riverfront Community Park, supports off-leash pet area at Averill, supports fencing to manage access at Averill.
- Parking at Averill is an issue for any increased uses at the facility. The existing lot fills up now for basketball games, etc. First Heritage Bank has permitted use of its lot when during non-working hours. Averill lot holds 55 regular and 4 ADA parking stalls. This does not include the pool parking lot. The pool needs repairs and is closed now (falling roof tiles.) It may not re-open soon.
- Additional street light is needed at the parking lot driveway.
- Volunteers of America have a teen-mediator training that might be of interest to teens.

Parks Meeting Needs?

- No, because:
 - BMX/skateboard conflict,
 - need tennis courts,
 - need baseball/softball fields, football fields. Field users are in competition with SJA, Snohomish Junior Athletics Association.
 - for basketball program information, contact: Jerry Roth 568-7224
 - Need fishing pier on Snohomish River

What Benefits Do Parks Provide?

- Recreation, Family time, connect with outdoors, Non-TV time.

Best Thing About City of Snohomish Parks?

- Boys & Girls Club is well-maintained for the activity it sees.

What one change to the system would you make?

- Off leash dog park
- (Second change: Space for outdoor concerts)

Ann Stanton

From: Christine Traxler [ctraxler@nsd.org]
Sent: Monday, June 11, 2007 9:19 AM
To: Ann Stanton
Subject: FW: public input on our parks

Hi Ann,

I already know I can't make the meeting, but am happy to have this opportunity for input. My family and neighbors, all who live on or around Ave. E, would love to see the in-town sections of the centennial trail finished. We enjoy walking along the river, jogging up and over, but then it ends at 2nd street!

Consequently, we rarely get up to the trailhead, though we adore that portion of the trail as well. Thanks for your consideration,
Christine Traxler

----- Forwarded Message

From: lya badgley <lyab@comcast.net>
Date: Mon, 11 Jun 2007 08:57:56 -0800
To: <lyab@comcast.net>
Subject: public input on our parks

Hello Park Lovers,

We have a unique opportunity to come and share ideas and vision for the future of our Snohomish parks.

Parks and Recreation Plan Open House

7 - 8:30pm Wednesday, June 27
Public Library, 311 Maple Avenue

You are invited to an open house about parks and recreation in Snohomish. Share your experience, opinions and vision of your park system and recreation opportunities in your community. Parks Board members and City staff welcome your participation in this year's update to the City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Plan.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you may also comment in writing to Ann Stanton, City of Snohomish, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, WA 98290, or via email to stanton@ci.snohomish.wa.us, by June 30, 2007. Questions? Call Ann Stanton on weekdays, 9 am - 4 pm, at (360) 568-3115.

I hope to see you there!,

Lya Badgley

Council Member, City of Snohomish
Coordinator, Adopt-a-Park Program

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Public Comments Record– June 15, 2007**

Telephone Comment

Hello, I saw your notice in the Everett Herald about your seeking ideas on the parks. I don't think you need any of our ideas. Just call Representative Hans Dunshee. He's the guy. He'll take care of everything.

City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update SOUNDAIR Meeting – June 22, 2007

Nine SOUNDAIR employees met for one hour with Ann Stanton and discussed their interest and perspectives on a variety of recreational activities in town. The following outlines some key points of the discussion.

Bicycles

Centennial Trail presents a safety concern in that riders do not follow rules of the road. Please consider safety education program. Fast cyclists sometimes ride in Maple Avenue instead.

There are no bike lanes in the city. We need them. The city is unfriendly to bikes.

Suggest a bike loop ride around Blackmans Lake.

Highway 9 is a route for bikes because of its wide shoulders.

Horses

Lord's Hill has nice riding trails.

Centennial Trail is not horse-friendly, horses need a separate path from walkers.

Gyms and fields

Obtain School Board support for public use of school facilities?

Volleyball for adults - activity needs facility access.

9-11 year olds get the worst fields for soccer

Freshman Campus facility is convenient to High School gyms, could see a tournament built around both facilities.

Include tennis courts and basketball courts

Parks

Slaughterhouse parcel, including the ponds, alongside Machias Road could make a nice park. Owned by the Fire District now? Could it become a park after fire training complete?

River Rafting

Dubuque Road bridge to Pilchuck Park is a popular teen activity in the summer.

Fishing

Advertise access points for fishing local rivers, include any county access easements for fishing. City could use better fishing access points. (Better trails to the shore and points from which to fish.) (This could be in a park guide, press articles, posted on the city website and at local bait/license stores.)

7/20/07

Ann Stanton

My wife and I have lived here for 30 years. We are in our early eighties; and we walk years around. We have to use Top Foods restrooms for 3 months every winter as your parks are closed up.

During this period fishermen & boaters use the south end of Hill Park and the west end of the boat launch.

Our Council solution, dig a trench at Hill Park, plant trees and eliminate 25% of the parking. How come the Council can sell part of our Park to Dunsmuir for \$9000. They probably wanted more steady money!

\$9000 would rent a Sanilax at the boat launch for 7½ years daily at today's prices.

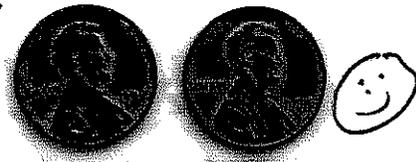
$$\frac{9000}{100} = \frac{90}{12} \text{ month} = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ years}$$

Our present Council can't even come up with a city entrance design to give to the voters.

It should be a river boat named Snohomish without a rudder!

I suppose we'll have some change when Top Foods starts complaining!

Here is my 2¢



Godfrey

701-59th N. Shoreline WA 9829

When your 81 our bonds will be hope to readable!

**City of Snohomish Long-Range Park Plan and CFP Update
Debbie Emge, Economic Development Manager-August 8, 2007**

A. Parks and trails contribute to the economic health of a city in two significant ways.

1. Parks and trails add to quality of life of an area, which is a factor in determining where employees and their families want to live. When companies make decisions regarding where to locate their businesses, workforce is a critical part of the decision. Once a business is located having quality parks and trails assists them in their workforce recruitment efforts.

2. There is a direct economic benefit from having planned activities in parks; these bring customers into town along with their spending for retail and services (shopping, restaurants, fuel, etc.)

B. Observation: Snohomish could increase the economic contribution of our parks and trails better through increased targeted marketing to groups and organizations that would utilize such facilities. As an example, at Blackmans Lake we could market it to organizations such as canoeing and kayaking clubs. I would encourage private providers of outdoor recreational activities and classes to utilize our parks & trails as preferred venues for their services. Many communities also host sponsored family entertainment such as music or movies and these type of activities also produce economic benefits when local merchants offer goods and services at these events.

C. Housing property values tend to be greater near parks and thus increased property taxes for the City.



CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Founded 1859, Incorporated 1890

116 UNION AVENUE · SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON 98290 · TEL (360) 568-3115 FAX (360) 568-1375

CITIZEN CONTACT FORM

Date Received:	8-14-07		RECEIVED AUG 14 2007 CITY TREASURER
Name:	MORGAN DAVIS		
Phone:	360-668-0879	Cell:	
E-mail:			
Address:			
Mailing Address:	206 AVE I #3 SNO. 98290		

QUESTIONS/ISSUES:

THERE IS PERHAPS ~~THE~~ A "TYPO" ERROR ON TABLE 5.1, PAGE 15 UNDER TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE, SPECIFICALLY "FIRST STREET OPEN SPACE". IT READS (AVE E TO AVE G) INSTEAD OF PROPERLY (AVE E TO AVE J), NOT G. FIGURE 5.1

ON PAGE 17, THE GREEN AREA PROPERLY GOES ALL THE WAY WEST TO AVENUE J.

Routed To: ANN STANTON

Response: Please call me to confirm the correction, as the steep slope hillside is just below my home between Avenues I and J. THIS AREA IS IN SAFETY

F:\CITYHALL\PLANNING\Forms\Contact Form I.doc

ZONE 2 UNDER HARVEY AIRFIELD'S FLIGHT PATH AND THIS OPEN SPACE NEVER SHOULD BECOME DEVELOPED.

TO ANN STANTON
CITY OF SNOHOMISH

AUGUST 18, 200

— PARK COMMENTS

DEAR ANN:

MY COMMENTS ARE NUMEROUS AND MANY ARE RECORDED IN THE AUGUST ISSUE OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY SENIORS PAPER.

WE MUST BE CAREFUL THAT WE BUILD PARKS CLOSE TO NEIGHBORHOODS.

THE HARRYMAN FARMS PARK HAS NO NEIGHBORHOOD CLOSE BY AS DOES FERGUSON PARK. THESE ARE CAR PARK I CONTROL 3 1/2 ACRES OF TIMBER AND WETLANDS, AND PERHAPS A PORTION OF MYRICKS FORK.

IT IS THE LAST LAND IN THE CITY WITH BIG TIMBER — IT COULD BE A FABULOUS PARK AND COULD BE PURCHASED FOR A CITY PARK IF THE PRICE WAS RIGHT AND THE ~~NEE~~ CITY WAS INTERESTED.

— BOB HEIRMAN

2120 LAKE AVE

SNOHOMISH, WA 98290-1032

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August 2007

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Seniors

Supplement to the Tribune

Senior citizen views on Snohomish area parks

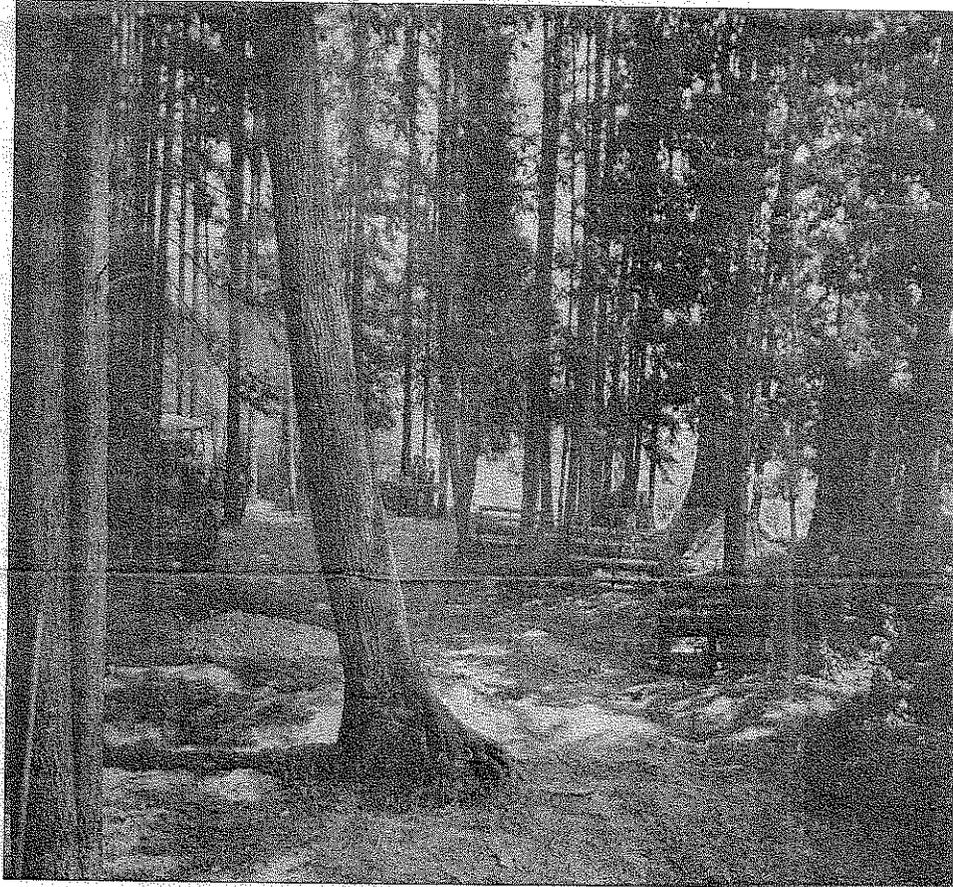
By **BOB HEIRMAN**
contributing writer

Bill Hill, a former Sergeant-Major in the U.S. Marine Corps, died July 8, 2007 in Helena, Montana. That name should ring a bell with Snohomish folk because his father was the namesake of Hill Park on Blackmans Lake, (Stillaguamish Lake to the really, really old timers).

I met Bill Hill a few years ago when Stanley Innes brought him to our home. Born in 1919, Bill lived near the lake in his younger days. They had a swimming area including a bathhouse. It was a resort of sorts, and the only artifact remaining of this facility are two wooden insulators nailed to a big fir tree by the lower picnic shelter.

When I was a boy, only three pilings of the bathhouse were still in evidence. It was a popular place for swimming, and I might add a terrific place for single eggging for trout. It was my favorite spot to fish because it had a clean bottom. Longtime Snohomish native, Bob Bettzig, fished at Hill's and caught many trout, as did George Peters, Bob Keaton, Ed Thornton and a few others.

After the city gained control of the site, Hill Park slowly evolved. It was built by the people - for the people. The Lions Club constructed the caretaker's house and the beautiful upper picnic shelter. We loved the upper shelter, and in the summer it was always pleasant under the big trees. This shelter was used by many organizations, and especially for the Lions' Clubs big beef barbecues. Unfortunately, both of these structures have been removed.



Ferguson Park, Blackmans Lake, free camping site, circa 1916.

Bob Heirman archives

I know a lot about the Hill Park of today as I designed and helped build both fishing docks, both of the present shelters and the barbecue pit. Two outstanding service organizations, the Snohomish Sportsmen's Club and the Tillicum Kiwanis joined forces to construct this beautiful place. I have a slide presentation of the construction of

Hill Park going back some 30 years, and I am always delighted to show this program. (Perhaps the City Council should see it.) It has a story to tell, a story about the wonderful people of the Snohomish area. Many who built Hill Park have gone to their eternal reward: Vic Mathison, Dick McClanahan, Vic Hanson, Bill Roth, Thad (Bob) Allen, Everett Nelson, Gale Bishop, Bud Palmer, Ick Nelson, Roger Darby, Steve Cox, Bill Smith, Bud Prentice, Bob Stevens, Ed Rentko, Ralph Robinson, Pete Dubuque, Forrest Herr and Chuck Atkinson to name a few.

I also have the 1990 video of the dedication of the 155-foot handicapped accessible fishing dock as well as the 1995 video of the dedication of the large picnic shelter. This 66-foot shelter, which could accommodate 40 wheelchairs at one time, was dedicated on November 11, 1995 in honor of all our service veterans, and many were there, including Stan Jones, a veteran of the First World War. Mayor Steve Dana gave the opening remarks

and John Hinchcliffe, a hero of Omaha Beach, gave the keynote address. My dear friend Marge Schultz, the beloved pianist from Lake Cassidy, played the music (she had performed at Carnegie Hall) and it was a moving ceremony. The large crowd sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "My Buddy," "There's a Long, Long Trail," "Till We Meet Again," and "God Bless America." Poems included "In Flander's Field" and "The Unknown Soldier" and a special one by John Hinchcliffe.

Yes, Hill Park is very unique. It is totally different from any other city park and has special needs. Many view the recent changes to this beautiful park as "unfortunate." The large swale, supposedly to improve water quality, removed a large portion of the main parking lot. Senior citizens need this area for parking because it is flat and many cannot go up hill very well.



Bob Heirman archives

Tillicum Kiwanis and Snohomish Sportsmen's Club members building the large Hill Park picnic shelter in 1995. Left to right on the roof: Pete Dubuque, Bill Smith and Del Aldrich. Standing on the floor: Bill Roth, Sam Twibell, Steve Cox and Bob Heirman on the step ladder.

See PARKS, back page

Parks Continued from page 1

The recent land sale of "surplus" Hill Park land upset many people. We had no surplus land at Hill Park and the community would have been much better served had the city bought the land in question for additional parking. After all, the park is used for class reunions, family reunions, weddings, funerals, fund-raisers such as the Tillicum salmon barbecue, nursing homes, the Boy Scouts, the Kids' fishing derby, Cascade View Elementary School and numerous other events.

The footpath from Park Street into Hill Park should be removed and the road widened. It is not built to code for handicapped people. I think the service clubs would be delighted to design and build a walkway that meets the needed requirements. (It took Dick McClanahan and me 30 minutes to shoot the grades for the wheelchair path to the long dock.)

Ferguson Park is another really old City Park. It was a free campground in the early days. Let me quote from Taff's Fishing Guide of 1925.

"Stillaguamish Lake Snohomish County, 3/4 mile by 1/4 mile. 41 miles from Seattle to Snohomish. Lake is 1/2 mile north of Snohomish at City Tourist Park. Boats at opposite side of lake. Trout and bass. Checked by D.A. Martin, Snohomish."

There is no mention of the word Blackman and the boats on the opposite side of the lake belonged to Martin Hokenstad who came to the lake in 1913. I used to rent a boat from him and he had five. These were two man boats. One fellow rowed and the other bailed.

Ferguson Park was used by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and other groups as a camping area. It evolved to include RV camping. Let me quote from the 1999 Trailer Life Directory for all of North America. "Snohomish - B3 Ferguson Park (Public) Apr. to Oct. LOSE N-bnd: At Jct of Ave D & Ferguson Park Fd. R Good paved interior rds. Pet restrictions SITES 11 gravel mostly shaded, 6 pull-thrus (20x40), back-ins (20x30), 7 day max stay, 11W, 11E (20/30amps). FAC Restroom & showers, dump.

REC Blackman's Lake, freshwater fishing, swimming, boat ramp, playground. Last year's rates: \$15. No reservations. (360) 568-3115."

Of course, this was a perfect spot for RV camping. It was only one block from a laundry, restaurant, beauty parlor, barber shop, bank, post office, auto parts store, fast food place, UPS store and large grocery store. The RVs should never have been removed. When I was on the park board, we were having a meeting at Ferguson Park when a young couple with two kids wheeled in with their RV and were surprised to find no hookups. Former city employee Brad Nelson said to the disappointed young couple, "Oh, we took them out." And I said, "If it was up to me, they would be back in tomorrow." So to make a long story short, today, we send them out to Flowing Lake County Park or other nearby places that have RV dump facilities and hookups. When the RVs were in Ferguson, it was good for business.

No one knows more about area parks than our senior citizens. Bill Blake played a major role in the saving of Averill Field. The city was going to sell it for commercial development and Bill led the campaign to save it. The Kiwanis invested heavily to develop the playground and made many improvements. To most people of to-

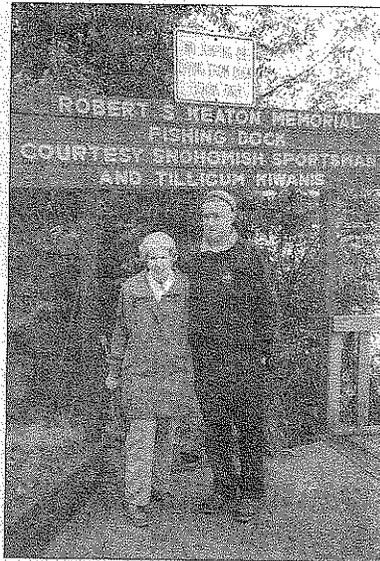
day, Earl Averill is just a name, but some of us remember him well and also the many baseball players who entertained us at Averill Field.

In conclusion, parks are one of my favorite subjects and I am pleased to have played a major role in the development of huge Lord Hill

County Park as well as the Wildlife Park at Thomas Eddy. It seems to several old timers that the city of Snohomish is deficient in two subjects - history and geography. The last thing we needed was for the city to hire an outside firm to tell us how to develop and care for our

parks. Our senior citizens know a vast amount about our area and have much wisdom.

As I have often said: "Cities that are beautiful, that protect their big trees and precious little creeks are nice places to live. We must do a better job!"



Kathleen Keaton with Bob Heirman, June 6, 1990. The original dock honors Keaton's late husband and was built in 1980 and rebuilt in 1990, making it handicapped accessible.



Photo courtesy of the Snohomish Sportsmen's Club archives

June 6, 1990 at the dedication of the 155-foot handicapped accessible fishing dock at Hill Park. Director of Wildlife Curt Smith presents a plaque to Snohomish Sportsmen's Club secretary in appreciation for a job well done. Bob Heirman has been secretary-treasurer for 48 years.

Win some gas!

Win \$500 in gas! Tickets are \$3 each or \$5 for two tickets. Everyone is welcome to enter.

Drawing to be held Sept. 7, need not be present to win.

Stop by the East County Senior Center at 276 Sky River Parkway in Monroe or tickets may be purchased by phone with Visa or MasterCard by calling (360) 794-6359.

**RESULTS OF PREVIOUS
SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY
THE CITY**

Senior Center Survey 2007

Total Responses 469

Did you know that Snohomish has a Senior Center?

Yes	382
No	70
No Response	17

Have you ever attended an event at the Snohomish Senior Center?

Yes	191
No	261
No Response	17

What activities would be of the most interest to you at the Senior Center?

Exercise & Wellness	218
Nutrition Education Classes	135
Sewing/ Quilting/ Needlework	127
Volunteer Opportunities	135
Hot Lunch Program (Tuesday & Thursday)	133
Cards/ Games / Bingo/ Board Games	193
Singing/ Dancing/ Musical Entertainment	155
Support Groups	132
Tax Preparation	114
Legal Services	123
Day Trips	212
Discussion Groups (books, current events, reminiscing)	105
Health Screens (by Professionals)	142
Computer Access/ Classes (for email and research)	148
Arts/ Crafts/ Ceramics	165

Would you be interested in participating in programs offered at the Center?

	All	Over 60
Yes	281	237
No	118	63
No Response	70	43

When do you prefer to do social activities?

	All	Over 60
Days	230	202
Evenings	114	51
No Response	125	70

Would you require transportation to the Senior Center?

Yes	30
No	361
No Response	78

How far are you from the center?

	Avg	Max
All Responses	4.65	20
Requires Transportation	5.06	15

Senior Center Survey 2007

Would you be willing to support the activities of the Snohomish Senior Center by purchasing a membership of \$15.00 per year?

	All	Over 60
Yes	285	253
No	109	50
No Response	75	40

How many persons are in your household?

	Avg	Max
All Responses	2.15	9
Attended Senior Center Event	2.04	8

Please check your age.

	All	Attendees
Less than 50	121	34
Between 50 and 60	80	22
Between 61 and 70	76	31
Between 71 and 80	111	66
Over 80	56	29

Please check your annual household income.

	All	Attendees
Less than \$15,000	43	23
\$15,001 to \$25,000	63	31
\$25,001 to \$30,000	44	21
\$30,001 to \$45,000	65	25
\$45,001 and above	126	32

Any additional suggestions or comments for the Snohomish Senior Center?

See last column on data sheet

Carnegie Library Survey Results

Do you feel the Carnegie should be:

Kept as a public use facility and restored to its original historic condition.	246
Kept as a public use facility, but not necessarily restored	153
Sold for private enterprise and development.	71

What potential uses would you support for the existing building?

	Weighted Ave.*	Average
1) Fine arts cooperative	3.969	1.61
2) Performing arts space	3.726	1.27
3) Community meeting space	3.437	2.37
4) History museum	3.739	1.49
5) High School for alternative program students	4.585	1.61
6) Private enterprise(s)	5.478	1.27
7) City of Snohomish office space	4.959	2.37
8) Other	6.063	1.49

* Weighted average assigns a value to No Response.

	No Response	Ranked 1	Ranked 2	Ranked 3	Ranked 4	Ranked 5	Ranked 6	Ranked 7	Ranked 8
Question 1	213	68	65	66	41	24	13	8	0
Question 2	204	83	83	55	41	19	11	2	0
Question 3	160	82	94	78	59	20	4	1	0
Question 4	185	112	46	47	62	26	11	8	1
Question 5	258	70	39	31	19	36	24	15	6
Question 6	319	49	8	9	9	17	27	48	12
Question 7	278	40	35	31	16	31	41	21	5
Question 8	447	26	4	5	6	2	2	2	4

If the addition were removed, what potential uses would you support for the grounds around the building?

	Weighted Ave.	Average
1) Additional parking for the historic downtown area	2.205	1.61
2) Park-like, public setting	1.699	1.27
3) Additional development of commercial properties	3.005	2.37
4) Other	3.091	1.49

* Weighted average assigns a value to No Response.

	No Response	Ranked 1	Ranked 2	Ranked 3	Ranked 4
Question 1	223	131	124	16	4
Question 2	135	275	79	9	0
Question 3	365	35	25	62	11
Question 4	459	29	3	5	2

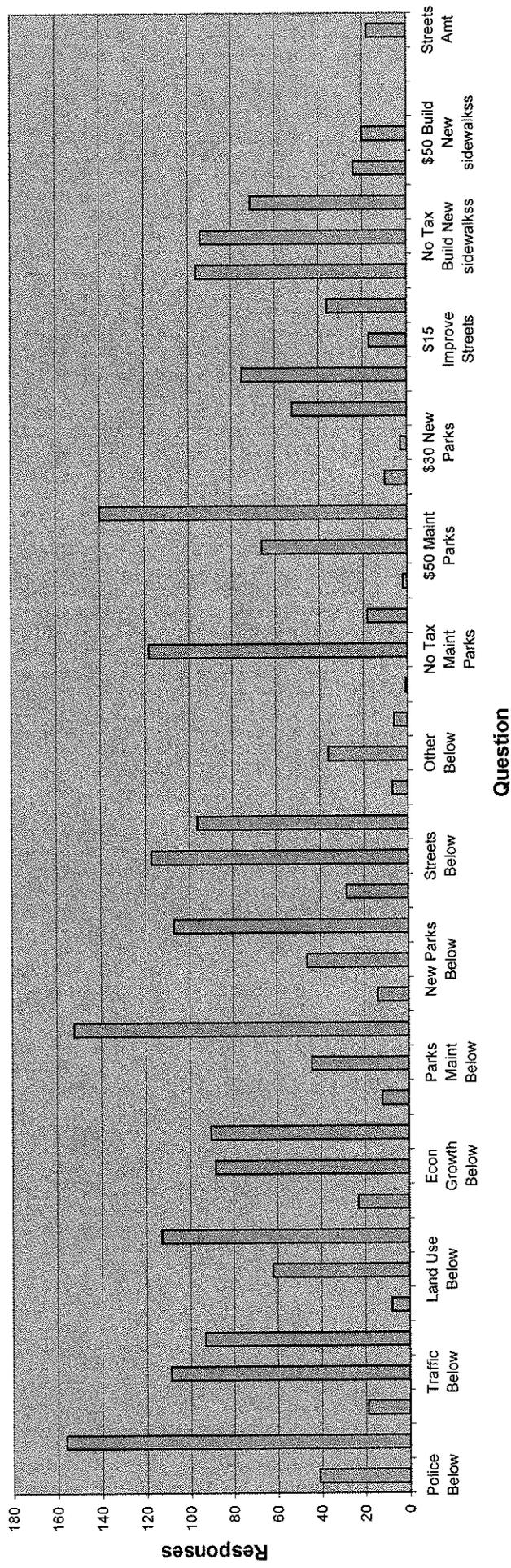
How would you prefer that improvement be funded for repair and/or restoration?

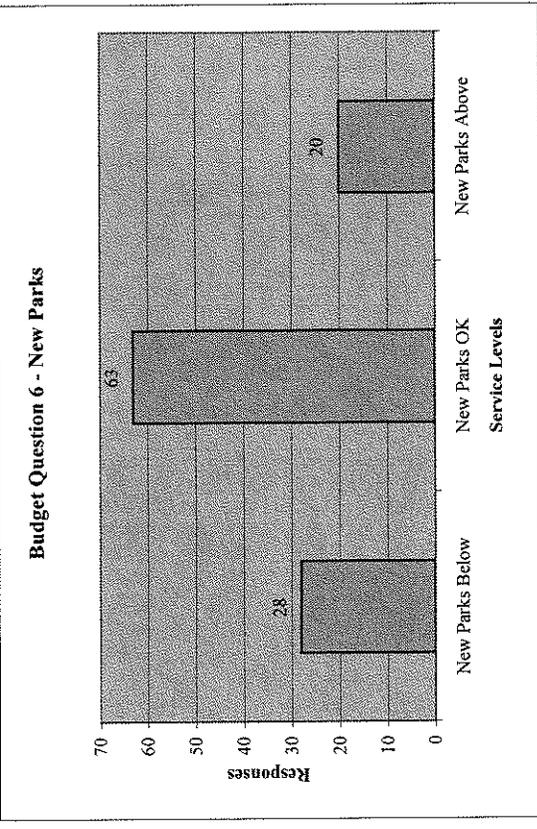
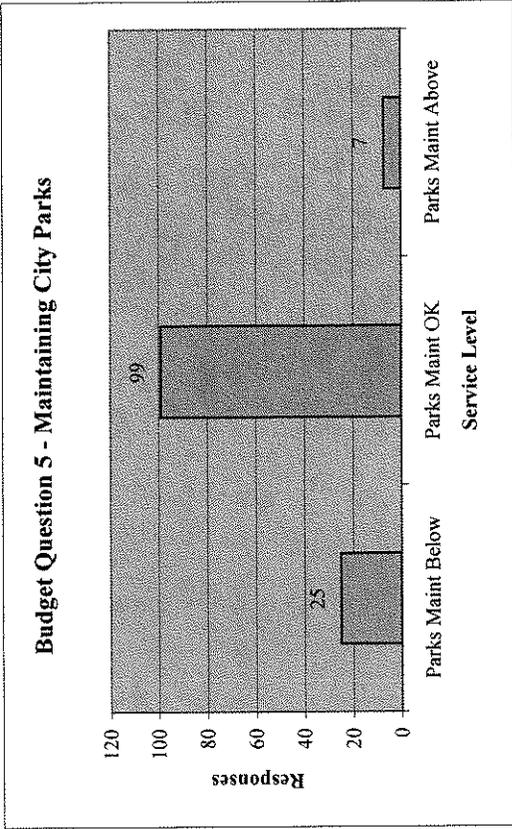
Grants and private donations	336
City funding	150
Private investments by developers	91
Other	35

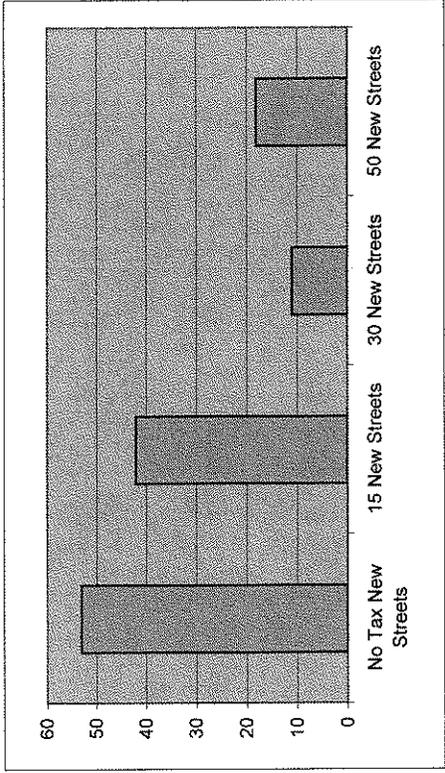
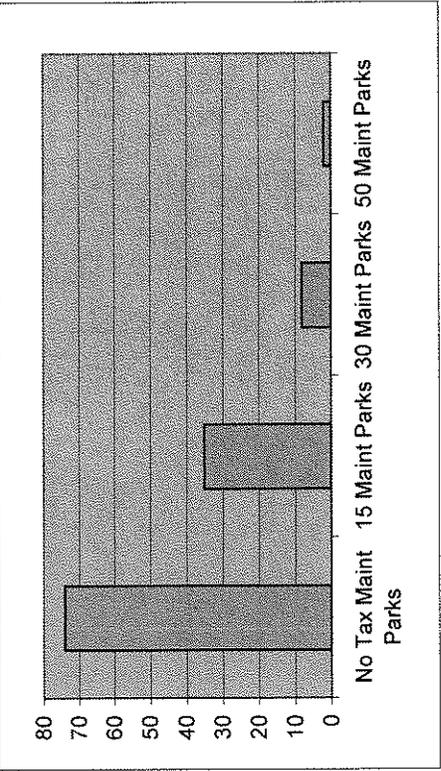
Would you be willing to make a contribution towards restoration and repair of the Carnegie Building?

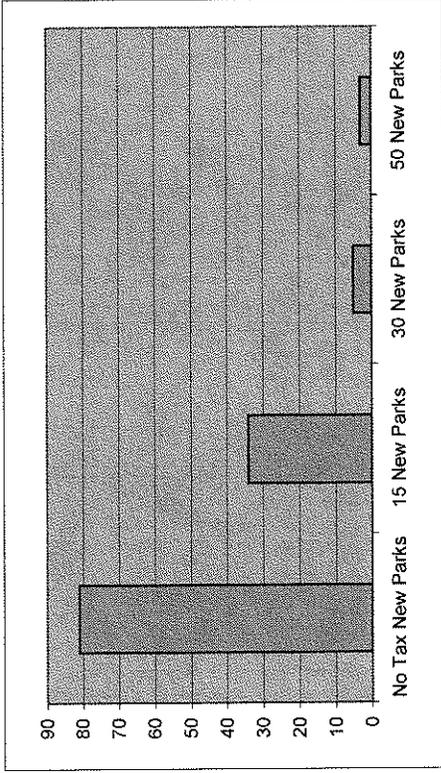
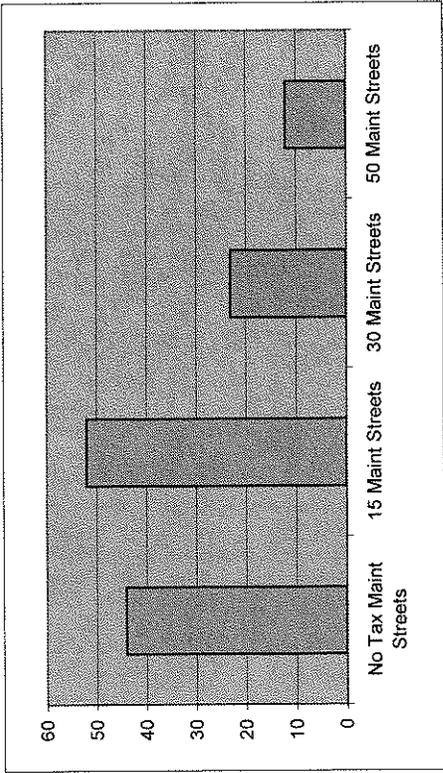
Yes	216
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2005 Budget Survey Overview









Snohomish Economic Development Plan

A random sample of resident voter households in Snohomish were contacted in November 2000 to participate in a controlled sample survey concerning economic development needs and priorities.

200 households agreed to participate in the survey and were mailed a copy of a summary description of the plan and a copy of the questionnaire. Survey results were compiled for the first 100 households who completed the surveys by follow-up telephone call - the number planned for in the original survey scope - of which 37% were male and 63% were female.

The resulting survey results are accurate to within 10+/- percent of the opinions of the general population (the statistics are rounded and may not add to 100 percent). The statistics also account for undecided, did not know, or refused a response. Following is a summary of the results for the total sample group.

Shopping behavior

How often does your household shop at the following shopping areas?

	Snohomish	never	yrly	mothly	wkly	daily	?
5	Avenue D and Penney's retail areas?	2%	10%	27%	50%	11%	0%
6	Snohomish historic business district?	6%	26%	50%	17%	1%	0%
Other local areas							
7	Monroe, Lake Stevens, Clearview?	12%	18%	55%	15%	0%	0%
8	Silver Lake, Mill Creek, Lynnwood?	24%	33%	31%	12%	0%	0%
Regional malls							
9	Everett, Alderwood, Bellevue, etc.?	3%	23%	61%	12%	0%	1%
Downtown – central business district							
10	Everett and Seattle?	18%	41%	32%	9%	0%	0%

Commercial goods and services

Where is your household most likely to shop for the following items (circle one)?

11	Antiques and collectibles?	76% Snohomish 3% Seattle 1% LaConner 0% Centralia 0% Puyallup 11% Other 9% didn't know/refused				
Convenience goods and services		Snoh	Local	Malls	Dwntwns	Other
12	Food and drug?	94%	4%	1%	0%	1%
13	Clothing and accessories?	12%	26%	52%	4%	6%
14	Sporting goods?	21%	22%	38%	8%	11%
15	Barber and beauty shops?	71%	19%	3%	5%	2%
Specialty goods						
16	Jewelry?	17%	20%	34%	14%	15%
17	Cards, flowers, and gifts?	79%	11%	7%	2%	1%
Home and auto						
18	Hardware and home improvements?	46%	29%	4%	20%	1%
19	Home furnishings and furniture?	15%	28%	20%	33%	4%
20	Automobile sales and repairs?	41%	30%	1%	26%	2%
Services						
21	Bank and financial?	85%	9%	1%	5%	0%
22	Medical and dental?	58%	22%	1%	15%	4%
23	Professional and legal?	41%	21%	0%	31%	7%

Entertainment		Snoh	Local	Malls	Dwntwns	Other			
24	Eating and drinking establishments?	67%	15%	2%	14%	2%			
25	Performing arts and other entertainment?	5%	14%	5%	67%	9%			
Average monthly expenditure		\$0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	more
26	How much do you spend in Snohomish?	0%	0%	5%	28%	33%	18%	10%	5%
27	How much do you spend in other areas?	0%	2%	22%	32%	25%	11%	4%	3%
		1%							

Reasons for going elsewhere

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is the least and 5 is the most likely, which factors affect your decision **not to purchase** some of the items listed above in the Snohomish area?

Reasons for not shopping in Snohomish		least / most					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
28	Goods and services not available locally?	4%	3%	17%	18%	57%	1%
29	Better selection of goods and services offered elsewhere?	4%	4%	16%	37%	38%	1%
30	Better service provided elsewhere – friendly, helpful, etc?	44%	30%	18%	6%	1%	1%
31	Lower prices provided elsewhere?	10%	14%	27%	27%	20%	2%
32	More and better traffic and parking conditions elsewhere?	45%	22%	14%	8%	9%	2%
33	Cleaner, more pleasant looking stores and environs elsewhere?	40%	27%	20%	8%	1%	4%

Snohomish facilities

How often does your household use the following facilities in the Snohomish area?

		never	yrly	mtly	wkly	daily	?
34	Use library and museum?	13%	24%	37%	25%	1%	0%
35	Use city hall and other public services?	24%	40%	31%	3%	0%	2%
36	Walk or bike on a trail or walkway?	14%	20%	27%	23%	13%	3%
37	Use park and recreation facilities?	8%	32%	31%	23%	4%	2%
38	Attend a city festival or event?	12%	69%	16%	2%	0%	1%

Existing conditions

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is of the lowest or poorest quality and 5 is of the highest or best quality possible, how would you rate each of the following characteristics of the Snohomish study area at the present time?

Safety and security measures		poorest / best					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
39	Police protection?	3%	4%	27%	40%	26%	0%
40	Fire protection?	1%	1%	9%	39%	48%	2%
41	Ambulance and paramedic service?	1%	3%	16%	36%	38%	6%
Transportation							
42	Traffic control?	4%	16%	45%	25%	9%	1%
43	Public transportation?	17%	21%	31%	16%	6%	9%
44	Parking?	16%	15%	37%	23%	9%	0%
Utilities							
45	Sewage handling?	10%	9%	30%	32%	18%	1%
46	Water quality?	2%	10%	23%	42%	23%	0%
47	Stormwater management?	3%	15%	41%	26%	14%	1%
Services							
48	Schools (grades k-12)?	2%	10%	29%	30%	23%	6%
49	Community planning?	9%	23%	49%	7%	4%	8%
50	Building permits/regulatory process?	9%	18%	45%	11%	3%	14%
51	Regulatory enforcement?	13%	14%	44%	12%	2%	15%

		poorest / best					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
52	City services in general?	1%	11%	54%	22%	8%	4%
53	County services in general?	1%	8%	59%	16%	8%	8%
54	Property tax assessments?	15%	22%	44%	9%	5%	5%
Health							
55	Health care?	0%	9%	37%	34%	12%	8%
56	Childcare services?	1%	7%	50%	11%	4%	27%
Recreation							
57	Park and recreational opportunities?	2%	6%	29%	48%	14%	1%
58	Trail systems?	0%	2%	26%	43%	29%	0%
59	Quality of life in general?	0%	2%	14%	57%	27%	0%
Urban design							
60	Historic preservation efforts?	1%	2%	13%	64%	19%	1%
61	Building appearances and conditions in general?	2%	5%	31%	52%	10%	0%
62	General cleanliness and attractiveness?	3%	3%	30%	50%	14%	0%
Urban design							
63	Street amenities – signs, landscaping, benches, etc?	2%	16%	37%	36%	9%	0%
Housing							
64	Housing selection – type, design, neighborhood?	2%	6%	39%	39%	12%	2%
65	Housing costs – sales prices, rents, and affordability?	7%	23%	45%	16%	7%	2%

Economic development priorities

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is of the lowest priority and 5 is of the highest priority, how important are the following possible improvement actions in any successful program to stimulate the Snohomish study area (circle the response that applies)?

General economic development actions		lowest / highest					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
66	Establish an economic coordinating function in city government?	8%	11%	35%	27%	10%	9%
67	Organize an economic development program that coordinates public and private agencies in the city?	5%	9%	29%	34%	18%	5%
68	Revise and streamline city land use development procedures?	5%	9%	32%	33%	13%	8%
69	Create city promotional and marketing materials?	14%	18%	30%	22%	10%	6%
70	Develop a city website to provide information on and promote area businesses and development opportunities?	11%	11%	25%	33%	17%	3%
Training and education							
71	Create after-hours educational programs for training youth and adults using Snohomish school facilities?	4%	8%	22%	42%	23%	1%
72	Link the city website to provide listings of employment and training opportunities with local employers?	7%	7%	22%	39%	22%	3%
73	Sponsor English as a second language classes?	22%	22%	23%	21%	8%	4%
74	Sponsor other language skill classes – reading and writing?	10%	18%	27%	32%	10%	3%
75	Sponsor computer and internet training and access classes?	8%	10%	28%	35%	17%	2%
76	Sponsor technical training classes in welding, carpentry, etc?	13%	19%	29%	21%	16%	2%
77	Sponsor management and business training classes?	17%	22%	27%	18%	14%	2%

		lowest / highest					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
Daycare services							
78	Establish a citywide system of public/private daycare facilities for preschool age children for working families?	22%	15%	23%	22%	17%	1%
79	Establish a citywide program of before/after school activities on school grounds for school age children of working families?	9%	13%	18%	24%	35%	1%
80	Establish daylong summertime youth programs including athletic leagues, fine and performing arts programs, computer and video instructions, and other activities for children of working families?	8%	10%	20%	31%	29%	2%
81	Establish a citywide system of public/private daycare facilities for special populations and special care adults for working families?	15%	20%	28%	20%	14%	3%
82	Establish a citywide system of public/private social and recreational activities for senior citizens of working families?	11%	15%	32%	23%	16%	3%
Business development							
83	Create a public/private fund to provide low-interest loans to finance the start-up of new business companies in Snohomish?	18%	16%	23%	22%	17%	4%
84	Sponsor the construction and management of low-cost "incubator" building spaces and services to assist the start-up of new business companies in Snohomish?	20%	21%	28%	17%	10%	4%
85	Create a public/private fund to provide low-interest loans to finance the rehabilitation, remodeling, and reconstruction of historic and older buildings in Snohomish?	11%	17%	17%	30%	21%	4%
86	Sponsor programs that assemble and advertise properties, and recruit and select developers of high quality new building and housing projects in the city?	23%	18%	23%	18%	14%	4%
Business recruitment – in general							
87	Recruit more high tech and internet related businesses?	11%	12%	22%	32%	21%	2%
88	Recruit more manufacturing and other industrial businesses?	22%	26%	27%	16%	7%	2%
89	Recruit more retail businesses?	9%	9%	23%	37%	20%	2%
90	Recruit more professional goods and services companies?	15%	16%	35%	21%	11%	2%
91	Recruit more banking and financial services companies?	31%	37%	24%	2%	4%	2%
92	Recruit more restaurant and entertainment businesses?	10%	20%	22%	30%	16%	2%

Area planning priorities

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is of the lowest priority and 5 is of the highest priority, how important are the following proposals to be developed by planning efforts involving local property and business owners, residents, and city-at-large public interests in any successful program to stimulate the Snohomish study area (circle the response that applies)?

Bickford		lowest / highest					
		1	2	3	4	5	?
93	<u>Market the Bickford area for regionally-oriented employee intensive business enterprises including high tech companies?</u>	9%	9%	22%	36%	21%	3%
94	<u>Create a detailed physical development plan with design standards for the Bickford area that protects environmental features and provides high quality office park building projects?</u>	13%	4%	19%	31%	30%	3%
95	<u>Create a fiscal strategy that recovers public financing costs for providing sewer, water, storm drainage, roads, and other public improvements to the Bickford area from subsequent business park developments?</u>	9%	6%	11%	31%	40%	3%
96	<u>Initiate an annexation agreement for the area that is based on the results of the actions listed above?</u>	14%	3%	26%	20%	32%	5%
Avenue D							
97	<u>Market the Avenue D area for community-oriented mixed use commercial and retail business enterprises?</u>	10%	6%	30%	32%	18%	4%
98	<u>Create a detailed physical development plan with design standards that simplifies and improves traffic, transit, parking, landscape, signage, pedestrian spaces, and other urban design amenities in the Avenue D area?</u>	3%	6%	16%	28%	43%	4%
99	<u>Create a local business improvement organization for the area that promotes and helps fund the improvements listed above?</u>	10%	11%	19%	36%	21%	3%
100	<u>Help assemble, advertise, recruit, and select a developer of high quality commercial business projects to redevelop the Snohomish County Public Works Yard property?</u>	15%	12%	31%	18%	19%	5%
Maple Street							
101	<u>Market the Maple Street area for neighborhood-oriented mixed use residential, retail, and office building developments?</u>	13%	15%	30%	26%	14%	2%
102	<u>Create a detailed physical development plan with design standards that improves roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, trails, and parks in the Maple Street area?</u>	7%	9%	21%	29%	31%	3%
103	<u>Develop a civic center in the Maple Street area that includes the Centennial Trail, library, parks, schools, and other public facilities?</u>	9%	4%	20%	23%	40%	4%
Historic Downtown Business District							
104	<u>Market the Historic Downtown Business District for regionally-oriented destination entertainment, antiques, other specialty retail, and recreational activities?</u>	9%	12%	29%	22%	26%	2%
105	<u>Also market the Historic Downtown Business District for community-oriented personal and business services, coffee shops, office uses, and upper story residential?</u>	6%	11%	26%	28%	26%	3%
106	<u>Create a detailed physical development plan with design standards that improves utilities, roads, parking lots, sidewalks, streetscape, trails, parks, and public amenities in the Historic Downtown Business District?</u>	8%	7%	27%	26%	30%	2%

		lowest	/			highest	
		1	2	3	4	5	?
107	<u>Implement the design and development standards</u> that protect historic buildings and enhance appearances in the Historic Downtown Business District?	4%	8%	24%	27%	34%	3%
108	<u>Develop the waterfront trail, park, boat landing, and other public improvements</u> in the Historic Downtown Business District?	15%	10%	17%	26%	30%	2%
109	<u>Create a local business improvement organization</u> for the area that promotes and helps fund the improvements listed above – and provides trash pick-up, street and sidewalk clean-up, special events, and other promotional efforts in the area?	10%	11%	33%	25%	17%	4%

Riverfront/Airport

110	<u>Market the south riverfront and airport area for regionally-oriented</u> airport, transportation, industry, and recreational uses compatible with floodplain development restrictions?	16%	17%	24%	26%	13%	4%
111	<u>Create a detailed physical development plan with design standards</u> that improves utilities, roads, trails, parks, and public amenities in the riverfront/airport area in accordance with floodplain restrictions?	14%	11%	27%	26%	17%	5%
112	<u>Create a fiscal strategy</u> that recovers public financing costs for providing sewer, water, storm drainage, roads, and other public improvements to the Riverfront/Airport area?	12%	13%	24%	22%	23%	6%
113	<u>Initiate an annexation agreement</u> for the area that is based on the results of the actions listed above?	19%	12%	30%	15%	18%	6%

Behavior

If these areas were improved as proposed in the above ideas, to what degree would you frequent the following activities in comparison to your present behavior (not at all, less than at present, the same as present, more than at present)?

		not	less	same	more	?
114	Retail stores – like food, drug, clothing, and furniture?	3%	1%	35%	57%	4%
115	Entertainment uses – like restaurants and coffee shops?	3%	1%	33%	59%	4%
116	Professional offices and services?	2%	4%	64%	26%	4%
117	Public facilities – like the library, museum, and city hall?	0%	0%	50%	46%	4%
118	Recreational facilities – like the parks, trails, and waterfront landings?	3%	2%	37%	54%	4%

Implementation policies

circle appropriate response

119	<u>At the present time</u> , how much do you spend in Snohomish <i>for all goods and services per month?</i>	\$0	50	100	250	500	750	1000	more	?	
		0%	0%	3%	20%	30%	19%	15%	8%	5%	
120	<u>If the planning areas were improved as proposed above</u> , how much <i>more</i> would you spend in Snohomish <i>for all goods and services per month?</i>	\$0	10	20	50	100	150	200	250	more	?
		12%	2%	3%	8%	16%	15%	10%	9%	15%	10%

121	How much would your household be willing to spend <i>per month</i> by way of bonds, assessments, etc. to support public/private financing measures to implement some of the proposals described above?	\$0 19% ? 12%	5 10%	10 16%	15 7%	20 8%	25 9%	50 13%	75 1%	100 3%	more 2%
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Your household characteristics

circle appropriate response

122	How many people in your household are employed on a full-time basis?	0 28%	1 30%	2 30%	3 5%	4 3%	5 1%	6+ 0%	? 3%			
123	Where do you work?	26% Snohomish	3% Lake Stevens	3% Monroe	19% Everett	10% Other Snohomish County	19% King County	7% Other	3% Don't know/refused			
124	If you work in Snohomish, what area of the city do you work in?	61% Bickford/Avenue D	11% East Snohomish/Maple Street	11% Historic Business District	0% River Road/Airport	17% Don't know/refused						
125	If you work in Snohomish, how long have you worked in the city?	0-1 11%	2-5 28%	6-10 17%	11-15 28%	16-20 0%	20 17%	? 0%				
126	How do you typically get to work?	3% walk	0% bike	82% private car (1 passenger)	5% car/van pool	3% transit bus	6% don't know/refused					
127	What employment sector do you work in?	2% agriculture	6% construction	10% manufacturing	11% transportation/utilities	0% wholesale trade	11% retail trade	3% finance/insurance/real estate	6% internet related	24% government/nonprofit	24% other	2% don't know/refused
128	What is your occupation?	19% manager	39% professional	13% technical	5% laborer	6% office worker	18% other	0% don't know/refused				
129	How many years of school have you completed?	2% grade school	17% high school	1% technical school	39% some college	22% college graduate	18% graduate school	1% don't know/refused				

130	What is your primary language?	99% English 0% Spanish 1% other 0% don't know/refused
131	What age group are you in?	14-18 19-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+ 0% 2% 11% 19% 27% 20% 20% ? 1%
132	What is your marital status?	single married co-habit ? 26% 69% 4% 1%
133	What is your household income?	5% <\$20,000 13% \$20-29,999 20% \$30-49,999 27% \$50-74,999 18% \$75-99,999 6% \$100,000+ 11% don't know/refused
134	Do you own or rent your residence?	own rent ? 87% 11% 2%
135	What type of housing unit do you live in?	88% single family 9% multiple family 1% mobile home 0% mixed use building 2% don't know/refused

Comments?

136	What do you recommend we work on?	100 responses
137	What is our best feature?	100 responses

**COORDINATION WITH CTED
AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES**



CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Founded 1859, Incorporated 1890

116 UNION AVENUE □ SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON 98290 □ TEL (360) 568-3115 FAX (360) 568-1375

August 14, 2007

Growth Management Services
Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
PO Box 42525
906 Columbia St. SW
Olympia, WA 98504-8350

Attn: Review Team:

In accordance with the RCW 36.70A.106 City of Snohomish notifies Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development of the intent to adopt amendments to its Comprehensive Plan, and its 2007 Park, Recreation & Open Space Long Range Plan.

Public Testimony will be taken on these items until October 2nd, 2007. A public hearing has not been scheduled, but is currently proposed for October 2nd, and adoption by City Council on November 7th.

We are providing you an electronic copy of the proposed amendment regarding annexation policies, the Park Element of the Comprehensive Plan and the Park & Recreation Long Range . In addition, an electronic copy of the draft Park Long Range Plan may be viewed at the City web site at www.snohomish.wa.us. If you have any questions concerning these amendments, please call Ann Stanton (Park Plan) or Corbitt Loch (Annexation Policies) at (360) 568-3115.

Sincerely,

Ann Stanton
Project Manager

Enclosure



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY, TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

128 - 10th Avenue SW • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000

August 16, 2007

Corbitt Loch
Planning Director
City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, Washington 98290

Dear Mr. Loch:

Thank you for sending the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) the following materials as required under RCW 36.70A.106. Please keep this letter as documentation that you have met this procedural requirement.

City of Snohomish - Proposed amendments to the comprehensive plan and 2007 park, recreation & open space long range plan. These materials were received on 08/15/2007 and processed with the Material ID # 11993.

We have forwarded a copy of this notice to other state agencies. If this is a draft amendment, adopted amendments should be sent to CTED within ten days of adoption and to any other state agencies who commented on the draft.

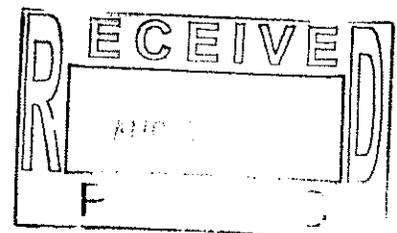
If you have any questions, please call me at (360) 725-3051.

Sincerely,

Linda Weyl
for

Bill Mandeville
Growth Management Planner
Growth Management Services

Enclosure



Public Parks and Recreation Resources
In Snohomish
And Washington State
July 28, 2007

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) (Formerly IAC) 1111 Washington Street SE PO Box 40917 Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 902-3079 www.iac.wa.gov	State Recreation Sites Campgrounds Boat Launches
WA Dept of Wildlife, Region 4 16018 Mill Creek Blvd. Mill Creek, WA 98012-1296 (425) 775-1311 http://wdfw.wa.gov/	Boat Launches Fishing Regulations
Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Willis D. Tucker Community Park 6705 Puget Park Drive Snohomish, WA 98296 425 388-6600, 800 562-4367 http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/	County Parks Recreation Programs
Snohomish School District 201 1601 Avenue D Snohomish, WA 98290 (360) 563-7300 http://www.sno.wednet.edu	Gyms, sportsfields Swimming pool Sport courts
City of Snohomish 116 Union Ave Snohomish, WA 98290 360 568-3115 http://ci.snohomish.wa.us/	City Parks Boys and Girls Club Senior Center
Sno Isle Library 311 Maple Snohomish, WA 98290 568-2898 http://www.sno-isle.org/page/?ID=1207	Recreation Programs
Community Transit Snohomish County 425/353-RIDE 800/562-1375 TDD 425/778-2188 http://www.commtrans.org/?mc=Ridingthebus&subcat=11&page=3	Bicycle Route Map

City of Snohomish
Public Works/Engineering
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290



- Phase III
 - Trail connection between Casino Royale and the North Machias Hillside open space area;
 - Continuation of the Riverfront Trail to the current WWTP site;
 - Spur trail from 56th Street SE northward to 87th Avenue SE and under Highway 2;
 - Loop trail connection from Pine Avenue north to the Highway 2 ROW and south to Old Machias Road; and
 - Development of a spur trail connecting the City’s trail system to the proposed extension by others of the Centennial Trail to the City of Monroe.

At this time, trail alignments are conceptual and specific locations would be determined based on availability of land and site-specific characteristics. These trails represent the backbone of the City’s trail system. Additional localized trail opportunities connecting to the trail backbone should be identified and implemented whenever possible.

The effect of implementation of each phase of these proposed trail improvements is displayed in Table 8-3. Implementation of Phase I would enable the City to meet its trails LOS standard. After implementation of Phase III, approximately 95 percent of residents would be within 0.5 miles of a trail.

Table 8-3. Effect of Proposed Trail Improvements on City Trail LOS.

Phase		City of Snohomish LOS
Existing		Approx. 67% of population within ½ mile of a trail
Implementation of	Phase I	Approx. 67% of population within ½ mile of a trail
	Phase II	Approx. 90% of population within ½ mile of a trail
	Phase III	Approx. 95% of population within ½ mile of a trail

As stated above, approximately four percent (approximately 78 acres) of the City’s 2,080 acres is currently maintained as open space. To achieve the City’s open space LOS, an additional 130 acres of open space, obtained either through plot dedication, permit requirements, easements, or acquisition, would be required over the 20-year timeframe. (As areas currently in the UGA are incorporated into the City, the open space needed to meet the LOS standard would increase accordingly.)

20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System

Combining all of the proposed new parks and recreation facilities discussed above results in the 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system for the City of Snohomish. Figure 8-7 depicts the various components of the proposed 20-year system and shows how the various improvements will create a more unified, well-connected park, recreation, and open space system that will effectively meet the City’s LOS standards and goals.

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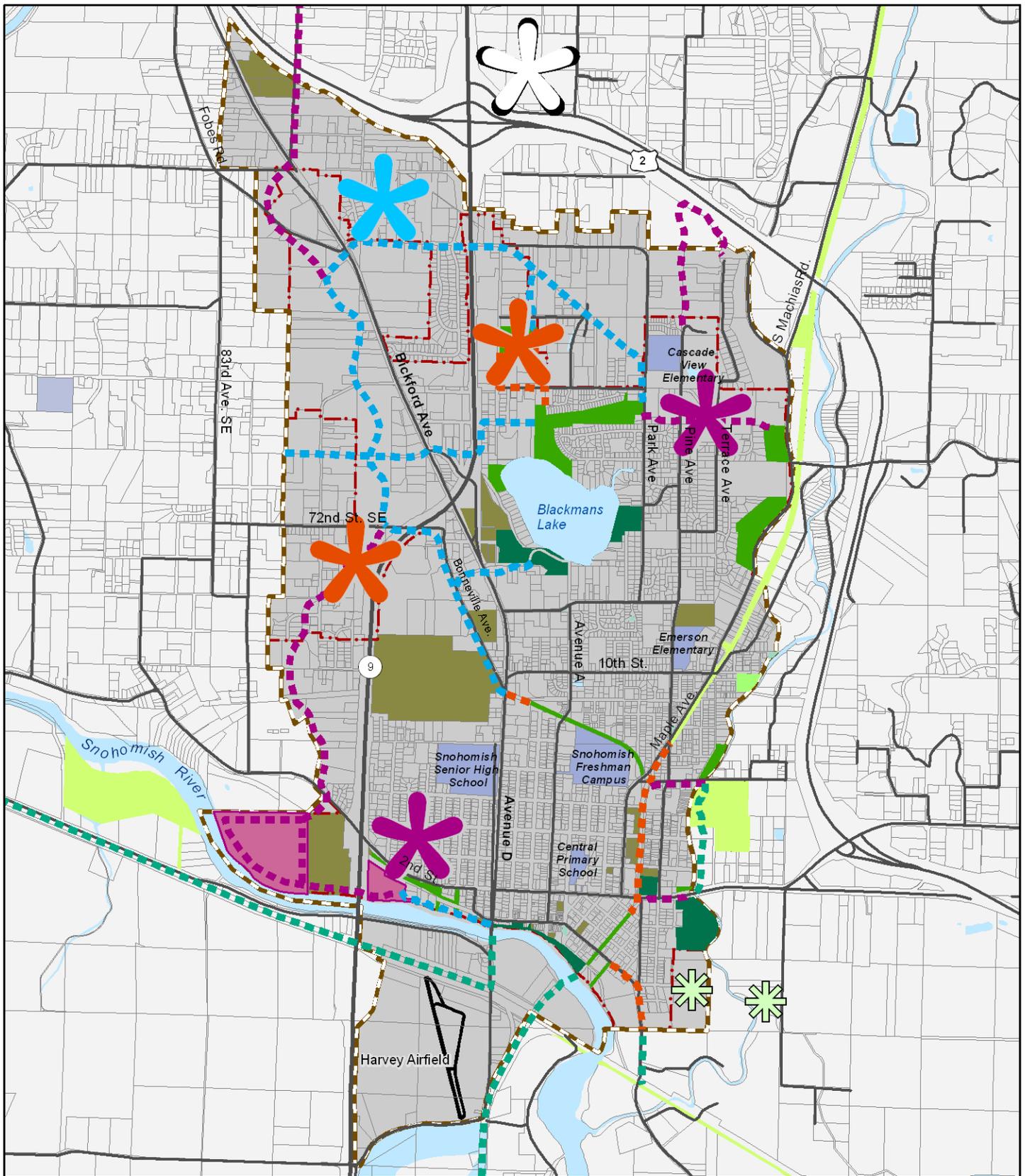
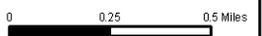


FIGURE 8-7. CITY OF SNOHOMISH POTENTIAL FUTURE PARKS & TRAILS

Potential Neighborhood Parks		Potential Trails		Neighborhood Parks	Parcels
Phase I	Phase II	Phase I	Phase II	Community Parks	Schools
Phase III	Upon UGA Expansion	Phase III	Potential County Trails	Open Space & Trails	Public Parcels
Potential Community Park	Phase III			Pocket Parks	City of Snohomish Boundary
				County Parks & Trails (Current & Planned)	UGA Boundary
				Roads	Open Water



November 2007



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9.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

To effectively implement this 20-year vision of parks, recreation, and open space for the City of Snohomish, a number of key actions have been identified in this Plan. These recommended actions address both short-term and long-term actions that will be needed to codify the vision, make consistent progress toward implementing the vision, and define the necessary regulatory mechanisms for implementation. It is recommended that the City:

- **Adopt the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan** – By adopting this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan, City Council affirms the provision of parks and recreation as a priority in the City. This Plan sets the stage for future actions to implement the Plan, including an update of the 6-year CIP and Comprehensive Plan, adoption of a GMA-based parks mitigation fee, and acquisition and development of park and open space properties and trails.
- **Incorporate the 20-Year Vision into the Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvement Plan** – By concurrently adopting an update to the Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, the City ensures that it is consistent with the information and recommendations contained within this Plan, and incorporates the goals, policies, and other relevant information contained in this document. In addition to incorporating relevant information, with this process the City adopts this Plan by reference in the Comprehensive Plan.

A 20-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) including all of the projects identified in this Plan and a number of “opportunity” projects (to be implemented if future conditions permit) is provided in Appendix C. The City should annually update its 6-year Parks and Recreation CIP to include the improvements identified in this Plan. These new facilities should be combined with critical recommendations for operations and maintenance improvements already identified in the 2006 Parks Plan – Action Plan.

- **Convert the City’s Existing SEPA-based Parks Mitigation Fee into a GMA-based Parks Impact Fee** – The City adopted a SEPA-based Parks Mitigation Fee in 2006 to offset the impacts of development that undergoes SEPA review. Some development projects do not meet the SEPA threshold and are thus not subject to the fee. This Plan provides the basis for the City to convert the existing mitigation fee into a GMA-based impact fee. As a result of this transition, the City will receive revenue for new parks, recreation, and open space resources on all proposed residential development projects. Growth-related projects are identified in the 20-year CFP provided in Appendix C. Projected expenditures related to these growth-related projects (currently estimated at approximately \$14.29 million over the 20-year period) should be used as the foundation for the GMA-based impact fee. Appendix D contains the proposed GMA-based impact fee calculations. Collection of these new fees will

provide the City with additional funding for park acquisition and/or capital improvements.

- **Maximize Funding Sources** – The use of a GMA-based parks impact fee is expected to provide the City with additional revenue for parks, trails, and open space, but it will be important for the City to identify additional funding sources to supplement revenue to effectively implement the 20-year Plan vision. Based on projected growth rates and an allocation of 65 percent of growth-related expenditures to new development, the GMA-based impact fee is expected to generate approximately \$9.3 million over the 20-year period (City to contribute approximately \$5 million over that time).

Additional funding sources, including Federal (e.g. transportation- and U.S. Corps of Engineers-related funds) and state (e.g. RCO, WSDOT, etc.) grant programs, and creative strategies, such as partnering and joint ventures, should be investigated to develop a comprehensive funding strategy for the Plan. An overview of available revenue sources, grant opportunities, and creative approaches that the City may use to generate necessary revenues for parks and trails is provided in Appendix E.

- **Think Strategically About Parks Acquisitions and Expansion** – As a result of anticipated population growth and increased development pressure, it will likely become increasingly difficult and expensive to provide new parks and recreation resources. Therefore, it is important for the City to think strategically about potential sites or areas for future parks, trails, and open space and to target those sites early on in the process. The City should work with and/or partner with land managers and property owners to ensure access to high-quality parklands. For example, the BPA will soon apply for a renewal of its license for facilities it operates within the city. During this process, the City should work with BPA representatives to identify potential mitigation projects to improve the City's parks, recreation, and open space system.

The City should also, whenever possible, be aware of potential properties for future parks and be prepared to acquire when they become available. It is important for the City to strategize and prepare for necessary Phase II acquisitions throughout Phase I.

- **Continue to Partner with Other Agencies and Organizations to Provide Parks and Recreation Facilities and Services** – The City currently partners with a number of public (e.g. schools), non-profit organizations (e.g. Boys and Girls Club), and other groups to expand its parks and recreation services. For example, the Snohomish Parks Foundation aims to be a critical partner in the provision of parks and recreation in the city. The Snohomish Parks Foundation is a private, non-profit organization supporting the enhancement and conservation of Snohomish areas parks, their educational and recreational use, and the acquisition of park land through philanthropy and advocates for parks, trails and open space.

These groups represent valuable resources that contribute significantly to the City of Snohomish. The City should continue to coordinate with these agencies and organizations to provide recreation facilities and services not otherwise provided by the City, including ballfields, swimming pools, and youth services. Whenever possible, the City should also identify opportunities for the expansion of available parks and recreation facilities and services.

- **Continue to Identify Potential Locations of Ecologically-significant Open Space and Ensure Effective Maintenance of Existing Open Space** – To achieve the open space LOS standard established above, the City will need to identify high-priority open space within the city that can serve both ecological and passive recreation open space functions. The city contains an abundance of natural resources that serve as valuable habitat for local fauna and, as the city continues to develop, preservation of high-value habitat will be critical. Additionally, ensuring the maintenance of existing open space for low-intensity use and habitat will continue to be important. A variety of actions may potentially be needed in existing open space, including riverfront analysis, stabilization and maintenance, revegetation, erosion control and management, and others.
- **Establish a City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Department** – To most effectively ensure that the 20-year vision for Snohomish parks, recreation, and open space is achieved, dedicated parks and recreation staff will be essential. These staff can effectively manage the acquisition, construction, and operations and maintenance of the City’s parks, trails, and open space. Additionally, dedicated staff can effectively seek new grant funding and new partnerships, as well as address issues before they become significant problems. Based on existing City parks and recreation-related staffing, it is estimated that implementation of the proposed projects contained in this Plan would require the addition of approximately 5.0 FTE in new staff (not including a new Parks Director position). This new staff would increase the City’s parks and recreation staff to 10 FTE. If the City decided to become more active in the provision of recreation programs, additional staffing would be needed (estimated at approximately 3 to 5 new FTE).
- **Periodically Update the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan** – As the City’s population grows, recreation trends evolve, and demographic shifts occur, the parks and recreation resources necessary to meet residents’ needs will change with them. Therefore, it will be important for the City to periodically re-evaluate its existing parks, recreation and open space system and re-examine parks and recreation policies and proposed parks and recreation facilities to ensure that they effectively represent the views and needs of existing and future residents.

10.0 REFERENCES

- City of Snohomish, WA. 2006. Comprehensive Plan. Available at URL: <http://www.ci.snohomish.wa.us/ComprehensivePlan.htm>. Accessed July 23, 2007.
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Appendices

Appendix A: Ordinance 2135

Appendix B: Parks Inventory and Planned Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Improvements

Appendix C: 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan Estimated Expenditures

Appendix D: Parks Impact Fee Calculation Methodology and Example Cities' Parks Impact Fees

Appendix E: City of Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Potential Funding Sources

Appendix F: Example Trail Details/Sections and Parks Facility Specifications

Appendix G: Public Process of the City of Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan

Appendix A

Ordinance 2135

**CITY OF SNOHOMISH
Snohomish, Washington**

ORDINANCE 2135

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON,
ADOPTING THE ANNUAL DOCKETED CHANGES TO THE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR 2007 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE
1866, AS AMENDED**

WHEREAS, as one of the cities in Snohomish County, the City of Snohomish is required to adopt and regularly update a comprehensive plan pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA); and

WHEREAS, under the GMA, the City is authorized to amend its Comprehensive Plan on an annual basis; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan was thoroughly reviewed and substantially revised in 2005 to ensure conformance with GMA requirements, and was amended in 2006; and

WHEREAS, for 2007, the City has considered amending the Comprehensive Plan by adding annexation policies, including a clarification of the City's policy on provision of utilities to unincorporated areas prior to annexation, updating the Parks Element, which includes adoption of a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan, and related policy amendments for internal consistency; and

WHEREAS, due to recent case law, in particular the Washington State Court of Appeals decision in MT Development LLC, et al vs. City Of Renton, the City is no longer able to require that development in unincorporated areas of the City's Urban Growth Area (UGA) conform to the City's zoning and density requirements in exchange for connection to City utilities; and

WHEREAS, the court decision referenced above precludes the City from implementing existing Comprehensive Plan Policy ED 3.4, and therefore alternative Comprehensive Plan language is required to eliminate this inconsistency; and

WHEREAS, the City Council deems it necessary to re-affirm that it is in the public's interest that urban development within the City's UGA conform to City of Snohomish zoning, density, and development standards; and

WHEREAS, the City intends that urban growth within the City's future city boundaries is uniform, high quality, and consistent with City zoning and development regulations; and

WHEREAS, urban development within the UGA constructed to Snohomish County development regulations may lack features determined to be important to this community, such as curbs, gutters, sidewalks, street trees, and the undergrounding of overhead utilities; and

WHEREAS, urban development within the UGA constructed to Snohomish County development regulations may create lots and structures that would assume a legal nonconforming status due to differences between City and County standards, which in turn could limit or prohibit property owners' opportunities and options for modifications and improvements; and

WHEREAS, allowing urban development in the UGA that does not conform to City standards may result in incongruent and irregular land development and infrastructure, which in turn will make the City's long-term administration of land use regulations and maintenance of infrastructure in those areas more difficult, less safe, and more costly to the general public; and

WHEREAS, the City cannot ensure uniform and high quality development unless such development occurs according to the City's policies, regulations, and standards; and

WHEREAS, the City cannot ensure that development will occur consistent with the City's long range utility infrastructure planning unless the City's Comprehensive Plan is implemented; and

WHEREAS, the City is supportive of annexation of UGA properties and resulting extension and connection to City utilities; and

WHEREAS, requests for annexation are processed by the City without any charge or fee imposed upon the annexation proponent(s); and

WHEREAS, acting as the City of Snohomish SEPA Responsible Official, the City Planning Director reviewed the proposed amendments and issued a Determination of Non-significance (DNS); and

WHEREAS, the City has conducted a broad process of public participation to review proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, and the program for public involvement is set forth in the attached Exhibit D; and

WHEREAS, on November 6, 2007, and November 20, 2007, a public hearing on the proposed amendments and the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan was held by the City Council, and all persons wishing to be heard were heard; and

WHEREAS, public notice of the SEPA DNS and the public hearing was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to SMC 14.15.070 and RCW 36.70A.106, the City has notified the Washington State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development of the City's intent to adopt the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission and the City Council have found that the Comprehensive Plan amendments adopted in this ordinance are:

1. Internally consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
2. Consistent with the Growth Management Act and the State Environmental Policy Act; and
3. In the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of Snohomish residents;

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

Section 1. Adoption of Annexation Policies and related policy amendments.

Ordinance 1866, as amended, and the City of Snohomish Comprehensive Plan are hereby amended by adopting the annexation policies and deleting and amending existing policies in the Economic Development Element, the Utilities Element, and the Policy Plan Implementation Element to maintain internal consistency as set forth in the attached Exhibit A.

Section 2. Adoption of Parks Element.

Ordinance 1866, as amended, and the City of Snohomish Comprehensive Plan are hereby amended by adopting the Park Element set forth in the attached Exhibit B.

Section 3. Adoption of Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan.

Ordinance 1866, as amended, and the City of Snohomish Comprehensive Plan are hereby amended by adopting the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan set forth in the attached Exhibit C, as a subelement of the Comprehensive Plan's Park Element.

Section 4. Severability.

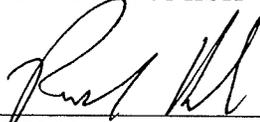
If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect five days after its publication by summary.

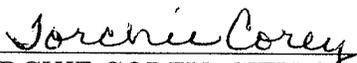
ADOPTED by the City Council and **APPROVED** by the Mayor this 20th day of November, 2007.

CITY OF SNOHOMISH

By 
RANDY HAMLIN, MAYOR

Attest:

Approved as to form:

By 
TORCHIE COREY, CITY CLERK

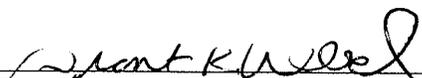
By 
GRANT K. WEED, CITY ATTORNEY

Exhibit A
Annexation Policies and Related Policy Amendments

Goal AN 1: Maintain a standard for annexation review that supports logical expansions of the City boundaries, conserves City resources, and results in no reductions in levels of service provision to the existing community.

Policy AN 1.1: Maintain a practice that review of annexations should balance policy criteria and other City objectives. Review criteria are intended as guidance rather than standards. Annexations should be evaluated in terms of the overall affect on the community.

Policy AN 1.2: Maintain a practice that larger annexations should generally be favored over smaller annexations to preserve City resources.

Policy AN 1.3: Maintain a practice that annexation boundaries should be regular, as defined by:

- The use of physical boundaries, such as streets and natural features;
- Avoiding creation of islands or peninsulas of unincorporated lands;
- Consideration of the relationship to hydrological systems, topography, and utility basins where appropriate; and
- Administrative boundaries, such as special service districts.

Policy AN 1.4: Maintain a practice that annexation may be considered untimely if insufficient property owner support for annexation would result in less than optimal boundaries, unless other policy goals would be furthered.

Policy AN 1.5: Maintain a practice that annexations should be supported where City utility services can be provided in a logical and efficient manner. Existing points of utility access, schedules for planned capital improvements, potential cost to existing ratepayers, and long term utility system improvements plans should be considered.

Policy AN 1.6: Maintain a practice that annexations should have access from a City street or state highway, and should represent a logical and timely expansion of the City's street network. Future street grid system plans should be considered.

Policy AN 1.7: Maintain a practice that evaluation of annexation proposals should consider the conformance of existing land uses with City codes and policies, and should consider the effects of historic land use, e.g., contaminated soils and the presence of historic or cultural resources, to the extent information is available.

Policy AN 1.8: Maintain a practice that annexations should not be supported when the action would facilitate vested development proposals that are inconsistent with City standards, regulations, and policies.

Policy AN 1.9: Maintain a practice that annexation proposals should generally include adjacent county rights-of-way. The cost of improvements and maintenance should be considered in the determination.

Policy AN 1.10: Maintain a practice that certain unincorporated areas should be considered priority areas for annexation. Priority areas include:

- Areas where recurring revenues from taxes and fees will exceed the cost of providing municipal services to the area;
- Areas where municipal services have already been extended;
- Areas where urban services are required to correct degradation of natural resources or to address public health concerns;
- Areas where the City has concerns about land use controls, i.e., future development occurring under other policies and standards;
- Areas that represent peninsulas of unincorporated area partially surrounded by the City;
- Areas where future development is necessary to help resolve existing urban service deficits;
- Areas where existing residents are impacting City services and infrastructure;
- Areas with existing urban character;
- Areas with a logical and historical identification and affiliation with the City.

Policy AN 1.11: Maintain a practice that the fiscal impacts should be considered in evaluating annexation proposals.

Policy AN 1.12: Maintain a practice that service level impacts to existing residents and property owners should be considered in evaluating annexation proposals. Impacts to other service providers should also be considered.

Policy AN 1.13: Maintain a practice that annexations should be required to assume a proportionate share of any existing City bonded indebtedness, unless waiving the requirement would achieve other City goals.

Policy AN 1.14: Maintain a practice that the City's Shoreline Master Program should be amended, as necessary, to incorporate annexing properties at the time of annexation.

Policy AN 1.15: Maintain a practice that the City will ensure consistency and quality of development within the City's future city limits by requiring annexation as a condition of connection to the City's utility systems. Exceptions can be made where connection is required due to public health emergencies or where contractual obligations limit the City's ability to require annexation. The City does not commit to provision of utility service to any area outside the City's corporate boundary. This policy is necessitated by case law that prohibits the City from conditioning utility service to UGA development on conformance to City development standards. Upon completion of an interlocal agreement with Snohomish County ensuring that development within the UGA conforms to City land use standards, this policy should be removed or amended.

Related Policy Amendments

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Policy ED 3.4 is deleted

UTILITIES ELEMENT

Policy UT 3.11 is deleted

POLICY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

Policy PI 2.2 is revised to read:

Policy PI 2.2: Development in the City's unincorporated UGA that occurs pursuant to an interlocal agreement between the City and the County should be developed to City standards, connect to City water and sewer, and be legally bound to participate in annexation efforts.

Exhibit B

Parks Element

I. Introduction

One of the distinctive features of the City of Snohomish is its unique setting with quality parks, recreation, and open space resources. As a small town experiencing increasing development pressure, it is incumbent upon the City to be proactive in providing and planning for adequate parks, recreation and open space. To that end, this section of the Comprehensive Plan describes the City's long-term vision for the parks, recreation, and open space, presents goals and policies for parks, recreation, and open space, establishes level-of-service (LOS) standards, and provides a brief summary of parks, recreation, and open space resources in the city.

The information provided below draws substantially from the City's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Long Range Plan (Plan), which provides a more detailed framework for parks, recreation, and open space within the City limits and urban growth boundary (UGA) based on an analysis of existing conditions, community demographics, residents' needs and interests, and regional trends for parks and recreation activities.

Collectively, this element of the Comprehensive Plan and the separate PROS Plan, which is adopted herein by reference, set the course for future City action related to parks, recreation, and open space. If a conflict between the Park Element and the PROS Plan should occur, the Park Element shall take precedence.

II. Planning Context

Washington's Growth Management Act

Washington State's Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A) requires local jurisdictions to effectively plan for urban land uses by ensuring the provision of adequate supplies of land to meet the needs of growth. Generally, the GMA aims to reverse the trend toward converting undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density land use that represents a threat to open space in this state. As a part of this effort, the GMA encourages local jurisdictions to retain open space, promote healthy/active lifestyles, conserve wildlife habitat, increase public access to shorelines, and ensure the provision of adequate recreation facilities for existing and future populations.

According to RCW 36.70A.070(8), local jurisdictions are required to include a parks and recreation element in their comprehensive plans. As per the statute, the element must implement and be consistent with the parks and recreation facilities identified in the Capital Facilities Plan Element. The element must also include three components:

- (a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a 10-year period;
- (b) An evaluation of facilities and service needs; and
- (c) An evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.

While this is the case, the requirement to prepare a Parks and Recreation Element is dependent upon the distribution of state funding assistance to local agencies for completion of this element [RCW 36.70A.070(9)]. As of Fiscal Year 2008, this funding assistance has not been provided

and therefore the preparation of a parks and recreation element will continue to be considered optional until that funding becomes available.

The preparation of a Parks and Recreation Element enables the City to more effectively plan for and fund parks and recreation facilities. The City has developed this Park and Recreation Element to ensure the maintenance of a high quality of life in the city for the long term, recognizing the contribution of parks, recreation, and open space to quality of life.

The separate PROS Plan and its objectives were developed to implement the directives of the Growth Management Act. In the PROS Plan, park, recreation, and open space demand over the next 20 years (2008 to 2027) was estimated (according to the LOS standards provided below), facilities' service needs to meet that demand were identified, and intergovernmental coordination opportunities for meeting park and recreational demand were determined. The PROS Plan, as approved by City Council, is hereby adopted by reference and serves as the foundation for the conclusions of this Element.

Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

The City may seek assistance from the State and others to implement the PROS Plan. The primary State agency that oversees parks and recreation planning in the State of Washington is the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), previously known as the Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation (IAC). Through its grant awards and planning activities, the RCO is the state coordinating agency that seeks to enhance and maintain statewide opportunities for recreation, aims to protect the best of the state's wild lands, and contributes to the State's efforts to recover threatened and endangered salmon species. RCO supports five boards to achieve its mission:

- Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB)
- Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)
- Forum on Monitoring Salmon Recovery and Watershed Health
- Washington Biodiversity Council
- Invasive Species Council

Together, these State boards provide leadership, funding, and technical assistance to help communities, such as Snohomish, plan for and implement a variety of parks and recreation projects, including trails, boating facilities, playfields, and others, and also protect and restore the State's important habitats and biological heritage. To that end, RCO manages 10 grant programs. In 2005, these State boards collectively distributed \$50 million in grants throughout the state.

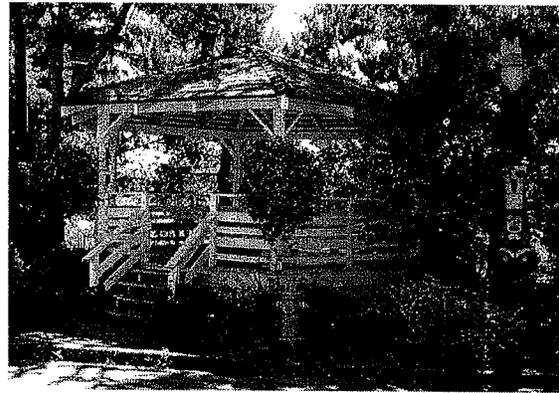
RCO also prepares and updates the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), which includes several documents that are periodically updated. These SCORP documents were used to develop the PROS Plan and generally provided guidance to local communities on recreation trends and needs.

III. Benefits of Parks

Parks, recreation, and open space play a critical role in creating high-quality communities and their public benefits are well documented. Over the past decade, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has been a leader and advocate in communicating and promoting the various benefits of parks, recreation, and open space. Recently, the economic benefits of parks and open space (and smart growth planning approaches, more generally) have also become better understood and quantified, along with the more traditional individual, community, and environmental benefits. This section provides a brief summary of the various types of benefits created by parks, recreation, and open space.

Economic Benefits

Development of a high-quality parks and open space system within a community has been shown to create significant economic benefits for residents. In a number of case studies, proximity to parks and open space has increased the property value of adjacent parcels, stimulate economic development, and reduce the public cost of public service provision. Parks provision and preservation of open space have created significant economic benefits for the local jurisdictions of Boulder, Colorado, Salem, Oregon, and others. Similarly, a study cited in the document concluded that homes bordering the Burke-Gilman Trail in Seattle, Washington sold for approximately six percent more than other houses of comparable size not located along the trail.



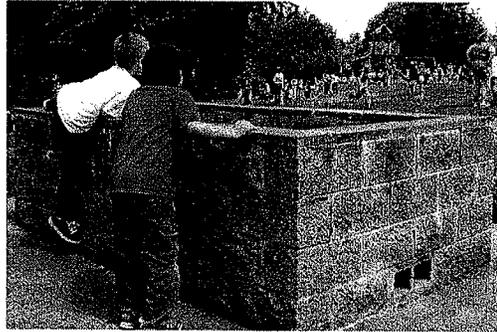
Additionally, as the U.S. workforce has become more mobile, attracting families and individuals to areas of high quality of life has become a critical tool for employers to attract highly sought-after workers. Generally, business executives are increasingly choosing work locations based on the area's amenities, including quality educational facilities and parks and open space. In addition, businesses that depend on a highly-educated workforce increasingly emphasize a high quality of life in their decision to locate in an area. As such, ample parks and recreation opportunities for local residents, such as trails, contribute substantially to local business recruitment.

Other economic benefits created by parks, recreation, and open space include:

- Attraction of tourists, creating short-term and long-term employment opportunities for local residents;
- Planned local activities in parks bring residents to commercial areas, increasing spending in the retail and service industries.

Individual and Community Benefits

In addition to economic benefits, parks and open space create a number of benefits for individual residents and communities. Parks and open space provide opportunities for individuals of all ages and abilities to be physically active, socially engaged, and cognitively stimulated. They also promote participation in personal health and fitness activities and contribute to full and meaningful lives through mental and physical health. Through these activities community bonds are strengthened and social interactions between residents are encouraged. A quality parks and open space system provides organized and structured activities for local youth, seniors, and others, while also fostering a sense of community.



Other individual and community benefits of parks, recreation, and open space include:

- Opportunities for rest, relaxation, and revitalization that reduce stress;
- Contribute to children's play and general activity, an essential component of early childhood development;
- Preserve and interpret historic community assets;
- Provide opportunities for community involvement, as well as a sense of responsibility for the resource; and
- Supply emergency housing and evacuation sites during catastrophic events.

Environmental Benefits

Parks and open space create a range of environmental benefits. Open space may be provided along with more active recreation opportunities at park sites or at separate locations. Both parks and open space allow for the protection and preservation of vital green spaces, critical wildlife habitat, and natural processes. Open space creates important "quiet zones" within noisy urban environments. In many cases, parks and open space allow for education of visitors regarding the appropriate use of natural areas as recreational areas. Parks and open space also contribute to clean air and water by removing toxins in air, groundwater and surface waters. They address global warming by removing carbon dioxide from the air.



IV. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Vision

Parks, recreation, and open space protect both the economic and physical health of communities and residents alike. They are essential services of local government. The City of Snohomish plans to continue providing high-quality parks and open space over the next 20 years. The City also intends to continue partnering with other agencies and interest groups to effectively meet the parks, open space and recreation needs of the City.

The parks, recreation, and open space system emphasizes a safe and sustainable pedestrian-oriented community. The system provides access to and connectivity between City parks and open space and ensures linkages to recreation facilities outside City limits. Parks and open space provide residents access to the City's varied high-quality natural resources, including the Snohomish River, Pilchuck River, and Blackmans Lake, and contribute to the ecological function of these natural systems, while supporting the City's historic heritage and helping to maintain an identifiable edge between the community and its agricultural and forested surroundings.

V. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Goals and Policies

To implement the vision described above and guide future action, the City developed a number of parks, recreation, and open space goals and policies. Because parks and recreation opportunities serve varied roles within the city and create a wide range of benefits, the parks and recreation goals and policies are classified into six categories:

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access
- Role of the City's Shorelines
- Operations and Maintenance of Existing Facilities
- Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life
- Effective Use of City Resources
- Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goals and policies for each of these categories are provided below.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access

Goal PRO 1.0 Provide a High-Quality System of Parks, Recreation, and Open Space –
Develop a well-maintained, interconnected system of multi-functional parks and recreation facilities and open space that is attractive, safe and available to all segments of the City's population.

Policy PRO 1.1 Strive to meet the City's Park and Recreation LOS standards.

Policy PRO 1.2 Ensure a diverse collection of parks and recreation programs and facilities, including pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails and open space, to meet the needs of City residents.

Policy PRO 1.3 Emphasize the establishment of trail and bike/pedestrian path connections between existing and future parks, residential, commercial, and employment areas. As a part of this effort, identify potential locations for pedestrian connections across Highway 9.

Policy PRO 1.4 Complete the design, planning, and construction of Harryman's Farm Park as a neighborhood park.

Policy PRO 1.5 Ensure Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance for all new and existing recreation facilities, where applicable.

Policy PRO 1.6 All new residential development shall provide funds and/or parkland to ensure new development does not diminish the City's PROS LOS.

Policy PRO 1.7 Conduct periodic surveys of City of Snohomish residents and service providers to measure satisfaction with existing facilities and identify demand not being met by existing facilities (if any).

Policy PRO 1.8 Complete construction of the Snohomish Senior Center and continue to ensure high-quality services for Snohomish seniors.

Policy PRO 1.9 Provide an off-leash dog area within proximity of Centennial Trail.

Goal PRO 2.0 **Preserve Important Open Space Areas** – Protect and preserve open space areas that are scenic, ecologically significant and sensitive, serve as urban separators, provide trails and/or wildlife corridors, and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy PRO 2.1 Strive to meet the City's Open Space LOS standard.

Policy PRO 2.2 Encourage the dedication of open space and/or Native Growth Protection Areas (NGPA) to the City as part of the plat process.

Policy PRO 2.3 When undeveloped land is converted to urban use, ensure that highly-valued open space is preserved, whenever possible.

Policy PRO 2.4 Encourage the preservation and/or restoration of native vegetation in natural areas and open space throughout the City and control the spread of noxious weeds.

Policy PRO 2.5 Identify key environmentally-sensitive land for potential purchase and/or conservation easement to provide open space corridors and critical habitat within the City.

Policy PRO 2.6 Foster and promote environmental stewardship, responsibility and awareness within the City, especially among youth.

Policy PRO 2.7 Dedication of critical open space areas to the public shall not fulfill requirements for dedication for park purposes.

Role of the City's Shorelines

Goal PRO 3.0 **Connect City Residents with Their Shorelines** – Strengthen the shoreline connection between the City and its lakes and riverfront areas.

Policy PRO 3.1 Enhance and/or expand park facilities, recreation activities, and public access along the City's shorelines.

- Policy PRO 3.2* Expand public ownership and access along the City’s shorelines through targeted purchases and/or land dedication.
- Policy PRO 3.3* Provide public access to key shoreline areas, consistent with the public safety, private property rights, and sensitive resource protection needs.
- Policy PRO 3.4* Encourage re-orientation and/or renovation of downtown buildings to take advantage of their proximity to the Snohomish River and improve public access to the shoreline.
- Policy PRO 3.5* Support and encourage community activities along the City’s shorelines, specifically in the downtown area.
- Policy PRO 3.6* Identify an appropriate site and relocate the Cady boat launch to improve its access, parking, and river current.

Operations and Maintenance of Existing and New Facilities

Goal PRO 4.0 Provide for Maintenance of Recreation Sites and Facilities by Ensuring Sufficient Parks and Recreation Funding and Staffing – Ensure that all park sites, equipment and facilities are maintained at a level that enhances public safety, maximizes equipment and facility lifespan, provides a positive park experience, and meets public expectations by providing necessary funding and staff resources.

- Policy PRO 4.1* Design and develop recreation facilities that are durable and low maintenance to reduce maintenance requirements and costs.
- Policy PRO 4.2* Keep parks and recreation facilities clean and in good condition through effective maintenance. Maintain City-owned properties to support the “Garden City” image of the community.
- Policy PRO 4.3* Utilize best management practices in park maintenance activities.
- Policy PRO 4.4* Acknowledge each park’s history and the contribution of the Snohomish community through a recognition wall or similar park feature.
- Policy PRO 4.5* Develop and adopt a park naming policy and a set of approved park and public facility standard details.
- Policy PRO 4.6* Support and encourage community activities along the City’s shorelines, especially in the downtown area.
- Policy PRO 4.7* Aerial utilities and telecommunication transmission infrastructure that result in unmitigated adverse impacts are prohibited. Utility corridors and easements can offer important opportunities for recreation and open space.

The City should seek opportunities to create desirable recreation facilities upon properties used principally for utilities and similar infrastructure.

Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life

Goal PRO 5.0 Provide Non-motorized Trail and Access Opportunities that Connect People and Places and Promote a Healthy Lifestyle – Continue to promote and increase walkability, connectivity and bike/pedestrian access to and within the City.

Policy PRO 5.1 Develop a City-wide trail system with internal connections and regional linkages (including regional partnerships to connect bike and walking trails from other parts of the region and finish trail linkages to the Centennial Trail).

Policy PRO 5.2 Include trails, bike routes, walkways and safe street crossings in transportation planning to promote active lifestyles, conservation of resources, and protection of the environment.

Policy PRO 5.3 Implement public outreach and wayfinding programs to help citizens locate and use City parks, trails, and open space.

Policy PRO 5.4 Encourage physical activity by all City residents, with a special emphasis on young people and senior citizens.

Policy PRO 5.5 Ensure that active recreation facilities within the City and the surrounding area, including baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, and others, are sufficient to meet the needs of City residents for practice and competition.

Effective Use of City Resources

Goal PRO 6.0 Expand Park, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities Via the Strategic Use of Existing Resources and the Addition of Parks and Recreation Staff – Continue to provide high-quality parks, recreation, and open space for City residents through the efficient use of City resources and the establishment of a future Parks and Recreation Department.

Policy PRO 6.1 Establish a City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Department and develop staff as an essential City resource.

Policy PRO 6.2 Utilize effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining recreation facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Policy PRO 6.3 Strategically identify potential land for future City parks and open space and prioritize the acquisition of key parcels of land needed to meet the park and recreation needs of City residents.

Policy PRO 6.4 Ensure that new development is accommodated without reducing the LOS established for critical municipal services, including parks, recreation, and open space through the utilization of a GMA-based parks impact fee and other resources.

Policy PRO 6.5 Recognizing that construction and operation of particular parks and recreation facilities (e.g. swimming pools, sports complexes, etc.) is beyond the current financial capability of the City, coordinate with other agencies and organizations for the efficient delivery of these services.

Policy PRO 6.6 Land and facilities may be provided by a developer to the City in lieu of an equivalent portion of the Park Impact Fee where the City determines that such land or facilities serve the demands of growth in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan.

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goal PRO 7.0 **Coordinate with Other Entities to Provide Recreation Facilities or Services Not Provided by the City** – Provide a complete system of park and recreational facilities and open space, coordinate with entities that provide other public, non-profit, and private recreation facilities or services that are needed by City residents.

Policy PRO 7.1 Work with adjacent public agencies, community groups, non-profits, and private organizations to provide recreation facilities and open space, especially in areas experiencing increased development pressure.

Policy PRO 7.2 Identify parks and recreation demand not currently met by existing City resources (e.g. dog parks) and determine potential solutions for adding these resources to the system, either through use of City resources or coordination with other agencies and organizations.

Policy PRO 7.3 Maintain close coordination and communication with important regional parks and recreation partners, including Snohomish County, Snohomish Parks Foundation, and others.

Policy PRO 7.4 Work with the Snohomish School District for the use of ballfields, pools, and other recreation facilities by the public to supplement (but not replace) existing park facilities.

Policy PRO 7.5 Encourage the transition of public properties (e.g. schools, etc.) proposed for surplus into City parks, recreation, and open space.

Goal PRO 8.0 **Support Private and Non-Profit Recreation Providers to Meet the Needs of City Residents** – Recognize and support the important role of private recreation providers in meeting the full range of recreation needs of City residents.

Policy PRO 8.1 Work with private recreation providers to ensure the availability of private facilities in the long-term, such as ballfields.

Policy PRO 8.2 Provide sites and facilities for operation through lease agreements and other arrangements to community organizations that serve youth, seniors, low-income, and other City Council priority groups.

IV. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space LOS Standards

LOS standards are commonly used to measure the amount and quality of a public service or facility that should be provided to meet a community’s adopted goals. In park and recreation LOS standards, local jurisdictions establish the number and type of park facilities, trails, and open space resources that they deem necessary to adequately serve the needs of their citizens. LOS standards allow jurisdictions to establish specific targets and measure progress toward those targets over time (CTED 2005). By periodically comparing current levels of performance with established standards, it can be determined how quickly a community is (or is not) progressing toward their goals.

To ensure that City of Snohomish residents are adequately served by parks, recreation, trails, and open space resources, using recommended RCO LOS guidelines, LOS standards for four facility types have been established, including neighborhood parks, community parks, non-motorized trails, and open space.

Table PRO-1. City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation LOS Standards.

Park Type	LOS Standard
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (developed when opportunities arise & public benefit is demonstrated)
Neighborhood	75% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide Regional Parks)
Non-Motorized Trails	90% of population within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space
<i>Note: Open space includes publicly-owned parcels, undeveloped school properties, undeveloped tracts deeded to the City, and similar areas. Private open space parcels are not included in this calculation.</i>	
<i>Source: RCO 2007; City of Snohomish (unpublished).</i>	

VII. Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Resources

Parks, recreation, and open space resources are generally categorized by their resource context, user type and desired experience, types of facilities provided, service radii, and range of overall size. The definitions below are defined in the PROS Plan and provide guidance regarding the different types of parks, trails, and open space planned for the City of Snohomish.

Pocket Parks

Pocket parks are typically small areas (less than two acres) that provide specific recreation opportunities (e.g., a playground, benches, etc.) for a local population (neighborhood, etc.). Pocket parks are usually accessed by foot or other non-motorized method of travel and do not have designated parking. Generally, these parks provide a limited number of recreation facilities. The City of Snohomish currently operates eight pocket parks throughout the City.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of a park system. These parks tend to be smaller in size (approximately two to five acres) and provide a variety of recreation and social opportunities for residents living within a 0.25- to 0.5-mile radius. Neighborhood parks may include landscaped and/or open space areas, but tend to provide a small number of developed/built recreation facilities that can be used for organized or impromptu sports activity (e.g., single ball fields, in-park trails, picnic areas, etc.).

Neighborhood parks are usually accessed by foot or other non-motorized means of travel and, consequently, do not typically provide significant on-site parking. The City of Snohomish currently operates one neighborhood park, Morgantown Park.



Community Parks

Community parks serve a broader purpose and population base compared to neighborhood parks. These parks are often larger (greater than five acres in size) and frequently provide both developed recreation as well as passive recreation opportunities. The level of development in a community park may range from light (e.g., single use soft surface trails, picnic sites, non-delineated play fields, etc.) to high (e.g., multiple delineated ball fields, multiple sport courts, paved trails, group picnic shelters, etc.). Community parks are generally designed to provide recreation opportunities to people living within a 1- to 3-mile radius and typically have designated parking for users, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged.

There are currently five community parks in the city, including: (1) Averill Youth Complex; (2) Hill Park; (3) Ferguson Park; (4) Pilchuck Park; and (5) Riverfront Park (which includes K'la Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, and the Gazebo).

Regional Parks

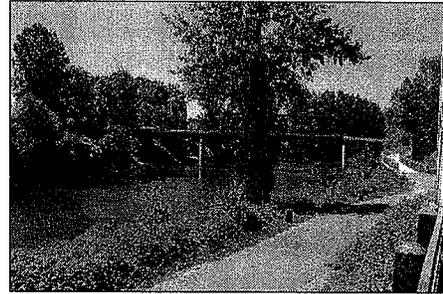
Regional parks typically serve multiple communities. In addition to providing developed recreation opportunities, regional parks also typically include open space with unique landscapes, natural resources, and/or aesthetic resources. While regional parks may provide developed/built site facilities commonly found in neighborhood and/or community parks (e.g., playgrounds, ball fields, etc.), they often incorporate larger, highly developed recreation facilities (e.g., tournament ball fields, regional trails, swim



complexes, etc.) and special use facilities (e.g., amphitheaters, etc.) that are usually not practical in community parks. Regional parks are large (approximately 25 acres or more) and generally have a 25-mile service area. Designated parking is usually provided in regional parks, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged. The City does not operate a regional park facility. These types of facilities are generally provided and managed by county and state agencies.

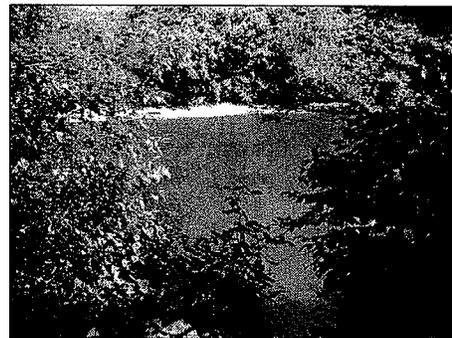
Trails

In general, a trail may be a land or water corridor that provides recreational, aesthetic, transportation, and/or educational opportunities to motorized and/or non-motorized users of all ages and abilities. Common types of trails include in-park trails (e.g. single or multi-purpose soft or hard surfaced trails located within parks or open space), connector trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that emphasize safe travel between parks and other community features), and regional trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that cross community boundaries and connect important/significant regional areas), among others. Trails may also be designed for specific uses (e.g., equestrians, off-road vehicles (ORV), cross-country skiers, etc.). Regional trails typically must meet specific city, county, and/or state trail design guidelines. The City currently provides a number of non-motorized trails to Snohomish residents.



Open Space

Open space areas tend to be set aside primarily for the preservation of natural/significant resources, remnant/important landscapes, and/or as visual/aesthetic buffers. These areas may also serve important historic or ecological/natural functions that would be lost in more highly developed park environments. These areas may be in public or private ownership and the public property interest may be in fee or easement. Commonly, open space tracts are established through plat dedication, permit requirements, or acquisition. While recreation use is not necessarily precluded in open space areas, appropriate uses tend to be limited to those activities (e.g., bird watching, nature appreciation, walking/hiking, etc.) that do not require highly developed/built facilities. Open space owned and managed by the City of Snohomish currently accounts for approximately four percent of the land in the city.



Additional detail related to the City's current parks and recreation inventory can be found in the separate Park, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan.

Exhibit C

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan Document on File

November 2007 version: Executive Summary, body (58 pages); Appendices A-F

Exhibit D

2007 Comprehensive Plan Amendments Public Involvement Record

	Date	Organization	Forum
1.	September 27, 2006	Park Board	Public Meeting
2.	December 20, 2006	Park Board	Public Meeting
3.	January 24, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
4.	March 7, 2007	Planning Commission	Public Meeting
5.	March 28, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
6.	April 3, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
7.	April 4, 2007	Planning Commission	Public Meeting
8.	April 17, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
9.	April 25, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
10.	May 8, 2007	Park Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
11.	May 23, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
12.	June 12, 2007	Park Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
13.	June 24, 2007	Park Advisory Committee	Public Meeting
14.	June 27, 2007	Park Board	Open House
15.	July 25, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
16.	August 14, 2007	Historic Downtown Snohomish	Public Meeting
17.	August 21, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
18.	August 22, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
19.	September 5, 2007	Planning Commission	Public Meeting
20.	September 18, 2007	City Council	Public Meeting
21.	September 19, 2007	Park Board	Public Meeting
22.	November 6, 2007	City Council	Public Hearing
23.	November 7, 2007	Planning Commission	Public Meeting
24.	November 20, 2007	City Council	Public Hearing

ment, and then told people the parks were only for the use of people in the development. The City would have to ensure ownership would stay with the City and not with the residents in the development. There were fences in the Monroe park area.

Mayor Hamlin agreed and liked the fact that private parks would be kept in abeyance.

Councilmember Thorndike said the language should be changed to have the property provided to or dedicated to the City. If land or facilities may be provided to the City in lieu of a park impact fee the policy should clarify whose land it was. Pocket parks became part of a neighborhood but this would safeguard that it was public property.

Mayor Hamlin asked about the suggestion for PRO 7.4, to change the word 'coordinate' to 'work.' That would be consistent with PRO 7.1 where 'work' was also used for interaction with other agencies to consistently show action.

Councilmember Johnson asked about PRO 7.5 which encouraged the transition of public properties to the City if the properties were declared surplus. What would the City do with Hal Moe Pool if the school district declared it surplus?

MOTION by Johnson, second by Thorndike, to adopt Ordinance 2135, amended as follows: deleting policies ~~ED 3.4~~ and ~~UT 3.11~~; adding revised policy PI 2.2 so development in the City's unincorporated UGA that occurs pursuant to an interlocal agreement between the City and the county should be developed to City standards, connect to City water and sewer, and be legally bound to participate in annexation efforts; adding policy AN 1.15 requiring annexation as a condition of connection to the City's utility systems as necessitated by case law that prohibits the City from conditioning utility service on conformance to City development standards; and amending PRO 4.7 to read "Aerial utilities and telecommunication transmission infrastructure that result in unmitigated adverse impacts are prohibited. Utility corridors and easements can offer important opportunities for recreation and open space. The City should seek opportunities to create desirable recreation facilities upon properties used principally for utilities and similar infrastructure."

Mayor Hamlin asked about the request to change policy PRO 6.6 to "land and facilities may be provided by a developer to the City in lieu of an equivalent portion of the park impact fee where the City determines that such land or facilities serve the demands of growth in the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan" and PRO 7.4 to change the word 'coordinate' to 'work'.

Councilmembers Johnson and Thorndike agreed to amend the motion as indicated by Mayor Hamlin.

VOTE ON THE MOTION: The motion passed unanimously (6-0).

Councilmember Thorndike asked if the issue was resolved for the property needing utilities.

Mayor Hamlin said the policy just adopted said an agreement would be required.

Mr. Weed said as officially approved the language in comprehensive plan amendment PI

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH

} S.S.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that she is Principal Clerk of THE HERALD, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Everett, County of Snohomish, and State of Washington; that said newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation in said County and State; that said newspaper has been approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of Snohomish County and that the notice



CITY OF SNOHOMISH
Snohomish, Washington

ORDINANCE 2135
AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE ANNUAL DOCKETED CHANGES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR 2007 AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 1866, AS AMENDED
PASSED by the City Council and APPROVED by the Mayor this 20th day of November 2007.
CITY OF SNOHOMISH
Randy Hamlin, Mayor
A copy of Ordinance 2135 shall be mailed without charge to any person who requests it. Copies are also available at City Hall, 116 Union Avenue, Snohomish, Washington.
Torchie Corey
City Clerk
Effective Date: November 29, 2007
Published: November 24, 2007.

Summary of Ordinance 2135

Adopting the Annual Docketed Changes

City of Snohomish

a printed copy of which is hereunto attached, was published in said newspaper proper and not in supplement form, in the regular and entire edition of said paper on the following days and times, namely:

November 24, 2007

and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

Jody Inohl

Principal Clerk

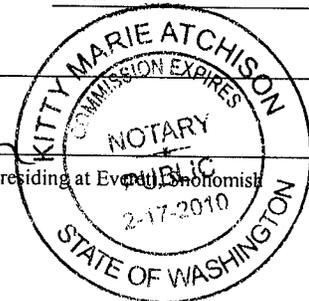
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

26th

day of November, 2007

Kitty Marie Atchison

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Everett, Snohomish County.



Appendix B

Parks Inventory and Planned Bicycle/Pedestrian Improvements

2007 Parks Inventory

2005 Name	Proposed 2007 Change	Name	Type	Address	Total Acres	Developed Parks	Pocket Parks	Developed Park Acres	Open Space	Property Interest	Year(s) Acquired	Year(s) Developed
Ave D Park & Ride			Pocket		0.82				0.82	ROW		
Averill Youth Complex	Averill Community Park		Community	400 Second Street	1.20	1.20		1.20	0.00	fee, ease, row		
Cady Park	Riverfront Community Park		Community	40 Maple Avenue (D-Maple acres)	3.68	3.68		0.60	3.08	row	1943	2005
Casino Royale	Powerline Trail		OS-Trail	2100 Park Avenue	10.00				10.00	plat ded		
Centennial Trail (Ph 1)			Trail	State Avenue, First to Bowen	1.00			1.00	0.00	street row		2005
City Hall Park			Pocket	116 Union	0.02		0.02	0.02	0.00	fee		
Claytown Kids Park			Neighborhood	1329 Avenue I	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	fee	1989?	1991
Ferguson Park			Community	1330 Ferguson Park Road	13.48	13.48		13.48	0.00	fee		
First & Union Pocket Park			Pocket	Union Ave ROW, 1st-Cedar	0.30		0.30	0.07	0.23	ROW		
First Street, E-G Ave			Open Space	Between First & 2nd fr Ave E to G	1.02				1.02			
Fischer Park			Neighborhood	1214 Madrona Drive	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	fee		
Gazebo	Riverfront Community Park		Community	10 Avenue A	(see Cady)					street row	1889?	2005
Harrymans Farm (proposed)			Neighborhood	2411 Lake Ave	7.20				7.20	fee		2008
Hill Park			Community	1610 Park Avenue	5.97	5.97		5.00	0.97	fee	1958	
Interurban Trail			Trail	600 Ford Avenue	3.82				3.82	fee	1985	
Kla Ha Ya Park	Riverfront Community Park		Community	1117 First Street	(See Cady)					fee	1962, 02	2006
Lake Mount Wetland	Blackmans Lake		Open Space	1671 Lakemount	1.01			0	1.01			
Machias Road Hillside	Machias Woods		Open Space	1604 Maple Avenue, (15th-17th)	11.75				11.75	plat ded		
Maple Avenue			Pocket	808 Maple Ave.	0.17		0.17	0.17	0.00			
Morgantown Park			Neighborhood	200 Long Street	2.24	2.24		1.24	1.00	fee		
Old Pump House Site	Pilchuck River Trail (proposed)		OS-Riverfront	311 11th Street	0.36		0.36		0.36	fee		
Pilchuck Park			Community	169 Cypress Avenue	13.24	13.24		13.24	0.00	fee	1970	1972
Pilchuck Riverbank-Sixth	Pilchuck River Trail (proposed)		OS-Riverfront	200 Sixth Street	2.01			0.00	2.01			
Riverfront-West First Street	Riverfront Park-West (proposed)		Trail	Shop, ease, E&F ROW, VIC	3.76			0.11	3.65	fee, ease, ROW, plat		
Sixth & Pine			Pocket		0.365		0.37	0.365	0.00	ROW		
Thirteenth & A			Pocket		0.06		0.06	0.06	0.00	ROW		
Willow ROW			OS-Riverfront		0.56				0.56	ROW		
WWTP Lagoon & Riverfront	Riverfront Park-West (proposed)		Community	1801 First Street	40.00				40.00			
Total					124.40	40.17	1.64	36.91	87.48			

2007 Park Amenities

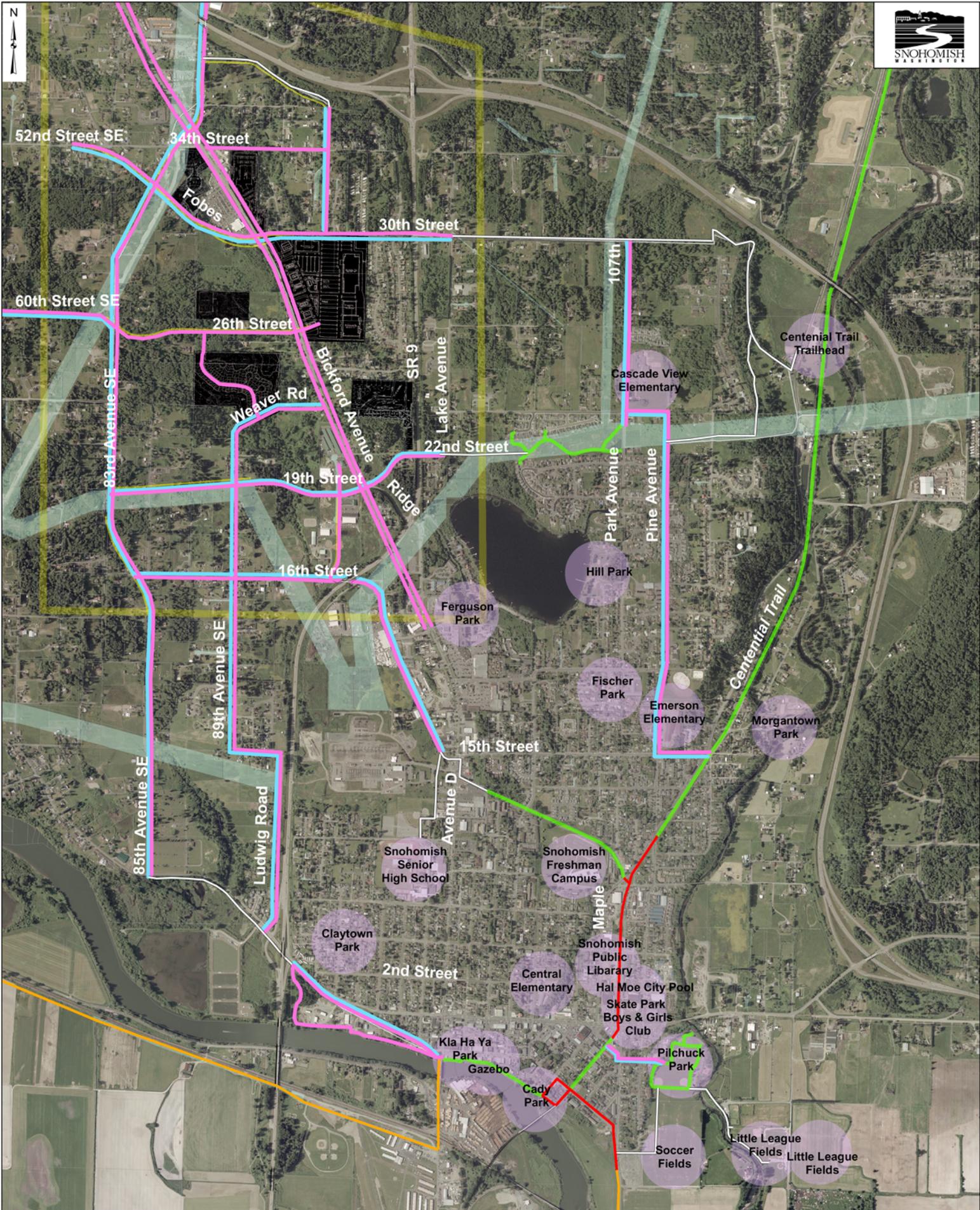
Abbrev	Amenity	Averill	Centennial Trail	Claytown	Ferguson	Fischer	Hill	Interurban Trail	Morgan town	Pilchuck ¹	Powerline Trail	Riverfront	Senior Ctr (2008)	Total
AC	ADA Accessible	Full	Full	Part	Full	Part	Full	No	Part	Part	Part	Part		0
BQ	Barbecue-Single						2			4				6
BG	Barbecue-Event						1							1
BA	Baseball Fields									3				3
BB	Basketball Court				0.5				0.5	1				2
BE	Benches	5		2	2	1	8		4	9		5		36
BL	Boat Launch				1							1		2
PA	Child Play Area	1		1	1	1	1		1	1				7
DF	Drinking Fountain			1	1	(inoperable)	2		(inoperable)	3		1		8
HT	Equestrian Trail													0
FA	Fishing Access				1		1		1	1		1		5
FP	Fishing Pier				1		2							3
FG	Frisbee Golf				1									1
LA	Lake Access				1		1							2
LP	Leashed Pets@Trail		1		1			1			1	1		5
OL	Off Leash Pet Area													0
PD	Parking Stalls-ADA	4			1		2			4		1		12
PK	Parking Stalls-Reg	55			49		25			77		20		226
PS	Parking-Street	10	20	10		5	20		8		5			78
PA	Paths, Paved	800	900		200		200	2600	500	1600	2000	1700		10500
PC	Picnic Table	3		2	9	1	14		7	11		7		54
FP	Practice Field ²									1				1
SW	Public Swim Pool ³	1												1
RR	Restrooms				1		1			1		1		4
RI	River Access								1	1		1		3
SH	Shelter / Gazebo	1			1		2					1		5
SK	Skate Park	1												1
SB	Swim Beach ⁴						1			1				2
TE	Tennis Court									2				2
TR	Trail - Accessible	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		8
VC	Visitor Center											1		1
YC	Youth Center	1												1

¹Baseball Fields: 1 unlit pony, 1 lit pony, 1 softball/Little League

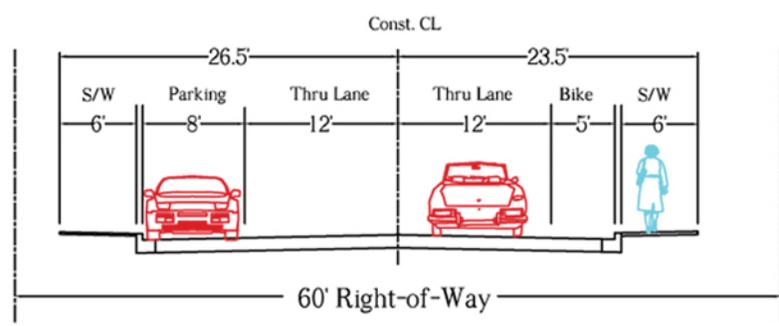
³School District Facility 39 reg parking stalls, 2ADA

²Informal Practice Field: Soccer, LaCrosse, Football

⁴No Lifeguard



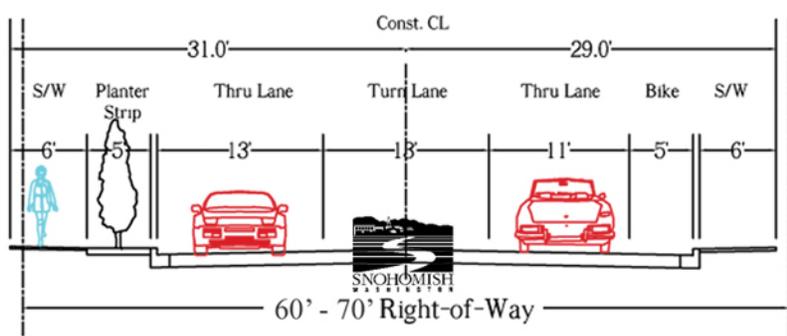
Collector - Two Lane Section - 25-30 mph



with Parking & Sidewalk

with Bike Lane & Sidewalk

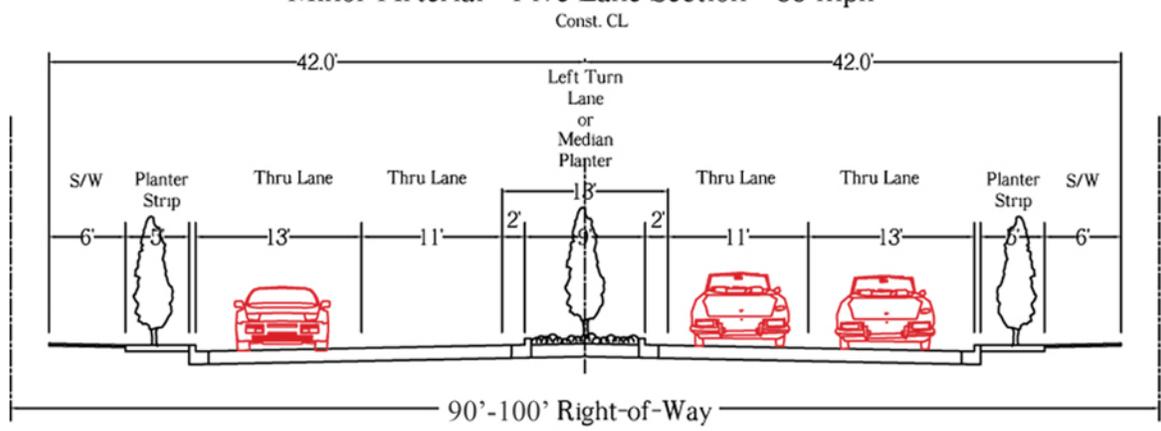
Collector - Three Lane Section - 30-35 mph



with Planter Strip & Sidewalk

with Bike Lane & Sidewalk

Minor Arterial - Five Lane Section - 35 mph



with Planter Strip & Sidewalk

Appendix C

20-Year Capital Facilities Plan Estimated Expenditures

PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURES																								
Project Description ¹	Project Year (\$ in 000s ^{2,3,4})																				Total	Project Type/Funding Source		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		Exist. Deficiency	Growth-Related	Transpo
Phase I																								
Harrymans Farm Park (Neighborhood Park #1)	95	105	825																		1,025		1,025	
Neighborhood Park #2 Acquisition (3 acres)		85		730																	815		815	
Neighborhood Park #2 Construction						3,375															3,375		3,375	
Kla Ha Ya Seasonal Pier	20	199																			219	219		
Playground Replacement		63		63	63																188	188		
Blackmans Lake Public Docks			25	188																	213	213		
Centennial Trail Extension		2,970																			2,970	2,970		
Interurban Trail Extension to Ave D			20																		20	20		
Bike/Ped Connection b/w Harrymans Farm Park and Casino Royale			183																		183		183	
Bike/Ped Improvements Along 1 st St and Old Snohomish-Monroe Rd					144																144			144
PHASE I TOTAL	115	3,422	1,053	981	144	3,438															9,153	3,610	5,398	144
Phase II																								
Neighborhood Park #3 Acquisition (3 acres)								690													690		690	
Neighborhood Park #3 Construction									2,450												2,450		2,450	
Riverfront Park Trail Extension						73															73	73		
Bike/Ped Improvements Along Bonneville Ave and 72 nd St SE							133	133													266			266
Bike/Ped Improvements From Bonneville Ave to Ferguson Park											100										100			100
Multi-use Trail Along Cemetery Creek (North of 72 nd St)							113		124												237		237	
Multi-use Trail and Bike/Ped Improvements Between 85 th Ave SE and Casino Royale											246										246			246
Bike/Ped Improvements Along 56 th St									144	145											289			289
Multi-use Trail within Existing Utility Easement (south from 56 th St)								123													123	123		
Multi-use Trail Between Existing Utility Easement and Harrymans Farm Park								48													48	48		
Community Park Expansion										1,000											1,000		1,000	
Bike/Ped Connection b/w Existing Utility Easement and Casino Royale											53										53	53		
PHASE II TOTAL							319	304	958	1,145	2,450	399									5,575	297	4,377	901
Phase III																								
Neighborhood Park #4 Acquisition (2 acres)														575							575	575		
Neighborhood Park #4 Construction															2,288						2,288	2,288		
Multi-use Trail Along Cemetery Creek (South of 72 nd St)														260							260		260	
West Riverfront Community Park Construction												4,000									4,000		4,000	
Multi-use Trail Within West Riverfront Community Park												254									254		254	
Bike/Ped Spurs (2) from Centennial Trail																		120			120	120		
Multi-use Trail North from Pine Ave to Hwy 2 ROW															119						119			119
Multi-use Trail and Bike/Ped Improvements Northward from Cemetery Creek Trail																					244		244	244

PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURES																								
Project Description ¹	Project Year (\$ in 000s ^{2,3,4})																				Project Type/Funding Source			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	Exist. Deficiency	Growth-Related	Transpo
Neighborhood Park #5 Acquisition (2 acres)																		575			575	575		
Neighborhood Park #5 Construction																				1,630	1,630	1,630		
PHASE III TOTAL													4,254	835	119	2,288		695	244	1,630	10,065	5,188	4,514	363
SUBTOTAL CFP EXPENDITURES	115	3,422	1,053	980	144	3,438	318	303	958	1,145	2,450	153	4,254	835	119	2,288		695	244	1,630	24,793	9,095	14,289	1,408
Additional Park Opportunity Projects*																								
Boat Launch Relocation																					200			
Averill Park Improvements																					175			
Kla Ha Ya Redevelopment																					1,500			
Cady Park Redevelopment																					500			
Sportsfields Partnership																					1,000			
Dog Park																					35			
Riverfront Trail Connection to 1st St																					500			
Highway 9 Beautification																					50			
Hill Park Redevelopment																					500			
Pilchuck Confluence Park - Acquire																					1,000			
Pilchuck Confluence Park - Develop																					500			
Snohomish Ag Floodplain Partnership - Acquisition																					750			
Interurban Trail - pave existing																					30			
Pocket Parks Enhancement																					50			
Highway 9 Ped/bike grade-separated crossings																					1,000			
TOTAL PARK OPPORTUNITIES COSTS																					7,790	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Notes:</i> * THESE PROJECTS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AS THE OPPORTUNITY AND FUNDING ARISES (AT THIS POINT, THESE PROJECTS ARE A LOWER PRIORITY FOR THE CITY) 1. ESTIMATED TIMING OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENT UPON CITY GROWTH AND BUDGET) 2. COSTS ARE IN 2007 DOLLARS 3. COSTS INCLUDE LABOR AND MATERIALS PLUS 20% FOR DESIGN AND ENGINEERING																								

Appendix D

Parks Impact Fee Calculations Methodology and Example Cities Parks Impact Fees

City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Calculations Methodology for Calculating the Parks and Recreation Impact Fee September 2007

Methodology

In calculating the parks and recreation impact fee, the following steps were taken:

Step 1: Determine the Total Cost Paid by New Development

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Total Estimated} \\ \text{CFP Expenditures} \\ \text{for CFP Period} \\ \text{(20 years)} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{New Dev} \\ \text{Share (\%)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{CFP Expenditures Paid} \\ \text{by New Development} \\ \text{Over the CFP Period} \\ \text{(20 years)} \end{array}$$

Step 2: Calculate Expected Population Increase by Household Type (Single- & Multi-family)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Projected Total} \\ \text{Pop Increase} \\ \text{Over CFP Period} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of Pop} \\ \text{Expected in Each HH} \\ \text{Type (MF \& SF)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Projected Pop Increase} \\ \text{within Each HH Type} \end{array}$$

Step 3: Calculate Expected Increase in Households by Household Type (Single- & Multi-family)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Projected Pop Increase} \\ \text{within Each HH Type} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array} / \begin{array}{l} \text{Projected} \\ \text{Average HH Size} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Projected Increase in} \\ \text{HHs by HH Type} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array}$$

Step 4: Split Cost Paid by New Development (see Step 1) Between the Household Types (Single- & Multi-family)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CFP Expenditures Paid} \\ \text{by New Development} \\ \text{Over the CFP Period} \\ \text{(20 years)} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{\% of Existing Housing} \\ \text{stock in Each HH Type} \\ \text{(MF = ~ 37\%;} \\ \text{SF = ~63\%)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of CFP Expenditures Paid} \\ \text{by New Development Over the CFP} \\ \text{Period to be Paid by Each HH Type} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array}$$

Step 5: Determine Impact Fee (per Household) for Each Household Type (Single- & Multi-family)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion of CFP Expenditures} \\ \text{Paid by New Development Over} \\ \text{the CFP Period to be Paid by} \\ \text{Each HH Type (MF \& SF)} \end{array} / \begin{array}{l} \text{Projected Increase in} \\ \text{HHs by HH Type} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Impact Fee (per Household)} \\ \text{for Each HH Type} \\ \text{(MF \& SF)} \end{array}$$

Assumptions

- The trend of decreasing household size will continue over the 20-year term.
- The future proportions of single-family to multi-family households (~63% SF to ~37% MF) and the population in single-family and multi-family households (~70% SF to ~30% MF) will be consistent with the current distribution.
- Population growth will occur in a roughly linear fashion over the CFP period (20 years).

Example Calculations:

New Dev Share (%)	Total Est. CFP Expenditures - New Growth (\$ in 000s)	New Dev Share (%)	CFP Expenditures, New Dev	Est. Pop Increase ¹	Single-Family (~70% of pop)		Multi-Family (~30% of pop)	
					Est. SF HHs ²	SF Fee/HH (63% CFP Expenditures)	Est MF HHs ²	MF Fee/HH (37% CFP Expenditures)
50%	14,288	50	7,144	6,508	1,622	\$2,775	1,091	\$2,423
65%	14,288	65	9,287	6,508	1,622	\$3,607	1,091	\$3,150
75%	14,288	75	10,716	6,508	1,622	\$4,162	1,091	\$3,635

Notes:
 1 Effective population increase for 20 year CFP period - includes a factor to accommodate a vacancy rate of 5.1 percent (based on previous rental data)
 2 Assumption of decreasing HH size over time is based on national and regional trends.
 HH size assumed for these calculations: Average SF HH size = 2.81; Average MF HH size = 1.79.

**City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Long-Range Plan and CFP Update
Existing Impact Fees Comparison, Similar Cities**

September 2007

Jurisdiction	2006 Population	Impact Fee Categories		Impact Fee
City of Snohomish (SEPA-based)	8,970	Single-family/Condominium		\$2,215
		Multi-family		\$1,605
City of Lake Stevens	9,650	Single-family		\$1,575
		Duplex		\$1,155
		Apartment, 0-1 bedroom		\$735
		Apartment, 2 bedrooms		\$1,155
		Apartment, 3+ bedrooms		\$1,575
City of Monroe	16,170	Single-family detached		\$4,632
		Single-family attached (duplex)		\$3,946
		Single-family attached, 3-4 units/structure		\$3,912
		Single-family attached, 5+ units/structure		\$3,551
		Mobile home		\$3,843
City of Mill Creek	17,645	Unit w/in exist. neighborhood park service area (only park dev required)	Condo/Single-family unit	\$1,023
			Multi-family unit	\$742
		Unit not w/in exist. neighborhood park service area (acquisition & park dev required)	Condo/Single-family unit	\$2,096
			Multi-family unit	\$1,520
		Community Parks	Condo/Single-family unit	\$1,792
			Multi-family unit	\$1,299
Maximum Impact Fee (total)	Condo/Single-family unit	\$3,888		
	Multi-family unit	\$2,819		
City of Mukilteo	19,620	Single-family detached		\$2,438
		Multi-family		\$1,611
Snohomish County	671,800	Kayak Point Park Service Area	Single-family and Duplex	\$811
			Multi-family	\$594
		River Meadows Park Service Area	Single-family and Duplex	\$49
			Multi-family	\$36
		Lord Hill Park Service Area	Single-family and Duplex	\$345
			Multi-family	\$473
		Centennial Park Service Area	Single-family and Duplex	\$1,361
			Multi-family	\$1,037
		Nakeeta Beach Park Service Area	Single-family and Duplex	\$1,244
			Multi-family	\$491

Appendix E

City of Snohomish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Potential Funding Sources

City of Snohomish Potential Funding Sources for Park and Recreation Development September 2007

An important step toward successful implementation of the City of Snohomish Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan (Plan) will be the identification and allocation of adequate funding for new and enhanced park and recreation facilities. The City will likely need to use a combination of funding sources to accomplish the recommendations of the Plan. There are numerous combinations of funding sources that could be explored and included in an appropriate funding strategy for park and recreation development. However, it should be noted that many potential funding sources typically limit expenditures to new and/or improved park and recreation development (construction) and, in many cases, do not include provisions for on-going operations and maintenance. Ultimately, dedicated funds for routine operations and maintenance will also need to be factored into the long-term funding strategy to help ensure the successful implementation of the Plan (in fact, new/improved park construction should not be approved without first providing for the anticipated maintenance funding for the new/improved facility).

Some of the potential funding sources for new park and recreation development include the following:

- **Park Impact Fees** – Park impact fees are typically collected when a new residential development is constructed (to provide for recreational opportunities for new residents of the development). In general, park impact fees should be collected for new/improved park and recreation facilities. A primary outcome of the Plan is the establishment of a GMA-based Parks Impact Fee for the City. Over the life of the Plan (20 years), it is expected that a total of approximately \$9.3 million in park impact fees will be collected by the City. (The exact amount collected by the City will depend upon the city's growth rate and other factors and will be monitored on an annual basis.)
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – The State of Washington is authorized to levy a real estate excise tax on all sales of real estate, measured by the full selling price, including the amount of any liens, mortgages and other debts given to secure the purchase at a rate of 1.28 percent (RCW 82.45.060). A locally-imposed tax is also authorized. All cities and counties may levy a quarter percent tax (described as "the first quarter percent of the real estate excise tax" or "REET 1") (RCW 82.46.010). Cities and counties that are planning under GMA have the authority to levy a second quarter percent tax (known as REET 2) (RCW 82.46.035(2)).

The City of Snohomish currently levies a one-quarter of one percent tax on each sale of real property within the City limits (SMC Chapter 3.40). On an annual basis, the City currently collects approximately \$500,000 to \$600,000 in REET funds. These funds may be used for parks and recreation improvements. The

exact amount available for parks and recreation is dependent upon the status of the residential real estate market and changing budget priorities set by the City. Through annual the budgeting process, parks and recreation are in competition with streets and other city projects for these funds.

- **General Obligation Bonds** – General obligation bonds can be used to generate funds for use in acquiring land, improving/enhancing existing facilities, and developing new facilities. Bonds often enable a local government to utilize local funds to match state and federal grants and are one of the most common funding sources for new and/or improved park and recreation facilities.

Generally, there are two categories of general obligation bonds: (1) Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, and (2) Unlimited General Obligation Bonds. Limited tax general obligation bonds may be issued by a vote of City Council. These bonds are backed by the City's general fund revenues and do not require voter approval. Funds from these bonds can be used for any purpose (capital and non-capital). Unlimited general obligation bonds are backed by the credit of the City and must be approved by a 60 percent majority of voters (turnout must be 40 percent of those voting in the last general election). Funds from these bonds can only be used for capital projects.

- **Grants** – There are a substantial number of park and recreation-specific grant opportunities available to local communities. However, funding for these grants changes on an annual basis, based on state and federal budgets. Most grants require a local funding match. Potential resources for obtaining grants are discussed further below.
- **User/Concession Fees** – User fees (e.g., daily, league, seasonal, annual, and/or resident fees, among others) are typically charged for use of park and recreation facilities. Concession fees are collected from private businesses (concessionaires) who operate recreation-support services (e.g., food/beverage stands, equipment rentals, etc.) at park and recreation facilities. User and/or concession fees may be used to fund routine operations and maintenance.
- **Public-Private Partnerships** – Public-private partnerships are typically defined as cooperative ventures between the public and private sectors (e.g., corporations, non-profit organizations, citizen groups, etc.). For park and recreation departments, public-private partnerships may include corporate sponsorships, staffing, and/or facility management, among others.
- **Donations** - Donations to municipalities can provide tax deductions equivalent to 501(c)3 corporations. Life estates and reverse mortgages are examples of other donation strategies that can provide for park and recreation facilities. The Snohomish Park Foundation and other charitable organizations are potential sources of donations. The Snohomish Parks Foundation is and will continue to be

an important partner in parks and recreation provision in the City of Snohomish. Corporate sponsors have also provided park facilities to the city in the past.

- **Other Funding Sources** –In addition to the potential funding sources noted above, several other funding sources for parks and recreation include general (City) fund contributions, private citizen donations, and park and trail sponsorships.

Specific resources with more information about potential grant funding sources are listed below. The recommended actions included in the Plan may or may not be applicable for one or more of the grants listed below. The list presented below changes periodically and is not all-inclusive, but represents the primary state and federal grant funding sources available to cities. Both state and federal grant funds are allocated on an annual basis and are dependent on state/federal budgets; as such, the availability of potential grant funds must be reassessed on an annual basis. These funds are also competitive.

Potential State Grant Opportunities

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) and Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)-administered Outdoor Recreation and Habitat Conservation Habitat Conservation Grant Programs (RCFB/RCO represents the primary source of state grant funding for parks and recreation):

- Boating Facilities Program
- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program
- Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP)
- Farmland Preservation Grants
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program(USDI/NPS)
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)
- Youth Athletic Facilities Grants

More information on RCO-administered grants is available online at:
<http://www.rco.wa.gov/rcfb/grants.asp>.

The Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) also provides state grant funding for land acquisition and riparian/wetland restoration for salmon recovery. These projects could also be used for recreation and open space-related projects.

Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT)-administered grants (these grants tend to have a trail focus) include:

- Safe Routes to Schools
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program
- Washington Scenic Byways Program
- Public Lands Highway Program

- Small City Sidewalk Program (Transportation Improvement Board)
- Traffic Safety Grants (Washington Traffic Safety Commission)
- Hazard Elimination Safety Grants – Intersection and Corridor Safety Program
- Transportation Enhancement Grants – Federal grants administered by WSDOT, funded through the federal transportation bill, Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century-Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) (Successor to TEA-21- Transportation Equity Act).

More information on WSDOT-administered grants is available online at:
<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/TA/ProgMgt/Grants/>.

Potential Federal Grant Opportunities

U.S. National Park Service (NPS)-administered grants include:

- Land and Water Conservation Fund (administered in cooperation with Washington State RCO)
- Rails to Trails Program
- Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program

More information on NPS-administered grants is available online at:
http://www.nps.gov/pub_aff/grants.htm.

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)-Administered Grants :

- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (administered by WSDOT – see above)

SAFETEA provides funding for tourist information centers, scenic overlooks, hiking paths and bikeways, access road to public boat launch areas, public campgrounds, and other recreation areas, among others.

More information on securing USDOT funds is available at:
http://www.dot.gov/Government_Services.htm.

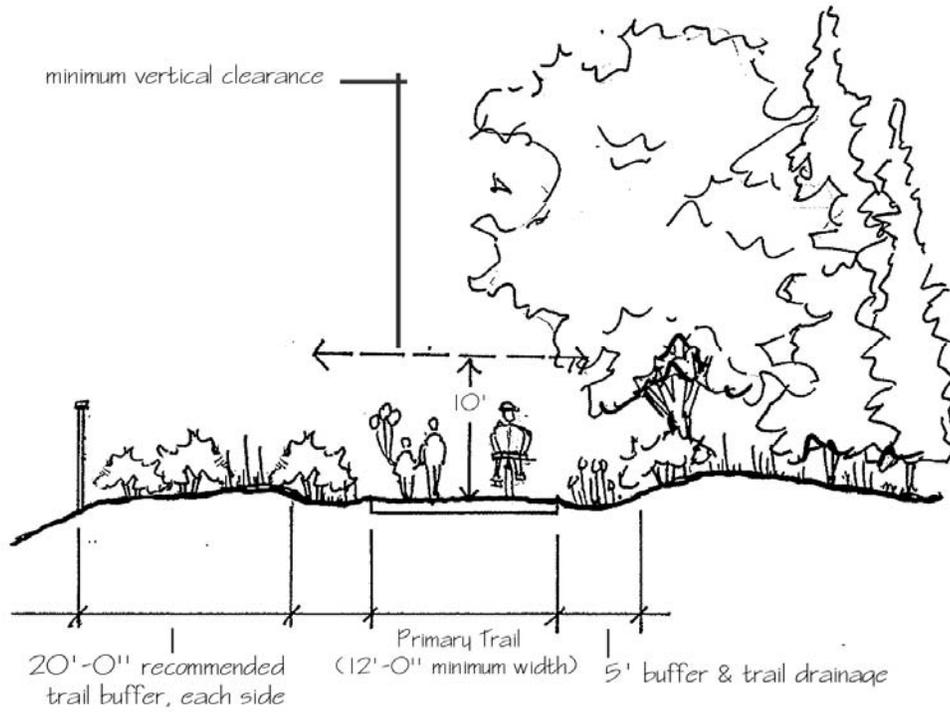
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Grants:

- USACOE Shoreline Restoration and Acquisition

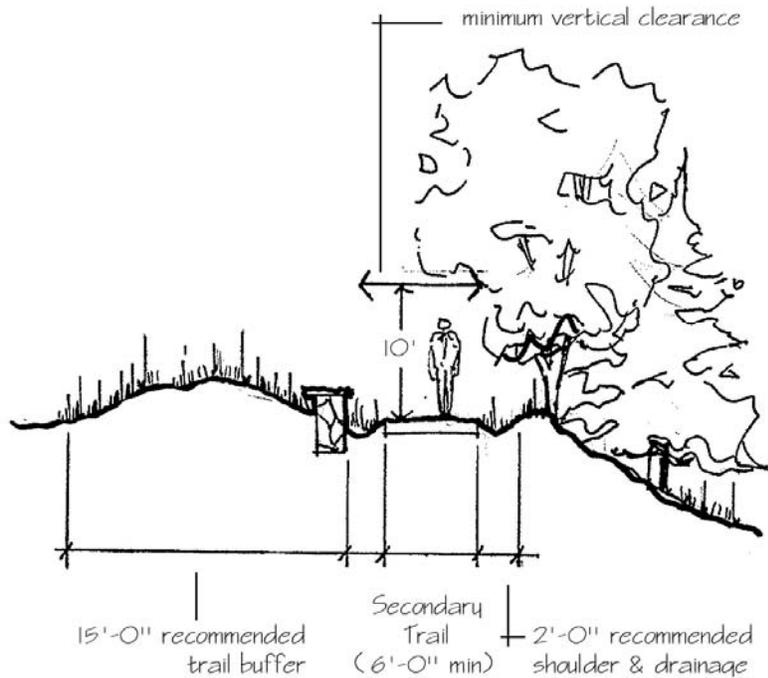
Appendix F

Example Trail Details/Sections and Parks Facility Specifications

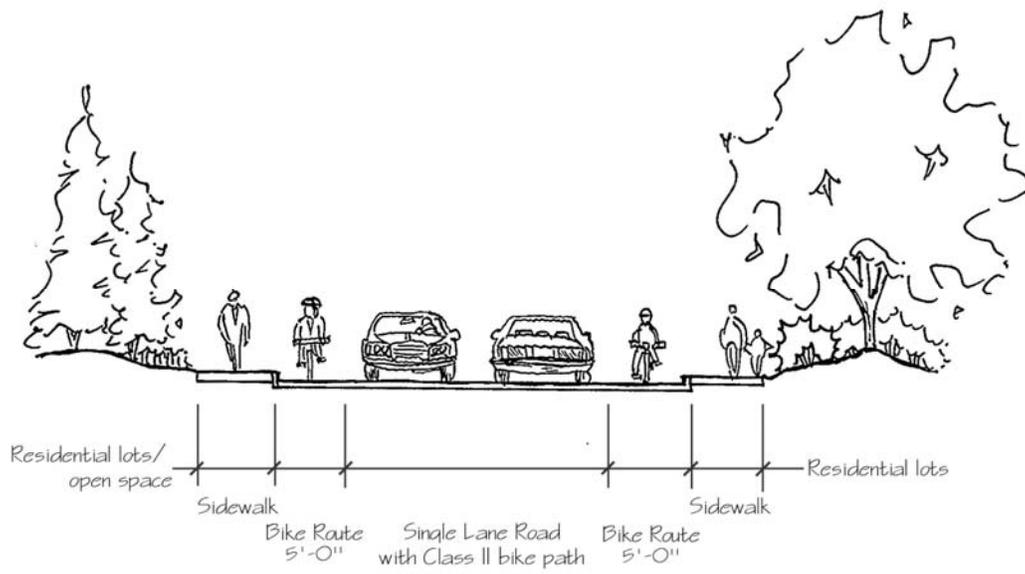
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan Typical Trail and Bike/Ped Improvement Sections



Typical Multi-use Trail Section - not to scale



Typical Single-use Trail Section - not to scale



Typical Bicycle/Pedestrian Roadside Improvements – not to scale

Park and Public Facilities Site Furnishings Specifications

Page 1 of 2

Item	Model #	Manufacturer	Supplier	Phone	Item Name	Color	Location
Litter Receptacle	DSS-2 Dome lid	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	SD42 Ironsite 32 gallon side door opening litter receptacle	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Litter Receptacle	LR300D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	427 313-9161	32 gallon receptacle, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Litter Receptacle Lid	FT105	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	428 313-9161	Flat top lid with outward slope	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Park Bench - 6'	PRBF-36	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	Custom modified 6' Portlar	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Park Entry Sign	City of Snohomish	Powell Awards	Powell Awards	360 568-7738	Entry sign	Green and white	All
Park Fencing	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	9 gauge institutional galvanized chainlink with vinyl coating	Black or dark green	All
Park Rules Sign	City of Snohomish	Powell Awards	Powell Awards	361 568-7738	Rules sign	Green and white	All
Picnic Shelter	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Hunter Green snap lock style zinc coated 26 gauge metal roof	All
Picnic Table	CRPR-3	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	All steel center post table	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Picnic Table	Custom CRPR-3	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	Center post accessible table with 3 seats	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Picnic Table - 8' ADA	SG111D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	425 313-9161	ADA 8' table, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Picnic Table - 8' nonADA	SG115D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	426 313-9161	8' table, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Play Structure	Challenger Series	Playworld Systems	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	427 313-9161	Challenger Series Playground	Varies	All
Playground curb	NA	Varies	Varies	Varies	12" ht Concrete curb wall	Varies	All

**Park and Public Facilities Site Furnishings
Specifications**

Page 2 of 2

Item	Model #	Manufacturer	Supplier	Phone	Item Name	Color	Location
Playground surfacing	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	ADA-Accessible surfacing	Varies	All
Restroom ADA safety bars	Varies	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	428 258-9459	ADA accessible Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Restroom ADA Toilet	1685-W-2 ADA	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	428 258-9459	ADA accessible Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Restroom Faucet	CH-857-E12-005	Chicago Faucets	The Part Works, Inc.	800 336-8900	Lavatory Faucets 2 versions, as needed	Chrome-plated	All
Restroom Sink	1953 ADA-1-CSG	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	426 258-9459	Sink	Stainless steel	All
Restroom Urinal	1702-W-1-CFR	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	425 258-9459	Wall-hung urinal	Stainless steel	All
Restroom Toilet	1685-W-2	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	427 258-9459	Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Swings	Varies	Playworld Systems	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	428 313-9161	Heavy duty version	Varies	All